SIDOROV, S.M.; MOLOTOV, B.V.

Objective method for the fixation of additional traces of a gunshot. (MIRA 13:11)
Sud.-med.ekspert. 3 no.4:54-56 O-D '60.

1. Byuro Glavnoy sudebnomeditsinskoy ekspertizy (nach. - prof. S.M.Sidorov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Kazakhskoy SSR.
(PHOTOGRAPHY, BALLISTIC)

SIDOROV, S.M.; MOLOTOV, B.V.

Study of lesions inflicted with blunt objects with a rounded surface. Sud.med. ekspert. 6 no.4:51-53 O-D'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Byuro Glavnoy sudebnomeditsinskoy ekspertizy (nachal'nik; prof. S.M. Sidorov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya KazSSR.

FROLOV, Ye.F.; SIVOKHINA, N.B.; DEMENT'YEV, L.F.; KOCHETOV, M.N.; MOLOTOV, N.A.

Preliminary method of evaluating the accuracy of calculating petroleum reserves by the volume method. Trudy VNII no.36:38-56 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Petroleum geology)

1. MOLOTOV, N. D.

2. USSR (600)

4. Flax

7. Practice of a leading flax factory. Tekst. prom. 12, no. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135110005-4"

SHLYAPIN, Ye.G.; MOLOTOK, N.P.

Studying the possibility of using natural graphite with an ash content of up-to 0.2% in electric engineering. TSvet. met. 37 no.11:78-81 N '64. (MIRA 18:4)

MOLOTOV, S. V.

"The International and Legal Regime of the Baltic Straits," Sov. gosudarstvo i pravo, No. 5, pp 61-63, 1950

MOLOTOV, Viktor Timofeyevich, inzh.; NATANZON, I.Y., kand.tekhn.nauk, glavnyy red.

[Efficient utilization of automotive transportation on collective farms] Ratsional'ne vykorystannia avtotransportu v kolhospakh. Kyiv, 1959. 33 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' URSR. Ser.6, no.21) (MIRA 13:2)
(Collective farms) (Transportation, Automotive)

MOLOTOVA, L.A.

Control of bloodsucking dipterans in Gasan-Kuli District. (MIRA 16:6)
Zdrav. Turk. 7 no.4:43-44 Ap'63.

1. Iz Turkmenskoy respublikanskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach - V.I.Mamayev).
(GASAN-KULI DISTRICT—DIPTERA—EXTERMINATION)

L 41807-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5009037 S/0296/64/000/006/0080/0083

AUTHOR: Molotova, L. A.

TITLE: Hemiptera fauna on Barsa-Gel'mes Island

SOURCE: AN TurkmSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1964, 80-83

TOPIC TAGS: entomology, hemiptera

ABSTRACT: Barsa-Gel'mes Island is located in the northwest corner of the Aral Sea 60 miles from the mouth of the Syr-Dar'ya River. Its 183 square kilometers consist of an elevated plateau, dissected plain, and sandy ridges. The temperature conditions are about the same as those of the northern Kazakhstan deserts. The vegetation is semishrub euxerophytic and desert-semishrub psammophytic. Sixty-three species of Hemiptera were collected at 5 stations in different parts of the island. The families represented included Gerridae, Miridae, Reduviidae, Piesmidae, Tingidae, Lygaeidae, Coreidae, Pentatomidae, and Cydnidae. Two species of the genus Stictopleuris are new to science. *Holotrichius rotundatus Stal.* and *Cymnoda hentscni Jak.* were among the rarer species found on the island. The collections were made in 1954-1955.

Card 1/2

L 41807-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5009037

ASSOCIATION: Turkmenskiy meditsinskiy institut (Turkmen Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 25Oct62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6034112 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0358/66/035/005/0538/0539

AUTHOR: Molotova, L. A.

ORG: Department of Biology, Turkmen Medical Institute (Kafedra biologii Turkmenskogo meditsinskogo instituta)

TITLE: Sensitivity of insect larvae to trichlorometaphos-3

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya parazitologiya i parazitarnyye bolezni, v. 35, no. 5, 1966, 538-539

TOPIC TAGS: pest control, pest control method, ~~trichlorometaphos-3~~, insect ~~~~, PESTICIDE

ABSTRACT: The effectiveness of trichlorometaphos-3 against dipteran larvae was determined. The tests were performed in October, 1964 under field conditions in the Turkmen Republic. The breeding grounds of these insects, mostly mosquito species, were in slow flowing streams 4 or 5 cm below the water surface. The test areas were treated with 0.05 to 0.1% mixtures of trichlorometaphos-3 and with hexachlorocyclohexane to compare results. Within two days larvae were absent from all test areas although pupae were found in the hexachlorocyclohexane treated

Card 1/2 UDC: 615.778.3-092.259:595.77-134.2

ACC NR: AP6034112

area. Repeated tests showed that 90% kills were obtained with the use of these quantities of trichlorometaphos-3. [W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 12Jan65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

Molotova, L.V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3360

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki zemli

Seysmicheskaya razvedka (Seismic Prospecting) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 376 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, No. 6 (173)) Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Ed.: I.S. Berzon, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: L.I. Rotshteyn; Tech. Ed.: T.V. Polyakova.

PURPOSE: The publication is intended for geologists and geophysicists, particularly for those interested in the study of seismic waves and their use in geological prospecting.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 17 articles published by the Academy of Sciences USSR as transactions of the Institute of Physics of the Earth. The first four articles present mainly an analysis of amplitudinal properties of waves. The second group of four articles deals with problems of frequency analysis of seismic waves. The remaining articles cover a wide field of problems in seismology such as methods of interpretation of dynamic properties of waves, observation of reflected latitudinal waves, design of high-frequency seismic instruments, etc. References are given at the end of each article.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

MOLOTOVA, L.V.; VASIL'YEV, Yu.I.

Magnitude of the velocity ratio of longitudinal and transverse waves in rocks. Report No.1. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geofiz. no.7:930-945 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli.
(Seismic prospecting)

86314

3.9300
9.9865

S/049/60/000/007/005/009/XX
E191/E381

AUTHORS: Kovalev, O.I. and Molotova, L.V.

TITLE: An Impulse Borehole Device for the Excitation of Elastic Waves of Various Types

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1960, No.7, pp. 959 - 969 + 2 plates

TEXT: A patented device (Author's Certificate No. 124648) for the excitation in deep boreholes of transverse seismic waves by impulses has been developed for the purposes of examining the physical properties of rocks, determining the absorption coefficients of longitudinal and transverse waves, studying the form and peculiarities of an impulse in the immediate vicinity of the impact and the excitation of transverse waves in seismic exploration with the help of transverse reflected waves. The device is a mechanical exciter in which a heavy ram, under the action of a spring, hits a slug which is in close contact with the rock. The device consists of a borehole cartridge unit, a suspension rod system, an

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E191/E381

An Impulse Borehole Device for the Excitation of Elastic Waves of Various Types

operating head and a supporting cover at the top of the borehole. The borehole cartridge unit consists of a body, an impact head and a casing. The steel body of the impact head contains the impact mechanism and the winding-up and release mechanisms. The impact mechanism has a heavy ram placed in the cylindrical channel of the body pressed against the slug by a stiff steel spring. The slug is mounted on the body through a rubber damper. The winding-up of the ram is performed by the winding mechanism and compresses the spring. When the ram is released, it presses the slug against the rock whilst the casing takes the reaction. The suspension rod units, made of duralumin, each consist of 3 bars and have a length of 2 m. The corresponding bars are connected when further suspension rod units are added. The operating head controls the operation of the cartridge by pressing the slug against the borehole wall, winding up and releasing the ram through the 3 bars in each suspension rod unit. The weight

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E191/E381

An Impulse Borehole Device for the Excitation of Elastic Waves of Various Types

of the borehole cartridge and operating head is 9.5 kg and the weight of each rod unit is 3 kg. The depth of suspension can be increased to about 50 m. The elastic energy released at each impact is about 10 - 20 times less than the explosion energy of a single detonator. It is stated that the energy of the device could be increased ten-fold. Field tests with the new device are described. The pulse shape, although complex, has a simple amplitude-frequency spectrum and does not depend on the depth or point of impact nor on the type of wave. The directionality has been found to be near the theoretical for a source of the type of a concentrated force. The amplitude spectra of the SH wave excited by the impact are shown in Fig. 5. It is advisable to place the device at some depth inside the borehole. Comparing the frequency spectra of explosion and impact-excited vibrations, it is shown that the difference is small. Some results of studying the physical properties of rocks with the new device

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E191/E381

An Impulse Borehole Device for the Excitation of Elastic Waves of Various Types

are illustrated. The effect of the device is the excitation of P, SV and SH type waves. The velocities of these waves as far as a few dozen metres can be measured and the coefficient of absorption determined. It was found for example, that in dry and slightly humid Loess type formations the velocities of the above waves do not depend on the direction.
There are 11 figures, 1 table and 18 references: 14 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut fiziki Zemli (Academy of Sciences USSR Institute of Physics of the Earth)

SUBMITTED: November 3, 1959

Card 4/4

86206

S/049/60/000/008/001/015
E201/E191

3.9300
9.9865

AUTHORS: Molotova, L.V., and Vasil'yev, Yu.I.

TITLE: The Ratio of the Longitudinal and Transverse Wave Velocities in Rocks. II.

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1960, No. 8, pp. 1097-1116

TEXT: In Part I of this work (Ref.1) the authors reviewed methods of measuring the ratio v_P/v_S in rocks (v_P is the velocity of longitudinal waves, v_S is the velocity of transverse waves). The present paper gives a comprehensive review of published experimental values of v_P/v_S obtained by various workers using various methods. The frequencies at which the v_P/v_S ratio was obtained varied from a few c/s to tens of Mc/s. Consequently the authors considered first how the values of v_P/v_S in heterogeneous media are affected by the test frequency. It was found that in two-component heterogeneous media (Figs 1-4) the ratio v_P/v_S varies nonmonotonically with the frequency of harmonic vibrations. This ratio oscillates about a value $v_{P\infty}/v_{S\infty}$ which represents

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E201/E191

The Ratio of the Longitudinal and Transverse Wave Velocities in Rocks. II.

the case of infinite frequency. The differences between the v_p/v_S values at low frequencies and at high frequencies are small in the majority of cases; the same is true of the v_p/v_S maxima or minima at intermediate frequencies. Consequently the authors assumed that, in the first approximation, the ratio v_p/v_S is independent of the test frequency. Values of v_p (col.2), the depth at which measurements were carried out, H (col.3), v_p/v_S (col.4), Poisson's ratio σ (col.5), the locality of measurement (col.6), the method of measurement (col.7) and the cited literature (col.8) are listed in Table 1 for 176 rock materials. The values of v_p, v_p/v_S, σ, for several metals, glass, wood, plastics, etc. are listed in Table 2. The ratio v_p/v_S of rocks is plotted as a function of v_p, v_S and H in Figs 5, 6 and 7 respectively. The results quoted in tables and figures show that v_p/v_S in crystalline and metamorphic rocks lay between 1.7 and 1.9. The ratio v_p/v_S in sedimentary rocks varied within much wider

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E201/E191

The Ratio of the Longitudinal and Transverse Wave Velocities in Rocks. II.

limits: 1.5-14.0. There was a definite relationship between the limits of the vp/vS values of sedimentary rocks and vp, vS and H for the same rocks (Figs 5-7). In dry weathered rocks with small vp the values of vp/vS were small: 1.5-1.8. The range of values of vp/vS was also small in sedimentary rocks with the longitudinal wave velocity greater than 3000 m/sec. Acknowledgements are made to the authors' colleagues for their advice and to I.V. Alekseyev who carried out the calculations.

There are 7 figures, 2 tables and 74 references: 33 Soviet, 29 English, 5 German, 3 Japanese, 1 Italian and 3 translations.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki zemli (Physics of the Earth Institute, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 9, 1959

Card 3/3

MOLOTOVA, L.V.; IVANOVA, T.G.; TEMKINA, E.A.

Seismic method of prospecting in the crystalline basement of the Volga-Ural region. Geofiz.razved. no.7:3-19 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Volga-Ural region—Seismic prospecting)

MOLOTOVA, L.V.

Ratio of the longitudinal and transverse wave velocities in terrigenous rocks. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.12: 1769-1779 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.

MOLOTOVA, L.V.

Absorption of ultrasonic waves in granites. Trudy Inst. fiz. Zem. no.30:84-87 '63.

(MIRA 17:4)

MOLOTOVA, L.V.

Dependence of the frequency spectra of seismic waves on the conditions of the explosion. Part 1. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.12:1753-1766 D '64.

Dependence of the frequency spectra of seismic waves on the conditions of the explosion. Part 2. Ibid.:1767-1773

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR. (MIRA 18:3)

L 25546-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AP6005836 SOURCE CODE: UR/0387/65/000/010/0057/0062

AUTHOR: Molotova, L. V.; Flitman, L. M. 39

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut fiziki Zemli Akademii nauk SSSR) 30 B

TITLE: Displacements in an elastic medium caused by a plastic wave

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika Zemli, no. 10, 1965, 57-62

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, elastic, ~~wave~~ oscillation, wave mechanics

ABSTRACT: The authors consider elastic oscillations on the external surface of a sphere with a radius which increases according to a given law (with the velocity of the longitudinal waves at the initial moment and then gradually decreasing in speed). The constant normal stresses on the surface of the sphere are given. The moving spherical surface simulates a plastic wave front. The radiated elastic wave is studied as a function of the form of the hodograph for the plastic wave. Analytical expressions are derived for displacements in the elastic wave assuming an invariable stress at the interface between the elastic and plastic regions. The theoretical results are compared with the solution given by Sharpe (J. A. Sharpe, "The Production of Elastic Waves by Explosion Pressures", Geophys., 7, No 2, 1942). It is shown that there is a difference between the forms of displacements U_1 and U_2 (where the index 1 indicates

Card 1/2 UDC: 534.14:550.834

2

L 25546-66

ACC NR: AP6005836

2

displacements caused by the action of the plastic wave, and the index 2 indicates displacements calculated in conformity with Sharpe's theory). The effect on the plastic wave side is an increase in the duration of U_1 as compared with U_2 due to a less abrupt arrival. This means that the absolute value of the amplitude spectrum S_1 goes further into the low frequency range than S_2. The experimental data indicate an extremely rapid attenuation of plastic waves with distance from the source. It is suggested that further studies in this field should not be limited to constant stress at the plastic wave front since this condition does not agree with experimental data. In conclusion the authors consider it their pleasant duty to thank N. V. Zvolinskiy and Yu. I. Vasil'yev for discussion of this work. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 14 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08,20 / SUBM DATE: 18Mar65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 OVR

L 32184-66 EWP(m)/EWT(1) WW/GW

ACC NR: AP6010063 SOURCE CODE: UR/0387/66/000/003/0033/0043

AUTHOR: Gurvich, I. I. (Doctor of technical sciences); Kolotova, L. V.; Levyant, V. B.

ORG: Moscow Geological-Mining Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (Moskovskiy geologorazvedochniy institut); Nizhnevolzhsky Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Nizhnevolzhskiy institut geologii i geofiziki Akademiya nauk SSSR); Institute of Earth Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut fiziki Zemli Akademiya nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Experimental amplitude characteristics of explosions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika Zemli, no. 3, 1966, 33-43

TOPIC TAGS: longitudinal wave, explosive charge, sound wave, seismic wave ~~propagation~~

ABSTRACT: A comparison was made between experimental and theoretical amplitude characteristics of explosion nuclei in sand-clay deposits. The theoretical analysis was based on the theory of spherical emission of longitudinal waves. Seismological sections of underground layers down to 60 m are shown, giving the relative velocities of pressure waves (v_p) and sound waves (v_s) as a function of the respective layer compositions (sand, clay, soil or sandstone) and the positioning of the explosion nucleus below the earth. Model spectra of seismic wave reflections are shown with the corresponding amplitude spectra (amplitude as a function of frequency--from 0 to 60 cps), for charges

UDC: 550.834

Card 1/2

L 32184-66

ACC NR: AP6010063

weighing from 0.1 to 6.5 kg. Characteristic parameters for conditions in the vicinity of the charge nuclei are tabulated for the different seismic sections with charge depths to 35 m and charge weights to 500 kg. These parameters were: the ratio $(v_s/v_p)_a$; $v_s/k\pi = g$ where k is the radial coefficient of the nucleus of the explosion, obtained from the formula

$$R=kQ^{1/3}$$

where R is the radius and Q is the weight of charge. The frequency coefficient of the nucleus g was about 40 $sec^{-1}kg^{1/3}$ for damp sand-clay deposits. The values for $(v_s/v_p)_a$ ranged from 0.3 to 0.7, as determined from the amplitude curves. These were systematically higher than $(v_s/v_p)_s$ which were determined directly from seismic explosions. Both theoretical and experimental values of K agreed closely and ranged from 1.4 to 3.8 $m\text{-}kg^{-1/2}$. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 2 tables, 7 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 01Jun65/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

L 43035-66 EWT(1) GW
ACC NR: AP6029666 SOURCE CODE: UR/0387/66/000/008/0036/0046

AUTHOR: Molotova, L. V. 26

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut fiziki Zemli. Akademiya nauk SSSR) B

TITLE: Velocity dispersion of body waves in terrigenous deposits

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika Zemli, no. 8, 1966, 36-46

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, ~~propagation~~, ~~body wave~~, ~~rock elasticity~~, ~~elastic~~ wave propagation, ~~seismic wave absorption~~ petrology, seismicity

ABSTRACT: An experimental investigation was conducted of dispersion and attenuation of body waves near the earth's surface in strongly absorbing terrigenous deposits consisting of dry and water-saturated clays and dry loam. The water-saturated clays occurred at a depth of several tens of meters and were characterized by small changes in velocities of longitudinal and transverse waves with depth (V_p = 1700—1800 m/sec, V_s = 300—350 m/sec). The velocities of transverse and longitudinal waves in the dry deposits forming a low velocity zone were 250—550 m/sec and 100—300 m/sec, respectively. A broad-band seismic station with a frequency range of 4—150 or 4—400 cps was used. Portable seismographs SPED-56 (natural frequency of 30 cps) and SEDS-52

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.834:534.28

L 43038-66

ACC NR: AP6029666

(natural frequency of 11 cps) served as the detectors of both vertical and horizontal oscillations of the ground. In addition, a device consisting of 3 identical detectors for use in boreholes was also utilized. Waves were generated by detonator explosion or by impact in boreholes. Quantitative analysis of the phase spectra of the P and S waves confirmed the existence of positive velocity dispersion in strongly absorbing deposits in the frequency range between 20 and 400 cps. When the frequency was increased from 3 to 6 times, the velocity of the P waves in the low-velocity zone and of the S-waves in the water-saturated clays increased by 7—10%. The results obtained were compared and found to be in quantitative agreement with the theoretical data derived from a model for small-amplitude oscillation in a nonideal elastic medium developed by G. I. Gurevich (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 138, no. 6, 1961). Experimental data on attenuation in dry sediments show good agreement with the results expected from Gurevich's model (α_t/α_E, where α is the attenuation constant, was 0.8—0.9). Orig. art. has: 11 figures.

[DM]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 26Oct65/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 007

ATD PRESS 5067

Card 2/2

MELIK-PASHAYEV, V.S.; KOCHETOV, M.N.; LISUNOV, V.R.; GOMZIKOV, V.K.; MOLOTOVA, N.A.; ZHORISHKO, S.T.; SHERSTNYAKOVA, L.G.

Oil yield of pools developed for a long period of time on the basis of geological field data. Trudy VNII no.43:3-106 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

MOLOTOVA, N.A.

Comparison of the results of using well polarization curves and microsounding to determine the thickness of layer no.9 of the Ozek-Suat field. Trudy VNII no.36:198-199 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Ozek-Suat region--Petroleum geology)

MOLOTOVA, YE. O.

Mar/Apr 48

USSR/Engineering
Turbines
Enamels

"The Use of A-14F Enamel for Coloring Oil Recesses of Turbine Units," M. F. Sichikov and Ye. O. Molotova, Engineers, Cen Lab Ural Turbo Works, 1½ pp

"Kotloturbostroy" No 2

Data resulting from laboratory studies on A-14F enamel produced by Ural Turbo Works. On basis of tests this enamel is recommended for painting oil cups of turbines.

1/49T44

MOLOTSKIY, S.Ya. [Molots'kyi, S.IA.]

Automatic regulation of the operations of the band dryer for wool fibers. Leh.prom. no.1:9-11 Ja-Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Chernigivs'ka fabrika pervichnoy obrabotki shersti.

MOLOTOVSKIY Yu. G.

Dissertations Dept. Biological Sci. Jul - Dec 1957.
Vest. Ak Nauk SSSR, 1958, No. 4, pp. 122-

At the Inst. of Plant Physiology im. K. A. Timiryazev the following dissertations were defended
for the degree of Doctor of Biological Sciences-
A. M. Gusev - Some Rules of the WaterRegime of the Plants.

for the degree of Cand. of Biological Sciences:
MOLOTOVSKIY, Yu. G. - On the Problem of the Physiologic Characteristics of Heat Resistivity of Some Cultivated Plants.

At the Soil Inst. im V. V. Dokuchayev the following dissertations for degree Doctor of Agricultural Sciences were defended:
IVANOV, S. N. - Phosphate Regimes of the Peats and Meadow-Podzols of the Belorusskaya SSR

[illegible], A. A. - Swampy Grounds of the North of the European Part of the USSR

BEROVA, N.; STEFANOVSKY, J. [Stefanovski, I.]; KU..V, B.; CHAIMOVA, M. [Khaimova, M.]; MOLLOV, N. [Molov, N.]

Synthesis and separation of l-menthyl ester of the 3-amino-2,3-diphenylpr... acids, and the... ...uction into optically active 1-amino-1,2-diphenylpropanol. Doklady BAN 17 no.1:41-44 '64

OGNYANOV, I. [Ognian... I.]; DALEV, P.; DUTSCHEVSKA, H. [Duchevska, Kh.]; MOLLOV, N. [Molov, N.]

New alkaloids from Vinca herbacea W.K. Doklady BAN 17 no. 2:153-156 '64.

1. Submitted by B.Kurtev, Corresponding Member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

MOLOVANOV, A. P.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. General Questions, I-1

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62052

Author: Molovanov, A. P.

Institution: None

Title: Development of Chemical Industry During the Sixth Five-Year Period

Original Periodical: Khim. nauka i prom-st', 1956, 1, No 1, 3-7

Abstract: Review of achievements of USSR chemical industry during the Fifth Five-Year Plan and its tasks in the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

Card 1/1

HOLOVICHKO, Ye. Ye.

24366 HOLOVICHKO, Ye. Ye. K voprosu o gormonal'noy deyatel'nosti epifiza (shishkovidnoy zhelezy). Trudy Akad. med. nauk SSSR, T. III, 1949. S. 231-34.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Cultivated Plants. Medicinal. Essential Oils. Poisons. M-9

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 5, 1958, 20562.

Author : P. Molovidov
Inst : Not given
Title : Contribution to the Microscopical and Morphological Study of the Development of Spurred Rye, Claviceps purpurea (Fries) Tul. II.
(K mikroskopicheskomu i morfologicheskomu izucheniyu razvitiya sporyn'i Claviceps purpurea (Fries) Tul. II).

Orig Pub: Preslia, 1956, 28, No 4, 380-392.

Abstract: The anatomical structure of the sclerotia of ergot cultured on 10 different grain species (Alopecurus pratensis L., Arrhenatherum elatius L., Calamagrostis epigeios L. and others) did not substantially differ from the structure of the sclerotia raised on rye, although the transformation of the sphacelia

Card : 1/2

MOLOTCHINO, B. A.

"Investigation of the Processes and the Electrical Fields Appearing During the Electrode Heating of Water Used in Livestock Breeding." Cand Tech Sci, Leningrad Agricultural Inst, Min Higher Education USSR, Leningrad, 1955. (KL, No 14, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

MOLOTCHINO, E.A.

Small attachable filter for a deep-well measuring device. (MIRA 17:8)
Trudy KNII NP no.17:117-120 '62.

BAYBAKOV, O.B.; MOLOZHANOV, O.O.

Ships built in Kiev. Nauka i zhyttia 6 no.9:14-15 '56. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor zavoda "Lenins'ka kuznya" (for Baybakov).
(Kiev--Shipbuilding)

MOLOZHAVENKO, Vl.

More good photographs! Sov. foto 17 no.12:16-18 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Photography, Journalistic)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135110005-4"

MOLOZHAVTSEV, V. V.

AID - P-29

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics

Card : 1/1

Author : Molozhavtsev, V., Lt. Col. Engineer

Title : Take-off and Climbing

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 2, 40 - 54, February 1954

Abstract : This article is divided into the following sections: I. Take-off, Tail-starting, Transition sector, Climbing sector, Some special features of jet aircraft take-off, Take-off improvement methods; II. Climbing. The author analyses all details of the take-off, and gives formulae and graphs for the calculation of principal factors of the take-off in each sector. Diagrams, tables, graphs.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

MOLOZHAVTSEV, V.V.

AID P - 4575

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 10/23

Author : Molozhavtsev, V. V., Eng. Lt.-Col.

Title : On the cruise control of maximum flight ranges of modern turbo-jet aircraft.

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 2, 57-66, F 1956

Abstract : This is a brief but a very comprehensive study of the maximum flight range of aircraft with turbo-jet engines at transonic speeds. Six graphs and eight formulas are given.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

MOLOZHAVYY, M.

What the calculations of enterprises show. Sots. trud no.12: 91-93 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy Ministerstva bumazhnoy i derevoobrabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti SSSR.
(Labor productivity) (Hours of labor)

MOLOZOV, S.

"Photographs of Russian Voyages" (Russkiye Puteshestvenniki Fotografi), State Publishing House for Geographical Literature, 1953

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135110005-4"

MOL'S, A. (Bel'giyskoye Kongo).

Treating colic in horses. Veterinariia 34 no.3:89 Mr '57.
(Colic) (Horses--Diseases) (MIRA 10:4)

MOL'S, A. (Yelizavetvil', Bel'giyskoye Kongo)

Prophylaxis and treatment of anaplasmosis in cattle. Veterinariia 36 no.3:17-20 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

(Belgian Congo--Anaplasmosis)

MOLSDOVSKIY, V. A.

Molsdovskiy, V. A. and Newman, M. B., The investigation of oxidation in diisopropyl ether in the liquid phase. P. 30.

The reaction of anto-oxidation of diisopropyl ether in the liquid phase has an anto-catalytic character. The self-acceleration of the reaction is explained by the accumulation of organic peroxides which catalize the oxidation of diisopropyl ether. The rate of the reaction of diisopropyl ether is proportional to the cubic pressure of oxygen, increases linearly with concentration of peroxides increases with temp. according to the Arrhenius low.

The Zhdanov
Gorkii Industrial Institute
Gorkii
May 13, 1948

SO: Journal of Physical Chemistry (USSR) 23, No. 1 (1949)

MOL'SKAYA, Nataliya Yevgen'yevna,kand. med. nauk; KOSHEL', N.G., red.

[Compound treatment of the sequelae of poliomyelitis under the sanatorium and health resort conditions of Yevpatoriya] Kompleksnoe lechenie bol'nykh s posledstviiami poliomielita v sanatorno-kurortnykh usloviiakh Evpatorii. Kiev, Zdorov'ia, 1965. 155 p. (MIRA 18:9)

MOL'SKAYA, N.Ye.

Result of fangotherapy of sequelae of cerebral injuries. Zhur.
nevr. i psikh.55 no.9 673-674 '55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Sanatorii No.30 VTSSPS (Maynaki) Yevpatoriya.
(BRAIN, wounds and injuries,
ther.mud.ther. of sequelae)
(MUD THERAPY, in various diseases,
brain inj.sequelae)
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,
brain, mud ther. of sequelae)

MOLSKI, Boguslaw

"Mechanism of the protective action of sugar in plant cells against frost injury" by Akira Sakai.. Reviewed by Boguslaw Molski. Kosmos biol 11 no.6:623-624 '62.

MOLSKI, Boguslaw, mgr

Agriculture existed already 10,000 years ago. Problemy 19 no.1:30-33 '63.

MOLSKI, Boguslaw, mgr

"Fertilizing" the stomach of the cow; processing of nonprotein nitrogenous compounds into meat and milk; adding urea and ammonia to fodder. Problemy 19 no.5:280-283 '63.

89956

P/022/60/000/007/002/004
D222/D306

9.9300

AUTHOR: Molski, Janusz, Master of Engineering

TITLE: Studies on determining the height of atmospheric layers causing maximum scattering of electromagnetic waves in the VHF range on paths of different lengths

PERIODICAL: Przegląd telekomunikaczjny, no. 7, 1960, 211-212

TEXT: Long distance propagation of very high frequency waves has been explained in the past by superrefraction in the atmosphere or by a theory of turbulences. Though these effects may be partly responsible for scatter propagation, the view is expressed that recent theories of layer structure in the troposphere are more correct. The waves are partly reflected and partly scattered by strata in which there is a definite change of refraction gradient with altitude. The investigations described here were carried out in Poland in the fall of 1956 with the aid of a radar station.

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Studies on determining the height ... 2/022/60/000/007/002/004
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The work was performed by a team consisting of the author, J. Siarkiewicz and J. Bartold, and was under the supervision of Professor S. Manczarski, consultant of PAS. The purpose of the investigations was to determine the altitude of tropospheric stratification at which the most favorable conditions of scatter appeared. The mechanism represented in Fig. 1 was used as a basis.

Fig. 1. Graphical definition of the useful region of scatter.

FIG. 1

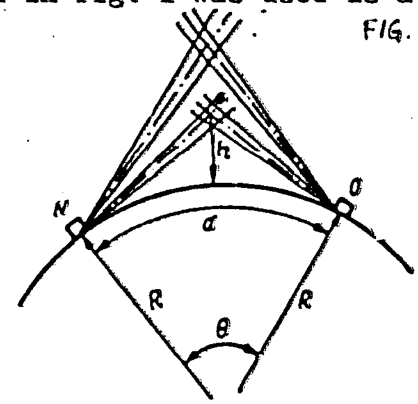

Fig. 1

Rys. 1. Graficzne wyznaczenie użytecznego obszaru rozproszeń

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P/022/60/000/007/002/004
Studies on determining the height ... D222/D306

By moving the antennae of the radio link in the vertical plane for various distances the most favorable angles above horizontal were established, at which the strongest signals were obtained. By utilizing the properties of radar stations, the time of propagation on a given path was measured by a method used with radar beacons (i.e. the distance travelled by the radio signal). With the aid of the above data, and since the exact geographical position of both stations was known, it was possible to calculate the altitude of the layer on which the scatter at f=72 Mc/s appeared. The results obtained are compiled in Table I:

Table I. (1) Path. (2) Length of path according to a map d (km). (3) Distance travelled by the radio wave (km). (4) Most favorable elevation angle of antennae from calculations (degrees).

Tablica I

Trasa (1)	Długość trasy wg mapy d (km) (2)	Droga przeb. przez falę radiową (km) (3)	Najkorzyst. kąt w elewacji w ustawieniu anten z obl.* (4)	Obl. wysokości h (km) (5)
I	63	64,5	0,57	0,08
II	135	138	1,23	0,37
III	229	232	2,06	1,05
IV	301	310	2,71	1,88
V	394	400	3,45	3,14

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Studies on determining the height ... P/022/60/000/007/002/004
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(5) Calculated height h (km). /Abstractor's note: The elevation angle in the table is said to be based on calculations, although from the text it would seem to have been established experimentally/. In practice the greatest signal level appeared at the lowest elevation of the radiating antenna beam. The investigations carried out showed that the altitude of active layers of stratafied troposphere, on which the most favorable scatter appeared, depends on the distance of the path, and that the strata do belong to the region of the troposphere. It is to be assumed that the scatter intensity of electromagnetic waves depends entirely on the state of the troposphere. The conclusion follows that atmospheric conditions must be strictly taken into account when working on the prediction of scatter propagation of waves. There are 1 figure and 1 table and 3 non-Soviet-bloc references. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: J.A. Saxton, Tropospheric Scatter Propagation. Wireless World, December 1956, p. 587; Kenneth A. Norton, J.B. Wiesner, The Scatter Propagation. Issue

Card 4/5

89956

P/022/60/000/007/002/004
D222/D306

Studies on determining the height ...

Proc. IRE 43, October 1955; W. Gordon, Proc. IRE, Vd. 43, no. 1, October 1955, p 23-28.

X

Card 5/5

27820

P/029/60/000/008/001/003
D262/D306

3,2300

AUTHOR: Molski, Janusz, Master of Engineering

TITLE: Observation of artificial Earth satellites (AES) (Station MGR No. 157 - Zegrze)

PERIODICAL: Przegląd geodezyjny, no. 8, 1960, 273-280

TEXT: The article deals generally with basic visual photographic and radio methods of observing AES, determining their orbits and investigating the spreading of radio waves in the ionosphere. There is a more detailed review of observational methods, as well as equipment, organization of work and results at Station No. 157. The position of the station was 52° 28' N. and 21° 00' E. Methods are also given of adapting the aircraft photocamera type NAFA for observing AES used in the Soviet Union. During the I. G. Y. 1957-1958, several special observation stations were established which, together with six permanent astronomic observatories, carried out a Polish program of AES observation, as laid down by the Committee for the International Geophysical Collaboration (Komisja międzynarodowej współpracy geofizycznej)--KMWG. Observations were made first of all objects launched

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Observation of...

from the Soviet Union (1957β, 1958δ_1, 1958δ_2 ,). Results were forwarded through the State Institute of Hydrology and Meteorology (Państwowy instytut hydrologiczno-meteorologiczny) in Warsaw to "KOSMOS" in Moscow. The staff of the station included Masters of Engineering L. Rafa and M. Ordziński, the author being the immediate superior responsible to Doctor of Engineering T. Niewiadomski. All AES observations were conducted under the supervision of KMWG Secretary, Professor S. Manczarski. Master of Engineering W. Krzemiński was an organizer in the early stages. Visual Observations at Station No. 157: The accuracy of these observations was quite high due to the automatic recording of time and was about 0.1 sec., 0.1°. 401 observations were made in the period from 6/2/1958 - 5/9/1959. Station equipment: The basic apparatus included: (a) 18 astronomic telescopes Type AT-1 (made in USSR). Its field of vision is 11 deg, and it is divided by a set of concentric hairs every 1 deg. Its magnifying power is six times. (b) One chronometer made in Switzerland, Ulysse Nardin Le Locle; (c) One receiver with the range .1--30MHz; (d) One chronograph made in Switzerland, Favag Type M427/0/124; (e) One tape recorder made in England, Type EMI; (f) One detector with a transformer. Auxiliary equipment included: (a) One instrument panel transmitting signals from observation posts to the chronograph

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Observation of...

or tape recorder; and (b) Two accoustical generators with the range 20 - 20000Hz used to register impulses of dc from observation posts on the tape of the tape recorder. As regards observations, optical barriers of telescopes were set in longitudes or in the vertical normal to the orbit of AES in the azimuth $\sin (90 \text{ deg.} - A) = \frac{\cos i}{\cos \varphi}$ where i = angle between orbit

of AES and plane of the earth's equator; φ = latitude of observation post. The middle telescope was set at the expected position of AES, the rest being symmetrically placed in fixed positions every 5 deg. For greater accuracy, photographic observations are recommended. For accuracy $\alpha = 0.5 \div 2.5$ m; $\delta = 0.1 \div 0.5$ deg. ; $t = 0.1 \div 0.5$ sec., a photocamera type NAFA with rough readings of coordinates is adequate. The rest of the equipment is for visual observations except telescopes. For accuracy $\alpha = 0.5 \div 1$s; $\delta = 0.1 \div 0.2'$; $t = 0.005$ sec., a NAFA camera modified with the accurate reading of coordinates is recommended. Other equipment includes a microscope Type UIM-21: Accuracy $\pm 3\mu$, chronograph type ECh-L-Leningrad: Accuracy $\pm$ 0.001 sec. The NAFA-3s/25 camera is automatic, normally used in aircraft, and able to work day and night in conditions of bad visibility. Type of

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Observation of...

objective-Uran 9 with focus length 25 cm, light $\left(\frac{D}{F}\right)$ 1:2.5, size of photographs 18 x 24 cm, angle of vision 24 cm side--51 deg., 18 cm side--40 deg., diagonal 62 deg. Number of photographs on the film--150 (37 m), exposures--1/25 1/50 1/100 sec. Time lag between light acting on the fotoelement and film in the central part--(30 Lux and 10 - 30 deg. C), less than 1/60 sec. A standard camera was modified to give: (a) Short and equal opening and shutting time of the shutter; (b) Great accuracy of signal for opening and closing of shutter and moment of exposure; (c) Possibility of controlling the shutter from the panel. Modified cameras would give opening and shutting times of shutter < .003 sec. and time between signal of opening and shutting and exposure < .002 sec. The method of approximate observation is similar to the visual one. The negative is superimposed on the chart of the sky and coordinates are determined. The accurate method is more complicated. Coordinates are read under the microscope and all time lags are accounted for. The overall accuracy achieved by that method is ± 0.005 sec. The main purpose of radio observation is to record signals from AES transmitters giving information on the atmosphere in the upper layers, con- 4

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Observation of...

centration of ions, intensity of cosmic radiation, etc. The observation period of radio signals from AES depends on the course of the orbit, working frequency, transmitting and receiving equipment, velocity of AES, state and form of ionosphere. To determine the reach of propagation the following conditions must be observed: Observation area of the AES within the radio horizon, assuming a mean atmosphere refraction can be determined by a length of cord connecting the points of intersection of a circle with the radius

$$d \approx 4.1 \left(\sqrt{h_1} + \sqrt{h_2}\right)$$

4

with the AES orbit, where h_1(m) is the height of the receiving aerial, h_2 = 300 km, and φ = 73 deg. The second condition is connected with the critical frequency of stratum F_2,

$$\cos\varphi > \frac{fF2}{f}, \quad fF2 = e\sqrt{\frac{N_M}{\pi m}} = 9\sqrt{N_M}$$

where $fF2$ = critical frequency of layer F_2 in kH_z, φ = angle between

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waves and layer F_2, N_M = maximum electronic density of layer F_2 in cm.
Refraction of waves from layer F_2 takes place for angles $\varphi \ngtr \varphi$ max.
The third condition is connected with wave absorption which is

$$L_{(dB)} = 20 \log \frac{4\pi d(m)}{\lambda \; (m)}$$

Tension of the field at a distance of d from aerial of power P is

$$E_{(V/m)} = \frac{7\sqrt{P}\;(w)}{d\;(m)}$$

Transmitter of AES were:

1957 α - P = 1W (28) f = 20.005, 40.002 MHz
1958 δ - P = 0.25 W f = 20.005, 40.002 MHz

Practice proved that the radius of propagation exceeds the radio horizon considerably. The tension of the field is also much greater than anticipated. Methods of observation were (a) Based on Doppler's effect

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D262/D306

Observation of...

$\Delta f = f \cdot \frac{v}{c}$ where v = velocity of AES, c = velocity of light, f equals frequency, and Δf = increase of frequency. From observations of the change of frequency, distance between the observer and AES at a particular time can be determined. (b) The method in which alternate aerials are connected through an electronic switch to the receiver with a frequency of several hundred cycles per sec. When the signals in both antennas are equal, the amplitude of tone (switching frequency) disappears. By this method, the moment at which AES pass a certain point in space can be determined. (c) The minitrack system determines the light, velocity and time of the nearest position of AES from the observer. This method is based on reading the difference of period and level of tension induced in the appropriately positioned antennas. There are 16 figures and 4 tables.

Card 7/7

P/022/61/000/002/001/001
A076/A126

9.9669

AUTHOR: Molski, Janusz, Master of Engineering

TITLE: Atmospherics and their significance in ionosphere and exosphere investigations

PERIODICAL: Przegląd Telekomunikacyjny, no. 2, 1961, 39 - 47

TEXT: The author describes the characteristics, source and research methods of atmospherics observed very often in the range from a few hundred to about 20 cps, as well as the phenomenon of whistles, etc, occurring in the accoustic frequency band. Further, he mentions a number of Western scientists, who from 1894 until today investigated the above phenomenon. This article contains and consists of extracts from Western scientific periodicals, where methods of research into atmospherics are described. In Poland, this phenomenon is investigated by Professor S. Manczarski and Docent S. Jasiński. There are 16 figures, 1 table and 15 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 9 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to English-language publications read as follows: W. L. Taylor, A. G. Jean, Very-low frequency radiation spectra of lighting discharges, Journal of Research of the National Bureau of Standard, D. Radio Propagation, vol. 63D, no. 2, September-October 1959,

/C

Card 1/2

Atmospherics and their significance in...

P/022/61/000/002/001/001
AC75/A126

199 - 204; R. M. Gallet and R. A. Helliwel, Origin of very-low frequency emissions, Journal of Research of the National Bureau of Standards, D. Radio Propagation, vol. 63D, no. 1, July-August, 1959, 21 - 27; K. G. Budden, Effect of small irregularities on the constitutive relations for the ionosphere, Journal of Research of the National Bureau of Standards, v. 63D, no. 2, September-October 1959, 135 - 149; L. R. O. Storey, Protons outside the Earth's atmosphere, Annales de Geophysique, v. 14, no. 2, 1958, 144 - 153.

ASSOCIATION: Osrodek Badawczy Sprzetu Lacznosci (Research Center of Communication Equipment)

Card 2/2

MOLSKI, Janusz, mgr inz.

Experimental method of testing the propagation of scattered radio waves performed in Poland and the results. Przegl telekom 34 no.7:197-202 Jl '62.

MOLSKI, Janusz, mgr inz.

The Faraday cage for measurements. Przegl telekom 35 no.2:33-37 F '62.

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MOISKI, KASIMIERZ

MOISKI, Kazimierz

Familial scoliosis. Chir. narz. ruchu 22 no.2:117-120 1957.

1. Z Kliniki Chirurgii Ortopedycznem Sl. A. M. w Bytomiu Kierownik: prof. dr M. Garlicki. Bytom, ul. Batorego 15. Klinika Chirurgii Ortopedycznej Sl. A. M.
(SCOLIOSIS, hered.
familial (Pol))

MOLSKI, Kazimierz

A belt for the rehabilitation of the respiratory muscles. Chir. narz. ruchu ortop. polska 26 no.1:93-99 '61.

1. Z Kliniki Ortopedycznej Sl. AM w Bytomiu Kierownik: prof. dr G. Wejsflog.

(POLIOMYELITIS ther) (RESPIRATION)

MOLSKI, Kazimierz

Examination of the diaphragm in paralytic patients after Heine-Medin in disease with the application of a test for rehabilitation and orthopedic purposes. Chir.narz.ruchu ortop. , olska 26 no.2: 165-174 '61.

1. Z Kliniki Ortopedycznej Sl. Akad. Med. w Bytomiu Kierownik: prof. dr G.Wejsflog.

(POLIOMYELITIS diag) (DIAPHRAGM physiol)

LEBKOWSKI, Jerzy; MOLSKI, Kazimierz; BIERNACKA, Danuta

Spinal chordectomy as a procedure facilitating rehabilita...

MOLSKI, Roman

The Division of Scientific Information, Documentation, and Publications. Rozpr hydrotechn no. 15:331-334 '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135110005-4"

MOLSKI, W.

Organizing the care of electric traction on railroads of the German Federal Republic.

p. 60 (Przeglad Kolejowy Elektrotechniczny. Vol. 8, no. 2, Feb. 1956. Warszawa, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

UR/0000/64/001/000/0153/0159

ACCESSION NR: AT5009811

AUTHOR: Antipenkov, V.P. (Moscow); Ioannisyants, V.V. (Moscow); Gorokhovskiy, L.T. (Moscow); Mol't, L.I. (Moscow); Rabinovich, B. V. (Moscow); Sevumyan, Yu. R. (Moscow)

TITLE: Contactless elements with glow-discharge cold-cathode tubes

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po avtomaticheskomu kontrolyu i metodam elektricheskikh izmereniy. 4th, Novosibirsk, 1962. Avtomaticheskiy kontrol' i metody elektricheskikh izmereniy; trudy konferentsii, t. 1: Metody elektricheskikh izmereniy. Tsifrovyye izmeritel'nyye pribory. Elementy izmeritel'nykh sistem (Automatic control and electrical measuring techniques; transactions of the conference, v. 1: Electrical measuring techniques. Digital measuring instruments. Elements of measurement systems). Novosibirsk, Redizdat Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1964, 153-159

TOPIC TAGS: contactless trigger, contactless amplifier, contactless shaper, contactless ring circuit

ABSTRACT: The development of a number of contactless elements (trigger, amplifier, pulse shaper, ring circuit, counter) based on the Soviet-made gas-discharge cold-cathode TKhZB tubes is reported. The elements can operate at frequencies up to a few kc and, with some special provisions, up to a few dozen kc. Designed with

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ACCESSION NR: AT5009811

the above elements, these logical circuits are very briefly described: AND, NOT, NOR, OR. They are operable at an anode-voltage variation of ± 10% and bias variation of ± 5%. The above elements and circuits were used in a supervisory-control system installed at an aluminum plant; the system employs about 2500 cold-cathode tubes. Various units (some contain up to 400 tubes) tested under laboratory and industrial conditions proved to be reliable in operation. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 25Sep64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC, SC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 18328-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)/EWA(h)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWP(l) [illegible] Pf-4/Pi-4

UR/0000/64/002/000/0140/0146

ACCESSION NR: AT5[illegible]

AUTHOR: Antipenkov, V. P. (Moscow); Goldyreva, Z. M. (Moscow); Ioannisyants, V. V. (Moscow); Mol't, L. I. (Moscow); Gorokhovskiy, L. T. (Moscow); Rabinovich, B. V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Supervisory control machine for aluminum-making industry

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po avtomaticheskomu kontrolyu i metodam elektricheskikh izmereniy. 4th, Novosibirsk, 1962. Avtomaticheskiy kontrol' i elektricheskiye izmereniya; trudy konferentsiy, t. 2: Teoriya metody elektricheskikh izmereniy. Sistemy avtomaticheskogo kontrolya. Izmeritel'nykh informatsionnykh sistem. Elektricheskiye izmereniya neelektricheskikh velichin (Automatic control and electrical measuring techniques; transactions of the conference. v. 2: Theory of electrical measurements. Automatic control systems. Electrical information measurement systems. Electrical measurements of nonelectrical quantities). Novosibirsk, Redizdat Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1964, 140-146

TOPIC TAGS: supervisory control, aluminum industry / ERA-800 supervisory control

Card 1/3

L 63248-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5013044

ABSTRACT: An ERA-80) Soviet-made centralized automatic supervisory control machine intended for controlling one series of aluminum-electrolysis process, is described. The ERA-80) machine scans the 160—170 electrolyzers that make up the series recording their process parameters in digital form; the interpole-gap resistance R_{pp} and the integral and mean values of performance indices are recorded. The machine is designed to perform the control, 2-hr and 6-hr cycle recording, recording on operator's request, and instrumental supervision. The control includes a sequential connection to all electrolyzer sensors, regulating (on the basis of R_{pp}) those cells which deviate from the normal operation, and recording such deviate cells. In the 2-hr cycle recording, the process parameters, such as v-h, a-h, etc., are printed automatically; in the 6-hr cycle, the resistances of anodic and cathodic regions and the electrolyte temperature are also recorded. Other facilities are designed for visual monitoring and manual control of anodes. The machine has these fundamental characteristics: number of control points, 600; output signal, 0—10 v d-c; input-signal-to-digital-code conversion time, 0.2 sec; conversion error, 0.5%; recording rate, 7—8 characters per sec; supply voltage, 3-phase 220 v 50 cps; power consumption,

Card 2/3

L 6'243-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5013044

600 va. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Nov64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: DP, IE

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 09425-67
ACC NR: AR6034649 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0299/66/000/008/M017/M017

AUTHOR: Molt, R. A.

TITLE: Recommendations concerning an extremity transplant in a human being

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya, Part II, Abs. 8M101

REF SOURCE: Tr. 1-go Mosk. med. in-ta, v. 42, 19-24

TOPIC TAGS: surgery, medicine, medical science

ABSTRACT: A successful upper extremity transplant is reported to have been performed on a 12-year-old boy, who lost his arm at a point near the upper third of the arm when he fell under an electric train. He was brought to the hospital 30 minutes after the accident. While the patient was being brought out of shock, the amputated arm was kept on ice. A Ringer solution containing lactose, heparin, neonmycin, bacitracin was used, and a 25% "gipak" was injected into the shoulder artery. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 06/

UDC: 611.018-189.843

Card 1/1

KMITOVENKO, A.T., dotsent; YESHTOKIN, A.F., inzh.; TSIRENSHCHIKOV, F.T., inzh.; MOLCHUSEV, G.F., inzh.

Selecting an efficient variant for finishing up the mining at the Bogoslovskiy brown coal deposit. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 7 no.11:8-17 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut imeni Vakhrusheva. Rekomendovana kafedroy otkrytykh gornykh rabot.

MOLTUSOV, G.P., inzh.

Determining the length of walls mined by the cyclic method from the productivity of a cutter-loader in integrated organization of labor. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.6: 19-26 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut imeni V.V. Vakhrusheva. Rekomendovana kafedroy razrabotki plastovykh mestorozhdeniy.
(Coal mines and mining)

MOLTUSOV, G.P., inzh.

Analytic method of determining the optimum parameters of mobile belt conveyors. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. 8 no.11:7-14 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut imeni Vakhrusheva. Rekomendovana kafedroy otkrytykh gornykh rabot. Submitted December 12, 1964.

L 00832-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6027773 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/008/1405/1410

AUTHOR: Shlyapnikova, I. A.; Miller, V. B.; Molvina, M. I.; Torsuyeva, Ye. S.; Shlyapnikov, Yu. A.

14
B

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Monoamines as antioxidants and regularities and mechanisms of their effect

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 8, 1966, 1405-1410

TOPIC TAGS: monoamine, polypropylene, antioxidant

ABSTRACT: The oxidation of isotactic polypropylene in the presence of phenyl-α-naphtylamine and phenyl-β-naphtylamine occupying intermediate positions between strong and weak antioxidants was studied. The mechanism of the effect of antioxidants was analyzed. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 11 formulas. [Based on authors' abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 05Jul65/ ORIG REF: 007/

Card 1/1 hs UDC: 678.01:54

MOLYAKA, A.N. [Moliaka, O.N.]

Tree and shrub vegetation of the flood plain of the Ros' River and its affluents. Ukr. bot. zhur. 19 no.2:40-48 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Cherkasskiy pedagogicheskiy institut, kafedra botaniki.
(Ros' Valley--Forest ecology)

M

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Ornamental.

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 11179

AUTHOR : Lerzhva, A. A., Molyako, A. N., Shvaienko, D. D. et al.
INST. : Cherkassk Pedagogical Institute.
TITLE : On the Preliminary Results of the work on Breeding Dahlia Varieties.

ORIG. PUB. : Nauk. zap. Cherkas'k. derzh. ped. in-t, 1957, 11, 289-299

ABSTRACT : At the Agricultural Biology Station of Cherkassk Pedagogical Institute, there was secured during 1951-1956 a number of hybrids from among the best varieties. Hybrid seedlings with the largest-sized plants and a large number of inflorescences (up to 30 on one plant) were selected. No viral diseases were observed in the hybrid seedlings obtained; the tubers were distinguished by the good keeping quality during the winter period. — L. A. Shyatova

CARD: 1/1

POTUL'NITSKIY, P.M.; MOLYAKA, A.N.

State of plant resources in Kremenchug Reservoir. Gidrobiol. zhur. 1 no. 6:35-42 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Cherkasskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.

MOLYAKOV, D.

[Finance plan of the industrial enterprise] Finansovyi plan promyshlennogo predpriiatiia. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1954. 82 p.(MLRA 7:11)
(Finance)

Molyakov, D.

Analis khosyaystvennoy deyatel'no nosti raypromkombinata arteli promyslovoy kooperatsii I kommunal'nykh predpriyatiy (Analysis of economic activity of a regional industrial combine, of artisans of professional cooperatives, and of communal industries) Moskva, Gosfinisdat, 1954.

114 p. Tables.

MOLYAKOV, D

Analiz khozyaystvennoy deyatel'nosti raypromkombinata arteli promyslovo, ooperatis i i ko unal' nykh predpriyatiy (Analysis of the economical activity of a regional industrial combine, a professional cooperative artel and communcal enterprises) Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1955.

119 p. tables.

SHUVALOV, A.; MOLYAKOV, D.

For the economical expenditure of material and monetary resources. (MLRA 9:5)
Fin.SSSR 16 no.1:26-29 Ja '56.
(Finance)

MOLYAKOV, Dmitriy Stepanovich; SHATROVA, T., red.; TELEGINA, T., tekhn.red.

[Financing the industry of regional economic councils] Finansirovanie promyshlennosti sovnarkhozov. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1960. 86 p. (MIRA 13:11)
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(Industrial management)
(Finance)

MOLYAKOV, D.S.; LAVROV, V.V.; NESMIY, M.I.; FILATOV, N.L.; GOFMAN, G.A.; FIKOGEYEV, P.V.; ROBOTOV, V.T.; FILIPPOVA, E., red.; TELEGINA,T., tekhn. red.

[Financing the national economy]Finansirovanie narodnogo khoziaistva. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1962. 319 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Finance)

KORNYAYEV, V.P., dots.; MASSAKOGIN, F.S., dots.; MANZHELEYEV, D.N., dots.; KORNYAYEV, V.P., dots.; USATOV, I.A., kand. ekonom. nauk; IL'IN, V.M., dots.; ~~KOLYAKOV, D.S.;~~ MOTOV, S.I., dots.; KOROTKOVA, L., red.; MEDVEDEVA, R., red.; TELEGINA, T., tekhn. red.

[Analysis of the financial and economic operations of enterprises]Analiz finansovo-khoziaistvennoi deiatel'nosti predpriiatii. Pod obshchei red. Kornyayeva. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1962. 357 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Finance) (Industrial management)

MOLYAKOV, D.

Economize in large as well as in small things. Fin. SSSR 37 no.7:18-24 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Finance)