

MURESANU, P.L.; CZEISLER, Ghizela; VILOSEANU, Nicoleta; RACUTIANU, Gh.;
PETRESCU, C.

Contributions to the knowledge of humus dynamics, nature, and characteristics of its components, in different types of soil in the western part of Rumania. Studia Univ B-B S Chem 8 no.1: 507-508 '63

1. Institute of Agriculture, Timisoara.

COMES, L., conf.; MURESEANU, T.; IGNA, M.; URCAN, S.; SERBAN, I.

Staphylococcal infections in the clinic of infectious diseases. Micro-
biologia (Bucur) 6 no.1:21-22 Ja-F '61.

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COMES, L., conf.; PIRVU, C.; MURESEANU, T.

Staphylococcal meningitis. Microbiologia (Bucur) 6 no.1:32 Ja-F '61.

1. Clinica bolilor contagioase Cluj.

GAVRILA, I., prof.; MURESANU, T.; NEGOMIREANU, T.

Cortisone in staphylococcal septicemia treatment. Microbiologia (Bucur)
6 no.1:36-37 Ja-F '61.

1. Clinica bolilor contagioase din Cluj.

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MURESAN, T.; URCAN, S.; BUCIU-URCAN, M.

Considerations on the staphylococcal strain isolated in the Cluj Infectious Disease Laboratory Clinic. Microbiologia (Bucur) 6 no.1:57 Ja-F '61.

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GAVRILA, I., prof.; COMES, L., conf.; MURESANU, T., dr.; ONESCIUC, I., dr.;
NEGOMIREANU, T., dr.

Problems in the diagnosis of food poisoning. Med. intern., Bucur
13 no.4:611-620 Ap '61.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de boli contagioase Cluj (director:
prof. I. Gavrilă). (FOOD POISONING diagnosis)

M. F. SAND, V.

17
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Preparation of 7-ethoxybenzamide, C. N. Joneson,
I. Seeman, V. ~~...~~, V. Mureganu, St. Hja, and
A. Nyman, Acad. Rep. Populare ~~...~~ Cercetari
Chim. 7, 194-201 (1954) (French summary). - Refluxing 127
g. salicylamide, 150 g. EtO, and 23 g. Et₃N for 6 hrs. in 1000 ml.
EtOH, distg. the alc., pouring the residue into 2.5 l. cold
H₂O, and filtering off the ppt. and drying it gave 152 g.
7-ethoxybenzamide, yellow powder, m. 122° (from EtO).

Handwritten: (C) 17

Handwritten: DM

MURESANU, V.; SIMIONOVICI, M.; CUGU, Viorica

A new biological method for the standardization of Valeriana preparation. Rumanian M. Rev. 3 no.1:89 Jan-Mar 59.

(VALERIAN

standard. of prep., biol. technic)

MURESHAN, G. D. -

MURESHAN, G. D. - "The mechanization of the technological process of forest-preparatory enterprises in the Carpathian mountains of the Rumanian People's Republic". Leningrad, 1955. Min Higher Education USSR. Leningrad Order of Lenin Forestry Engineering Academy imeni S. M. Kirov. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' N. 46, 12 November 1955. Moscow

MAURESHAN, I., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Epidemiology of bacterial
dysentery in city, K. ^{Summary of the Report} (1957), 10 pp (Min of Health
USSR. Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians)
200 copies (KL, 28-59, 131)

- 119 -

Muresianu, T

GAVRILA, I., Prof.; COMES, L., conf.; MURESIANU, T., dr.; BUCIU, M., dr.

Studies of group C Salmonella infections. Med. int., Bucur.
9 no.4:573-581 Apr 57.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de boli contagioase Cluj.
(SALMONELLA INFECTIONS, case reports
group C Salmonella paratyphi infect. & Salmonella
choleraesuis infect.)

GAVRILA, I., prof.; MURESIANU, T., dr.; SOLOVIEV, M., dr.; SUCIU, O., dr.;
BALABAN, C.

The clinical aspect of Salmonella typhimurium infections. Med. intern.
14 no.6:653-658 Je '62.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de boli contagioase, I.M.F., Cluj.
(SALMONELLA INFECTIONS) (SALMONELLA TYPHIMURIUM)

MURTOV, N.S.; GRIBANOV, N.N., redaktor.

[Ice formation on overhead communication and electric lines]
Golosednye obrazovaniia na vozdukhnykh liniiskh sviazi i
elektroperedachi. Moskva, Gidrometeoizdat, 1954. 103 p.

(MIRA 8:2)

(Electric lines--Overhead) (Telephone lines) (Ice)

MURAV'YEV, V.M.

From bailing to radio dispatching. Neftianik 2 no.11:30-32 N '57.
(MIRA 10:10)

(Petroleum industry)

MURETOV, N. S.

"Characteristics of Precipitation in the Regions Where 400-Kilovolt Lines Pass".
Trudy Tsentr. n.-i. Elektrotekhn. Labor., No 2, pp 318-326, 1954.

In connection with the fact that energy losses to corona discharges in electrical transmission lines depend considerably upon precipitation falling in the region of these lines, the author gives the characteristics of precipitation falling in the zone of passage of 400-kilovolt lines. In dependence upon the form of precipitation or other hydrometeors classification is given for the weather conditions of summer (six types) and winter (nine types). Analysis of the monthly tables of 18 hydrometeorological stations arranged along the lines of the Kuybyshev Hydroelectric Power Plant and the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Power Plant of Moscow and study of synoptic maps showed that the ratio between mean yearly amounts of liquid and solid precipitations do not correspond to the ratio of their durations. Most prolonged are temperate and weak precipitations. The number of hours with precipitation or other forms of hydrometeors (fog, sleet, snowstorm) amounts to 14% of the total number of hours in the year. Proceeding from this fact one cannot compute the loss to corona under conditions of bad weather. In Geographical distribution the duration of weather with precipitations for the region of the Stalin-grad-Moscow Power lines decreases from north to south. For the Kuybyshev-Moscow trace the maximum duration of such weather is noted in the region of Murom. It is indicated that the zones of precipitations can encompass the entire path of the power lines only in exceptional cases. Most frequently half of the power-line path is observed to be encompassed, and this case must be taken into consideration during planning of lines. (RZhGeol, No 11, 1955)

SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956

MURETOV, N. S.

"Experimental Setup For Investigation of Icy Glaze".
Trudy Tsent. n.-i. Elektrotekhn. Labor., No 2, pp 347-352, 1954.

Investigations were conducted in connection with the necessity of clarifying the conditions for the formation of ice crust on 400-kv transmission lines where the considerable height of suspended conduits and the presence of high electrical field strength are conducive for the intensification of ice deposition. The experimental setup of the Central Scientific Research Electrical Engineering Laboratory consists of two spans of lines 390 meters long with three split-phase conduits suspended on metal supports 23.5 meters high. One of the spans is intended for operations without high tension, and the other with voltages of 400 kv. First observations in North Caucasus have given ideas concerning a number of characteristics governing the formation of ice on 400-kilovolt lines. (RZhGeol, No 11, 1955)

SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956

MURETOV N.S.

FEDOROV, Ye.Ye., Professor; PREDTECHENSKIY, P.P.; BUCHINSKIY, I.Ye.;
 SEYANINOV, G.T., Professor; BOSHKO, L.V.; ALISOV, B.P.; BIRYUKOV,
 N.N.; GAL'TSOV, A.P.; GRIGOR'YEV, A.A., akademik; EYGENSON, M.S.,
 Professor; ~~MURETOV, N.S.~~; KHROMOV, S.P.; BOGDANOV, P.N.; LEBEDEV,
 A.N.; SOKOLOV, V.M.; YANISHEVSKIY, Yu.D.; SAMOYLENKO, V.S.; USMA-
 NOV, R.F.; CHUBUKOV, L.A.; TROTSENKO, S.Ya.; VANGENGEYM, G.Ya.;
 SOKOLOV, I.F.; STYRO, B.I.; TEMNIKOVA, N.S.; ISAYEV, E.A.; DMITRIYEV,
 A.A.; MALYUGIN, Ye.A.; LIENEMAA, Ye.K.; SAPOZHNIKOVA, S.A.; RAKIPO-
 VA, L.R.; POKROVSKAYA, T.V.; BAGDASARYAN, A.B.; ORLOVA, V.V.; RU-
 BINSHTEYN, Ye.S., professor; MILEVSKIY, V.Yu.; SHCHERBAKOVA, Ye.Ya.;
 BOCHKOV, A.P.; ANAPOL'SKAYA, L.Ye.; DUNAYEVA, A.V.; UTESHEV, A.S.;
 RUDNEVA, A.V.; RUDENKO, A.I.; ZOLOTAREV, M.A.; NERSESIYAN, A.G.;
 MIKHAYLOV, A.N.; GAVRILOV, V.A.; TSOMAYA, T.I.; DEVIATKOVA, A.M.;
 ZAVARINA, M.V.; SHMETER, S.M.; BUDYKO, M.I., professor.

Discussion of the report (in the form of debates) [of the current
 state climatological research and methods of developing it]. Inform.
 sbor.GUGMS no.3/4:26-154 '54. (MIRA 8:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Fedorov). 2. Glavnaya
 geofizicheskaya observatoriya im. A.I.Voeykova (for Predtechenskiy,
 Lebedev, Yanishevskiy, Isayev, Rakipova, Pokrovskaya, Orlova, Rubin-
 shteyn, Budyko, Shcherbakova, Anapol'skaya, Dunayeva, Rudneva, Gavrilov,
 Zavarina). 3. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy
 institut (for Buchinskiy).

(Continued on next card)

FEDOROV, Ye.Ye., professor; PREDTECHENSKIY, P.P., and others.

Discussion of the report (in the form of debates) [of the current state climatological research and methods of developing it]. Inform. sbor. GUGMS no.3/4:26-154 '54. (Card 2) (MIRA 8:3)

4. Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyevodstva (for Salyaninov, Rudenko).
5. Bioklimaticheskaya stantsiya Kislovodsk (for Boshno).
6. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova (for Alisov).
7. Ministerstvo putey soobshcheniya SSSR (for Biryukov).
8. Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR (for Gal'tsov, Grigor'yev).
9. Geotekhnicheskaya komissiya Vsesoyuznogo geograficheskogo obshchestva (for Nygenson).
10. Ministerstvo elektrostantsiy i elektropromyshlennosti SSSR (for Murator).
11. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova (for Khromov).
12. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy arkhiv (for Sokolov, Zolotarev).
13. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut (for Samoylenko).
14. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov (for Usmanov, Sapozhnikova).
15. Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR i Tsentral'nyy institut kurortologii (for Chubukov).
16. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut imeni Sechenova, Yalta (for Trotsenko).
17. Arkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (for Vangengeym).

(Continued on next card)

FEDOROV, Ye.Ye., professor; PREDTECHENSKIY, P.P., and others.

Discussion of the report (in the form of debates) [of the current state of climatological research and methods of developing it].
Inform.sbor. GUGMS no.3/4:26-154 '54. (Card 3) (MLRA 8:3)

18. Dal'nevostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskii institut (for Sokolov).
19. Institut geologii i geografii Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR (for Styro).
20. Rostovskoe upravlenie gidrometosluzhby (for Temnikova).
21. Morakoy gidrofizicheskii Institut Akademii nauk SSSR (for Dmitriyev).
22. Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyevodstva (for Malyugin).
23. Akademiya nauk Estonskoy SSR (for Liedemaa).
24. Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR (for Bagdasaryan).
25. Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskii institut (for Milevskiy).

(Continued on next card)

FEDOROV, Ye.Ye., professor; PREDTECHENSKIY, P.P., and others.

Discussion of the report (in the form of debates) [of the current state climatological research and methods of developing it]. Inform.sbor. (MIRA 8:3)
GUGMS no.3/4:26-154 '54. (Card 4)

26. Gosudarstvennyy gidrologicheskiy institut (for Bchkov).
27. Kazhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (for Uteshev).
28. Upravlenie gidrometsluzhby Armyanskoy SSR (for Nersisyan).
29. Leningradskoye upravleniye gidrometsluzhby (for Mikhaylov, Devyatko).
30. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Tsomaya).
31. Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya (for Shmeter).
(Climatology)

Muretov N. S.

AUTHOR:

Muretov, N. S.

TITLE:

Organization of the Study of the Phenomena of Icing of Lines
(Organizatsiya izucheniya yavleniy obledeneniya provodov)

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, 1957, No. 2, pp. 49-52 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT:

Planning the expansion of power line systems requires accurate data on external loads, e. g. glaze ice in various regions of the USSR and a knowledge of present icing conditions in ultrahigh voltage lines for the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station to Moscow and the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station to Moscow. Special features of these lines are their high suspension and the use of thick wires about 30 mm. thick spaced 40 cm. apart in a triangular arrangement wherein the danger of complete icing of the wires forming the triangle is present.

Instrumental observations at hydrometeorostations of icing began in 1923. Two experimental glaze ice stations were set up in 1930: Novopyatigorsk in the Caucasian foothills and Debal'tsevo in the Donbas region; in the ensuing 25 year period, these stations collected valuable data on the formation of glazed ice. Other

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Organization of the Study of the Phenomena of Icing of Lines

insulated by 3 tension strings (visible in Fig. 4). Tension exerted on the lines was measured by an 8-ton dynamometer. Other observations taken were to explain such factors as the dependence of intensity of glazing on height of line suspension.

The TSNIEL MES developed a method of compiling glaze ice data for calculating glaze loads and a diagram of glazed ice regions was compiled for the European sector of the USSR. This organization also analyzed factors affecting intensity of glazing, e. g., height above sea level and microrelief. Results are all included in the 3rd issue of "Trudy TSNIEL" (Transactions of the TSNIEL) (Energoizdat, 1955). Between 1956-1958, the TSNIEL will publish a handbook on icing of lines for all USSR hydrometeorostations with data on wind velocity and t° giving the maximum deposit for each year.

In order to make more accurate the observations on line glazing a single reporting form will be used from the winter of 1956/57. These forms will be compiled by the Main Geophysical Observatory. Under the auspices of the Tiflis NIGMI, a glaze ice regioning of the Transcaucasus Region is being undertaken, in addition to a study of wet snow which

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is a harmful type of accumulation in this region.

Glazing is also a problem in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic where soft rime deposits amount to 50-100 cm. annually (in Carpathians-Chernaya Gora). Since the winter of 1956-57, a study of icing over the Ukr. SSR has been organized by the Odessa Meteorological Institute.

Studies of this kind will facilitate stringing of many aerial power lines in connection with fulfillment of the 6th Five Year Plan.

The text has 5 figures; the first 4 are explained above. Fig. 5 portrays a curve of a correction coefficient (K) for making allowance for effect of height of line suspension (H) upon thickness of accreted glaze frost and soft rime (line diameter 6 mm.). The author cites V. YE. Budchinskiy (not referenced by number) for his device (see card 2/4) and for his "Atlas of Line Glazing". No bibliography is given.

ASSOCIATION:

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE:

Card 4/4

SCV/50-59-2-7/25

3(7)

AUTHOR:

Muretov, N. S.

TITLE:

Use of Climatological Data in Projecting and Operating Power Lines
(Ispol'zovaniye klimatologicheskikh dannykh pri proyektirovani i ekspluatatsii liniy elektroperedachi)

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 35 - 38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In projecting and operating power lines the following factors are to be borne in mind: stress on wires and cables due to the formation of ice and to winds, breakdowns caused by thunderstorms, precipitation, and dense fog. In 1957, for instance, ice of 110 by 95 mm was observed in Bashkiriya, which was accompanied by a heavy gale with wind velocities up to 25 m/sec. In order to be in a position to take account of the meteorological conditions in projecting and operating power supply lines, the VNIIE is now evaluating data gathered by observation of ice formations along the wires, heavy winds, and extreme temperatures. In 1959 a handbook of climatic conditions to be found in the USSR will be compiled, which will permit relevant calculations. A map of the ice formation

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Use of Climatological Data in Projecting and Operating
Power

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areas in the USSR has been published. These areas are characterized by cylindrical ice formation with a specific weight of 0.9 g/cu cm. The formula for determining the wall thickness of the cylindrical ice deposit of a specific weight of 0.9 g/cu cm, which, by weight, is equivalent to the actual precipitation, is given. In the VNIIE reference figures for stresses due to ice formation were determined, taking account of the whole range of different diameters and heights of the lines with different designs. (For the extent of ice formation is a function of the diameter of the line and the height at which it is suspended). Furthermore, maps of wind areas were compiled. Areas were found with a calculation value of 30-35 m/sec wind velocity, and in some places 40 m/sec. These are, among others: the Southeast of the European part of the USSR, Kazakhstan, Kemerovskaya oblast', Yuzhno-Sibirskaya oblast', and Altayskiy kray. Boundary temperatures observed at least once in five or ten years were calculated for use in the handbook. In order to determine the distribution of winds as a function of the span width V. V. Burgsdorf developed a

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special apparatus for measuring the wind pressure on overhead lines. On the basis of data accumulated in the course of the last 15 years VNIIE drew up a map of the mean duration of thunderstorms during the year. It was found that the southwestern part of the European USSR to approximately meridian 40 as well as the western part of the northern Caucasus and Transcaucasia have the greatest number of thunderstorms. Furthermore, VNIIE found that it is absolutely possible, in the case of the high-voltage lines Moscow-Kuybyshev, Moscow-Stalingrad, and Kuybyshev - Urals, that the line is affected at the same time by rain, snowstorms, and hoarfrost. There are 3 figures.

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MURSTOVA, K.M.

Petroleum and natural gas industry in Rumania. Bnl.tekh.-
ekon.inform. no.1:81-83 '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(Rumania--Petroleum industry) (Rumania--Gas, Natural)

MUREVSKIY, V.

MUREVSKIY, V.

"Improving the tone of a loud-speaker."

So. Radio, Vol. 3, p. 43, 1952

MUREVSKIY, V.

Amplifiers, Vacuum tube

Improving the sound quality of loud speakers.
Radio 29, No. 3, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

MUREVSKIY, V.

"A System of Loudspeakers for Reproduction of Speech and Music."

paper presented at the 4th All-Union Conf. on Acoustics, Moscow, 26 May - 2 Jun 58.

s/187/63/000/002/002/004
A004/A126

AUTHORS: Khalameyzer, M. B., Murey, I. A.

TITLE: Using control systems of discrete action for automating the conditions of cinematic technological processes

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika kino i televideniya, no. 2, 1963, 27 - 36

TEXT: The authors present the necessary theoretical prerequisites and concrete solutions for the design of relay-pulse controllers. As an example, they present the automation diagram for a development machine using a system of multi-channel relay-pulse controllers, and analyze problems of dependability of multi-channel installations. As a result of the investigations carried out it was found that relay-pulse controllers of automatic control can be used in most cinematic technological processes. Based on the unit system of three-position control with relay elements, an electronic relay controller for the centralized control of heat conditions has been developed. The use of this type of control apparatus permits considerable cuts in capital expenditure and operating costs for automatic systems and ensures a high control quality. A combination of multichannel electronic relay control systems with identical systems operating on the "limiting" controller

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Using control systems of discrete action for...

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principle ensures the cheapest and most universal automatic system for cinema air-conditioning installations. Industrial designs of multichannel controllers can be used for the automation of cinematic technological objects. It is possible by using multichannel control systems to control various parameters, such as temperature, solutions, pressure, consumption of various substances, etc, by one controller. There are 7 figures.

Card 2/2

~~MURRY, Ye.D.~~

Pneumatic presses used for gluing and veneering furniture parts.
Der. prom. 7 no.10:16-18 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Tsentral'noye mebel'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Glavnogo
upravleniya standartnogo demostroyeniya.
(Power presses) (Veneers and veneering)

MUREYEVA, A. N.

18 5
Metallic coating on ceramic products. A. N. Mureyeva,
G. V. Romanova and V. S. Shakhmatina. U.S.S.R.
Patent No. 20, 1955. Addn. to U.S.S.R. 97,779. A
metallic layer is obtained by applying a suitable paste to the
ceramic surface and firing it in an atm. of H₂. To increase
resistance to corrosion Cr and Mn oxides are incorporated
into the paste. To the paste is also added CaF₂ to
strengthen the adhesion of the metal layer to the ceramic surface.

4-20-8

MURGA, K.N., gvardii general-mayor aviatsii.

Fulfilling the decisions of the party. Vest. Vozd. Fl. 41
no.12:13-15 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Russia--Air force)

MURGANOV, B. P.

Dissertation: "Some Investigations of the Conditions for the Parallel Operation of Turbine Power Plants." Cand Tech Sci, All-Union Order of the Labor Red Banner Sci Res Heat Engineering Inst imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, 30 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 21 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

MURGANOV, B.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Experimental investigation on regulating the SVK-150 turbine
[with summary in English]. *Teplotoenergetika* 4 no.8:9-15 Ag '57
(MLRA 10-9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskii institut.
(Turbines)

SOV/96-59-6-8/22

AUTHOR: Murganov, B.P. (Candidate of Technical Sciences)

TITLE: The Influence of Intermediate Volumes on the Process of Governing a Steam Turbine (O vliyanii promezhutochnykh ob'yemov na protsess regulirovaniya parovoy turbiny)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 6, pp 40-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The governing of steam turbines operating on high-pressure steam is complicated by the presence of volumes of steam in the high- and medium-pressure parts of the turbine. The stored energy is high both because the pressure is high and because of the large volume of steam in the regeneration system, the double cylinders and the gas reheat system. It is important to be able to calculate the transient effects that occur when such a system is disturbed, but it is rather difficult when there are a large number of different volumes of steam. A general time-constant for all the volumes of steam is only applicable to the case of complete loss of load, because the different volumes behave independently when the changes are relatively small. A functional relationship between the shaft torque and the position of the governor valve can be determined either in terms of the degrees of freedom of the intermediate volumes or directly by using

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The Influence of Intermediate Volumes on the Process of Governing a Steam Turbine

the equations for change of torque; in the latter method the equations that relate the degree of freedom of the volume to the torques must be replaced by a differential equation relating the torque to the governor valve position. The difference between the change in torque on the shaft and the corresponding flow of steam through the valves depends on the intermediate steam volumes, on the transient function at the given instant, and on other factors. In very large turbines inertia of the steam is also important. For it can lead to redistribution of pressure between the stages and so to alterations in the shaft output. The experimental data quoted below confirm the importance of this factor. The next theoretical section of the article is concerned with formulation of the equations governing the change of output or torque on the shaft. For the purposes of analysis the turbine is considered as a number of concentrated volumes, each followed by the corresponding turbine stage, together with a number of elements that govern the inertia of the steam flow. The volumes correspond to the capacities between

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stages and the inertia elements to the steam flow on the turbine blades; the combination is represented in Fig 1. The simplifying assumptions that are made in deriving the equations are explained at length. The case of a turbine without reheat is considered first. To determine the change in steam flow from the first and successive intermediate volumes it is assumed that the steam velocity in these volumes is proportional to the axial component of the velocity in the stages and is a linear function of the heat drop on the group of stages. It will be realised that this concept cannot be directly applied to systems with reheat. The equations of motion of the steam flow in the first working section (cylinder) of the turbine are used to determine the change of flow from the first volume, and equations are derived for the change of power on the first stage. Similar equations are formulated for the successive stages and then appropriate allowance is made for reheat. Ultimately the system of eq (10) is obtained for the variation in turbine power on the occurrence of a disturbance. A

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structural schematic diagram of the turbine system corresponding to the system of Eq (10) is given in Fig 2a. Since closed circuits are present in this system it is possible that disturbances might provoke power oscillations. It is then shown that if the steam inertia is negligible, periodic components cannot be present in the transient process and in this case the two volume equations in the system (10) assume the form given in expression (11). Experimental tests were made on a turbine type SVK150 of the Leningrad Metal Works (LMZ), to determine the power (or torque at constant speed) as a function of the steam flow with a single disturbance of the system. The governor system was disturbed by altering the flow of steam with the set working in parallel with the power system. The steam flow was altered by rapidly closing the governor valve, for example, by manually operating the overspeed trip. As the generator was operating on a power system the speed remained constant, which simplified interpretation of the results. A schematic circuit diagram of the turbine is

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The Influence of Intermediate Volumes on the Process of Governing a Steam Turbine

given in Fig 3. It will be seen that gas reheat is used; also, that on the two return lines there are discharge and by-pass valves which are mechanically interconnected. During the tests these valves were operated by the turbine protective system. When large sudden disturbances occur the discharge and by-pass valves are operated by a signal proportional to the acceleration of the set, and the influence of the reheat steam piping is small because this steam does not pass through the medium-pressure cylinder of the turbine. When small disturbances occur these valves do not operate and all the steam in the reheat pipework passes through the medium-pressure cylinder. It is evidently necessary to distinguish between these two cases when making the tests. Test results obtained with the reheat system in operation are given in Figs 4 and 5. Fig 4 corresponds to the case of loss of steam supply with the normal protective system in operation, and Fig 5 shows the corresponding curves with the valves on the medium-pressure cylinder inoperative. The improvement that results in the first

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case from the operation of these valves is quite evident. Similar tests were made with the regeneration system disconnected (see Fig 6a) and connected (see Fig 6b). In both cases the reheat remained connected and the differences in the transient processes were due only to the volumes of the regenerative heaters and the increased steam consumption when the turbine operates with regeneration. Further test data for the above cases including in particular power outputs and transient times are tabulated. It is found that the time constant at the start of the process is not much affected by the operation of the intermediate-pressure-cylinder valves; the increase in time constant for the test corresponding to Fig 5 probably results from connection of the regeneration systems. From this and other considerations it is concluded that the experimental data confirm the influence of the inertia of the steam flow on the transient processes. The theoretical and experimental processes are then compared. For this purpose the turbine SVK-150 with intermediate-pressure-cylinder valves disconnected is

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considered to consist of two intermediate volumes and one inertia element. In order to determine the static coefficients in the requisite formulae, use is made of curves of the adiabatic process of steam expansion in the turbine stages at an output of 75 MW, constructed from test data of the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute, and shown in Fig 7. The conditions are not the same as in the loss-of-load tests given in Fig 5 but this provides a further check of the validity of the equations. Numerical values are then introduced into the various equations and solutions are obtained in the form of expressions (14), (15) and (16). Graphs of these solutions are plotted on Fig 8 and a graph of the experimental results from Fig 5 is given for comparison. It will be seen that agreement is very good over most of the process. The difference that is observed in respect of the periodic component is briefly explained. The case of interruption of steam supply with normal operation of the intermediate-pressure-cylinder valves (Fig 4) was then considered in the same way and the theoretical and

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experimental curves are plotted in Fig 9. In this case again there is very good agreement with the theoretical and experimental curves of the transient processes, confirming both the linear representation of the object regulated and the considerable influence of the inertia of the steam flow. Although the work should obviously be continued, very useful information has already been obtained about the dynamics of governing large steam turbines.

There are 9 figures, 1 table and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut (All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute)

Card 8/8

MIRGNDV, E.P., Kard, taken from 1950:

Use of an astatic controller as a regulator follows itself
with block type placement of units. Theory VITE no 2.124-30
165. (MCRA 19.8)

L 22352-66 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)

ACC NR: AF6013324

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/008/0156/0156

INVENTOR: Murganov, B. P.

49
B

ORG: none

14

TITLE: Automatic-control device [for a primary engine]. Class 60, No. 132072

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 8, 1966, 156

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control system, engine control system

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a device for the automatic control of primary-engine output. The device contains: an electric generator output sensor; a sensor for controlling primary-engine operation; a hydraulic-control-system slide valve, activated by the sensors and equipped with a flexible feedback; and the engine's main servomotor controlled by a slide valve. To provide for the static control of primary-engine output relative to generator output, a slide-valve servo with a small time constant for closing the working-medium feed valves to the engine and a large time constant for opening these valves is used. A device for measuring working-medium pressure in the control stage of the engine is used as the sensor controlling primary-engine operation. This measuring device is equipped with a damper which partially limits the operation of the generator-output sensor should an imbalance in generator and engine output occur.

[LB]

SUB CODE: 13, 14/ SUBM DATE: 03Dec59/ ATD PRESS: 4241

Card 1/1ddp

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Inflammations of the gallbladder in children. Rozhl. chir. 44
no.10:703-707 0 '65.

1. Chirurgické oddelenie nemocnice s poliklinikou v Kezmarku
(veduci MUDr. I. Murgas).

MURGAS, I.

Remote femoral abscesses of appendicial origin. Rozhl. chir.
42 no.6:401-404 Je '63.

1. Chirurgické oddelenie UNZ v Ciernej n. Tisou, veduci MUDr.
I. Murgas.

(FEMUR) (BONE DISEASES) (APPENDICITIS)
(ABSCESS) (ANTIBIOTICS) (APPENDECTOMY)
(FOCAL INFECTION)

MURGAS, K.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

JONIC, V; MURGAS, K

Institute of Endocrinology, Slovak Academy of Sciences,
(Endokrinologický ústav Slovenskej akadémie), Bratislava
- (for both)

Bratislava, Bratislavské literárne listy, No 1, January 1966,
pp 47-52

"Interaction of stress reactions of the pituitary-adrenocortical system during telestimulation of the hypothalamus in rats."

MEZIHRADESKY, Josef.; MURGAS, Karol; SIMKOVA, Viera

Studies of the hemolymphatic organs. V. Notes on the lymphatic
circulation in the spleen of the white rat. Biologia 15 no.11:832-838
'60. (KEAI 10:5)

Histologicky ustav Lekarskej fakulty University Komenskeho.
Bratislava.

(HEMOLYMPH) (SPLEEN)

SVORAD, D.; MURGAS, K.; SOMOGYI, J.; KLIMENT, P.; BORANOVA, A.

Teleautostimulation of the brain. Bratisl. lek. listy 43 Pt 2
no.7:416-418 '63.

1. CSAV - Ustav experimentalnej mediciny SAV v Bratislave,
riaditel clen koresp. SAV J. Antal, Dr. Sc.
(BRAIN ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

SVORAD, D., MURGAS, K.; SMIESKOVA, A.; SOMOGYI, J.

Remote control autostimulator. Activ. nerv. sup. 6 no. 1:50-51
'64.

*

KLIMENT, P.; SVORAD, D.; MURGAS, K.

Apparatus for the automatic production of microelectrodes
by means of electrolysis. *Activ. nerv. sup.* t. no. 1:53 '64.

*

L 33517-66

ACC NR: AP6023507

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0049/65/000/011/0862/0866

AUTHOR: Murgas, Karol--Murgash, K. (Doctor; Bratislava); Jonec, Viliam--Jonec, V. (Doctor; Bratislava)

ORG: Institute of Endocrinology, SAV, Bratislava (Endokrinologicky ustav SAV)

TITLE: Distribution of ascorbic acid in the adrenal cortex of rats under acute cold induced stress

SOURCE: *22* Biologia, no. 11, 1965, 862-866

TOPIC TAGS: adrenal gland, ascorbic acid, histology, rat, central nervous system, heat biologic effect, biochemistry

ABSTRACT: The concentration of ascorbic acid decreases under the conditions discussed. It was found that under stress the number of granules found by histological methods is directly proportional to the decrease of the content of ascorbic acid. When the content of ascorbic acid was decreased by means of various influences acting upon the CNS, there was no direct proportional connection between the two phenomena. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 25May65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1 *82*

095

1467

1/1

YUGOSLAVIA

PUNIAC, I.; MURGASKI, S.; SURDUCKI, I.; and SEVKOVIC, N., Institute for Preventive Veterinary Medicine (Institut za preventivnu veterinarsku medicinu), Belgrade

"Effect of Environment and Density of Population in Pig Pens with Slotted Floors on Results of Fattening Swine and the Quality of Meat"

Belgrade, Veterinarski Glasnik, Vol 20, No 10, 1966, p. 733-742

Abstract [English summary modified]: Study of suitability of slotted or latticed floors in hog pens to replace the usual cold floors, revealed that slotted floors consistently gave superior results in terms of final body weight as well as feed efficiency, regardless of the number of head kept in the standard size box. 7 tables, 2 United States references. Manuscript received 28 Apr 66.

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STUDII SI CERCETARI DE GEOLOGIE. Bucuresti, Romania. Vol. 4, No. 1, 1959.

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Uncl.

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Prislop region. Multi-band aerial photograph 1:50,000, 1971.

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BURGOVEANU, Constanza; IONESCO, Michaela; MURGESCO, Tantzî.

Dissociation of the BCG strain under the action of heat.
Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 23 no.3:617-622 S'63

1. Travail de l'Academie de la Republique Populaire Roumaine;
Section de Biomorphologie et de l'Institut Medico-Pharmaceuti-
que de Jassy; Laboratoire de Microbiologie.

MURGESCU, C.

"Economic works" by Dionisie Pop Martian. Reviewed by C. Murgescu.
Probleme econ 14 no.8:141-143 Ag '61.

1. Membru al Colegiului de redactie, "Probleme economice."

(Martian, Dionisie Pop) (Economics)

HERBST, C.; IANOVICI, V.; MANESCU, M.; MIHAILESCU, V.; MORARIU, T.;
MURGESCU, C.; STERN, N.; VLAD, C.

Geographical monograph of Rumania and the support of the
Soviet geographers for its achievement. Analele geol geogr
14 no.2:110-116 Ap-Je '60.

1. Membru-corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. (for Manescu, Morariu).

DUCA, Eugenia; DUCA, M.; BANUACHE, Iuliana; MANEA, Georgeta; MURGASCU, Tanta;
BERNESCOU, Elisabeta

Dynamics of antibodies in white rats during the preparation of
reference immune sera with West Nile virus of the Egypt 69
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MURGESCU, VIOREL

Handwritten notes:
✓
a) p. 185
7
185

Murgescu, Viorel. Espaces à connexion affine, à métrique angulaire. Acad. R. P. Romine. Fil. Iasi. Stud. Cerc. Sti. 6 (1955), no. 1-2, 185-199. (Romanian. Russian and French summaries)

1-F/W

3

This is a study of spaces with (in general non-symmetric) affine connection in two dimensions (A_2) , which admit the notion of angle $\Omega(x^i, \lambda^i, \mu^i)$ ($i=1, 2$) of two directions (λ^i, μ^i) satisfying the following condition. I) It is independent of the length of the sides of the angle. Therefore Ω is homogeneous of degree zero in λ^i, μ^i . II) It is invariant under transformations of coordinates in (A_2) . III) It is multiplied by a factor, function of x^i , when transported by parallelism. From this follows that $d\Omega = \Omega_i dx^i$.

The consideration of the resulting system of linear partial differential equations in the unknown function Ω leads to the following three solutions. a) Spaces (A_2) with absolute parallelism for which

$$\varphi_{ij} = \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial x^i} - \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial x^j} = 0 \quad (i, j=1, 2).$$

b) Spaces (A_2) which admit at least one field of parallel directions and

$$\varphi_{ij,k} = a_k \varphi_{ij} \quad (i, j, k=1, 2).$$

Margescu, Viorel

where $\varphi_{ij,k}$ is the covariant derivative of φ_{ij} . c) Spaces (A_2) for which the curvature tensor and φ_{ij} and their covariant derivatives satisfy certain (less simple) relations. The function Ω is found in these cases.

This paper generalizes results obtained by A. Haimovici [Com. Acad. R. P. Române 1 (1951), 157-163; Acad. R. P. Române. Fil. Iași. Stud. Cerc. Sti. 2 (1951), 66-82; MR 17, 408] who considered spaces (A_2) with a function Ω satisfying conditions I, II, and (instead of III) is invariant under parallel transport. *R. Blum.*

3

Blum
MT

16

2
1-FW

Certain Invariants Related to a Tensor of a Space With Affine Connections

7307:

Murgescu, Viorel. Sur quelques invariants attachés à un tenseur dans les espaces à connexion affine. Acad. R. P. Romîne. Fil. Iași. Stud. Cerc. Ști. Mat. 7 (1956), no. 2, 75-98. (Romanian. Russian and French summaries)

Let A_n be a space with affine connection having the coefficients Γ_{jk}^i , and V a vector at the point x^1, x^2, \dots, x^n with components v^1, v^2, \dots, v^n . Let the 'length' of V be defined by the analytic function $\Lambda(x^i, v^i)$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$) having the following properties: (a) It is homogeneous of degree nonzero with respect to the v^i ; (b) it is invariant under parallel transport of V from x^i to $x^i + dx^i$; (c) its expression is invariant under coordinate transformations; (d) it is uniquely determined by the preceding conditions.

It is shown that the length thus defined exists if the Poisson brackets of the system expressing condition (b) are independent, and that it depends not only on the components of V but also on the components of the curvature tensor of A_n . In the case $n=2$ one obtains for

this length an expression found previously by A. Haimovici and J. Kanitani.

Other results are: (1) Spaces A_2 which admit a Riemannian metric (i.e., for which Λ is the square root of a quadratic form in v^1, v^2) are equiaffine, i.e., they satisfy the relations $B_{ij} = R_{ikj}^k = 0$; (2) spaces A_2 which admit the notion of length of a vector, satisfying the conditions (a), (b), (c), (d), admit at least one field of parallel vectors.

The author then considers a modification of the above problem by substituting for condition (b) the condition: (b') Under parallel transport of V , Λ changes by a factor $\rho = \rho(x^1, x^2, \dots, x^n)$.

Finally the following problem is treated: Given in an A_2 a covariant symmetric tensor field τ_{ij} , to find a function $\mathcal{F}(x^i, \tau_{ij})$ invariant under parallel transport of the tensor from x^i to $x^i + dx^i$. Various forms of \mathcal{F} and the corresponding fundamental invariants are given.

R. Blum (Saskatoon, Sask.)

418

~~MURGESCU, V.~~, lector (Iasi)

On the introduction of a metric in the affine plane. Gaz mat fiz
14 no.11/12:581-587 N-D '62.

PISANKO, S.P. [Pysanko, S.P.], kand.tekhn.nauk; MURGIA-YELORSA, N.A.
[Murhia-Elorsa, N.A.], kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; VERKHOVS'KIY, V.M.
[Verkhovs'kyi, V.M.], inzh.

Using hydraulic drills in growing farm crops. Mekh. sil'. hosp.
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MURGIA-YELORSA, N.A., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; NECHITAYLO, I.P.; SEMENOV, V.M.

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no.9:68-70 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

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(Compost)

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Jan. 1951, Incl.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1958, No. 73555

Author : Murgoci, A.; Botosaneanu, L.

Inst : C. I. Parhon University

Title : The Genus *Annitella* Klap in Rumania (Trichoptera)

Orig Pub : An. Univ. "C. I. Parhon", Ser. stiint. natur., 1957,
No 13, 139-148

Abstract : Two species of caddis flies of the genus *Annitella* are distributed in the RFR: *A. transylvanica* sp. n. and *A. Lateroproducta* Botosaneanu. There is a detailed description of a new species and it is compared with other species of the genus. A key for the identification of all 8 known species of the genus is included.

Card 1/1

MIROSCU, A.
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: -Conf. Univ.-

Affiliation: -not given-

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Data: "On the Life of Social Insects."

GPO 981643

MURGOCCI, Adriana

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Author : Vladutiu, O.; Lungu, V.; Murgu, I.; Dlidaru, T.

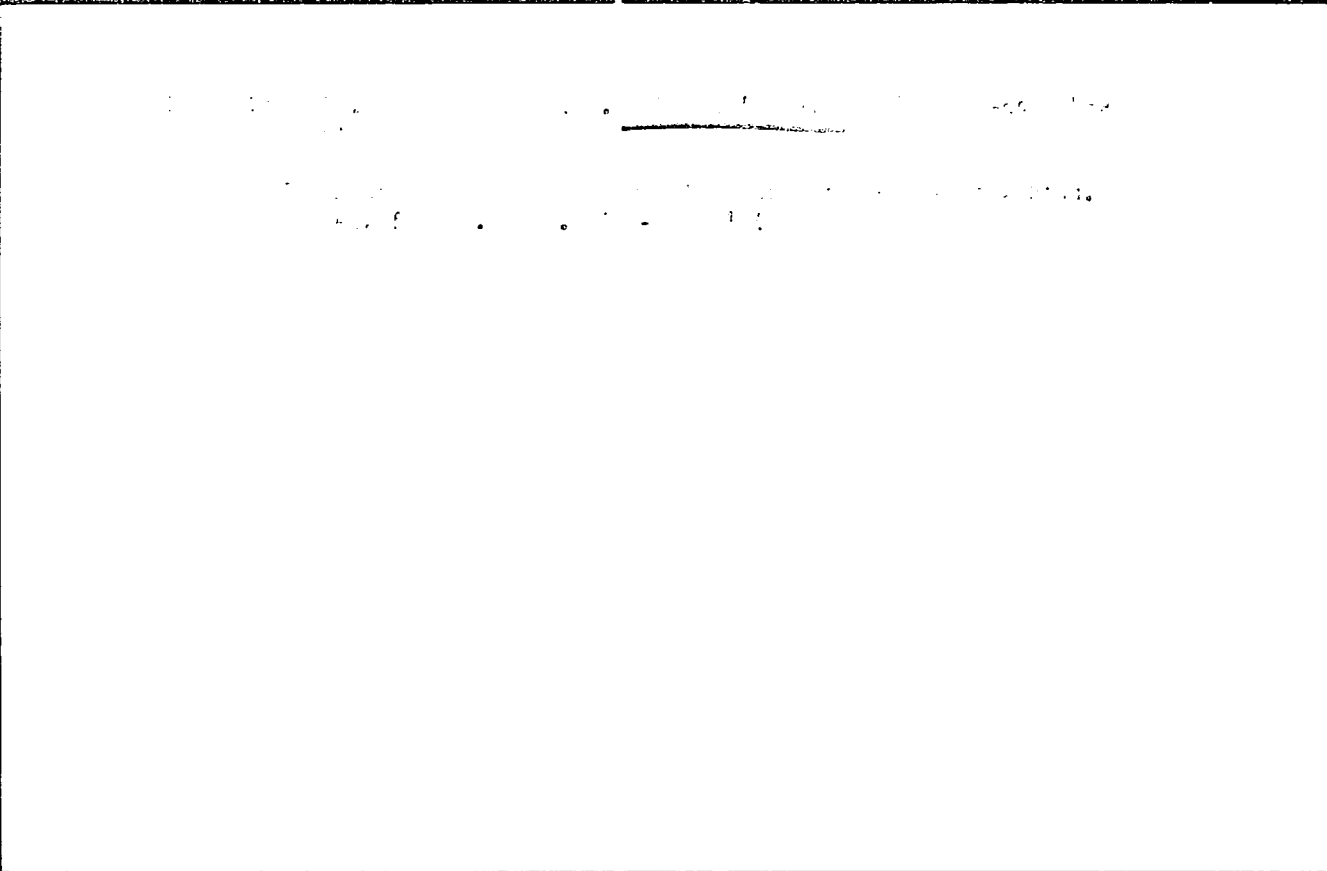
Inst : Institute of Agronomy "N. Balcescu"

Title : Surgical Treatment of Coenurosis in Sheep.

Orig Pub: Lucrarile Sesiunii stiint. Inst. agron. "N. Balcescu",
1955. Bucuresti, 1955, 1, 379-391.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1



NICULESCU, Gh.; MANOLESCU, Em.; MANOLESCU, Alina; CRISTEA, Elena; MARGU,
Lucia

Acute toxicity and neuromuscular blocking effect of streptomy-
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1. Facultatea de farmacie, Catedra de farmacodinamie, Institutul
medico-farmacologic, Bucuresti.

IANOVICI, V., prof. dr.; GURAU, A., geol.; MURGU, M., ing.; HINCULOV, A., ing.;
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Asist. tehnic MURGU, Maria

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(Electric motors, Induction) (Short circuits)

SAVIUC, Victor; CORLATEANU, Vasile, prof.; MURGU, Zaira

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1. Comitetul de redactie, Studii si cercetari stiintifice,
Fizica si stiinte tehnice, Filiala Iasi, Academia Republicii
Populare Romine (for Corlateanu)
(Electric transformers)

SAVIUC, Victor; CORLATEANU, Vasile, prof. MURGU, Zaira

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SAVIUC, Victor: MURGU, Zaira

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