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S/193/60/000/011/004/022 A004/A001

AUTHORS:	Safronov, N. N., Matsyuk, L. R., Kolobkov, Yu. M.
TITLE:	The MCII-1 (MSP-1), MCII-2 (MSP-2) and MCII-4 (MSP-4) Machines for the Heat-Bonding of Thermoplastic Films
PERIODICAL :	Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, 1960, No. 11, pp.9-11
agents. The ethylene film two guide ray molten poly cellophane of evenly cont of the auto possible fo	In 1960 one of the Institutes developed several types of machines for adding of large-size articles of thermoplastic films by heat-transfer (MSP-1 machine is designed for the heat-bonding of large-size poly- ms of 25 to 150 μ thickness. The machine travels along the table on ails and can produce rectilinear T-shaped and lap seams. To avoid the ethylene sticking to the rolls, heat-bonding is effected through a or fluorplastic-4 film. The heating temperature of the rolls can be rolled in the range of 100 - 300°C and maintained constant with the aid matic JIL-12 EPD-12) thermoregulator. The machine design makes 1: r the bonding head to copy a table unevenness in the range of \pm 50 mm. speed can be regulated from 0.5 to 10 m/min, the network voltage is machine is lever-and push-button-controlled, its weight is 115 kg.
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S/193/60/000/011/004/022 A004/A001

The $MC\Pi - 1$ (MSP-1), $MC\Pi - 2$ (MSP-2) and $MC\Pi - 4$ (MSP-4) Machines for the Heat-Fonding of Thermoplastic Films

The machine can be also used for the bonding of other polymer films, e g polyvinyl chloride up to 100 µ thickness, "ftorlon" [translator's note. mos* probably the commercial brand of a fluor polymer] up to 30-40 w thickness, etc The MSP-2 machine is also intended for the welding of polyethylene films particularly of a thickness of less than 60 ... Bonding is effected by unilateral contact of the material with a gas heat-transfer agent, which is heated up to $180 - 250^{\circ}$ C and gets on the material through a jet comb. The exact seam width is ensured by two endless steel strips. The superiority of the MSP-2 machine is characterized by the possibility of heat-bonding the films without intermediate layer betweer heat-transfer agent and material being bonded. A deficiency is the lower bonding speed of the machine - up to 6m/min. The machine is stationary, i. e. the article being heat-bonded is moving. The MSP-4 machine is designed for the semi-automatic heat-bonding of fluorplastic films and can be successfully used for the bonding of fabric film materials up to 400 μ thickness. The machine is a stationary installation with two bonding heads ensuring a continuous bonding process of rectilinear T-shaped and lapped seams by bilateral heating of the material. Two

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The $MC\Pi-1$ (MSP-1), $MC\Pi-2$ (MSP-2) and $MC\Pi-4$ (MSP-4) Machines for the Heat-Bonding of Thermoplastic Films

endless steel strips of the upper and lower bonding heads, synchronized by drive rollers grip the film being bonded and guides it between two slide heaters. A load which can be displaced by a lever makes it possible to regulate the pressure of the heaters on the material being bonded. After the heaters the material passes between two coolers ensuring the cooling of the seams under pressure. Steady temperature conditions are ensured by the EPD-12 thermoregulator. The heating temperature amounts up to 500° C, the bonding seam is 5 mm wide. The bonding speed can be evenly regulated in the range of 0.08 - 0.0 m/min; network voltage is 220 v; voltage of the electric heaters is 36 v; weight of machine -205 kg; overall dimensions (length x width x height) - 1,450 x 1,000 x 1,240 mm. There are 2 figures.

Card 3/3

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AUTHORS :

TITLES

<u>Matsyuk, L.N.</u>, Candidate of Technical Sciences, <u>Reytlinger, S.A.</u> Candidate of Chemical Sciences, <u>Kolobkov, Yu.M.</u>, Engineer

Welding of Polyethylene Films With Gas Heat Carriers

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 11, pp. 26-29

TEXT: Welding of polyethylene films with gas heat carriers excludes the necessity of using supports, thus presenting a considerable advantage over the heat resistance welding method. Optimum welding conditions were determined on an experimental laboratory machine, either fixed or portable, by one-sided heating by gas carriers of the material to be welded. One or several $\Gamma(M-53)$ (GSM-53) burner nozzles were used. The experimental machine was used to design a model for welding large-size work under the supervision of N.N. Safronov (Figure 2). The investigation showed that when welding polyethylene films by heated gas, the quality of the joints and the welding speed depended on the distance between the nozzle tip and the material to be welded, the consumption and temperature of gas and on the pressure of the arresting strips on the material. When welding 60micron thick films using air and orenozzle with a 1.5 mm diameter outlet aperture,

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84633 S/135/60/000/011/007/016 A006/A001 Welding of Polyethylene Films With Gas Heat Carriers best results were obtained when the distance between the nozzle and the work piece surface was 5 mm, the air temperature $290-320^{\circ}$ C; air consumption - 3.5 to 4.5 l/min; pressure of the arresting strips - 0.5 to 1 kg/cm², and welding speed 0.5 to 1 m/min. The tearing strength of such joints was 85-99% of the base ıХ material strength and shear strength equalled that of the base material. The strength of overlap joints was also equal to that of the base material. Best strength properties were obtained using inert gases (nimigen or argon) as heat carriers. The welding speed can be increased using the consecutively arranged nozzles and attains under the described conditions 3 m/min. It can be increased still more by using more nozzle. Card 2/3

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5/191/60/000/012/009/016 B020/B066

AUTHORS: Matsyuk, L. N., Bogdashevskiy, A. V.

TITLE: Ultrasonic Welding of Polymeric Materials

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 12, pp. 30 - 37

TEXT: The authors have been concerned since 1959 with the determination of optimum conditions for ultrasonic welding of plastics. Experimental work was done on a device which consisted of an acoustic unit which was loosely fastened to a bracket, a pressure-generating mechanism, and a holder (Fig.1). Magnetostriction vibrators for a working frequency of 20 - 30 kcps were used as converters of electric vibrations to ultrasonic waves. The vibrators were fed by a y_{37} -10 (UZG-10) generator. Waveguide concentrators were used for the transmission of mechanical vibrations from the magnetostriction vibrator to the weld, which do not only transmit vibrations but also increase their amplitudes. To obtain spot welds, waveguide concentrators with an amplification coefficient of 7 were used (Fig.2). Rectangular, knife-shaped, half-wave concentrators with uni- or bilateral tapering were used for the production of continuous weld seams.

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Ultrasonic Welding of Polymeric Materials

87649 S/191/60/000/012/009/016 B020/B066

The experiments were made according to two methods. In the first method (MBTY-M3M (NVTU-MEI)), the welded material is compressed between the concentrator and the passive reflector. The acoustic unit or the passive reflector exerts the pressure upon the welded material (Fig. 3, a). A material which extinguishes ultrasonic waves (rubber, wood) is used as passive reflector. In the second method (Fig. 3, b), a tuned reflector was used. Such a reflector consisted of a steel rod fixed onto a rubber base. Its height was determined experimentally, and was about 1/4 of the length of the wave propagating in the steel. To investigate the thermal processes occurring during welding, the maximum temperatures and their increase in dependence on the properties of the welded material were studied for the following compounds: polymethyl methacrylate (Fig.4,a), polytetrafluoro ethylene, and polyethylene (Fig.4,b) under the action of ultrasonic vibrations, as well as for polytetrafluoro ethylene under the action of ultrasonic vibrations and bilateral impulse heating of the material (Fig.4,v). Fig.5 illustrates the dependence of temperature of the weld seam on the pressure applied. The temperature distribution over the thickness of the welded material (Viniplast 5 + 5 mm) is graphed in Fig.6, the effect of the resonance shift of the system on the strength of the weld seams in

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R032932920006-5 s/191/62/000/005/007/012 B110/B101 Matsyuk, L. N., Kolobkov, Yu. M., Kotovshchikova, O. A., 15.8166 Griehelevich, V. 1. AUTHORS: Welding of fluoroplast films Plasticheskiye massy, no. 5, 1962, 23-29 TITLE: TEXT: Welding investigations were carried out on 200-300 µ thick films of: (1) polytetrafluoro ethylene (ftoroplast-4), (2) polytrifluoro chloro etnylene (ftoroplast-3) and (3) various fluorine containing copolymers (ftorlen) The MCT 1 (MCT 1) (ftorlon). The MCT-1 (KSP-1) and MCT-2 (MSP-2) machines with nickrome bands 0.1 mm thick and 2 mm wice were used. Amperage was 8-15 a, tempera-Dands U.1 mm thick and ℓ is wide were used. As perage was U-17 a, temperate the heating element 150-400°C, pressure 0.15-2 kgf/cm² and the ture of the heating element 150-400°C, pressure following data ware working length of the heating element 390 mm. The following data were determined: (1) shear, (2) tear at monoaxial load, (3) strength of the "T" welded joint, (4) specific strength σ and (5) relative elongation. A tensile-testing machine with thermostat was used for this purpose. (1) Results of the investigation of welded, non-oriented 60,100 and 200μ thick polytetrafluoro ethylene films (TyM 549-56 (TUM 549-56)): Heating Card 1/3

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Welding of fluoroplast films

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at 360-380°C for 3-4 min is required for the welding. 13.5 a are necessary for 200 μ and less for thinner films. Pressures are 0.2-0.5 kgf/cm². When cooled quickly, the welcing seam was more transparent than the basic material. This proves a high content of amorphous phase, since the links of the macromolecules cannot crystallize completely during quick cooling. It is characteristic. for ftoroplast-4 films that the tear strength of the weld increases with an increase of the amorphous phase. 70-75% of the strength of the basic material was the best tearing strength for 200 μ , and slightly more for 100 and 60 μ_{*} . In the light of these results, a stationary welding installation with two superimposed welding heads was developed for the continuous welding of fluoroplast films. Two endless belts carry the material to the strip heaters 25 cm long and then to the cooling device. Cooling and nearing was done under pressure. The maximum heater surface temperature was 500°C, welding seam 5 mm, rate 0.08-0.9 m/min. (2) Investigation of welded polycrifluoro chloro ethylene films showed low strength due to the high crystallightion rate of the polymer. (3) Investigation of welded $60-120 \mu$ thick ftorlon films with high degree of crystallization and high density of the amorphous phase showed that, without layer, maximum strength was obtained at 260-300°C and

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Welding of fluoroplast films

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1.5-2.5 kgf/cm². For 100-110 μ which films at 160°C, a rate of 1-2 m/min was best. Here the tearing strength was 70-75%, and the shear strength > 90% that of the basic material. Two-sided heating permits welding of 95-110 μ thick films without layer at 100-190°C at a rate of 1 m/min, at 250-260°C at a rate of 4-5 m/min. A tearing strength of 85% was obtained. Harder conditions are required for aged ftorion films. Strengthening of the welding seams, which occurs in the course of uging, is caused by increase of intermolecular interaction oving to decrease of solvent content. 10 days' action of concentrated HNO_3 at $50^{\circ}C$ does not change the strength of the basic material and welding seam. Fluoroplasts may be welded although they do not change into the viscous state during heating up to decomposition temperature. Fructically all other polymers are welded in the state of plastic deformation. In the viscous state, the mobility of the molecule chain sections increases, diffusion of entire macromolecules is possible and welding takes little time (polyethylene: 2-3 sec). In the highly elastic state, however, only the diffusion on individual molecule chain sections is possible, and this requires longer welding time. There are 11 figures and 5 tables.

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

s/0191/64/000/003/0030/0035 AP4018164 ACCESSION NR: AUTHORS: Matsyuk, L.N.; Bogdashevskiy, A.V. TITLE: Welding polymeric films by infrared irradiation Plasticheskiye massy*, no.3, 1964, 30-35 SOURCE: TOPIC TAGS: polymeric film, welding, infrared irradiation welding, polyfluoroethylens resin, polyolefin, polyvinylchloride, polyethylene terephthalate, polyamide, welding machine, welded seam strength, welding support, infrared irradiation absorption ABSTRACT: Welding of polyfluoroethylene resins, polyosefins, polyvinylchloride, polyethylene terephthatalte, polyamides and pentaplast by infrared irradiation was investigated. Infrared irradiation welding is suitable for all polymeric films which turn into the viscofluid state on heating and which do not require high welding pressures. The support for the film has a significant influence on welding by infrared irradiation; the rate of heating, connecting layers of the materials and seam formation depend on it. The support should be a flexible material which absorbs infrared rays and has adhesion to the .Cord 1/2

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melt, i.e., the malted polymer does not flow much. Carbon, white and black rubber, microporous rubber, offset linen (rubber), "Porolon", glass wool and glass cloth supports were examined, as were the temperature requirements for welding each type of polymer. The rate of welding polymeric materials depends on the intensity and density of the irradiation energy, the extent of infrared irradiation absorption by the materials, its thickness, and the support used. The absence of direct contact between the molten polymer zone and the heat source The absence of leads to production of stronger welded joints than are obtainable with heated elements. With infrared irradiation welding it is possible to weld monolayer packets whose thickness is limited by the intensity of the radiation source. "Machine (for infrared irradiation welding of of polyethylene film) was constructed by K.A. Lashkov. Orig. art. has: 12 figures and 2 tables. ASSOCIATION: None DATE ACQ: 27Mar64 ENCL: 00 e, \$ SUBMITTED: 00 NR REF SOV: 000 **OTHER:** 000 SUB CODE: MA Card 2/2

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جوتنے ا ا	ACCESSION NR: AP4041786 8/0191/64/000/007/0055/0059	
	AUTHOR: Bogdashevskiy, A. V., Matsyuk, L. N.	
ļ	TITLE: Investigation of polymer films over wide ranges of temperature and velocity	
	SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy [*] , no. 7, 1964, 55-59	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	TOPIC TAGS: Polymer, polymer film, static tensile strength, RIP-10 tester, RIP-15 tester, polyethylene, low pressure polyethylene, high pressure polyethylene, tensile strength, uniaxial tensile load, biaxial tensile load, fluoroplast	
	ABSTRACT: The RIP-10 device, which gives accurate experimental data in the uniaxial static tensile testing of polymer films between -70 and +300C in air or in liquid media, and which is supplied with a special self-tightening clamp for gripping the samples during the test is described in detail (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). The RIP-15 device, used at higher rates of loading, is also described and illustrated (Fig. 2 of the Enclosure). On this machine, the loading velocity can vary between 100 mm/min. and 3 m/sec., with a limit of 15 kg. For testing polymer films biaxially over a wide temperature range, a third special device has been developed, which is also described and illustrated schematically (see Fig. 3 in the Enclosure). Stress-strain curves obtained with this device for	
	low-pressure and high-pressure polyethylene films (SEP-10 and fluoroplast-4) tested	
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possible to accele rates where the y	erate testing cons yield point is incr	90 cm/sec. are giv iderably and obtain eased and the chart	reproducible re acter of destruct	sults at high loadi: ion approaches the	ng it
materials which c important for the	could never be de determination of	thus makes it possi tected by other kind serviceability in co art. has: 7 illustra	ls of testing and Instructions. Ar	which are very	a
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ACC NR: AP7001405 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/021/0107/0108	
INVENIDR: Lashkov, K. A.; Klimova, T. N.; Fomichev, V. A.; Matsyuk, L. N. Kolobkov, Yu. M.	-
ORG: none	
TITLE: Device for heat-pulse welding of polymer films. Class 39, No. 187991	
SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 21, 1966, 107-108 heat resistance, equipment	
TOPIC TAGS: polymer film, polymer film. Welding, heat pulse welding device / cloud of cloud o	
ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a device for heat-pulse welling of polymer films. The device consists of two insulation blocks, heating elements	
Fig. 1.	
1 - Bottom block; 2 - s-shaped support; 3 - top block.	
Card 1/2 , UDC: 621.791.46.052.2.037	

*ACC NR AP70001405 in the form of metal strips with copper inserts, and a support. To obtain closedcontour articles with a curvilinear lap weld, the blocks have a surface curvature corresponding to that of the articles to be welded, and the bottom block is mounted on an s-shaped support. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [B0] SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 15Aug63/ ATD PRESS: 5109 Cered 2/2

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	San an a	COLINATED FLANTS. Grains. Legumbous Grains.	
	ANG, JOLY	TEPTION BIOLOGIYA, NO. 4, 1959, 15619	
	AUTHOR	Matsvuk, L.S.	
	JINST.	Koshiney Acric. Inst.	
		Sifiert of Presoring Seed Treatment on the Network -yuk Pl.	1
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	OPT L. R.F.	- V. ab.: Eulitara kelurazy v MCSR. N. "Sov.	
	aloridot	 neuka", 1957, 30-36 Findings of the Kishinevskaya Agricultural Institute. Fot only in the northern districts of USSE but elso in the conditions of foldstia air-heat warming is an important method of raising the crop-yield both of dented and alliceous sorts of corn. various sorts of norm rearved differently to wetting of seecs with dry off. In all concentrations studied, the solutions of mineral salts and majority of from the substances, apart from 2,4-D, cid nor cause appreciable changes in the growth and development of plants. The proparation 7,4-D, 	:
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	especially in heig tered concentrations, stars- ly depressed field persination: scrouted plants lagred in growth behind the control. Mith vernalization of sends (temperature 200) of silicaous and dented sorts, the crop yield of send was lowered, the quantity, leaf weight, size of ears was reduced. A.F. Enlystowa
CARD:	2/2
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COUNTRY CAIPONY	: USSR : Cultivated Plants. General Problems. M	ł
Alt, 277.	: RUARE SL., Me.14, 19.8, 14.63283	
バード語 ビード・ 1111-11	: Mutsyuk, L	
	: Agricultura shi viteritul Moldovey, 1957, No. 10, 11-14	
А (ВТГ-СТ	: No abstract.	
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KOVARSKIY, A.Ye., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MATSYUK, L.S., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

A good handbook on plat culture ("Plant culture" by P.I. Podgornyi. Beviewed by A.E. Kovarskii, L.S. Matsiuk). Zemledelie 6 no.7:93-94 л '58. (MIRA 11:6) (Field crops) (Podgornyi, P.I.)

	NATSYUK L.S. 30-1-33/39
UTHOR :	Kosenko, I. Ye., Candidate of Agricultural Sciences
ITLE:	The Tasks of Biological Research in the Moldavian SSR (Zadachi biologicheskikh issledovaniy v Moldavskoy SSR) Outf-Town Session of the Department of Biologic- al Sciences (Vyyezdnaya sessiya otdeleniya biologicheskikh nauk)
PERIODICAL:	Vestnik AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 1, pp. 125 - 126 (USSR)
ABSTRACT :	From September 16, to September 21, 1957 the congress took place in the branch of the AN in the Moldavian SSR, which was organized together with VASKhNIL. The congress was intended to discuss the results of bidegical research in this field and to give precise information concerning the tasks to be performed in future. It was attended by 400 representatives of the branch of the AN and other scientific factory institutions, as well as by representatives of the Moscow and Leningrad Institutes. The following reports were delivered: 1) L. S. Matsyuk: The principal results and problems in the develop- ment of the Biological Sciences in the Moldavian SSR. 2) A. Ye. Kovarskiy: Innovation in the selection and the hybridi-
Card $1/3$	2) A. Te. Rotalong a zation of maize.

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30-1-33/39 OF Biological Research in the Moldavian SSR. the Department of Biological Sciences The Tasks Out-of-Town Session of 3) Ya. I. Prints: The present stage of the phyloxera problem, ways and problems of further research. 4) D. D. Verderevskiy: The immunity of plants against infectious discases and ways of their practical utilization. 5) F. A. Dimo: The soils of Moldavia and their main characteristic () N. A. Krasil'nikov: On the part played by microorganisms in plant nutrition. 7) P. A. Genkel: M.e importance of quiet in the life of plant organishs. 6) N. Kh. Chaylakhyan: The chemical stimulation of the growth and bloscoming of plants. 9) M. I. Sidorov: On the problem of the agricultural system in Mol-The following sections were active: agriculture, botanics, agroched_via. mistry, microbiology of the soil; plant physiology, plant biochemistry, selection and genetics of plants; plant structure and agriculture; protection of plants, zoology, hydrobiology and ichthyolo-Ly; physiology of plants. It was recommended to extend the treatment of methodical problems connected with the investigation of Card 2/3

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The Tasks of Biclogical Research in the Moldavian SSR. Out-of-Town Session of the Department of Biological Sciences

scils, and to take measures for the further develops ent of work tending to explain the origin of the soils of Moldavia, to find new ways of increasing the yield of soils and to struggle against arosion, etc. Furthermore, the necessity of the research of the flora was stressed, as well as of work connected with introduction and acclimatization, on the investigation of spore plants and with experimental botanics. The following suggestions were further male: to map agrochemical charts of the soils of fields with unceasive crops and many years of planting; the investigation of the ziereorganisms of various types of soil, the supplying with organic and mineral fertilizers and microelements, the increase of theoretical invesitgations on plant physiology and biochemistry; the determination of measures for the struggle against diseased and plant vermins, the increased treatment of physiological problems in order to increase the productivity of agricultural animals, and, lastly an increased introduction of scientific achievements in practice.

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GRIMAL'SKIY, V.L., prof.; CHETYRKIN, V.S., prof., red.toma; RUD', G.Ya., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; SUBEDTOVICH, A.S., kand.sel'skokhoz. nauk, red.; KOLESNIK, L.V., doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; SEME-NOV, A.N., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; KOVARSKIY, A.Ye.; doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; FROLOV, N.P., doktor ekonom.nauk, red.; MATSYUK, L.S., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; GUSAK, I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; URSUL, D.T., kand.filos.nauk, red.; LEGAS', I.Ye., kand. istor.nauk, red.; SHEVCHUK, I.F. kand.ekonom.nauk, red.; KACHANO-VA, N., red.; TIMOSHENKO, A.G., kand.sel'ekonom.nauk, zamestitel' red.; SHPANER, V., tekhn.red.

> [Bodies of water of the Reut Basin, their hydrobiological conditions and the outlook for their utilization in commercial fishing.] Vodoemy basseina reki Reuta, ikh gidrobiologicheskii rezhim i perspektivy rybokhoziaistwennogc ispel'zovaniia. Kishinev, Izd-vo sel'skokhoz. lit-ry, 1962. 191 p. (Kishinev.Sel'skokhoziaistvennyi institut im. M.V.Frunze. Trudy, vol.29). (MIRA 17:2)

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MATSYUK V. G. SERGEYEV, A.A., red.; ANPILOGOV, I.M., red.; ASSONOV, V.A., red.; BABAYANTS, N.A., red.; BABCKIN, I.A., red.; BALAMUTOV, A.D., red.; BOGOROD-SKIY, N.N., red.; BOLOHRHKO, D.N., red.; BUCHNEV, V.K., red.; VAKHMINTSEV, G.S., red.; VORONKOV, A.K., red.; GARKALENKO, K.I., red.; GORBATOV, P. Ye.; red.; GOLOVLEV, V.Ya., red.; DOKUCHATEV, M.M., red.; DUBNOV, L.V., red.; YEVTEYEV, A.D., red.; YEREMENKO, Ye.K., red.; ZENIN, N.I., red.; KRIVONOGOV, K.K., red.; KUPALOV-YAROPOLK, I.K., red.; MATSYUK, V.G., red.; NIKOLAYEV, S.I., red.; ONISHCHUK, K.N., red.; PETROV, K.P., red.; PILYUGIN, B.A., red.; PLATONOVA, A.A., red.; POLESIN, Ya.L., red.; POKROVSKIY, L.A., red.; POMETUN, D.Ye., red.; POLTUSHKIN, A.Kh., red.; RETKHER, V.P., red.; SEDOV, N.A., red.; SIDORENKO, I.T., red.; PIDELEV, A.A., red.; CHAKHMAKHCHEV, A.G., red.; CHEMODAIROV, M. Ya., red.; SHUMAKOV, A.A., red.; YARE-MENKO, N. Ye., red.; PARTSEVSKIY, V.N., red.izd-va; ATTOPOVICH, M.X., tekhn. red. [Standard safety regulations for blasting operations] Edinve pravila bezopasnosti pri vzryvnykh rabotakh. Izd.2. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tevetnoi metallurgii, 1958. 318 p. (MIRA 13:1) 1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru. (Mining engineering---Safety measures)

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he authors thank Academician A.I. Ba	80W/2700 ryshnikov for suggestions. There are
25 references, all Soviet. E OF CONTENTS:	
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. III. Mechanized Tunneling Shields	21
. IV. Loading and Underground Transport	rt of Rock 59
. V. Precast Reinforced Concrete in To	nnel Construction 72



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BYKOV, Vladimir Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; NIKITENKO, Yuriy Ivanovich, dotsent, kand. tekhn. sank; MATSTUTO_A.F., retsensent; SEHIKOV, T.T., red.; KHACHATUROV, V.V., red.; LAVILBOVE, N.B., tokhn. red. 1

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AFFAMOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.natk; AGETEV, D.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; prof.;
BAMDAS, A.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; VERHOVSLIY, A.V., doktor
tekhn.nauk, prof.; GOLIMENVICH, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.;
DERTEV, N.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; MATTES, H.V., doktor tekhn.
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metod vychisleniia termicheskikh napriashenii. Gor'kii, 1958.
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DAVIDOV, Vedim Vasil'yevich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; MATTES, Natal'ya Viktorovna, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; CHUVIKOVSKIY, V.S., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsensent; BOVITSKIY, D.I., dotsent, red.; VITASH-KINA, S.A., red.izd-va; YERMAKOVJ, T.T., tekhn.red.

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Determining stresses in ship hulls under the impact of waves. Trudy GPI 15 no.1:53-65 '61 [i.e. '59]. (MIRA 15:11) (Shipe-Hydrodynamic impact) (Strains and stresses)

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	Monograph Devydov, Vadim Vasil'yevich; Mattes, Natal'ya Viktorovna	
4	Dynamic <u>calculations of the strength</u> of ship structures (Dinamicheskiye raschety prochnosti sudovykh konstruktsly) 2d ed., rev. and enl. Moscow, Izd-vo "Transport," 1965. 316 p. 111us., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 4000 copies printed.	
ł	TOPIC TAGE: shipbuilding engineering, vibration, calculation	
5488 - 12	FURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This is a textbook for advanced students studying ship-building, and for ship-building engineers. It deals with calculations of the vibrations and dynamic strength of ship structures, mainly of vessels for inland waterways. Dynamic calculations of hydrofoil vessels are also included. The general theory of small vibrations of systems with one, several, and an infinitely large number of degrees of freedom, practical methods for calculating the vibration of ship structures, causes of vibrations and remedial measures, and permissible vibration rates are pre- sented.	
	TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged] Systems with one degree of freedom 12	=
•	Bystems with several degrees of freedom 57 Prismatic beams 87	=
	Local vibrations (oscillations of hull structures) 149 U-DC : 629,128:(075.8) Card 1/2	



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SOURCE :	Backer und H	Konditor, no. 10,	, 1965, 297-301			
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AUTHOR:	Mattias, B. T. 29-4-5/20	
TITLE:	Superconductivity (Sverkhprovodimost')	
PERIODICAL:	Tekhnika Molodezhi, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 7-8, 39 (USSR)	
ABSTRACT :	This is an abbreviated translation from English of an article published in "Scientific American", 1957, number 11, pp. none given.	
AVAILABLE:	Library of Congress	
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SOV/136-58-8-3/27

AUTHOR: Mattila, P.

TITLE: Self-Grinding of Ore at the Dressing Plant of the "Vikhanti" Mine (Samoizmel'cheniye rudy na obogatitel'noy fabrike rudnika "Vikhanti").

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnye Metally, 1958, Nr.8, pp.10-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Following an investigation by L. Kossmaa at the laboratory of the "Outokumpu" company on the abrasive properties of various ores from the "Vikhanti" mine, and measurements of time required for self-grinding (Table 1), provision was made for the adoption of this method in the designs of the dressing plant at that mine. In 1956 one of the ball-mills was converted to self-grinding, the results agreeing with those of the laboratory investigations. At the suggestion of engineer Tanner the productivity-loss of the mill through the adoption of self-grinding was compensated for by increasing the diameter of its cylindrical part from 2200 to 2750 mm and the length from 2200 to 3200 mm (Fig.). The changeover was effected in the summer of 1957, and the author

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R032932920006-5 Solf-Grinding of Ore at the Dressing Plant of the "Vikhanti" Mine. gives details and comparative performance data (Tables 3 and 4) for the old and new practice. The results have been entirely satisfactory but further work with better sizing and to find the optimal speed of rotation is to be carried out. There is 1 figure and 4 tables. ASSOCIATION: Rudnik "Vikhanti", Finlyandiya ("Vikhanti" Mine, Finland). 1. Ores--Processing 2. Ores--Properties 3. Machines--Performance 4. Abrasion

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一方,建制和土壤。 人名法布拉 非正确的 机反应力 医分泌组织瘤 腰瘤

MATTISON, H.L. Studies on the dynamics of proteolytic enzyme activity in Penicillium chrysogenum in the accumulation of penicillin in culture media [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki 3 no.6:14-19 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2) 1. Laboratoriya novykh antibiotikov (sav. - doktor khim. nauk P. Ya. Yakimov) Botanicheskogo instituta imeni V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad. (PROTRASES, in Penicillium chrysogenum, eff. of penicillin concentration in medium (Rus)) (PEFICILLIUN, Betab. proseases in Penicillium chrysogenum, eff. of penicillin in culture medium (Rus)) 1

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MATTISON, N.L.

Relation of the activity of peroxidase and catalase in Penicillium chrysogenum Q-176 cultures to the accumulation of penicillin in
the culture medium [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 23 no.
1:22-29 Ja-7 '58. (MIRA 11:3)
l. Laboratoriya novykh antibiotikov Botanicheskogo instituta im.
V.L.Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(PEFICILLIUM, cultures,
chrysogenum Q-176, relation of peroxidase & catalase to
penicillin concent in medium (Rus)
(PEBICILLIN, metabolism,
Penicillium chrysogenum Q-176 culture, relation to catalas
& peroxidase concentration (Rus)
(CATALASE,
in Penicillium chrysogenum Q-176 culture, relation to
penicillin concentration (Rus)
(OXIDASES,
percridase in Penicillium chrysogenum Q-176 culture,
relation to penicillin concentration (Rus)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R032932920006-5 s/048/62/026/008/017/028 B104/B102 Eattkhiz, Z., Neudachin, V. G., and Smirnov, Yu. F. AUTHORS: The lower levels of 0^{17} and F^{17} in the α -nuclear model TITLE: PERICDICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26. no. 8, 1962, 1060 - 1069 TEXT: The 0^{17} nucleus is considered to be a tetrahedron having α -particles in its four corners there and with the last neutron moving in its field. The Hamiltonian of this system has the form $H = H_{rot} + H_{vibr} + H_{p} + H_{v-p}$ where $H_{rot} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2Y} (\vec{J} - \vec{j} - \vec{j})^2$ is the rotation energy of the nucleus, J the total angular momentum in the given state, j the angular momentum of the neutron, $\int L$ the mean angular momentum of the \mathbb{F}_2 vibrations of the α -particles of the core; H_{vibr} is the vibration energy of the core, H_{p} the singleparticle Hamiltonian. $H_{v-p} = V_0 \delta(r - R_0) \sum Q_{\beta o} Y_{\beta o}^{l-2}(\theta, \varphi).$ (A) gives the Card 1/4 ____

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The lower levels of 0¹⁷ and ...

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binding energy between nucleons and vibrating core. A nuclear level diagram (Fig.) is plotted, and the level shifts due to core vibrations are examined. The nuadrupole moment of the 0^{17} ground state with a coupling constant $\dot{c} = 0.7$ is determined to be -0.027 barn. The lifetime of the first excited state $(1/2^+)$ is $1.6 \cdot 10^{-10}$ sec. These data agree well with experimental results (Ref. 9, F. Ajzenberg-Selove, T. Lauritsen, Nucl. Phys., 11, 1(1/20)); R. A. Kamper et al., Proc. Phys. Soc. A, 70, 897 (1957)). The nucleon is reakly coupled with the core. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

ACCULATION: Neuchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki Moshovskogo gos. universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Scientific Research Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Moscov State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

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