MATUSEK, Zdenek, inz.

Fast mining in the Ostrava-Karvina coal district. Uhli 4 no.5:147-152 My '62.

1. Dul 1. maj, Karvina II.

MATUSEK, Zdenek, ing.

Experience with mine lighting. Uhli 4 no.8:259-261 Ag '62.

1. Dul 1.maj, Karvina.

MATUSEVICH, A., CAND TECH SCI, "ANALYSIS OF THE TRIODE AMPLIFIER. [redacted] (MEDIUM-WAVE FREQUENCY). (INVESTIGATION OF POSSIBILITY FOR INCREASING SENSITIVITY OF RECEIVERS)." LENINGRAD, 1961. (MIN OF COMMUNICATIONS USSR, LENINGRAD ELECTROTECHNICAL INST OF COMMUNICATIONS IM PROF M. A. BONCH-BRUYEVICH). (KL, 3-61, 217).

AUTHOR: Matusevich, A. SOV/25-58-12-5/40

TITLE: Our Plans (Nashi plany)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1958, Nr 12, pp 10-11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The administration of the kolkhoz "Novyy Byt", in conjunction with the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the BSSR, elaborated plans for increasing the yields of field crops and the returns from animal husbandry. Special attention will be paid to the growing of fodder, such as corn for silage, and the growing of vegetables and fruit. A.P. Lagatskiy, manager of the kolkhoz, gave the 1957 returns of various field crops per hectare: grain - 22 centners, potatoes- 160 centners, corn foliage - 350 centners. By 1965, the following yields are expected: grain - 28-29 centners, potatoes - 175-200 centners, vegetable - 308-355 centners, corn - 500-700 centners. Construction of 23 buildings is planned. According to the 7-Year-Plan, the total annual

Card 1/2

returns will be increased from 3.5 million rubles (at present), to 11 million rubles in 1961. The kolkhoz "Novyy Byt" has been visited by N.S. Khrushchëv and a delegation from Thailand. There are 2 photos.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk BSSR (The Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the BSSR)

MIKHAYLOV, V.I.; MATUSEVICH, B.I.

First Soviet nickel plant. TSvet. met. 31 no. 7:12-19 Jl '58.
(MIRA 11:8)

1. Ufaleyskiy nikelevyy zavod.
(Nickel--Metallurgy)
(Ufalei--Metallurgical plants)

MATUSEVICH, B.I.

Shortcomings in the design of the automatic locomotive signaling system with periodic acknowledgement. Avtom., telem.i sviaz' 3 no.7:26 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Starshiy inzhener kontrol'no-izmeritel'ykh priborov Bogotol'skoy distantsii signalizatsii i svyazi Krasnoyarskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Signaling)
(Railroads--Electronic equipment)

MATUSEVICH, B.I.

Restricting the time of constant operation of the receiving stage in a ZhR-3 transmitter-receiver set when the transmitter is operating. Avtom. telem. i sviaz' 3 no.11:40-41 N '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1.Starshiy inzh kontrol'no-ispytatel'skogo punkt Bogotol'skoy distantsii Krasnoyarskoy dorogi.
(Radio stations)

MATUSEVICH, G I

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Potatoes, Vegetables, Melons. M-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 10795

Author : Matusevich, G.I.

Inst : Institute of Potato Economy.

Title : Temperature Regimes in Various Types of Potato Storage Facilities.

Orig Pub : Kartofel', 1956, No 5, 24-26

Abstract : In studying potato storage conditions in various types of facilities (potato storage bins, piles /burty/, trenches) for the 1947-1948 season the Institute of Potato Economy has determined that germination of potato tubers during storage does not depend upon the average air temperature during the whole storage period but rather upon the temperature at different times during the storage period (autumn, winter, spring). Of decisive

Card 1/2

MATUSEVICH, G. Z., Candidate Tech Sci (diss) -- "The use of correlation methods of measurement for control of the telephone channels of multi-channel long-distance systems". Leningrad, 1959. 14 pp (Leningrad Order of Lenin Inst of Railroad Transport Engineers im Acad V. N. Obraztsov) (KL, No 26, 1959, 126)

diss in KL No 6 1959 134

L 23083-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(e) IJP(c) JD/WH/MJW(CL)

ACC NR: AP5028998 SOURCE CODE: UR/0128/65/000/009/0001/0003

AUTHOR: Kristovaitov, A. N. (Doctor of technical sciences); Vendrikh, M. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Shklyanik, Ya. I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kuz'micheva, V. I. (Engineer); [illegible] (Engineer); Telis, M. Ya. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Silica-free molds for casting high-temperature alloys and refractory metals

SOURCE: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 9, 1965, 1-3

TOPIC TAGS: metal casting, silica, refractory metal, nitrate, high temperature alloy

ABSTRACT: Although previous studies have demonstrated the unsuitability of SiO_2 as a molding material for casting refractory metals and alloys, most binders used in investment-pattern casting contain SiO_2 and a radical solution of this problem would be the use of silica-free binders with chemical properties analogous or close to those of the refractory materials (oxides). Ethylsilicate-type silicoses meet this need but they are too scarce and expensive. Two of the authors (Ya. I. Shklyanik and I. S. Matusevich, Author's Certificate [Patent] no. 162299 of 25 Apr 1963), have previously established that saturated aqueous solutions of nitrate salts can, following their thermal or chemical decomposition, be used as binders for the preparation of silica-free molds. In this connection, the authors describe laboratory

Card 1/3 UDC: 621.74.045

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experiments with the construction of molds based on the use of aluminum nitrate as the silica-free binder, with the setting of the mix being a result of the exchange reaction between the aqueous solution of nitrate salt and oxide:

$$2Al(NO_3)_3 + 3H_2O + 3MgO = 2Al(OH)_3 + 3Mg(NO_3)_2.$$

Sieve-screened metallurgical magnesite and chamotte were used as the fillers. On subsequent firing at 950°C the resulting aluminum hydroxide and magnesium nitrate decompose to form high-disperse oxides assuring the strength of the mix in heated state.

$$2Al(OH)_3 = Al_2O_3 + 3H_2O\uparrow;$$
$$2Mg(NO_3)_2 = 2MgO + 4NO_2\uparrow + O_2\uparrow.$$

The molds were shaped by hand [illegible] wood models, dried for 2-3 hr at 300-400°C, heated to 950°C and filled with [illegible] magnesium steel at 1650°C or with L114 steel at 1750°C. Findings: No signs of scorching could be observed on the molds but such parts of their surface displayed head-like projections which were traced to bubbles of air escaping from their surface; this is a minor technical problem that can be ironed out by a more efficient preparation of the mix. The results confirmed that solutions of nitrate salts and primarily of aluminum nitrate may be used as binders for molding

Card 2/3

L 23083-66
ACC NR: AP5028998

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sands. The two major shortcomings of this method -- the release of toxic nitrogen oxides during the firing of the molds and the considerable (2%) shrinkage of the mix -- are technical problems that can be solved. Experiments have shown that the binder Al_2O_3 can be used in the preparation of silica-free molds of sillimanite, zircon, electrolytically produced [illegible], and other materials for the vacuum casting of magnetic and high-temperature alloys as well as for the casting of Ti and Cr alloys. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 3 figures.

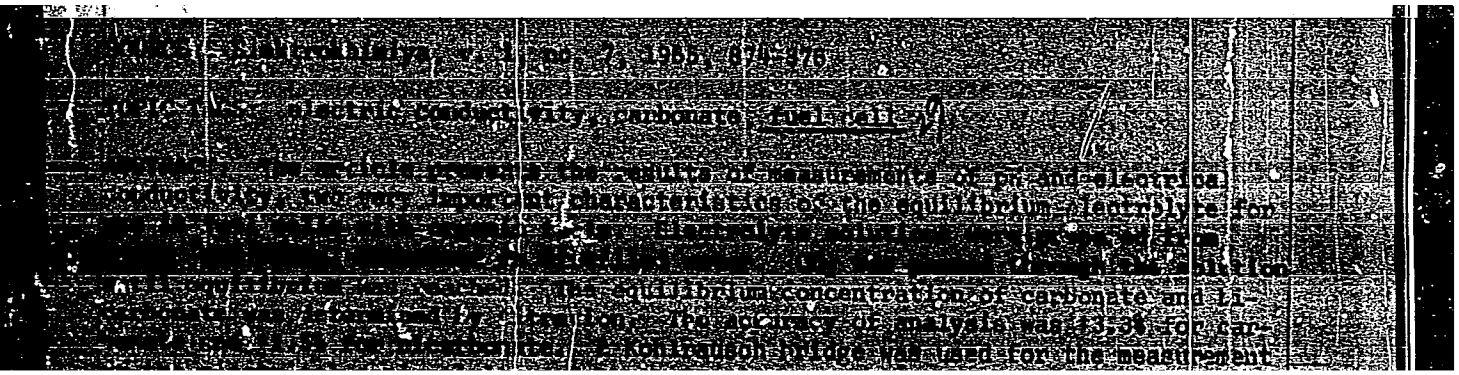
SUB CODE: 11, 12, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 001

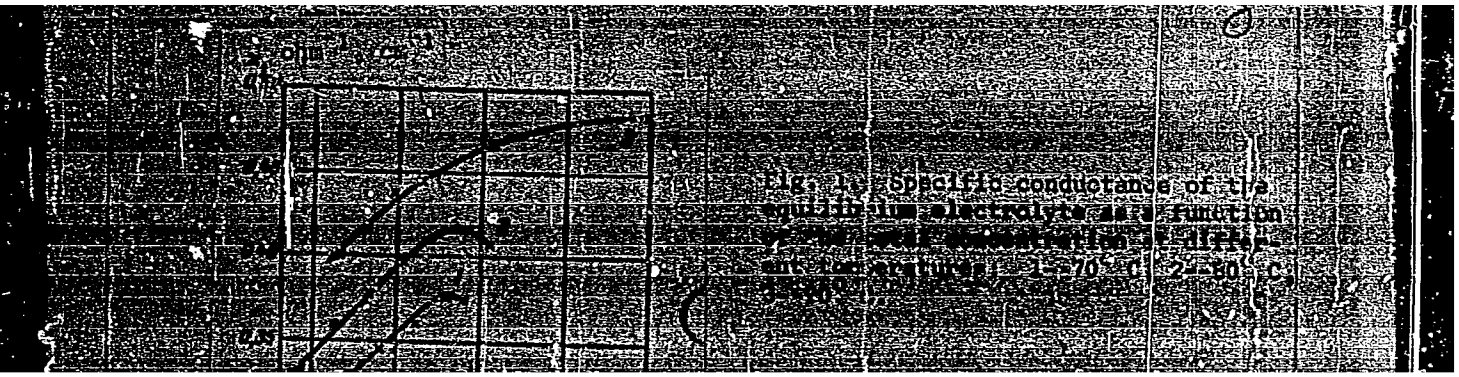
Card 3/3 RB

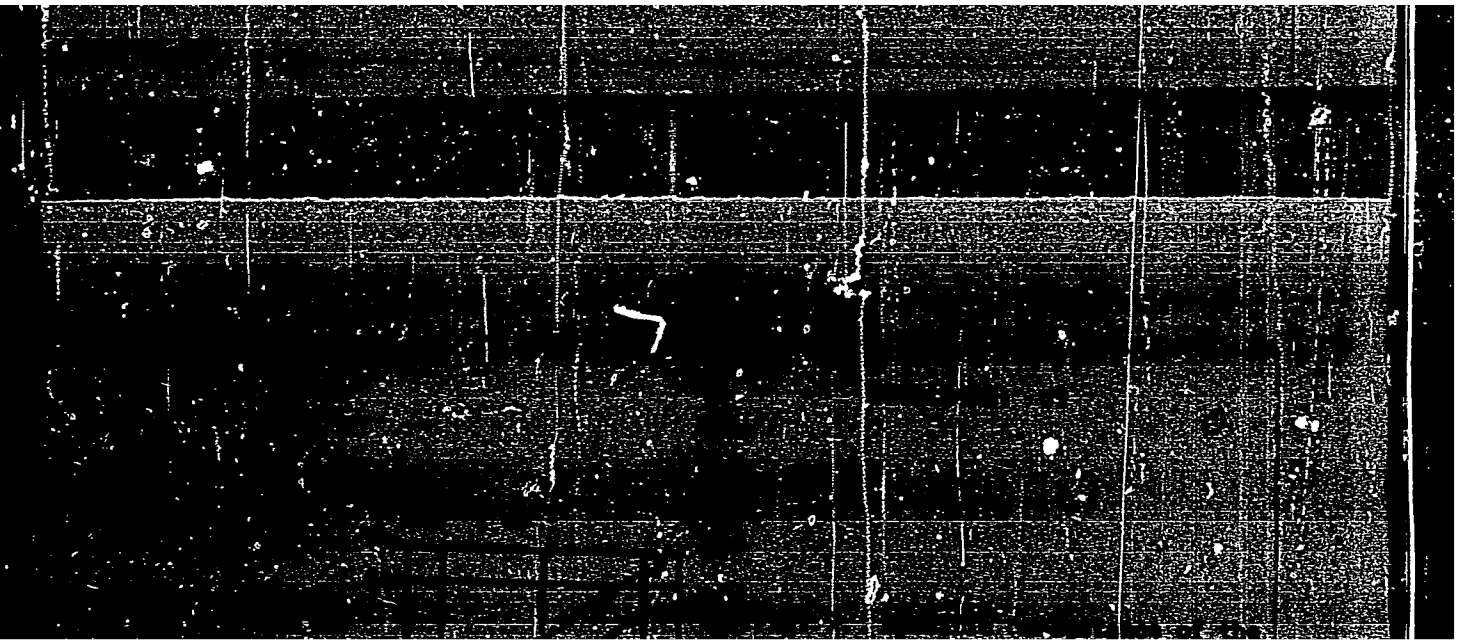
MATUSEVICH, I.Z.; SHERMAN, S.G.

Expert diagnosis of working disability in peptic ulcer in the post-war period. Sovet.vrach.sborn. no.17:30-33 '49.(CLML 19:2)

1. Clinic of the Leningrad Institute for Determination of Working Capacity and for Rehabilitation of Invalids.







GULIY, M.F., akademik; PECHENOVA, T.N.; MATUSEVICH, L.I.

Mechanisms and enzymes responsible for acetyl phosphate formation during citric acid transformation in animal tissues. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.6:1415-1418 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut biokhimii AN UkrSSR. 2. AN UkrSSR (for Guliy).

GULYY, M.F. [Hulyi, M.F.]; PECHENOVA, T.N. [Pechonova, T.M.]; MATUSEVICH, L.I. [Matusevych, L.I.]

Mechanism and eyzymes of the conversion of citric acid into acyl phosphates in animal tissues. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 37 no.1:56-69 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiyev.

MATUSEVICH, L. M.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-19

Dyeing and chemical treatment of textiles

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32183

Author : Almazova M.V., Matusevich L.M.

Title : Mercerization of Yarn with Addition of Sulfirol

Orig Pub: Legkaya prom-st', 1956, No 1, 47-48

Abstract: Mercerization of unbleached yarn with addition of sulfirol as a wetting agent permits to omit the boiling, rinsing and wringing of yarn, and it also improves uniformity of mercerization. Good results were obtained in practice on mercerizing unbleached yarn in a solution containing 278 g per liter of NaOH and 10 g/litter of sulfirol.

Card 1/1

GULYY, M.F., akademik; PECHENOVA, T.N.; MATUSEVICH, L.I.

Isolation of acetyl phosphate formed in the liver homogenates following transformation of citric acid. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.3:686-687 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut biokhimii AN UkrSSR. 2. AN UkrSSR (for Gulyy).

GULYY, M.F., akademik; PETROCHENKO, Ye.Ya.; PECHENOVA, T.P.; [illegible]
CHEVPILO, I.F.; [illegible]; ZELENAVSKIY, N.L.; [illegible]

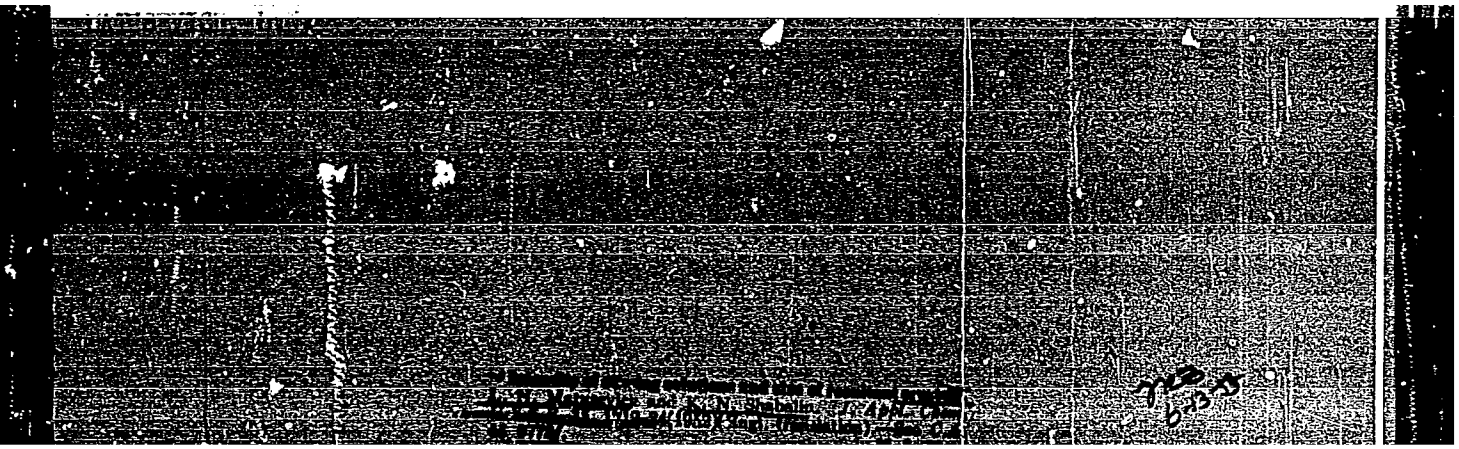
Activation of amino acids with the formation of [illegible] phosphates in animal tissues. Dokl. AN SSSR [illegible] Ja '66.

1. Institut biokhimii AN UkrSSR. 2. AN UkrSSR (for Gulyy).
Submitted July 2, 1965.

MATUSEVICH, L. N.

③

Intensity of stirring solutions and size of resultant crystals. L. N. Matusevich and K. N. Shabalin. *Zhur. Priklad.* [illegible] (1952).—The effect of stirring upon crystal growth was detd. on satd. solns. of KNO_3 and $K_4Fe(CN)_6.3H_2O$; the first was satd. at 30 and the last at 41°. Both solns. were preheated 15-20° before pouring into the crystallizer, and it took 40-45 min. for the system to cool to 23-26.5°. The detailed discussion and the analysis of the results were based on the theory of existing ultramicroscopic crystal formations in satd. solns. (Tovbin and Krasnova, *C.A.* 45, 5493e). These, upon stirring, form stable nuclei for further accelerated crystn. Plots of a fraction *vs.* time for several rates of stirring as well as micrographs indicate that the crystal size is due to aggregates of crystals rather than to growth of a monocrystal. At higher rates of stirring the no. of new crystals increased and the growth was retarded. Also grinding against the blades of the stirrer rather than against each other was noted at these higher rates. For best results the rate of stirring should be so adjusted that it is above that at which crystals agglomerate rather than grow and below that at which very small crystals form; this will vary with different solns. I. Bencowitz



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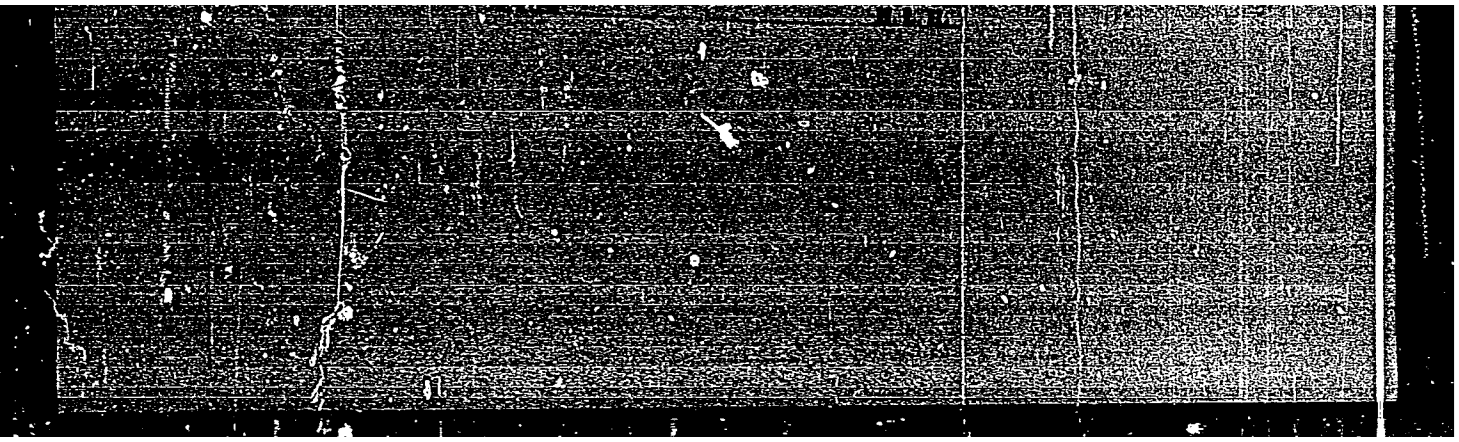

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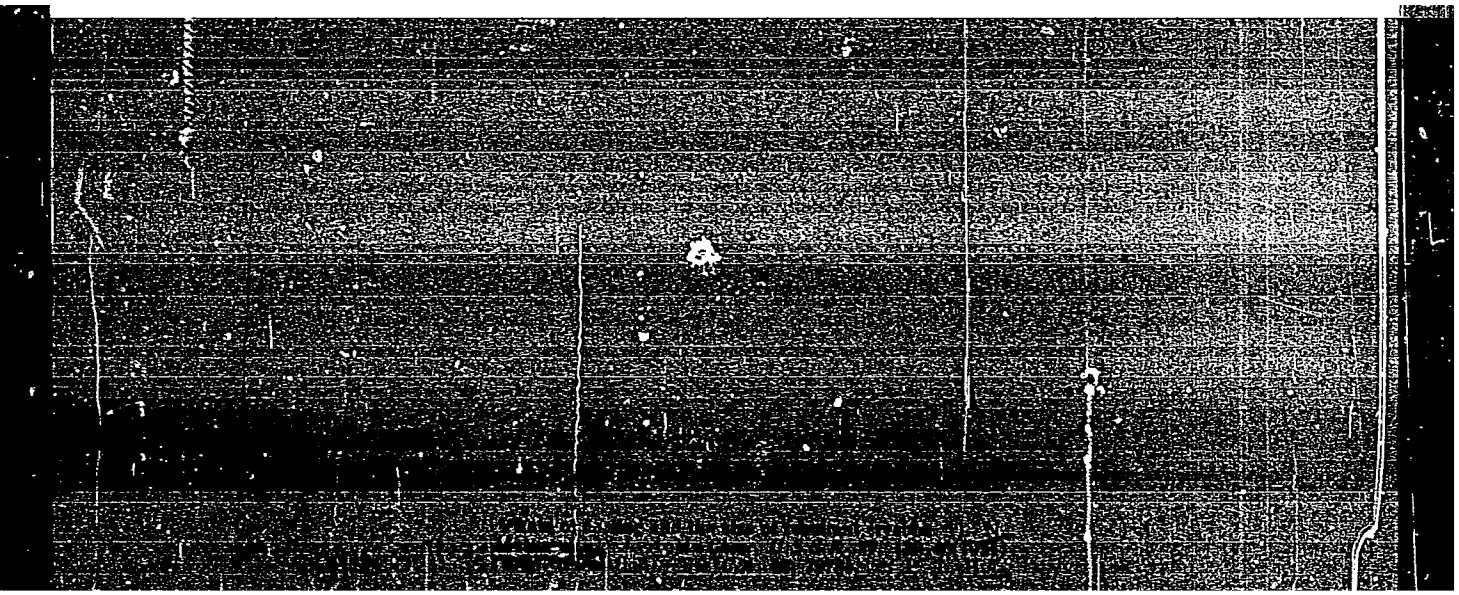
MATUSEVICH, L. M.

MAL'TSEV, N.D., inzhener; MATUSEVICH, L.M., inzhener; STAROSKOL'SKIY, A.A., inzhener.

Increasing the quality of stockings made from mercerized yarn. Leg.prom. 14 no.6:32-33 Je '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(Hosiery)



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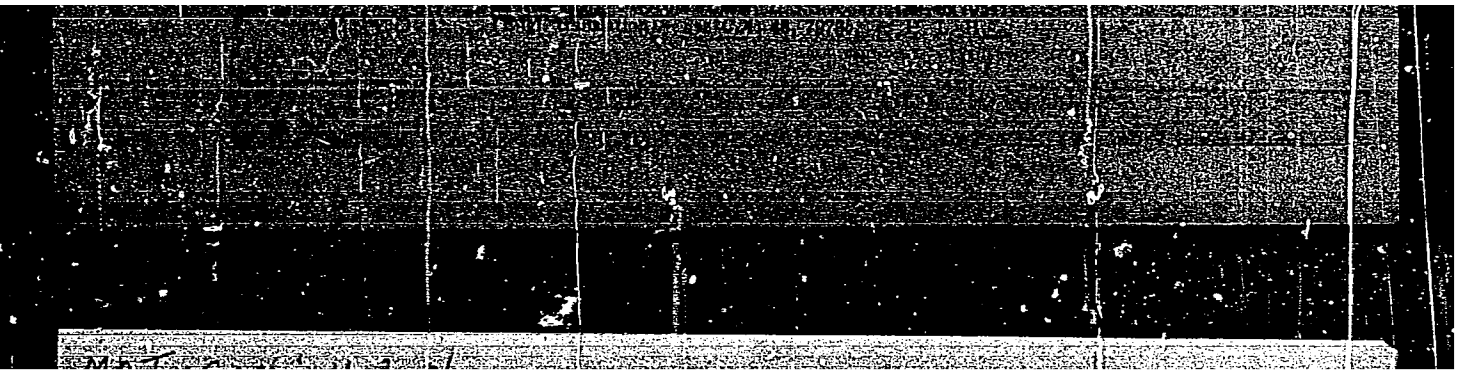

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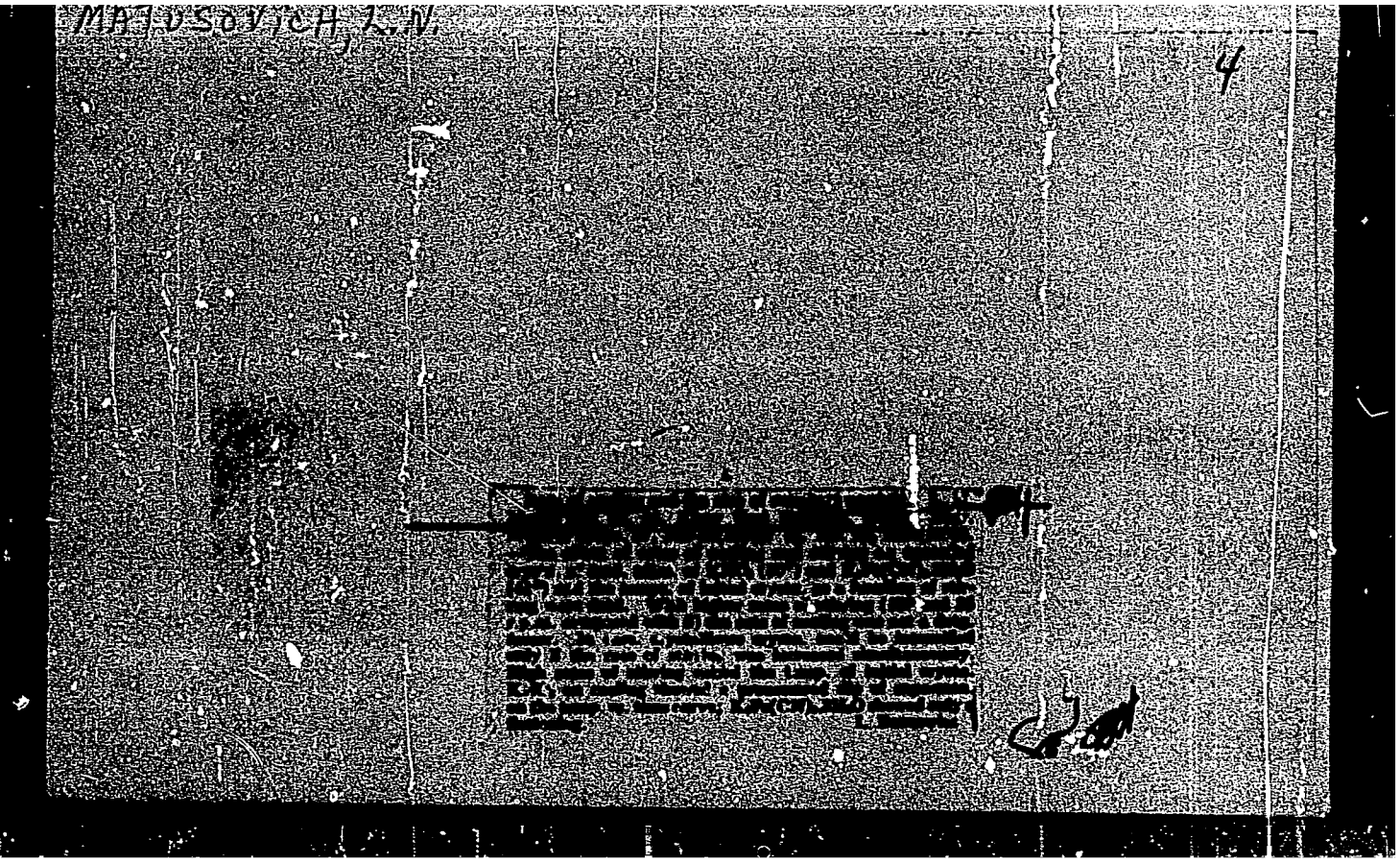

MATUSEVICH, L.N.

AUTHOR MATUSEVICH, L.N. 32-6-43/54

TITLE Mechanic Laboratory Crystalliser.
(Laboratornyy mekhanicheskiy kristallizator.- Russian)

PERIODICAL Zavodskaya Laboratoriya 1957, Vol 23, Nr 6, pp 757-759
(U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT In this paper a mechanical crystalliser is described, which is destined to be used for the determination of the effect produced by the stirring intensity in the liquid on the process of crystallisation and the physical phenomena connected therewith. The crystalliser recommended here consists of a horizontal cylinder with a lid which can be hermetically closed on one side and has an opening on the other side (in the center) which is adapted to accomodate a round mixer. That part of the mixer which is located in the cylinder is curved in such a manner that it is led immediately to the inner wall of the cylinder and leads along this wall at a distance of 1.5 mm. The outer end of the mixer is connected to a shaft with a stepped belt pulley by means of which the velocity can be changed. The cylinder has a length of 250 mm and an inner diameter of 150 mm. Its holding capacity is 4,5 l. The liquid to be investigated is intro-

CARD 1/2

AUTHOR: Matusevich, L.N. SOV/136-58-9-8/21

TITLE: Influence of Preliminary Oxidation of Copper-Sulphate Solution on the Purity of the Crystals obtained (Vliyaniye predvaritel'nogo okisleniya rastvorov mednogo kuporosa na chistotu poluchayemykh kristallov)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, Nr 9, pp 32-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The co-crystallization of ferrous iron with copper sulphate can be prevented by oxidizing it to the ferric state. The author describes experiments with different oxidizing agents and a series of synthetic and works solutions. The agents chosen were such as not to introduce additional impurities. It was found that preliminary oxidation of iron reduced its content in copper sulphate by 75-80% when the solution contains 3-6 g/litre. With concentrated nitric acid a 10-30 fold excess over the theoretical is required, the treatment being effected without boiling. When hydrogen peroxide is used the excess required is only 1.5-2 fold and the treatment should be effected at the lowest possible temperature

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SOV/130-58-9-../22

Influence of Preliminary Oxidation of Copper-Sulphate Solution on the Purity of the Crystals Obtained

(65-70°C), since higher temperatures lead to greater contamination of the crystals (table 4).

There are 4 tables and 9 references (7 Soviet, 1 British and 1 German)

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnic Institute)

Card 2/2 1. Iron--Crystallization 2. Copper sulfate--Crystallization
3. Copper sulfate solutions--Oxidation 4. Crystals--Impurities

5(2) SOV/80-32-3-12/43

AUTHOR: Matusevich, L.N.

TITLE: The Intensity of Stirring of Solutions and the Purity of Obtained Crystals (Intensivnost' razmeshivaniya rastvorov i chistota poluchayemykh kristallov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol XXXII, Nr 3, pp 536-542 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The purity of crystals formed during intensive stirring of the solution in the presence of an admixture is studied here. The crystallizing substances were KNO_3 and $K_4[Fe(CN)_6] \cdot 3H_2O$, the admixture KCl. If the solution is at rest, the crystals formed are 8 - 12 mm in diameter. In the stirred mixture the diameter decreases to 1 - 0.5 mm, but the content of the Cl' admixture in the crystals is also reduced. In KNO_3 crystals obtained out of solutions containing 30 g/l of KCl the Cl' content is reduced from 0.10% at rest to 0.06% if the mixture is stirred at a rate of 0.6 rpm. The purity of the crystals is explained by the fact that on the crystal facets small excrescences are formed which inclose admixtures, if the mixture is at rest. In the stirred mixture no such excrescences can develop and the

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The Intensity of Stirring of Solutions and the Purity of Obtained Crystals

possibility of inclosures is reduced. Professor K.N. Shabalin gave advice in the performance of the work.
There are 2 sets of photos, 2 tables, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova (Ural Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: July 12 1957

5.1150

1/534
SOV/80-33-2-9/52

AUTHOR: Matusevich, L. N.

TITLE: The Effect of the Mixing of a Solution on the Capture of Isomorphic Impurities by the Crystals

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 2 pp 316-323 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The study deals with the influence of the proportionality coefficient D (also called) the equilibrium coefficient of distribution) on the capture of impurities of crystals during agitated crystallization, that is crystallization accompanied by intensive mixing (such as in vertical crystallizers with mixing arms, evaporating crystallizers, horizontal spiral mixers) or slow mixing (such as in rocking and tubular crystallizers). The coefficient $D = \frac{C_s}{C_l}$, where C_s is the concentration of the microcomponent in the solid phase, and C_l - its concentration in the mother liquor. If

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The Effect of the Mixing of a Solution on the Capture of Isomorphic Impurities by the Crystals

77634
SOV/80-[illegible]-9/52

is evident that when D 1, the crystallization of a salt is accompanied by its purification from admixtures as compared with their concentration in the mother liquor; when D 1, the crystals absorb the admixtures from the mother liquor; when D = 1, neither purification nor capture of impurities takes place. Experiments were made with the following aqueous solutions of inorganic salts: $NH_4Al(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$, admixture of $NH_4Fe(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$; $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$, admixture of $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$; $Pb(NO_3)_2$, admixture of $Ba(NO_3)_2$. The first two systems exemplified cases with D 1, and the third, a system with D 1. The crystallizer and the technique of the experiments were described previously (ZL, 1951, Vol 6, p 757; this j., 1959, Vol 32, No 4, p [illegible], abstract 70435). It was found that the amount of isomorphic and isodimorphic admixtures in crystals decreased rapidly in D 1 systems as soon as mixing was started, and the content of admixtures decreased gradually with the increasing intensity of mixing. For example, the content of Fe^{3+} in crystals of the first of the above systems decreased by about 45%,

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and the content of Fe^{2+} in the second system decreased by about 2% practically as soon as the mixing began (at 0.6 rpm). The Fe ion content decreased by 39% and 4% respectively, when the mixing speed reached 180 rpm. An opposite effect was noted in systems with $D > 1$; the content of admixture in crystals increased with increasing intensity of mixing, e.g., the content of Ba^{2+} in the salt of the third quoted system increased by 15% at n = 0.6 rpm, and reached 50% at n = 180 rpm. It is important, therefore, when determining the value of D, to maintain the hydrodynamic parameters constant as otherwise the values obtained will show considerable variations. Choosing appropriate hydraulic conditions in technical crystallization can increase considerably the purity of the crystals even in the presence of isomorphic or isodimorphic admixtures in the mother liquor, or, inversely, can cause the enrichment of the precipitated salts with the isomorphic admixture. There are 3 figures; 1 table; and 15 references, 1 U.S., 14

The Effect of the Mixing of a Solution on the Capture of Isomorphic Impurities by the Crystals

SOV/[illegible]

Soviet. The U.S. reference is: H. A. Doerr, W. [illegible] Hoskins, J. A., Chem. Soc., 47, [illegible] (19[illegible]).

ASSOCIATION: Ural Polytechnical Institute imeni S. M. Kirov (Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S. M. Kir[illegible]

SUBMITTED: June 2, 19[illegible]

Card 4/4

MATUSEVICH, L.N.

Calcium sulfate scale formation on different materials during the operation of distillation apparatus. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.4:796-802 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova.
(Distillation apparatus--Corrosion)
(Calcium sulfate)

MATUSEVICH, L.N.

Effect of conditions of copper sulfate crystallization on the size and purity of the crystals obtained. Tsvet. met. 33 no.9:48-50 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova.
(Copper sulfate) (Crystallization)

MATUSEVICH, L.N.

Crystallization in the presence of inoculating crystals.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 34 no.5:986-993 My '61. (MIRA 16:8)

(Crystallization)

MATUSEVICH, L.N.

Effect of diffusion on the process of the cocrystallization of isomorphous salts. Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.5:1020-1027 My '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Crystallization) (Diffusion)

POSTNIKOV, V.A.; MATUSEVICH, L.N.

Crystallization in a fluidized bed. Khim.prom. no.11:802-805 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Crystallization) (Fluidization)

MATUSEVICH, L.N.

Crystallization rate and purity of crystals obtained. Zhur. prikl.khim. 35 no.4:735-738 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Salts) (Crystallization)

S/073/63/029/001/001/009
A057/A126

AUTHOR: Matusevich, L.N.

TITLE: The effect of the movement of a solution on the purity of the obtained crystals

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 29, no. 1, 1963, 7 - 11

TEXT: The influence of mixing a solution during crystallization on the chemical purity of the obtained crystals in the presence of a nonisomorphic, isomorphic, or isodimorphic admixture under mass-crystallization conditions was investigated in the Sverdlovskiy NIIKhIMMASh (Sverdlovsk NIIKhIMMASh). This work was carried out in continuation of earlier studies (Zh. Prikl. Kh., v. 25, 1952, 1,157; and v. 27, 1954, 148). Isohydric crystallization of aqueous solutions of the following systems of anorganic salts was investigated: $K_4Fe(CN)_6 \cdot 3H_2O$ and KNO_3 in the presence of nonisomorphic KCl; $NH_4Al(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$ in the presence of the isomorphic admixture $NH_4Fe(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$; $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ and the isodimorphic $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$; $Pb(NO_3)_2$ and isomorphic $Ba(NO_3)_2$ with and without the nonisomorphic NaCl. The experiments were carried out in a stainless

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steel laboratory-device changing the mixing intensity (0.6, 6, 60, 110, and 180 rpm of the stirrer). Granulometric and chemical analyses of the obtained crystals were carried out. The results obtained are discussed on the basis of literature data, considering the relation between the mixing effect and the equilibrium coefficient of distribution $D_{equil.} = C_s/C_m$ (C_s and C_m are the concentrations of the microcomponent in the solid phase and in the mother liquor). It is demonstrated that an increase in the mixing rate effects a systematic and considerable decrease of the content of the admixture in the crystals with $D_{equil.} < 1$, while the opposite effect was observed in crystallizations of isomorphic salts with $D_{equil.} > 1$. These observations are explained theoretically. An important technical conclusion is made by stating that sometimes expensive multiple recrystallizations can be avoided by applying a single crystallization run under suitable hydraulic conditions. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Sverdlovsk NIIKhIMMASh

SUBMITTED: April 18, 1961

MATUSEVICH, L.N.; GOLUB, S.I.; ODINTSOV, V.A.

New apparatus for carrying out the process of crystallization in vacuo. Khim.prom. no.1:60-63 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Crystallization)

MATUSEVICH, L.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; GAVRILOV, G.R., inzh.

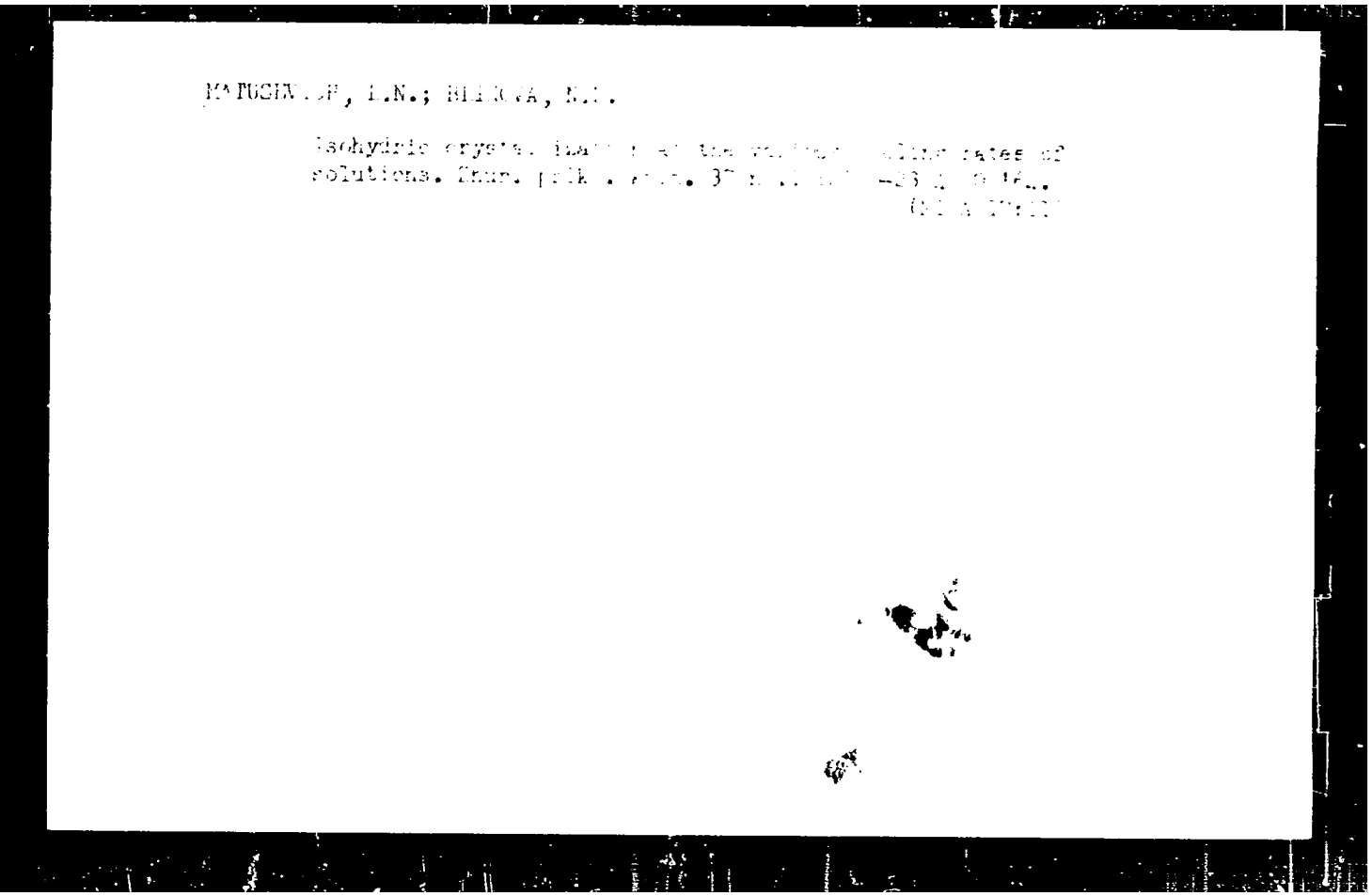
Surface polishing as a means to control wall incrustations. Khim. mashinostr. no.2:21-23 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

MATUSEVICH, L.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; ODINTSOV, V.A., inzh.

Vacuum-crystallizer with a jet pump. Khim.mashinostr. no.3:9-10 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:1)

MATUSEVICH, L.N.; BLINOVA, N.F.

Crystallization of salts from aqueous solutions at different temperatures. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no. 4:710-716 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)



MATUSHKIN, I.N.; MIKOVA, E.I.

Isohydric crystallization of the [illegible] rates of solutions. Zhur. prik. khim. 37 [illegible]

MATUSEVICH, L.N.; GAVRILOV, G.R.

Use of mechanical vibrations for preventing the formation of wall-adhering deposits during crystallization. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.3:494-499 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted July 17, 1962.

MAT'SKVICH, L.N.; BLINOVA, R.P.

Effect of the conditions of a crystallization on the capture of adsorbed impurities by crystals. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.4: 721-729 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

ODINTSOV, V.A., MATUSEVICH, L.N.

Crystallization of potassium dichromate in a circulating vacuum crystallizer. Khim. prom. 42 no.9:687-690 S '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

Matusevich L Ya.

AUTHOR: Matusevich, L.Ya., Engineer. 133-12-4/26

TITLE: An Improvement in the Design of the Hot Blast Valve (Uluchsheniye konstruktsii klapana goryachego dut'ya)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, No.12, pp. 1073 - 1076 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An improved design of the hot blast valve, developed on the basis of studies of the flow of cooling water on transparent models is described and illustrated. Model studies indicated the existence of air locks in the old system; these were removed by re-designing the system. The other cause of failure was found to be the accumulation of dirt in the cooling system which was not completely removed by re-designing. As a preventive measure, monthly washing of valves with high-pressure water and blowing with compressed air were introduced. The new design of the hot blast valve is shown in Fig.5. The valves of new design operated with blast temperatures 850 to 900 °C for one year without failure, while during the previous year when the blast temperature of 730 to 750 °C was maintained 12 valves failed. The following participated in the work: I.S. Lyulenkov, I.F. Domnitskiy, P.Ye. Yakovlev and G.F. Rybochkin. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kuznetskiy Metallurgical Combine (Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat) [located in Stalinsk (Kemerovskaya o.)]

Card 1/2

133-12-4/26

An Improvement in the Design of the Hot Blast Valve.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

MATUSEVICH, L.Ya.

Improving the design of chargers. Biul. TSNIICHM no.17 (325) '57.
(MIRA 11:4)

1.Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Blast furnaces)

MATUSEVICH, L. YA.

MATUSEVICH, L.Ya., insh.

Improvement of the hot-blast valve design. Stal'17 no.12:1073-1076 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Blast furnaces)

MATUSEVICH, L.Ya.

Improving the design of hot-blast valves. Biul. TSNIICHM no.22:47-48 '5'. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Blast furnaces)

AUTHOR: Matusevich, L.Ya. 130-58-2-4/21

TITLE: Improving Charging-mechanism Construction (Uluchsheniye konstruktsii zasypnogo apparata)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, Nr 2, pp 5 - 7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Wear on blast-furnace bells, bell-rods and hoppers has increased since the adoption of high top-pressure and sinter-burden operation. The author describes a new design of mechanism developed by I.S. Lyulenkov, I.F. Domnitskiy, S.P. Kochnev, S.F. Patrin, Ye.Ya. Izosimov, P.Ye. Yakolev, A.A. Kazantsev, A.V. Omelin and himself, all of the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine. The distributor of the new mechanism (Fig.1) is on three blocks of rollers on roller bearings which can be shifted vertically or horizontally. The seal is located between three cast iron rings, drilled for lubrication (Fig.2). The labyrinth is of type 50G2 steel and is connected to a steam supply at a pressure higher than that in the inter-bell space: this steam, after passing through the labyrinth, is used for preventing explosions when the small bell is opened. Provision is made for adding more packing to the labyrinth. The small bell is of type 13G high-manganese steel, its contact surface hard-faced with sormite and protected by a projection from wear by the descending charge materials (at present a double-layer small

Improving Charging-mechanism Construction 130-58-2-4/21

bell is used, the inner being of type 50G2 medium-manganese steel and the outer of cast iron). The casing of the gas seal is demountable to assist small-bell centering. The distributor is worked by a vertical worm gear protected from vibration. A spring-loaded stuffing box seals the bell-rods at the top, inserts at the bottom. Closed-in stockline rods are provided. The adoption of the new type of charging mechanism on all furnaces at the Combine has led to a saving of 400 000 roubles. During running repairs in 1958, two-layer small bells and specially hardened receiving hoppers are to be introduced. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Blast furnaces-Equipment

ZHEREBIN, Boris Nikolayevich; MINKIN, Valentin Mikhaylovich; MATUSEVICH, Leonid Yakovlevich; GUR'YANOV, Vasiliy Grigor'yevich; MARKHASIN, Yuriy Abramovich; SHTYREV, Dmitriy Alekseyevich; BALLA, G.F., red.; SOKOLOVSKIY, V.A., red.; DOKUKINA, Ye.V., red. izd-va; DOBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Expansion of blast furnace production at the Kuznets Metallurgical Combine] Razvitie domennogo proizvodstva na Kuznetskom metallurgicheskom kombinate. Pod obshchai red. B.N.Zherebina. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 361 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Stalinsk—Blast furnaces)

BERPZOVSKIY, V.I.; [illegible] R.I.; MATSEVICH, M.A.

Characteristics of building products made of phosphoanhydrite cement. Stroi. mat. 10 no.3:30-32 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

MATUSEVICH, M.G., kand.ekon.nauk

Improved use of equipment. Tekst.prom. 18 no.12:12-13 D '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Textile machinery)

MATUSEVICH, M.G., kand.ekon.nauk; PASHKEVICH, O.N., kand.ekon.nauk; MUKHINA, V.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MARKOVA, K.Ye., kand. ekon.nauk; SAVEL'YEV, I.T., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MERETSKAYA, T.A., kand.ekon.nauk; D'YAKOV, B.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik. Prinimali uchastiye: BEL'KO, S.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ANDROSOVICH, Ye.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KUKHAREV, B.Ye., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; REUT, S.B., starshiy statistik. TIMOFEYEV, L., red.; VOLOKHANOVICH, I., tekhn.red.

[Capital assets of industry and their utilization] Osnovnye fondy promyshlennosti i ikh ispol'zovanie. Minsk, Izd-vo Akad.nauk BSSR, 1960. 192 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Akademiya nauk BSSR, Minsk. Institut ekonomiki. 2. Institut ekonomiki AN BSSR (for all, except Timofeyev, Volokhanovich).
(White Russia--Capital)

MATUSEVICH, M.G., kand. ekon. nauk; PASHKEVICH, O.N.; MUKHINA, V.A., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; MARKOVA, K.Ye., kand. ekon. nauk; SAVEL'YEV, I.T., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; MERETSKAYA, T.A., kand. ekon. nauk; D'YAKOV, B.I., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; TIMOFEYEV, L., red.; VOLOKHANOVICH, I., tekhn. red.

[Capital assets of industry and their utilization] Osnovnye fondy promyshlennosti i ikh ispol'zovanie. Minsk, Izd-vo Akad. nauk BSSR, 1960. 202 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Akademiya nauk BSSR, Minsk. Institut ekonomiki. 2. Institut ekonomiki AN BSSR (for all except Timofeyev, Volokhanovich).
(White Russia—Capital)

MATUSEVICH, M.G., kand. ekon. nauk; MILOVANOV, V.A., kand. ist. nauk; NIKITIN, G.A., kand. geogr. nauk; GURVICH, G.Ts. kand. ekon.nauk; GOLUBEV, B.P., nauchn. sotr. KRUTILINA, T.N., nauchn. sotr.; MIKHNEVICH, I.M., nauchn. sotr.; GIORGIDZE, Z.I., kand. ekon. nauk; RAVUN, I.I., kand. ekon. nauk; OKUN', M.V., kand. ekon.nauk; KOVALEVSKIY, G.T., kand. ekonom. nauk; KHROMOV, P.A., doktor ekonom. nauk, nauchnyy red.; LEONENKO, I., red. izd-va; ATLAS, A., tekhn. red.

[Economy of White Russia during the period of imperialism, 1900 - 1917] Ekonomika Belorussii v epokhu imperializma, 1900-1917. Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1963. 420 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Akademiya nauk BSSR, Minsk, Instytut ekonomiki.
2. Institut ekonomiki AN BSSR (for all except Leonenko, Atlas).

MATUSEVICH, M. I.

Introduction to general phonetics; textbook Izd. 2. Leningrad, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo, 1948. 102 p. (52-31203)

P221.M3 1948

VIKHRIYEV, B.S., kand.med.nauk; MATUSEVICH, M.Ya.

Comparative evaluation of methods of anesthesia in surgical treatment of burns. Khirurgiia 35 no.7:33-37 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz 1-y kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.S. Kolesnikov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im. S.M. Kirova.
(BURNS, surgery)
(ANESTHETICS, therapy)
(SKIN TRANSPLANTATION)

VIKHRIYEV, B.S., kand.med.nauk (Leningrad, Lesnoy pr.,d.4, kv.68);
MATUSEVICH, M.Ya.; FILATOV, V.I., kand.med.nauk

Surgical shock in free skin grafting in burned patients. Nov. khir. arkh. no.2:31-35 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy khirurgii (nachal'nik - prof. I.S.Kolesnikov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.
(SKIN GRAFTING) (SHOCK) (BURNS AND SCALDS)

MATUSEVICH, M.Ya.; FILATOV, V.I., kand.med.nauk; NIKANOROVA, A.I.

Anesthesia in bandaging severely wounded patients. Voen.-med. zhur. no.10:47-51 O '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(BURNS AND SCALDS) (ANESTHESIA)

VIKHRIYEV, B. S.; MATUSEVICH, M. Ya.

Quantity of blood loss in resection of the lungs. Grud. khir. no.2:43-45 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii No. 1 (zav. - prof. I. S. Kolesnikov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S. M. Kirova.

(LUNGS—SURGERY)
(HEMORRHAGE)

KOSTYUCHENOK, B.M.; MATUSEVICH, M.Ya.

Effect of modern methods of general anesthesia on the course and outcome of lung resections. Eksp. khir. i anest. 7 no.6: 83-87 N-D '62. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii No.1 (nachal'nik - prof. I.S. Kolesnikov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.

MATUSEVICH, N.G., vrach

Gramicidin paste. Zdorov'e 8 no.5:30 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(GRAMICIDIN)

MATUSEVICH, N.G.

Linetol. Fel'd. i akush. 28 no.1:52 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz klinicheskoy gruppy Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta, Moskva.
(LINSEED OIL—THERAPEUTIC USE)

MATUSEVICH, N.G.

Effective remedy against trichomonads. Fel'd. i akush. 28 no.4: 49-50 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(TRICHOMONAS) (PHARMACOLOGY)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The splitting of hydrogen bromide from saturated bromoalkyls by the action of metallic catalysts. I. Splitting hydrogen bromide from isobutylene bromide in the presence of nickel, zinc, aluminum and copper. N. I. [illegible]. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 7, 1109-13 (1937).—With Ni or Zn in a sealed tube at 350-500°, Me_2CBrCH_2Br undergoes only ordinary pyrolysis. With Al, $AlBr_3$ and much C are formed. With Cu, the products are *tert*-BuBr and 35% *isobutenyl bromide* b. 80.5-4.5°, d_4^0 1.3671, d_4^{20} 1.2204, n_D^{20} 1.40708, M. R. 27.90. With K OH this forms $CH_2:CMeCH_2OH$. H. M. Leicester

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MATUSEVICH, N. I.

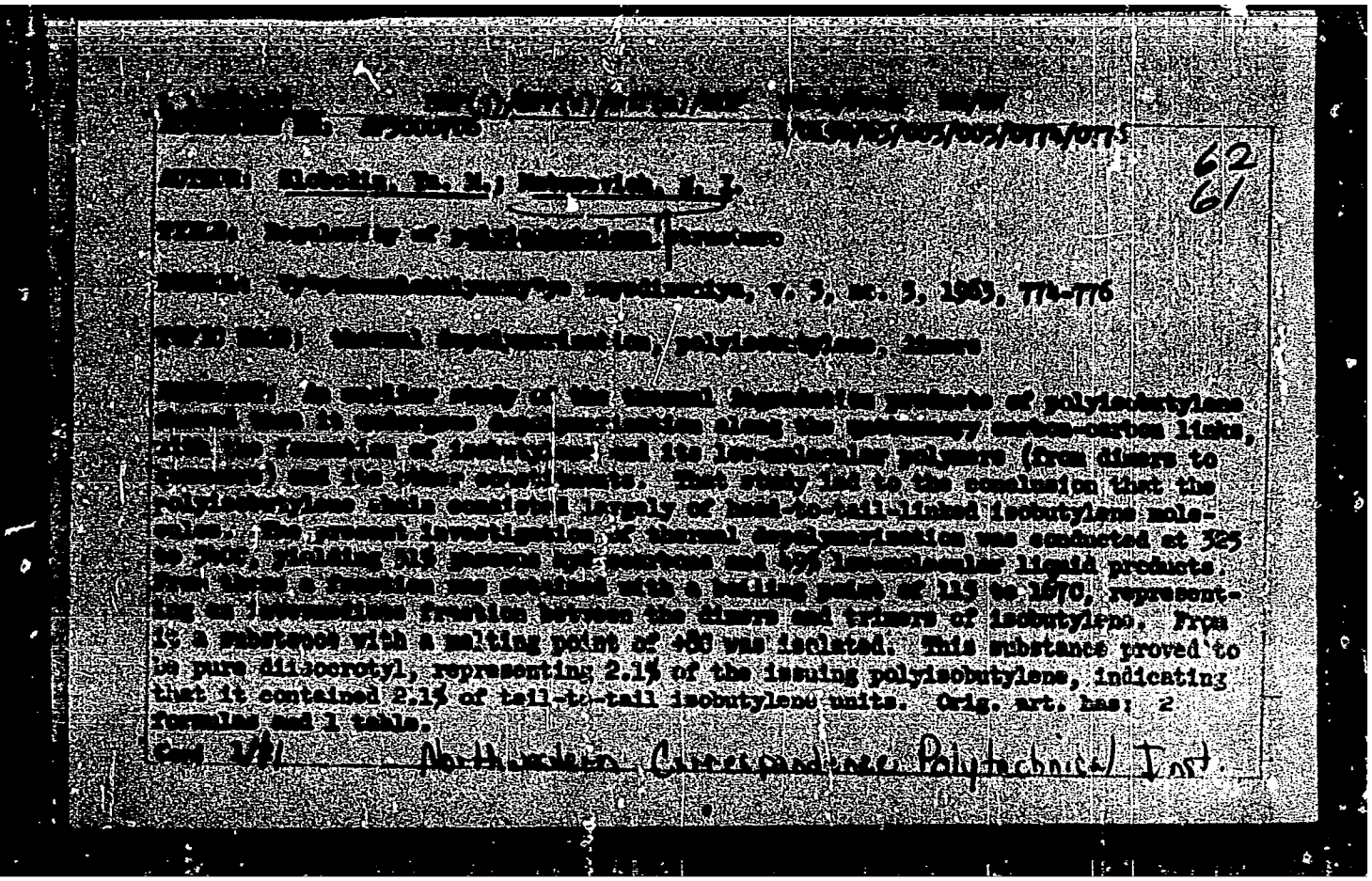
"Polymerization--Depolymerization: I. Depolymerization of the Rubber-like Isobutylene Polymers," Zhur. Obshch. Khim., 16, No. 12, 1946. Mbr., Medical Acad. im. S. M. Kirov,-1945-. Leningrad State Univ.,-1945-.

MATUSEVICH, N.I.; PYRYAYEV, N.K.

Effect of sodium carbonate on calcium molybdate and synthetic powellite. Obog.rud 3 no.4:24-27 '58. (MIRA 12:2)
(Hydrometallurgy) (Calcium molybdate) (Molybdenum)

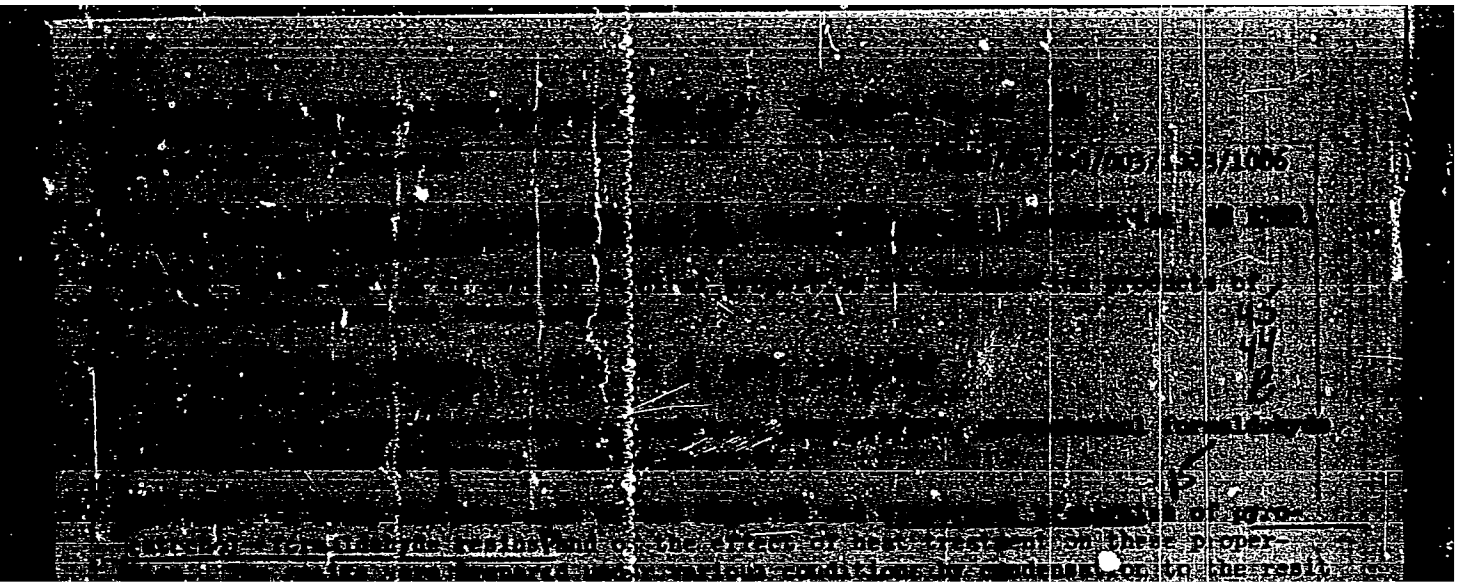
MATUSEVICH, N.I.

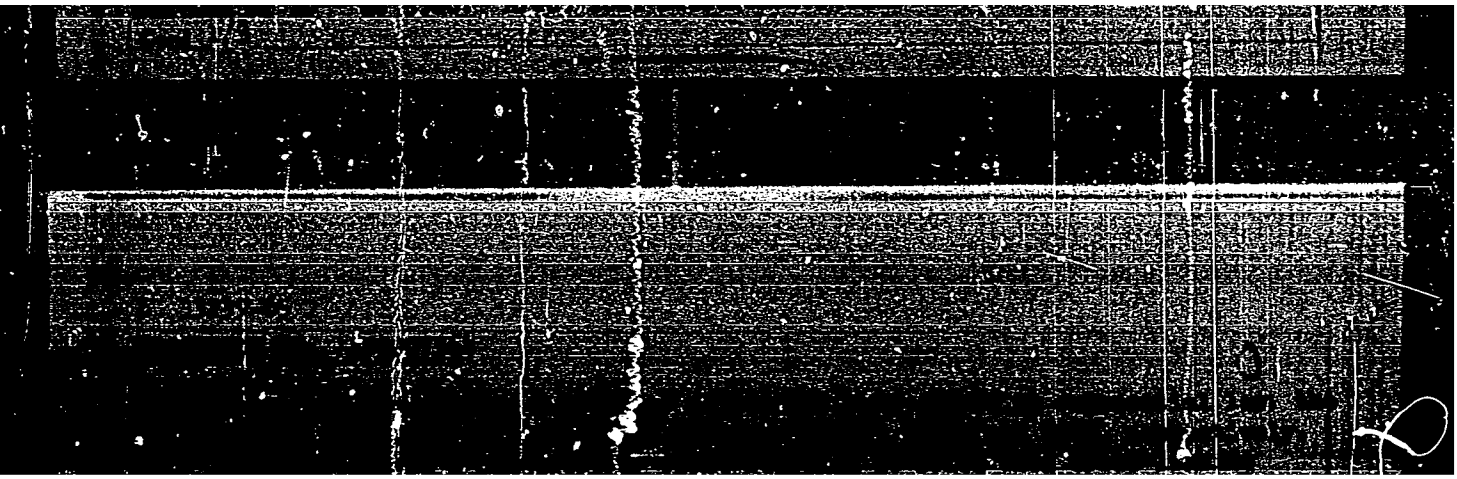
Investigating the mineral part of some Volga Valley shales.
Trudy VNIIPS no.7:5-16 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Volga Valley--Shale)



62
61

Card 1/1 Moscow Correspondence Polytechnical Inst.





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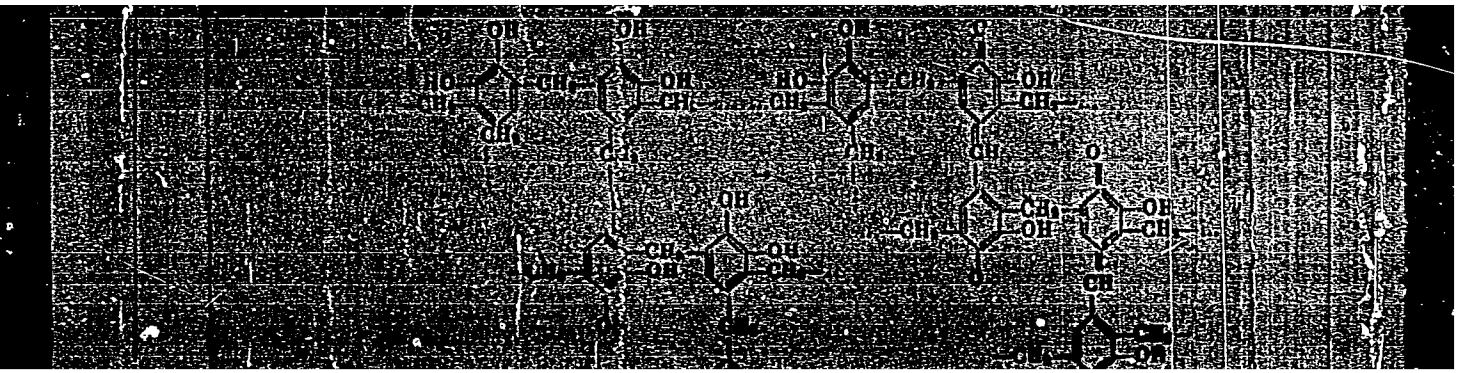

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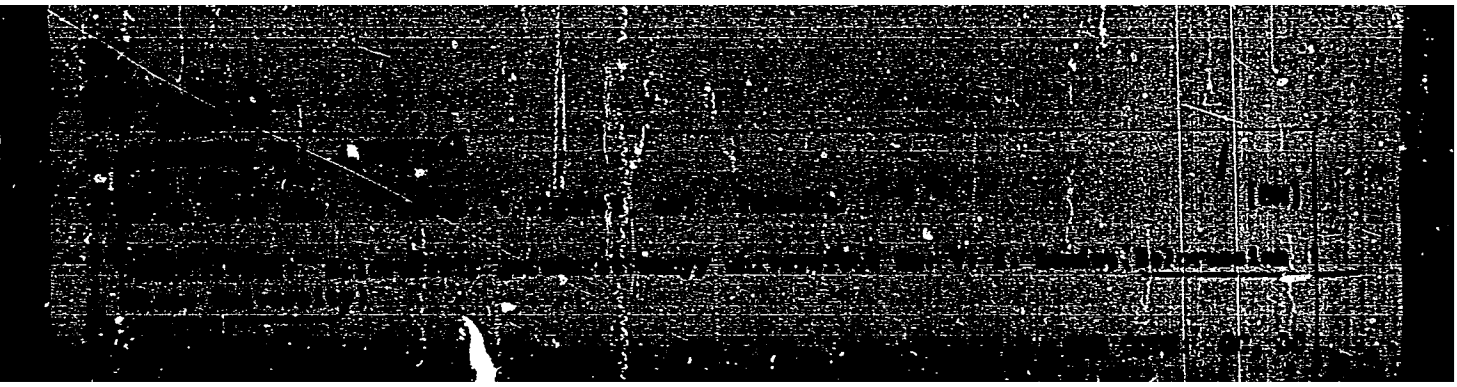
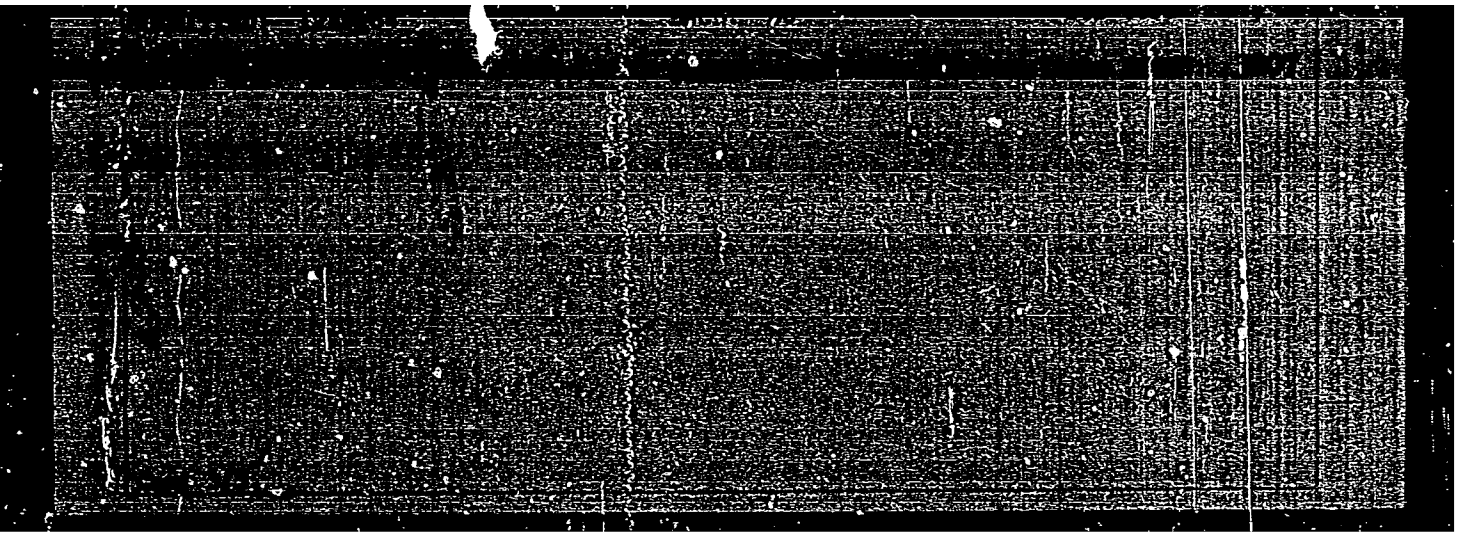




APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R032932920011-9"

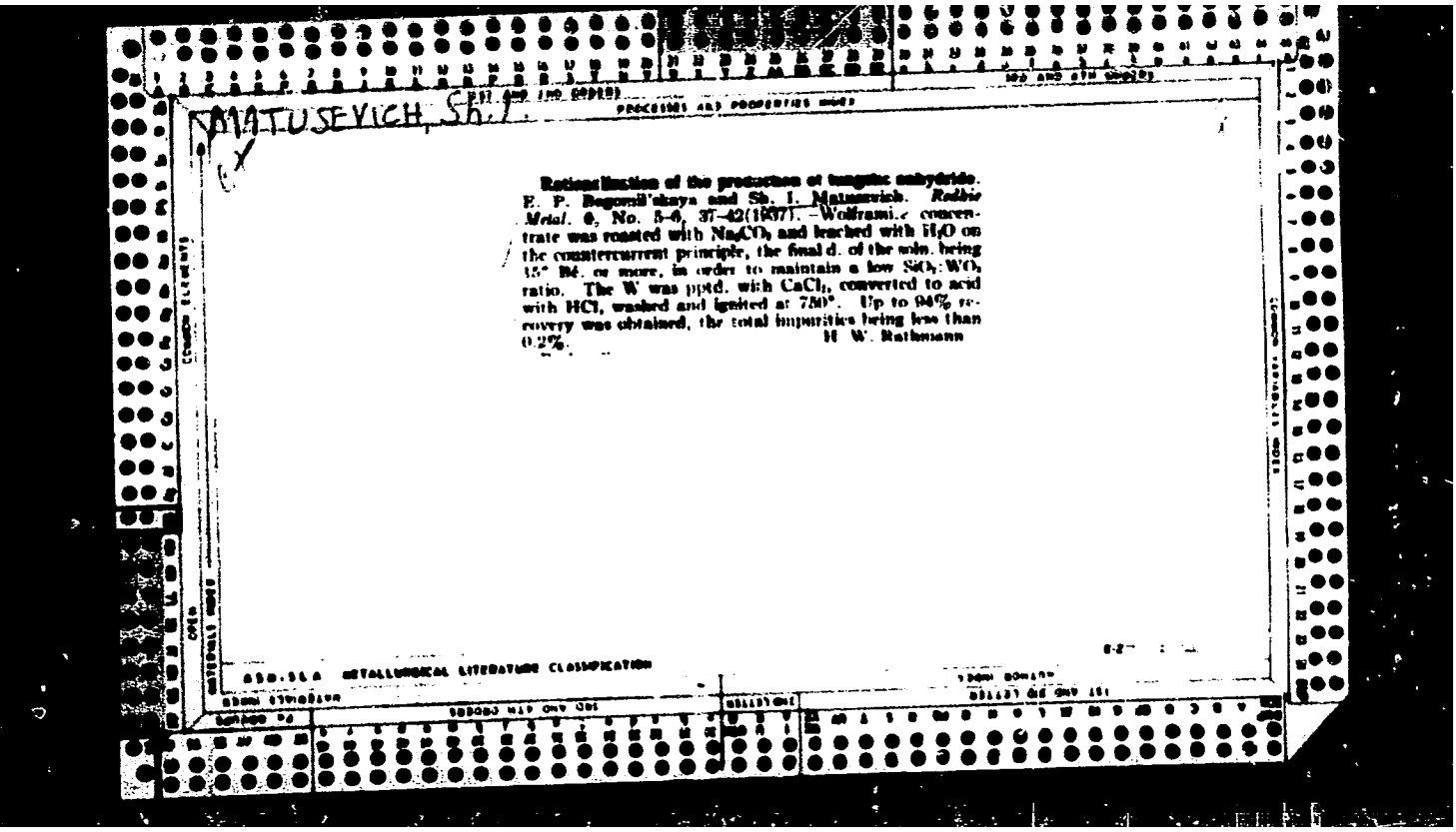
MATUSEVICH, P.A.; OSIPENKO, F.G.; RADOVSKIY, E.Ye.

Infrared spectra and electron paramagnetic resonance spectra of the products of condensation of o-dioxybenzene with formaldehyde. Zhur. prikl. spekt. 2 no.6:515-522 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

BEZRUCHKO, [illegible] IGOR'YEV, Ye.T.; MATUSEVICH, S.B.

Four-axle D_{100}^{d} a.c. electric locomotive. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 5 no.7:7-11 My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Dnepropetrovskogo elektrovozostroitel'nogo zavoda (for Bezruchko). 2. Nachal'nik otdela mekhanicheskoy chasti Spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro Dnepropetrovskogo elektrovozostroitel'nogo zavoda (for Grigor'yev). 3. Nachal'nik proyektno-montazhnogo otdela Spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro Dnepropetrovskogo elektrovozostroitel'nogo zavoda (for Matusevich).
(Electric locomotives)



MATUSEVICH, Sh. I.

Rationalization of the production of tungstic anhydride. F. P. Bogovil'skaya and Sh. I. Matusevich. *Redkie Metal.* 6, No. 5-6, 37-42(1937).—Wolframite concentrate was roasted with Na_2CO_3 and leached with H_2O on the countercurrent principle, the final d. of the soln. being 15° Bé. or more, in order to maintain a low SiO_2:WO$_3$ ratio. The W was ppd. with $CaCl_2$, converted to acid with HCl, washed and ignited at 780°. Up to 94% recovery was obtained, the total impurities being less than 0.2%. H. W. Rathmann

669.94.A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

32786

S/137/61/000/012/059/149
A006/A101

18 3100 1087, 1521

AUTHORS: Matusevich, Sh.I., Gurevich, Ye.L.

TITLE: Decomposition of tungstenite with caustic soda and comparison of this method with the sintering method

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 44, abstract 120313 ("Sb tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t tverdykh splavov", no. 3, 3-15)

TEXT: The authors studied conditions of tungstenite decomposition with NaOH solutions and soda in an open apparatus and autoclave. The authors consider the use of an autoclave to be non-expedient. Optimum conditions are determined for tungstenite decomposition with NaOH by a single procedure in an open apparatus, namely: concentration of the solution 400 g/l NaOH; temperature ~118°C; duration 8 hours; NaOH consumption - 115-130% of the theoretically required amount. The technical and economical comparison of tungstenite processing by the sintering and the NaOH-decomposition method shows the advantage of the latter due to lesser labor consumption and simplicity of equipment. The cost price of tungstenite anhydride is practically equal for both cases.
[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

A. Epik

Card 1/1

MATUSEVICH, Tamara.

Restless heart. Rab.i sial. 39 no.1:8-9 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Kolkhoz "Belorus'" Bobruyskogo rayona.
(Bobruysk District—Dairying)

MATUSEVICH, Valdimir Antonovich; POPKOV, I.F., retsenzent; DOMANEVSKIY, N.A., red.; VINOGRADOVA, N.M., red. izd-va; GORCHAKOV, G.N., tekhn.red.

[Straightening of rivers] Vypravlenie rek. Izd. 2-oe, perer. i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1958. 254 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Rivers—Regulation)

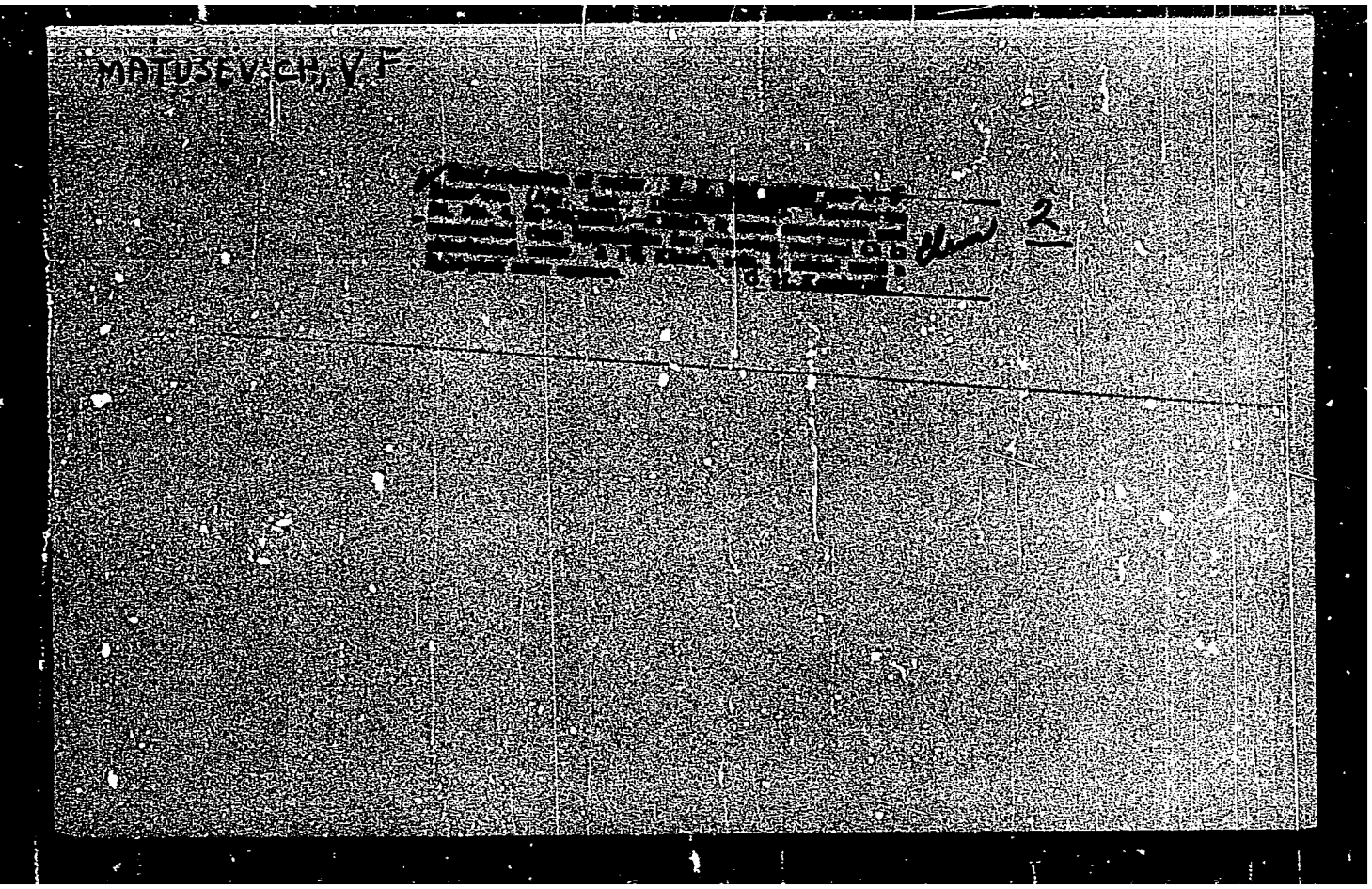
MATUSEVICH, V.A.

The ZhBL-3,2 mounted universal harvesting machine. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.5:63-65 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Harvesting machinery)

MATUSEVICH, V.P., dekter veterinarnykh nauk.

Silicosis in domestic animals. Veterinariia 32 no.5:51-54 My '55.
(MLRA 8:7)

1.Dnepropetrovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES) (VETERINARY MEDICINE)



MATUSEVICH, V.F.; KRAKOSEVICH, N.D.; ANDREYEVA, Yu.G., red.; GARANYUK, T.V., tekhred.

[Accelerated methods in sanitary investigations] Uskorennye metody sanitarno-gigienicheskikh issledovanii. L'vov, Izd-vo L'vovskogo univ., 1958. 43 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(Veterinary hygiene)

MATUSEVICH, V.F., prof., doktor vet. nauk; GORYANOV, V.T., starshiy prepodavatel'; AKIMOVICH, L.S., uchenyy zootekhnik.

Iodized feeds. Zhivotnovodstvo 20 no.1:30-32 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Kamenets-Podol'skiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Feeding and feeding stuffs) (Iodine)

J

USSR/Soil Science - Organic Fertilizers.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 100102

Author : Matusevich, V.F.

Inst : Odessa Agricultural Institute

Title : Mass Experiments in the Application of Silicate Microbacillic Fertilizers in Khmel'nitskaya Oblast'

Orig Pub : Tr. Odessk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1958, 13, 57-58

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

MATUSEVICH, V. F. (Doctor of Veterinary Sciences, Professor, Kamenets-Podol'sk Agricultural Institute).

"Role of the "Piryatinskie" (biothermic) pits in the maintenance of veterinary-sanitary conditions on farms."

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, No. 3, 1961, p. 74.

MATUSEVICH, V. F. (Doctor of Veterinary Sciences, Professor, Kamenets-Podol'sk Agricultural Institute).

"Role of pH of the rumen contents in the development of stachybotriotoxicosis in cows."

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, No. 4, 1961, p. 49.