MACZYNSKI, Boguslaw; SPORNY, Bogdan

Effect of action of short duration of ACTH and cortisone in Graves-Basedow disease. Polski tygod. lek. 11 no.44:1857-1861 29 Oct 56.

1. (Z 1 Kliniki Chirrugicznej A.M. w Poznaniu; kierownik: prof. dr. Stanislaw Nowicki) adres: Poznan, ul. Podlaska 27 m. 1.

(HYPERTHYROIDISM, physiology,
eff. of ACTH & cortisone in humans (Pol))
(ACTH, effects,
on hyperthyroidism in humans (Pol))
(CORTISONE, effects,
same)

MACZYNSKI, Boguslaw; GACA, Witold

Causes of functional disorders of the skeletal muscles in Graves-Basedow disease. Poznan. Tow. przyjaciol nauk, wydz. lek. 13 no.3:1-27 1956.

1. Z I Kliniki chirurgicznej A.M. W Poznaniu (Kierownik Prof. dr. Stanislaw Nowicki).
(HYPERTHYROIDISM, physiology,
musc. funct. (Pol))
(MUSCLES, in various diseases,
hyperthyroidism (Pol))

POLAND / General Biology. Individual Development. Regeneration. B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 103318.

Author : Maczynski, Boguslaw.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Influence of Hormones on Tissue Healing.

Orig Pub: Polski przegl. chirurg.
28 no 4: 349-356 Apr. 56.

Abstract: A review of experimental works and clinical observations on the effect of hormones on tissue healing. The injection of the growth hormone into rats from which the hypophysis has been removed produces normal granulation. A number of authors (Taubenhaus and Amronin, Meredith-Olrich, Fontaine, and others) have shown the inhibitory effect of the adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) on the formation

Card 1/4

POLAND / General Biology. Individual Development. Re- B
generation.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 103318.

Abstract: of granulation tissue. Chassaigne has found that in rats from which the suprarenal glands have been removed ACTH does not inhibit the formation of granulation tissue or the healing of wounds. On the basis of these experiments it is believed that ACTH affects the processes mentioned by means of increasing the excretion of the suprarenal hormones. A less vigorous development of granulation tissue results from the removal of the thyroid and parathyroid glands (Taubenhaus, Hanke). The administration of thyroid to animals from which the hypophysis or thyroid gland has been removed stimulates the formation of granulation tissue, which Hanke and Fontaine explain by an increase in the general and local metabolism. Normally, granulation tissue

Card 2/4

POLAND / General Biology. Individual Development. Re- B
generation.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 103318.

Aostract: and wound healing occur in animals from which both suprarenal glands have been removed and the lives of which have been maintained by the injection of adrenal cortical extract or small doses of cortisone or desoxycorticosterone. Taubenhaus and others, Scarpelli and others and a number of other research workers have shown that among the hormones investigated cortisone exerts the strongest inhibitory effect on granulation tissue, "taking" of autografts, union of broken bones, but the mechanism of this effect has not been elucidated. Many authors (Taubenhaus, Amronin, Meyer and others) have studied the effect of desoxycorticosterone, noradrenalin, estradiol, testosterone, pregnancy, and castration on tissue healing. The role of hormones in the

Card 3/4

MACZYNSKI, Boguslaw

Peritonitis caused by perforation of cancer of the rectum.
Polski przegl. chir. 28 no.8:765-767 Aug 56.

1. Poznan, ul. Pollaska 27 m. 1.
(PERITONITIS, etiology and pathogenesis,
cancer of rectum perf. (Pol))
(RECTUM, neoplasms,
perf. causing peritonitis (Pol))

MACZYNSKI, Boguslaw (Poznan, ul. Podlaska 27. m. 1.)

Pancreatico-intestinal anastomosis in gastric resection. Polski przegl. chir. 29 no.8:817-820 Aug 57.

1. Z I. Kliniki Chirurgicznej A. M. w Poznaniu Kierownik: prof. dr St. Nowicki Praca wplynela: 2.2. 1957.

(GASTRECTOMY,
pancreatico-intestinal anastomosis in (Pol))

MACZYNSKI, Boguslaw, LROZDOWSKI, Stefan, POPIEL, Feliks

Experimental hemorrhagic shock during total acute adrenal failure.
Pat. Polska 9 no.1:51-57 Jan-Mar '58.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Poznaniu Kierownik: prof. dr
S. Nowicki. Adres autorow: Poznan, ul. Podlaska 27 m.1)

(ADRENALECTOMY, eff.
on hemorrh. shock in male rabbit (Pol))
(SHOCK, exper.
eff. of adrenalectomy on hemorrh. shock in male rabbit
(Pol))
(HEMORRHAGE, exper.
eff. of adrenalectomy in male rabbit (Pol))

MĄCZYNSKI, Bogusław, DROZDOWSKI, Stefan, POPIEL, Feliks

Effect of pendiomide on the course of experimental hemorrhagic shock during complete adrenal failure. Polski przegl.chir. 30 no.3:217-225 Mr '58

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Pznaniu Kierownik: prof. dr St. Nowicki. Adres autorów: Poznan, ul. Podlaska 27 m.1.

(SHOCK, exper.
hemorrhagic eff. of pendiomide during complete adrenal failure, comparison in rabbits with preserved adrenal funct. adrenalectomy (Pol))
(ADRENAL GLANDS, dis.
exper. insuff., eff. of pendiomide on hemorrhagic chock, comparison in rabbits with preserved adrenal funct. & adrenalectomy (Pol))
(PENDIOMIDE, eff.
on hemorrhagic shock during complete adrenal failure comparison in rabbits with preserved adrenal funct. & adrenalectomy (Pol))

MACZYNSKI, B.; SPORNY, B.

Adrenal functioning after unilateral partial excision of the adrenal. Polski przegl. chir. 30 no.7:733-738 July 58.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej A. M. w Poznaniu Kierownik: prof. dr S. Nowicki. Adres autorow: Poznan, ul. Podlaska 27 m. 1.

(RAYNAUD'S DISEASE, surg.
adrenalectomy, partial excis., eff. on adrenal funct. (Pol))
(ADRENALECTOMY, in various dis.
Raynaud's dis., eff. of partial excis. on adrenal funct. (Pol))

MACZYNSKI, J.

3753 622.414 : 621.317.73

Litwiniszyn J., Mączyński J., Ryncarz T. An Electric Model of Mine Ventilation Network.

„Elektryczny analogon kopalnianych sieci wentylacyjnych". Górnictwo. No. 1, Kraków, 1954, PWN, pp. 61—74, 9 figs, 1 tab.

By utilizing the mathematical analogy between a fixed air flow in the side lines of a ventilation network and the flow of the electric current through certain kinds of resistors it is possible to design model ventilation networks. This model makes it possible to replace elaborate calculations by simple measurements. An electric bulb may serve as a resistor with approximately analogical current and tension characteristics. The plan of the ventilation network may be the basis for designing the model. The possibility of designing such models as regards statistical studies, and the problem of choosing the correct units are also discussed.

(2)

MACZYNSKI, J.

"Application of Schmidt's Graphic Method in Constructing Profiles of Synclinal Folds", P. 464, (ARCHIWUM GORNICTWA I HUTNICTWA, Vol. 2, No. 4, 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

MACZYNSKI, J.

Some of the pro lems of displaceof a stochastic medium. p. 265.
(ARCHIWUM GORNICTWA. Vol. 1, no. 3, 1956, Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9 Sept. 1957 Uncl.

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P/037/60/005/002/001/001
A076/A126

AUTHOR: Mączyński, Jacek

TITLE: A method of computing the pressure distribution in a slow flow of a homogeneous gas in ducts

PERIODICAL: Archiwum Górnictwa, v. 5, no. 2, 1960, 147 - 156

TEXT: Pressure distribution due to air flow in a duct can be computed in many particular cases as considered in aerodynamics. Because of practical applications emphasis is put usually on high speed flow i.e. flows with important kinetic energy terms. Low speed flows form a separate class. The low value of kinetic energy makes it possible to concentrate attention on mass forces and energy dissipation. Gas inertia and kinetic energy can be treated as secondary effects in this case. The flows considered are very closely related to flows occuring in ventilation networks in mines and therefore attention is called to the relation between the distribution of pressure in a duct and the temperature distribution. Fundamental equations of one-dimensional steady flows of a clapeyronian homogeneous gas form the starting point in this consideration. The equation of motion is as follows:

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$$\frac{wdw}{gds} + \sin\alpha + v\frac{dp}{ds} + I = 0 \qquad (1)$$

the equation of energy:

$$\frac{wdw}{gds} + \sin\alpha + \frac{c_p}{A}\frac{dT}{ds} = \frac{I}{Aw_1\gamma_1 F}\frac{dQ}{ds} = G \qquad (2)$$

where w denotes mean velocity, α is the angle between flow direction and the horizontal plane, v is the specific volume, p - absolute pressure, I - the hydraulic gradient, T - absolute temperature, A - the reciprocal of the mechanical equivalent of heat, c_p - specific heat at constant pressure, F - the duct cross-section, γ_1 and w_1 are inlet value of specific weight and velocity, Q is the amount of heat supplied to the flowing gas over the duct length from 0 to s and G is a non-dimensional combination defined by equation (2). The flow is treated as aninertial, i.e., gas inertia is neglected. This assumption tends to simplify considerations and does not provoke an error greater than 1 kg/m^2 when the velocity head varies less than about 1 meter. This error is seen to occur in regions of great velocity varia-

A method of computing the pressure distribution...

tion, i.e., at the inlet and for minor velocity variations it is wholly admissible to neglect it. It is assumed that the hydraulic gradient is given by the equation of Darcy and Weisbach:

$$I = \lambda \frac{w^2}{2gD} \qquad (3)$$

where λ is the resistance coefficient, assumed constant along the duct, D is the hydraulic diameter of a non-circular duct or the diameter of a circular one. This equation yields with help of the equation of continuity, for constant cross-section:

$$w \cdot \gamma = w_1 \gamma_1 \qquad (4)$$

the formula:

$$I = I_1 \frac{\gamma_1^2}{\gamma^2} \qquad (5)$$

where

$$I_1 = \lambda \frac{w_1^2}{2gD} \qquad (6)$$

For an assumed thermal function Q(s) the equation of energy can be integrat-

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A method of computing the pressure distribution...

ed to yield:

$$\frac{w^2}{2g} + z + \frac{c_p}{A} T = \frac{w_1^2}{2g} + z_1 + \frac{c_p}{A} T_1 + \frac{Q(s)}{Aw_1\gamma_1 F} \qquad (7)$$

We made use of the relationship:

$$\sin\alpha = \frac{dz}{ds} \qquad (8)$$

Knowing the functions Q(s) and z(s), (e.g. for constant duct slope or otherwise), the following relation is determined:

$$T = T(s) \qquad (9)$$

which is the starting point of further considerations. This distribution of temperature can also be determined experimentally by taking measurements of temperature along the duct. Taking further the equation of Clapeyron into account we get for a homogeneous gas:

$$\frac{p}{\gamma} = p \cdot V = RT \qquad (10)$$

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Neglecting inertia, the equation of motion may be expressed:

$$\frac{dz}{ds} + \frac{RT}{p}\frac{dp}{ds} + I_1 \frac{\gamma_1^2}{p^2} R^2 T^2 = 0 \qquad (11)$$

Dividing further by T^2 and multiplying by p^2, we get:

$$\frac{p^2}{[T(s)]^2}\frac{dz}{ds} + \frac{R}{2T(s)}\frac{d(p^2)}{ds} + I_1 \gamma_1^2 R^2 = 0 \qquad (12)$$

The above equation is a linear ordinary differential equation with p^2 as dependent variable and known functional coefficients. This equation is solved with help of the Lagrange method, (variation of a constant), to give:

$$p^2 = p_1^2 \exp\left[-\frac{2}{R}\int_0^s \frac{dz}{T}\right]\left\{1 - 2 I_1 R \gamma_1^2 \int_0^s \left[T(s)\exp\left(\frac{2}{R}\int_0^s \frac{dz}{T}\right) ds\right]\right\} \qquad (13)$$

For $I_1 = 0$, (the non-dissipative case - no flow resistance) we have:

$$p = p_N = p_1 \exp\left[-\frac{1}{R}\int_0^z \frac{dz}{T}\right] \qquad (14)$$

the solution may be written in this form:

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$$p = p_N \sqrt{1 - 2 I_1 \frac{p_1^2}{RT_1^2} \int_0^s T(\bar{s}) \left[p_N(\bar{s})\right]^{-2} ds} \qquad (15)$$

To simplify the computations the following notation is introduced:

$$\frac{s}{RT_1} = \sigma; \quad \frac{z}{RT_1} = \xi; \quad \frac{T}{T_1} = \tau; \quad \frac{p}{p_1} = \beta; \quad \sin\alpha = S \qquad (16)$$

then

$$\beta_N = \frac{p_N}{p_1} = \exp\left[-\int_0^\xi \frac{d\xi}{\tau}\right] \qquad (17)$$

$$\beta = \beta_N \sqrt{1 - 2 I_1 \int_0^\sigma \tau \beta_N^{-2} \, d\sigma} \qquad (18)$$

The integral occurring on the right-hand side of Eq. (18) can be treated as an auxiliary function

$$\bar{\tau} = \int_0^\sigma \tau \beta_N^{-2} \, d\sigma \qquad (19)$$

The form of Eq. (7) shows that for G = const. and $\sin\alpha$ = const. the temper-

ature distribution in an aninertial flow as given by Eq. (2) is linear and given in the form:

$$T = T_1 \left[1 + \frac{\varkappa - 1}{\varkappa} (G - s) \sigma \right] \qquad (20)$$

Flows with constant G may be called equithermal isocaloric flows. They form an important class of flows enabling us to approximate more general types of flows. The Eq. (14) allows us to compute β_N in an equithermal flow. The following relation thus is obtained:

$$\tau = \frac{T}{T_1} = 1 - \frac{\xi}{N} \qquad (21)$$

where

$$N = - \frac{\varkappa}{\varkappa - 1} \frac{S}{G - S}; \quad \xi = \frac{Ss}{RT_1} \qquad (22)$$

and the solution can be written:

$$\beta_N = \tau^N \qquad (23)$$

Thus, an equithermal, aninertial and non-dissipative flow is politropic. A

A method of computing the pressure distribution...

particular case of this flow is formed by the isochoric flow, where

$$V = V_1; \quad \beta_o = \frac{p_o}{p_1} = \frac{T_o}{T_1} \tag{24}$$

The index o denotes isochoric conditions in this article. Further, the symbol $\Delta\beta$ for the relative pressure drop is introduced:

$$\Delta\beta = 1 - \beta \tag{25 a}$$

it may be written as:

$$\xi = \Delta\beta_o = 1 - \beta_o \tag{25}$$

The solution of the equation of motion for an isochoric state has the form:

$$p_o = p_1 - s\gamma_1 \sin\alpha$$

or

$$\beta_o = 1 - \frac{z}{RT_1} = 1 - S\sigma \tag{26}$$

The quantity $\Delta\beta_o = 1 - \beta_o = \xi$ depends thus on the altitude difference and

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the inlet temperature in the duct as shown by the formula:

$$\Delta\beta_0 = \frac{\Delta z}{RT_1} \qquad (27)$$

Bearing this in mind $\Delta\beta_0$ is understood as a "dimensionless difference of altitude" remembering, however, that it is not a geometrical constant for a given duct, but that it varies in some narrow limits of about 8 to 10% following the inlet temperature variations. The following quantity is of interest:

$$\frac{\Delta\beta}{\Delta\beta_0} = \frac{1-\exp\left[-\int_0^{\Delta\beta_0}\frac{d\xi}{\tau(\xi)}\right]}{\Delta\beta_0} = \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta p_0} \qquad (28)$$

This quantity for an equithermal case is represented on a graph as a function of $\Delta\beta_0 = \xi$ and $\Delta\tau = 1 - \tau$ of the form:

$$\Phi = \bar{\Phi}\ (\Delta\tau, \Delta\beta_0) = \frac{1-(1-\Delta\tau)^{\Delta\beta_0/\Delta\tau}}{\Delta\beta_0}$$

It is plotted in the form of a family of curves in the $\bar{\Phi}, \Delta\beta_0$ plane. The

A method of computing the pressure distribution. . .

parameter of this family of curves is given by formula:

$$\left(\frac{G}{S} - 1\right) \Delta\beta_0 = \frac{\varkappa}{\varkappa - 1} \Delta\tau \qquad (29)$$

With help of relation (21), and $\tau = 1 - \Delta\tau$ we may write:

$$\bar{\varphi} = \int_{\sigma}^{\tilde{\tau}} \tau^{1-2N}\, d\sigma = -\frac{N}{S}\int_{1}^{\tilde{\tau}} \tau^{1-2N}\, d\tau = \frac{\Delta\beta_0}{S} \frac{1-(1-\Delta\tau)^{2(1-N)}}{2(1-N)\Delta\tau}$$

This expression may be written after introducing an auxiliary variable:

$$\bar{\xi} = 2\Delta\tau(1-N) = 2(\Delta\tau - \Delta\beta_0)$$

in the form:

$$\bar{\varphi} = \sigma \frac{1-(1-\Delta\tau)^{\bar{\xi}/\Delta\tau}}{\bar{\xi}} = \sigma\bar{\Phi}(\Delta\tau;\ \bar{\xi}) = \sigma\bar{\Phi}(\Delta\tau;\ 2(\Delta\tau - \Delta\beta_0))$$

It is seen that for quithermal flows the function $\bar{\Phi}$ has a double significance. It represents once a coefficient used to compute the actual pressure drop from an isochoric one for a given temperature drop Eq. (28), and again it appears as a correction coefficient for the variation of hydraulic

gradient along the duct. Therefore the $\bar{\Phi}$ function should receive particular attention and be tabulated more accurately. The relations obtained enable us to compute pressure distribution in ducts where an equithermal temperature distribution is observed, i.e., in such ducts where the quantity of heat supplied per unit length of duct is constant. In practice this quantity of heat varies along the duct implying a non-linear temperature distribution. This means that the general equations (17) and (18) are to be used in such cases. It is, however, very often possible to split the duct into parts or stretches where, with an assumed accuracy, the existing temperature distribution can be replaced by a linear one. Any part of the duct forms in this case an individual duct and the inlet conditions for any part of duct are obtained from the outlet values resulting from the stretch immediately before it. The role of temperature distribution as a determining factor of pressure distribution in dry air is thus clearly seen. It is vital that in the general case the whole temperature distribution is known, i.e., a function in order to obtain the pressure distribution which is another function. In this sense the Eq. (17) may be treated as a kind of functional operator providing a correspondence between two functions. The formula (18) (with the expression (17) borne in mind) has a similar character

A method of computing the pressure distribution...

in spite of greater complexity. The occurrence of a functional operator in this solution is of practical importance. Experimental investigations pertaining to the obtainment of a real value of the thermal depression in mine ventilation networks should take into account the fact that this depression follows from the whole instantaneous distribution of temperature and slope along the roadways and galleries. A few single values of the temperature, as the inlet and outlet temperature, for example, are far from being sufficient in the general case. A number of additional effects, i.e., emission of gases and vapours were not taken in consideration in the above calculations. There is 1 figure and 2 Soviet-bloc references

ASSOCIATION: Instytut Podstawowych Problemów Techniki, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa (Institute of Basic Technical Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw)

S/044/62/000/009/069/069
A060/A000

AUTHOR: Mączyński, J.

TITLE: Solving nonlinear stationary networks of ducts on digital computers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 9, 1962, 64, abstract 9V397 ("Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Sér. sci. techn.", 1961, v. 9, no. 10, 587 - 591; English; Russian summary)

TEXT: A method is given for solving systems of equations containing terms of the form $|W| \cdot W$, together with constant free terms f, by means of digital computers. The paper makes use of the notation introduced by Kron. The iterating process of solution consists in comparing the free terms f', obtained as a result of substituting the approximate values of W' into the equations with the free terms f given in the problem, and producing from the mean values between f and f' with damping coefficients λ. These mean values are utilized to write down systems of equations which are solved to obtain the new values of W'. The coefficients of that linear system are corrected by means of the values W obtained in the preceding iteration. An elementary numerical example illustrates

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Solving nonlinear stationary networks of ....

the method.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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A060/A000

From author's summary

Card 2/2

MACZYNSKI, Jacek

Transient response of mine ventilation; a general survey. Archiw gorn 7 no.1:3-25 '62.

1. Rheology Laboratory, Department of Continuous Media, Institute of Basic Technical Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

MACZYNSKI, J.; KRZYSZTON, D.

Characteristic functions and the strain tensor in a compressible sand mass motion. Bul Ac Pol tech 10 no.1:[35]-[42] '62.

1. Department of Mechanics of Continuous Media, Institute of Fundamental Technical Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw. Presented by J.Litwiniszyn.

LITWINISZYN, J.; LIN Ci-tong; MACZYNSKI, J.

Filtration due to the action of wind during waste or storage heap fires. Archiw gorn 8 no. 2:95-109 '63.

MACZYNSKI, Jacek

Interaction of rock heating and the flow of a ventilation network. Archiw gorn 8 no. 2:181-207 '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031320008-3"

Filtration of air [illegible] and aerial seeds.
Bul Ac sci tech [illegible]

1. Laboratory of [illegible], Institute of Mechanical Technical Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw. Submitted by J. Litwiniszyn.

L 17922-65 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EFR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/
EPA(bb)-2/EWP(b)/EWA(1) Pd-1/Pf-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 ASD(p)-3/AEDC(a)/AFWL/ASD(f)-2/
ACCESSION NR: AP4049001 AFETR/ESD(gs) JD/WM P/0033/64/016/002/0355/0363

AUTHOR: Macznyski, J.

TITLE: Flow of gases in a hot nonhomogeneous porous medium

SOURCE: Archiwum mechaniki stosowanej, v. 16, no. 2, 1964, 355-363

TOPIC TAGS: gas flow, gas dynamics, porous medium, hot medium, nonhomogeneous medium

ABSTRACT: The flow of gases in a nonhomogeneous medium is considered with the following assumptions: pressure variations are small (to avoid introducing nonlinearities) and the source of energy for the flow is thermal energy transformed into mechanical work in a gravity field through the action of density differences. Thus, a limited picture of a flow occurring when there is a fire in a porous material is discussed. The boundary conditions specify either absence of flow (impermeable wall or a plane of symmetry) or a given pressure distribution over the surface containing the region. It is shown that increases in the temperature of the medium produce increases in the thermomotive force up to a value of several times the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere, with further increases in the temperature of the medium producing only slight increases in the thermomotive force. An example

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ACCESSION NR: AP4049001

specifying a p o r o u s heap in the form of an oblong prism of triangular cross section and of uniform grain size and uniformly heated to a temperature different from that of the surrounding atmosphere is presented in order to show the effect of an increase in the temperature of a porous medium on gas filtration in its interior. An outline of a general solution is given which takes account of variation of the viscosity and the density of the gas, also variation of the permeability of a non-homogeneous porous medium. The problem is split into two parts: first, that of solving a Dirichlet boundary value problem for the Laplace equation in a bounded region and, second, that of finding an unknown function which takes account of non-uniformity of density, viscosity, and permeability, and which vanishes on the boundary.

ASSOCIATION: Department of Mechanics of Continuous Media, IBTP, Polish Academy of Sciences

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

MACZYNSKI, J.

Flow of gases in a hot nonhomogeneous porous medium. Archiw mech 16 no.2:355-363 '64.

1. Department of Mechanics of Continuous Media, Institute of Basic Technical Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

MACZYNSKI, Jacek, doc. dr. inż.

More on air movements in mines; [illegible] no.1:17-23 Ja '65.

L 1666-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)

ACCESSION NR: AP5018530 PO/0095/65/013/004/0363/0368

AUTHOR: Maczynski, J. (Monchin'skiy, Ya.)

TITLE: Jet in a coaxial free stream. Mean flow pattern

SOURCE: Polska Akademia Nauk. Bulletin. Serie des sciences techniques, v. 13, no. 4, 1965, 363-368

TOPIC TAGS: jet flow, axial flow, flow profile, fluid mechanics

ABSTRACT: On the basis of a previously published experimental analysis (J. F. J. Maczynski, "A Round Jet in Ambient Coaxial Stream, *J. Fluid Mechanics*, 13, 1962, 597-608), curves are calculated for a constant axial rate of flow (see fig. 1 of the Enclosure) together with the jet streamlines (see fig. 2 of the Enclosure). In addition, the shape of the streamlines is shown after normalization of their radial coordinate using the appropriate asymptotic distance from the axis (see fig. 3 of the Enclosure). The computational method is described in detail. The curves and the method of computation may be helpful in designing jet assemblies. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 16 formulas, 1 table.

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L 1666-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5018530

2

ASSOCIATION: Zaklad Mechaniki Cieczy i Gazow, Instytut Podstawowych Problemow Techniki, PAN (Department of Fluid Mechanics, Institute of Fundamental Technical Problems, PAN)

55

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 03 SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 001

Card 2/5

L 1666-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5018530

ENCLOSURE: 01

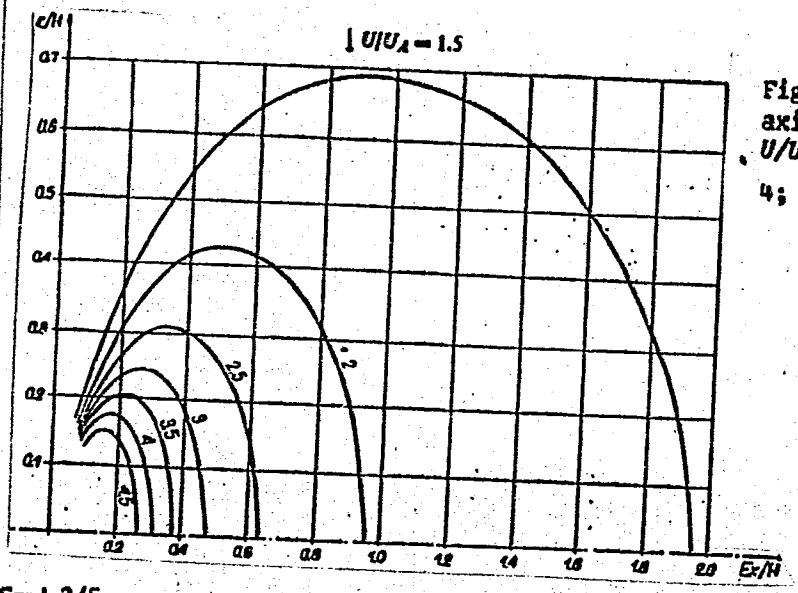

Fig. 1. Curves of constant axial velocity in jet for $U/U_A = 1.5$; 2; 2.5; 3; 3.5; 4; 4.5.

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L 1666-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5018530 ENCLOSURE: 02

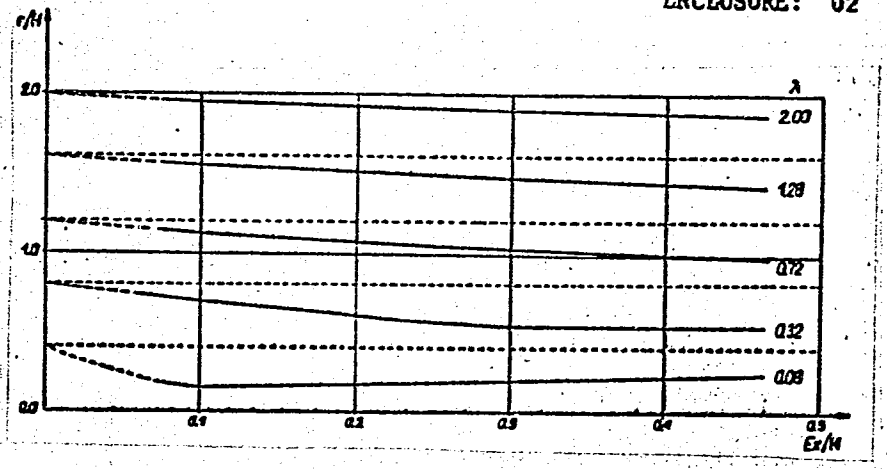

Fig. 2. Streamlines of mean flow in jet.

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L 1666-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5018530 ENCLOSURE: 03

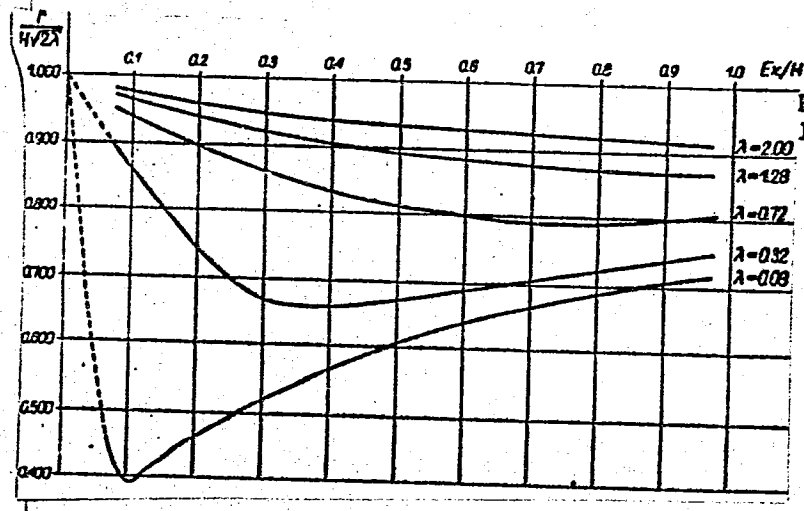

Fig. 3. Normalized streamlines of Fig. 2.

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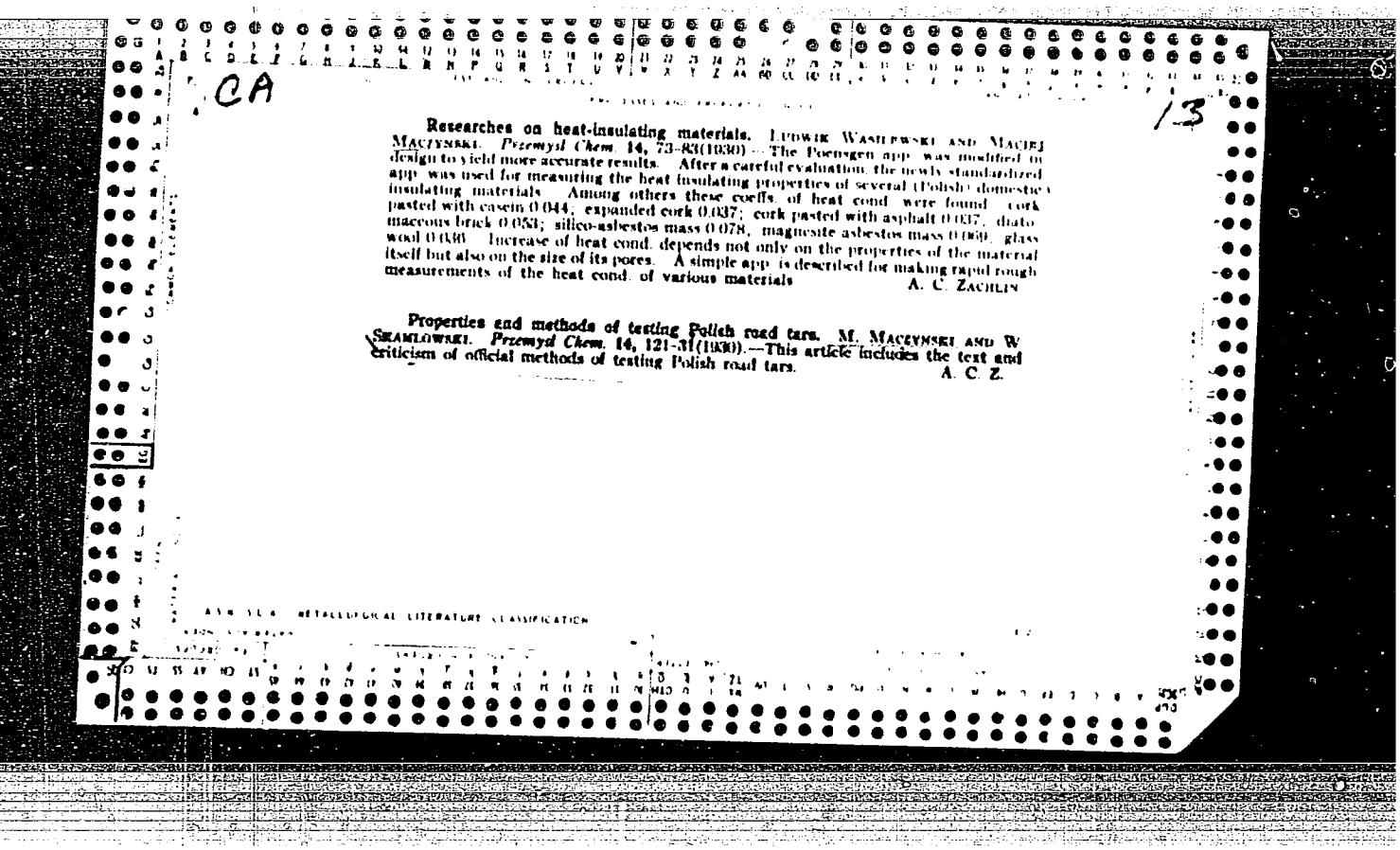

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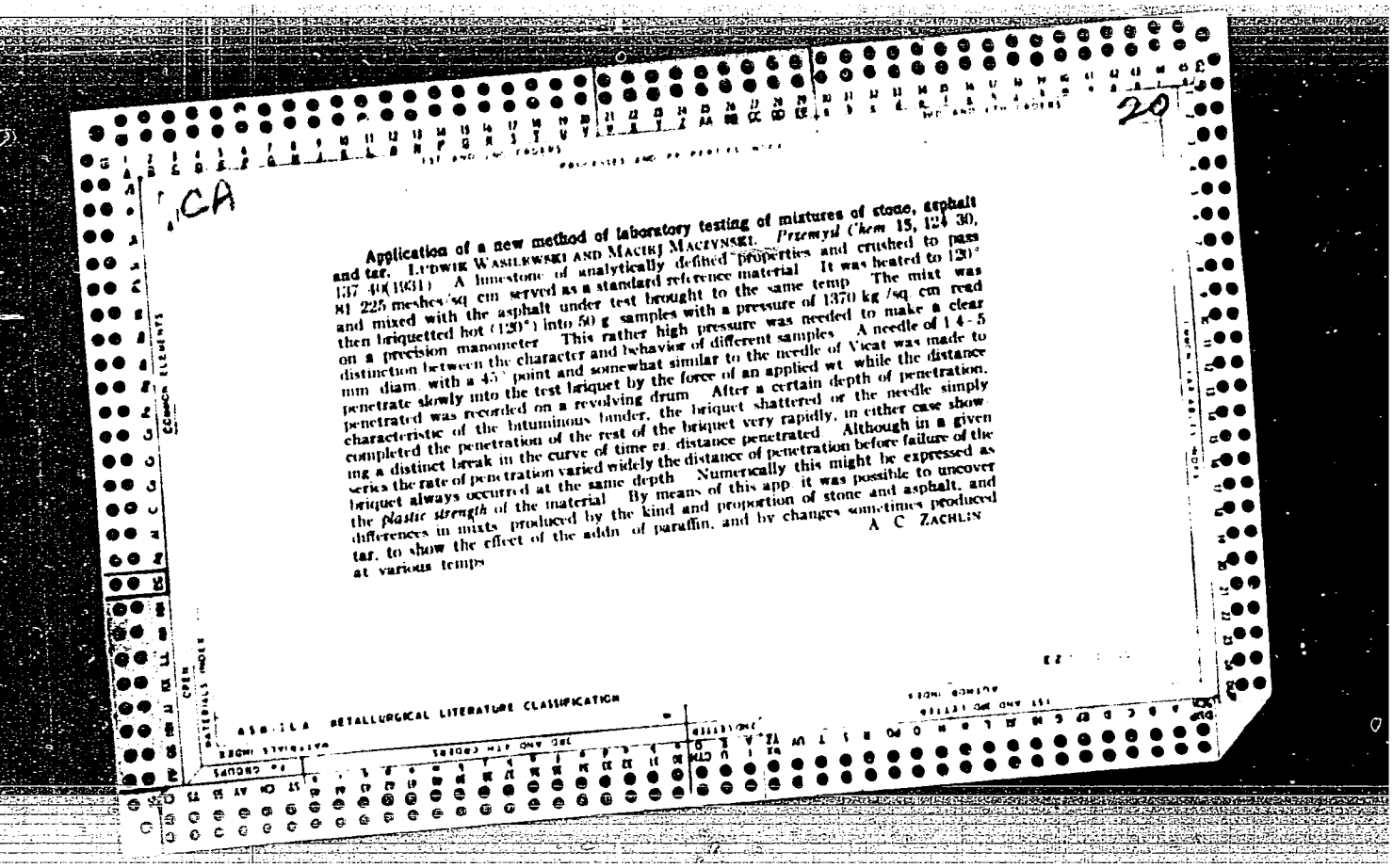
13

Researches on heat-insulating materials. LUDWIK WASILEWSKI AND MACIEJ MACZYNSKI. *Przemysl Chem.* 14, 73–83(1930).—The Poensgen app. was modified in design to yield more accurate results. After a careful evaluation, the newly standardized app. was used for measuring the heat insulating properties of several (Polish) domestic insulating materials. Among others these coeffs. of heat cond. were found: cork pasted with casein 0.044; expanded cork 0.037; cork pasted with asphalt 0.037; diatomaceous brick 0.053; silico-asbestos mass 0.078; magnesite asbestos mass 0.060; glass wool 0.030. Increase of heat cond. depends not only on the properties of the material itself but also on the size of its pores. A simple app. is described for making rapid rough measurements of the heat cond. of various materials.
A. C. ZACHLIN

Properties and methods of testing Polish road tars. M. MACZYNSKI AND W. SKAMLOWSKI. *Przemysl Chem.* 14, 121–31(1930).—This article includes the text and criticism of official methods of testing Polish road tars.
A. C. Z.



Application of a new method of laboratory testing of mixtures of stone, asphalt and tar. LUDWIK WASILEWSKI AND MACIEJ MACZYNSKI. *Przemysl Chem* 15, 124-30, 137-40(1931). A limestone of analytically defined properties and crushed to pass 81 225 meshes/sq cm served as a standard reference material. It was heated to 120° and mixed with the asphalt under test brought to the same temp. The mixt was then briquetted hot (120°) into 50 g samples with a pressure of 1370 kg /sq cm read on a precision manometer. This rather high pressure was needed to make a clear distinction between the character and behavior of different samples. A needle of 1.4-5 mm diam. with a 45° point and somewhat similar to the needle of Vicat was made to penetrate slowly into the test briquet by the force of an applied wt. while the distance penetrated was recorded on a revolving drum. After a certain depth of penetration, characteristic of the bituminous binder, the briquet shattered or the needle simply completed the penetration of the rest of the briquet very rapidly, in either case show ing a distinct break in the curve of time vs. distance penetrated. Although in a given series the rate of penetration varied widely the distance of penetration before failure of the briquet always occurred at the same depth. Numerically this might be expressed as the *plastic strength* of the material. By means of this app it was possible to uncover differences in mixts. produced by the kind and proportion of stone and asphalt, and tar, to show the effect of the addn. of paraffin, and by changes sometimes produced at various temps.

A. C. ZACHLIN

Mączyński M.

POL. A

3186 628.49 : 631.87.002.2

Rudolf Z., Mączyński M. The Technological Analysis of City Waste. „Badania technologiczne śmieci miejskich". Gaz, Woda i Technika Sanitarna, No. 1, 1954, pp. 18—21.

In order to table a project of methods most suitable for rendering city waste innocuous or for utilizing it, the authors attempted to find the best method for analysing and classifying such waste products. In view of the possibility of, in Polish conditions, utilizing waste products as fertilizers for softening heavy loamy soil, or — after combustion — as cinders for the manufacture of prefabricated elements, the following method of testing is suggested; it consists in: — 1) mechanical analysis and extraction of useful waste; 2) chemical analysis to establish the content of P_2O_5, K_2O, N, CaO, MgO, Al_2O_3; 3) examination of cinders from the combustion of the waste for content of SiO_2, CaO, Al_2O_3 + Fe_2O_3, MgO, sulphides and sulphates.

MAJEWSKI, M.

"Tars of High Pitch Content; a Report Read at the Scientific Session of Road Builders." p. 147, (DROGOWNICTWO, Vol. 9, No. 6, June 1954. Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

MACZYNSKI, M.

"Insulating materials." p.309. (MATERIALY BUDOWLANE. Vol. 9, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL). LC. Vol. 4, No. 4. April 1955. Uncl.

[illegible], [illegible]

Insulating materials in road construction. p. [illegible]. ([illegible]), [illegible], No. 3, [illegible]. 19[illegible], Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, ([illegible]), LC, Vol [illegible], No. 1[illegible], Dec. 19[illegible], Uncl.

MACZYNSKI, M.

"Transportation of asphalt in tanks." p.3. (DROGOWICTWO Vol. 10, No. 1, Jan. 1955. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL). LC. Vol. 4. No. 4. April 1955. Uncl.

KOLITOWSKA, J., MACZYNSKI, M.

On pyrolytic oxidation of sodium phosphite Na_2HPO_3 by using bromine. Bul chim PAN 8 no.9:449-453 '60.

1. Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej, Politechnika, Warszawa. Presented by M. Smialowski.

(Oxidation) (Sodium phosphite) (Bromine)

MACZYNSKI, Maciej, prof., mgr., inz.; LUSZAWSKI, Stanislaw, doc., mgr., inz.

Preliminary results of applying paraffin asphalt obtained from Romashkino raw petroleum in the construction of pavements. Drogownictwo 17 no. 5:101-105. My '62

BADOWSKA, Halina, dr inz.; DANILECKI, Wladyslaw, prof.; MACZYNSKI, Maciej, prof.

Corrosion of ferroconcrete chimneys and their protection against aggressive agents. Inz i bud 20 no.11:413-417 N '63.

1. Politechnika, Warszawa.

MACZYNSKI, Maciej; KOMOREK, Jerzy

Initial research on the influence of various industrial plants of the Warsaw region on the pollution of the atmospheric air. Gaz woda techn sanit 37 no.10:333-335 O '63.

1. Department of Sanitation Engineering, Technical University, Warsaw.

MACZYNSKI, M., prof.; [illegible], prof.

[illegible]

DANILECKI, Wladyslaw, prof. mgr inz.; NIACZYNSKI, Maciej, prof. mgr inz.

Bituminous safety lining of earthen structures used in hydraulic engineering. Gosp wodna 25 no.1:22-29 Ja '65.

1. Division of Sanitation and Hydraulic Engineering of the Technical University, Warsaw.

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Leather, Fur, Gelatin. Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins. H-35

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17987

Author : Przybylska, Z.; Maczynski, R.
Inst : Not given
Title : Accelerated Determination Method of Fats in Leather

Orig Pub : Przegl. skorzany, 1957, 12, No 11, Biul. Inst. przem. skorzan., 17-19

Abstract : Accuracy of the accelerated method of determination of the fat content in the 3 types of slightly and high oiled (or greased) leather was checked. Oil was extracted from the leather samples employing 3 gr of 40 - 60° boiling point petroleum ether in an apparatus consisting of a conical glass flask (200 ml), reflux condonser, and a metallic tube. Control analyses were

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H-173

DUNIN-BORKOWSKI, Jan; MACZYNSKI, Stanislaw

Application of interference filters for spectrophotometric measurements. Chem anal 7 no.2:517 -525 '62

1. Department of General Physics C, Faculty of Chemistry, Polytechnical College, Warsaw.

MACZYNSKI, Stanislaw

Automatic recording instrument for measuring horizontal light extinction in the ground of air layers. Acta geophys Pol 11 no.4:239-246'63.

1. Department of Physics, Technical University, Warsaw.

MACZYNSKI, Stanislaw, mgr.

New measuring instruments made in Poland. Problemy 19 no.8: 521-522 '63.

MACZYNSKI, Stanislaw, mgr

Congress of the Polish Astronomical Society. Problemy 19 no.12:772-774 '63.

Maczynski, Z.

POL.

336 624 : 003

*Mączyński Z. Building Construction Manual for Architects.

„Poradnik budowlany dla architektów". Warszawa, 1953. PWT, 16°, 840 pp., 474 figs.

Part 1. Buildings in their rough state — details concerning the plotting and location of buildings, foundations, walls of all types, cornices, fencing, scaffoldings, miscellaneous types of vaults, balconies and recesses; arches; roof construction and various types of roofing material; indoor and outdoor stairs, and stair supports. Part 2. Finishing work — comprising information on windows, window sills and window glazing, doors, wall and ceiling plasters; jointings; wall tiles; distempering and painting; parquet and other flooring; the finishing of staircases, balustrades and handrails; lift shafts and cabins; heating systems and kitchen ranges.

MAD, I.A.; MEDNIS, E.P.

Radioactive isotopes and the tanning extract industry. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 3 no.2:12-13 F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdeleniya kozhevenno-ekstraktovo-obuvnogo kombinata "Blasma" (for Mad). 2. Nachal'nik ekstraktovogo zavoda kozhevenno-ekstraktovo obuvnogo kombinata "Blasma" (for Mednis).

(Tanning materials)
(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

MAD, I.A.

New developments in the mechanization of the "Blazma" Combine.
Kozh.-obuv.prom. 4 no.2:38-39 F '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Latvia--Shoe manufacture--Equipment and supplies)

L 15511-66

ACC NR: AT6007476 SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0066/0066

AUTHOR: Madacsy, L.; Szorady, I.; Gabor, M.

27
B+1

ORG: Department of Pediatrics, Department of Gynecology, Medical University of Szeged, Szeged (Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Gyermekgyogyaszati Tanszek es Nogyogyaszati Tanszek)

TITLE: Influence of panthotenic acid on capillary resistance [This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July 1964]

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement, 1965, 66

TOPIC TAGS: rat, blood circulation, physiology, man, vitamin

ABSTRACT:
[The first part of the experiments was carried out on the shaven back of rats of either sex. Capillary resistance was determined by means of BORBELY's apparatus. In response to suction at a negative pressure of 250 mm Hg for one minute, petechiae appeared. Following the determination of the CR value, the rats were treated]

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L 15511-66

ACC NR: AT6007476

with panthotenic acid (5 mg/kg, intraperitoneally). Capillary resistance was again determined 3-6 hours after this treatment. The study was considered to be completed when no petechiae appeared after a period of 5 minutes. A significant increase in capillary resistance was achieved in 19 of the 23 animals so treated and no petechiae were visible after 5 minutes. Slight elevations in CR were noted in the other 4 rats as well. In the second part of the experiments, the persistence of the effect was studied in 18 rats. The effect was prolonged in 11 of the animals, present even on the fifth day following the administration of panthotenic acid. Another three animals had a slightly protracted effect. Tests made on 16 small children have likewise shown that panthotenic acid increases CR. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

MADAI, Gyula, tanar

Doctoral dissertation by Ferenc Bodgal on metalworking in the Hernad Valley. Borsod szemle 6 no.2:76-78 '62.

1. Foldes Ferenc Gimnazium, Miskolc.

FODOR, Ferenc, dr.; MADAI, Lajos, dr.

Emergency hospitalizations in Budapest, with special reference to internal medicine wards. Nepegeszsegugy 43 no.11:337-344 N '62.

1. Kozlemeny a Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Kozegeszsegtani Intezetebol es a Fovarosi Tanacs VB Egeszsegugyi Osztalyarol.
(HOSPITALIZATION) (EMERGENCIES) (INTERNAL MEDICINE)

FODOR, Forents [Fodor, Ferenc], doktor; MADAI, Layosh [Madai, Lajos], doktor (Budapesht)

Hospitalization of therapeutic patients for emergency causes in Budapest. Sov. zdrav. 22 no.7:68-71 '63 (MIRA 16:12)

FODOR, Ferenc, dr.; MADAI, Lajos, dr.

Emergency admissions to surgical departments of Budapest hospitals. Nepegeszsegugy 45 no.1:118-120 Ap'64

1. Kozlemeny a Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Kozegeszsegtani Intezetebol es a Fovarosi Tanacs VB Egeszsegugyi Osztalyarol.

STANKOVIANSKY, S.; KOVAROVA, H.; MADAJOVA, V.

Study of reactions of some derivatives of 1,3 indandione with regard to their analytical use. Pt.1. Acta r nat Univ Com 9 no.5:273-284 '65.

1. Chair of Analytical Chemistry of the Faculty of Natural Sciences of Comenius University, Bratislava. Submitted December 20, 1963.

MADALINSKA, Maria

On etiology, treatment and prognosis in choroid diseases. Klin. oczna 32 no.3:227-238 '62.

1. Z Kliniki Ocznej Studium Doskonalenia Lekarzy AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. W. Arkin.
(CHOROID) (OPHTHALMOLOGY)

BRZOSKO, Witold; CHORZELSKI, Tadeusz; MADALINSKI, Kazimierz, NOWOSLAWSKI, Adam.

Immunofluorescence in the diagnosis of disseminated lupus erythematosus. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.25:942-944 15Je'64

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej AM w Warszawie; (p.o. kierownika: doc. dr. med. R. Stan'czykowa) i z Kliniki Dermatologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (kierownik: prof. dr. med. S.Jablonska.

MADALINSKI, Kazimierz; BRZOSKO, Witold; NOWOSLAWSKI, Adam; MICHALOWSKI, Adam; JASINSKA, Janina

Studies on phytohaemagglutinin. I. The identity of agglutinating and mitogenic fractions. Med. dosw. mikrobiol. 17 no.2:173-177 '65.

1. Z Pracowni Patologii Panstwowego Zakladu Higieny w Warszawie (Kierownik: dr. med. A. Nowoslawski) i Zakladu Radiobiologii Inatytutu Onkologii w Warszawie (Kierownik: dr. med. A. Michalowski).

MADALINSKI, S.

When and how to harvest flax. p. 8. (PLON. Vol. 4, no. 7, 1953)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 3, No. 4, April, 1954

W. MADALINSKI

Preparation of *p*-methylacetophenone by the oxidation of *p*-cymene with nitric acid. J. Kulesza and W. Madaliński (W. S. R., Poznań, Poland). *Przemysł Chem.* 11, 141–4 (1955).—In the oxidation of *p*-cymene (I) to *p*-methylacetophenone with HNO_3 best yields (40% calcd. on I) are obtained when the acid concn. is 21% and the reaction is allowed to proceed 6 hrs. at 85°; 14 references.

Werner Jacobson

KWAPINSKI, Jerzy; MADALINSKI, Wlodzimierz

Investigations on the immunochemical character of the Waaler-Rose reaction. Postepy reumat. no.2:59-65 1956.

1. Z Panstwowego Instytutu Reumatologicznego w Warszawie
Dyrektor: prof. dr. E. Reicher.
(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID, diag.
serodiag., Waaler-Rose reaction, technic (Pol))

ARKIN, Wiktor; MADALINSKI, Wlodzimierz

On metabolic changes of the lens after glaucoma surgery. Klin. oczna 31 no.3:245-252 '61.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Oczu Studium Doskonalenia Lekarzy Kierownik: prof. dr med. W.Arkin.
(GLAUCOMA surg) (LENS CRYSTALLINE metab)

ARKIN, Wiktor, prof. dr. med; MADALINSKI, Wlodzimierz

Changes in sodium-potassium balance in the rabbit aqueous humor under the influence of ouabain. Klin. oczna 35 no.2: 343-348 '65.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Oczu Studium Doskonalenia Lekarzy w Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. W. Arkin).

VOINOV, A., prof.; MADALINSKIY, G., inzh.; ZHIGAL'SKIY, A., inzh.

House with walls made of asbestos cement panels. Zhil. stroi. no.7:18-19 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Voinov).
(Asbestos cement) (Minsk--Apartment houses)

MADALIYEV, N.

Problems of mineral formation in deposits of Uch-Kadu. Izv. Otd. est. nauk AN Tadzh.SSR no.19:19-25 '57. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Kafedra mineralogii i petrografii Tadzhikskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(Tajikistan--Mineralogy)

MADALIYEV, N.

Some factors in the formation of the Uch-Kado deposits (Gissar Range). Izv. Otd. est. nauk AN Tadzh. SSR no.1:37-46 '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

1.Kafedra geografii Stalinabadskogo gospedinstituta imeni T.G.
(Yagnob Valley--Ore deposits)

MADALIYEV, N.

Materials on the geology of the Uch-Kado antimony deposits (Gissar Range). Izv. Otd. geol.-khim. i tekh. nauk AN Tadzh. SSR No.1: 101-111 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Stalinabadskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni T.G. Shevchenko.

(Gissar Range--Antimony ores)

MADALSKA, O.

Attempted shortening of vegetative period of Ricinus communis L.
Acta Poloniae pharm. 11 Suppl.:104-105 1955.

1. Ogrod Roslin Leczniczych, A.M.Wroclaw.
(GASTOR BEAN,
shortening of vegetative period of Ricinus communis)

MADALSKI, JOZEF

Cechy morfologiczne petesk europejskich gatunkow potamogeton (Tourn.) L. i klucs do oznaczania ich szxzarhow dyluqialnych. Worclaw, Nakl. Wroclawskiego Tow. Naukowego, 1949. 23 p. (Wroclawskie Towarzystwo Naukowe. Prace. Seria B, nr. 24) [Morphologic characteristics of European stones of the genus Potamogeton (Tourn.) L. and the key for designation of their diluvial fossils. illus.] NN

SOURCE: East European Occession List (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 6, No.1 January 1957

MADALSKI, JOZEF.

Atlas flory polskiej i ziem osciennych. Tablice opracowal Tadeusz Szynal. Warszawa, Panstwowe Wydawn. Naukowe. /Atlas of the flora of Poland and neighboring territorees. In portfolio. illus./ Vol. 1, pt. 2, 1954. 62 p.

So. East European Accessions List. Vol. 5, no. 1, Jan. 1956

MĄDALSKI, J.

"Jak nalezy zbierać i konserwować rośliny do celów naukowych" (How to pick up and preserve plants for scientific purposes), by J. Mądalski. Reported in New Books (Nowe Ksiazki), No. 14, July 15, 1955

MAGAMINOV, M.F., inzh.

Mechanical properties of "shell" slag slabs. [illegible]
no.4:16-18 Ap '64.
(MIRA [illegible])

MADAMINOV, S.

Field practice in the study of the zoology of vertebrates, conducted by the Pedagogical Institute. Uch. zap. LGPI no.6:55-67 '58.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Zav. kafedroy zoologii Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogichskogo instituta im. S.M. Kirova.
(Leninabad--Zoology--Study and teaching) (Vertebrates)

K...TA...V, Ye.H.; M..A...V, S.M.

...ence of coronary atherosclerosis and hyper... ... ... to nutrition. Vop. pit. 24 no.2:72-77 Mr-Ap '65.

1. Kafedra ... ... (... ... ... Sorbel') i gigiyeny (zav. - dotsent A...) ... meditsinskogo instituta imeni ...

L 15677-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC RIM/JD

ACCESSION NR: AR3003581 S/0081/63/000/008/0059/0059

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 8B407

57

AUTHOR: Radautsan, S. I., Madan, I. A., Ivanova, R. A.

TITLE: Solid solutions of phosphido-selenides of gallium

CITED SOURCE: Izv. AN Mold. SSR, no. 10(88), 1961, 98-101

TOPIC TAGS: Ga alloy, Ga-P-Se system

TRANSLATION OF ABSTRACT: By methods of x-ray structure and microstructure analyses, the existence was established of solid solutions of the form (GaP) sub 3x - (Ga sub 2 Se sub 3) sub 1-x in the ternary system Ga-P-Se in the whole range of concentrations. From the author's resume.

DATE ACQ: 12Jun63 SUB CODE: CH,EL ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

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S/137/61/000/011/069/123
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Radautsan, S.I., Madan, I.A., Molodyan, I.P., Ivanova, R.A.

TITLE: Formation of solid solutions in the InP-In_2Se_3 system

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 24, abstract 11Zh143. ("Izv. Mold. fil. AN SSSR", 1960, No 3(69), 107 - 109)

TEXT: The section InP-In_2Se_3 of the In-P-Se system was investigated. The alloys were prepared from P, In, and Se of ~99.98% purity, by the use of vibration stirring according to the method similar with the production of InP, and were studied by the X-ray structure and microscopic analyses and hardness measurement methods. It was established that the alloys with compositions close to that of InP (including InP·In_2Se_3) have a crystal lattice of the ZnS type. The alloy 9InP·In_2Se_3 has one phase, alloys from 4InP·In_2Se_3 to InP·In_2Se_3 are two-phase, but both phases have the ZnS structure. The observed decrease of the lattice parameter as the In_2Se_3 content increases testifies to the formation of solid solutions in these alloys. The alloy with composition InP·3In_2Se_3 crystallizes into a low-symmetry structure. There are 6 references.

Z. Rogachevskaya

Card 1/1

S/137/62/000/011/018/045
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Radautsan, S. I., Negreskul, V. V., Madan, I. A.

TITLE: Some solid solutions on the base of a new compound In_4SbTe_3

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1962, 1?, abstract 11I131 ("Izv. AN MoldSSR", no. 10 (88), 1961, 57 - 63, summary in Moldavian)

TEXT: InSb-InSe cross section of the ternary system In-Sb-Se and alloys of the system $In_4SbTe_{3x}Se_{3(1-x)}$ were investigated. The samples were prepared by fusing components in a vacuum of $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mm mercury column at 600 C with ?-hour holding at this temperature and a slow cooling to 400°C at a rate of 50 deg./hour. X-ray diffraction and microstructure studies have shown, that in the system In-Sb-Se wide regions of solid solutions are absent and no new compounds are formed. Solubility of small amounts of InSe in InSb is possible. In the system $In_4SbTe_{3x}Se_{3(1-x)}$, in spite of the absence of $InSbSe_3$ compound, there are solid solutions with a structure of NaCl type on the base of In_4SbTe_3. The lattice

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Some solid solutions on the base of... S/137/62/000/011/019/045 A052/A101

parameter varied from 6.1[illegible] at x=1 to 6.0[illegible] Å at x=0.75. Solid solutions of the mentioned alloys were produced immediately after synthesis what could not always be achieved with the initial ternary compound. There are 16 references.

V. Srednegorska

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/011/021/045
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Molodyan, I. P., Radautsan, S. I., Madan, I. A.

TITLE: Some structural and thermal investigations of In_4SbTe_3 compound

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1962, 18 - 19, abstract 11I140 ("Izv. AN MoldSSR", no. 10 (88), 1961, 91 - 94)

TEXT: In_4SbTe_3 compound and some alloys of the $InSb_xTe_{1-x}$ cross section were investigated by means of high-temperature X-ray and thermal analyses. The alloys were prepared from $\geq$99.99% pure In, Sb and Te, each in evacuated quartz ampoules, with the application of vibrational stirring in the process of 7 - 10-hour holding at 800°C. After that the alloys were cooled to 400°C at a rate of 15 - 20 deg./hour. X-ray analysis was made at 20, 100, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500, 550, 575 and 585°C. It is established that In_4SbTe_3 compound dissociates in the process of heating and the degree of dissociation increases with temperature and holding time. The In_4SbTe_3 compound melts incongruently at 586 ± 5°C. There are 7 references.

Z. Rogachevskaya

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

RADAUTSAN, S.I.; MADAN, I.A.

Solid solutions of indium phosphide-selenides. Izv. AN Mold. SSR. no.5:92-98 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

LYALIKOV, Yu. S.; BODYU, V. I.; MADAN, L. G.

"Alternating current polarography at the stationary electrodes."

report submitted for 3rd Intl Polarography Cong, Southampton, 19-25 Jul 64.

Univ of Kiev.

LYALIKOV, Yu.S.; MADAN, L.G.; BODYU, V.I.

Pulse polarography on solid electrodes. Zav.lab. 29 no.11: 1289-1291 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut khimii AN Moldavskoy SSR.

MADAN, L.G.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[illegible], Yu. S.; MADAN, L. G.; TIUMIN, R. S.

Institute of Chemistry, Academy of Sciences of the Moldavian SSR (Institut khimii Akademii nauk Moldavskoi SSR), Kishinev, USSR (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 12, Dec 1969, pp 4337-4339

"Analytic importance of the stationary drop of mercury in pulse polarography."

MADAN, L.G.; LYALIKOV, Yu.S.; BODYU, V.I.

Pulse polarographic determination of metals on solid electrodes.
Zav.lab. 31 no.10:1182-1183 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut khimii AN Moldavskoy SSR.

MADANCHIYEV, V., inzhener.

Course and landing radio beacons. Grazhd.av.13 no.3:12 Mr '56.
(Runway localizing beacons) (MLRA 9:7)

MADANCHIYEV, V., inzh.

ILS, a radio beacon landing system. Grazhd.av. 16 no.3:33-35 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Instrument landing systems)

~~1(4)~~

S/084/60/000/05/019/060
D047/D006

AUTHOR: Madanchiyev, V.

TITLE: The Let-Down and the Landing Beam

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1960, Nr 5, pp 12-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a technical account of how Captain G.P. Moiseyev landed his Il-14 when the cloud height was 50 meters and horizontal visibility 500 m. Details of how he used the let-down and landing-beam radio beacons and his instruments to make a landing under difficult weather conditions are given. There are 3 diagrams.

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