

TATAUROV, N.Ya. ← MADORSKIY, Z.N., inzh.-mekhanik (Minsk).

Capron parts for track machinery. Put' i put.khoz. 4
no. 5:24 My '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Nachal'nik otдела mekhanizatsii sluzhby puti, Minsk
(for Tataurov).
(Mylon) (Railroads--Equipment and supplies)

MADORSKIY, Z.N., inzh.-mekhanik (g.Gomel')

Two interesting suggestions. Put' i put.khoz. 4 no.6:23 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Railroads--Rails--Testing)

MADORSKIY, Z.N. (stantsiya Gomel', Belorusskoy dorogi)

Building railroad workers' settlements. Put' i put.khoz. 4
no.8:13 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Gomel'--Labor and laboring classes--Dwellings)
(Gomel'--Railroads--Employees)

MADORSKIY, Z.N., inzh.-mekhanik (Stantsiya Gomel', Belorusskoy dorogi.)

Pledge fulfilled by the mechanics. Put' i put.khoz. 5 no.10:20-21
0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Railroads—Equipment and supplies)

MADORSKIY, Z.N., inzhener-mekhanik (st.Gomel', Belorusskoy dorogi)

Portable rectifier. Put: i put.khoz. 5 no.11:32 N :61.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Railroads--Electric equipment)
(Electric current rectifiers)

MADORSKIY, Z.N., inzh.-mekhanik (Stantsiya Gomel', Belorusskoy dorogi.)

Inserting of thin--walled bushings. Put' i put.khoz. 5 no.12:31
S '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Electric motors--Maintenance and repair)

MADORSKIY, Z.N., inzh.-mekhanik (Stantsiya Gomel', Belorusskoy dorogi.)

Crossing pavement made with filled reinforced-concrete frames.
Put' i put.khoz. 6 no.2:24 '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Railroads--Crossing)

MADORSKIY, Z.N., inzh.-mekhanik (st. Gomel', Belorusskoy dorogi)

We shall fulfill the fourth year's assignments of the seven-year
plan. Put: i put, khoz. 6 no. 5:4-5 '62. (MIRA 15.4)
(Railroads—Labor productivity)

ZAK, S.N., mostovoy master (st. Gomel', Belorusskoy dorogi); MADORSKIY, Z.N.,
inzh. (st. Gomel', Belorusskoy dorogi)

Reorganization of small structures. Put' i put.khoz. 6 no.6:28 '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Railroads—Buildings and structures)

MADORSKIY, Z.N., inzh.-mekhanik

Mechanization is the prerequisite of success. *Izvestiya* put. Khoz. 8
no.10:14-15 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Stantsiya Gomel', Belorusskoy dorogi.

ZINOV'YEV, K.F.; MADOVSKIY, I.Ya.

Using natural gas in the Krasnodar Plant of Mineral Wool. *Stroi.*
mat. 11 no.2:13-14 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Upravleniya promstroymaterialov Severo-Kavkazskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Zinov'yev).
2. General'nyy direktor Kubanskogo ob'yedineniya stroitel'nykh materialov (for Madovskiy).

SOV/96-59-7-5/26

AUTHORS: Vnukov, A.K., Candidate of Technical Sciences and
Madoyan, A.A., Engineer

TITLE: The Automatic Control of Drum-type Ball Mills According
to the Level of the Fuel in the Drum (Avtomatizatsiya
sharovykh barabannykh mel'nits po urovnyu topliva v
barabane)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 7, pp 19-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During the last year and a half many stations in the
south of the country burning anthracite fines have intro-
duced control of the loading of ball mills according to
the level of fuel in the mill. Good results have been
obtained even though the actual concept of fuel level is
~~somewhat~~ obscure. The word 'level' is used on the
assumption that the milled fuel is in the lower part of
the drum and behaves as a liquid. This concept has been
used to explain the operation of the signalling devices,
such as those illustrated in Figure 1, in the following
way: two tubes through which air is blown are connected
together externally by a differential pressure gauge.
Card 1/6 Inside the mill the lower tube is at a certain depth below

SOV/96-59-7-5/26

The Automatic Control of Drum-type Ball Mills According to the Level of the Fuel in the Drum

the level of fuel and the upper tube is in the air. The air in the lower tube has to overcome the resistance of the fuel layer and the magnitude of this resistance is proportional to the depth of immersion. Instead of pumping the air in from outside it may be induced by lowering the pressure in the mill. This induction method was used in studying the level in a mill type Sh-16 milling Donetsk anthracite fines. During the test the mill operated with a 28-ton load of balls, and the fuel residue on an 80-mesh sieve was 7 to 9%. The mill output could not be measured, but the fuel level in the mill was maintained constant by automatic control. During the test the upper tube remained fixed and different lower tubes were used so that the pressure-difference field could be measured in a number of places. The partial vacuum in the mill air-duct was 180 - 200 mm water; the pressure drops observed at different places on the section of the mill about 150 mm from the end of the drum are shown in Figure 2. A curve of pressure increase along the vertical diameter of the

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SOV/86-0017-1/26

The Automatic Control of Drum-type Ball Mills According to the Level of the Fuel in the Drum

drum is shown in Figure 3. Above the fuel level the pressure drop is practically zero, and below the level the pressure drop increases rapidly to 100 mm water. Although the assumption that the fuel behaves as a liquid satisfactorily explains the operation of the device illustrated in Figure 1, it was found that the device continued to operate if the holes used to supply air to the tubes were stopped up. In order to investigate this question further, two tubes were introduced into the drum and differential pressure gauges connected between them, as shown in Figure 4. The mill was emptied before the test and at the start of the test the rate of coal delivery was sharply increased. As the load in the drum increased the partial vacuum in the lower tube steadily dropped to zero and after about 28 minutes there was a pressure difference of 110 mm water. The process of pressure increase was followed until there were signs that the mill was becoming overloaded. It will be seen from the results plotted in Figure 4 that the partial vacuum beyond the

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The Automatic Control of Drum-type Ball Mills According to the Level of the Fuel in the Drum

mill measured in the usual way varied little and was about 190 mm water. That in the upper tube also changed little and was 120 mm water. Two explanations of the facts are possible. If the fuel behaves as a liquid it may be supposed that the dust penetrates into the vertical part of the lower tube and compresses the air in it. Another explanation is that the pressure-drop reflects the actual air-pressure conditions within the drum. By putting a porous barrier in the end of the lower tube to prevent ingress of fuel it was shown that the first explanation does not hold. The air-pressure distribution in the drum can be explained as follows. As the fuel and balls rotate, the fuel is thrown to the far side of the balls, as shown in Figure 2. As the fuel falls back, the upper layers of fuel/air mixture compress the lower ones, so causing the observed pressure distribution. Air pressure is also set up by retardation of fuel particles and their movement relative to the air. As the quantity of fuel in the drum

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SOV/96-59-7-5/26

The Automatic Control of Drum-type Ball Mills According to the Level of the Fuel in the Drum

increases, the pressure starts to rise in the upper tube. In this case the pressure difference between the upper and lower tubes becomes almost constant, and does not depend on the air conditions in the drum. It will be seen from Figure 4 that changes in the ventilation of the mill had little effect on the pressure drop between the tubes. The effect is compared with the useful head during the circulation of a steam-water emulsion. In any case, there is a simple relation between the quantity of fuel in the drum and the pressure drop between the tubes, which provides a very convenient signal of fuel level. The best value of pressure-drop to be maintained should be determined from mill output tests. A mill automation arrangement based on this device was used at a southern power station. A schematic diagram of the equipment is shown in Figure 5. The tubes are 16 mm diameter and are supported at the point of entry into the drum; it is found that they do not become blocked, presumably because they vibrate. This scheme has a number of advantages over previous ones; in particular

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SOV/36-53-7-5/26

The Automatic Control of Drum-type Ball Mills According to the Level of the Fuel in the Drum

it is not necessary to maintain a constant partial vacuum in the mill and the fuel load can be controlled over a very wide range.

There are 5 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Yuzhnoye otdeleniye ORGRES (The Southern Division of ORGRES)

Card 6/6

MADYAN, A.A., inzh.; MADYAN, L.G.

Cinder removal from the hearth and from tapping holes of boilers
with liquid slag removal. Energetik 8 no.2:5-6 F '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Boilers)

MAKSIMOV, A.I., inzh.; MADOYAN, A.A., inzh.

Express method for determining the intake of cold air. Elek.
sta. 31 no.9:72-73 S '60. (MIRA 14:10)
(Boilers)

MADOYAN, A.A.

Automation of ball mills. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.1:
10-13 Ja-Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Yuzhnoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo tresta po organizatsii i ratsionalizatsii rayonnykh elektrostantsiy i setey.
(Electric power plants--Equipment and supplies)
(Coal, Pulverized)

MADOYAN, A.A.; SHALAGIN, A.D.; MADOYAN, L.G.; SKLYAREVSKIY, N.P.

Study of the starting operation of the TP-170-1 boiler.
Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.2:18-22 Ap-Je '63.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Yuzhnoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo tresta po organizatsii
i ratsionalizatsii rayonnykh elektrostantsiy i setey i
Odesskaya teploelektrotsentral'.
(Boilers)

L 13814-63

XPR/EWT(1)/EPF(a)-2/BDS AFFTC/ASD/SSD Ps-4/Pu-4 WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3004579

S/0091/63/000/008/0013/0020

AUTHOR: Madoyan, A. A.; Madoyan, L. G.TITLE: Ejector thermocouple

SOURCE: Energetika, no. 8, 1963, 18-20

TOPIC TAGS: gas-temperature measurement, ejector thermocouple

ABSTRACT: The TE-3⁰ ejector thermocouple⁰ was developed for measuring the temperature of hot gases in the vicinity of surfaces with a lower temperature. Under such conditions conventional thermocouples undergo radiative heat losses and consequently give inaccurate readings. In the TE-3, the hot gas is drawn by the suction of a cold-air-operated ejector through a porcelain- and-steel-shielded tubing containing the hot junction of the thermocouple. The instrument gives accurate results at gas flow rates of 0.7-1.1 m³/min, which are obtainable with a primary air pressure of 3.3-3.8 kg/cm². At lower pressures (2 kg/cm²) operation is unstable. The instrument weighs only 19 kg and was used for temperature measurements in the study of a boiler unit. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

Card 1/21

MADOYAN, L.G., inzh.; SALIMON, P.I., inzh.; MADOYAN, A.A., inzh.

Operation of boilers with liquid slag removal systems.
Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.1:8-10 Ja-Mr'64.

(MIRA 17:5)

MADDOYAN, A.A., inzh.

Study of the firing of high-pressure boilers with natural
circulation. Elek. sta. 35 no.2:2-5 F '64. (MIRA 17:6)

MADDOYAN, A.A., inzh.

Decrease of electric power expenditure on the self-needs of thermal
electric power plants. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.2:72-74 Ap-Je
'64. (MIRA 17:10)

MADGYAN, A.A., et al.; MESHCHYA, V.L., inco.

Increasing the reliability and power of the equipment used in
electric power plants. *energ. i elektr. st. 1975. No. 12. P. 11-12.*
Se-Mr 165. (1975)

MADROYAN, A.J., Inzh. PALAYAN, G.I., Inzh.

Means for raising the power of electric power plants and decreasing
power losses in overhead transmission lines. Energ. i elektrotekh.
prom. no.2:54-55 Sp.16 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

L 18450-66 ETC(m)-6 W

ACC NR: AP6002559

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/023/0056/0056

AUTHORS: Madoyan, A. A.; Maksimova, V. I.; Metil', Zh. P.; Volodin, V. A.

ORG: none

32
BTITLE: Device for measuring flow rate. ^{qm} Class 42, No. 176709

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 23, 1965, 56

TOPIC TAGS: flow meter, pressure measurement

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for measuring flow rate. The apparatus contains a detector for sampling the dynamic and the static pressure and a measuring device. To exclude the effect of dust content of the medium on the instrument reading, the detector is in the form of a nozzle placed along the current and two pneumometric tubes placed at an angle to the nozzle and concentric with each other (see Fig. 1). The inner tube for sampling the static pressure is connected to a hole in the nozzle perpendicular to the moving current. The outer tube for sampling the dynamic pressure is made with an expanded

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UDC: 681.121.813

2

L 18450-66

ACC NR: AP6002559

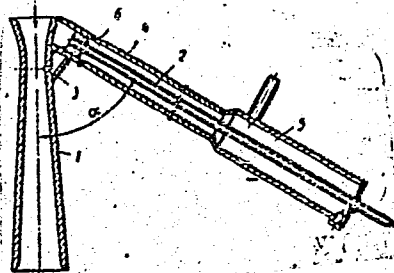


Fig. 1. 1 - nozzle; 2 - inner tube; 3 - hole for sampling static pressure; 4 - outer tube; 5 - dust collector; 6 - hole for sampling dynamic pressure.

portion for collecting dust and with a hole placed toward the current. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 20, 14/ SUBM DATE: 01Jul64/

Card 2/2 7/105

MADOYAN, A.A.; SHALAGIN, A.D.; MADOYAN, L.G.; SKLYAREVSKIY, N.P.

Study of the starting operation of the TP-170-1 boiler.
Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.2:18-22 Ap-Je '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Yuzhnoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo tresta po organizatsii
i ratsionalizatsii rayonnykh elektrostantsiy i setey i
Odesskaya teploelektrotsentral'.
(Boilers)

I 13814-63

EPR/EWT(1)/EFF(n)-2/EBS AFFTC/ASD/SSD Ps-4/Pu-4 WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3004579

S/0091/63/000/008/0018/0020

AUTHOR: Madoyan, A. A.; Madoyan, L. G. 66TITLE: Ejector thermocouple 7)SOURCE: Energetika, no. 8, 1963, 18-20

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ABSTRACT: The TE-3 ejector thermocouple⁰ was developed for measuring the temperature of hot gases in the vicinity of surfaces with a lower temperature. Under such conditions conventional thermocouples undergo radiative heat losses and consequently give inaccurate readings. In the TE-3, the hot gas is drawn by the suction of a cold-air-operated ejector through a porcelain- and-steel-shielded tubing containing the hot junction of the thermocouple. The instrument gives accurate results at gas flow rates of 0.7-1.1 m³/min, which are obtainable with a primary air pressure of 3.5-3.8 kg/cm². At lower pressures (2 kg/cm²) operation is unstable. The instrument weighs only 19 kg and was used for temperature measurements in the study of a boiler unit. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

Card 1/2/

MADOYAN, L.G., inzh.; SALIMON, P.I., inzh.; MADOYAN, A.A., inzh.

Operation of boilers with liquid slag removal systems.
Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.1:8-10 Ja-Mr'64.

(MIRA 17:5)

GOYKHEMAN, L.A., inzh.; MADOYAN, L.G., inzh.; MIGALIN, Yu.A., inzh.

Water flushing of the regenerative air preheaters of boilers
operating on high-sulfur fuel oils. Elektr. sta. 36 no. 12:19-23
D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

MADOYAN, O. A.

12496. Khimicheskiy Sostav i Pitatel'nost' Pobovo-Raznotravno--Zlakovogo Fere-
lozhennogo Sena Iz Akhtinskogo Rayona Arm. SSR. Trudy Yerevansk. Zoovet.
In-Ta, Vyp. 10, 1948, S. 337-40

MADUYAN, S.G.

Category : USSR/Electronics - Semiconductor Devices and Photoelements

H-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957, No 4368

Author : Shchigal', F.A., Madoyan, S.G., Petrov, L.A., Gol'denberg, V.A.,
Lazareva, G.V., Stepanenko, I.P., Shuyskiy, L.I.

Title : Germanium Diodes and Transistors and their Application

Orig Pub : Radiotekhn. proiz-vo. Sb. I. M., 1956, 3-25

Abstract : Popular article

Card : 1/1

SOV/58-59-1-15963

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 7, p 190 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Madoyan, S.G., Konev, Yu.I.

TITLE: Some Aspects of the Application of Powerful Transistors ✓

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Poluprovodnik. pribory i ikh primeneniye. Nr 3, Moscow, "Sov. radio", 1958, pp 92 - 95

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss some aspects of the application of "P201²⁵ - P203²³" type powerful transistors at supply voltages exceeding the maximum permissible voltages in a circuit with a common emitter.

MADOYAN, S. G.

S. G. MADOYAN, "Plane triodes for pulse circuits" Scientific Session
Devoted to "Radio Day", May 1958, Trudrezervizdat, Moscow, 5 Sep. 58

Results are presented of an investigation of the input and output characteristics of triodes, the frequency properties, dependences of the characteristic parameters of the regions and temperature.

MADOYAN, S.G., Cand Tech Sci - - (diss) "Germanium alloy
triodes for pulse circuits," Moscow, 1960, 1 pp (Moscow Power
Engineering Institute) (NL, 34-80, 122)

9.4310 (1139, 1143, 1159, 1150)

31837
S/194/61/000/010/057/082
D239/D301

AUTHOR: Madoyan, S.G.

TITLE: Influence of the structure of alloy junctions on the electrical characteristics of transistors

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 10, 1961, 16, abstract 10 D100 (V sb. Poluprovodnik. pribory i ikh primeneniye, no. 6, M., Sov. radio, 1960, 125-142)

TEXT: Structural defects of alloy p-n junctions were investigated and their influence on the parameters of germanium transistors (cut-off collector and emitter currents, breakdown voltage of the collector and dependence of current alpha on current density). Starting material was 2 ohm.cm n-type germanium with alloyed emitters and collectors of indium. Investigation of the junction structure was made by transverse sections. Considerable increase in reverse current and lowering of punch through voltage was caused

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Influence of the structure...

³¹⁸³⁷
S/194/61/000/010/057/082
D239/D301

by deformation of the junction from plane form and by the presence of unwetted areas (bald spots). As well as this, increase of reverse current is caused by defects in the recrystallized layer where this intersects the surface. Defects of junction structure substantially influenced alpha which was connected with the effectiveness of injection, being less in the presence of unwetted areas. A method was developed to permit making junctions close to an ideal structure, achieved by the addition of gold to the indium. Electrical characteristics of an experimental $\eta 6 \Gamma$ (P6G) transistor are given, showing clearly the advantages of the method developed. 4 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

L 13059-63 BDS/EWF(q)/EWT(m) AFFTC/ASD JD
ACCESSION NR: AT3003005 S/2927/62/005/005/0217/0219

AUTHOR: Krasilov, A. V.; Madoyan, S. G.; Polyanov, A. B. 61
60

TITLE: High-power germanium transistors [Report of the All-Union Conference on Semiconductor Devices held in Tashkent from 2 to 7 October 1961]

SOURCE: Elektronno-dy*rochny*ye perekhody* v poluprovodnikakh. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 1962, 217-219

TOPIC TAGS: high-power transistor, P-211 transistor, P-212 transistor, P-212A transistor

ABSTRACT: Development of alloy formulas for p-n junctions of germanium transistors intended for a few dozen amperes at 1 mc and higher is reported. Types P-211, P-212, P-212A had In-Ga-Au emitter alloy and Zn-Au collector alloy; their gain and other characteristics are given in the article. Further development resulted in adoption of a Ge-Pb-Ga-Ag alloy for p-n junctions. Gain vs. collector current and collector current vs. emitter-base voltage characteristics taken experimentally with the latter p-n junction are reported. Processing of electrodes is described, and reasons for using various alloy compositions are given. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

Association: Tashkent St. Un.

Card 1/2/

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Solid State Physics - Structural Crystallography

D-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 8, 1958, No 17902

Author : Kypka J., ~~Madr. J.~~

Inst : Chirana Praha, Prague, Czechoslovakia

Title : Instrument for X-ray Structural Analysis

Orig Pub : Janna Mech. a opt., 1957, 2, No 5, 153-156

Abstract : Brief discussion of the principles of different X-ray methods for the study of the crystalline structure of materials. The Micrometa, an X-ray instrument developed by the Chirana-Praha National Enterprise, is described along with various types of cameras for photographic recording of the interference lines.

Card : 1/1

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S/123/62/000/010/004/013
A004/A101

AUTHOR: Mádr, J.

TITLE: Amplifier for spark gap controllers

PERIODICAL: Referativny zhurnal, Mashinotroyeniye, no. 10, 1962, 28, abstract 10B157P. (Zosilňovač pre regulátor obzvlášť vhodný pre udržiavanie medzielektródovej medzery u elektroerozivných strojov. Czechoslovakian Patent Class 21c, 59/60, No. 92387, 15.10.59)

TEXT: The author analyzes a two-stage amplifier with a high input resistance. The first stage is carried out with pentodes, the second with magnetic amplifiers. The figure shows the analyzed circuit, where A - signal-taking circuit, B - first amplifier stage, C - second amplifier stage, TR - magnetic amplifiers, R - motor armature. The advantages presented by the amplifier consists in that the power which is necessary for the supply of the controller servomechanism is taken directly from the industrial mains, while from the discharge circuit of the electrospark assembly only a weak current is taken which is determined by the input resistance of the amplifier. The circuit being analyzed is recommended for use in electrospark assemblies operating on very soft conditions. It is reported

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Amplifier for spark.....

S/123/62/000/010/004/013
AQ04/A101

that, with a supply voltage of 120 v and an input resistance of $1.4 \cdot 10^6$ ohm, the maximum current required from the discharge circuit is $8.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ amp. The voltage sensitivity of the analyzed controller exceeds that of the most perfect servomotors by a factor of approximately 10.

V. Reyter

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]



Card 2/2

MADR, Vojtech, NVDr.

Vaccines against Kloobouk disease from virus cultivated on tissue cultures. Veter medicina 8 no.3:167-172 My '63.

1. Bioveta National Enterprise, Lanovice na Hanu. Director of the Enterprise [NVDr.; V. Macjaneek.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MADR, Vojtech, Dr of Veterinary Medicine, Bioveta National Enterprise, Ivanovice na Hane, V. MARJANEK, Dr of Veterinary Medicine, director.

"Vaccines Against Klobouk's Disease From a Virus Cultivated on Tissue Cultures"

Prague, Veterinary Medicina, Vol 8 (36), No 3, May 1963, pp 145-152.

Abstract [Author's English summary, modified]: Report on an experiment to determine the immunizing faculties of a phenolized adsorbate vaccine against Klobouk's disease and of an apathogenic strain of the Klobouk's disease virus. Vaccines with 50 and 75 percent of the virus in doses of 5 milliliters produced immunity. The 75-percent vaccines remained effective for 408 days when stored at 4 degree centigrade; the 50-percent vaccine remained effective 131 days. Piglets four to six week old developed a satisfactory immunity after one application of the phenolized vaccine. The apathogenic strain of the Klobouk's disease virus was effective in subcutaneous and inhalatory application, less effective in enteral application. Combined with a special erysipelas vaccine both preparations produced approximately the same degree of immunity like monovalent vaccines. Eight references, including 3 Czech and 2 Polish.

1/1

SZULGA, Teofil; WIECZOREK, Zbigniew; MADRA, Janina

Reduction of activity of tuberosine after contact with suspensions of tubercle bacilli of various densities. Arch. immun. ter. dosw. 9 no.4:657-666 '61.

1. Department of Mycology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw.

(ANTITUBERCULAR AGENTS pharmacol)
(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS pharmacol)

SZULGA, Teofil; WIECZOREK, Zbigniew; MADRA, Janina; CZARNECKA, Teresa

Studies of the inactivation of tuberosine by sera of various species.
Arch. immun. ter. dosw. 9 no.4:673-678 '61.

1. Department of Mycology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental
Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw.

(ANTITUBERCULAR AGENTS)

SKURSKI, Adam; MADRA, Janina; SZULGA, Teofil

The use of corpus vitreum from bovine eyeballs for the cultivation of tubercle bacilli in He-La cells. Arch. immun. ther. exp. 10 no.4:929-933 '62.

1. Department of Mycology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw.

(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS)

(TISSUE CULTURE)

(VITREOUS BODY)

SZULGA, Teofil; MADRA, Janina; KOWALCZYK, Halina

Characterization of two atypical acid-fast strains isolated from clinical material. Arch. immun. ther. exp. 11 no.1/2:307-311 '63.

1. Department of Mycology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wrocław.
(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS)

SZULGA, Teofil; MADRA, Janina; KOWALCZYK, Halina

Studies on differentiation of tubercle bacilli isolated from human beings, cattle and poultry. I. Morphologic and cultural characteristics. Arch. immun. ther. exp. 11 no.3:377-394 '63.

1. Department of Mycology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wrocław.
(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS)
(MYCOBACTERIUM BOVIS)
(MYCOBACTERIUM)
(BACTERIOLOGICAL TECHNICS)
(CATTLE) (POULTRY)

SZULGA, Teofil; MADRA, Janina; KOWALCZYK, Halina

Studies on differentiation of tubercle bacilli isolated from human beings, cattle and poultry. II. Enzymic activity. Arch. immun. ther. exp. 11 no.3:395-403 '63.

1. Department of Mycology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw.

(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS) (MYCOBACTERIUM)
(MYCOBACTERIUM BOVIS) (BACTERIOLOGICAL TECHNIQS)
(CULTURE MEDIA) (CATALASE) (SULFATASES)
(UREASE) (PEROXIDASES) (POULTRY)
(NICOTINIC ACID) (CATTLE)

SKURSKI, Adam; SZULGA, Teofil; WACHNIK, Zenon; MADRA, Janina; KOWALCZYK, Halina.

Classification of acid-fast bacilli isolated from the milk of cows and from sewage used for fertilizing pastures. I. Pathogenic and saprophytic bacilli. Arch. immun. ther. exp. 13 no.2: 189-196 '65

1. Department of Mycology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw, Chair of Epizootiology, School of Agriculture, Wroclaw.

SZULGA, Teofil; SZARO, Alfred; MADRA, Janina; KOWALCZYK, Halina

Classification of acid-fast bacilli isolated from the milk of cows and from sewage used for fertilizing pastures. Pt.2. Arch. immun. ther. exp. 13 no.3:331-335 '65.

1. Department of Mycology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw; The Provincial Tuberculosis Dispensary in Wroclaw.

SZULGA, Teofil; WIRCZOREK, Zbigniew; MADRA, Janina; KOWALCZYK, Halina

Classification of acid-fast bacilli isolated from the milk of cows and from sewage used for fertilizing pastures. Pt.3. Arch. immun. ther. exp. 13 no.3:336-343 '65.

1. Department of Mycology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wrocław.

MADRAYMOV, I.

"Gathering and Destruction of Root Remnants of Perennial Grasses on Irrigated Gray Soils." Cand Agr Sci, All-Union Order of Lenin Sci-Res Inst of Cotton Growing Union, NIKhI, Min Agricultural Economy and Procurement USSR, Tashkent, 1953. (ZL, No 2, Feb 55) # 9478

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55- Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions.
(14)

MADRIMOV, I.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugar-Bearing. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 12, 1958, 53702

Author : Belousov, M., Madrinov, I.

Inst : -

Title : The Role of Potassium Fertilizers in Raising the Yield and the Quality of Cotton Wool.

Orig Pub : Khlopkovodstvo, 1957, No 4, 28-33

Abstract : This article cites the results of the field and laboratory studies conducted in 1940-1945 and 1954-1955 at the Ak-Kavak Station of the All-Union Cotton Scientific Research Institute. The studies showed the high effectiveness of potassium fertilizers together with a systematic application of increased rates of nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers on long-irrigated sierozems. Application of K 50-100 gives a crop increase of 3-6 cwt/ha. Deficiency of K in the soils produces a disturbance in the carbohydrate metabolism in the plants, especially

Card 1/2

- 85 -

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugar-Bearing. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 12, 1958, 53702

during the period of mass blossoming and at the start of fruit formation. Along with this, a deterioration in the technical qualities of the fibers takes place. (The weight of 1000 seeds decreases by 30-40%). --
A.M. Snirnov

Card 2/2

Country : USSR
Category: Soil Science Mineral Fertilizers

J

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 14, 1958, No 53079

Author : Madraimov, I.

Inst : -

Title : Investigat n of Liquid Nitrogenous Fertilizers

Orig Pub: Sots s. kh. Uzbekistana, 1957, No 6, 14-16

Abstract: Experiments carried out at the Ak-Kavalskaya Central Agrotechnical Station of the Scientific-Research Cotton Institute (Uzbek SSR) to study the comparative effectiveness of NH_4NO_3 , liquid NH_3 and ammoniates A and B showed that liquid forms of nitrogen are not inferior in their influence on growth and development of cotton to NH_4NO_3 and produce the same crop increase.

Card : 1/2

J-35

MADRAKHIMOV, A.M.

Thromboembolic syndrome of unclear etiology. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.10:
75-76 0 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. R.I. Danilova)
Tashkent'skogo gosudarstvennogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(ARTERIES--DISEASES) (EMBOLISM)

MADRAKHIMOV, Kh.

Approximation of infinitely differentiable functions on a
segment by means of algebraic polynomials of the n th power.
Izv. AN Uz.SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 9 no.5:30-35 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Bukharskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
Submitted May 22, 1965.

MADRESEIC, VUKAR

Ime i prezime. Geografski atlas i statisticko-geografski pregled svijeta. 2. izd. Zagreb, Seljacka snopa, 1957. p. 179 (Geographical atlas and geographical index). Name index.

SC: East European, LC, Vol. 1, No. 12, Dec. 1955

MADRIK, P.Ye.; SHURYGIN, A.A.

Device for determining strain in ropes and flexible wires. Gor.
zhur. no.9:74 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

MAJCZYNO, Janusz; MADROSZKIEWICZ, Kazimierz

Janusz Majczyno's Polska flota handlowa (Polish merchant marine); a book review, Tech gosp morska 11 no.1:20-21 Ja '61.

MADROSKIEWICZ, Marian

Filatov's trephines F.M. 5 adapted to Elliot's handle. Klin. oczna 24 no.1:69-70 1954.

1. Z Oddziału Okulistycznego Szpitala im. G.Narutowicza w Krakowie. Ordynator: dr med. M.Madroszkiewicz.
(CORNEAL TRANSPLANTATION, apparatus and instruments,
*trephine, Filatov's, adapted to Elliot's handle)

MADROSZKIEWICZ, Marcin

New improved schemes in the form of film projectors in radiological localisation of intraglobular foreign bodies. Klin. oczna 24 no.3: 201-206 1954.

1. Z Oddziału Okulistycznego Szpitala im. G.Narutowicza w Krakowie.
Ordynator: dr med. M.Madroszkiewicz.

(EYE, foreign bodies,

localization, film projectors in radiol. technic)

(FOREIGN BODIES,

eye, localization, film projectors in radiol. technic)

MAJDROSKIEWICZ, M
EXCERPT A MEDICA Sec.12 Vol.9/7 Ophthalmology Jul 55

III5. MAJDROSKIEWICZ M. Odd. Okulist. Szpit. im. G. Narutowicza, Kraków.
* Pomiar sily mięśni w oczach zezujących i prawidłowych. Measurements of muscle strength in squinting and in normal eyes KLIN. OCZNA 1954, 24/4 (255-266) Tables 2 Illus. 1

Before the operation for squint the author measured the strength of the external muscles of the eye with an adapted Müller's ophthalmodynamometer. The hook was put on the muscle and then tied to the apparatus. In divergent squint the predominance of the external muscles was observed; in paralytic squints the strength of the muscles reaches zero or little more. In orthophoria harmony exists between all eye muscles.

Szmyt - Łódź

MADROSZKIEWICZ, Marian

Cycloelectrolysis and cyclodiathermy. Klin.oczna 24 no.4:279-282
'54.

1. Z Oddziału Okulistycznego Szpitala im. G. Narutowicza w Kra-
kowie Ordynator: dr med. M. Madroszkiewicz.

(DIATHERMY, ther. use

cyclodiathermy in glaucoma)

(ELECTROLYSIS, ther. use

cycloelectrolysis in glaucoma)

(GLAUCOMA, surgery

cyclodiathermy & cycloelectrolysis, comparative
evaluation)

CEYPEK, Tadeusz; MADROSZKIEWICZ, Marian

Giant osteoma of the frontal sinus. Otolaryngologica 9 no.4:335-336 1955.

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej Slaskiej A M w Zabrze. Kierownik: prof. dr T. Ceypek. Z Kliniki Okulistycznej Slaskiej A M w Zabrze Kierownik: doc. dr M. Madroszkiewicz. Prof. dr. T. Ceypek, Zabrze, Roosevelta 15.

(FRONTAL SINUS, neoplasms,
osteoma, giant (Pol))

(OSTEOMA,
frontal sinus (Pol))

MADROSZKIEWICZ, M.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.12 Vol.11/5 Ophthalmology May 57

840. MADROSZKIEWICZ M. Klin. Okulist. Śląskiej A.M., Zabrze. *Okulomy-
odynamometr, nowy przyrząd do pomiarów siły mięśni ocznych. New oc-
ulodynamometer KLIN. OCZNA 1956, 26/4 (407-410) Tables 1 illus. 2
The apparatus is a modified Müller's instrument which allows painless measure-
ments of the strength of the eye muscles. It may be of great help in treatment of
strabismus. Szmyt - Łódź

MADROSZKIEWICZ, Marian (Krakow, ul. Lobzowska 4.)

Bipolar electrolysis in the treatment of retinal detachment. Klin. oczna
28 no.1:71-80 1958.

(RETINAL DETACHMENT, therapy
electrolysis, technic & results (Pol))

The author uses this method alone or combined with the diathermic procedure with good effect. The electrodes are covered with adequate enamels dyed white for the negative and red for the positive electrode; only the ends are uncovered. The author stresses the great value of this method.

MADROSKIEWICZ, Marian

Cyclodiathermy and cyclo-electrolysis in the treatment of
glaucoma. Klin.oczna 29 no.3:267-272 '59.

1. Z Kliniki Okulistycznej Slaskiej A.M. w Zabrze Kierownik:
doc. dr med. M. Madroszkiewica.
(GLAUCOMA surg)

MADROSZKIYEWICZ, M.

Localization of intra-ocular foreign bodies with the aid of new
indicators and diagrams made from transparent plates. Vest.
oft. 73 no. 5:20-22 S-0 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(EYE—FOREIGN BODIES)

GORSKA, Zinajda; MADROSZKIEWICZ, Marian

Experimental introduction of catgut into the anterior chamber of the eye in rabbits. Klin. oczna 32 no.4:411-414 '62.

1. Z Kliniki Okulistycznej Slaskiej AM w Zabrze, Kierownik: prof. dr med. M. Madroszkiewicz.

(EYE) (SUTURES)

MADROSZKIEWICZ, Marian, prof. dr. med.

Biomicroscope. A simplified model of our construction (PM 1).
Klin. oczna 34 no.2:193-195 '64.

1. Z Kliniki Okulistycznej Śląskiej Akademii Medycznej w Zabrze
(Kierownik: prof. dr med. M. Madroszkiewicz).

MADROSKIEWICZ, Marian, prof. dr. med.

15 basic forms of rectus muscles disorders in convergent strabismus detected by oculomyodynamometric tests. Klin. oczna 35 no.2:269-273 '65.

1. Z Kliniki Okulistycznej Slaskiej Akademii Medycznej w Katowicach (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. M. Madroszkiewicz).

LEWANDOWSKI, A.; MADRÓWA, M.

Experiments in chemical control of iron bacteria in drains. *Koźz nauk roln rosl* 88 no.2:223-234 '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001031320016-

POLAND

MADRÓWA, Maria, dr.

Department of General Chemistry, Mickiewicz University
(Katedra Chemii Ogólnej Uniwersytetu im. A. Mickiewicza),
Poznan.

warsaw, Chemia analityczna, No 6, Nov-Dec 1965, pp 11-17-50.

"Determination of sulfur in vegetable matter using anionite paper."

MADRZYCKI, Tadeusz

Attitudes as a component of personality. Przegl psychol
no.8:105-122 '64.

MADRZYCKI Z.

Chem A new method of purifying direct dyes by aniline black.
Z. Madrzycki. *Przemysł Włókienniczy* 9, *Biul. Inst. Włókienniczy* 7, 20-1 (1955).—Investigations were carried out on the purification of a direct dye (Direct Blue 68 Extra, concn. 50/100, Boruta) with aniline black obtained from the reaction of aniline salt with Cu sulfate, NaClO₂, and NH₄Cl in aq. soln. at ~ 100°. The dye was treated with aniline black in aq. soln. at 100° for 60 min. The compd. obtained was filtered and washed with hot water through a Schott funnel till the Cl⁻ disappeared. The sediment was decompd. with a theoretical quantity of NaOH, belonging about soln. of the dye. The dye soln. was concd., and the dye pptd. with alkali. The tech. and purified dyes, when measured on Visomat colorimeter, showed a 32% difference of concn. S. Sommer

MADRZYCKI, Z.

Measurement of the irregularity of the thickness of individual polyamide fibers and yarn. Biuletyn Wlok. p. 18.
(PRZEMYSŁ WŁOKIENNICZY. Vol. 10, no. 9, Sept. 1956, Lodz, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.

ZHEDEK, M.S.; MADSAKOVA, V.A.; SHANYGINA, M.I.

Stabilization of creamery butter by antioxidants. Report
No.1: Investigation of antioxidants for butter manufactured
by the continuous line method. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch.
tekh. no.6:55-58 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy zooveterinarnyy institut, kafedra khimii i
kafedra tekhnologii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh produktov.

MADSEN, F.

ENGLAND/Chemical Technology. Cellulose and its Derivatives.

H

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 41866.

Author : Madsen, F.
Inst : Not given.
Title : A Continuous Pulping Operation.

Orig Pub: Przegl. Papiern., 1957, 13, No 1, 1-3.

Abstract: A 4-tube device of Pandia is described. It consists of a feeder, tubular part (diameter of 305-1657 mm, length of 3.3-12m., volume of 0.4-16.5m³), and an unloading device. The normal pressure is 12 atm., with a maximum of 18 atm. On this device the mass for insulation fiber plates can be produced as well as semifinished cellulose for crimped cardboard, etc.

Card : 1/2 15

Card : 2/2 16

ENGLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Processes and Their Applications. Cellulose and Its Derivatives. Paper.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21873

Author : Howarth, J., Dixon, B., Madsen, F.
Inst : -
Title : Recent Perfection of Paper-Producing Machines.

Orig Pub : Celuloza si hirtio, 1958, 7, No 3, 91-102

Abstract : The construction of a pressure box, a screen table, and arrangement for electric heating of the paper sheet, as well as control of the paper-producing machine has been perfected. -- From the author's summary.

Card : 1/1

MADSON, V.

"A modern knotter-screen system for paper machines."

PAPIR A CELULOZA, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 14, No. 7, July 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EMAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.

Unclassified.

MADDA, Alexander ~~SA~~ ~~SA~~

The flag of the Central Geological Office won again by the
Roznov Enterprise. Geol pruzikum 5 no.4:125 Ap '63.

MADURA, Alexander

~~AS~~ MADURA

Banner of the Central Geologic Office is again in Roznava.
Geol pruzkum 5 no.12:380 D '63.

MADUDA, Alexander

The new in the Roznava Branch Enterprsie. Geol pruzkum 6
no. 6:191 Je '64.

WOJCIK, Marian, mgr inz.; MADURA, Emil, technik

Improved circulation of condensates. Gosp paliw 11 Special
issue no. (95):37-38 Ja '63.

1. Fabryka Celulozy i Papieru, Klucze.

SECRET, 1951, 1952.

... ..

... ..

KUREPIN, A.B.; MADUYEV, V.L.

Proportional low-pressure counters. Prib.i tekh.eksp. 6
no.5:48-50 S-0 '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

1. Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Nuclear counters)

L 1101-66 ENT(L)/ENT(M)/FCC/T/EWA(h) IJP(c) GW
ACC NR: AP5025488 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/65/005/005/0950/0951

AUTHOR: Maduyev, V. L.; Savenko, I. A.; Tel'tsov, M. V.

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Institut yadernoy fiziki)

TITLE: Differential magnetic analyzer of low-energy electrons and protons

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 5, 1965, 950-951

TOPIC TAGS: radiation counter, particle counter, gas discharge counter

ABSTRACT: A simple particle counter is described which records selected energy ranges of trapped geomagnetic radiation. Electrons in the range of 25-120 kev and protons in the range of 0.5-3 Mev are registered in three tandem counter stages, so that differential counter readings give a spectral breakdown of energies. The counters are identical in form, each having a funnel-shaped input collimator with transverse baffles. The input counter has a mica window which passes electrons of > 25 kev and protons of > 0.5 Mev; counter 2 uses a permanent magnetic field to eliminate electrons below 50 kev; counter 3 uses an identical magnetic field plus an aluminum foil window, thus providing a cutoff level of 120 kev and 3 Mev for electrons and protons, respectively. The field in the gap is approximately 400 oe. Type SBT-9 gas discharge counter elements are used. The entire assembly weighs 15 grams. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [SH]

UDC: 550.3

Card 1/1

E 4401-66

ACC NR: AP5025488

SUB CODE: *NP, ES* / SUBM DATE: 28Dec64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 000 / ATD PRESS: *4/26*

Card 2/2

L 11251-66 FSS-2/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/FS(v)-3/EWA(h) TT/GW
 ACC NR: AFG002767 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/65/005/006/1129/1132

AUTHOR: Savenko, I. A.⁵⁵; Tel'tsov, M. V.⁵⁵; Maduyev, V. L.⁵⁵; Savun, O. L.⁵; Yurovskiy, 48
 A. V.⁵⁵

ORG: Moscow State University, Institute of Nuclear Physics (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Institut yadernoy fiziki)⁴⁶
 23

TITLE: Radiometric instrumentation on board the Cosmos-41 satellite¹²

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 6, 1965, 1129-1132^{19.55}

TOPIC TAGS: radiation measurement, scintillation counter, gas discharge counter, semiconductor counter/Cosmos 41 satellite

ABSTRACT: The RE-2 radiometric equipment¹⁰ was mounted on Cosmos-41 to control the radiation level, to measure the total absorbed radiation dose, and to study the composition of ionizing radiation. It consisted of the following components: 1) A scintillation counter with an FEU-16 photomultiplier and an NaI(Tl) crystal 30 mm in diameter and 14 mm high. The counter was used to record both the total energy release in the crystal and the number of particles with energies greater than 90 kev and the number of particles with energies greater than 4 Mev. 2) Two end-window SBT-9 gas-discharge counters. To reduce the effects of bremsstrahlung radiation, the side surfaces of the counters were coated with a layer of aluminum and lead of 1.5 g/cm². 3) N-p semiconductor counters for recording medium-energy protons.

Card 1/2 UDC: 551.521.67:629.195.2

L 11251-66

ACC NR: AP6002767

2
One of the counters was coated with 70- μ aluminum foil with uranium salt deposited on its inner surface for calibration purposes. This counter generated control pulses from uranium α -particles. The geometrical factor of each of the counters was about 0.07 cm² sterad. 4) An STS-5⁴ gas-discharge counter. 5) SI-ZHG³ gas-discharge counters for continuous recording of the absorbed radiation dose. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JR]

SUB CODE: 17/ SUBM DATE: 28Dec64/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 4173

80
Card 2/2

L 02978-67 FSS-2/EWT(1)/FCC TT/GW

ACC NRI AP6032855

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/170/003/0567/0569

AUTHOR: Grigorov, N. L.; Maduyev, V. L.; Mandel'shtam, S. L.; Pisarenko, N. F.; Savenko, I. A.; Tindo, I. P. 81

B

ORG: Institute of Physics im. P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of corpuscular radiation by the Luna-10 artificial satellite

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 170, no. 3, 1966, 567-569

TOPIC TAGS: solar corpuscular radiation, lunar orbit, lunar satellite, GAS DISCHARGE COUNTER, SATELLITE DATA ANALYSIS

ABSTRACT: Gas-discharge counters (types SBT-9^a and SF^b) were carried on the surface of Luna-10 (see Fig. 1). The SBT-9 had a window 0.2 cm² in area made of a 1.2 mg/cm² layer of mica covered by 0.3 mg/cm² gold sheet to decrease its registration effectiveness for solar x-rays with wavelengths shorter than 10 Å. This counter registered electrons and protons with energies greater than 40 keV and 0.5 MeV, respectively. The SF counter windows were aluminum sheets 2.7 mg/cm² thick and 0.5 cm² in area. These registered x-rays with wavelengths shorter than 14 Å, and electrons and protons with energies greater than 50 keV and 800 keV, respectively. The pulses from all counters were registered on logarithmic scales. The SF counter data were registered by independent logarithmic integrators. The telemetry system sampled the channels once every two minutes. The SBT-9 counter rate output increased in the

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UDC: 537.491-→523.165

L 02978-67

ACC NR: AP6032855

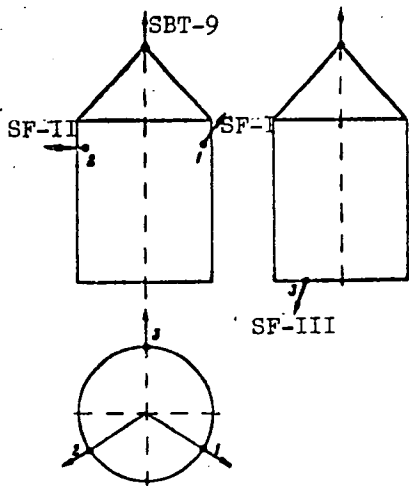


Fig. 1. Position of gas-discharge counters

first part of April, owing to x-ray radiation from the Sun. The SF counters were switched on on April 8. The satellite crossed the assumed boundary of the Earth's magnetospheric tail four times. During these periods all counters simultaneously indicated an increased activity. The maximum count in the period between 2 and 5 May was $50 \text{ pulses} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1} \cdot \text{sterad}$ for the SBT-9 counter and $40 \text{ pulses} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$.

Card 2/3

L 02978-67

ACC NR: AP6032855

sterad for the SF counters. This activity is assumed to be due to unidirectionally moving electrons in the magnetosphere region whose energies exceed 40 kev. The data indicate that the Earth's magnetospheric tail is 60° wide and that the magnetic field does not form closed lines around the moon. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 03,22/ SUBM DATE: 28Jun66/ ATD PRESS: 5099

L 02974-67 FSS-2/EWT(1)/FCC II/GW

ACC NR: AP6032854

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/170/003/0565/0566

AUTHOR: Grigorov, N. L.; Maduyev, V. L.; Pisarenko, N. F.; Savenko, I. A.

ORG: Institute of Physics im. P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences, SSSR
(Fizicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

34
E

TITLE: Investigation of cosmic radiation by the Luna-10 artificial satellite

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 170, no. 3, 1966, 565-566

TOPIC TAGS: ARTIFICIAL SATELLITE, cosmic radiation, lunar orbit, lunar satellite, RADIATION COUNTER/
LUNA-10 ARTIFICIAL SATELLITE

ABSTRACT: Protons with energies exceeding 50 Mev and electrons with energies greater than 5 Mev were recorded by an end-window gas discharge counter carried on Luna-10. This counter was protected by a 2.5 g/cm² copper shield. The soft radiation (protons with energies >0.5 Mev and electrons with energies >40 kev) was registered by another counter of the same type which was also shielded by copper but had, in addition, a 1.2 mg + 0.3 mg/cm² mica and gold sheet forming a small window 0.5 cm in diameter. The total geometry factor of the counters for the isotropic hard radiation was 2.6 ± 0.2 cm². The counting rate was recorded on a logarithmic scale. The error in transmission of the radiation count data did not exceed 3%. The average count rate of hard radiation recorded between 31 March and 3 April 1966 was 12.2 ± 0.1 particles/sec, which corresponds to a flux of 4.7 ± 0.4 particles/cm²·sec. The data indicate that the intensity of primary cosmic radiation is characteristic

Card 1/2

UDC: 537.591+523.165

L 02974-67

ACC NR: AP6032854

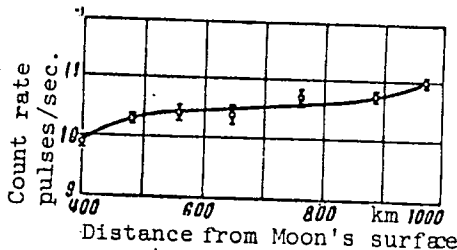


Fig. 1. Radiation counting rate as a function of distance from the Moon.

for the minimum solar activity cycle. Luna-10 was placed in a selenocentric orbit on 3 April 1966 with an apogee of 1000 km, a perigee of 350 km, and an angle of inclination of 72° with respect to the Moon's axis. The counting rate is plotted as a function of altitude in Fig. 1. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 04,22,17 SUBM DATE: 04Jul66/ ORIG REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5099

Card 2/2 egh

MADVID, I. M.V.; SHEVTSOV, G.A.

Theory and design of universal profilometers. Avtom.kont.i izm.
tekh. no.2:47-59 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Electric measurements)

ACC NR: AP7007597

SOURCE CODE: UR/0293/66/004/006/0842/0850

AUTHOR: Grigorov, N. L.; Madvyev, V. L.; Pisarenko, N. F.
 ORG: none

TITLE: Study of corpuscular radiation on the space craft "Luna-10"

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 4, no. 6, 1966, 842-850

TOPIC TAGS: lunar satellite, cosmic radiation, gas discharge counter, artificial satellite orbit / Luna-10 lunar satellite

SUB CODE: 22,03,18

ABSTRACT:

Data are presented on measurements of cosmic radiation on the artificial lunar satellite "Luna-10." The radiation was recorded using two end-window gas-discharge counters. The authors have determined the intensity of cosmic radiation in interplanetary space. In the artificial lunar satellite orbit measurements were made of the albedo for primary radiation in relation to the lunar surface. Finally, data are given on the fluxes of soft corpuscular radiation in the region of the "tail" of the earth's magnetosphere. The measurements made it possible to establish quite reliably the boundary of intensity of fluxes of electrons with ≥ 40 keV. Much of the time from 27 April to 2 May and from 11 to 25 May the unshielded counter counted an average of 11.2 pulses/sec. Since the relative effective geometric factor to penetrating radiation for the unshielded counter was 0.95 ± 0.05 of the geometric factor of the shielded counter, the mean counting rate of which was 10.5 sec^{-1} near the moon, for this period of measurements the upper limit of intensity of the fluxes is

Card 1/2

UDC: 629.195.3:523.165

09281539

$$\frac{11.2 \text{ sec}^{-1} - (0.95 - 0.005) \cdot 10.5 \text{ sec}^{-1}}{0.4 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot \text{sterad}} \approx 3 \text{ cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sterad}^{-1} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$$

where $0.4 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot \text{sterad}$ is the geometric factor of the unshielded counter for soft radiation. Thus, if there is radiation which is constantly trapped by the lunar magnetic field at altitudes from 350 to 1,000 km from the lunar surface, the fluxes of electrons with energies of 40 keV in it do not exceed $3 \text{ cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sterad}^{-1} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 3 figures and 1 formula. [JPRS: 39,718]

RICHTER, Andras, dr.; CHATEL, Andor, dr.; MADY, Gyorgy, dr.

Demonstration of the rheumatoid factor with bentonite reaction.
Orv.hetil. 102 no.5:208-211 29 Ja'61.

1. Orszagos Reuma es Furdougyi Intezet es Fovarosi Gellert
Gyogyfurdo.
(ARTHRITIS RHEUMATOID diag)

SUMMARY

GORNENYI, Frigyes, Dr, KATONA, Maria, Dr, MADY, Gyorgy; National Institute for Rheumatism and Balneology, II. Medical Department and Research Laboratory (Crozagos Rheuma- es Furdougnyi Intezet, II. Belosztaly es Kutato Laboratorium).

"The Diagnostic Value of the Test for "Heat- Stable" Lactate Dehydrogenase."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 38, 22 Sep 63, pages 1786-1788.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] By the repetition of the LDH determination, after the serum had been heat-treated, an indication can be gained about the quantity of the LDH-isoenzyme fraction present, which originates from the heart muscle. In some circulatory diseases, the ratio of total and heat-stable LDH shows characteristic changes which are indicative of deficiencies of the liver or of the heart muscle. Low organ specificity, one of the disadvantages of the LDH test, can thus be decreased. The authors found that determination of the heat-stable LDH was an especially useful additional tool in the differential diagnosis of heart infarct among their patients. 1 Hungarian, 10 Western references.

1/1

BELLON, Gyorgy; MADY, Rezso

Vibrational fruit picking. Mezogazd techn 3 no.7:8-9 '63.

LEBEDEVA, N.M.; NESMELOV, V.V.; RYSAYEVA, L.D.; MADYAKINA, R.V.

Selecting the optimum conditions for the oxidation of paraffins in
a foam state. Khim.i tekhnologicheskii masel 8 no.11:15-20 N '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut imeni Kirova.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS PHYSICAL AND PROPERTIES INDEX
 S 7

The Melting of Steel KANM in a Basic Open-Hearth Furnace.
 A. Madyanov and A. Denisov. (Stal, 1940, No. 1, pp. 10-21). (In Russian). The melting of chromium-nickel, ball-bearing and other high-grade steels as usually done in acid open-hearth or electric furnaces takes rather a long time and the process can be carried out more rapidly by conducting it, under appropriate conditions, in a basic open-hearth furnace. The necessary conditions and some of the experience gained from two experimental heats are discussed. The process involves diffusional deoxidation, by means of which the need for adding ferro-alloys to deoxidise the steel with the consequent unavoidable and undesirable formation of non-metallic inclusions can be avoided. For efficient diffusional deoxidation in the practice under discussion, the slag composition had to be adjusted to give a fluid slag. When the carbon content had been reduced to within 0.10-0.15% of the final value, the slag was treated with a deoxidising mixture (ferro-silicon, quick-lime and coke). This reduced the rate of elimination of the carbon. Another more active deoxidising mixture, containing more ferro-silicon and coke, was then thrown on to the slag. Boiling was thereby stopped. Preheated ferro-chromium was added with further portions of the deoxidising mixture, and the bath was stirred. The addition of the deoxidising mixture is shown by the metal composition/time curves to cause a slight increase in the phosphorus

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

INDEX

Madyanov, A.M.

137-1957-12-23417

Translations from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya 1957, Nr 12 p 83 (USSR)

AUTHORS: ~~Madyanov, A.M.~~, Skvortsov A.A.

TITLE: Determination of the Dimensions of the Crystallization Zone of the Metal in a Mold by Means of a Thermo-hydraulic Analog.
(Opredeleniya razmerov zony kristallizatsii slitka v izlozhnitse metodom teplo-gidravlicheskoj analogii)

PERIODICAL: V sb. : Novoye v liteyn. proiz-ve. Nr 2. Gor'kiy, Knigoizdat, 1957, pp 207-221

ABSTRACT: A description of a hydraulic apparatus composed of several vertically arranged cylindrical vessels interconnected with rubber tubing of appropriate flow resistance. On a model scale the vessels simulate the wall thickness of the mold and the dimensions of the ingot. The operation of the apparatus is based on the similarity of the differential equations for thermal conductivity and for the movement of fluid in an array of communicating vessels. Before commencing the operations the apparatus is calibrated, i.e., the magnitude of the Biot criteria for the surface of the cast and mold is established and the Fourier criterion is determined. The

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137-1957 12-23417

Determination of the Dimensions of the Crystallization (cont.)

technique of calibration is shown. To simulate the process of the heat transfer from the ingot to the mold, the following values are needed: the radius of the ingot, the coefficients of thermal conductivity on the surface of the ingot and on the exterior surface of the mold, and the initial temperatures of the mold and of the solidifying metal. The simulation technique of the process involves measuring the water levels in the vessels, registering the amount of water passing through the system in a certain time interval, and performing appropriate calculations by employing similarity formulas given in the article. Specific examples are discussed. The readings collected throughout the apparatus are utilized in a graph showing the quantitative change in the zone of crystallization during the solidification of a steel ingot. A comparison between the graph and a schematic representation of the chemical and crystalline non-uniformity of the ingot clearly illustrates the influence of this zone on the structural non-uniformity of the ingot. Compared with computational data the accuracy of the apparatus is 5-6 percent.

V. N.

Card 2/2

1. Metals-Crystallization zone-Determination
2. Thermo-hydraulic analog-applications

MADYANOV, A. M.

137-1957-12-23412

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12 p 82 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Madyanov, A. M., Permitin, Ye. S., Miller, M. R., Lyutov, A. I.,
Vishevnik, V. K., Kaznevskaya, V. A.

TITLE: An Experiment in Casting an Eight-ton Ingot With Small Height-
diameter Ratio ($H/D = 0.5$) [Opyt otlivki vos'mitonnoogo slitka
s malym otnosheniyem vysooty k diametru ($H/D = 0.5$)]

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Novoye v liteyn. pro-z-ve. Nr 2. Gor'kiy, Knigoizdat,
1957, pp 222-232

ABSTRACT: An experimental ingot of the 40-A type was cast. The small
ratio $H/D = 0.5$ was dictated by the conditions of forging. In order
to achieve horizontal orientation of the crystallization plane, the
following steps were taken: the exterior of the mold (M) was
covered with heat-insulating slag-wool, the bottom of the M was
cooled by air-water jets, and the shrinkage head was heated by
an electric arc of a capacity of 1500 A. The pouring of the body
of the ingot required 300 seconds, and the pouring of the shrink-
age head (12 percent of the weight of the ingot) 210 seconds. The
solidification time was 7 hrs. The horizontal orientation of the
principal crystallization plane was not achieved. A study of the

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137-1957-12-23412

An Experiment in Casting an Eight-ton Ingot (cont.)

longitudinal templets showed a lack of axial sponginess, and a satisfactory macrostructure, with the shrinkage cavity open on top. Liquation beyond the axial zone was observed. In the cross-sectional templets the zone of small crystals occupied 20-30 mm. that of acicular crystals 50-60 mm, the remainder being non-oriented crystals of medium magnitude. On the cross-sectional templets taken from the center area and from the area below the sinkhead, large liquation spots were discovered. The heat insulating layer around the walls of the M proved to be detrimental, since it placed the liquation zones further away from the area of the arc's action. The employment of electrical heating improved the quality of the axial portion of the ingot. Plans for the cooling of the lower section of the ingot and for the design of a mold are presented.

G. S.

1. Castings-Development
2. Castings-Test methods
3. Castings-Test results

Card 2/2

MADYANOV, A. M.

MADYANOV, A. M., Cand. Tech. Sci., "Control of the Process of Steel Solidification in the Mold in the Production of Heavy Ingots."

p. 397 in book Solidification of Metals, Transaction of 2nd Conf. on Theory of Foundry Processes, '56; Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 532pp.

MADYANOV, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.

Research at the department of metallurgy in the Gorkiy Poly-
technical Institute. Izv.vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no.4t
191-192 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Gorkiy--Metallurgical research)

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SOV/137-59-7-14595

18.7520

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 7, p 56 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Madyanov, A.M.

TITLE: On Thermodynamics of Steel Crystallization in the Mold

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gor'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1958, Vol 14, Nr 4, pp 76-78

ABSTRACT: Thermodynamical regularities were used to specify possible ways of crystallization process. It is assumed that changes in the steel heat-capacity, whose temperature in the liquid state approaches crystallization temperature, have the same regularity in the liquid and in the solid state. On account of this hypothesis it is shown that the Gibbs-Helmholtz equation can, after necessary transpositions, be brought to the following form: $\Delta Z/T = - \int \Delta H/T^2 \cdot dT$, where ΔZ is the change in free energy; ΔH is the enthalpy; and T is the temperature. With the use of this formula hypothetical curves are plotted showing changes in free energy transition between different states of aggregation. It is stated that, if the crystallization process takes place without considerable supercooling (on a ready "backing") the thermodynamic potential will not be sufficient to originate crystallization centers. Consequently, building-up in layers of crystallizing metal

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