MAKKAVEYSKIY, P.A., kand.med.nauk

Some problems in the disability evaluation of patients with late consequences of closed brain trauma without organic symptoms. Trudy LIETIN 2:213-217 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(DISABILITY EVALUATION)
(BRAIN--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

MAKKAVEYSKIY, P.A., kand.med.nauk; SAMANYAN, E.A., kand.med.nauk

Some problems in the diagnosis of arachnoiditis of the brain in disability evaluation connected with it. Trudy LIETIN 2: 232-237 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(BRAIN--DISEASES) (DISABILITY EVALUATION)

MAKKAVEYSKIY, P.A.; TONIYAN, T.A.

Effect of thyroidin on blood cholesterol in cerebrovascular diseases. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 59 no.4:455-457 '59.
(MIRA 12:6)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. I.Ya.Razdol'skiy) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(THYROID GLAND, extracts,
dessicated, eff. on blood cholesterol in cerebral vasc. dis. (Rus))
(CHOLESTEROL, in blood,
in cerebral vasc. dis., eff. of dessicated thyroid prep. (Rus))
(BRAIN, blood supply,
vasc. dis., eff. of dessicated thyroid prep. on blood cholesterol (Rus))

MAKKAVEYSKIY, P.A.

Clinical evaluation and expert significance of disorders of the functional state of the central nervous system. Trudy LIETIN 7:155-174 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM—DISEASES) (BRAIN—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)
(DISABILITY EVALUATION)

MAKKAVEYSKIY, P.A.; SANAMYAN, E.A. [deceased]

Diagnosis of some encephalitis "A" syndromes and their expert evaluation. Trudy LIETIN 7:184-188 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(ENCEPHALITIS) (DISABILITY EVALUATION)

MAKKAVEYSKIY, P.A.

Manifestations of disorders in the stability of the functional state of the nervous system and their importance in clinical practive and in evaluating the working capacity. Trudy LIETIN no.13:71-84 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

BRENDSTED, A.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; MAKKAVEYSKIY, P.A., kand. med. nauk

Characteristics of some features of the nervous system in elderly and senile persons according to electroencephalographic data. Trudy LIETIN no.16:178-182 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii AMN SSSR i Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov.

RUMANIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthesis. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23364

Author : Farkasan, V.; Makkay, C.
Inst : Rumanian Academy
Title : Derivatives of Furan. I. Para-Substituted Anilides of 5-Nitrofurancarboxylic-2 Acid. II. Chloro- and Nitro-Substituted Anilides of Furancarboxylic-2 Acids.

Orig Pub: Studii si cercetari chim. Acad. RPR. Fil. Cluj, 1957, 8, No 1-2, 151-158; No 3-4, 363-370.

Abstract: I. Anilides answering the formula $\overline{OC(NO_2)=CHCH=C}CONHR$ (II) were synthetized by the interaction of 5-nitrofuran-carboxilic-2 acid chloride (I) with amines of aromatic, aliphatic-aromatic and heterocyclic series with a view to obtain insecticides and bactericides. N,N'-di-(5-nitro-2-furoyl)-III

Card 1/9

RUMANIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthesis. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23364

Abstract: (V) and N,N'-di-(5-nitro-2-furoyl)-IV (VI) were obtained by the reaction of I with p-phenylenediamine (III) and benzidine (IV) respectively. An equivalent amount of p-toluidine in ether is added to the ether solution of I, and II (R = 4-$CH_3C_6H_4$), melt. p. 162° (from glacial CH_3COOH), is obtained. Under closely similar conditions, V, melt. p. above 300°, VI, melt. p. 250° [from nitrobenzene (VII)], and the following IIs (the Rs and melt. p. in °C are presented) were produced: 2-$CH_3OC_6H_4$, 185 (from alc.); 4-ClC_6H_4 (IIa), - ; 4-BrC_6H_4, 196 (from alc.); 4-$CH_3COOC_6H_4$ (IIa), - ; 4-BrC_6H_4. 156 (from glacial CH_3COOH); 4-$CH_3CONHC_6H_4$, above 300°; $C_6H_5CH_2$,91 (from alc.); acridyl-9, 245 (from water). The solution of 1.7 g of I in 15 ml of ether is added to the cooled solution of 1 g of aminophenol in 5 ml of pyridine, the mix-

Card 2/9

RUMANIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthesis. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23364

Abstract: ture is allowed to stand for 1 hour at about 20°, after which it is treated with 100 ml of water, II (R = 4-HOC_6H_4) (IIc) is obtained, melt. p. 267° (from alc.); the latter is also produced by boiling (for 30 - 60 min.) 0.2 g of IIb with 10 ml of HCl (1 : 1). IIb is produced by boiling (10 min.) 0.2 g of IIc with 6 ml of $(CH_3CO)_2$). The solution of 0.65 g of I in 5 ml of VII is slowly added to the solution of 0.5 g of p-nitroaniline (VIII) in 5 ml of VII and the mixture is treated with 5 ml of VII and 20 ml of CH_3OH, II (R = 4-$O_2NC_6H_4$) (IId), melt. p. 225° (from alc.) is obtained. The suspension of 0.5 g of hydrochloride of 4--$H_2NC_6H_4NHC_6H_4$), melt. p. 183° (from alc.) is obtained. The solution of 1.1 g of I in 10 ml of ether is added to the

Card 3/9

RUMANIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthesis. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23364

Abstract: cooled solution of 1 g of 2,4-dichloroaniline (IX) in 5 ml of pyridine, the mixture is allowed to stand for 30 min. at about 20°, after which 10 ml of ether is added, the mixture is evaporated and treated with 200 ml of water, II (R = 2,4-$Cl_2C_6H_3$) (IIe), melt. p. 141-142° (from alc.) is obtained; the latter is obtained also by direct chlorination of II (R C_6H_5) (IIf) in $CHCl_3$ medium.
II. The synthesis of II and anilides of the formula $\overline{OCH=CHCH=C}CONHR$ (X) by the condensation of I and furan-carboxylic-2 acid chloride (XI) with amines or by the chlorination and nitration of IIf and X (R = C_6H_5) (Xa) is described. 3 ml of XI is added to the cooled solution of 2 ml of 2-chloro-

Card 4/9

RUMANIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthesis. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23364

Abstract: aniline in 5 ml of ether, the precipitate is dissolved in 20 ml of 80% CH_3COOH and diluted with 40 ml of water, X (R = 2-ClC_6H_4) is obtained, yield 2.2 g (of impure X), melt. p. 90° (from alc. and 50% CH_3COOH). The following Xs (Rs, yield in g and melt. p. in °C are enumerated) are prepared under closely similar conditions: 4-ClC_6H_4, - , 148 (from alc.); 2,4-$Cl_2C_6H_3$, 0.9 (from 2.4 g of IX), 86 (from aqueous alc.); 4-$O_2NC_6H_4$, 2.8 (from 4 g of VIII), 208-209 (from 70% CH_3COOH and pyridine). Also the following: IIs were prepared: 2-ClC_6H_4 (IIg), - , 137 (from alc., 50% CH_3COOH and alc.); 2,4,6-$Cl_3C_6H_2$ (IIh), 2 [from 3 g of 2,4,6-trichloroaniline (XII)], 172 (from 80% acetone, alc. and 80%

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RUMANIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthesis. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23364

Abstract: acetone). The solution of 2 g of o-nitroaniline (XIII) in 2.5 ml of pyridine is treated with 2 ml of XI and heated in a water bath for 20 min., X ($R = 2\text{-}O_2NC_6H_4$) is obtained, yield 2 g, melt. p. 115-116° (from alc.). The mixture of 5 g of picramide, 8 ml of pyridine and 5.5 ml of XI is heated in a water bath for 3 hours, 250 ml of water is added after cooling, and the precipitate is washed with 50 ml of hot CH_3COOH, X [$R = 2,4,6\text{-}(O_2N)_3C_6H_2$] (Xb) is obtained, yield 2.5 g, melt. p. 221° (from acetone). II ($R = 2\text{-}O_2NC_6H_4$) (IIi) is prepared by the action of 2 g of I on 2 g of XIII in 5 ml of dimethylaniline, yield 2 g, melt. p. 193-194° (from glac. CH_3COOH). The mixture of 5 ml of XI and 2.5 g of XII is heated (in a sealed tube) at 135-145°

Card 6/9

RUMANIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthesis. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23364

Abstract: for 3 hours, and X (R = 2,4,6-$Cl_3C_6H_2$) is obtained, yield 2 g, melt. p. 150° (from glac. CH_3COOH and 80% alc.). X [R = 2,4-$(O_2N)_2C_6H_3$], melt. p. 169° (from benzene, 80% and 50% CH_3COOH), and II [R = 2,4-$(O_2N)_2C_6H_3$] (IIj), yield o.5 g (from 1.5 g of 2,4-dinitroaniline), melt. p. 175° (from glac. CH_3COOH, benzene and alc.) are obtained similarly. IIa, melt. p. 178° (from alc.) and IIe are prepared by the action of the solution of 0.33 g of Cl_2 in 5 ml of glac. CH_3COOH on 1 g of IIf or by the action of the solution of 3.53 g of Cl_2 in 63 ml of glac. CH_3COOH on 2 g of IIf respectively. IIe is prepared also by heating (for 3 hours) the mixture of 0.5 g of IIf and 0.82 g of

Card 7/9 G //

RUMANIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthesis. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23364

Abstract: Cl_2 in 10 ml of glac. CH_3COOH at 140-145° in a sealed tube. The mixture of 0.8 ml of HNO_3 (d = 1.5), 0.8 ml of H_3PO_4 and 5 ml of $(CH_3CO)_2O$ is added to the suspension of 2 g of IIf in 8 ml of $(CH_3CO)_2O$ at -10°, allowed to stand for 48 hours at about 20°, and the precipitate is washed with hot C_6H_6; IId is obtained, yield 0.25 g (0.75 g of IIi is separated from the benzene mother liquor). 0.2 g of X (R = 2-$O_2NC_6H_4$), melt. p. 115-116° (from alc.), is prepared similarly from 2 g of Xa (allowing to stand at -10° for 2 hours). The reaction of 1 g of IIf with the mixture of 4 ml of H_2SO_4 (d = 1.84) with 3.5 ml of HNO_3 (d = 1.52) at 0° results in IIj, yield 0.6 g (crude). Experi-

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RUMANIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthesis. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23364

Abstract: ments with chlorination of Xa and Xb and nitration of IId and Xb did not result in individual substances. The bactericidal action of IIa, IIg, IIh and Xb in vitro is high. -- A. Travin

Card 9/9

FARCASAN, V.; MAKKAY, C.

On some anilides of the 5-nitro-2-pyromucic acid. Rev chimie 5 no.1: 129-137 '60. (EEAI 10:2)

1. Akademie der Rumanischen Volksrepublik-Zweigstelle Cluj Chemisches Institut.
(Nitrofuroic acid) (Anilides)

IONESCU, Maria; MAKKAY, Clara

Condensation of the nitrobenzaldehydes with derivatives of mandelic acid. Studia Univ B-B S Chem 8 no.1:283-290 '63

1. "Babes-Bolyai" University, Cluj.

KEKEDY, L.; MAKKAY, F.

New analytic applications of xanthates. Studia Univ B-B S. Chem 7 no.1:135-144 '62.

KEKEDY, L.; NAKKAY, F.

New analytic applications of xanthogenates. Pt. 3. Studia Univ B-B S. Chem 7 no.2:105-109 '62.

МАККЕЛВИ В. И.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7, pp 135-136 (USSR) 15-57-7-9667

AUTHORS: Makkelvi, V. I., Everkhart, D. L., Garrels, R. M.

TITLE: Review of Hypotheses on the Origin of Uranium Deposits (Obzor gipotez o genezise uranovykh mestorozhdeniy)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Geol. atom. syr'yevykh materialov. Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1956, pp 25-52

ABSTRACT: The authors examine the basic characteristics of the most important industrial deposits of U and review some problems of their origin. The following groups of deposits are distinguished: 1) uranium-bearing volcanic rock, pegmatites, and migmatites; 2) U in hydrothermal veins and metasomatic deposits; 3) U deposits in sandstones; 4) uranium-containing coal and associated carbonaceous shales; 5) uranium-containing black shales; 6) uranium-containing marine phosphorites.

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15-57-7-9667

Review of Hypotheses on the Origin of Uranium Deposits (Cont.)

The authors note forms of U deposits in uranium-bearing volcanic rock and geochemical conditions of their deposition from the magma. The tendency of U to be concentrated in fusions at late stages of their differentiation is also noted. Three main types of hydrothermal vein deposits are distinguished as follows: 1) nickel-cobalt-silver veins; 2) quartz iron-lead veins; 3) iron-titanium veins. In the opinion of the authors, the U of hydrothermal veins is concentrated from residual solutions of magmatic differentiation, which are rich in silicic acid and alkalis. The following aspects of the hydrothermal process have not been clarified yet: 1) the composition and temperature of the solutions; 2) the correlation of depth and pressure at the place of deposition; 3) the chemistry of sedimentation; 4) structural control at the place of localization of the ore. The authors give their views and a certain amount of factual data on these problems. Ore bodies of the Colorado plateau and Witwatersrand are classed with the sandstone U deposits. Some characteristics of these deposits are mentioned, and the hypotheses of their infiltrational and their hydrothermal origin are outlined. In the

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Review of Hypotheses on the Origin of Uranium Deposits (Cont.)

opinion of the authors, U was introduced into the uranium-containing coal after deposition of the host rock, but before its carbonization. The deposition of U in the coal occurred as a result of chemical reaction or adsorption. The source of the U in coal must be determined separately in each case. The U in uranium-containing black shale is usually considered to be syngenetic; however, it is possible that a certain amount of it could have been adsorbed after formation of the rock. Deposition of U in shales occurred, for the most part, biochemically or by adsorption under favorable chemical conditions. In uranium-containing phosphorites, the greater part of the U was possibly attracted by adsorption from the water at the time of deposition of the phosphorites or soon after. The origins of the various types of uranium deposits reflect the basic properties of U. These are, chiefly, its great ion radius, multivalence, the solubility of many uranium compounds and the considerable stability of uranium compounds in reducing conditions.

Card 3/3

V. S. Domarev

MAKEY, G. W.

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 15 No. 2
Feb. 1954
Algebra

Makkei, D. V. [Mackey, G. W.] Functions on locally compact groups. Uspehi Matem. Nauk (N.S.) 8, no. 4(56), 95–129 (1953). (Russian)
Translated from Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. 56, 385–412 (1950); these Rev. 12, 588.

KIBAL'NIKOV, V.I.; MAKKINA, Kh.E.; PUKHOV, A.P.; TIKHOMIROV, P.I.

Decrystallization of natural rubber by heating with a high-frequency electric current. Kauch. i rez. 17 no.2:31-34 F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1.Leningradskiy shinnyy zavod i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.

(Rubber) (Induction heating)

MAKKOS, Alajos; HELMECZI, Imre

Electromagnetic vibrational feeders. Musz elet 20 no.5:13 11 Mr '65.

MAKKOVEYEVA, I.I.

Nutrition of young pike in Rybinsk Reservoir. Vop.ikht. no.7:60-95 '56. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Kafedra zoologii Yaroslavskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo instituta im. K.D. Ushinskogo.
(Rybinsk Reservoir--Pike)

KUZNETSOV, N.V.; MAKKOVEYEVA, I.I.; YAKOVLEV, K.F., red.; KHODINOVA, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Animals of Yaroslavl Province] Zhivtnyi mir IAroslavskoi oblasti. IAroslavl', IAroslavskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 226 p. (MIRA 13:3)

(Yaroslavl Province--Zoology)

KULEMIN, A.A.; MAKKOVEYEVA, I.I.

Characteristics of the distribution of commercial vertebrates in Yaroslavl Province and methods for their protection and reproduction. Dokl. na nauch. konf. 1 no.4:58-64 '62. (MIRA 16:8)
(Yaroslavl Province--Vertebrates)

MAKKOVEYEVA, I.I.; CHVANKINA, M.A.

Feeding habits and food relationships of young roach and bream in the Kostroma reach of Gorkiy Reservoir. Dokl. na nauch. konf. 1 no.4:65-69 '62. (MIRA 16:8)
(Gorkiy Reservoir--Fishes--Food) (Gorkiy Reservoir--Roach (Fish))
(Gorkiy Reservoir--Bream)

MAKKOVEYSKIY, P.A.

Cholesterol metabolism in peptic ulcer and its modifications following prolonged sleep therapy. Trudy LSGMI 20:262-266 '54. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta, zav. klinikoy - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. I.Ya.Razdol'skiy i Kafedra propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta, zav. kafedroy - prof. S.M.Ryss.

(PEPTIC ULCER, therapy,
sleep ther., eff. on blood cholesterol)
(BLOOD,
cholesterol, eff. of sleep ther. in peptic ulcer)
(CHOLESTEROL, in blood,
eff. of sleep ther. in peptic ulcer)
(SLEEP, therapeutic use,
peptic ulcer, eff. on blood cholesterol)

MAKSIMOVA, O. S.

Dissertation: "Thermic and Thermochemical Treatment of Monocrystals of Synthetic Corundum." Cand Tech Sci, Leningrad Technological Inst, Leningrad 1953.

SO: Referativnyy Zhurnal, No. 5, Dec 1953, Moscow, AN USSR (W-30928 XXXXXX)

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 263 (USSR) 137-58-6-13020

AUTHORS Eyduk, Yu.Ya., Maksimova, O.S., Pauksh, P.G.

TITLE: Titanium Enamels on Cast Iron (Titanovyye emali po chugunu)

PERIODICAL Uch. zap. Latv. un-t, 1956, Vol 9, pp 169-176

ABSTRACT The purpose of the study was to obtain white enamel for cast iron pigmented with TiO_2 at a firing temperature $< 800^{\circ}C$. Founding of frits was done at a temperature of 1150-1250°C, grinding was done in ceramic mills until the +4900 mesh/cm^2 screen residue was 5-10%. The surface of the cast iron was cleaned with wire brushes and emery or by sandblasting (metal-shot blasting). The zone of optimal firing was determined visually after calcination of cast-iron plates with enamel applied during 15 min in a gradient kiln with a variation in temperature from 500 to 1000°. The samples were tested for the degree of whiteness, chemical stability, coefficient of heat expansion, and thermal stability. The contents of the charge and the enamel frits are quoted. High-grade coatings are obtained from R-3 frit containing (in %) SiO_2 48.5, Na_2O 10.7, B_2O_3 7.7, TiO_2 17.3, and Na_2AlF_6 11.9. During the grinding 1%

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Titanium Enamels on Cast Iron 137-58-6-13020

(of frit weight) of $NaNO_2$ and 1.5% of bentonite should be added to this frit in order to prevent formation of wavy wrinkles in the enamel. The following frit of group VII proved to be the best of the boron-free frits studied SiO_2 61.34, Na_2O 18.89, K_2O 1.15, MgO 0.52, CaO 3.80, Al_2O_3 5.19, TiO_2 4.29, and CaF_2 4.82. During its grinding 12-15% (of weight of frit) of TiO_2 and 1.5% of bentonite are added in order to obtain a good opaqueness of the enamel. These enamels meet the technical standards relative to thermal stability and mechanical properties and greatly surpass the factory enamel in whiteness and chemical stability. Enamels of various bright colors were obtained on the base of low-melting boron-free frit.

1. Cast iron--Coatings 2. Enamel coatings--Applications 3. Titanium--Applications

Ts.G.

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-7-14117

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 20 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Maksimova, O. S.

TITLE: Reaction Between Fireclay Brick and Fluoric Glass (Vzaimodeystviye shamotnogo ogneupora s ftorsoderzhashchey steklomassoy)

PERIODICAL: Zinatn. raksti. Latv. Univ., Uch. zap. Latv. un-t, 1957, Vol 14, pp 195-199

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the contact layer resulting from a 2-week reaction between fireclay brick (33.7% Al_2O_3) and banked fluoric glass (6% F) at 1360-1380°C showed the glass to divide into 3 layers in which the F contents decline and the Fe_2O_3 contents increase toward the refractory. Crystals of mullite and corundum are seen in the contact zone between glass and refractory, and the firebrick layer is markedly eaten away by the glass.

1. Refractory materials--Chemical reactions 2. Glass --Chemical reactions

Ya. G.

Card 1/1

SOV/137-58-7-15479

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 222 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Eyduk, Yu.Ya., Pauksh, P.G., Maksimova, O.S.

TITLE: Influence of Some Technological Factors on the Properties of Covering Enamels on Cast Iron (Vliyaniye nekotorykh tekhnologicheskikh faktorov na svoystva pokrovnykh emaley po chugunu)

PERIODICAL: Zinatn. raksti. Latv. Univ., Uch. zap. Latv. un-t, 1957, Vol 14, pp 221-224

ABSTRACT: On introduction of a small amount of TiO_2 (4.5%) as a separate component or as a titanium flux (Na_2O, SiO_2, TiO_2) the properties of the enamels investigated did not change from the method of introduction. Introduction of TiO_2 as a separate component simplifies the technique of preparation of frits. Upon substitution of 1% B_2O_3 in the composition of the enamel for 1% SiO_2 the wetting capacity of the enamels is increased considerably and the firing temperature is somewhat lowered. The best milling additive for the Ti enamels investigated is 1-2% of bentonite which has considerably greater binding ability than the

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usual plastic clays. Too fine a milling of frits contributes to the appearance of the defect known as "korezhina" ("writhing"). The best results were produced when the slip contained 5-12% of 0.05-0.01 mm diam particles. When the slip contains more of such particles the quality of the surface on firing is impaired.

I. Enamel coatings--Binders 2. Titanium oxides--Applications R A.
3. Cast iron--Coatings

MAKSIMOVA, O.S.; ROZHKINA, G.D.

Rapid method of determining the content of SiO_2 in types of glass.
Stek. i ker. 18 no.11:22-23 N '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Glass--Analysis) (Silica)

MAKSIMOVA, O.S.; YANSON, G.D.

Quantitative determination of silicic acid in glasses with quinoline. Zav.lab. 29 no.5:540 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Rizhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Silicic acid) (Glass) (Quinoline)

IYEVIN'SH, A.F.[Ievinš, A.], glav. red.; EYDUK, Yu.Ya.[Eiduks, J.], zam. glav. red.; VAYVAD, A.Ya.[Vaivads, A.], red.; KUKURS, O.K., red.; MAKSIMOVA, O.S., red.; UPITE, A.Yu., red.; DYMARSKAYA, O., red.

[Glazes, their production and application] Glazuri, ikh proizvodstvo i primenenie. Riga, Izd-vo AN Latviiskoi SSR, 1964. 249 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Latvijas Padomju Socialistiskas Republikas Zinatnu Akademija. Kimijas instituts.

EAT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6030765 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/009/1563/1567

AUTHOR: Yanson, G. D.; Bindar, Ye. I.; Maksimova, O. S.; Freydenfel'd, E. Zh.

ORG: Riga Polytechnic Institute (Rizhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Kinetics of formation of certain lead compounds

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 9, 1966, 1563-1567

TOPIC TAGS: stoichiometric mixture, lead oxide, lead compound

ABSTRACT: Stoichiometric mixtures of oxides corresponding to $PbTiO_3$, $PbZrO_3$, and $PbNb_2O_6$ were wet-ground, pressed into disks, fired at 300-900°C for 30-180 min, sintered and tested for water absorption, linear shrinkage, weight loss, and phase composition by chemical and x-ray methods. Lead niobate started at about 300 and ended at 600°C. Formation of lead titanate proceeded at almost the same rate, starting at 550°C. Lead zirconate started to form at 650°C; it proceeded at a high rate and stopped at 900°C. The apparent energies of activation for lead titanate and zirconate are close to one another. For $PbNb_2O_6$ it is somewhat lower because formation takes place at a lower temperature. The Jander equation ($Q = 4.575 \text{ tg } \alpha$) (Z. *anorgan. allgem. Chem.*, 163, 1, 1927) is valid only for the initial stage of reaction; the Ginstiling equation (Z. *prikl. khimii*, 23, 1249; 25, 718(1952) gives more satisfactory results for the deter-

Card 1/2 UDC: 546.815 : 531.1

ACC NR: AP6030765

mination of constants of isothermal reaction and apparent energy of activation. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: [illegible] SUBM DATE: 09Dec65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 LC

MAKSIMOVS, O.T.

Synoptic conditions creating large autumn temperature anomalies in the Arctic. Probl. Arkt. i Antarkt. no.12:47-53 '63.
(MIRA 16:7)
(Arctic regions—Atmospheric temperature)

L 39688-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/T/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) Pf-4/Peb MJW/JD/WB/EM

ACCESSION NR: AP5008390 S/0148/65/000/003/0157/0160

AUTHOR: Andreyev, Yu. G.; Zakharov, Ye. K.; Kidin, I. N.; Lizunov, V. I.; Maksimova, G. V.; Shtremel', M. A.

TITLE: Heat treatment by electrical heating of high-strength steel

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 3, 1965, 157-160

TOPIC TAGS: high strength steel, electrical heating, superstrength steel, steel heating, low alloy steel, complex alloy steel, steel heat treatment, conventional heating, steel strength, steel ductility, steel hardness

ABSTRACT: Conventional heat treatment of large welded superstrength shells presents difficulties since the shells require protection against oxidation and decarburization. Therefore, an attempt has been made to use rapid-rate electric heating without a protective atmosphere or vacuum. Specimens of cold-rolled, annealed VKS-1 (42Kh2GSNM) superstrength steel, 3.3 x 9.2 x 320 mm, were resistance heated with an alternating current of 50 cps to temperatures of up to 250C at a rate of 75C/sec and air cooled at a rate varying from

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50 to 80C/sec. The resulting steel structure and properties were compared with those obtained with conventional heat treatment (austenitizing at 940C for 40 min in a vacuum of 10^{-2} mm Hg followed by air cooling). It was found that the surface microhardness was 70 H_{200} lower than the core microhardness in specimens electrically heated to 1100C, as compared to 120 H_{200} in those conventionally heat treated; but in both cases the decarburization extended only to a depth of 0.04 mm. The hardened specimens were tempered in air at 200--600C for 1 hr (at 300C, for up to 4 hr). No significant difference in the microstructure of electrically and conventionally heat treated specimens was observed. Electrically heated (to 1100C) specimens, however, had a mean grain diameter of 8 μ, as compared with 11 μ in conventionally heat treated specimens. The hardness obtained by conventional hardening from 940C can be achieved by electrical heating to 1100C. Specimens electrically heated at a rate of 75C/sec to 1100C, air cooled, and tempered at 300C for 4 hr had a tensile strength of 192 kg/mm², an elongation of 3.4%, a reduction of area of 34%, and a bend angle of 33°, compared to 195 kg/mm², 3.4%, 33%, and 26° in conventionally heat treated steel. There are two groups of martensitic steels with a tensile strength of up to

L 39688-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5008390

A 4

200 kg/mm^2: The VKS-1 is a comparatively low-alloy steel which contains only 0.07% V and 0.50% Mo and acquires a high strength with tempering below the temper brittleness range. For steels of this group, the use of electrical heating has definite advantages. Steels of the second group contain 1—2% Mo and less than 0.5% V and require tempering at about 500C. Electrical heat treatment of a typical steel of this group, 40Kh5SM1F (Vascojet 1000) steel containing 0.43% V and 1.27% Mo, sharply increased the embrittlement in the temper brittleness range and produced a strength 10—30 kg/mm^2 lower than conventional heat treatment. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [MS]

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow Institute for Steel and Alloys)

SUBMITTED: 02Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 003 ATD PRESS: 3229

Card 3/3

ALEKSEYEVA, Ye.A., inzh.; GRUZDOV, A.P., inzh.; IL'IN, Ye.P., inzh.; KONOVALOVA, I.N., inzh.; MAKSIMOVA, O.V., inzh.; SHTREMEL', M.A., inzh.

Temperature dependence of elastic properties of thin-sheet spring alloys. Priborostroenie no.9:25-27 S '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

MAKSIMOVA, P.I.

New methods for using exchange equipment in automatic telephone systems. Vest.sviazi 7 no.8:4-5 Ag '47. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Stantsionnyy inzhener Proletarskoy Avtomaticheskoy telefonnoy stantsii v Moskve.
(Telephone stations--Management)

BEKKER, Z.E.; SILAYEV, A.B.; MAKSIMOVA, R.A.; SEMENOV, M.N.; SMIRNOVA, A.D.; MOSHKOVSKIY, Sh.D.; MOSINA, V.D.; VEYS, R.A.; BEREZINA, Ye.K.

Fumagillin produced from an organism isolated in the U.S.S.R.
Antibiotiki 2 no.6:14-16 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Laboratoriya antibiotikov biolog-pochvennogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo ordena Lenina gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov, Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii.
(ASPERGILLUS,
fumigatus, prod. of fumagillin (Rus))
(ANTIBIOTICS, preparation of,
fumagillin, from Aspergillus fumigatus (Rus))

MAKSIMOVA, R.A.

BEKKER, Z.E., MAKSIMOVA, R.A.

Morphological variability and antibiotic properties of strains of Penicillium chrysogenum Thom. and Penicillium notatum West., isolated in various areas of the USSR [with summary in English] Mikrobiologiia 27 no.2:157-163 Mr-Ap '58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet.
(PENICILLIUM,
chrysogenum & notatum, morphol. & antibiotic properties (Rus))

MAKSIMOVA, R.A.; BEKKER, Z.E.; SMIRNOVA, A.D.

The fumagillin producer and problems in fermentation. Antibiotiki 4 no.5:14-19 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Laboratoriya antibiotikov biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ASPERGILLUS)
(AMEBICIDES)

MAKSIMOVA, R. A., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Fumagillin and conditions of its formation." Moscow, 1960. 16 pp; (Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State Univ im M. V. Lomonosov); 190 copies; price not given; (KL, 18-60, 149)

BEKKER, Z.E.; MAKSIMOVA, R.A.

Modification of a method used in plant growth applicable to the study of the development antibiotic-producing fungi. Antibiotiki 5 no.2:27-30 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Laboratoriya antibiotikov biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (FUNGI)

BORDUKOVA, M.V., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; MEL'NIKOV, V.A., kand. sel'-khoz. nauk; KOMKOVA, M.N., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ALEKSEYEV, L.Z., agronom; MAKSIMOVA, S.A., agronom; PAYATSYK, V.V., agronom; KHAYKEVICH, A.M., agronom; BYKOVA, M.G., red.; DEYEVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the potato grower]Spravochnik kartofelevoda. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1962. 335 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Potatoes)

LEVENSON, Viktor Emanuilovich; KUZNETSOVA, N.P.; MAKSIMOVA, S.N.

[Investigation of Ural and Volga oil-bearing provinces by the geochemical bitumen method] Issledovanie Uralo-Volzhskoi neftenosnoi provintsii metodami geokhimicheskoi bituminologii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1958. 4 v. (MIRA 13:6)
(Bitumen) (Second Baku--Oil fields)

LEVENSON, Viktor Emanuilovich; KUZNETSOVA, Nina Pavlovna; MAKSIMOVA, Serafima Nikolayevna; GAL'PERN, G.D., doktor khim.nauk, otv.red.; KOTLYAREVSKAYA, P.S., red.izd-va; RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn.red.

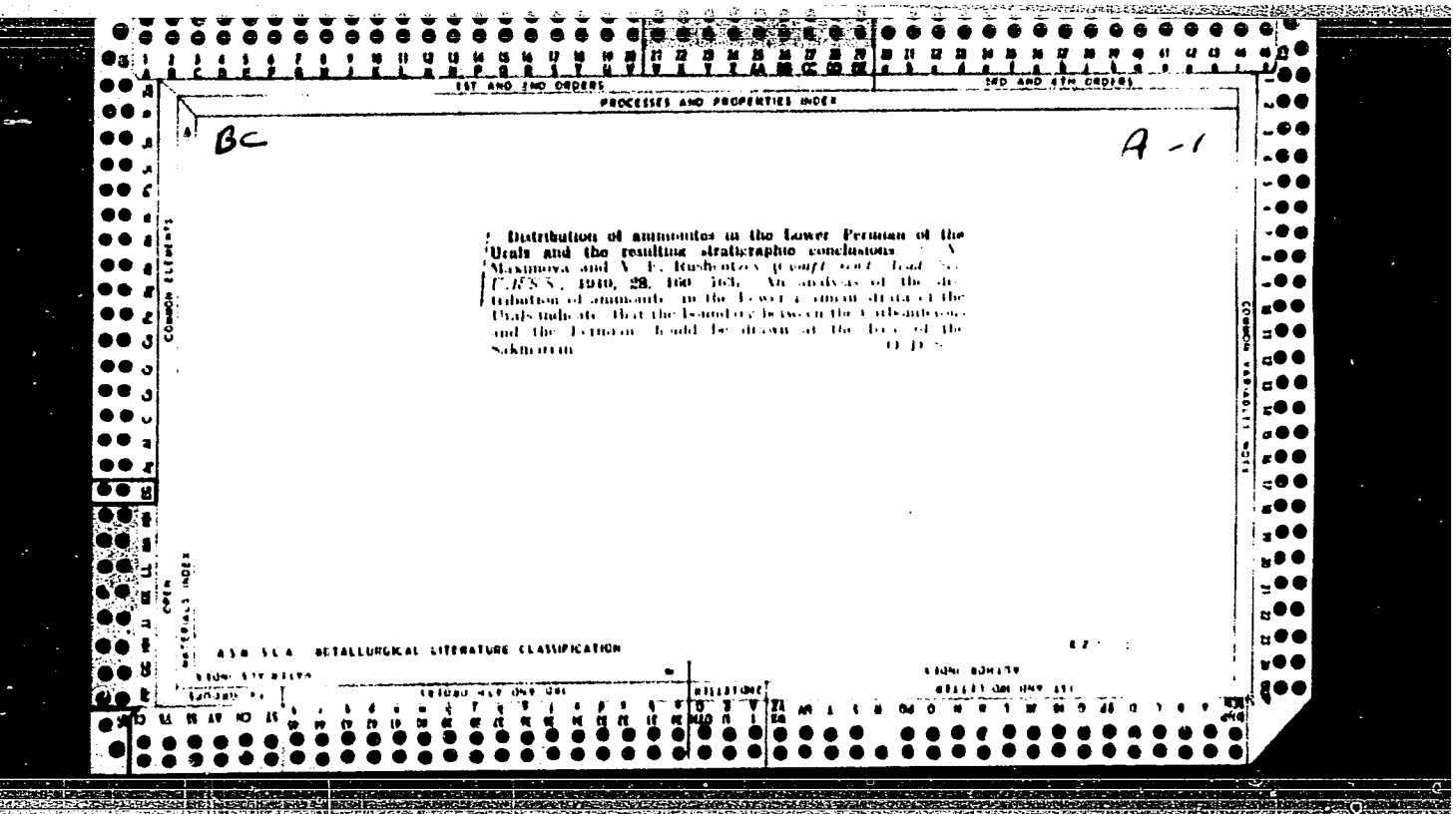
[Some problems in the geochemical history of bituminous minerals of the Volga Valley in Kuybyshev Province] Nekotorye problemy geokhimicheskoi istorii bituminoznykh iskopaemykh Kuibyshevskogo Povolzh'ia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1958. 62 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Kuybyshev Province--Bituminous materials)

LEVENSON, Viktor Emanuilovich; KUZNETSOVA, Nina Pavlovna; MAKSIMOVA, Serafima Nikolayevna; GAL'PERN, G.D., doktor khim.nauk, otv.red.; KOTLYAREVSKAYA, P.S., red. izd-va; HYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn.red.

[Introduction to the general study of bitumen of the Ural Mountain and Volga regions and results of the study of bitumen of Saratov Province] Vvedenie v obshchee issledovanie bituminologii Uralo-Povolzh'ia i rezul'taty bituminologicheskogo izucheniia Saratovskoi oblasti. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1958. 153 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Ural Mountain region--Bitumen) (Volga Valley--Bitumen)

LEVENSON, Viktor Emanuilovich; KUZNETSOVA, Nina Pavlovna; MAKSIMOVA, Serafima Nikolayevna; GAL'PERN, G.D., doktor khim.nauk, otv. red.; KOTLYARSVSKAYA, P.S., red.izd-va; SIMKINA, G.S., tekhn.red.

[Bituminology of the Paleozoic of Tatarstan and Bashkiria] K bituminologii paleozoia Tatarii i Bashkirii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 87 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Petroleum geology)
(Bashkiria--Petroleum geology)



MAKSIMOVA, S. V.

Can. Geological and Mineralogical Sci., Mbr., Paleontological Inst., Dept. Biol. Sci., Acad. Sci., -1940-.

"The First Representative of the Genus Bisatoceras From The Upper Paleozoic of the Urals"

SO: Dok. AN, No. 9, 1940;

Juresanities, A New Genus Of The Family Somoholitidae,"

SO: Dok. AN, No. 9, 1940;

"On the Distribution of Ammonities in the Lower Permian of the Urals and the Resulting Stratigraphic Conclusions,"

SO: Dok. AN, 28, No. 2, 1940;

"A Contribution to the Faunistic Characteristics of the Artinskian Stage S. Str.,"

SO: Dok. AN, 46, No. 2, 1945;

"The Coast of the Invisible Sea,"

SO: Nauka i Zhizn', No. 4, 1948

"New Books on Geology From the Gostekhizdat Poplar Scientific Library,"

SO: Nauka i Zhizn', No. 4, 1949.

MAKSIMOVA, S.V.; OBRUCHEV, D.V., otvetstvennyy redaktor; AMLINSKIY, I.Ye., redaktor izdatel'stva; TEMERLIN, M.L., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Ammonites from the lower part of the Schwagerina layers of the Yurezani River.] Ammonity iz nizhnei chasti shvagerinovykh sloev reki IUrezani. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1948. 39 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Paleontologicheskii institut. Trudy, vol. 14, no.4). (MLRA 10:7)

(Yurezani Valley--Ammonoidea)

USSR/Geology
Seas Apr 48

"The Coast of the Invisible Sea," S. V. Maksimova, Cand Geol and Mineral Sci, 7 pp

"Nauka i Zhizn'" No 4

Invisible sea once covered greater part of European Russia and is shown on map reproduced. Results of its existence are discussed in popular style, e.g., town of Derbent on the Caspian was built from cockle-shell material. Includes two photographs of Cape Tyub-Karagan, Manyshlan Peninsula.

PA 59/49T10

USSR/Geology
Literature

Apr 49

"New Books on Geology From the Gosteknizdat Popular Scientific Library," S. V. Maksimova, Gand Geol Mineral Sci, 1½ pp

"Nauka i Zhizn'" No 4

Reviews three books: "The Origin of Mountains and Continents," by V. A. Obruchev, "Volcanoes," by E. P. Zavaritskaya, and "The Prehistoric Earth," by V. I. Gromov. First book is based on theory of molten core (residual condition from once complete molten state of the earth) Believes other viewpoints should have been presented to broaden readers' understanding. Second book devotes considerable space to known volcanoes (Vesuvius, etc.). Considers third book well written, but objects to unnecessary reference to a large number of prehistoric animals. These three books and a previous edition on "Earthquakes" form a fairly complete set. Considers desirable an additional one on fossils and their formation.

59/49T10

USSR/Geology (Cont'd) Apr 49

59/49T10

FDD

FDD

59/49T10

MAKSIMOVA, S.V.

Some characteristics of deposits and preservation of mollusk shells. Trudy Inst.okean. 4:165-171 '49. (MLRA 9:3)
(Shells)

MAKSIMOVA, S.V.; OSIPOVA, A.I.; OBRUCHEV, D.V., otvetstvennyy redaktor; AVDUSINA, Ye.I., redaktor izdatel'stva; NEVRAYEVA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Paleoecological study of the upper Paleozoic terrigenous strata of the Urals.] Opyt paleoekologicheskogo issledovaniia verkhnepaleozoicheskikh terrigennykh tolshch Urala. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1960. 145 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Paleontologicheskii institut. Trudy, vol. 30) (MIRA 10:7)
(Ural Mountain region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MAKSIMOVA, S. V.

USSR/Geophysics - Sakmarites, Urals May/Jun 52

"Paleofaunal Characteristic of Sakmarite Layer," S.V. Maksimova

"Iz Ak Nauk, Ser Geolog" No 3, pp 118-127

On the basis of the distribution of ammonites and fusulinids in some cross sections of the west slope of the Urals, the author distinguishes in the Sakmar layer 2 outstanding groups of ammonites: the 1st with Prostachioceras juresanense and Eosianites; the 2d with Sakmarites postcarbonarious and Propopanoceras incallidum. These groups of ammonites are connected with some well-detd groups of fusulinids.

220T67

MAKSIMOVA, S.V.

Facies and ecological characteristics of the producing stratum in the Syzran region. Trudy Inst.nefti no.5:108-137 '55.
(MLRA 8:12)

(Syzran region--Petroleum geology)

MAKSIMOVA, S.V.

Some shallow water limestones of the lower Carboniferous in the Kuznetsk Basin. Trudy Inst.nefti 7:123-146 '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic) (Limestone)

MAKSIMOVA, S.V.; ROSTOVTSEVA, L.F.

Foraminifera as indicators of the stratigraphy of the Tournaisian stage of the Kuznetsk Basin. Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 31 no.15:51-62 S-O '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

26-58-5-4/57

AUTHOR: Maksimova, S.V., Candidate of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences

TITLE: The Continent-Displacement Hypothesis and Zoogeography (Gipoteza peremeshcheniya materikov o zoogeografiya)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 5, pp 21-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Wegener's theory that the existing continents were originally one land area of which portions have separated and slowly drifted apart is being critically reviewed in this article from the viewpoint of the zoogeographer. Except one generally formulated reference to a rejection by N.S. Shatskiy, of Wegener's theory on geological and geophysical reasons, some of the biologists' supports of Wegener on the basis of investigations of primarily fossil remains of mammals and existing forms in the two hemispheres are also refuted. This is based on foreign sources.

There are 3 figures, 1 graph and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 3 American.

ASSOCIATION: Institut nefti Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva (Petroleum Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Zoogeography-Applications 2. Geological Sciences

MAKSIMOVA, S.V.

Silt tubes of polychaetes from lower Carboniferous deposits of the Kuznetsk Basin. Paleont. zhur. no.1:118-120 '59.

(MIRA 13:1)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh Akademii nauk SSSR.

(Kondoma Valley--Polychaeta, Fossil)

SHAPOVALOVA, Galina Aleksandrovna; MAKSIMOVA, S.V., otv. red.; SHLEPOV, V.K., red. izd-va; PRUSAKOVA, T.A., tekhn. red.

[Lithology and conditions of formation of the series in the Krapivino area of the Kuznets Basin] Litologiia i usloviia obrazovaniia balakhonskoi svity Krapivinskogo raiona Kuzbassa. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 105 p. (Kuznets Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic) (MIRA 14:5)

MAKSIMOVA, Svetlana Viktorovna; TEODOROVICH, G.I., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk, otv. red.; SHAPOVALOVA, G.A., red. izd-va; VOLKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Lithology and formation of the lower Carboniferous bituminous limestone layer in the Kuznetsk Basin] Litologiia i usloviia obrazovaniia bituminosnoi izvestniakovoi tolshchi nizhnego karbona Kuznetskogo basseina. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1961. 115 p., illus. (MIRA 14:12)

(Kuznetsk Basin--Bituminous limestone)

SARYCHEVA, T.G.; SOKOL'SKAYA, N.A.; MAKSIMOVA, S.V.; BEZNOSOVA, G.A.

Facies zonation of brachiopods in the Carboniferous seas of the Kuznetsk Basin. Paleont.zhur. no.4:58-69 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Kuznetsk Basin--Brachiopoda, Fossil)

KOROLYUK, Irina Konstantinovna; MAKSIMOVA, S.V., otv. red.; CHEPIKOVA, I.M., red.izd-va; YEPIFANOVA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Comparative characteristics of Riphean and Cambrian formations in the Lake Baikal region] Sravnitel'naia kharakteristika formatsii rifeia i kembriia Pribaikal'ia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 127 p. illus. (MIRA 15:6)
(Baikal Lake region--Geology)

MAKSIMOVA, Svetlana Viktorovna; TEODOROVICH, G.I., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, otv. red.; KALANTAROV, A.P., red.; SUSHKOVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Sedimentation and the history of the development of the Kuznetsk Basin in the Lower Carboniferous] Osadkonakoplenie i istoriia razvitiia Kuznetskoi kotloviny v nizhnekamennougol'noe vremia. Otv. red. G.I.Teodorovich. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963 p. 89 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

SARYCHEVA, Tat'yana Georgiyevna, doktor biolog. nauk, prof.;
SOKOL'SKAYA, Anna Nikolayevna; BEZNOSOVA, Galina Aleksandrovna;
MAKSIMOVA, Svetlana Viktorovna; MESSNER, O.M., red. izd-va;
SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhn. red.

[Brachiopods and the paleogeography of the Carboniferous in the Kuznetsk Basin.] Brakhiopody i paleogeografiia karbona Kuznetskoi kotloviny. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 546 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Paleontologicheskii institut, Trudy, vol. 95) (MIRA 17:1)

МАКСИМОВА, Т. Г.

TEPLYAKOVA, Z.F.; MAKSIMOVA, T.G.

Distribution of Actinomyces in soils of northern Kazakhstan [with summary in English]. Mikrobiologiia, 26 no.3:323-329 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Institut pochvovedeniya AN Kazakhskoy SSR.

(SOIL, microbiology,
Actinomycetes (Rus))
(ACTINOMYCES,
Actinomycetes in soil (Rus))

L 25481-66 EPF(n)-2/EWT(i)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) GG/WW/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6009686 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/003/0924/0926

AUTHOR: Stekhanov, A. I.; Maksimova, T. I. 49

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR) B

TITLE: Raman scattering of light by quasilocal oscillations near Na, Cs, and Rb impurities in the KCl crystal 18 27 27 27

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 3, 1966, 924-926

TOPIC TAGS: Raman scattering, potassium chloride, impurity scattering, crystal lattice vibration, line broadening

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (FTT v. 6, 3397, 1964 and earlier) in which quasilocal oscillations were observed in the Raman scattering spectra of potassium chloride crystals with Li, Br, and I impurities. The present article describes similar studies for Na, Cs, and Rb impurities. The crystals were grown by the Kiropoulos method from a melt of KCl to which NaCl, CsCl, and RbCl was added. The Raman scattering was excited by the 2537 Å mercury resonance line. The spectra were photographed with a quartz spectrograph with dispersion 8 Å/mm. At room temperature the scattering spectra of these crystals consisted of several discrete bands against a weak continuous background. The observed bands are interpreted as being due to the quasilocal oscillations or to a combination of these oscillations with the lattice vibrations. The KCl(Cs) crystal was also investigated at liquid-nitrogen temperature, at which the continuous background becomes strongly attenuated. The

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ACC NR: AP6009686 0

width of the main band (208 cm^{-1}) was found to be practically independent of the temperature in the interval from 77 to 300K, where a narrowing of the man band (200 cm^{-1}) was observed. The difference is attributed to the fact that in KCl(Cs) the natural width of the quasilocal oscillation exceeds the temperature-dependent anharmonic broadening. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 06Aug65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 CC

L 2511-66 EWT(1)/T/ IJP(c) GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5014600 UR/0181/65/007/006/1881/1883

AUTHOR: Maksimova, T. I.; Stekhanov, A. I.; Chisler, E. V.

TITLE: On the temperature dependence of the intensity of the second-order Raman scattering spectrum of NaCl crystals

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 6, 1965, 1881-1883

TOPIC TAGS: Raman scattering, Raman spectrum, temperature dependence, spectrum analysis

ABSTRACT: Unlike in an earlier investigation (Stekhanov, Fizika shchelochno-galoidnykh kristallov [Physics of Alkali-halide Crystals], Tr. II sovesch. Izd. Latv. gos. univ., Riga 1962), the authors used the 4,358 Å line (instead of 2,537 Å), and recorded the spectrum by a photoelectric method (rather than by photography). This has made it possible to perform quantitative measurements of the spectrum intensity at different temperatures. The light source was a low pressure mercury lamp described elsewhere (PTE no. 1, 164, 1962), and the spectrum was obtained with a DFS-12 double monochromator. The resultant spectrum was continuous, with very complicated intensity distribution, directly adjacent to the exciting

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ACCESSION NR: AP5014600

line and stretching to 580 cm^{-1}. Several maxima of intensity appear against this background. With increasing temperature, the intensity of the spectrum increases rapidly, the increase in the 60 — 200 cm^{-1} region being greater than in the rest of the spectrum. The results agree well with the theory only in the high frequency part of the spectrum, and for frequencies of 230 cm^{-1} and below the discrepancy between theory and experiment begins to be noticeable. This discrepancy is attributed to first-order Raman scattering caused by defects in the crystal lattice. It is concluded that the spectrum of anomalous Raman scattering extends at least to 230 cm^{-1}, in agreement with the theoretical results by P. P. Pavinskiy (Vestn. LGU no. 22, 51, 1957). Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad (Physicotechnical Institute AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OP, SS

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KURENKOV, Ivan; PETROV, B.D., prof., otv. red.; MAKSIMOVA, T.G., red.

["Black death."] "Chernaia smert'." Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 69 p. (MIRA 18:12)

KORABEVICH, Vatslav [Korabiewicz, Waclaw]; SEVERINA, N.Ya. [translator]; KHODOSH, I.A., otv. red.; MAKSIMOVA, T.G., red.

[With the peoples of East Africa; safari mingi. Abridged translation from the Polish] U narodov Vostochnoi Afriki; safari mingi. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 152 p. (MIRA 18:11)

MOROZOVA, M.G.;TROFIMOV, K.A.;MAKSIMOVA, T.K.;TURONOK, L.F.;ABAKUMOVA, A.I.; GLADKIKH, V.G.;YAKOVENKO, Z.L.;KUZNETSOVA, V.I.;DUSHKINA, M.M.;LEYBIN, L.S.;DEKHTYAR', S.M.

Viacheslav Vasil'evich Aliakritskii. Arkh. pat., Moskva 15 no.2: 95-96 Mar-Apr 1953. (CIML 24:3)

1. Professor Vyacheslav Vasil'yevich Alyakritskiy is a Doctor Medical Sciences and Head of the Department of Pathological Anatomy at Voronezh Medical Institute.

MAKSIMOVA, T.K.

Conference of pathoanatomists and experts in forensic medicine of the Voronezh Province. Arkh. pat. 16 no.3:94-95 Jl-S '54.
(MLRA 7:10)

(VORONEZH PROVINCE--ANATOMY, PATHOLOGICAL)
(ANATOMY, PATHOLOGICAL--VORONEZH PROVINCE)
(VORONEZH PROVINCE--MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE)
(MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE--VORONEZH PROVINCE)

MAKSIMOVA, T.K. (Voronezh)

Endocarditis and cardiac defects with involvement of the right valve [with summary in English]. Arkh.pat. 19 no.12:53-60 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. V.V.Alyakritskiy) Vorornezhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE
clin. aspects & pathol.)

MAKSIMOVA, T. K., Cand Med Sci — (diss) "On the problem of endocarditis and cardiac defects involving the valves of the right heart portion of the heart." Voronezh, 1958. 16 pp (Voronezh State Med Inst), 200 copies (KL, 18-58, 103)

VOROSHILINA, L.M.; MAKSIMOVA, T.K.

Diagnosis of parathyroid adenoma. Terap. arkh. 30 no.12:77-80 D '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. V.S. Nesterov) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta i prozektorskogo otdeleniya oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.

(OSTEITIS FIBROSA, diagnosis
(Rus))

MOROZOVA, M.G., dotsent; DUSHKINA, M.M., assistent; MAKSIMOVA, T.K., assistent; TURONOK, L.F., assistent; YAKOVENKO, Z.L., assistent

Viacheslav Vasil'evich Aliakritskii (1885-1960); obituary. Arkh. pat. 22 no.5:92-93 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(ALIAKRITSKII, VIACHESLAV VASIL'EVICH, 1885-1960)

IVANOV, V.A.; MAKSIMOVA, T.K.

Functional and morphological changes in an animal organism in chronic rosin poisoning. Trudy Vor.med. inst. 47:23-26 '62 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny i kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

VERSTAKOV, G.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHIF, I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAKSIMOVA, T.M., inzh.

Degree and character of the wear of the rope in single and double-layer winding on a drum. Bezop. truda v prom 8 no.11:37-39 N '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Permskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

L 16586-63 EPF(c)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/APGC Pr-4 BM/JD/DJ
S/145/62/000/012/004/011

AUTHOR: Kokh, P. I., Candidate Techn. Sciences, and Maksimova, T. N., Assistant

TITLE: Investigation of wear resistance properties of nickel-phosphorous coating at conditions of dry friction

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebynkh zavedeniy. Mashinostroyeniya, no. 12, 1962, 59-63

TEXT: Investigations of wear resistance properties of a nickel-phosphorous coating was carried out under severest operating conditions of dry friction. A cylindrical steel roller 40 mm diameter was nickel coated. Pressure on the rollers was 32 kg. The wear resistance of coating was determined by weight loss of rollers for every 1,000 revolutions. The accuracy of weighing was 0.0001 gr. The investigations proved that the reduction in weight of a chemically coated and then thermally treated roller is very small and can be compared with that of quenched steel. It is 10 to 40 times less than that of untreated steel. Preliminary thermal treatment of steel has no marked effect on wear resistance property of coating. The nickel-phosphorous coating has

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Investigation of wear resistance...

very high wear resistance properties under severe testing conditions. The method of chemical nickel-phosphorous coating is therefore recommended for tools and those machine parts which work at dry friction conditions. Four Soviet references. There are 2 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Permskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut (Perm Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 25, 1961

Card 2/2

S/786/61/000/009/004/006
I065/I242

AUTHORS: B.V.Yerofeyev, S.F.Naumova, T.P.Maksimova

TITLE: The effect of $TiCl_4$ on the polymerization of 1,3-cyclohexadiene in heptane solution

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Belorusskoy SSR. Institut fiziko-organicheskoy khimii. Sbornik nauchnykh rabot. no.9.1961. Monomery, svoystva i protsessy polucheniya polimerov, 80-87

TEXT: The yields vary nearly linearly with $\sqrt{[TiCl_4]}$. In all experiments an insoluble polymer (30-50%) was also formed, the quantity being dependent on the conditions of the experiment. The molecular weights of the soluble polymers (determined cryoscopically) were dependent on both monomer and catalyst concentration. Highest molecular weights were observed at intermediate $TiCl_4$ concentrations (0.06-0.105 moles/liter). The molecular weights of the soluble polymers were found to be independent of the temperature of polymerization (temp. range studied: 0 to -40°C). All polymer

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The effect of $TiCl_4$ ...

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samples studied were found to contain about 1 atom chlorine per molecule, indicating the direct participation of $TiCl_4$ in the initiation step. The molecular weights of the polymers formed in heptane solution were of the same order of magnitude as those obtained from polymerizations in other solvents. A polymerization scheme is suggested, based on the formation of a growing radical. Termination takes place by disproportionation of two growing chains. There are 2 figures and 4 tables.

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S/786/61/000/009/006/006
I065/I242

AUTHORS: B.V.Yerofeyev, S.F.Naumova, T.P.Maksimova

TITLE: The polymerization of dialin

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Belorusskoy SSR. Institut fiziko-organicheskoy khimii. Sbornik nauchnykh rabot. no.9.1961. Monomery, svoystva i protsessy polucheniya polimerov, 96-100

TEXT: In polymerization of cyclohexadiene under widely differing conditions only molecular weights in the range 500-4000 were obtained. In order to find out whether the high rate of chain transfer was caused by the cyclic structure of the cyclohexadiene molecule, dialin (dihydronaphthalene, $C_{10}H_{10}$) containing the cyclohexadiene structure, was chosen. Dialin was prepared by the dehydration of tetralol - 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-β-naphthol. The polymerizations were carried out in a three-necked flask equipped with stirrer, gas inlet tube, and dropping funnel. The polymerizations were carried out at -75 to 0°C for 1 to 10 hrs. At the end of each experiment,

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The polymerization of dialin

the precipitation of the polymer and decomposition of initiation was achieved by the addition of 4 volumes of methanol. The polymer was purified by re-precipitation from benzene solution, and dried in vacuo at 40°C. In the reprecipitated polymer no traces of the catalyst were found. Two polymer fractions were isolated in all experiments: relatively high-mol.wt. fraction comprising 76-88% of the total, and a low-mol.wt. fraction (probably dimer and trimer) comprising 12-24%. The molecular weights were determined cryoscopically (in benzene). High yields (90-100%) were obtained in chloroform, and lower yields in heptane. In both solvents the molecular weights were practically identical (~ 600). The molecular weights obtained with a $TiCl_4$-$Al(iso\text{-}C_4H_9)_3$ complex were higher (~ 1000) than with $TiCl_4$ alone. The polymers of dialin are white amorphous powders, soluble in aromatic and chlorinated hydrocarbons. They are not oxidized on exposure to air and have a density of d_4^{20} = 1.138. The absence of chlorine in all polydialin preparations and the lower molecular weights (independent of solvent composition) indicate that the mechanism of polymerization is different from that in cyclohexadiene. There is 1 figure and 1 table.

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MAKSIMOVA, T. S. and ZAKATOVA, N. D.

"Concerning the Holding Power of Shoe Soles Attached by Hot Vulcanization," Leg. Prom., No.7, pp 43-45, 1954

Central Sci. Res. Inst. of the Leather Footwear Industry

Translation D 246139, 1954

ZAKATOVA, N.D.; MAKSIMOVA, T.S.

Contact method of determining the water permeability of Russian boots. Leg.prom.17 no.9:29-31 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Boots and shoes--Testing)