

NIKITIN, V.N.; MAKLAKOV, L.I.

Raman spectrum of isotactic polypropylene. Opt. i spektr.  
13 no.4:603-604 0 '62. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Raman effect)  
(Propene)

MAKLAKOV, L.I.; NIKITIN, V.N.; PURKINA, A.V.

Vibrational spectra of chloroform and deuteriochloroform in the  
liquid and crystalline states. Opt. i spektr. 15 no.3:332-  
337 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ACCESSION NR: AP4009470

S/0051/63/015/006/0822/0824

AUTHOR: Maklakov, L. I.; Nikitin, V.N.

TITLE: Vibrational spectra of bromoform and deuterobromoform in the liquid and crystalline states

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.15, no.6, 1963, 822-824

TOPIC TAGS: Raman spectrum, infrared spectrum, bromoform, deuterobromoform, crystal liquid transition

ABSTRACT: The vibrational spectra of bromoform and deuterobromoform were investigated with the substances in the liquid and crystalline states; also obtained were the spectra of mixed crystals. The infrared spectra were recorded at different temperatures on a UR-10 double beam spectrometer. A special cell constructed in the laboratory was used for the temperature studies. The Raman spectra were recorded on a DFS-12 spectrometer with excitation by the Hg 4358 Å line. Here again a special cell which permitted measurement of the spectrum at different temperatures was employed. The deuterobromoform was prepared by the procedure described by S.M.Ferigle and F.F.Cleveland (J.Chem.Phys.18,1073,1950); analysis of the pro-

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AP4009470

duct with reference to the 3020  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  infrared band showed the presence of 9%  $\text{CHBr}_3$ . The infrared spectrum of the deuterobromoform agreed with the data of Ferigle and Cleveland. Traces of the infrared absorption spectra of  $\text{CHBr}_3$  at  $18^\circ\text{C}$  and  $-100^\circ\text{C}$  are reproduced. [Abstracter's note: The Raman spectra are not shown.] Attributions are made for some of the lines observed in the spectra and the changes observed incident to transition from the liquid to the crystalline state are discussed. The changes are appreciable in the case of the infrared spectrum but virtually nil in the case of the Raman spectrum. "We express our gratitude to A.V. Purkina for assistance in the work and to Yu.Ya.Gotliv and M.V.Vol'kenshteyn for discussion of the results." Orig.art.has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Apr63

DATE ACQ: 03Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 009

2/2  
Card

MAKLAKOV, L.I.; NIKITIN, V.N.

Raman spectrum of isotactic polypropylene in the crystalline and mol-  
ten states. Opt. i spekt. 17 no.3:452-454 S '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

MAKLAKOV, L.I.; NIKITIN, V.N.

Structure of the OH band in crystalline formic acid. Opt. i  
spektr. 18 no.3:509-510 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

ACC NR: AP001954

ORIG. CODE: UR/0190/66/008/006/1007/1011

AUTHOR: Makin, A. I.; Mikhaleva, I.; Slankina, G. G.; Nikitina, V. I.;  
Bezzubov, V. M.

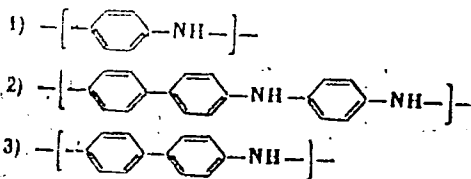
ORG: Kazan State University (Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet); Institute of  
Organic Chemistry, AN SSSR, Kazan (Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Semiconductor properties of polymers containing benzene rings and heteroatoms  
in the backbone

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 6, 1966, 1007-1011

TOPIC TAGS: semiconducting polymer, benzene ring, imino group, degassing

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the effect of preliminary degassing on the  
electrical properties of polymers containing benzene rings and NH-groups in the  
backbone. Polymers with the following repeat units were prepared:

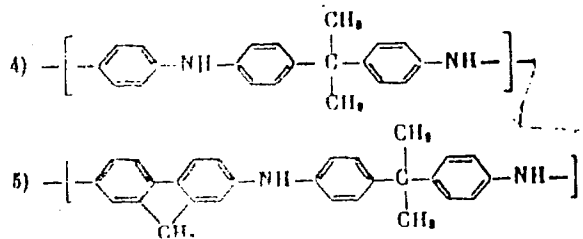


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UDC: 678.01:53

L 29569-66

ACC NR: AP6019538



The polymers were identified from their IR spectra. The presence of conjugated bonds was established by UV spectroscopy. The electrical and magnetic properties of the polymers were studied. Degassing of polymer specimens decreased their electrical conductivity. Thorough elimination of low-molecular-weight impurities increased the electrical conductivity of the polymers. The conductivity range of the polymers was  $10^{-8}$  to  $10^{-17}$  mho/cm. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables. [BO]

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 28May65/ ORIG REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 50/5

Card 2/2 CC



MOSKALENKO, V.A.; TURBIN, B.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.,  
retsensent; MAK~~LA~~AKOV, N.A., inzh., red.; KOZLOV, A.P.,  
red.izd-va; MAK~~AR~~HOVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Mechanisms] Mekhanizmy. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 238 p.  
(MIRA 16:4)

(Mechanisms)

GORSKIY, B.Ye.; CHERNYAVSKIY, Ya.L.; KREMENSHEYN, L.I., kand.  
tekh. nauk, retsenzent; MAKLAKOV, N.A., inzh., red.

[Modernization of cam mechanisms of machines] Modernizatsiia  
kulachkovykh mekhanizmov mashin. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashino-  
stroenie," 1964. 97 p. (MIRA 17:5)

KOSTYUCHENOK, B.M. (Moska I-90, ul. Sadovo-Sukharevskaya, d.19/23 kv.6);  
MAKLAKOV, N.I. (Moskva)

A case of successful surgical treatment of pleural empyema of  
a remaining lung. Grudn. khir. 5 no.4:96-97 JI-Ag'63  
(MIRA 17:1)

ДИСС. А. А., НАДЕЖДЫ, Н. Д.

Broaching Machines

Combination broach for groove broaching and bevelling. Stan. Instr. 83 No. 6 1950.

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS. Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

1. BASOV, A. A.; MAKLAKOV, N. N.

2. USSR (600)

4. Milling Machines

7. Cutting of grooved shafts with cut-away grooves. Stan. 1 instr. 23 no. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.

SEREGIN, A.P.; MAKLAKOV, P.A.

Additional potentials for increasing and improving leather and shoe resources during the period from 1959 to 1965 D '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Leather industry) (Shoe industry)

MAKLAKOV, T.I., inzh.

Increase in the operational reliability of phase splitter starter  
mechanisms of a.c. trains. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 6 no.11:20-21  
N '62. (MIRA 16:1)  
(Electric railroads—Current supply)

MAKLAKOV, T.I., inzh.

Auxiliary machinery of a.c. trains. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 7 no.4:  
29-31 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Electric railroads) (Electric railway motors)



MAKLAKOV, T.I.

Special characteristics of the performance of the auxiliary machines  
in a.c. electric trains. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 7 no. 11:39-41 N '63.  
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Starshiy inzh. Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo byuro elektropodvizhnogo  
sostava Leningradskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo trans-  
porta.

NEKRASOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAKLAKOV, T.I., inzh.

Investigating the performance of the auxiliary machines of the ER9-01 electric train. Vest. TSNIi MPS 22 no.8:8-13 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Leningradskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.

MAKIAKOV, T.I., Aspirant

Results of the tests of phase splitter of the ER-1 ele-  
train. Trudy Khab. ITT no.16:119-140 '64 (MIRA 18: )

NEKRASOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAKLAKOV, T.I., inzh.

Analysis of the operation of an asynchronous phase splitter of  
the ER-9 electric train. Elektrotehnika 35 no.7:47-48 '62.

(MIRA 17:11)

MAKLAKOV, T.I., inzh.

Ways to improve the operative reliability of auxiliary machinery  
of a.c. trains. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 9 no.11:20-22 N '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

MAKLAKOV, V.N.; GORELOV, P.N.; ROGOVOY, A.G.; ZBOROVSKIY, A.A.

Radiometric method for determining sulfur in naphthalene.  
Zav. lab. 31 no.11:1365-1366 '65. (MIRA 19:1.

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

SOV/109-3-11-2/13

AUTHORS: Neymark, Yu.I., Maklakov, Yu.K. and Yelkina, L.P.

TITLE: The Circulation of Pulses in a Highly Non-linear System Having a Delayed Feedback With Losses  
(Tsirkulyatsiya impul'sov v sil'nonelineynoy sisteme s zapazdyvayushchey obratnoy svyaz'yu, obladayushchey dispersiyey)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 11, pp 1348 - 1360 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The generators with a delayed feedback have a certain practical interest in radio engineering. A generator of this type (Figure 1) consists of the following elements: 1) a non-linear circuit which can be described by a non-linear function  $f(u)$  such that the input signal can be expressed by

$$x(t) = f [ u (t) ] \quad (1) ;$$

2) a linear circuit with constant parameters which can be described by a linear response  $\varphi(t)$  so that the relationship between its input signal and its output is expressed by:

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$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \varphi(t - \xi) x(\xi) d\xi \quad (3)$$

and 3) a delay circuit which is described by:

$$u(t) = y(t - \alpha) \quad (4)$$

where  $\alpha$  denotes the delay time. Eq (4) does not take the dispersion (losses) into account but, together, Eqs (1), (3) and (4) can be used to describe also a lossy system having a delayed feedback. The solution of a number of problems relating to the generator of Figure 1 can be effected by employing the method developed by one of the authors (Refs 12, 13, 14 and 15). For the purpose of analysis, it is assumed that the characteristic of the non-linear element of the generator is of the Z-type, such as shown in Figure 2. This means that for any input signal  $u(t)$ , the output signal  $x(t)$  will be in the form of a train of rectangular pulses. Consequently, the output signal can be expressed

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by Eq (6), where  $t_j$  are the time instants at which  $u(t)$  reaches a value  $\delta$  and at which  $x(t)$  changes abruptly from "zero" to "one" or from "one" to "zero". The signal at the output of the linear element can be expressed by Eq (7) and the output signal is given by Eq (8). The above equations can be used to analyse the operation of various generator systems. In particular, when each operating cycle of the system consists of 1 pulse (this is shown in Figure 5), the basic formulae are given by Eqs (9) and (10). In these,  $t_1^n$  and  $t_2^n$  denote the instants of the commencement and the termination of a pulse corresponding to the  $n$ -th cycle. Eq (9) shows that the leading edges of the pulses have a repetition period, as expressed by Eq (11). Eq (10) determines the duration of the  $n$ -th pulse in terms of the duration of  $(n-1)$ -th pulse. Eq (10) can be written as Eq (14), where  $\tau^n$  denotes the duration of the  $n$ -th pulse. This can further be written as Eq (15). On the basis of the theory of oscillations and the problem of iterations (Refs 16, 17 and 18), it follows that the

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solution of Eq (15) is stable provided the conditions expressed by Eqs (17) and (19) are fulfilled. If the system contains multi-pulse cycles, the relationships for the inception instant and the termination of the  $i$ -th pulse are expressed by Eqs (22) and (23). These instants for the  $n$ -th cycle (consisting of  $m$  pulses) can also be expressed by Eqs (24). If  $r_m = t_{2m-1} - t_{2m-2}$  and  $\tau_m = t_{2m} - t_{2m-1}$ , where  $r_m$  denotes distance between  $m-1$  and  $m$ -th pulses and  $\tau_m$  is the duration of the  $m$ -th pulse, Eqs (22) and (23) can be written in the form of Eqs (27) and (28). In order to determine the cycle, it is necessary to find the solution of these equations for the case:

$$\tau_m^n = \tau_m^{n-1} = \tau_{m\eta p}, \quad r_m^n = r_m^{n-1} = r_{m\eta p},$$

where the subscripts  $\eta p$  relate to the threshold values.

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This leads to Eqs (29) and (30). The stability of the system is therefore described by Eqs (31) and (32). The above equations can be used to construct the so-called cyclic function for single-pulse and multi-pulse cycles for various values of  $\delta$ . The function is represented graphically in Figure 7, where the duration of the  $n$ -th pulse is expressed by  $(n-1)$ -th pulse. From the figure, it is seen that for  $\delta \geq 0.5$ , each pulse introduced into the system gradually becomes smaller and finally disappears. On the other hand, for values of  $\delta < 0.5$  it is possible to obtain a stable, single-pulse cycle. The above theoretical findings were verified experimentally. The non-linear element in the investigated system was in the form of a cut-off tube, type 6P9, whose characteristic is as shown in Figure 9; this was sufficiently close to the required Z-type characteristic. The delay line in the system was a coaxial cable having a total delay of 2.5  $\mu$ s. The losses of the line did not introduce any particular complications. The experimental results obtained are illustrated by the oscillograms of Figures 10, 11, 12 and 13.

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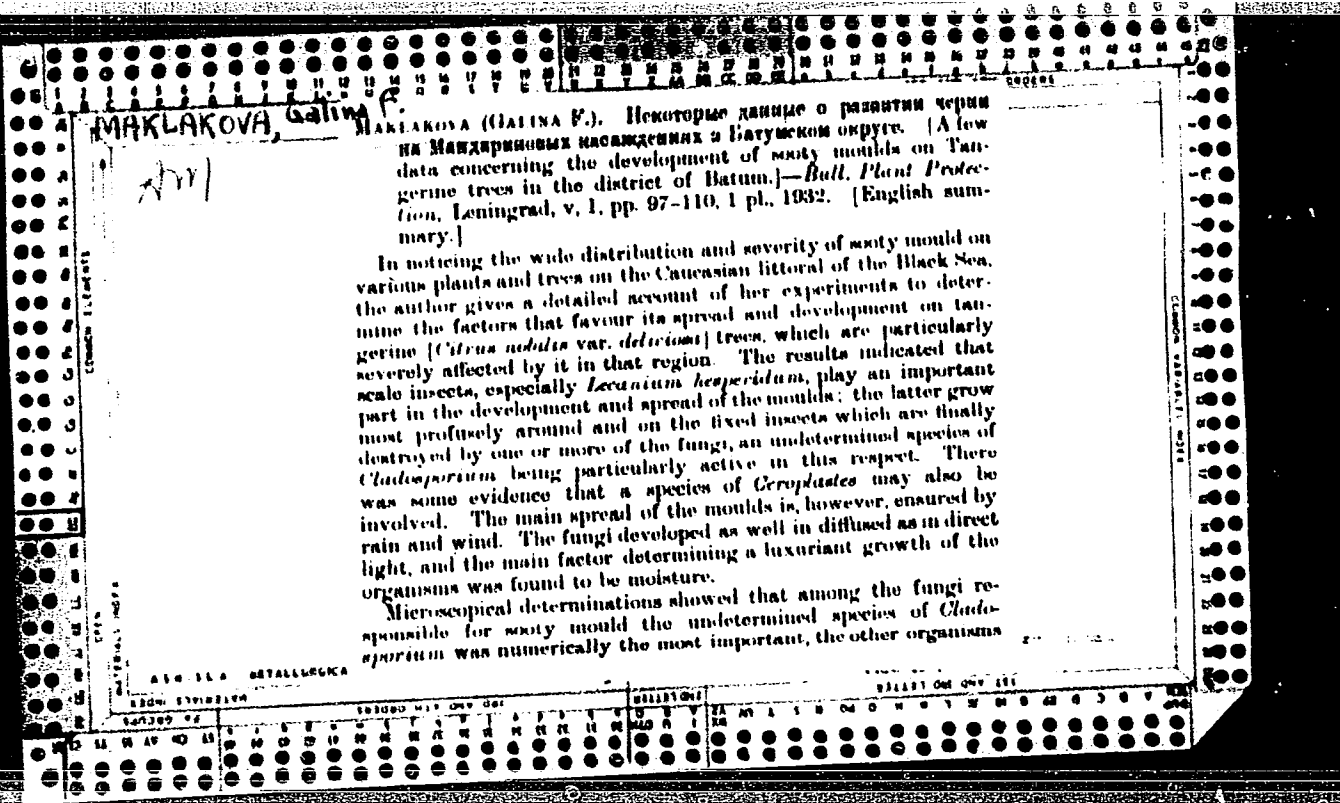
The Circulation of Pulses in a Highly Non-linear System Having a  
Delayed Feedback With Losses

The oscillograms of Figure 10 show the transient processes in a single pulse system, while those of Figure 12 illustrate the transients in a two-pulse system. It was also possible to obtain three-pulse cycles such as shown in Figure 13 but there were practical difficulties in obtaining the cycles containing a large number of pulses (more than 3). There are 13 figures and 20 references, 18 of which are Soviet, 1 English and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR  
(Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics  
of the Ac.Sc.USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 19, 1957

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most frequently encountered being *Capnodium citri* [R.A.M., x. p. 492], and species of *Macrosporium*, *Alternaria*, and *Helminthosporium*.

A series of tests showed that the germination of the *Clado-sporium* was totally inhibited by a 0.1 per cent. copper sulphate solution, even in the presence of 5 per cent. sugar; the addition of 15 to 20 per cent. sugar to the copper sulphate solution appeared, however, to preserve a few of the spores from destruction, their germination being only delayed.

MAKLAKOVA, G. F. and GRUSHEVOY, S. Ye.

"Rust of Grain Corps and Control Measures", Sel'khozgiz, 1934.

MARKAKOVA, G. F.

and TUPENEVICH, S. M. "Instructions for the Determination of the Infection of Spring Wheat with Rust and Fusariosis in Connection with Agrotechnical Measures," in Systematic Instructions of the Plan of Research Work of the All Union Institute of Plant Protection in 1935, Institute of Plant Protection, Leningrad, 1935, pp. 12-19. 463.4 L57M

So: Sira SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953



PROIDA, P. A., BOEVSKIY, A. S., and MAKIAYOVA, N. F. "Evaluation of Systems and Separate Measures (for Controlling Smut of Cereals)," in Systematic Instructions on the Plan of Research Work of the All Union Institute of Plant Protection in 1935, Institute of Plant Protection, Leningrad, 1935, pp. 38-41. 464.4 154M

So: Sira ST-90-53, 15 Dec 1953

MANUSCRIPT, 4/1/51

"Estimation of the Significance of Fertilizer Effects on the Growth of Cereals in the  
Central of Cereals Area," Itali. Journ. Agr. Sci. 1951, 1, 1-10. (1951)

To: Sirs 01-00-0, 15/1/51

MAKIYAMA, G. F.

"Effect of Fertilizer on the Development of Rice in the Tropics"  
Itogi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skikh Institutov SSSR Seriya Biologicheskie Nauki  
1971 God, part 1, p. 30, no. 1-195, 1971. [5]

Co: Sira 01-10-77, 10 Aug. 1977

**МАКЛАКОВА Г.Е.**  
*AM*

**МАКЛАКОВА (Мно О. П.).** Оценка агротехнических приемов как мер по борьбе против ржавчины Пшеницы. [Estimation of agrotechnical methods as measures against Wheat rust.]-*Pl. Prot., Leningr., 1939, 18, pp. 77-84, 1 graph, 1939. [English summary.]*

Field investigations carried out by the Pan-Soviet Institute of Plant Protection in various parts of the Union showed that the application of fertilizers (particularly stable manure at the rate of either 40 or 20 zentner [2,000 or 1,000 kg.] per hect. or complete artificials) considerably increased the yields of summer wheats, but had little effect on the incidence of brown rust (*Puccinia triticina*), on which the date of sowing, on the other hand, exerted a considerable influence. In the Voronezh district the incidence of brown rust on unfertilized plots of summer wheat Caesium 111 sown on 14th April was 10.9 per cent. on 7th July, 22.5 per cent. on 18th July, and 75 per cent. eight days later, while the corresponding figures for wheat sown on 4th May were 16.2, 41.6, and 93.3 per cent. On fertilized plots the incidence was considerably lower than on unfertilized ones in the earlier sown and equally high in the later sown wheats. The yields amounted to 14.2 and 8.4 zentner per hect., respectively, in the earlier sown, and to 9.3 and 7.1, respectively, in the later sown wheats. Similar results were obtained with summer wheats in the Leningrad district. Winter wheats sown early were more intensely attacked by rust, but yielded considerably more than later sown ones.

ASB-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

APR 1964

MAKLAKOVA, G. F.

MAKLAKOVA, G. F. Rusts of Cultivated Cereals and Their Control, State  
Publishing House of Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz Literature, Moscow, 1943, 30 pp.  
(not in USDA)

So: SIRA S-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

1. MAKLAKOVA, G. F.
2. USSR (600)
4. Fungi, Pathogenic
7. Problem of the resistance of the potato to phytophthora. Dokl. Ak. sel'khoz. 17 no. 9, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

MAKLAKOVA, G F.

SEARCHED :  
CATEGORY :

ABSTRACTOR : Russol., No. 14, 1958 No. 7341

INDEXED :  
SERIALIZED :  
FILED :

ORIG. PUB. : Dokl. Vsesoyuzn. Akad. Nauk, 1958, 1-30

Abstract :  
The authors describe the results of experiments on the  
growth of plants in soilless culture. The plants grown  
in soilless culture are characterized by high yields,  
high quality of products, and resistance to diseases.  
The authors also describe the results of experiments on  
the growth of plants in soilless culture under different  
conditions. The authors conclude that the use of soilless  
culture is a promising method of plant cultivation.  
The authors also describe the results of experiments on  
the growth of plants in soilless culture under different  
conditions. The authors conclude that the use of soilless  
culture is a promising method of plant cultivation.  
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the growth of plants in soilless culture under different  
conditions. The authors conclude that the use of soilless  
culture is a promising method of plant cultivation.

MAKLAKOVA, G.F., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Red stele disease of strawberry. Zashch.rast.ot vred. i bol. 3  
no.6:54 'N-D ' 58. (MIRA 11:12)  
(Strawberries--Diseases and pests)



MAKLAKOVA, G F

COUNTRY : USSR  
CATEGORY : plant diseases. diseases of cultivated plants  
ORIG. PUB. : ZEMEL., No. 31 1958, No. 90215  
AUTHOR : Maklakova, G.F.  
INST. : -  
TITLE : Phytophthora on the wild strawberry  
ORIG. PUB. : ZEMEL., No. 31 1958, No. 90215  
ABSTRACT : no abstract.

CARD: 1/1

MAKLAKOVA, G.F., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Conditions causing clubroot in cabbage. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. 23  
no.2:31-36 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zashchity rasteniy.  
(Cabbage—Diseases and pests)

MAKLAKOVA, G.F., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Importance of soil acidity for the clubroot of cruciferous plants.  
Zashch.rast.ot vred.i bol. 4 no.6:53 N-D '59. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy.  
(Yefimovskiy District--Clubroot)  
(Liming of soils)

MAKLAKOVA, G.F.

Clubroot (*Plasmodiophora brassicae* Wor.) on weeds of the  
family Cruciferae. Bot.zhur. 44 no.11:1649-1653 N '59.  
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy, Leningrad.  
(Clubroot) (Brassicaceae--Diseases and pests)  
(Weeds)

MAKLAKOVA, G.F., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk (Moskovskaya obl.)

Viability of clubroot spores. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6  
no.11:54-55 N '61. (MIRA 16:4)

(Clubroot)

MAKLAKOVA, G.F., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Viability of the sclerotia of *Sclerotinia* causing rot in the  
nightshade family. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.10:52  
0 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Leningrad region—*Sclerotinia*)  
(Leningrad region—Nightshade—Diseases and pests)

MAKLAKOVA, G.F., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Hidden infection of cruciferous plants by clubroot. *Agrobiologia*  
no.6:945-947 M-D '64. *MIRA* 12:21

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fitopatologii.

MAKLAKOVA, G.F., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Good care is the most important. Zashch.rast. ot vren. i bol. 9  
no.11:16-17 '64. (MIRA 18:2)



MAKLAKOVA, G.F.

Recollections about A.A. Iachevskii. Trudy VIZR no. 3:

56-57 '64.

(MIRA 19:3)

KOCHESHKOV, Aleksandr Anatol'yevich; ZHELTOV, Yuriy Vasil'yevich;  
TOSUNOV, Eduard Mikhaylovich; ANGELOPULO, Oleg Konstantinovic;  
KOVALEV, A.G., vneshniy red.; MAKLAKOVA, L.F., ved. red.;  
YAKOVLEVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Practices in well completion in the United States] Opyt za-  
kanchivaniia skvazhin v SSHA. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962.  
171 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(United States--Oil fields--Production methods)

ABYZBAYEV, Ismail Ibragimovich; SATTAROV, Maqsum Murtazovich; KARTSEVA, Aleksandra Vasil'yevna; ORLOV, V.S. red.; MAKLAKOVA, L.F., ved. red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Using solution gas drive in developing oil fields as exemplified by the Ishimbay oil fields] Razrabotka neftiannykh mestorozhdenii pri rezhime rastvorennogo gaza; na primere Ishimbaiskikh mestorozhdenii nefi. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 151 p. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Ishimbay region--Oil reservoir engineering)

MAZEPA, Boris Alekseyevich; MAKLAKOVA, L., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V.,  
tekhn. red.

[Improving oil- and gas-gathering systems] Sovershenstvovanie  
sistem neftegazosbora na promyslakh. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat,  
1963. 126 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Petroleum--Transportation)  
(Gas, Natural--Transportation)

SHVIDLER, Mark Iosifovich; MAKLAKOVA, L.F., ved. red.; STAROSTINA,  
L.D., tekhn. red.

[Filtration flows in nonhomogeneous media] Fil'tratsionnye  
techeniia v neodnorodnykh sredakh. Moskva, Gostoptekhzdat,  
1963. 134 p. (MIRA 16:9)  
(Hydrodynamics) (Oil reservoir engineering)

L 2180-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWA(c) RPL WW/RM  
ACCESSION NR: AR5014390 UR/0058/85/000/004/D027/D027

56  
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 4D202

AUTHOR: Pominov, I. S.; Gdzhiyev, A. Z.; Maklakova, L. N.

TITLE: Temperature dependence of IR-band absorption in acetonitrile and ionic solutions of acetonitrile

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, vyp. 1, 1964, 226-234

TOPIC TAGS: IR absorption, temperature dependence, organic solvent

TRANSLATION: In the temperature interval +90 to -185°C a study was made of the infrared absorption of the C≡N and C-H groups in acetonitrile both in its pure form and also after the addition of certain salts. In the solutions, as the temperature is lowered, a new band appears in addition, to a shift of the band which exists at room temperature, and an increase in its intensity. The results are compared with the theoretical dependence of the intensity of infrared absorption on temperature. 12 references.

SUB CODE: GC, OP

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

L 22619-66 DWT(1)/FCC CW

ACC NR: AT6008757

SOURCE CODE: UR/2789/65/000/062/0078/0096

AUTHOR: Volokitina, L. A.; Demidova, Ye. I.; Maklakova, N. A.

27  
B-1

ORG: *none*

TITLE: Dependence of variability of meteorological elements on circulation

12-445

SOURCE: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 62, 1965. Voprosy izmenchivosti vetra i drugikh elementov tsirkulyatsii v atmosfere (Problems of the variability of wind and other elements of atmospheric circulation), 78-96

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric circulation, troposphere, stratosphere, wind speed, wind direction, relative humidity, atmospheric temperature, atmospheric pressure

ABSTRACT: This paper (an extension of earlier papers by Zavarina, Gandin, Matveyev, Reshetov, Selezneva, Yudin, and others which dealt with the statistical and/or theoretical aspects of problems relating to the variability of meteorological elements in the atmosphere), investigates the possibilities for determining the time-wise variabilities in pressure, temperature, relative humidity, and wind direction and speed in relation to atmospheric circulation conditions. The 12-hr arithmetic mean differences of these meteorological elements, calculated from observations made by the Central Aerological Observatory during the 1961-1962 period, were used as the basic data. Variability calculations were made for conditions existing at heights of 0, 5, 10, 15, and 20 km for each month separately on the basis of 30 difference

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ACC NR: AT6008757

values, and for smoothed differences averaged on the basis of 120 values. Results of these calculations are presented in tabular form in the paper and indicate the existence of certain atmospheric conditions and relationships to atmospheric circulation. Annual changes in the variability of meteorological elements (maximum variability of wind speed, temperature, and pressure in the winter in the troposphere and minimum variability in the summer) are almost nonexistent in the stratosphere. The anomalously large variabilities in wind speed, temperature, relative humidity, and pressure are related to cyclonic circulation, expressed by anomalously low pressure at ground level and in the troposphere. Anomalously small variabilities of these elements are associated with diffuse high-pressure fields in the atmosphere which are not indicated by mean pressure anomalies. The maximum variability of wind direction is directly associated with the development of anticyclones and is observed during anticyclonic circulation which is stronger near the ground but weaker above the troposphere and where the centers of the anticyclones migrate slowly, circulating in a region 500 x 500 km. In most cases, these anomalies extend upward for not less than 5 km, the pressure variability anomalies occurring entirely in the troposphere in 60% of the cases, and for temperature anomalies extend up to a height of 20 km in 40% of the cases. Maximum anomalies are variabilities of pressures with centers located in the troposphere, and of temperatures with centers in the upper troposphere. Vertically, wind speed and direction variability anomalies are largest when the centers are at altitudes of about 15 km; relative humidity variabilities are largest at altitudes of 10—15 km. In the troposphere, pressure variability increases with a change from anticyclonic to cyclonic circulation. At all altitudes, wind-speed

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ACC NR: AT6008757

variability is much greater during cyclonic circulation than it is in anticyclonic circulation. In the lower stratosphere (15—20 km), pressure variability tends to increase during anticyclones and decrease during cyclones. Temperature variability at the earth's surface is reduced by 40—50% when the mean monthly pressure fluctuates by  $\pm 10$  mb, either up or down. In cases of intense or stable cyclones and anticyclones which cause, on the average, deviations of  $\pm 10$  mb from the monthly norm, the relative humidity variability is about 40% less than it is when the pressure averages are close to the norm, and it depends on the genesis of anticyclones and cyclones during the month. Temperature and relative humidity variability decreases with an increase in the mean monthly pressure, i.e., it is somewhat less for anticyclones than it is for cyclones. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas, 4 figures, and 8 tables. [ER]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 4216

Card 3/3 *HA*

MAKLAKOVA, P.H.

Dispensary observation of hypertension patients. Vrach.delo  
no.6:577-579 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra terapii (sav. - dotsent G.I. Burchinskiy) stomato-  
logicheskogo fakul'teta Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(HYPERTENSION)

BURCHINSKIY, G.I., prof.; NOVIK, I.O., prof.; FLIS, S.A.; MAKLAKOVA, P.N.

Significance of focal infection of the oral cavity in the development of cardiovascular diseases. Vrach. delo no.10:26-33 0 '61.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Kafedra terapii (zav. - prof. G.I.Burchinskiy) i terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zav. - prof. I.O.Novik) stomatologicheskogo fakul'teta Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika A.A.Bogomol'tsa.  
(MOUTH-SEPSIS) (CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM-DISEASES)

10/20/2011 10:17:11 AM  
97-5-2/13  
AUTHORS: Aleksandrova, O.I., (Cand. of Architecture), Maklakova, T.G.,  
(Cand. Tech. Sciences) and Sergeev, D.D. (Engineer).

TITLE: Problems of standardisation of precast concrete and reinforced concrete structural components for the mass production of large-block and large-slab buildings. (Voprosy tipizatsii sbornykh betonnykh i zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy dlya massovogo krupnoblochnogo i krupnopanel'nogo zhilishchnogo stroitel'stva).

PERIODICAL: "Beton i Zhelezobeton" (Concrete and Reinforced Concrete) 1957, No.5, pp.190-192 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The "Catalogue of Types of Large Walling Concrete Blocks for Rural and Urban Buildings" approved by the Gosstroy of the USSR on the 17th February, 1955 is a standard handbook of standard building units. It includes a section on walling blocks for large-block houses, schools and hospitals. Plans were prepared by various ministries as, e.g., the Ministry for Industrial Buildings for the Metallurgical and Chemical Industries of the USSR (Ministerstvo Stroitel'stva Predpriyatiy Metallurgicheskoy i Khimicheskoy Promyshlennosti SSSR), the Ministry of Building of the USSR (Ministerstvo Stroitel'stva SSSR), the Ministry for Transport Constructions of the USSR (Ministerstvo Transportnogo Stroitel'stva),

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Problems of standardisation of precast concrete and reinforced concrete structural components for the mass production of large-block and large-slab buildings. (Cont.)

the Ministry for the Coal Industry of the USSR (Ministerstvo Ugol'noy Promyshlennosti SSSR), the Leningradskiy Gosplan and the Mosgorispolkom. The standards are based on the same constructional plan (with 3 longitudinal load-carrying walls) and varying heights of blocks and widths of span and for 2 floor heights - 3.3 and 3.9 m. The handbook contains 118 basic types (78 for external walls and 40 for internal walls and partitions). 80 standards are designed for housing purposes and 38 for schools and hospitals. With all modular variations there are 2766 different sizes of blocks, 1899 of which are for housing constructions. Apart from the above mentioned standards a further 10% of special units can be used in one project. During the Tbilisi Conference held in 1956, problems on assembled building methods were discussed with special reference to methods used in areas affected by earthquake and in undermined areas. The use of a different assortment of precast concrete blocks not contained in the above handbook was recommended. During an investigation on 8 large-block buildings constructed by Gorstroyproyekt, SAKB and Tsentrogiproshakht (on the basis

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Problems of standardisation of precast concrete and reinforced concrete structural components for the mass production of large-block and large-slab buildings. (Cont.)  
of the approved nomenclature) it was shown that in each of these projects between 9 - 43 standard blocks were used and between 2 - 14 special blocks, altogether 72 modular blocks and 49 special blocks. An investigation was carried out by the Institute for Building Techniques of the Academy of Architecture of the USSR (Institut Stroitel'noy Tekhniki Akademii Arkhitektury SSSR) on the possibility of obtaining a limited complete assortment of modular types of precast concrete and reinforced concrete units for both methods of construction, i.e. large block- and large panel-constructions. The result of the investigation was proved to be correct and the experimental planning of 5-storey blocks of flats was undertaken by the Academy of Architecture of the USSR in 1953, in cooperation with Gorstroyproyekt. The houses were of the mon-skeleton panel-type. 28 modular blocks were used when the planning was based on load-carrying spine walls, 32 modular block types were needed when load carrying partitions were used.

AVAILABLE:

Card 3/3

MAKLAKOVA, Tat'yana Georgiyevna; SERGEYEV, D.D., nauchnyy red.;  
KALISH, V.G., nauchnyy red.; GORSHKOV, A.P., red.; SMOL'YAKOVA,  
M.V., tekhn.red.

[Panel housing construction; structural and architectural  
solutions] Panel'noe domostroenie; razvitie konstruktivnykh  
i arkhitekturno-planirovochnykh reshenii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo  
lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 190 p.  
(MIRA 13:6)

(Concrete slabs)

(Apartment houses)

MAKLAKOVA, T., kand.tekhn.nauk

Book on large-block construction ("Houses built of large concrete blocks" by D.Iablonskii, M.Latash, V.TSvik. Reviewed by T.Maklakova). Zhil.stroi. no.1:13 Ja '60.

(MIRA 13:5)

(Concrete blocks)

(Iablonskii, D.) (Latash, M.) (TSvik, V.)



GEL'BERG, L.A.; FEDOROV, G.I.; ZAL'TSMAN, A.M.; KAPUSTYAN, Ye.D.;  
BAYAR, O.G.; DELLE, V.I.; SHERENTSI, A.A.; MAKLAKOVA, T.G.;  
MOH'D, Yu.B.; KOLOTILKIN, B.M.; GLADKOV, B.V.; CAVALOV,  
O.V., red.; GOLOVKINA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Housing construction in the U.S.S.R.; present state and  
prospects for development] Zhilishchnoe stroitel'stvo v SSSR;  
sostoianie i perspektivy razvitiia. Moskva, Gosstroizdat,  
1962. 202 p. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Apartment houses) (Construction industry)

MAKLAKOVA, T., inzh.

Improvement of panel-constructed apartment houses. Z:il.  
stroj. no.11:3-7 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

KELLNER, Marianne; KOVACH, A.G.B.; MAKLARI, E.; GOTTSEGEN, G.

Studies on the pathogenesis of pulmonary alloxan oedema.  
Acta med. acad. sci. Hung. 21 no.2:187-189 '63.

Correlation between isolated cerebral hypercapnia and pulmonary oedema. Ibid.:191-195

1. Department of Pathophysiology, Hungarian Institute of Cardiology, and Experimental Research Department, University Medical School, Budapest. Submitted July 27, 1964.

KONDRAI, Gero, dr.; MAKLARI, Endre, dr.

A physiological modification of herniotomy. Magy. sebeszet 14 no.4:  
225-226 Ag '61.

1. Jarasi Tanacs Korhaza, Kisvarda, Sebeszeti osztaly.

(HERNIA surg)

GOTTSEGEN, Gyorgy, dr.; MAKLARI, Erzsébet, dr.; MATHEIDES, Pal, dr.

On the epidemiology of rheumatic fever. Orv. hetil. 103 no.52:2466-2468  
30 D '62.

1. Orszagos Kardiologiai Intezet.  
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

L 13502-66

ACC NR: AP6007044

SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/65/017/003/0277/0281

AUTHOR: Kovach, Arisztid G. B. (Doctor); Kellner, Marianne (Doctor); Maklari, Erzsebet (Doctor)

ORG: [Kovach] Medical University of Budapest, Experimental Research Laboratory (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Kísérleti Kutató Laboratórium); National Institute of Cardiology, Department of Pathophysiology (Országos Kardiológiai Intézet, Pathofiziológiai Osztály)

TITLE: Potassium content of the serum and tissues of rats in traumatic shock

SOURCE: Kísérletes orvostudomány, v. 17, no. 3, 1965, 277-281

TOPIC TAGS: potassium, blood serum, rat, animal physiology

ABSTRACT: The potassium contents of the serum and the organs of rats in the terminal stage of shock have been studied. The different organs examined did not show an unidirectional change. As compared to the controls, there was a significant increase in the potassium content of the serum as well as of the heart, brain and lung tissues of the animals in traumatic shock. The potassium content of their spleen and of the injured muscle decreased while that of the liver, intestines, kidneys and adrenals remained unchanged. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUEM DATE: 27Jul64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 024

Card 1/1 HW

L 15485-66 EMT(1)/FS(v)-3 SCTB DG/RM

ACC NR: AT6007lh3

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0047/0047

AUTHOR: Maklari, Erzsébet; Kallner, Marianne; Kovach, A. G. B.; Gottsegen, G.

38  
37

ORG: Department of Pathophysiology, State Institute of Cardiology, Budapest  
(Allami Kardiologiai Intezet, Korelettani Osztaly); Experimental Research  
Laboratory, Medical University of Budapest, Budapest (Budapesti Orvostudományi  
Egyetem, Kísérleti Kutatólaboratórium)

B+1

TITLE: Mechanism of hyperoxic pulmonary edema / This paper was presented at the  
29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4  
July 1964/

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement,  
1965, 47

TOPIC TAGS: respiratory system, biologic respiration, respiratory system disease,  
rat, drug effect, pharmacology, therapeutics

ABSTRACT: According to the literature,  
pulmonary edema develops in response to inhalation of O<sub>2</sub> with a high CO<sub>2</sub>  
content. The edema under such conditions is ascribed to the harmful effects

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L 15485-66

ACC NR: AT6007443

of CO<sub>2</sub>. This could not be proven experimentally by the authors. It has been suggested by some authors that tissue hypercapnia is also responsible for the development of hyperoxic pulmonary edema. The relationship between tissue hypercapnia and pulmonary edema developing in response to inhalation of pure O<sub>2</sub> was studied in the present experiments on normal rats and on rats treated with phenoxybenzamine beforehand. Following exposure of various duration to high pressure O<sub>2</sub>, the CO<sub>2</sub> content of the brain, liver and muscle, survival time, and the gross and histologic appearance of the lungs were studied. Pulmonary edema developed under these conditions but it was preceded by hypercapnia. The severity of pulmonary edema and of tissue hypercapnia varied with the pressure and duration of the exposure. The survival of the animals was slightly prolonged, the severity of pulmonary edema was increased and tissue hypercapnia was lessened by the previous administration of phenoxybenzamine. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

86  
Card 2/2



MAKLARI, Lajosné, Dr.

Attempts to solve the talc problem by the use of reabsorbent starch powder. Orv. hetil. 99 no.32:1099-1100 10 Aug 58.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Sebészeti Klinikájának (Igazgató: Klinika Dézso dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(TALC

inj. eff. & replacement as dusting powder by starch powder (Hun))

(STARCH

powder for replacement of talc as dusting powder (Hun))

(GLOVES, SURGICAL

dusting powders, replacement of talc by starch powder (Hun))

MAKLARY, Lajosné, dr.; KOS, Rudolf, dr.

Problems and therapeutic results in inguinal hernia. Orv.hetil.  
102 no.1:19-21 1 Ja '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, II. Sebészeti Klinika.  
(HERNIA INGUINAL surg)

MAKLARY, Lajosne, dr.; MOLNAR, Margit, dr.

5-year experience with the prevention and therapy of postoperative thrombosis. Orv. hetil. 102 no.38:1795-1798 17 S '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, II sz. Sebészeti Klinika.

(SURGERY OPERATIVE compl)  
(THROMBOSIS prev & control)

MAKLARI, L., dr.

Experience obtained with a new spasmolytic drug (No-Spa).  
Ther. Hung. 11 no.4:20-23 '63

1. Department of Medicine, Hospital of the National Emergency  
Medical Service, Budapest.

\*1

MAKLARI, Lajos, dr.

A case of survival after dissecting aortic aneurysm. Orv. hetil.  
105 no.36:1698-1703 6 S '64.

1. Országos Mentoszolgálat Korháza, Belgyógyászati Osztály.

MAKLARI, Lajos, dr.

Emergency interventions in biliary and renal colic. Orv. hetil.  
103 no.6:266-268 11F '62.

*Hospital of Natl. Emergency Service, (Blood Therapeutic dept?)*  
1. Országos Mentőszolgálat Kórhaza, Belgyógyászati Osztály,  
Budapest.

(URINARY CALCULI surg) (CHOLELITHIASIS surg)

FONYO, A.; KOVACH, A.G.B.; MAKIARY, E.; LESZKOVSKY, G.; MESZAROS, J.

The effect of potassium ions and glutamate on the incorporation of P-32 into nucleotides and phosphocreatine in brain slices. Acta physiol. hung. 14 no.3:305-307 1958.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Budapest.

(POTASSIUM, eff.

on phosphorus incorporation into nucleotides & phosphocreatine in brain slices)

(GLUTAMATES, eff.

same)

(BRAIN, metab.

eff. of glutamate & potassium on phosphorus incorporation into nucleotides & phosphocreatine in brain slices)

(PHOSPHORUS, metab.

brain, eff. of glutamate & potassium on incorporation into nucleotides & phosphocreatine in brain slices)

(NUCLEOSIDES AND NUCLEOTIDES, metab.

brain, eff. of glutamate & potassium on phosphorus incorporation into nucleotides in brain slices)

(COENZYMES, metab.

phosphocreatine, eff. of glutamate & potassium on phosphorus incorporation in brain slices)

SZENTKERESZTY, Bela, dr.; ARANYOSI, Janosne, dr.; MAKLARY,  
Magda, gyógytornász

The application of calcium electrostasis in osteoarticular  
tuberculosis. Tuberkulozis 16 no.11:349-350 N '63.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Tbc Klinika (mb. igazgató:  
Pongor Ferenc dr.) sebészeti osztályának (osztályvezető:  
Schnitzler József dr.) közleménye.

(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR)  
(SURGERY, OPERATIVE) (CALCIUM)  
(CALCIFICATION) (ELECTROTHERAPY)



25

The control of printing dyes and dye pastes from their viscosities. A. I. Makhshin and M. R. Shikher. *Tekhn. Vestnik* 1939, No. 6-7, 44; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 7, 95.—The method proposed by Tulberg for control of dyes and dye pastes by viscosity is criticized. W. R. Hens

ASG-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

LIST AND 2ND GROUPS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

OPEN MATERIALS INDEX

LIST AND 1ST GROUPS

LIST AND 3RD GROUPS

LIST AND 4TH GROUPS

LIST AND 5TH GROUPS

LIST AND 6TH GROUPS

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LIST AND 50TH GROUPS

maklashin, a. I.

✓ Determination of the hydrolyzed starch in size. A.  
Maklashin. Tekhn. Prom. 10, No. 4, 29-31(1950).—An  
improved and rapid method for the detn. of the degree of  
hydrolysis of starch is described. The dry residue, in %,  
is found by drying 0.5-0.6 g. of the size at 100-10° to a  
const. wt.,  $X = (100B)/A$  ( $A$  = original wt.,  $B$  = dry  
wt. Another sample of the size (0.2-0.3 g.) is boiled for  
2-3 min. in an Erlenmeyer flask with 100 ml. distd. H<sub>2</sub>O  
and filtered. The filtrate, evapd. on a steam bath, is  
also dried to a const. wt. The degree of hydrolysis, in %,  
of starch,  $Z = (B100)/Y$ , ( $Y$  = dry wt. of the sample calcd.  
from  $X$ , and  $B$  = dry wt. of the dried filtrate).

Elisabeth Barabash

SADOV, Fedor Ivanovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; KORCHAGIN, Mikhail  
Vladimirovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MAKLASHIN, A.I., retsenzent,;  
GUSEVA, Ye.M., red.; MEDVEDEV, L. Ya., tekhn. red.

[Finishing textile fabrics] Otdelka tkanei. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-  
tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1958. 227 p. (MIRA 11:12)  
(Textile finishing)  
(Textile machinery)

MAKLASHIN, A.I.

Summary of scientific activities in 1958 at the Ivanovo Textile  
Institute. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn. tekst. prom. no.3:159-160  
'59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Zamestitel' direktora po nauchno-issledovatel'noy rabote Ivanovskogo  
tekstil'nogo instituta.  
(Ivanovo (Ivanovo Province)--Textile--Research))

MAKLASHIN, A.K.

Measuring the temperature of molten steel with a thermocouple having molybdenum-quartz terminals. [Izd] Sekts. prib. topl. kontr. IONITOPRIBOR no.1:56-62 '53. (MLRA 8:7)  
(Thermocouples) (Thermometry)

MAKLASHIN, N.

Strengthen the kolkhoz system in every possible way. Moscow: Moskovskii rabochii, 1953.  
61 p.

1. Agriculture, Cooperative - Russia.

SHKATOV, Ye.F.; MAKLASHIN, Z.I.; VESELOV, A.N.; BARAYEV, A.A.

Dynamic braking of asynchronous motors with a short-circuited rotor. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i  
tekh.inform. 18 no.1:45 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

S/191/60/000/001/007/015  
B016/B054

AUTHORS: Moiseyev, A. F., Maklashina, T. S., Makarova, L. V.,  
Zhinkin, D. Ya., ~~Konstantinova, N. G.~~

TITLE: Thermal Stability of Some Protective Organosilicon Enamels

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 1, pp. 36-38

TEXT: The authors report on their studies of the heat resistance of protective organosilicon enamels which were in operation at 300 and 400°C for a prolonged period. Two types of polymethyl phenyl siloxane resins were used as binding agents for these enamels; the resins were used in the pure state and modified by organic polymers. The R/Si ratio was 1.7, in resin I, and 1.5 in resin II. Toluene solutions of resin I are named No. 1, of resin II, No. 2. To modify the binding agent, the authors used the following substances: 1) Polyacrylate of the type БМК-5 (BMK-5) which was added both by the mixing of solutions and on heating. It was previously dissolved in solvent No. 648 (ГОСТ 4006-48, GOST 4006-48). 2) High-viscous ethyl cellulose НИ-150 (NI-150) was added in solution. 3) Polyester resins

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Thermal Stability of Some Protective  
Organosilicon Enamels

S/191/60/000/001/007/015  
B016/B054

No. 315 and G-4 (G-4). Modification with these resins was carried out by joint condensation of a mixture of the products of joint hydrolysis with polyesters at increased temperature. The heat resistance was tested on pure varnishes and varnishes with pigment admixture (titanium dioxide, chromium oxide, chromium titanate, cadmium red, and aluminum powder) on a steel surface; the protective action and the physicomechanical properties were estimated, which render their practical application possible. The results obtained with resins No. 315 and G-4, as well as with epoxy resin E-40 (E-40), showed a low heat resistance of the corresponding varnishes at 300°C. Varnishes No. 1 and 2 were much more resistant with an admixture of cadmium red, titanium dioxide, and chromium oxide than without a pigment, both in the pure state and modified by BMK-5 or NI-150. The resulting enamels endure a temperature of 300°C for more than 300 h. After 300 h of heating at 300°C, the average weight loss of the coat is 5-7% in varnishes No. 1 and 2 in the pure state, and 15-22% in varnishes modified with BMK-5 and NI-150. Varnish No. 2 with aluminum powder as a coat endures a temperature of 400°C for more than 100 h, and shows a weight loss of 20.4%. There are 2 tables and 9 references: 4 Soviet, 2 French, and 2 US.

Card 2/2

VACZI, L.; MAKLEIT, Jolan K.; RETHY, A.; REDAI I.

Studies on lipids in *Pseudomonas pyocyanea*. Acta microbiol.  
acad. sci. Hung. 11 no. 4: 381-390 '64-'65

1. Institute of Microbiology (Director: L. Vaczi), University  
Medical School, Debrecen.

MAKLEIT, Jolan, K.; RETEY, A.; RICHTER, P.

Thin layer and gas chromatographic analysis of syphilis antigens.  
Acta microbiol. acad. sci. Hung. 11 no.4:341-350 '64.'-5

1. Institute of Microbiology (Director: L. Vaczi), University  
Medical school, Debrecen, and Institute Human for Vaccine  
Production and Research (Director: G. Veres), Budapest.

MARKLETT, S.

Med

✓ The glycoalkaloid from *Lycopersicon humboldtii*: Isolation and identification of tomatine. R. Bogdan and S. Marklett (L. Kossuth Univ., Debrecen, Hung.). *Pharmazie* 11, 376-8 (1956). — Tomatine was isolated and hydrolyzed to form tomatidine, of which the O,N-diacetyl, O,N,N-triacetyl, dihydro, and N-nitroso derivs. were made and analyzed. The sugar components of tomatine are d-glucose, d-galactose, and d-xylose. 23 references. G. M. Hocking

MAKLEIT, Sandor

An account of my study trip to the Soviet Union. Kem tud kozl  
18 no.3:539-543 '62.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Antibiotikum Kemiai Kutato Cso-  
portja, Debrecen, es a Kossuth Lajos Tudomanyegyetem Szerves  
Kemiai Tanszeke, Debrecen.

BOGNAR, Rezső; MAKLEIT, Sandor

Steroidalkaloid-glycosides. V. Magyar kém folyoir 68 no.10:  
432-437 0 '62.

1. Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Szerves-Kémiai Intézete, Deb-  
recen. 2. "Magyar Kémiai Folyoirat" szerkesztő bizottsági tagja  
(for Bognar).

MAKLEIT, Sandor; D. GAAL, Gyorgy; BOGNAR, Rezső

Investigation of steroid-alkaloid-glycoside content of some  
solanum genera. Biol tud kozl MTA 5 no.3-4:267-269 '62.

1. Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Szerves Kémiai Intézet,  
Debrecen.

MAKLEIT, Sandor (Debrecen 10, Kozponti Egyetem, Ungarn); BOGNAR, Rezső,  
dr., prof. (Debrecen 10, Kozponti Egyetem, Ungarn).

Steroid-alkaloid-glycosides. Pt. 7. Acta chimica Hung 38 no.1:  
53-54 '63.

1. Institut für Organische Chemie der L. Kossuth Universität,  
Debrecen; Mitglied, Redaktionskollegium, "Acta Chimica  
Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae."



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AUTHOR: Bognar, Rezzo (Professor; Doctor); Makleit, Sandor---Makleit, Sh. (Doctor)ORG: Institute for Organic Chemistry, Kossuth Lajos University, Debrecen39  
B+1TITLE: Steroid-alkaloid glucosides. Part 10: Steroid-alkaloid glucoside content of Solanum dulcamara L.

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chemica, v. 46, no. 3, 1965, 205-219

TOPIC TAGS: plant chemistry, alkaloid

ABSTRACT: Part 9 was published in the Annual Volume of Kiev University, in Press. The aglucone mixture consisted of four components, with  $\Delta^5$ -tomatidene-3 $\beta$ -ol as the principal constituent. Other components included solasodine,  $\Delta^{3,5}$ -tomatidiene, and a strongly adsorptive compound, not identified. The plant Solanum dulcamara L. contained ~ 1% glucoside mixture, expressed as dry matter in the above-ground portion, consisting mainly of  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -solamarine. The authors thank Chemist A. Bartok and Engineer G. Kiss of the Section for Chemistry, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, for their assistance. For the cultivation, isolation and providing of the plants, the authors thank Prof. Dr. A. Haraszty and Eng. L. Dobos. For the friendly providing of the glucoside  $\Delta^5$ -tomatidene-3 $\beta$ -ol, the authors thank Mr. P. M. Ball (Copenhagen) and Mr. K. Schreiber (Gatorsleben). Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables. (Orig. art. in Ger-

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MAKLER, M. S. (Eng.)

Welding

Conference of the Kharkov branch of the All-Union Scientific Society of Welding Engineers and Technicians devoted to reporting, elections, and technical discussions.  
Avtog. delo 23, No. 7, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

MAKLES, Z.

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POL.

Two polarographic H<sup>+</sup> waves from solutions of ortho-  
 arsenic and orthophosphoric acids. W. Kemula, Z. R.  
 WYBOWSKI, Z. Mielcz, and L. Puzos (Univ. Warsaw).  
 Roczniki Chem. 28: 621-2 (1954) (English summary); cf.  
 C.A. 47: 7343j, 48: 9238e. — In 0.1N LiCl soln. as a basic  
 electrolyte appear 2 polarographic H<sup>+</sup> waves in the presence  
 of H<sub>2</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub> resembling those in H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>. The first wave  
 with E<sub>1/2</sub> = -1.6 v. (against satd. calomel electrode) was  
 the normal H<sup>+</sup> diffusion wave. The 2nd wave with the  
 E<sub>1/2</sub> = -1.9 to -1.8 v. corresponded to the reduction H<sub>2</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub>  
 + e = HAsO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> + 0.5H<sub>2</sub>. Similar to the H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, the first  
 wave started during the first neutralization step with  
 LiOH. The 2nd wave was at a max. at this point and  
 continued on further neutralization with LiOH correspond-  
 ing to the lower H<sub>2</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub> concn. in the soln. In the pH  
 range below 4, the height of second wave was not propor-  
 tional to the concn. of H<sub>2</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub>. It was low because of  
 recombination: HAsO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> + H<sup>+</sup> → H<sub>2</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub>. The pro-  
 duced H<sub>2</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub> ions had lower diffusion coeffs. in aq. solns.  
 than H<sup>+</sup> ions. In 50% EtOH, the height of the 2nd wave  
 was comparable to the first one, because of the decrease of  
 the diffusion coeff. of H<sup>+</sup> ions.

Victor von Jacobi

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological).  
Circulatory System. Blood Vessels.

S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 2948

Author : Makletsov, P. F.; Arsen'yeva, I. P.  
Inst : Rostov-on-Don Medical Institute  
Title : Further Study of Esophageal Blood Supply

Orig Pub : Tr. Otchetn. nauchn. konferentsii (Rostovsk.-n/D. med.  
in-t) za 1956 g. Rostov-na-Donu, 1957, 203-207

Abstract : Vessels supplying various segments of the esophagus  
(E) are described. Thirty specimens were studied.  
The main vessels supplying E approach this organ from  
its lateral aspects; then, once within the wall of E,  
they go down along E branching off towards the anterior  
and posterior surfaces. The best conditions of blood  
supply are found in the superior third of the thoracic  
section of E; second is the abdominal section; then the

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USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological).  
Circulatory System. Blood Vessels.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 2948  
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cervical and the lower two thirds of the thoracic  
sections of E. The cervical and abdominal sections  
of E have a permanent source of blood supply; the  
vessels of the thoracic section vary greatly in number  
and origin.

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