

POLYKOVSKIY, V.S.; ROYZENMAN, F.M.; MAKSAREVA, T.S.; FOKEYEV, V.M.

Methodology of determining pressure by inclusions in quartz.
Trudy MGRI 39:92-100 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

MAKSAROV, Nikolay Varnav'yanich

Lys'va. Perm', Permskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 120 p.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Lys'va--Description)

MAKSAY, A.V.

[Theory of airplane engines] Teoriia aviatsionnykh dvigatelei.
Moskva, Voen.izd-vo, 1950. [Microfilm] (MLBA 8:4)
(Airplanes--Engines)

MAKSAY, Ferenc

Tamas Nadasdi. Elet tud 18 no.16:483-486 21 Ap '63.

SUMAROKOVA, T.N.; MAKSAY, L.I.

Complex compounds $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{A} \cdot \text{B}$ and $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{A} \cdot 2\text{B}$. Report no.2.
Izv.Sekt.plat.i blag.met. no.27:137-151 '52. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Institut khimicheskikh nauk Akademii Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-Ata.
(Compounds, Complex) (Tin compounds)

Maksay, L. I.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 331 (USSR) 137-58-4-8644

AUTHORS: Krasil'nikova, L.N., Maksay, L.I.

TITLE: A Fast Colorimetric Method of Analysis of Aluminum Oxide in Slags and Agglomerates of the Lead and Copper Industry (Bystryy kolorimetricheskii metod opredeleniya okisi alyuminiya v shlakakh i aglomeratakh svintsovogo i mednogo proizvodstva)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta tsvetn. met., 1956, Nr 1, pp 159-164

ABSTRACT: A method of fast colorimetric analysis for Al by a "stil'bazo" reagent in lead and copper industry slags and agglomerates has been developed. The method is based on the formation of an intracomplex compound - a lacquer red-orange in color. The dye is brightest at 5.2-5.8 pH. The sensitivity of the reaction extends to 0.01 mmg Al per cc. The maximum coloration appears after 2 min and is stable for 40 min. Ti, Be, Fe, Cu, and In show color under identical conditions. Only Cu and Fe should be present in the substance for analysis. It is established that the presence of up to 0.5 mg Cu in the volume subjected to

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137-58-4-8644

A Fast Colorimetric Method (cont.)

colorimetry after reduction by ascorbic acid does not interfere with identification of Al by means of "stil'bazo", provided that there is no Fe. The presence of up to 1 mg Fe after reduction by ascorbic acid does not interfere with analysis for Al either. Presence of Cu and Fe at the same time makes identification of Al impossible. Therefore samples are fused with Na_2O_2 in an Fe crucible to decompose the alloys and agglomerates. Ascorbic acid solution is added to reduce traces of Cu and Fe that have gone into solution. The presence of Pt, Zn, Ca, and SiO_2 does not impede the determination. To compensate for errors due to losses of Al with precipitates of Fe hydroxide, it is necessary to plot the calibration curve for the same conditions as those in which the analysis of the specimen has been made, and not in accordance with the standard Al solution. The coloration of a solution of the Al/"stil'bazo" complex does not conform to Beer's law, and, therefore, a larger number of points is required to plot the curve of calibration. Determination of Al by this method and by the gravimetric phosphate methods yield results in good agreement. The analysis takes 40-60 min. The detailed course of the analysis is presented.

1. Aluminum oxide--Colorimetric analysis 2 Aluminum--Determination N.G.

Card 2/2

L 23627-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(a) JD/JG/MLK

ACCESSION NR: AT5002791

S/0000/64/000/000/0248/0250

AUTHOR: Maksay, L. I.; Plotnikov, V. I.

TITLE: Determination of rhenuim²⁷ in the products of the copper and molybdenum industries

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po probleme reniya. 2d, Moscow, 1962. Reniy (Rhenium); trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nuaka, 1964, 248-250

TOPIC TAGS: rhenium determination, rhenium analysis, colorimetry, copper industry, molybdenum industry, column chromatography, thiocyanate complex

ABSTRACT: The article describes a technique for determining rhenium in the products of the copper and molybdenum industry, based on the existing methods of decomposition of the products, separation of rhenium from the interfering elements, and its colorimetric analysis. The initial rhenium-containing material was fused with sodium peroxide, the melt was leached with water, and the precipitated hydroxides were filtered off. The strongly basic anion exchange resin AV-17 was used in columns 0.7 cm in internal diameter to adsorb rhenium (VII) from alkaline solutions, and 1 N perchloric acid was found to be the best eluent. The influence of molybdenum on the adsorption and desorption of rhenium was

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ACCESSION NR: AT5002791

studied; It was noticeable even when the Re:Mo ratio was as low as $1:10^5$ (10 μ g Re and 1 g Mo). Conditions were determined for the quantitative separation of rhenium from the impurities, then the color reaction was chosen for the colorimetric determination of rhenium. A thiocyanate complex of rhenium was obtained directly in the desorbate, i.e., perchloric acid after first reducing rhenium with stannous chloride. The data obtained show that the proposed technique gives satisfactory results for Re contents of 0.01 - 0.0001%. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 05Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC,GC

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

PLOTNIKOV, V.I.; MAKSAY, L.I.

Separating small amounts of rhenium from molybdenum,
tungsten and certain other impurities by the method
of ion exchange chromatography. Sbor.trud. VNIITSVETMET
no.9:115-117 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

17(1)

AUTHORS: Rogal', I. G., Maksay, V. V. SOV, 20-123-4-52/53

TITLE: The Capability of Regeneration of the Covering Bone-Tissue of the Cranium of Homothermal Animals During Postnatal Ontogenesis (Regeneratsionnaya sposobnost' cherepnoy pokrovnoy tkani u teplokrovnykh zhivotnykh v postnatal'nom ontogeneze)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1956, Vol 123, Nr 4, pp 760 - 763 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: First the authors give a survey (Refs 2-6) of those papers dealing with the differences between the capability of regeneration in man and some domestic animals, on the one hand and low vertebrates on the other hand. The authors intended to carry out the investigation of the regeneration processes of lambs, kids, pigs, hens, ducks and geese. The reasons for the decrease of the capability of regeneration in postnatal development had to be explained. A round piece of bone of a size of 10 or 20 mm (pigs, kids, lambs) or a rectangular one of 5 - 12 mm (poultry) was sawed out. The main parts of the method had been described earlier (Ref 7). In the mentioned

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The Capability of Regeneration of the Covering Bone-Tissue SOV/20-123-4-52/53
of the Cranium of Homothermal Animals During Postnatal Ontogenesis

domestic animals a regeneration of the bones takes place only partially: in lambs (up to 4-5 months old) and kids the bone is regenerated at the edges of the defect, in pigs as cuneiform outgrowths (Figs 1-3). The rest of the defect is replaced by a fibrous cover. This connective tissue hinders further bone regeneration. The covering bone tissues of the cranium of lambs, kids, and pigs are on one and the same level in the early postnatal period as concerns their capability of regeneration. The authors explain their inferior capability of regeneration by an insufficient de-differentiation of the bone elements, which leads to an inferior re-formation of the bones. The decreased supply of growth vitamins (vitamin A) and ossification (B) vitamins as well as of mineral substances exerts an essential influence, which was proved in earlier papers (Refs 7,8). In poultry the bone pieces removed are regenerated by bone-tissue, except in very old hens, where only small islets of bone tissue are formed. In fully grown ducks and hens the regeneration takes place more slowly than in young ones. In geese it is slower than in ducks and hens. In ducks the covering bone is capable of a spontaneous

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The Capability of Regeneration of the Covering Bone-Tissue S.V./2c-123-4-52/53
of the Cranium of Homothermal Animals During postnatal Ontogenesis

regeneration (even when 1-2 years old and on repeated injuries).
The vitamin saturation of the fodder and bone transplantation
hinder the regeneration processes in ducks. In geese a similar
effect was obtained by ultraviolet radiation. There are 3
figures and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Belotserkovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (Belaya Tserkov'
Agricultural Institute)

PRESENTED: July 7, 1958, by Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 28, 1958

Card 3/3

MAKSAYEV, V.N.

Processing elements extracted by pyrometallurgical refining of
crude tin. Biul. TSIIN tsvet. met. no. 7:26-27 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Tin--Metallurgy)
(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

MAKSENKOV, V. G.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF THE FILTRATION EFFECT IN SOLUTIONS. L. N. Ovchinnikov and V. G. Maksenkov. *Izvst. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Geol.* 1949, No. 3, 82-94.—A study of the filtration effect. Results of expts. on the filtration of different solns. through quartz sand are given. It was learned that the filtration effect is dependent on the nature of the soln. and on the magnitude of the filter pores. The effect can attain large magnitudes. Dependency of the magnitude of the filtration effect on the concn. of the soln., the temp., and the height of the filtering shaft were detd. A sketch of the app. used for the detns. is included. Data are given in the form of tables and graphs. Cf. Korzhinski, C.A. 43, 6124b.

Gladys S. Macy

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

ASB-25A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED MAP ONLY COPY

RELATIONS

INDEXED ONE ONLY LIST

МИНСКИЙ, В. Г.

USSR.

✓ Anhydrite from Krasnogvard pyrites deposit in the Urals.
 V. G. Malesnikov and E. F. Lisov. *Trudy Geol. Geofiz. Inst. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. Urals. Filial. 40. Mineralog. Zhurnik* No. 2, 138-9 (1953). — A vein of anhydrite, 18-20 cm. in width and 180-200 m. in length, was opened at a depth of 384 m. in quartz-sericite shale in the Krasnogvard zone. The crystals are light-gray to rose, sp. gr. 2.936 ± 0.001 . Polysynthetic twins are frequent. The n_s are: $n_x 1.614 \pm 0.003$; $n_y 1.576 \pm 0.003$; $n_z 1.569 \pm 0.003$. $2V = 42^\circ$, $r < v$, optically pos. Spectral analysis shows appreciable Fe, with Cu, Al, Fe, Si, Mg, and Mn present in trace amounts. Chem. analysis shows: CaO 49.04; SrO 0.11; SO₃ 58.41; and H₂O 0.45%. The anhydrite formed as a result of regional metamorphosis of pyrites deposits. M. S.

ER gen

OVCHINNIKOV, L.N.; MAKSENOV, V.G.

Geology of the Vysokaya Mountain Ore District. Geol. rud. mestorozh.
no.3:48-61 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Gorno-geologicheskii institut Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR,
Sverdlovsk.
(Sverdlovsk Province--Ore deposits)

МАКСИМОВ, Г. Г.

Hypertensive crises in the lesser blood circulation in coronary
cor pulmonale. Sov. med. 28 no.6:102-104. Je '65.

МІРЯ І.І.

1. Клиника пропедевтической и профессиональной терапии (зав.
действительный член АМН СССР проф. Ye.M. Tareyev, сар. Кардиологическое факультета I Московского ордена Ленина медицин-
цинского института имени I.M. Sechenova.

ANDROSOVA, S.O.; APROSINA, Z.G.; BEZHODNYKH, A.A.; VERMEL', A.Ye.;
VINOGRADOVA, O.M.; LEVITSKIY, E.R.; MAKARENKO, I.I.;
~~MAKSHANOV, D.A.~~; POLYANTSEVA, L.R.; SUMAROKOV, A.V.;
SHATALOV, N.N.; SHAPIRO, L.A.; TAREYEV, Ye.M., prof.,
red.; MEL'NIKOV, Ye.B., red.

[Occupational diseases] Professional'nye bolezni; ucheb-
noe posobie dlia studentov sanitarno-gigienicheskikh fa-
kul'tetov. Pod red. E.M.Tareeva. Moskva, 1963 p. 223 p.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Moscow. Pervyy meditsinskiy institut. 2. AMN SSSR (for
Tareyev).

(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)

MAKSHANOV, I. Ya., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Endemic goiter in the Vakhshskaya Valley of the Tadzhik SSR and some problems of its etiopathogenesis." Stalinabad, 1960. 20 pp; (Stalinabad State Medical Inst in Abuali Ibn-Sino); 200 copies; price not given; (XL, 24-60, 135)

KOROTAYEV, Aleksey Ivanovich, dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; ~~MAKSHANOV, Vladimir Igayevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; BLAZHKIN, A.T., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; SHCHUROV, N.V., inzh.-elektrik, retsenzent; DVORAKOVSKAYA, A.A., tekhn. red.~~

[Circuits for the automatic control of electric drives; mammal]
Skhemy avtomaticheskogo upravleniia elektroprivodami; uchebnoe
posobie . Leningrad, Leningr. mekhan. in-t, 1960. 259 p.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Automatic control) (Electric driving) (Electric circuits)

SAPOZHNIKOV, R.A.; MAKSHANOV, V.I.

Automatic lighting control systems. Prom.energ. 16 no.11:34-35
N '61. (Automatic control) (Electric lighting) (MIRA 14:10)

(N) L 13018-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/
 ACC NR: AP5028374 EWP(x)/EWP(b)/EWP(l) SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/65/001/005/0571/0576
 AUTHOR: Fedorchenko, I. M.; Bulanov, V. Ya.; Makshantsev, G. F. IJP(c) MJW/JD/WW/HW/DJ/WH/MJW(CI) 80

ORG: Institute of Problems of Metal Studies, AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR); Orenburg Branch, Kuybyshev Polytechnic Institute (Orenburgskiy filial Kuybyshevskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta) 76 B

TITLE: Investigation of the properties of a nickel-graphite antifriction alloy 112 104455

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 1, no. 5, 1965, 571-576

TOPIC TAGS: antifriction alloy, metal property, nickel alloy, graphite, alloy composition, compressive strength, metal oxidation, durability

ABSTRACT: The authors have conducted a study of the technology of the preparation and of certain properties of a graphite-nickel composition, because data on methods of preparation and on the properties of such metal-graphite compositions // are extremely limited in scope. An NP nickel powder (99.41% Ni; 0.18% Co; 0.03% Cu; 0.04% Fe; 0.01% Si; 0.10% O; and 0.01% C), EUR-1 graphite powder, and a calcium-silicon composition (28.7% Ca; 59.1% Si, and iron and other mixtures) were used in the samples. It is found that the introduction of calcium-silicon into a nickel-graphite charge makes it possible to obtain a nickel framework-die with pores filled with graphite without sweating out of the metal. One of the

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L 13018-66

ACC NR: AP5028374

nickel-graphite compositions tested has a compressive strength 1.5 to 2 times greater than that of AG1500, and can withstand a specific pressure during the friction process up to 10 dan/cm² operating at temperatures of 20 to 300C. The compositions examined are oxidation resistant at temperatures of 20 to 300C. Two of the alloys tested can operate for 10 hr with insignificant wear at loads up to 10 dan/cm² and 300C. Type AG1500 alloys, impregnated with various resins, lead, or babbitt, can operate at high loads, but fail when subjected to heating to 220C in oxygen. The friction coefficient of the composition examined at loads of 7.5 to 30 dan/cm² and 300C varies between 0.814 and 0.150, dropping with increasing graphite content. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 15Oct64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

MAKSHANTSEV, V.P.

Sampling a core from a producing horizon in Rovashino oil field.
Buranie no.10:19-21 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Tatarskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, g.
Bugul'ma.

L 2681-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AT5022894

UR/2776/65/000/043/0115/0118

42

AUTHOR: Teplenko, V. G.; Solov'yeva, Z. V.; Makshantseva, G. T.

40

B+1

TITLE: Investigation of the possibility of obtaining stellite powder

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallur-
gii. Sbornik trudov, no. 43, 1965. Poroshkovaya metallurgiya (Powder metallurgy).

445115-118

TOPIC TAGS: stellite, powder metal production, cobalt containing alloy,
sintering

ABSTRACT: Despite their outstanding physical properties, stellites have a limited range of applications, since their high hardness makes it impossible to machine them with cutting tools. This can be remedied in some cases (e.g. in the fabrication of gas-turbine parts, dies, etc.) by means of investment casting, but this is a highly expensive and wasteful technique. Hence, to find a better solution, the authors investigated the possibility of fabricating stellite parts by powder-metallurgical methods. Stellite powder containing 0.91% C, 2.2% Si, 27.5% Cr, 4.2% W, 61.8% Co, 3.3% Fe, was prepared by the method of the combined reduction

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L 2681-66

ACCESSION NR: A15022894 2

of oxides with CaH_2 , in the presence of Cr_3C_2 as the source of C, at 1100-1150°C, for 4-5 hr, in a stainless steel retort. The resulting sinter was pulverized to 0.2 mm particle size and then "slaked" with water. The pulp thus obtained was treated with weak HCl (pH = 3) and the resulting stellite powder was washed with water and alcohol and vacuum-dried at 40-50°C. X-ray micrographic analysis revealed the presence of a solid solution based on cobalt and a carbide phase (Cr_3C_2 and complex carbides). The powder particles are represented by porous granules with a strongly ramified rough surface (mean pour weight: 2.0 g/cm²). Such stellite powder is easily pressed without requiring the addition of grease or plasticizing agents. The density of sintered (at 1280-1300°C, in vacuum and hydrogen atmospheres) briquets of the stellite powder is close to the values characteristic of cast stellite (the density of the stellite obtained by melting the powder is 8.29 g/cm³); residual porosity does not exceed 9%; hardness is 43-44 HRC, which is of the same order as that of cast stellite. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

Card KS
1/2

DUN'YE, V.L.; MAKSHYAS, Ya.P.

Devices for the automatic shaping of pulses on a level not depending on the amplitude of the input signal. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 10 no.5:142-144 3-0 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted July 17, 1964.

MAKSIEJEWSKI, J.

"Propagation of sinusoidal waves in underground cables with earth return".

p. 519 (Archiwum Elektrotechniki) Vol. 6, no. 3, 1957
Warsaw, Poland

SQ: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

MAKSIEJEWSKI, J.

"Equivalent circuit of an underground cable with earth return".

p. 543 (Archiwum Elektrotechniki) Vol 6, no. 3, 1957
Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

MIKSIŃSKI, J.

Methods of calculating the current in a lightning arrester in the case of a lightning stroke to the line near the arrester. p.53.

ROZPRAWY ELEKTROTECHNICZNE. (Polska Akademia Nauk, Instytut Podstawowych Problemów Techniki) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 5, No. 1, 1959.

Monthly List of East European accession (T. AI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September, 1959. Uncl.

MAKSIEJEWSKI, Janusz Lechoslaw

Janusz Lech Jakubowski. Nauka polska 11 no.2:53-57 Mr-Ap '63.

1. Wydział Elektryczny, Politechnika, Warszawa.

JAKUBOWSKI, J.L.; MAKSIJEWSKI, J.L.

Heating of conductors in exponential surges. Archiw elektrotech
12 no.2:223-228 '63.

1. Katedra Wysokich Napiec, Politechnika, Warszawa.

MAKSIEJEWSKI, J. .

Thirty-fifth anniversary of Professor J.L.Jakubowski's scientific activities. Przegl elektrotechn 40 no.9:415-416 3 '64.

MAKSHANOV, Sergey Yakovlevich; KHITRINTSEV, Ivan Sergeyevich;
BATUROVA, L., red.

[Keeping sheep in pastures and field shelters] Opyt
pastbishchno-stroilovogo soderzhania ovets. Dushanbe,
Miron, 1964. 47 p. (MIKA 18:4)

1. Direktor Gosudarstvennogo plemennogo rassadnika
tadzhikskikh kurdyuchno-sherstnykh ovets Tadzhikskoy
SSR (for Makshanov). 2. Direktor Dagana-Kiikskogo ekspe-
rimental'nogo khozyaystva Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta sel'skogo khozyaystva Tadzhikskoy SSR (for
Khitrintsev).

ACCESSION NR: AR4035552

S/0271/64/000/003/A024/A024

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat., telemekh. i vy*chisl. tekhn. Sv. t., Abs. 3A163

AUTHOR: Makshanov, V. I.

TITLE: Electronic devices for automatic continuous and remote control

CITED SOURCE: Sb. tr. Leningr. mekhan. in-ta, no. 33, 1963, 79-86

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control, automatic quality control, automatic size control, textile thread control, stop rotation control

TRANSLATION: A number of automatic control devices are described. (1) An electronic device for continuous and remote monitoring linear dimensions, which consists of two parts: a contact strain sensor and a converting amplifier. The strain sensor includes a two-range contact sensor and a wire strain gage. The contact sensor transforms a lever movement caused by size variation of the product being checked into an electric pulse. The strain sensor produces an electric signal proportional to the size being checked and duplicates the function of the contact sensor. The strain sensor insures continuous recording of the size variation. The strain sensor is connected to an h-f bridge circuit. The

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converting amplifier includes an amplifier proper for contact-strain-sensor signals, an electronic relay for on-off control of the equipment and signaling circuit, and a tuning indicator. If the amplified and rectified error signal of the strain-measuring bridge exceeds a preset value, the electronic relay will operate. A lamp will light up and relay contacts will switch the equipment and signaling circuits. The electronic relay is so preset that it operates only when the product diameter exceeds certain tolerance. The electronic relay operates also when the contact sensor closes its contacts. (2) A device for continuous automatic monitoring the rotation of an object. A light-weight metal perforated disk linked with the object is placed between a lamp and a photoresistor. As the disk rotates, the perforations periodically modulate the illumination of the photoresistor. As a result, an a-c component appears in the photoresistor circuit; this component is rectified and fed to the winding of a polarized relay. The relay keeps its contacts closed which means that the object is rotating. If the rotation discontinues, the a-c component vanishes, de-energizing the polarized relay, and a signal of no-rotation is sent. (3) An electronic device for automatic detection and counting of textile-thread defects; the device is based on the conversion of a luminous flux crossing the thread into an electric signal which controls an electromechanical counter. The luminous flux is derived from a lamp. A part of it

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constrained by a slit diaphragm falls on a phototube. The amount of the luminous flux depends on the average diameter of the thread passing in front of the slit. The length of the thread segment is determined by the slit width which is selected in accordance with the minimum length of the defect. When a defective segment passes, a voltage pulse appears which is proportional to the excess in diameter. This pulse is amplified, shaped by a slave blocking oscillator, and applied to the grid of the final stage whose anode circuit includes an electromechanical pulse counter. The device automatically detects and counts defects in practically any length of the thread. The device can record the defects exceeding any set value from 0.05 to 2 mm. Simplified diagrams are supplied. Four illustrations.

DATE ACQ: 17Apr64

SUB CODE: IE, DP

ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

MAKSHANOVA, T.G.[Makshanova, T.H.]

Separate purification and storage of prepressed and pretreated
oils. Khar. prom. no.1:50 Ja-Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Oils and fats)

11111 115 H 11 11 11 11

IVANOV, P.(Tbilisi); MAKSHAYEV, I.; KORSARELI. G.; GELASHVILI, V.

Georgia's young firemen. Pozh.delo 3 no.1:23-24 Ja '57.
(MLRA 10:4)

1. Nachal'nik druzhiny yunykhn pozharnykh Tbilis (for Makshayev)
2. Direktor sredney shkoly no. 43 (for Karsaveli).
(Georgia--Fire prevention)

DRUYKIN, D.G.; KABAKOV, Ye.N.; MAKSHEYEV, D.M.

Epidemiology of cutaneous leishmaniasis in the Turkmen S.S.R.;
preliminary report. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 29 no.4:450-451
Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(DELHI BOIL)

GRIGOR'YEV, E.P., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, V.Ye., inzh.; MAKSHEYEV,
V.G., inzh.; PETROVSKIY, A.S., inzh.; VEDESHKIN, V.I.,
tekhnik; KORABEL'NIKOV, V.V., kapitan-nastavnik;
MIKHAYLOVSKIY, Ye.V., red.

[Fisheries] Promyslovoe delo. Murmansk, Murmanskoe knizhnoe
izd-vo, 1964. 463 p. (MIRA 18:5)

MAKSIYEV, V.Yu.; MEZHENINOV, M.Yu.

Discharging wash water from Kestner apparatuses for producing
solid extract. Obm.tekh.opyt. [MLP] no.27:33 '56. (MIRA 11:11)
(Condensers (Vapors and gases))

MAKSHEYEV, Yu.V., inzhener

Powder form willow bark extract. Leg.prom. 15 no.5:40 My '55.
(MLRA 8:7)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Bashkirskogo zavoda dubil'nykh ekstraktov.
(Hide powder)

MAKSI, Ondrej, inz.

Magnesite industry in Czechoslovakia. Rudy 11 no.8:243-245
Ag '63.

MAKSIC, B.

PA 162T90

YUGOSLAVIA/Meteorology - Humidity 1949
Psychrometers

"Reliability of Humidity Measurements by Means of
a Psychrometer," B. Maksic

"Hidrometeoroloski Glasnik" Vol II, No 1/2, pp 9-26

Maksic attempts: (1) to show how reliability of
psychrometer can be represented by analytical ex-
pression, (2) to point out some inaccuracies which
appear in meteorological handbooks treating this
subject, and (3) to show how expressions obtained
can be used for computing psychrometric tables.

162T90

MAKSIĆ, B.

Makšić, B. Die dynamische Erklärung und synoptische Verwertung der extrem niedrigen Feuchtigkeitsgrade, die an Höhenstationen beobachtet werden. [Dynamic explanation and synoptic evaluation of extremely low relative humidities observed at high altitude stations.] *Wetter und Leben*, 5(1/2):7-9, March 1934. D.L.C.—The indirect determination of extreme relative humidities in those instances when hygrometry registers below the 0°C line is discussed. A specific instance of such an occurrence at the Sjeme Observatory (Zagreb) and the accompanying synoptic conditions are described. A probable relative humidity of 5% is calculated on the basis of computations involving vertical velocity of subsidence, the time and height intervals in which subsidence took place, using the formula $U = C \frac{T^2}{(ET)^2}$, where $E(T)$ = vapor pressure of saturated vapor pressure at temperature T , $1/E = 1.311$ and C a constant depending upon the vertical axis of the atmosphere. *Subject headings: 1. Humidity extremes. 2. Humidity computations.—I.L.D.*

let

WYSIG, S.

General spreading of thorns (Palurus aculeatus Linn.). p. 11.

Skopje, Yugoslavia. Univerzitet. Zvezniološko-suvanski fakultet.
FODISNI SROBNIK, SILL-STVC. Skopje, Yugoslavia. Vol. 11, 1957/8.

Monthly list of the East European Accessions (EEAI) 10, Vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 1-4.
incl.

MAKSIC, Stevan

Production of machine tools and the Business Enterprise
Masinc-Union. Masionogradnja 5 no.2:27 JI '62.

MAKSIK, S.

"Results of research on the germination of some forest seeds by the quick indigo-carminic method." p. 203. (Godisnik. Vol. 1, 1951. Skopje.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. Vol. 3, no. 3. Library of Congress. March 1954.
Uncl.

KASYUK, I.; MAKSILOV, B.

Raise the qualifications of veterinarians to a higher level.

Veterinariia 42 no.10:104-106 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

SPITSYN, Vikt.I., akademik; MAKSIM, Ion; PIROGOVA, G.N.; MIKHAYLENKO, I.Ye.;
KODOCHIGOV, P.N.

Effect of different kinds of radiation on the catalytic dehydration
of n-decyl alcohol. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.5:1143-1146 D '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR i Institut atomnoy fiziki
AN Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki.
(Decyl alcohol) (Radiation) (Dehydration)

I 1070h-63
ASD/SSD--Ps-l/Pc-l/Pr-l/Fu-l/Fe-l/Pab-l--RM/WW
ACCESSION NR: AP3002022
EPR/EWP(1)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(v)/ES(w)-2--AFFTC/
S/0195/63/004/003/0475/0479

AUTHOR: Maksim, I.; Braun, T.; Khaduk, P.

(R)

90
89
A

TITLE: Apparatus for investigating catalytic properties during irradiation in an atomic reactor

SOURCE: Kinetika i kataliz, v. 4, no. 3, 1963, 475-479

TOPIC TAGS: irradiation apparatus, catalytic reaction chamber

ABSTRACT: An apparatus having the form of a cylindrical tube was designed and constructed in order to be able to study radiation effects on the catalytic properties of solid catalysts which appear during the process of irradiation. The installation was made in one of the horizontal channels of a 2000 kilowatt, type VVR-S [Abstractor's note: the designation may be in Latin and would thus read: BBR-C], reactor located in the Institute of Atomic Physics in Bucharest. The following requirements were applied in the construction: the use of materials which became least radioactive; securing of biological safeguards; fast and safe introduction and removal of the catalyst from the reaction chamber; the use and control of temperatures up to 450C in the reaction chamber; and the cooling of the external parts of the apparatus for protection of the reactor channel from overheating.

Card 1/2

L 10704-63

ACCESSION NR: AF3002022

The materials used for the apparatus were mainly aluminum and quartz; the others, used of necessity, were for example nichrome for the furnace windings and asbestos for thermal insulation. Paraffin and lead were used for biological protection. The above apparatus can be used to study gaseous reactions catalyzed by solid catalysts, for example, the oxidation of CO, decomposition of water, hydrogenation of ethylene, and the hydrogen-deuterium displacement reaction. The catalysts could be shaped in any way or deposited on backing of asbestos, kieselguhr, carbon, or silica. The action of various semiconducting oxide catalysts on the oxidation of CO is presently being investigated. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. 15

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy fiziki, Rumania, Bucharest (Institute of Atomic Physics)

SUBMITTED: 09Apr62

DATE ACQ: 12Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ja/Sun

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4016518

S/0195/64/005/001/0090/0095

AUTHOR: Maksim, I.; Braun, T.; Glants, G.

Title: Effect of nuclear radiation on the catalytic properties of nickel oxide

SOURCE: Kinetika i kataliz, v. 5, no. 1, 1964, 90-95

TOPIC TAGS: zinc oxide catalyst, catalyst irradiation, crystal lattice, controlled lattice defect, catalyst conductivity, ZnO, nickel oxide, nuclear radiation

ABSTRACT: While there are some data in the literature concerning the catalytic activity of nickel oxide changed under the action of nuclear radiation, these changes are not explained as a function of certain changes in the crystal lattice. Therefore, the authors undertook a study of these changes and an explanation of their influence on catalytic reactions, having in mind that defects can be introduced into the lattice by radiation at a controlled rate. For this purpose NiO+2.5 mol% Li₂O were irradiated in a 2000 kw reactor of the VVR-S

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4016518

type. Catalytic and electric properties were determined before and after irradiation. An installation of the Schwab type is described. The neutron flux in the channel was: $2 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-2} \times \text{sec}^{-1}$ thermal neutrons and $7 \times 10^9 \text{ cm}^{-2} \times \text{sec}^{-1}$ fast neutrons with a gamma radiation dose of 10^8 r/hr . Exposure time ranged from 8 to 40 hours. Samples were then deactivated for 10 days, decapsulated and processed. The influence of constant and temporary defects was studied. It was found that the former increases both the electrical conductivity and the catalytic action. The latter do not change the catalytic action, but at room temperature they raise the electrical conductivity. Constant defects depress the activation energy of catalytic CO oxidation. To obtain the greatest changes in electrical conductivity and catalytic activity, the lowest possible temperatures are recommended, using catalysts of the lowest conductivity. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 formulas.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4016518

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy fiziki, Bucharest (Institute of Atomic Physics)

SUBMITTED: 09Apr62

DATE ACQ: 18Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, NS

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 013

Card 3/3

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - The Nervous System.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 3, 1959, 13267

Author : Milku, Sht., M., Maksim-Bercha, I., Meykenesku-Angel,
M., Teodoresku, E., Cherban, S.

Inst : -

Title : Investigation of Higher Nervous Activity by Means of
Vascular Conditioned Reflexes in Cases of Insufficien-
cy of Male Sexual Glands before and after Testosterone
Therapy

Orig Pub : Probl. endokrinol. i gormonoterapii, 1957, 3, No 3,
3 - 17

Abstract : Vascular conditioned reflexes (CR) were studied before
and after therapy with large doses of testosterone
(700 - 900 mg to a course) in males afflicted with
sexual insufficiency of endocrine origin. A pronoun-
ced orientation reaction and chaotic vascular reactions
were observed. Before treatment there was a graduall

Card 1/2

- 127 -

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - The Nervous System.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 3, 1959, 13267

weakening of CR within the realm of an individual experiment and for the whole course of the investigation (irradiation of defense inhibition on sub-cortical centers). After therapy there were no essential differences in the rate of formation of CR, but with the development of stability their intensity increased. Before treatment active extinguishment of CR was not successfully detected, but after therapy CR was extinguished in 2 out of 5 patients. -- K.S. Ratner

Card 2/2

MAKSIMACHEV, B. A.

MAKSIMACHEV, Boris Alekseyevich

Moscow planetarium. IUn.tekh.no.12:44 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Zaveduyushchiy astronomicheskim kabinetom Moskovskogo planetariya.
(Moscow--Astronomical models)

MAKSIMADZHI, A.

OSMOLOVSKIY, A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MAKSIMADZHI, A.

Using high-strength steels for seagoing freighters. Mor. i rech.
flot 14 no.6:21-22 Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(Shipbuilding)

2741. Belikov, M. A. and Makulovich, A. J. Practical methods of calculating coverings in vessels and calculation of brackets in the case of calculation of ribbed frames (in Russian), *Trans. Central Scientific Institute for the River Fleet 21*, 29-67, 1954; Ref. Zh. Mekh. 1956, Rev. no. 3167.

In the calculations of the strength of hull coverings it is necessary to overcome difficulties connected with determination of the coefficients of fixing in of main direction beams and of cross braces, which make up the assembly of these coverings.

An analysis is made of the influence of the value of these coefficients of fixing as applied to various systems of assembly of the coverings met with on vessels for internal waterways, and practical, i.e. approximate, methods of calculating these coverings with the use of tables and graphs given in the work are established.

Further, the problem is examined of the calculation of the influence of brackets in the opening of the static indeterminacy of assembly beams of a ship's hull.

On the basis of the investigation, a method for the approximate calculation of the influence of these brackets is recommended.
Courtesy Referativnyi Zhurnal Yu. A. Shimanovskii, USSR
Translation, courtesy Ministry of Supply, England

2

MARKS AND INDEX

Distr: LFL

2374. Maksimovich, A. I., and Rodnev, M. M., Approximate formula for the determination of the torsion moment at the hull of a ship (in Russian), *Trudi Tsentr. in. in-ta, mor. flota*, 1, 1, 57-63, 1955; *Ref. Zh. Mekh.* no. 12, 1956, Rev. 8634.

A formula is evolved for the determination of the magnitude of the moment of torsion acting on the ship on its course angularly to the wave. The following assumptions are made: (1) the wave's profile is sinusoidal, (2) the height of the wave is expressed by the relation $b = 1/30\lambda + z$, where λ is the length of the wave in meters, (3) the calculated length of the wave $\lambda = L \cos \phi$, where L is the length of the ship, ϕ is its course angle relative to the wave, (4) the cross section of the ship is parabolic, (5) the sides are straight-walled, (6) the vessel's ascent of the wave is stable.

It was established as the result of the investigation that (1) the course angle corresponding to the maximum moment of torsion equals $62-77^\circ$ and (2) that the ratio of length to width of the ship has little effect on the magnitude of the moment.

V. S. Chuvikovskii

Courtesy *Referativnyi Zhurnal*, USSR

Translation: courtesy Ministry of Supply, England

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1

S. M. A.

MAKSIMADZHI, A. I.

124-57-1-983

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 1. p 137 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Maksimadzhi, A. I.

TITLE: The Effect of Longitudinal Deformations on the Transverse Vibrations of a Freely Supported Beam (Vliyaniye prodol'nykh deformatsiy na poperechnyye kolebaniya svobodno opertoy balki)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Tsent. n.-i. in-ta mor. flota, 1955, Vol 1, Nr 1, pp 64-73

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the free transverse vibration frequencies of beams having fixed hinges at their ends. Also considered are the effects of a compressive or tensile force. The problem is solved by the energy method. In the expression for the potential energy, in addition to the flexural energy, the change in compression energy resulting from the deformation of the axis during vibrations is considered. Utilization of the law of the conservation of energy leads to a first-order nonlinear differential equation with separation of variables. The coefficient β , which determines the effect of the longitudinal deformations on the frequency of the transverse vibrations, depends on the geometric characteristics of the beam, the initial amplitude, and the initial longitudinal force. Graphs of the coefficient β and a numerical example are adduced. It is shown

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124-57-1-983

The Effect of Longitudinal Deformations on the Transverse Vibrations (cont.)

that consideration of the nondisplaceability of the hinged supports had a practical significance in the vibrations of sufficiently yielding beams and plates.

I. Ya. Belotserkovskiy

1. Beams--Vibration--Deformation effects 2. Beams--Vibration--Mathematical analysis

Card 2/2

124-57-2-2192

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957. Nr 2. p 104 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Maksimadzhi, A. I.

TITLE: On the Stability of Plates Subjected to Compression Along Two Directions, and Their Behavior Following Collapse (Ob ustoychivosti plastin, szhatykh po dvum napravleniyam, i povedenii ikh posle poteri ustoychivosti)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta mor. flota, 1955, Vol 1, Nr 1, pp 74-98

ABSTRACT: I. G. Bubnov's solution [Trudy po teorii plastin (On the Theory of Plates). Moscow, 1953] on the stability of a freely supported rectangular plate subjected to two-directional compression is carefully examined, and convenient nomograms therefor are proposed. The paper consists essentially of an investigation of the behavior of the same plate following loss of stability. The problem is resolved for the boundary conditions specified by P. A. Sokolov [O napryazheniyakh v szhatykh plast.nakh posle poteri ustoychivosti (On the Stresses Prevailing in Compressed Plates After Collapse). Moscow-Leningrad, 1932], that is, the absence of any tangential stresses along the contour and the conservation of the linearity of the edges following loss of stability. Depending on the

Card 1/2

124-57-2-2192

On the Stability of Plates Subjected to Compression (cont.)

ratio of the sides of a plate, the expressions for the flexural deflection of the plate consist of one or two terms of a trigonometric series; the resulting system of Karman-type differential equations is integrated by Bubnov's method. Graphs for the reduction coefficients during two-directional compression are given for various values of the ratio of the sides and the ratio of the compressive stresses in rigid joints.

1. Sheets--Stability 2. Sheets--Failure 3. Sheets--Analysis

A. A. Kurdyumov

Card 2/2

MARSHALL, A. T.

MARSHALL, A. T.: "The use of low-charge...
of dry-cartridge...
Inst of Aeronautics Engineers. (Submitted
for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy)."

SO: Koizumi, I. M. Sc., 1944

SHEVANDIN, Ye.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOZLYAKOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk;
MAKSIMADZHI, A.I., inzh.; BYKOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk;
YEVSTIFEYEV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; BELKIN, V.P., doktor
tekhn. nauk; REZNITSKIY, L.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; PUTOV, N.Ye.,
prof.; SHIMANSKIY, Yu.A., akademik; GUREYEV, V.A., inzh.;
VAKHARLOVSKIY, G.A., inzh.; KERICHEV, V.M.; KVASHUK, N.F.,
inzh.; NOGID, L.M., prof.; REVZYUK, G.A., inzh.; ARKHANGORODSKIY,
A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEFREMOV, inzh.; OSMOLOVSKIY, A.K.,
kand. tekhn. nauk.

General discussion. Trudy NTO sud. prom. 7 no.1:112-152 '56.

(MIRA 10:12)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut im. A.N. Krylova (for Shevandin).
 2. Leningradskiy korablestroitel'nyy institut (for Koslyakov, Bykov, Putov, Nogid).
 3. TSNIISTEP (for Maksimadzi).
 4. TSentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Ministerstva sudostroitel'noy promyshlennosti, g. Gor'kiy (Yevstifeyev, Kvashuk, Revzyuk).
 5. TSentral'noye-proyektno-konstruktorskoye byuro Ministerstva morskogo flota (for Reznitskiy).
 6. Ministerstvo sudostroitel'noy promyshlennosti (for Gureyev).
 7. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy projektnyy institut (for Vakharlovskiy).
 8. Zavod "Krasnoye Sormovo" (for Kerichev).
 9. NKI (for Arkhangorodskiy).
 10. Ministerstvo rechnogo flota (for Yefremov).
 11. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo flota (for Osmolovskiy).
- (Shipbuilding)

MAKSIMADZHI, A.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NOVIKOV, O.A., inzhener;
SOROLOV, L.G., inzhener.

Technical and economic effectiveness in the use of low-alloy
steels for the construction of dry cargo freighters. (MLRA 10:2)
Sudostroenie 22 no.10:27-30 0 '56.

(Ships, Iron and steel)
(Freighters)

MAKSIMADZHI, A.I.

Approximate formulas for calculating overlap hull bottom platings
in loose cargo carriers. Trudy TSNIIMF no.9:3-14 '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Hulls (Naval architecture))

MAKSIMADZHI A.I

SHIMANSKIY, Yu.A., akademik; ~~MAKSIMADZHI, A.I.~~, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
KOROTKIN, Ya.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

New "Rules of classification and building of steel ships" in the
U.S.S.R. Marine Register. Sudostroenie 23 no.1:4-10 Ja '57.

(MIRA 10:10)

(Ships, Iron and steel) (Shipbuilding)

KOROTKIN, Ya.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAKSIMADZHI, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Formulas for testing local strength of corrugated bulkheads.

Sudostroenie 24 no.4:9-12 Ap '58.

(MIRA 11:4)

(Bulkheads (Naval architecture)--Testing)

MAKSIMADZHI, A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; NOVIKOV, O., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SOKOLOV, L., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Additional allowances for wear and corrosion in designing low-alloy steel hulls for transport ships. Mor.flot 19 no.3:12-16 Nr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo flota. (Hulls (Naval architecture))

BEL'GOVA, M.A.; BOYTSOV, G.V.; KANFOR, S.S.; KOROTKIN, Ya.I.; KUZOVENKOV,
B.P.; MAKSIMADZHI, A.I.; NEBYLOV, V.M.; SBOROVSKIY, A.K.;
TAUBIN, G.O.; FILIPPEO, M.V.; CHUVIKOVSKIY, G.S.; SHIMANSKIY,
Yu.A., akademik, red.; LUCHININOV, S.T., otv.red.; OSVENSKAYA,
A.A., red.; KONTOROVICH, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Handbook on structural mechanics of ships] Spravochnik po
stroitel'noi mekhanike korablia. Leningrad, Gos.soiuznoe izd-vo
sudostroitel'noy promyshl. Vol.3. 1960. 799 p.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Shipbuilding)

SEGAL', Valentin Frantsevich; MATTES, N.V., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KURDYUMOV, A.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk,retsenzen; MAKSIMAD-ZHI, A.I., nauchnyy red.; SOSIPATROV, O.A., red.; TSAL, R.K., tekhn. red.

[Diploma project on the course in the structural engineering of ships]
Kursovoe proektirovanie po stroitel'noi mekhanike korablia. Leningrad,
Gos. soiuзное izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl., 1961. 131 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Naval architecture)

MAKSIMADZHI, A., kand.tekhn.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Plans for a new criteria of the general longitudinal strength of
ships. Mor. flot 21 no.8:39-41 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-isslevatel'skiy institut morskogo flota.
(Load line--Congresses)

MAKSIMADZHI, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Analysis of hull damage on the motorship "Stavropol'." Inform. sber.
TSNIIMF no.59. Tekh. ekspl.mor.flota no.7:56-60 '6i. (MIRA 16:6)
(Ships--Maintenance and repair) (Marine engineering)

MAKSIMADZHI, A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Main directions in the revision of rules of the U.S.S.R.
Register (Hulls) for the classification and building of
seagoing steel ships. Mor. flot 22 no.3:32-33 Mr '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo
flota.

(Ship registers)
(Hulls, (Naval architecture))

MAKSIMADZHI, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Standardizing the strength of longitudinal girders for double-
bottom cargo ships. Trudy TSNIIMF no.41:43-66 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Hulls (Naval architecture))

MAKSIMADZHI, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Selecting an estimated wave height. Trudy TSNIIMF no.41:81-91
'62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Hulls (Naval architecture)) (Ship resistance)

MAKSIMADZHI, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Estimated wave height. Sudostroenie 29 no.1:16-19 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Hulls (Naval architecture)) (Hydrodynamics)

L 42277-65	EPR/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)/EWP(b)/I/EWA(d)/EWP(l)/EWP(w)/	
EWP(v)/EWP(t)	Pf-4 MJW/JD	44
AM5009838	BOOK EXPLOTTATION	S/ 33
		B+1

Makimadshi, Aleksandr Isaakovich; Novikov, Oleg Aleksandrovich; Sokolov, Lev Georgiyevich

Low-alloy steel in shipbuilding (Nizkolegirovannaya stal' v sudostroyenii) Lenin-grad, Izd-vo "Sudostroyeniye", 1964. 299 p. illus., biblio., tables. 1900 copies printed. Reviewers: Candidate of Technical Sciences Ya. I. Korotkin, Engineer G. S. Chuvikovskiy; Editor: E. I. Lisok; Technical editor: Yu. N. Korovenko; Proofreaders: A. F. Andrianova, M. P. Busheva

TOPIC TAGS: fatigue life, high strength steel, low alloy steel, ship hull

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book was intended for staff members at scientific-research organizations and design bureaus within the shipbuilding industry; it may be useful also to students at shipbuilding vuzes and faculties. The technical and economic feasibility of using steels with elevated strength in marine shipbuilding is investigated, particularly factors affecting the utilization of these steels, questions of setting standards for the strength and durability of hull constructions, and rational limits on the application of steels as a function

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AM5009838

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of their strength characteristics. Great attention is directed to the weight variation of the hull and of the individual hull elements with the application of steels with different mechanical properties, and to the establishment of a methodology for evaluating the economic feasibility of using high-strength steels for the hulls of transports. The authors have incorporated the results of their research in the period from 1956 to 1963 at the TSNIMF under the direction of A. I. Maksimadzhi, and express their gratitude to their colleagues at TSNIMF I. Ya. Barsik, O. A. Bereznykh, G. V. Markozov, V. M. Molchanov, I. T. Chevazhevskaya, and A. M. Shipkovaya. Others whose assistance is acknowledged gratefully are Ya. I. Korotkin, G. S. Chuvikovskiy, and G. V. Boytsov.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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Ch. 2. Factors affecting the feasibility of applying low-alloy steels - - 19

Ch. 3. Setting standards for the strength of the hulls of transports - - 47

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- Ch. 4. Setting standards for the fatigue durability of ship hulls - - 101
- Ch. 5. Selection of type of steel for the basic longitudinal braces of a hull - - 140
- Ch. 6. Effect of the strength characteristics of hull material on the basic technical-operational characteristics of ships - - 169
- Ch. 7. Methodology of determining the economic feasibility of applying steels of elevated strength - - 227
- Ch. 8. Economic feasibility of applying steel of elevated strength - - 252
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SUB CODE: ME, MM

SUBMITTED: 25 Jul 64

NR REF SOV:064

OTHER:034

cc
Card 3/3

MAKSIMADZHI, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Comparing the magnitudes of bending moments for dry cargo
ships. Trudy TSNIIMF no.66:70-75 '65. (MIKA 18:12)

L 46771-66 EWT(d)/EWT(e)/EWP(k)/EWP(w) IJP(c) EM

ACC NR: AR6014201 (N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/65/000/011/B038/B038

AUTHOR: Maksimadzhi, A. I.; Markozov, G. V.; Semikolenov, V. N.; Chetyrkin, N. V.

TITLE: Calculation of amplitude-frequency characteristics (AFCh) of cargo ships on a "Minsk" digital computer 32B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 11B302

REF SOURCE: Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta morsk. flota, vyp. 59, 1964, 3-13

TOPIC TAGS: cargo ship, computer application

ABSTRACT: The random nature of external loads and stresses in the ship-hull joints determines the random nature of stress safety factors. In order to use probabilistic criteria for practical purposes, their connection with the ship-strength characteristics should be established. In determining the fundamental parameters of distribution of external loads over the ship hull, it is assumed that, for a finite time, the processes in question are stationary and ergodic, and the single-dimensional laws of distribution of their ordinates are in satisfactory agreement with the normal law. The variation of the wave-profile ordinate constitutes the input in the problem; the heaving and pitching, bending moments, shearing force, and vertical pressure on the hull shell make up the output. The AFCh required in the calculations determines the properties of the ship as a dynamic system that 26

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UDC: 681.142.343:629.12

L 46771-66

ACC NR: AR6014201

converts the random process of sea waves into the above ondular process. In linear terms, the problem of AFCh determination for pitching and external-load variation can be reduced to a repeated solution of a system of two linear differential equations with constant coefficients for various wave frequencies. Even "standard" ships require 15000 variants of time-consuming calculations; hence, a program for a "Minsk" digital computer has been prepared. The ship is regarded as a stable dynamic system. The wave-profile-variation equation is writted, and the AFCh equations are developed for heaving and pitching, for linear and angular speeds and accelerations, and also the AFCh for the total vertical load, shearing forces, and bending moments. The setting up of a machine program algorithm is detailed. Solution of the above problem permits a statistical evaluation of the cargo-ship-hull strength in a rough sea and permits obtaining data for ship design. Bibliography of 2 titles. A. K. [Translation of abstract]

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VOROKHOBSKIY, A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MAKSIMADZHI, M.I.
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

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MAKSIMADZHI, M. F. nauchnyy sotrudnik

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Influence of cholosas (a wild rose product) on hepatic bile secretion and on bile composition. S. O. Maksimadzi. (Dnepropetrov Pharmacol. Inst. and Kharkov Med. Inst.). Farmakol. i Toksikol. 9, No. 6, 37-40 (1948).—Cholosas, a wild rose product in sirup, made in Kharkov, is cholagogue when given orally to dogs (dose, 100 cc. of 20-40% soln.). It does not appreciably alter the sp. gr. of bile, nor the content of bilirubin and cholesterol, but substantially increases the bile acid content (to 29%) and hence alters the cholate:cholesterol coeff.

Julian P. Smith — *Chem Pharmacology*

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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S.N.Sinel'nikov) sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta Khar'-
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NIKOLAYENKO, S.S., inzh.; YES'KOV, A.S., inzh.; SOTSKIY, A.R., inzh.;
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(Krivoy Rog Basin--Shaft sinking)