begin

333

MAKSIMOVA, A.A., dotsent

Lepromin test in the pathology of leprosy. Vest. ven. i derm.
no.3:31-35 My-Je '54.
(MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz kafedry koshnykh bolesney (zav. prof. N.A.Torsuyev)
Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
RSFSR.
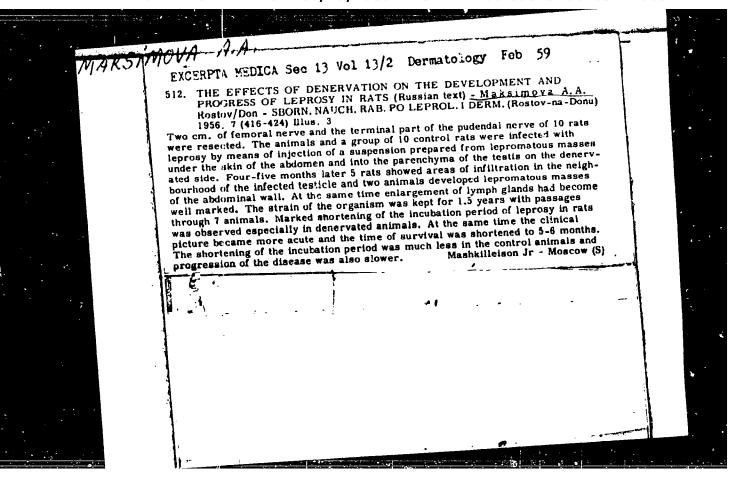   (LEPROSY,
            *lepromin test)

.:

"The Clinic Picture and Progress of Experimental Leprosy in Rats",
by A.A. Maksimova, Sbornik Nauchnykh Rabot Po Leprologii i Dermatologii
1956, 7, pp 405-415 (from Meditsinskiy Feferativnyy Zhurnal, Section 1,
No 2, 1957, p 147).

The incubative stage of experimental leprosy in rats depends on
both the nature and extent of the infection. Clinical symptoms be-
come evident 5-12 months after the infection. The author describes the
progress of experimental leprosy in detail.

Card 1/1

MARSIMOVA A.A.

512. THE EFFECTS OF DENERVATION ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND
PROGRESS OF LEPROSY IN RATS (Russian text) - Maksimova A.A.
Rostov/Don - SBORN. NAUCH. RAB. PO LEPROL. I DERM. (Rostov-na-Donu)
1956. 7 (416-424) Illus. 3

Two cm. of femoral nerve and the terminal part of the pudendal nerve of 10 rats
were resected. The animals and a group of 10 control rats were infected with
leprosy by means of injection of a suspension prepared from lepromatous masses
under the skin of the abdomen and into the parenchyma of the testis on the denerv-
ated side. Four-five months later 5 rats showed areas of infiltration in the neigh-
bourhood of the infected testicle and two animals developed lepromatous masses
of the abdominal wall. At the same time enlargement of lymph glands had become
well marked. The strain of the organism was kept for 1.5 years with passages
through 7 animals. Marked shortening of the incubation period of leprosy in rats
was observed especially in denervated animals. At the same time the clinical
picture became more acute and the time of survival was shortened to 5-6 months.
The shortening of the incubation period was much less in the control animals and
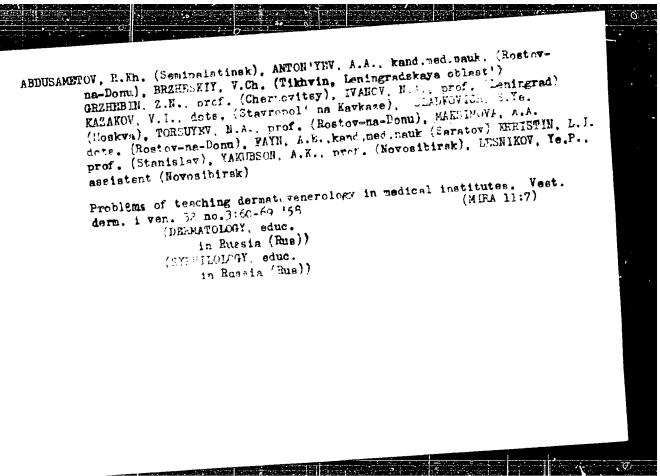progression of the disease was also slower.   Mashkilleison Jr - Moscow (S)
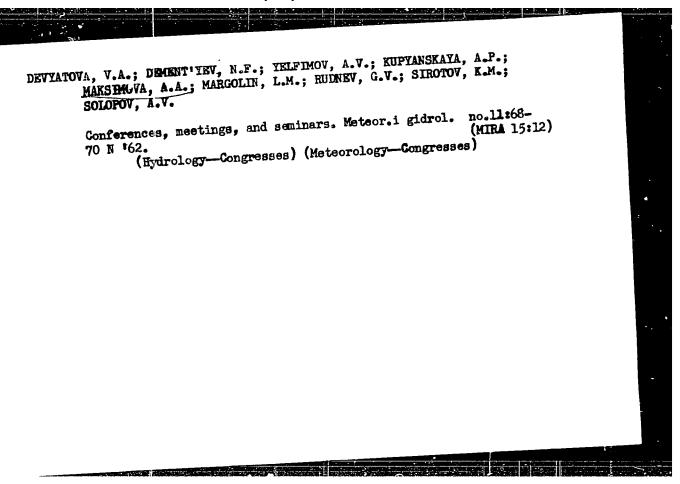
MAK SIMOVA, A.A.

"The Effect of Superinfection on the Development and Progress of Experimental Leprosy in Rats", by A.A. Maksimova, Sbornik Rabot po Leprologii i Dermatologii, 1956, 7, pp 425-434 (from Meditsinskiy Referativnyy Zhurnal, Section 1, No 2, 1957, p 147).
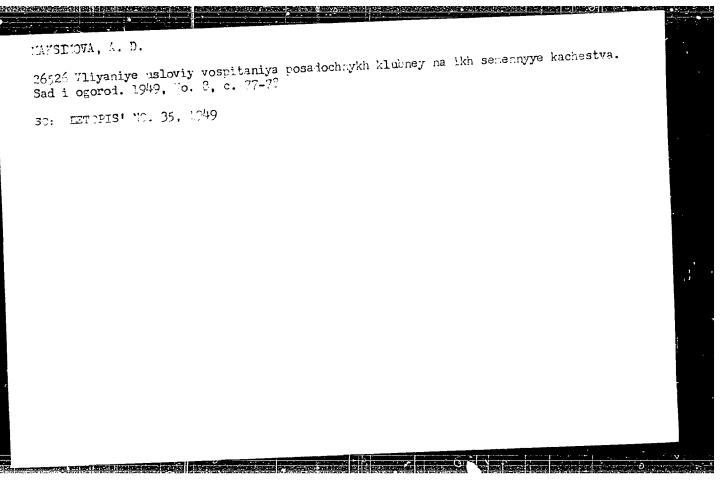
Experiments performed on rats demonstrated that superinfection (2 months after the initial infection) with a suspension from leproma into the regions of primary infection (subcutaneously in the abdomen and into the parenchyma of the left testicle) resulted in a development of leprosy and in the destruction of the animals in the course of 5 months. Autopsies showed visceral leprosy in all rats. Denervated rats (crosscut of the femoral and spermatic nerves), were destroyed even earlier by superinfection. In all the superinfected animals, osseous changes identical to those in humans suffering from leprosy were observed. In the author's opinion, the development of a serious infection in the superinfected rats depends on profound changes in the specific reactivity and on the affection of the nerve trophicity.
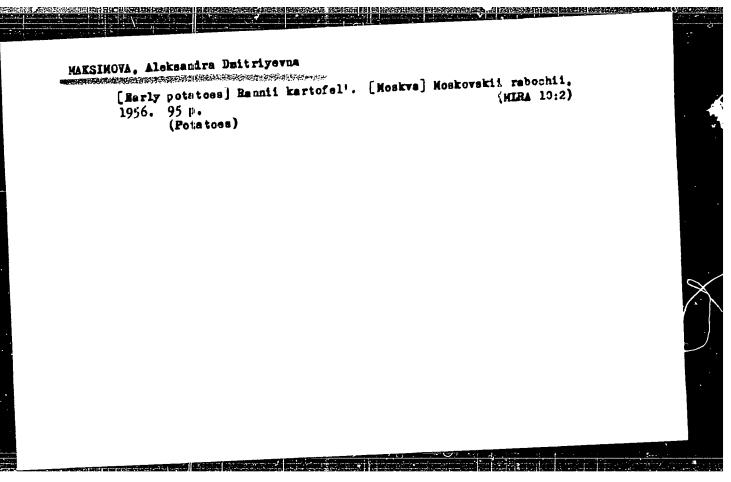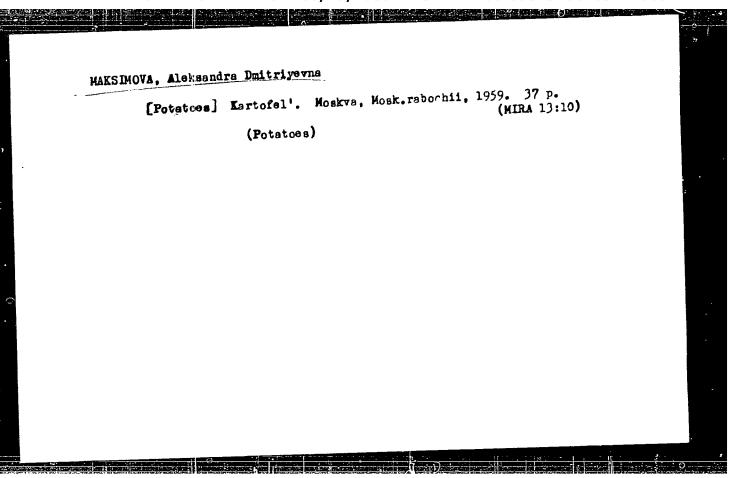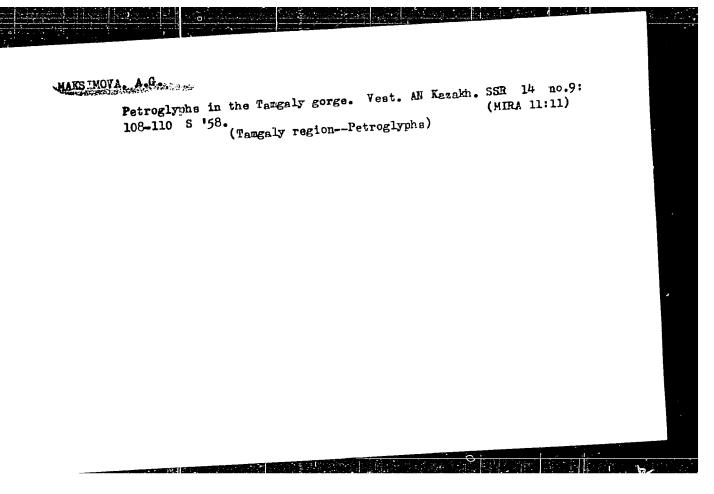
Card 1/1   - 39 -

ABDUSAMETOV, R.Kh. (Seminalatinsk), ANTON'YEV, A.A., kand.med.nauk, (Rostov-na-Donu), BRZHESKIY, V.Ch. (Tikhvin, Leningradskaya oblast'), GRZHEBIN, Z.N., prof. (Cherovitsy), IVANCV, N.A., prof. Leningrad), KAZAKOV, V.I., dots. (Stavropol' na Kavkaze). JLADKOVICH, S.Ye. (Moskva), TORSUYEV, N.A., prof. (Rostov-na-Donu), MAKSIMOVA, A.A. dots. (Rostov-na-Donu), FAYN, A.E.,kand.med.nauk (Saratov) KHRISTYN, L.I. prof. (Stanislav), YAKUBSON, A.K., prof. (Novosibirsk), LESNIKOV, Ye.P., assistent (Novosibirsk)

Problems of teaching dermat. venerology in medical institutes. Vest. derm. i ven. 32 no.3:60-69 '58   (MIRA 11:7)
        (DERMATOLOGY, educ.
            in Russia (Rus))
        (SYPHILOLOGY, educ.
            in Russia (Rus))

DEVYATOVA, V.A.; DEMENT'YEV, N.F.; YELFIMOV, A.V.; KUPYANSKAYA, A.P.;
MAKSIMOVA, A.A.; MARGOLIN, L.M.; RUDNEV, G.V.; SIROTOV, K.M.;
SOLOPOV, A.V.

Conferences, meetings, and seminars. Meteor.i gidrol. no.11:68-
70 N '62.   (MIRA 15:12)
          (Hydrology—Congresses) (Meteorology—Congresses)

MAYSDOVA, A. D.

26526 Vliyaniye usloviy vospitaniya posadochnykh klubney na ikh semennyye kachestva.
Sad i ogorod. 1949, No. 8, c. 77-78

SO: LETOPIS' No. 35, 1949

MAKSIMOVA, Aleksandra Dmitriyevna

[Early potatoes] Rannii kartofel'. [Moskva] Moskovskii rabochii,
1956. 95 p.
(Potatoes)

(MIRA 10:2)

MAKSIMOVA, Aleksandra Dmitriyevna

[Potatoes] Kartofel'. Moskva, Mosk.rabochii, 1959. 37 p.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Potatoes)

MAKSIMOVA, A.D., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KOBRIN, B., red.; KUZNETSOVA,A.,
tekhn. red.

[Potatoes; advice, proposals, recommendations, and the
practices of efficient workers] Kartofel'; sovety, predlozheniia,
rekomendatsii, opyt peredovikov. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1963.
(MIRA 16:5)
268 p.

1. Moskovskoye oblastnoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo
sel'skogo khozyaystva.   (Potatoes)

MAKSIMOVA, A.G.

Petroglyphs in the Tamgaly gorge. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 14 no.9:
108-110 S '58.   (MIRA 11:11)
(Tamgaly region--Petroglyphs)

25657
S/080/60/033/012/012/024
D209/D305

$2208, 2808, 2515$

| 2400

AUTHORS: Anitov, I.S., and Maksimova, A.G.

TITLE: Galvano-diffusion brazing of titanium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 33, no. 12, 1960,
                2724 - 2728

TEXT: Titanium is an excellent constructional material for many
applications, but its low antifriction properties set it at a dis-
advantage and the present work was carried out in order to obtain
firmly adhering brass layers on the surface of the titanium. Brass
plating from cyanide solutions was not successful, so the possibi-
lity of using a galvano-diffusion method was investigated. The
principle is to deposit a layer of copper of the required thickness
on the titanium and then to fire the parts in a medium containing
the vapors of volatile compounds of zinc, the copper being satura-
ted with zinc to produce brass. Technically pure titanium mark VT-
-1, produced in a vacuum arc furnace was used, and the ingots
weighing 50 kg were forged into billets from which samples for tes-
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3/080/60/033/012/012/024
D209/D305

Galvano-diffusion brazing ...

ting of dia. 10 mm and length 15 mm were cut. The work consisted of the following basic steps: 1) Preparation of the surface of the titanium to receive the copper plate; 2) Deposition on the titanium firmly adhering layers of copper of thickness up to 1.0 mm; 3) Firing in the vapors of volatile zinc compounds to produce brass. Before etching the samples, they were degreased with lime and washed with water. The best etching solution was found to be concentrated hydrochloric acid at 50°. For galvanic deposition of copper the standard acid electrolyte used was $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ — 200-250 g/l, H_2SO_4 — 50-75 g/l; temperature 18-20° and current density 1-2 A/dm². To obtain copper coatings of thickness greater than 30-40 μ, it was necessary to do the work in two stages. First, the etched parts are plated with copper 15-20 μ thick, are fired in a vacuum (10^{-3} to 10^{-4} mm Hg) to obtain a good bond with the base metal and are then plated with a second layer of copper to the desired thickness. With regard to diffusion brazing the copper layer was converted into brass by covering the parts with a mixture of zinc dust,

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Galvano-diffusion brazing ...

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fire-clay, ferro-silicon and ammonium chloride, the amount of which was calculated from the weight of copper deposited. Quite satisfactory results were obtained by firing at 730-750° for 6 hours, the copper layers 1.0 mm thick being almost completely brazed. The microstructure of the brazed layer (firing conditions 750° for 6 hours) is shown. It is clear that ($\alpha + \beta$) brass is formed with transition layers on the Cu-Ti boundary. Friction testing was carried out on the Amsler machine with a rate of sliding of 0.4 m/sec. and with varying specific loads, from 15 to 100 kg/cm^2 using continuous lubrication. There are 3 figures and 2 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.
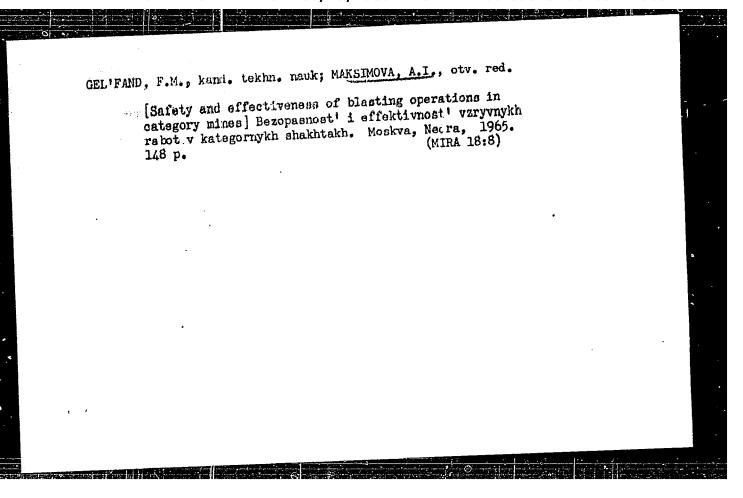
SUBMITTED: January 7, 1960

Card 3/3

ALTAYEV, Sh.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; POLOZHIY,F.M.; MASTER,A.Z.; ZHISLIN,I.M.;
SHAPOSHNIKOVA, I.I.; NABOKIN, V.F.; MAKSIMOVA, A.I.;
BOYKO, A.A., red.; LERNER, B.I., red.; MIROSHNICHENKO, V.D.,
red. izd-va; LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Karaganda soil basin; reference book] Karagandinskii ugol'nyi
bassein; spravochnik. Pod obshchei red. A.A.Boiko i B.I.
Lernera. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu
delu, 1962. 367 p.   (MIRA 15:3)

1. Karagandinskiy khimiko-metallurgicheskiy institut Akademii
nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Altayev). 2. Karagandinskiy sovnarkhoz
(for Polozhiy, Master, Zhislin, Shaposhnikova). 3. Kombinat
Karagandaugol' (for Nabokin). 3. Karagandinskiy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut (for Maksimova).
          (Karaganda Basin--Coal mines and mining)

GEL'FAND, F.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAKSIMOVA, A.I., otv. red.

[Safety and effectiveness of blasting operations in category mines] Bezopasnost' i effektivnost' vzryvnykh rabot.v kategornykh shakhtakh. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 148 p.
(MIRA 18:8)

MAKSIMOVA, A. K.

Ovchinnikov, A. I. and Maksimova, A. K. - "The physico-chemical porcesses taking place
in the butyrometer in determining the fat content of milk," Trudy Vsesoyuz. nauch.-
issled. in-ta moloch. prom-sti. Issue 11, 1949, p. 4-13, - Bibliog: 5 items
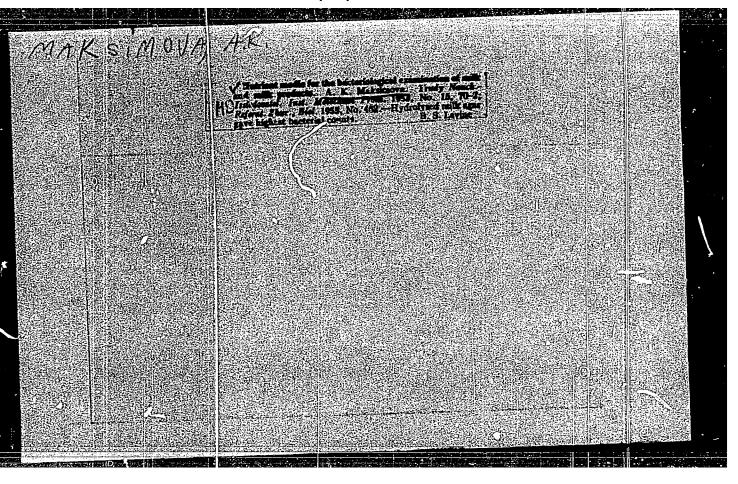
SO: U-4034, 2 Oct 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 13, 1949).

A. K. MAKSIMOVA

"Defining the methods of determining the fat content in milk and dairy products and establishing the value of a unit graduation on the butyromater scales." Report 3: A. I. Ovchinnikov and A. K. Maksimova, "The determination of the fat content in low-fat milk and buttermilk," Trudy Vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled in-ta moloc. prom-sti, Issu 11, 1949, p. 19-63, - Bibliog: 7 items

SO: U-4034, 20 Oct 53, 'Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh St tey, No. 16, 1949).

MAKSIMOVA, A.K.

Nutrient media for the bacteriological examination of milk and milk products. A. K. Maksimova. Trudy Nauch-Issledovatel. Inst. Molochnoi Prom. 1953, No. 15, 70-7. Referat. Zhur. Biol. 1955, No. 462.—Hydrolyzed milk agar gave highest bacterial counts.   B. S. Levine

MAKSIMOVA, A.;ZELENOV, A.

Regulating moisture in processed cheese. Moloch. prom. 18 no.4: 38 '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Alma-At:nskiy zaved plavlenykh syrov.
       (Cheese)

MAKSIMOVA, A.K., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GRUDZINSKYA, E.Ye., mladshiy
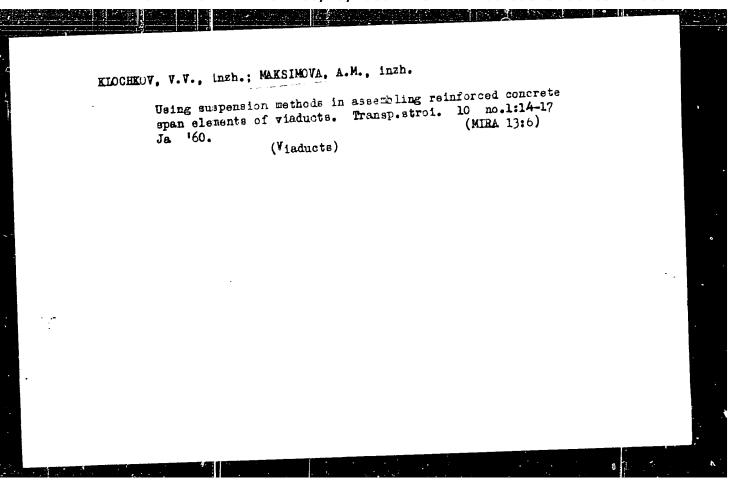nauchnyy sotrudnik

Microflora of various kefir fungi and the principles of the
selection of pure cultures for the kefir leaven. Trudy VNIMI
[Mol.] no.20:52-8, '59.   (MIRA 13:10)
    (Kefir) (Bacteriology--Cultures and culture media)

IRTUGAKOVA, M.Kh.; MAKSIMOVA, A.M.

Determining metallic mercury in canned meat. Vop.pit. 19 no.4:87
Jl-Ag '60.   (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz sanitarno-pishchevoy laboratorii Chitinskoy oblastnoy
sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
        (MERCURY—ANALYSIS)   (MEAT, CANNED)

KLOCHKOV, V.V., inzh.; MAKSIMOVA, A.M., inzh.

Using suspension methods in assembling reinforced concrete
span elements of viaducts. Transp.stroi. 10 no.1:14-17
Ja '60.   (MIRA 13:6)
              (Viaducts)

PIGULEVSKIY, G.V.; MAKSIMOVA, A.M.

      Formation of turpentine. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 5 no.66-82 '61.
                                                   (MIRA 14:7)

                 (Turpentine)

06341
SOV/141-2-1-13/19

AUTHOR: Maksimova, A.M.

TITLE: Results of an Investigation of a Modified Reflex Klystron

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiofizika,
            1959, Vol 2, Nr 1, pp 111 - 124 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The structure investigated is that of Figure 1, in which
            the reflector is in two parts: the first, a cylindrical
            grid; the second, a cylindrical plane electrode. The
            assumptions made are: the electrons leave the equi-
            potential cathode with zero velocity; there are no mutual
            effects between electrons; the alternating field across
            the resonator gap $g_1 g_2$ is sinusoidal and confined to the
            gap; the transit time across the gap is much less than a
            period of oscillation; the grids $g_1 g_2$ absorb no electrons
            and the voltage across them is small compared with their
            direct potential. It is shown that the use of two electrodes
            to produce a retarding field enables a large number of
            electron bunches to be focused simultaneously, or nearly
            so, at the resonator. The mode width (in frequency) is
            greater than for a comparable single-reflector klystron

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Results of an Investigation of a Modified Reflex Klystron

but the power output is rather less. Because of the cylindrical shape of the control grids the time of flight of an electron is expressed as the sum of terms like the second expression at the top of p 112. As a result the transit angle of a cylindrical surface of electrons in the outermost retarding space is Eq (1) and in a simple radial klystron is Eq (3). The corresponding focusing conditions are Eqs (2) and (4). Analysis of these expressions shows that when ξ, the modulation coefficient, is very small, the flight time in the retarding region is independent of the exit phase from the "modulator". Moreover, by altering n_1/n_2, the ratio of the "retardation coefficients" of the two retarding zones, bunches of electrons may be focused on the modulator whose exit phases embrace 6-8 degrees. The mode peaks may be found by solving Eqs (5) and (2) simultaneously. Since these are transcendental, the graphical method of Figure 2 is used. When the exit phase $\varphi = \pi$ Eq (5) simplifies to Eq (6) and the expression for ξ becomes simply Eq (9), where L is given graphically in Figure 3. The region over which

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Results of an Investigation of a Modified Reflex Klystron

oscillations are possible is Eq (10), which should be
compared with Eq (12) for an ordinary klystron. Experiments
have been made at wavelengths of 60 and 89 cm on a klystron
with control surfaces at radii of 0.4, 0.55, 1.0 and 1.5 cm.
Figures 4 and 5 have axes of first reflector and resonator
voltages. Curves are plotted for various second-reflector
voltages and constant-resonator-current lines are indicated
dotted. The second retardation coefficient is shown in
Figures 6 and 7 against exit phase. Table 1 compares
theoretical and experimental values of wavelength for the
strongest mode. When the first reflector is positive the
error does not exceed 1%; when negative not more than 30%.
The appendix derives rigorous expressions for: flight
time in each zone; current density; transit angle in the
conversion zone.
There are 7 figures, 1 table and 6 references, 4 of which
are Soviet and 2 German.

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06341

Results of an Investigation of a Modified Reflex Klystron
SOV/141-2-1-13/19

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut
        (Chelyabinsk Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: November 10, 1957

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$9.4220 \ (1052, 1331)$

33228
S/141/61/004/006/015/017
E192/E382

AUTHOR: Maksimova, A.M.

TITLE: High-frequency power and electronic efficiency of an
            oscillator tube with two decelerating electrodes

PERIODICAL: Izvestiva vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,
              Radiofizika, v. 4, no. 6, 1961, 1121 - 1137

TEXT: The investigation conducted in Ref. 1 (A.M. Maksimova
- Izv. vyssh. uch. zav., Radiofizika, 2, 111, 1959) indicates the
possibility of increasing the output power and the electron
efficiency of reflex klystrons if they are provided with two
decelerating electrodes and operate under the conditions of small
mode numbers. This possibility is investigated both theoretically
and experimentally. It is shown that the power transmitted to
the resonator by the electron beam and the electron efficiency
of the tube are expressed by:

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High-frequency power ....

$$P_e = \frac{i_0 u_m}{2\pi} \xi L = \frac{2 i_0 u_m \cos \delta \, D X_2 J_1 (X_2)}{\theta_k} = \frac{2 i_0^2 \cos^2 \delta}{U_{\text{экв}}} |J_1(X_2)|^2 \; ; \qquad (9)$$

$$\eta_e = \frac{1}{2\pi} \xi L = \frac{2 \cos \delta}{\theta_k} D X_2 J_1 (X_2) = \frac{2 i_0 \cos^2 \delta}{U_{\text{экв}} u_m} \cdot |J_1 (X_2)|^2 \, . \qquad (10)$$

where:

$$L = 2\pi \sin \theta_k J_1 (X_2) \, , \qquad (3)$$

$$\theta_k = \frac{4\omega}{v_m} \left[\frac{1}{n_1} + V \, \overline{x} \left(\frac{1}{n_2} - \frac{r_0}{r_m} \frac{1}{n_1} \right) \right] \, . \qquad (4).$$

The bunching parameter X_2 is determined from:

$$X_2 = \frac{1}{2} \xi \frac{\theta_k}{D} \qquad (5)$$

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High-frequency power ....

and D is given by:

$$D = \frac{1 + (n_1/n_2 - r_0/r_a)\, x^{1/2}}{1 + (n_1/n_2 - r_0/r_m)\, x^{-1}} = \tag{6}$$

$$= \frac{1 + x^{1/2}[(1-x)(x + |u_a|u_m^{-1})^{-1}\, d_2/d_1 - 1]}{1 + x^{-1/2}[(1-x)(x + |u_a|u_m^{-1}\, d_2/d_1 - 1]} = f\left(x, \frac{|u_a|}{u_m}, \frac{d_2}{d_1}\right). \tag{7}$$

$$d_1 = r_m \ln (r_0/r_m);$$

$$d_2 = r_0 \ln (r_a/r_0) \tag{8}.$$

The notation adopted in the above equations is as follows:

r_0 is the radius of the first decelerating electrode,

r_a is the radius of the second decelerating electrode,

r_{g1} and r_{g2} are the radii of the modulator grids,

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S/141/61/004/006/015/017
E192/E382

High-frequency power ....

r_m is the mean radius of the modulator,

ℓ is the transit angle for an electron in the decelerating space,

k is the transit angle of a non-perturbed electrode in the decelerating space,

φ is the exit phase angle for an electron,

u_o is the potential of the first decelerating electrode,

u_a is the potential of the second decelerating electrode,

u_m is the modulator potential,

$v_m = \sqrt{2(e/m)u_m}$,

$x = u_o/u_m$,

$n_1 = (1 - x)/r_m \ln(r_o/r_m)$ which is the decelerating coefficient for the gap between the modulator and the first decelerator,

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S/141/61/004/006/015/017
E192/E382

High-frequency power ....

$n_2 = (x + |u_a|/u_m)/r_o \ln(r_a/r_o)$ is the decelerating
coefficient for the gap between the first and
second decelerating electrodes.

u_1 is the alternating voltage amplitude on the
grid of the resonator,

$\zeta = u_1/u_m$,

δ is the deviation of the mean transit angle
from its value in the centre of the generator
zone,

$U_{\rangle KB}$ is the equivalent admittance of the resonator,

i_o is the operating current of the tube, and

ω is the frequency.

On the basis of Eq. (9) it is easy to determine the starting
current and the voltage u_1 of the resonator. The electron
efficiency of the tube with two decelerating electrodes as a
function of θ_k is evaluated for constant u_m, i_o, $U_{\rangle KB}$

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S/141/61/004/006/015/017

High-frequency power E192/E382

(Fig. 3)

and cos δ for the following values of D: Curve 1-D = 0.5;
Curve 2 -D = 1 and Curve 3 - D = 2; Curve a is calculated for
D = 0.5 for the accelerating potential twice as high as that
of the other curves. The problem was investigated experimentally
by means of a tube operating at wavelengths of λ = 60 cm and
λ = 89 cm. The tube was excited in the modes having indices
k = 2 and k = 3 . Analysis of the experimental results obtained
with the tube shows that the maximum high-frequency power is
obtained under the condition n_1/n_2 > 1 for all the oscillation

zones with indices k = 2, 3 . The highest oscillation ampli-
tudes were observed in the zones with high accelerating
potentials ($4n_1/n_2$ > 1) . The power integral for the above

conditions shows that its maximum value is equal to
2π x 0.58 , which coincides with its maximum value for a
reflex klystron. Increasing the maximum high-frequency power
in the investigated tube with respect to a reflex klystron

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High-frequency power ....

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E192/E382

can be explained therefore by an improved bunching of the electrons under the operating conditions $n_1/n_2 > 1$. The experimental results are found to be in satisfactory agreement with the theoretical data (obtained for a tube of flat construction).

There are 8 figures, 1 table and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut
(Chelyabinsk Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: January 2, 1959 (initially)
May 2, 1961 (after revision)

Card 7/8

MAKSIMOVA, A.M.

1

3L628

S/186/62/004/001/008/008
E075/E436

217200

AUTHORS   Shvedov, V.P., Ankudinov, Ye.P., Bunin, B.G.
               Maksimova, A.M., Ivanova, L.M.

TITLE   Determination of low levels of radioactive impurities
               in water

PERIODICAL   Radiokhimiya, v 4, no 1, 1962, 110 116

TEXT   The authors outlined briefly sampling methods, concentration
measurement and investigation of radioactivity of aqueous samples.
The samples (1 to 1.5 litres) were taken from different depths
or surface of a given water source, the adsorption of the active
species on the walls of the sample holder being prevented by the
addition of HCl.   Subsequently, the radioactive products were
concentrated by evaporation, co precipitation, filtration,
electrolysis, ion-exchange etc.   Since in 1960 there was a
marked lowering in the specific radioactivity of water from
different sources as compared with 1958 and 1959, it was necessary
to use a counting device with the background of 0.5 to 1 imp/min
for the measurement and determination of the weak absolute
radioactivities.   For the identification of isotopes and
Card 1/3

/

Determination of low levels

S/186/62/004/001/008/008
E075/E436

determination of their absolute activity, calibration of a
γ-spectrometer was carried out using energies of known mono-
chromatic γ-radiators and absolute activities measured by a
4π counter. Investigation of the artificial radioactivity in
water proceeded in two directions: a) the total radioactivity was
determined for a given water source every three months and
b) absolute radioactivity was determined of some of the isotopes
derived from fragmentation with special attention being paid to
long lived Sr^{90}. To determine fragmentation activity radiochemical
radiometric and γ spectrometric analysis methods were used. For
example Sr^{90} content was determined by carrying out radiochem.
analysis of Y^{90} with the subsequent measurement of its
disintegration with a counter having the minimum background.
For other isotopes derived from fragmentation determinations were
made of Ce^{144} (T = 284.5 days) Pr^{144} (T = 17.5 min) and
Ru^{106} (T = 366.6 days) + Rh^{106} (T 30 se.) Residues after
evaporation of the samples were examined using the spectrometer
with all the scale of discriminator displacement. Such an
examination gave the regions of γ spectrum which revealed the
Card 2/3

Determination of low levels

S/186/62/004/001/008/008
E075/E436

presence of the activity.   In conclusion, the authors indicated
that the possibility of determi .ing the radioactivity of water is
dependent on the amount of radioactive materials present in the
water source, the nature of isotopes (half-life period. energy of
irradiation, disintegration pattern) and sensitivity of the method
of irradiation used.

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1961

Card 3/3

BELYAYEV, L.I.; GEDEONOV, L.I.; GRITCHENKO, Z.G.; MAKSIMOVA, A.M.;
        SHVEDOV, V.P.; YAKOVLEVA, G.V.

    Radioactive fallout in the Crimea in 1960-1961 Atom. energ. 15
    no.3:264-265 S '63.   (MIRA 16:10)

            (Crimea—Radioactive fallout)

ZOLOTAREV, V.I.; PEKSHEV, Yu.A.; AVSENEV, Yu.M.; KAPRANOV, I.A.; KISVYANTSEV,
    L.A.; SHVETSOV, N.I.; TELEGIN, Ya.I.; POTAPOV, V.I.; KISVYANTSEV,
    L.A.; ZYKOV, A.A.; NETRUSOV, A.A.; SENIN, V.P.; MAKSIMOVA, A.P.;
    NIKOLAYENKO, Zh.I.; VOLKOV, N.V.; KALASHNIKOV, A.A.; PLAKSIN, S.V.;
    POPOV, N.N.; KARSHINOV, L.N.; YAKIMOVA, T.A.; BASHKANIKHIN, I.K.;
    KWTKOVICH, A.Ya.; SHALASHOV, V.P.; VORONKOV, F.N.; VEKSHIN, G.K.;
    CHISTYAKOV, M.A.; IVANOV, N.I., red.; SLADKOVSKIY, M.I., red.;
    LEPEIKOVA, Ye., red.; MOSKVINA, R., tekhn.red.

    [Economic development of the people's democracies] Razvitie ekono-
    miki stran narodnoi demokratii; obzor za 1957 g. Pod red. N.I.
    Ivanova i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo sots.-ekon.lit-ry, 1958. 619 p.
                                                    (MIRA 12:7)
    1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kon"yunkturnyy institut.
            (Economic conditions)

ZOLOTAREV, V.I.; AVSENEV, Yu.M.; KAPRANOV, I.A.; KISVYANTSEV, L.A.; PEKSHEV,
     Yu.A.; SHVETSOV, N.I.; TELEGIN, Ya.I.; POTAPOV, V.I.; KISVYANTSEV,
     L.A.; ZYKOV, A.A.; METHUSOV, A.A.; SENIN, V.P.; MAKSIMOVA, A.P.;
     NIKOLAYENKO, Zh.I.; VOLKOV, N.V.; KALASHNIKOV, A.A.; PLAKSIN, S.V.;
     POPOV, N.N.; KARSHINOV, L.N.; YAKIMOVA, T.A.; BASHKANIKHIN, I.K.;
     KETKOVICH, A.Ya.; SHALASHOV, V.P.; VORONKOV, F.N.; VEKSHIN, G.K.;
     CHISTYAKOV, M.A.; IVANOV, N.I., red.; SLADKOVSKIY, M.I., red.;
     LEPNIKOVA, Ye., red.; MOSKVINA, R., tekhn.red.

[Development of the economy of the people's democracies; a survey
for 1957] Razvitie ekonomiki stran narodnoi demokratii; obzor za
1957 g. Pod red.N.I.Ivanova i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon.
lit-ry, 1958. 610 p.   (MIRA 12:2)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovat. kon"yunkturnyy institut.
        (People's democracies)   (Economic conditions)

PEKSHEV,Yu.A.; LENSKIY,B.V.;AVSENOV,Yu.M.;MILONOV,V.S.;KISVYANTSEV,L.A.;TELEGIN,
    Ya.I.; POTAPOV, V.I.; NETRUSOV, A.A.; ZYKOV, A.A.; KUDIN, B.M.;MAKSI-
    MOVA, A.P.; NIKOLAYENKO, Zh.I.; VOLKOV, N.V.; SHVETSOV, N.I.; PLAKSIN,
    S.V.; POPOV, N.N.; KARSHIKOV, L.N.; YAKIMOVA, T.A; SHALASHOV, V.P.;
    VISYANIN, Yu.L.; KRASNOV, L.V.; PUSENKOV, N.N.; IVANOV, N.I., red.;
    ZOLOTAREV, V.I., red.; SLADKOVSKIY, M.I., red.; LEPNIKOVA, Ye., red.;
    KOROLEVA, A., mladshiy red.; NOGINA, N., tekhn. red.

[Economic development of the people's democracies; survey for 1959]
Razvitie ekonomiki stran narodnoi demokratii; obzor za 1959 god. Pod
red. N.I.Ivanova i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon. lit-ry, 1960.
305 p.   (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kon"yukturnyy institut.
        (Europe, Eastern—Economic conditions)

BLOSHANSKIY, Yu.M.; MAKSIMOVA, A.P.

     Effective therapy of cervical erosion.   Sov.med. 17 no.9:36 S '53.

                                                                               (MLRA 6:9)

     1. Rodil'nyy dom Chelyabinska.   (Uterus--Diseases)

MAKsimovA, A, P

USSR/Zooparasitology - General Problems.   G-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24309

Author   : Maksimova, A.P.
Inst   : -
Title   : Ide Parasitofauna from Central Kazakhstan Reservoirs.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta zool. AN KazSSR, 1957, 7, 141-150

Abstract : In 215 ides from the basin of the Nury and Sary-Su Rivers
            and the Irgiz-Turgay basin, 31 species of parasites were
            noted. The parasitofauna includes parasites specific for
            ides (Dactylogyrus tuba and others) and parasites common
            to many carp fishes. These parasites pathogenic to ides
            were noted: D. tuba, D. alatus forma major: adolescaria
            strigeid-- Diplostomulum spathaceum, D. clavatum; crus-
            tacea-- Argulus foliaceus, Ergasilus sieboldi and others.
            A list of ide parasites is furnished by indicudual reser-
            voirs.

Card 1/1

MAKsimovA, A.P.

USSR/Zooparasitology - Parasitic Worms.   G-2

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24370

Author   : Boev, S.N., Lavrov, L.I., Zakhryalov, Ya.N., Maksimova, A.P.

Inst   : —

Title   : Data on Helminthofauna of Wild Ruminant Animals of Western Tyan-Shan.

Orig Pub   · T. In-ta zool. AN KazSSR, 1957, 7, 151-155

Abstract   : In wild ruminants of the Aksu-Dzhebaglin game reserve, 28 species of helminths were found, among them 25 in arkhar (3 specimens were dissected), 18 in Siberian ibex (9), 4 species in roe deer (3). In Siberian ibex, Marshallagia mongolica, Marchalus raillieti and Skrjabinema were identified for the first ime; in roe deer-- N. oiratianus; in arkhar, N. abnormalis and Ostertagia trifurcata. The scarcity of helminthofauna in arkhar and roe deer, the low intensity of infection and almost total absence of

Card 1/2

USSR/Zooparasitology - Parasitic Worms.   G-2

Abs Jour   :   Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24370

            cestodes is related to climatic factors. At present, 32
            species of helminths altogether are known in arkhar, 27
            in Siberian ibex, and 20 in roe deer. A high degree of
            infection by skreben is noted in all 3 species of ungu-
            lates.

Card 2/2

AGAPOVA, A.I.; MAKSIMOVA, A.P.

Parasites of fishes in waters of southern Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst.
zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 14:71-87 '60.   (MIRA 13:12)
    (Chu Valley--Parasites)   (Talas Valley--Parasites)
                    (Parasites--Fishes)
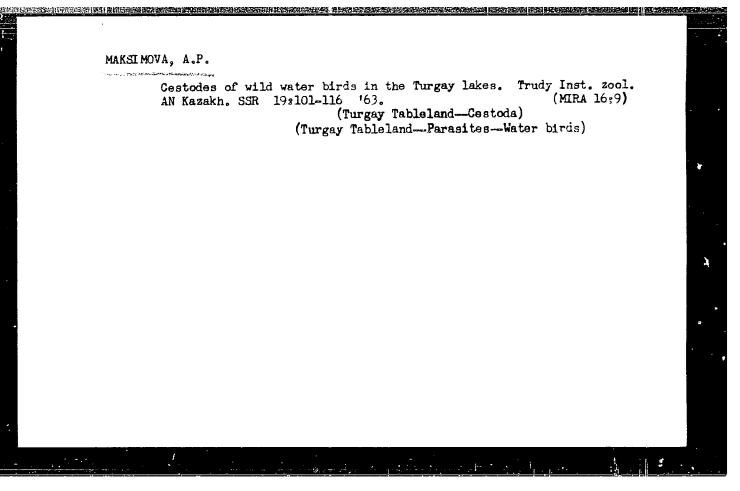
MAKSIMOVA, A. P.

Trematodes of wild water birds in the Turgay lakes. Trudy Inst. zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 16:125-134 '62.   (MIRA 15:10)
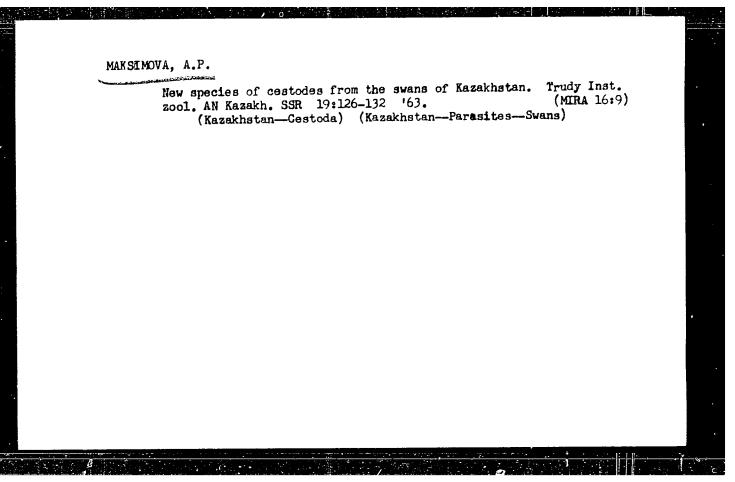
(Turgay gates—Trematoda)
(Turgay gates—Parasites—Water birds)

MAKSIMOVA, A. P.

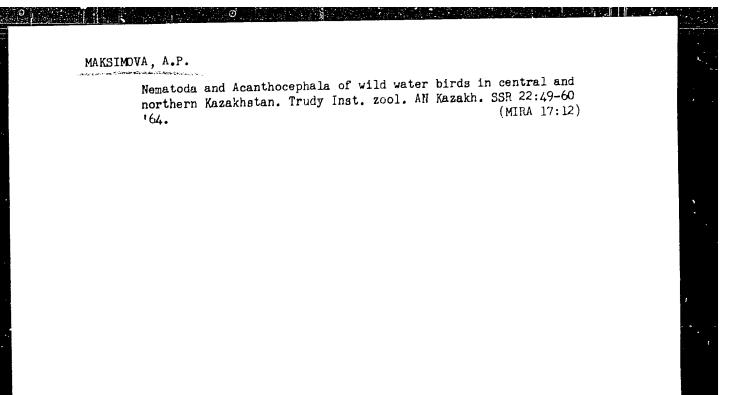Parasites of fishes in Lake Balkhash. Trudy Inst. zool. AN
Kasakh. SSR 16:145-156 '62.   (MIRA 15:10)

        (Balkhash, Lake—Parasites—Fishes)

MAKSIMOVA, A.P.

Cestodes of wild water birds in the Turgay lakes. Trudy Inst. zool.
AN Kazakh. SSR 19:101-116 '63.   (MIRA 16:9)
                    (Turgay Tableland—Cestoda)
                    (Turgay Tableland—Parasites—Water birds)

MAKSIMOVA, A.P.

New species of cestodes from the swans of Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst.
zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 19:126-132 '63.   (MIRA 16:9)
    (Kazakhstan—Cestoda) (Kazakhstan—Parasites—Swans)

MAKSIMOVA, A.P.

Nematoda and Acanthocephala of wild water birds in central and
northern Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst. zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 22:49-60
'64.   (MIRA 17:12)

BELOKOLYLENKO, V.T.; GVOZDEV, Ye.V.; MAKSIMOVA, A.P.

Helminths of water birds in Lakes Zaysan and Alakul'. Trudy Inst.
zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 22:61-73 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

MAKSIMOVA, A.P.

X-ray control of the pneumoperitoneum following pertubation.
Akush. i gin. no.1:119-121 '65.   (MIRA 18:10)
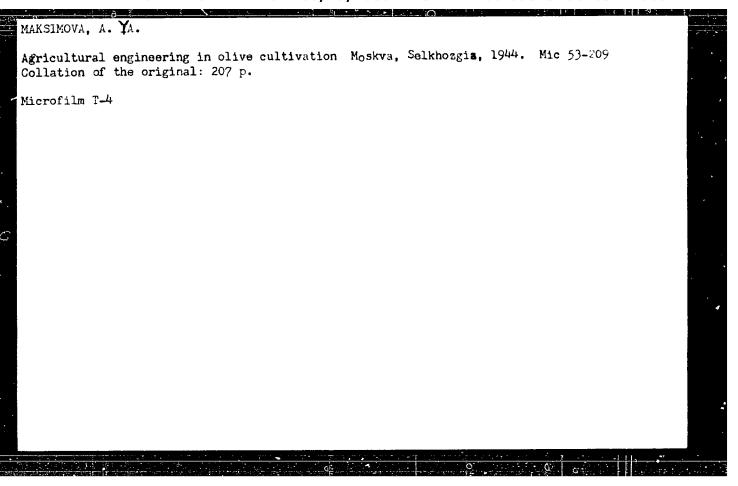
1. Gorodskoy rodil'nyy dom (nauchnyye rukovoditeli - prof.
I.D. Arist i prof. I.I. Benediktorv), Chelyabinsk.

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.V.; MAKSIMOVA, A.V.

Case of lymphosarcoma in combination with leucosis. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 6 no.8:83-85 Ag '61.   (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. A.V.Antonov) Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i 1-y Detskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach V.A. Burunova).
(HODGKIN'S DISEASE)   (LEUCOSIS)

MAKSIMOVA, A. YA.

Agricultural engineering in olive cultivation Moskva, Selkhozgia, 1944. Mic 53-209
Collation of the original: 207 p.

Microfilm T-4

MAKSIMOVA, A.   YA

Agrotekhnika Maclichnyrh Kul'Tur.
(The Agrotechology of Growing Plants For Vegetable Oils,BY) A. YA.
Maksimova I S. A. Gevornyants.
Moskva, Sel'Khozgiz, 1944.
207 p. Tables.
At head of title: Harkonsem SSSR VNI imk

Vegetable oils are widely used in the USSR in Industry and Home. Briefly describes
portions in USSR best suited for the growing of certain types of plants; :
sunflowers, soya, peanuts, etc. and some of the particulars of the technology
behind the growing of such plants.

1. KUKOLEV, N. I. and MAKSIMOVA, A. Ya.

2. USSR (600)

4. Plowing

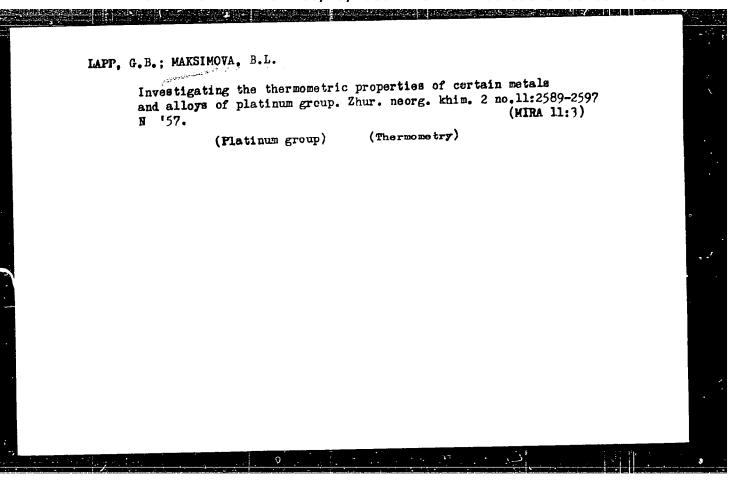7. Deepering the plow layer of chernozem soils in grassland crop rotation. Sov.agron. 10 No. 11, 1952.

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

MAKSIMOVA A. YA.

Country	: USSR
Category	: CULTIVATED PLANTS. COMMERCIAL. Oleiferous. Sugar-Bearing.
Abs. Jour.	: REF ZHUR-BIOL.,21,1958,NO.96062
Author	: Semikhnenko, P.G.; Maksimova, A.Ya.
Institut.	: --
Title	: Sunflower Sowing Periods and Beds in Siberian Districts
Orig. Pub.	: V sb.: Maslichn. kul'tury v vost. r-nakh SSSR. Krasnodar, "Sov. Kuban'", 1956, 108-117
Abstract	: Mid season planting of sunflowers is practical on the weeded plots in Siberia; these do not reduce the harvest in comparison with early planting and make it possible to destroy the weed shoots by preplanting cultivation. Midwinter sowing can be recommended only as an expedient. The best space kept between the rows should be considered 70 cm for the sunflowers in the districts of Siberia. Narrower spaces do not increase the yield and make mechanized care difficult. In
Card:	1/2

PUSTOVOYT, V.S., akademik, red.; SUSLOV, V.M., kand. ekon. nauk,
    otv. red.; ALEKSEYEVA, Ye.I., , kand. sel'khoz. nauk,
    red.; BUZINOV, P.A., red.; VASIL'YEV, D.S., kand. sel'-
    khoz. nauk, red.; VOSKRESENSKAYA, G.S., red.; GUNDAYEV,
    A.I., red.; IGNAT'YEV, B.K., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.;
    MAKSIMOVA, A.Ya., red.; MOSKALENKO, V.I., red.;
    PANCHENKO, A.Ya., red.; TIKHONOV, O.I., red.; SHPOTA, V.I.,
    kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; MONOVA, Ye.S., red.; LAPSHINA,
    O.V., red.

[Oilseed and aromatic crops; transactions for 1912-1926]
Maslichnye i efiromaslichnye kul'tury; trudy za 1912-
1962 gg. Pod obshchei red. V.S.Pustovoita. Moskva, Sel'-
khozizdat, 1963. 575 p.   (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut maslich-
nykh i efiromaslichnykh kul'tur. 2. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya
sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for
Pustovoyt). 3. Direktor Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta maslichnykh i efiromaslichnykh kul'tur(for
Suslov).

LAPP, G.B.; MAKSIMOVA, B.L.

Investigating the thermometric properties of certain metals
and alloys of platinum group. Zhur. neorg. khim. 2 no.11:2589-2597
N '57.   (MIRA 11:3)

(Platinum group)   (Thermometry)

MAKSIMOVA, G.A.; SUKHANOV, Ye.M.

Controlling the operation of spinning pumps. Khim.volok.
no.4:65-66 '59.   (MIRA 13:2)

1. Krasnoyarskiy zavod.
                    (Spinning machinery)

MAKSIMOVA, G. F

NIKITINA, G.G.; MAKSIMOVA, G.F.

Mechanism of action of tissue therapy. Vrach.delo no.10:1085-1086
O '57.   (MIRA 10:12)

1. Tukumskaya rayonnaya bol'nitsa Latviyskoy SSR.
        (TISSUE EXTRACTS)

27565
S/1A4/61/000/005/035/009
D041/D113

18.8300

AUTHORS: Levin, I.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Maksimcva, G.F.,
Engineer

TITLE: The effect of cold deformation on the tendency of 18-8 stain-
less steel to intercrystalline corrosion

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 5, 1961, 35-37

TEXT: A study was conducted to determine the minimum subjection time at
temperatures of the dangerous zone which causes deformed and non-deformed
steel to tend to intercrystalline corrosion. Three specimens of OX18H9
(OKh18N9) steel and one of 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) steel with a low proportion of
titanium content in relation to carbon content, were tested. All specimens
were treated at 1050°C for 20 minutes, and then tempered. They were deformed
on a tensile-testing machine. The article contains only the experimental re-
sults of 10 and 30% deformations. The resistance to intercrystalline corro-
sion was tested by putting the specimens into a boiling standard solution con-

Card 1/2

The effect of cold deformation or. ...

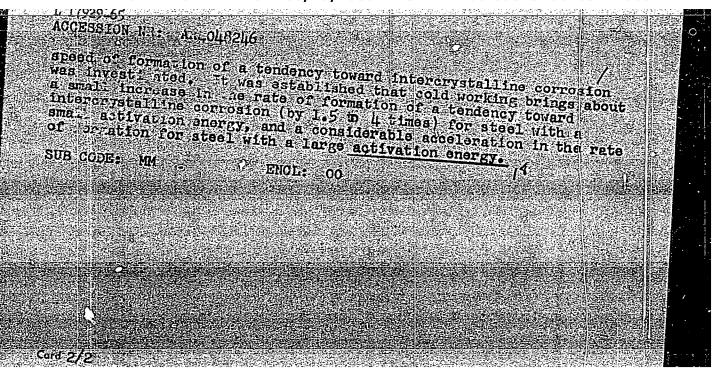S/184/61/000/005/005/009
27565
D041/D113

taining 160 g of $CuSO_4 \cdot 5 H_2O$ + 100 g of H_2SO_4 per liter of solution and copper shavings. The following conclusions were drawn: (1) The deformation of OKh18N9 steel accelerates its tendency to intercrystalline corrosion. (2) The deformation of 1Kh18N9T steel slightly slows down this tendency. (3) The deformation of 1Kh18N9T steel containing 0.09% C and 0.56% Ti has no great effect on this tendency. It is pointed out that cold deformation undoubtedly produces a tendency to intercrystalline corrosion of 18-8 steel without stabilizing carbide-producing agents. An increased tempering temperature decreases the deformation effect. The most important conclusion is that deformation does not speed up the tendency of 1Kh18N9T steel to intercrystalline corrosion. The mechanism of the effect of titanium on the deformation effect and the mechanism of the increased tendency of 18-8 steels to intercrystalline corrosion due to cold deformation are, at present, still unexplained. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 9 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet bloc references. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: E.C. Bain, R.H. Aborn, J.J. Rutherford, Trans. Amer. Soc. for Steel Treating, v. 21, 1933; H.H. Grimes, Acta metallurgica, v. 7, no 12, 1959.
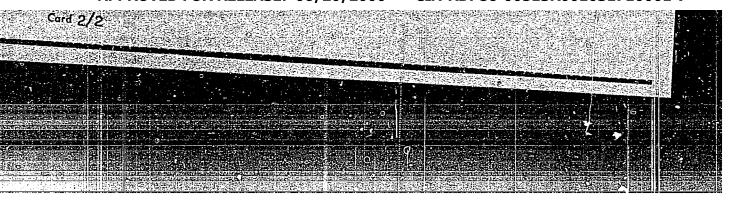
Card 2/2

LEVIN, I.A.; MAKSIMOVA, G.F.

On the development of the tendency towards intercrystalline
corrosion in nonstabilized stainless steels. Zhur. prikl.
khim. 36 no.10:2163-2167 O '63.   (MIRA 17:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy
institut neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya.

AUTHOR: Levin, I. ; Maksimova, O. F.

TITLE: Formation of a tendency toward intercrystalline corrosion in unstabilized stainless steels

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Gos. n.-i. i proyektn. in-t neft. mashinostr., vy p. 2, 1964, 121-1

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, corrosion, chrome-nickel steel, austenitic steel, grain boundary, Cr, Ni, C, chromium carbide, cold working, steel 18-8, steel 25-20

TRANSLATION: The processes which control the formation of a tendency toward intercrystalline corrosion in austenitic Cr-Ni steels 18-8 and 25-20 were studied. It was found that this process is connected with the appearance of Cr carbide in the grain boundaries. Values obtained for activation energy confirm that in some cases the activation energy reflects the process of C diffusion and in other cases the process of Cr diffusion. The effect of cold working on

Card 1/2

L 1(929-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4048246

speed of formation of a tendency toward intercrystalline corrosion
was investigated. It was established that cold working brings about
a small increase in the rate of formation of a tendency toward
intercrystalline corrosion (by 1.5 to 4 times) for steel with a
small activation energy, and a considerable acceleration in the rate
of formation for steel with a large activation energy.

SUB CODE: MM   ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 21118-65   EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)   SSD/ASD(f)-3/ASD(m)-5   MJW/JD/WB
ACCESSION NR: AR5000602   S/0137/64/000/008/I069/I069

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Sv. t., Abs. 8I441

AUTHOR: Levin, I. A.; Maksimova, G. F.

TITLE: Effect of cold working with compression on the formation of
a tendency toward intercrystalline corrosion in austenitic steels

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Gos. n.-i. i proyektn. in-t neft. mashinostr.,
vyp. 2, 1964, 138-139

TOPIC TAGS: cold working, compression, metal corrosion,
intercrystalline corrosion, austenitic steel/ steel 0Kh18N9

TRANSLATION: Samples of steel 0Kh18N9 in the form of rods 55 mm long
and 18 mm in diameter, after hardening, were subjected to a compres-

TRANSLATION: Samples of steel ShKh15 in the form of rods 5 and 18 mm in diameter, after hardening, were subjected to a compression of 10% and then held for varying periods of time in the temperature interval 475-575°. The samples were then turned down to a diameter of 10 mm and subjected for 24 hrs to the action of a standard solution by the AM method (GOST 6032-58). The presence of intercrystalline corrosion was determined by the appearance of cracks

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043487   S/0133/64/000/008/0734/0735

AUTHOR: Levin, I. A., Maksimova, G. F., D'yakov, V. G.

TITLE: Corrosion resistance and possible uses of arc welded pipes made of steel Kh17N13M2T

SOURCE: Stal', no. 8, 1964, 734-735

TOPIC TAGS: steel, steel Kh17N13M2T, corrosion resistance, steel corrosion, arc welded steel, steel pipe, welded steel pipe

ABSTRACT: The corrosion resistance of argon-shield arc-welded seams of pipes made of Kh17N13M2T steel, which are widely used in processes involving fatty acids, was tested to evaluate the applicability of such pipes in certain branches of the petroleum and crude oil industries. The corrosion resistance of pipes 1. annealed at 1050C as in the regular manufacturing process, 2. additionally annealed at 870C, and 3. additionally annealed at 1100C for 3 hrs. with subsequent water quenching, was determined in acetic, caproic, capric, stearic and sulfuric acids and H₂S-saturated 0.03N hydrochloric acid. In addition, the weld-seam resistance to intercrystallite and point corrosion was tested in a sulfuric-acid solution of copper sulfate and by determining the protective-film failure potential in

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043487

0.1N sodium chloride. The results of the tests were quite satisfactory. Under all conditions, the corrosion rate of the weld seam was practically identical to that of the base metal, varying from as low as 2-30μ to 33mm/yr. (60% H_2SO_4). These pipes can be recommended for use in the petroleum industry. The pipe was manufactured at the Moskovskiy trubny*y zavod (Moscow Pipe Plant). Orig. art. has: 2 tables.
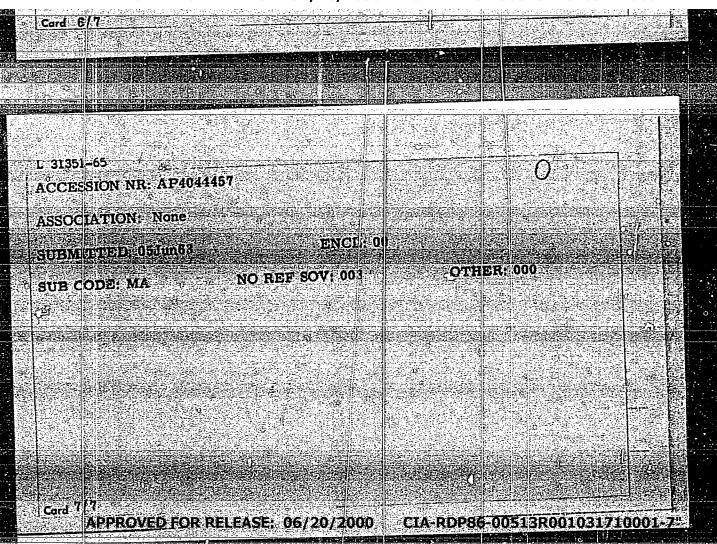
ASSOCIATION: Giproneftemash

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP, MM   NO REF SOV: 002   OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

These distributions are then used to find the macroscopic characteristics by means of the formulas

$$n(y, t) = \int f(y, \bar{u}, t)\, d\bar{u}, \quad nV_x = \int u_x f\, d\bar{u},$$

$$nV_y = \int u_y f\, d\bar{u}, \quad n(3RT + V^2) = \int u^2 f\, d\bar{u}. \tag{11}$$

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L 31351-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4044457

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 05Jun63   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA   NO REF SOV: 003   OTHER: 000

PATRIKEYEV, V.V.; BALANDIN, A.A., akademik; KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; MARDASHEV, Yu.S.; MAKSIMOVA, G.I.

Selectivity towards optical isomers of adsorbents fromed in the presence of bacteria. Dokl.AN SSSR 132 no.4:850-852 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Adsorbents)   (Isomers)

PATRIKEYEV, V.V.; SMIRNOVA, Z.S.; MAKSIMOVA, G.I.

Some biological properties of specifically formed silica gel.
Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.3:707-709 S '62.   (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom A.A.Balandinym.
                        (Silica)

SHARIPOV, A.Kh.; IMAYEV, M.G.; MAKSIMOVA, G.N.

Phthalic anhydride obtained by the vapor-phase oxidation of aromatic hydrocarbons from the fraction distilling at 145-250°C of a hydroforming unit. Neftekhimiia 2 no.3:359-361 My-Je '62.

(MIRA 15:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh proizvodstv, Ufa.
 (Hydrocarbons) (Phthalic anhydride) (Petroleum--Refining)

S/152/63/000/001/002/002
B126/B186

AUTHORS: Imayev, M. G., Sharipov, A. Kh., Fatkullina, N. S., Maksimova,
             G. N.

TITLE: Vapor-phase oxidation to phthalic anhydride of phenol extracts
             from treatment of oil fractions

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, no. 1,
             1963, 61 - 64

TEXT: Phenol extracts, waste products after treatment of oil fractions, were
oxidized by atmospheric oxygen to phthalic anhydride over an industrial
vanadium-potassium sulfate catalyst. Three extracts were used, one of which
contained about 20.3% by weight of monocyclic, 37.8% of bicyclic and 20% of
polycyclic aromatics, and the two others each about 18.6%, 26% and 35% by
weight of the above aromatics, respectively. The following optimum condi-
tions were established: oxidation temperature 380 - 390°C, ratio of air to
raw material 245 : 123 g/g, volume velocity 2000 - 2500 h^{-1}. The yield of
phthalic anhydride obtained from the first extract was 28.9% by weight, from
the second extract 22% and from the third 20%. To reduce coke deposition on
the catalyst due to a tar content of about 3 to 5% in the phenol extracts,
Card 1/2

Vapor-phase oxidation to...

S/152/63/000/001/002/002
B126/B186

the latter were previously de-tarred by vacuum distillation. There are
3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Bashkirskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. 40-letiya Oktyabrya
             (Bashkirian State University imeni 40th Anniversary of the
             October Revolution); NIINeftekhim (Ufa)

SUBMITTED: April 20, 1962

Card 2/2

KAVERZNEVA, Ye.D.; MAKSIMOVA, G.N.

Fractionation of tuberculoprotein on diethylaminoethyl-cellulose.
Biokhimiia 29 no.3:445-451 My-Je '64.   (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.

MAKSIMOVA, Galina Petrovna; MOLCHANOVA, N.S., red.; VASIL'YEVA, L.P., tekhn. red.

[Recommended literature on the achievements of radio electronics and prospects for its future development]Radioelektronika, ee dostizheniia i perspektivy razvitiia; rekomendatel'nyi obzor literatury, Moskva, Gos.bibliotoka SSSR, im. V.I.Lenina, 1962. 23 p.
(MIRA 15:12)

(Bibliography--Radio)   (Bibliography--Electronics)

MAKSIMOVA G. V.

Aug 52

USSR/Chemistry - Radioactive Isotopes Halogens

"The Exchange Mechanism between Alkyl Halides and Metal Halides,"
M. B. Neyman, G. V. Maksimova, and Yu. M. Shapovalov, Inst of Chem Phys
Acad Sci USSR

"DAN SSSR" Vol 85, No 6, pp 1280-1292

The kinetics in the exchange mechanism of halogens between an alkyl
halide and a metal halide were studied with the aid of sodium bromide
tagged with radioactive Br. An eq is given for calcg the rate constant
of this exchange. Presented by Acad N. N. Semenov
3 Jun 52

238T10

MAKSIMOVA, G. V.

MAKSIMOVA, G. V.: "The use of the method of thermographic analysis
    to clarify the causes of the features of crystal phosphors on
    the basis of cadmium sulfate." Acad Sci USSR. Inst of General
    and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov. Moscow, 1956.
    (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences).

SO: Knizhaya Letopis', No 23, 1956

"Application of Thermographic Analysis to the Clarification of Causes That Are Responsible for the Characteristics of Crystal Phosphors Based on Cadmium Sulfate," dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences, by G. V. Maksimova, Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR, Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, Vol 1, No 10, Oct 56, p 2429

A detailed investigation conducted with the use of thermographic analysis and X-ray diffraction analysis has shown that: (1) changes in the properties of crystal phosphors brought about by activators are due to replacement with activator cations of atoms located at nodes of the crystal lattice (in this particular case, replacement with Mn or Pb at positions in the crystal lattice of $CdSO_4$); and (2) only substances capable of existing in several metastable modifications which are close to each other in energy content at room temperature, so that mutual inter- conversion takes place, are suitable as a basis for luminophores.

Sum 1274

AUTHOR: Maksimova, G.V.

TITLE: On the Factors Causing the Special Features of Cadmium Sulfate Base
            Crystal Phosphors

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Materialy 5-go Soveshchaniya po lyuminestsentsii. Kristallo-
            fosfory. 1956. Tartu, 1957, pp 197 - 205

ABSTRACT: The author detected several enantiotropic polymorphous transitions in
            cadmium sulfate (I). The various crystalline modifications are easily
            reversible. N.S. Kurnakov's pyrometer discloses five reversible thermal
            effects. Three crystalline modifications are possible, which are
            distinguished by phase inhomogeneity. The subdivision of each of
            these modifications into two forms is one of the reasons for the un-
            stableness and easy changeability of luminophores. Thanks to the
            existence of several crystalline modifications in I, it is possible to
            synthesize various luminophores. The most typical luminophores are
            those resulting from high-temperature modifications with rapid cooling.

Card 1/2

SOV/58-59-5-11678

On the Factors Causing the Special Features of Cadmium Sulfate Base Crystal Phosphors

At room temperature they are in an unsteady metastable state. The nature of the crystal
lattice of I is the cause of the special features of the luminophores that are based on
it and renders their practical application impossible. (Fiz. in-t AS USSR).

I.S. Golub

Card 2/2

SUBJECT: USSR/Luminescence

AUTHOR: Maksimova G.V.

48-5-25/56

TITLE: On the Causes which Give Rise to Peculiarities of Crystallo-
phosphors Based on Cadmium Sulfate (O prichinakh, obuslovlivay-
ushchikh osobennosti kristallofosforov na osnove sul'fata
kadmiya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol
21, #5, pp 688-690 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Crystallophosphors based on cadmium sulfate were studied by the
method of thermal analysis. It was discovered that cadmium sul-
fate can exist in several crystalline modifications. After
the escape of water at 200°C, alpha-modification is formed;
beta-modification is stable in the range of temperatures from
500 to 730°C; gamma-modification arises as a result of the
first high-temperature effect and readily passes over into
beta-modification at cooling.

On the basis of crystalline modifications of cadmium sulfate
various luminophores, including CdSO$_4$-Mn, were synthesized, and
their properties were studied.

Card 1/2

48-5-25/56

TITLE: On the Causes which Give Rise to Peculiarities of Crystallo-
phosphors Based on Cadmium Sulfate (O prichinakh, obuslovlivay-
ushchikh osobennosti kristallofosforov na osnove sul'fata
kadmiya)

It was concluded that changes of luminophores based on cad-
mium sulfate, which manifested themselves in unstability and
darkening after heating etc, were caused by the internal trans-
formations of the crystalline lattice of these luminophores.

The report was followed by a discussion in which one of the
speakers, Grigor'yev M.V., criticized this and other researches
from the utalitarian view-point as not leading to practical
results to be used by industry.

The article contains one table, one Russian reference is cited.

INSTITUTION: Physical Institute im. Lebedev of the USSR Academy of Sciences
PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: No date indicated

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

5(4)

AUTHOR: Maksimova, G. V.   SOV/78-4-3-3/34

TITLE: The Special Nature of the Crystal Structure of Cadmium
                 Sulphate (Osobennosti kristallicheskoy struktury sul'fata
                 kadmiya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 3,
                 pp 506-512 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The polymorphous transformation of cadmium sulphate was in-
                 vestigated by differential-thermal, crystal-optical, X-ray-
                 structural, and luminescence analysis. From the heating curves
                 it has been found that cadmium sulphate forms some crystalline
                 modifications. When cadmium sulphate is dehydrated at 800° it
                 forms the α-modification, which remains stable up to 500° and
                 is then transformed into the β-modification, which remains
                 stable up to 735° and is transformed into the γ-modification
                 above 735°. The α-modification is not uniform and consists of
                 two modifications having different refraction indices:
                 $N = 1.635$ and $N = 1.592$. The thermographs of the cadmium
                 sulphate preparations obtained by different methods reveal dif-
Card 1/2   ferent crystal structures, so that they are not identical. The

The Special Nature of the Crystal Structure of Cadmium Sulphate   SOV/78-4-3-3/34

influence of various activators (such as manganese, lead, and samarium) on the structure of cadmium sulphate has been investigated. It has been found that the activators exercise a decisive influence on the polymorphous transformation of cadmium sulphate and on its structure. Manganese stabilizes the γ-modification of cadmium sulphate. The γ-modification can easily be obtained in the presence of a manganese activator. Lead and samarium activators do not cause a difference between the α- and β-modifications in the structure of the preparations. The spectra of the cathode luminescence of $CdSO_4 \cdot Mn$ were recorded and are shown in figure 16. The spectra of the α- and β-modifications are almost identical. The γ-modification differs from the α-modification with respect to the character of the luminescence. There are 16 figures, 1 table, and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR
(Physics Institute imeni·P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 24, 1957
Card 2/2

S/051/60/009/004/010/034
B201/E191

AUTHORS: Osiko, V.V., and Maksimova, G.V.

TITLE: Valence of the Manganese Activator in Crystal Phosphors

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol 9, No 4, pp 478-481

TEXT: The valence state of the manganese activator was
determined in a large number of crystal phosphors. This state
was obtained by a chemical method: the total content of
manganese was found, as well as the content of manganese with
valence greater than 2.   The results are given in Table 1
(23 phosphors with the average valence of 2), Tables 2 and 3
(25 phosphors with the average valence greater than 2).   These
results showed that: 1) in all phosphors with green and yellow
luminescence the average valence was 2;   2) phosphors with
orange-red and red emission had manganese with the average
valence of 2 or greater than 2;   3) there was no unique
relationship between the average valence and the ionic radii or
structure of the crystals.

Card 1/2

S/051/60/009/004/010/034
E201/E191

Valence of the Manganese Activator in Crystal Phosphors

Acknowledgements are made to M.A. Konstantinova-Shlezinger, who directed this work, and to N.A. Gorbacheva, Yu.S. Leonov and E.Ya. Arapova for supply of the crystals. There are 3 tables and 2 English references.

SUBMITTED: January 15, 1960

Card 2/2

30559

IS 2450

S/564/61/003/000/026/029
D207/D304

AUTHORS: Gorina, Yu. I., and Maksimova, G. V.

TITLE: Growing strontium titanate monocrystals of non-stoichiometric composition by the Verneuil method

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut kristallografii. Rost kristallov, v. 3, 1961, 460-462

TEXT: The author describes the preparation of strontium titanate monocrystals (6 mm diameter, 30 mm length) using the Verneuil method. The color of the monocrystals depended on the type of flame used. The initial charge consisted of a mixture of $SrCO_3$ of analytic purity and pure TiO_2. This mixture was fired in a Silit furnace at $1400^{\circ}C$ for 2 hours. Strontium titanate obtained by this firing was pulverized to a mean grain size of 0.2μ and thoroughly dried. Monocrystals were grown in a tubular furnace using a mixed $H_2 - O_2$ flame. A gas flow to the

X

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30550

S/564/61/003/000/026/029
D207/D304

Growing strontium...

flame was controlled by flowmeters of PC3 (RSZ) type. The H_2 / O_2 ratio was varied from 2.1 to 3.3 . The composition of the flame affected the color of monocrystals which varied from dark in hydrogen-rich flames to transparent or yellow in oxygen-rich flames. The optimum conditions were obtained in a flame with H_2 / O_2 ratio of 1 : 5 as measured by flowmeters, which corresponded to true volume ratio of 2.66 : 1 . The rate of crystal growth was 3 - 4 cm/hour. The maximum width of the crystal was 7 mm. Monocrystals had circular, triangular or quadrilateral cross-sections and were grown without a seed along the direction [100] or [111] . The crystals with triangular cross-section grew along the L_3 axis and the quadrilateral ones along the L_4 axis. Chemical and spectroscopic analyses of the monocrystals indicated an excess of TiO_3 ($\sim$ 3%). The following impurities were also present: 0.01% Mg, 0.02% Si, 0.1% Al, 0.005% Fe, 0.01% Ca . These impurities were responsible for the light yellow color of some crystals. This work was carried out under the direction of Professor G. I. Skanavi (deceased). There are 2 figures.

Card 2/2

$24.7800 (1153, 1160, 1136)$

AUTHORS: Golina, Yu.I., Kashtanova. A.M., Maksimova, G.V. and Skanavi, G.I. (Deceased)

TITLE: Producing single crystals of strontium-titanate and some data on their dielectric properties

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1961, Vol.6, No.3, pp.473-475

TEXT: In other work the authors deal with the results of tests on growing single crystals of $SrTiO_3$ by the method of Verneuil from a charge produced by sintering equimolar parts of $TiO_2(r)$ and $SrCO_3$. The obtained single crystals were dark-brown, tg δ equalled 0.007 to 0.0006, Laue patterns taken after annealing for 24 hours at $t_{max} = 1200°C$ with subsequent slow cooling indicate the presence of tension and twining. More perfect crystals were grown from charges produced by the oxalate method. In this paper the method of preparing such charges and some data on the electric properties of the produced single crystals are given. The preparation of $SrTiO_3$ from strontium oxalate and titanate was as follows. The saturated solution of distilled $TiCl_4$ was prepared by gradual addition of the latter to water. It was experimentally

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