MALICSKO, Laszlo

Growth velocity investigations of crystals. Magy fiz folycir 11 no. 6: 501-512 '63.

1. Epitoipari es Kozlekedesi Muszaki Egyetem Kiserleti Fizikai Intezete, Budapest.

MALIGLOWSKI, B.

POL.

7910. Wire Industry and Products Using Wire. Przemysł druciarski i wyrobów z drutu. Bernard Maliglowski. Hutnik, v. 21, no. 11, Nov. 1954, p. 345-346.
Pre- and post-war tonnage of wire produced in Poland; ratio of foreign to native capital; 1945 reorganization. Tables.

MALIGLOWSKI, B.

Centennial of the Wire and Rope Factory in Hindenburg.

p. 305
Vol. 22, no. 9, Sept. 1955
HUTNIK
Katowice

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession s (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 2
Feb. 1956

MALIGLOWSKI, B.

MALIGLOWSKI B. The wire and wire products industry. p. 345. HUTNIK. Katowice, Poland. Vol. 9, No. 4, Apr. 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) LC Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

KOSTOLOWSKI, Antoni, mgr. inz.; MALIGLOWKI, Bernard, inz.

The metal-processing industry of Krakow Voivodeship.
Przegl mech 21 no.9/10:288-291. 10-25 My '62.

1. Zjednoczenie Przemyslu Wyrobow Metalowych, Krakow.

MALIGON, A.A. (st. Bel'tsy Moldavskoy dorogi)

Reinforcing slopes with slag coverings. Put' i put. khoz. no.2:23 F '57. (MLRA 10:4)

(Railroads--Earthwork)

Maligon, A.A.

MALIGON, A.A.

Cutting the edges of ballast troughs. Put' i put.khoz. no.12:21-22 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(Ballast (Railroads))

MALIGON, A.A. (stantsiya Bel'tsy Moldavskoy dorogi).

Ditches cannot replace drains. Put' i put. khoz. no.5:32 My '58.
(MIRA 13:2)

(Railroads--Track) (Drainage)

MALIK, ADAM

CH

Sulfonyl derivatives of colamine ethers. Jan Moszew and Adam Malik (Univ. Krakow, Poland). *Roczniki Chem.* 28, 207(1954) (English summary).—The following (*p*-RCH$_4$-CH$_4$OC$_6$H$_4$S(O$_2$)Ph are prepd. (R, m.p., m.p. HCl salt, and m.p. picrate given): H_2N (I), 85°, 234°, 233°; Me_2N (II), 97°, 160°, 140°; Et_2N (III), 79°, 168°, 162°. Colamine or *N*-substituted colamine (3 g.), 8 ml. dry toluene, and 1.5 g. Na are refluxed for 2 hrs., the excess Na is removed, 9.2 g. PhS(O$_2$)C$_6$H$_4$Cl-*p* (IV) in 10 ml. toluene added, the soln. refluxed 4 hrs., 20 ml. toluene added, the mixt. filtered, acidified with HCl, the resulting ppt. filtered, taken up in 10% NaOH, warmed 15 min., and the resulting oil, solidifying on cooling, is recryst'd. from toluene in 15% yield. Similarly, *p*-MeC$_6$H$_4$S(O$_2$)C$_6$H$_4$Cl-*p* gives the following: *p-tolyl analog* of I, m. 139–40°, *HCl salt*, m. 277°, *picrate*, m. 225°; of II, m. 90°, *HCl salt*, m. 166°, *picrate*, m. 155°; and of III, m. 61°, *HCl salt*, m. 161°, *picrate*, m. 152°. The Me_2N derivs. possess antihistaminic activity. C. P.

(1)

MALIK, Alicja

Activity of some enzymes during the course of infectious mononucleosis. Pol. tyg. lek. 18 no.11:379-384 11 Mr '63.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych AM w Warszawie; kierownik: doc. dr med. K. Rachon.
(INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS) (ENZYME TESTS)
(ALDOLASE) (AMINOTRANSFERASES)
(CHOLINESTERASE)

GDR/Chemical Technology - Cellulose and Its Derivatives. Paper. H-33

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 24, 1958, 83804

Author : Malik, A.
Inst : -
Title : Heat Consumption in the Manufacture of Sulfite Cellulose.

Orig Pub : Zellstoff and Papier, 1956, 5, No 4, 78-85.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

MALIK, A.; NIEWIAROWSKI, S.; RACHON, K.

Behavior of serum aldolase and transaminase activity in trichinosis; preliminary communication. Wiadomosci parazyt., Warsz. 4 no.5-6:377-379; Engl transl. 379-380 1958.

1. Z I. Klin. Chor. Zakaznych Ak. Med. w Warszawie.
(TRANSAMINASES, in blood,
in trichinosis (Pol))
(DESMOLASES, in blood,
aldolase in trichinosis (Pol))
(TRICHINOSIS, blood in,
aldolase & transaminases (Pol))

MALIK, A.; NIEWIAROWSKI, S.; RACHON, K.

Elevation of serum aldolase and transaminases level in the course of trichinellosis. Wiadomosci parazyt. 6 no.4:325-328 '60.

1. I Clinic of Infectious Diseases, Medical School, Warsaw, Poland.
(TRICHINOSIS blood)
(ALDOLASE blood)
(TRANSAMINASES blood)

POLAND

MALIK, Alicja, First Clinic of Infectious Diseases (I Klinika Chorob Zakaznych), AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Warsaw (Director: Docent, Dr. med, K. RACHON)

"Activity of Some Enzymes in the Course of Infectious Mononucleosis."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 11, 11 Mar 63, pp 379-384.

Abstract: [Author's English summary modified] In infectious mononucleosis cases, activity of SGPT, SGOT, serum aldolase, and alkaline phosphatase was found to increase, especially during the 2nd and 3rd weeks of the disease, whereas that of cholinesterase decreased, especially in the first week. These findings, especially the SGPT increase and the inverse SGOT/SGPT ratio suggest damage to liver cells, an observation further confirmed by the fact that these changes were twice as pronounced in adult than in child patients. Of the 41 references, 3 are Polish, 2 French, 9 German, and the others English.

1/1

KLIMES, V;MALIK, A. E.

Treatment of tuberculosis of the upper respiratory tract with streptomycin at the Red Cross hospital in 1948-1950. Bratisl. lek. listy 31 no.7-8:725-739 1951 (CIML 22:3)

1. Of the Otolaryngological Clinic and of the Red Cross Hospital.

S/126/63/015/001/011/029
E073/E420

AUTHORS: Zalivadnyy, S.Ya., Mikhaylovskiy, V.M., Malik, A.K.

TITLE: Simultaneous influence of cyclic heat treatment and an external tensile load on certain properties of polycrystalline zinc

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.15, no.1, 1963, 91-94

TEXT: From 99.96% pure zinc sheets, strips were cut in the direction of rolling, their surface was electrolytically cleaned, rolled to 55% at 50°C and annealed in a horizontal electric furnace at 90°C for 10 hours in air. This was done to retain the original preferential crystallographic orientation of the material. From these blanks, 50 mm long specimens with a gauge section of 36 x 3 x 2.5 mm were cut and ground by the spark-erosion method and then polished chemically and electrolytically. The obtained specimens were subjected to cyclic heat treatment in the temperature range 150 to 300°C, each cycle consisting of heating for 5 minutes and cooling for 7 minutes in a vacuum of 10^{-2} mm Hg. Two groups of cyclic heat treatment were applied: 1) 400 cycles

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Simultaneous influence ...

with a tensile stress of 100 g/mm^2; 2) 50 cycles with a tensile stress of 600 g/mm^2. Another batch of specimens was subjected to 1200 thermal cycles without any external load. The results are given in Table 1. Metallographic studies indicate that the elongation of the specimens was due primarily to slip in the grains; mutual displacement of grains and porosity are less important. No qualitative difference was observed in the behaviour of the specimens during simultaneous application of cyclic heat treatment and an external tensile load and cyclic heat treatment alone. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: March 26, 1962

Card 2/3

S/126/63/015/001/011/029
E073/E420

Table 1

Specimen No.	Treatment	Experiment duration, hours	Dimensional changes, %		
			Length	Width	Thickness
1	400 thermal cycles	80	+3.0	+2.0	-4.0
2	External load σ = 100 g/mm^2	80	+0.6	-0.3	-0.3
3	400 thermal cycles with an external load σ = 100 g/mm^2	80	+11.0	-0.5	-9.0
4	50 thermal cycles	10	+0.3	very small	very small
5	External load σ = 600 g/mm^2	10	+4.3	-1.8	-2.7
6	50 thermal cycles with an external load σ = 600 g/mm^2	10	+33	-8.5	-16

Card 3/3

TITLE: Effect of programmed hardening on creep of polycrystalline zinc and stability during cyclic heat treatment

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 18, no. 6, 1964, 904-908

TOPIC TAGS: polycrystalline zinc, creep, programmed hardening, heat treatment, cyclic heat treatment

ABSTRACT: The effect of programmed hardening (hardening by controlled application of stress at slow rates) on the creep of polycrystalline zinc at room tem-

cation of stress at slow rates) on the creep of polycrystalline zinc at room temperature and on its resistance to forming during cyclic heat treatment was studied. The linear deformation of annealed polycrystalline zinc and of samples subjected to loading ($1-6 \times 10^{-4}$ kg/mm^2/min) and to loading beyond the yield point (2.5 kg/mm^2/min) was compared. The elongation of the programmed samples

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L 36625-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002348

2

was less than in the annealed and rapidly stressed samples; was reduced two times as the programmed rate was decreased from 5 to 1.5×10^{-4} kg/mm^2. Samples subjected to normal treatment were less resistant to heating-cooling cycles than programmed samples. The hardening increased as the maximum temperature of the cycle was reduced. The maximum temperature approached the melting temperature ($0.9T_m$ K). The creep in programm hardened samples was less than in those otherwise deformed. Metallographic analysis showed slip bands and the formation of substructures in a small number of the grains. Small migration of the boundaries occurred in samples after programmed and after ordinary hardening prior to thermal cycling; after that the migration in the programmed samples was much less noticeable. Thus programmed hardening of polycrystalline zinc increased its creep strength and its resistance to forming during cyclic heat treatment. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table

ASSOCITTION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR (Physical-technical Institute AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 01Aug63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

MALIK, A.P.

The SOT - 40A beet loader and cleaner. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.4:56-58 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Sugar beets--Harvesting)

MALIK, D.M.

Manufacture of reinforced concrete trusses and pipe in the Makstroi Trust. Prom. stroi. 40 no.2:49-51 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Precast concrete)

85044

1.2310 2308, 2708 only

S/126/60/010/004/014/023
E021/E406

AUTHORS: Garber, R.I., Polyakov, L.M. and Malik, G.N.

TITLE: Welding of Copper by Exposure to Sonic Vibrations

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol.10, No.4, pp.590-596

TEXT: Investigations were carried out using an oscillator, a magnetostriction device, an arrangement for loading and a vacuum chamber. The apparatus is shown in Fig.1. The specimens were simultaneously loaded with static and dynamic pressures. The experiments were carried out in a vacuum of 10^{-5} mm mercury. The influence of the applied pressure, the temperature, the time and regime of vibrations on the strength of the joint were investigated. The samples were heated by a molybdenum heater and shields of thin sheets of stainless steel. The samples were prepared from oxygen-free copper in the form of a disc, 16 mm in diameter and 10 mm high (Fig.2). The strength of the joints was tested on an ИМ-4Р (IM-4R) machine. The optimum time of exposure to sonic vibrations in order to produce the strongest joint is 20 to 30 seconds at 825°C and a pressure of 1.5 kg/mm^2 (curve 1, Fig.3) and 2 to 3 minutes at 700°C and a pressure of 2.5 kg/mm^2 (curve 1,

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Welding of Copper by Exposure to Sonic Vibrations

Fig.4). The curves were obtained after a ten minute heat treatment after the sonic treatment at the same temperature. Curves 2 in Figs.3 and 4 show the strength of joint without the sonic vibrations. To obtain joints of similar strength to those obtained with vibrations, the pressure has to be maintained for one hour at 825°C or three hours at 700°C without the application of vibrations. Thus the time is considerably reduced by the use of the vibrations. Fig.6 shows the microstructure of a specimen after 4 minutes application of vibrations at 600°C (the optimum time for this temperature). The grain size is 3 to 4 times smaller than that of the original material. The strength of this sample was 19 kg/mm^2. After 20 minutes vibration, the grain size becomes coarser and cracks begin to develop (Figs.7,8). The strength fell to 14 to 15 kg/mm^2. Fig.9 shows a sample after 10 minutes vibration at 825°C. Cracks have developed in the grain boundaries of the coarse grains. Fig.10 shows the relation between the strength of the joint and static pressure at 600°C, Curve 1 is after 4 minutes vibration treatment, curve 2 after 10 minutes and curve 3 after 3 minutes treatment without vibrations. It can be

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S/126/60/010/004/014/023
E021/E406

Welding of Copper by Exposure to Sonic Vibrations

seen that with vibrations the static pressure can be considerably reduced to obtain the same strength. The use of vibrations also enables joints to be obtained with low values of plastic deformation of the samples. There are 11 figures and 8 references: 6 Soviet, 1 German and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR
(Physics and Engineering Institute AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: February 29, 1960

Card 3/3

L 19909-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/EWP(B)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3005808 S/0226/63/000/004/0006/0016

AUTHORS: Polyakov, L. M.; Malik, G. N. 62 58

TITLE: Investigation of metal sintering 14

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 4, 1963, 6-16

TOPIC TAGS: sintering, activation energy 14 18 27

ABSTRACT: Experiments were made on the sintering of technically pure iron samples. Sintering was carried out in a vacuum 1.33-0.13KN/m^2 at 525-1060C, pressures of 1.47-607.6 MN/m^2 and time intervals from 3 minutes to 10 hours. The relation of the consolidation strength to temperature, pressure and sintering time was determined, and the relation of the beginning of setting to crystallographic grain orientation, roughness of grain surface, and the presence of scales on the surface have been studied. It was established that the increases in pressure, temperature, and sintering time increase the strength of the product. The microroughness of the fragment surfaces prevented a simultaneous contact along the whole contact-surface. The contact was achieved subsequently by a further increase in pressure to level the rough places. An increase in strength is possible because of the diffusive growth of contact areas due to creep, coalescence, and closing of voids

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L 19909-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3005808

4

between the coalescing surfaces. This is achieved by increasing temperatures and sintering times. Durable bonds were obtained by a close contact between the particle surfaces and by nondiffusive local rearrangements of the crystal lattices on the contact surface. The activation energy of atomic displacement during rearrangement was 35.1 kj/mol., considerably smaller than the activation energy of iron diffusion. "The authors express their appreciation to R. I. Garber and V. S. Kogan for their participation in the discussion of the results and to V. K. Sklyarov for his assistance in conducting the experiment." Orig. art. has: 5 formulas, 5 figures and 7 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR (Physico-Technical Institute, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Sep62	DATE ACQ: 06Sep63	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: ML	NO REF SOV: 011	OTHER: 010

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6033056 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/022/002/0310/0312

AUTHOR: Garber, R. I.; Malik, G. N.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute AN SSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: The effect of ultrasonic irradiation on the mechanical properties of copper

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 22, no. 2, 1966, 310-312

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic radiation, mechanical property, copper, magnetostriction

ABSTRACT: The authors study cold hardening as a function of sound irradiation intensity and the effect of cold hardening on subsequent recrystallization on commerically pure copper tubes and deoxygenated copper rods 10 mm in diameter and 112 mm long. The tubes were annealed and irradiated at high temperatures up to 900°C in a vacuum chamber. The PMT-3 unit was used for measuring microhardness. The specimens were subjected to torsional deformation and the angle of torsion was measured. The specimens were irradiated by a magnetostriction transducer coupled to the specimen by a multistage concentrator. The end of the specimen was clamped onto the thin part of the concentrator by a locknut. The resonance frequency of the system was 17.6 kc with a half-wave equal to the length of the specimen. Graphs are given showing microhardness as a function of the distance from the end of the system. It is assumed that destruction dispersion of the blocks and grains occurs during irradiation, increasing the

UDC: 539.292; 548.0; 539.3

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6033056

hardness and yield point. Graphs are also given for determining yield point variation in irradiated copper specimens. After sonic treatment the specimens are torqued up to a given point. Scratches were made by a corundum stylus along the generatrix of the cylindrical surfaces of the specimens both before loading and after load relief. The distance between these marks along the periphery was used to evaluate residual shear. An additional graph is given showing maximum yield point as a function of the amplitude of sonic irradiation. An increase in vibration amplitude strangthens the specimen although embrittlement or failure may occur at large amplitudes and ultrasonic irradiation doses. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 03Jul65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7005206 SOURCE CODE: UR/0185/66/011/011/1243/1246

AUTHOR: Hindin, Y. A.--Gindin, I. A.; Malik, H. M.--Malik, G. N.; Nechvolod, M. K.--Nechvolod, N. K; Starodubov, Ya. D.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute AN UkrSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR); Pedagogical Institute, Khar'kov (Pedagogicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Effect of ultrasonic irradiation on the creep of LiF single crystals, II.

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 11, 1966, 1243-1246

TOPIC TAGS: lithium fluoride, creep, ultrasonic irradiation, crystal dislocation phenomenon, plastic deformation, crystal defect

ABSTRACT: Part I is published in the same issue as part II, which reports an investigation of the influence of prior low-intensity ultrasonic irradiation on the creep of single crystals of LiF to which the load was applied in steps, and the influence on the change in the dislocation structure. The investigations were made on single crystals measur ing 1.5 x 2 x 5 mm having a dislocation density $6 \times 10^4 - 1 \times 10^5$ cm^{-2}. The method of preparing the samples and their etching are described in part I. The creep tests were made under uniaxial compression and under identical conditions. The results show that prior irradiation weakens the samples, leading to an increase in the plastic deformation and to an increase in the creep rate. Prior ultrasonic irradiation also contributes to the lowering of the stress required for the transition from the deformation damping stage to the stage where the deformation increases

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ACC NR: AP7005206

rapidly under stepwise creep conditions. The results are interpreted from the point of view that the ultrasound lowers the potential barrier for the motion of the dislocations in the crystal and facilitates their motion. It is also possible that point defects are produced under the influence of the ultrasound. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 20, 11/ SUBM DATE: 31Jan66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2

Malik, I. V

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binders. Concrete. H-7

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2109

Author : Malik I.V.

Inst : Rostov-on-Don Institute of Civil Engineering

Title : Study of Shell-Rocks with the View of Their Utilization in Asphalt Concrete Road Building.

Orig Pub : Tr. Rostovsk. n/D. inzh.-stroit. in-ta, 1957, No 7, 35-59

Abstract : The recommended asphalt concrete made from shell-rock (S) with non-crushing mineral mixture, differs from the known types of asphalt concrete made from S, by the following features: 1) non-skeletal structure; 2) use of particles of equal strength; 3) use of sand fractions and mineral powder made from S; 4) non-crushing mineral mixtures; 5) lower cost of the asphalt concrete. Physico-mechanical properties of different types of S are described.

Card 1/1

MALIK, J., RNDr.; MALIKOVA, V., PhMr.

Dry charged lead-acid accumulators. Elektrotechnik 19 no.9:254-257 S '64.

1. Prazska akumulatorka National Enterprise, Mlada Boleslav.

L 40814-66 EWT(d)/EWP(w)/T-2/EWP(k)/EWP(h) EM

ACC NR: AP6013158 (A) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/66/000/004/0024/0024

INVENTOR: Malik, Jan (Engineer; Prague)

ORG: None

TITLE: [A device for inflating or deflating the outer covering of airplane wings] CZ Pat. No. PV 528-65, Class 62b

SOURCE: Vynalezy, no. 4, 1966, 24

TOPIC TAGS: auxiliary aircraft equipment, pump, aircraft wing

ABSTRACT: This patent introduces a device for inflating or deflating the outer covering of airplane wings. The unit consists of a pulsating engine placed in an injector pump in such a way that the output of the engine is located in the narrow section of the injector. A gap in the proper section of the wing is connected by feed lines to the injector. The line between the injector input and the gap is used for deflation, while the line between the injector output and the gap is used for inflation. [Translation]

SUB CODE: 01/ SUBM DATE: 26Jan65

Card 1/1 LC

L 31019-66

ACC NR: AP6023115 (A) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0060/65/000/006/0237/0240

AUTHOR: Malik, Jaroslav (Major); Janda, Karel (Captain; Graduate physician) 18 B

ORG: Surgical Section, Military Hospital /headed by Colonel, Doctor of medicine B. Pitra/, Ceske Budejovice (Chirurgicke oddeleni vojenske nemocnice)

TITLE: Occurrence of malignant tumors in soldiers

SOURCE: Vojenske zdravotnicke listy, no. 6, 1965, 237-240

TOPIC TAGS: tumor, histology, disease incidence, military medicine

ABSTRACT: Cases of 35 soldiers treated at the surgical department of the Military Hospital during the last 11 years are discussed. The rate of malignant tumors is increasing in recent years; the method of sending the afflicted patients to suitable examinations leaves a lot to be desired. All patients in whom biopsy must be performed should be sent to specialized hospitals; all materials removed by surgery should undergo thorough histological examination. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 008

Card 1/1 UDC: 312.6:616-006.04:356.33

CA

MALIK, Jiri

1

Application of the thiocyanate method for determining traces of iron in the presence of an excess of nickel. Karel Gorićan and Jiří Malík (Charles Univ., Prague, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 45, 55–7(1951).—The color reaction of Fe^{III} and SCN^- has been found suitable for the *colorimetric detn. of Fe* in the presence of considerable Ni. The absorption max. of $Fe(SCN)_3$ lies at 4850 A., the absorption min. of $Ni(SCN)_2$ at 5250 A. The optimum concns. of HNO_3 and SCN^- are 0.1 *M* and 0.5 *M*, resp. The reaction is carried out in 50% aq. acetone and the extinction measured after 1 hr. with the filter 525 mμ. From 50 to 500 γ. of Fe per 100 ml. was detd. even in the presence of 10,000 times as much Ni.

M. Hudlický

1951

MALIK, JIR

CZECH

Use of complexons in chemical analysis. XVIII. Colorimetric determination of cobalt. Rudolf Přibil and Jiří Malík (Charles Univ., Prague). *Chem. Listy* 45, 237–9 (1951); cf. *C.A.* 46, 11030h.—A colorimetric detn. of Co is based on the formation of a purple complex of Co with complexon $[CH_2N(CH_2CO_2H)_2]_2$. To a neutral soln. containing 0.1–0.5 mg. Co add some 5% soln. of complexon, 6 ml. 0.1*N* KOH, and 3 ml. 30% H_2O_2. Boil for 1 min., cool, dil. to 100 ml., and measure the absorption on a Coleman photometer at 540 mμ. In the presence of Mn, add 5 ml. of 10% H_3PO_4 right after the boiling with H_2O_2. Cu, Ni, Cr, Fe interfere and have to be removed. N. F.

CERNY, V., inz.; MALIK, Jiri, inz.; MALY, V., inz., dr.; PROTIVA, K., inz.; JICINSKY, J., inz., dr.; HECVAR, J., inz.; PETR, J., inz.

Information on metallurgy. Hut listy 18 no.1:57-68 Ja '63.

MALIK, Jiri, inz.

Use of fuel oil in rolling mills. Hut listy 18 no.4:247-254 Ap '63.

1. Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda, Ostrava.

MALIK, J., ing. (Czechoslovakia); VRTEK, J.ing. (Czechoslovakia)

Some considerations on power demand of iron metallurgical plants. Ipari energia 5 no.3:56-57 M '64.

L 10476-66

ACC NR: AP6003739 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0017/65/054/002/0086/0089

AUTHOR: Malik, Jiri--Malik, Y. (Doctor of natural sciences); Malikova, Viola (Pharmacist) 25 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Present state and technology of lead storage-battery plates charged dry 29

SOURCE: Elektrotechnicky obzor, v. 54, no. 2, 1965, 86-89

TOPIC TAGS: storage battery, battery component

ABSTRACT: The article describes the various methods used to produce storage batteries charged dry. The underlying processes are explained briefly and their advantages and shortcomings, and the results obtained, are compared. The principal patent literature is listed. This work was presented by Engr. J. Kubes. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 10 / SUBM DATE: 11May64 / OTH REF: 028

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.355.2

MALIK, K.

"Effective exploitation of ashes and poultry manure." p. 10
(Plon, Vol 4 No 4 Apr 53 Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 2 No 9 Library of Congress Sept 53 Uncl

KALIK, K.

Concept of the economic-geographical map. (To be contd.) p. 64

KARTOGRAFICKY PREHLED, Vol. 9, No. 2, June 1965

(Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Kabinet pro kartografii) Praha

SOURCE: East European Accessions List Vol. 4, No. 11 November 1965

MALIK, K.

Concept of the economic-geographical map. (Conclusion) p. 117

Vol. 9, no. 3, Sept. 1955
KARTOGRAFICKY PREHLED
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4, April 1956

MALIK, Karel, inz.

Evaluation of separate ventilation in deep mines. Uhli 3 no.11:367-371 N '61.

1. Banske projekty, Ostrava.

12/150

3564

Z/046/62/000/001/005/007
D007/D102

AUTHOR: Malík, Koloman, Engineer

TITLE: A study of the structural stability of austenitic CrNi steels of the 16/13 W type

PERIODICAL: Zváračský sborník, no. 1, 1962, 105-126

TEXT: A number of melts of W-modified 16/13 CrNi steels with graduated W-contents were studied and compared with 16/13 MoVNb and 16/13 Ti types to determine the influence of annealing on the composition of precipitates, structure, notch toughness, macrohardness and microhardness. Annealing was done at 700, 800, and 900°C for periods ranging form 5 to 5,500 hours. Samples were investigated by electron microscopy of electrolytically etched surfaces and by microroentgenography of isolated precipitates. Results: (1) First to precipitate during annealing are chromium carbide $M_{23}C_6$ and carbide of the stabilizing element MC. (2) $M_{23}C_6$ is instable and in the course of precipitation decomposes into Fe_2W and sigma phase due to carbon rediffusion. (3) In W-modified melts no sigma phase was found even after prolonged annealing. Instead the Laves phase Fe_2W was formed. However, sigma phase was found in the melt constaining Mo and V. (4) $M_{23}C_6$, Fe_2W

Card 1/2

A study of the structural ... Z/046/62/000/001/005/007
D007/D102

and sigma phase preferentially precipitate along the grain boundaries. (5) The notch-toughness values decrease with increasing W-content and annealing time due to the increased formation of precipitates. Appreciation is extended to Engineer I. Hrivňák and Engineer O. Opravil for preparing the electron-photomicrographs, and isolation and analyses of precipitates, respectively. There are 20 figures and 7 tables. The references to the most important English-language publications read as follows: R. Franks, W.O. Binder, C.R. Bishop, Transactions American Society for Metals 29, 1941, 35; H.J. Goldschmidt, J. Iron Steel Inst. 160, 1948, 345-362. (Technical editor: Doctor L. Herrmann, VÚZ Bratislava)

ASSOCIATION: VÚZ Bratislava

Card 2/2

G/014/62/000/004/004/006
D030/D109

AUTHOR: Malik, K., Engineer (Bratislava)

TITLE: Structural stability of austenitic chrome-nickel steels

PERIODICAL: Schweisstechnik, no. 4, 1962, 186

TEXT: Austenitic steels used at high temperatures must have sufficient fatigue values and structural stability, i.e., weld decay as a function of time must be as low as possible. Tests showed that weld decay or the decrease of notch impact strength of austenitic steels depends to a certain degree on the amount and form of the separated material. Examinations concerning the actual separation process in austenitic Cr-Ni steels of the 16/13 CrNi type with tungsten or molybdenum and vanadium addition, which had been heat-treated under various conditions show that the σ-phase is formed in the area of $M_{23}C_6$ carbides and not in the solid γ-solution. The influence of tungsten is displayed by the formation of an intermetallic phase of another type.

Card 1/1

MALIK, L; PODHRAZSKY, V.; ROKOS, A.

Magnetophonic announcer. p. 140. SDELOVICI TECHNIKA. (Ministerstvo strojirenstvi) Praha. Vol. 4, no. 5, May 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress Vol. 5, no. 12, December 1956.

MALIK, L.K.

MALIK, L.K.

Some features in the development of spring floods of the rivers of Altai and Kuznetsk Ala-Tau to be considered in maximum snowmelt calculations. Izv.vst.fil.AN SSSR no.7:87-92 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Sektsiya po nauchnoy razrabotke problem vodnogo khozyaystva AN SSSR.
(Altai Mountains--Snow) (Kuznetsk Ala-Tau--Snow) (Floods)

AUTHOR: Malik, L.K. 50-58-3-9/22

TITLE: On the Hydraulic Parameters in the Determination of Maximum Flowoff (O gidravlicheskikh parametrakh pri opredelenii maksimal'nykh raskhodov)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 40-43 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The hydraulic factors to which belong also the nature of the river bed and its unevennesses, which are responsible for the development of floods, are investigated. For both factors the parameter m_α applies.

For the coefficient α, which represents the characteristic feature of the "hydraulically equivalent river bed", the following equation is given: $\alpha = \frac{1}{(\mu+1)^\mu} \cdot \frac{R_1^{\mu+1} \lg (H)}{q}$

where $\frac{1}{(\mu+1)^\mu}$ takes the shape of the cross section of the river bed into account while the expression on the right takes into

Card 1/2

On the Hydraulic Parameters in the Determination of Maximum Flowoff

50-58-3-9/22

account the relative curvature of the slopes of river banks. The parameter m_α can be calculated from the equation:

$$m_\alpha = \frac{V^{3/3}}{15.5 I^{1/4} \left(Q \frac{F_1}{F}\right)^{1/6}}$$

and is given for various kinds of river beds. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 3 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

1. Inland waterways--USSR 2. Fluid flow--Analysis 3. Mathematics 4. Floods--USSR

Card 2/2

MALIK, L.K.

Summer floods. Priroda no.6:127 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Ob Valley--Floods)

MALIK, L.K.

Characteristics of the snow cover as a factor of flood formation in the Ob' Basin. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.9:37-43 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Ob' Valley--Snow surveys)

KEMMERIKH, A.O., kand.geograf.nauk; MALIK, L.K.; KACHURIN, B.S.

Spring floods. Priroda 50 no.5:124-125 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR (Moskva).
(Spring) (Floods)

VENDROV, S.L.; MALIK, L.K.

Conference in Stavropol-on-Volga on reservoir study. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geog. no.6:134-136 N-D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Reservoir—Congresses)

VENDROV, S.L.; MALIK, L.K.

Practice in determining the influence of large reservoirs on the local climate. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geog. no.4:35-46 '64
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.

MALIK, M., dr.; HRUBY, J., inz.

Adjustment of rotary kilns after their repair. Stavivo 41 no. 12: 458-459 D '63.

MALIK, M.

Teaching apparatus in the Soviet Union. Tech praca 16 no. 4:264-266 Ap '64.

MALIK, M., dr.

Development of the insulation material production. Stavivo 42 no. 3:82 Mr '64.

1. OSMO, Radotin.

MALIK, M.

Soviet special projectors for educational motion pictures.
Tech praca 16 no.5:365-366 My '64.

Z/040/61/000/004/003/006
A205/A126

AUTHOR: Malík, Miroslav

TITLE: Development of aerial photography

PERIODICAL: Letecký obzor, no. 4, 1961, 112 - 114

TEXT: The author briefly describes the development of aerial photography from its early beginnings to the present state. Modern instruments for aerial photography can be divided into manual cameras, mostly used for single shots, and into serial cameras, mostly used in topographic mapping. The latter are high-precision cameras which have a maximum deviation of 3% and which record altitude, date and time when the picture shooting on the margin of the photograph. The shape of these cameras is adjusted to the place of the fuselage where they are mounted and their weight ranges from 80 - 150 kg. The high-speed objectives are precisely corrected 3-lens anastigmates with focal distances of 70 - 210 mm, the resolving power ranges from 190 - 280 lines/mm. Filters are used at altitudes above 2,000 m to reduce the influence of ultraviolet radiation. The central shutters with rotating lamellas have speeds of 1/100 - 1/1,000 sec. Shutter setting, film transport, exposure, overlapping of photographs and frame fixing are automatic-

Card 1/ 2

Development of aerial photography

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A205/A126

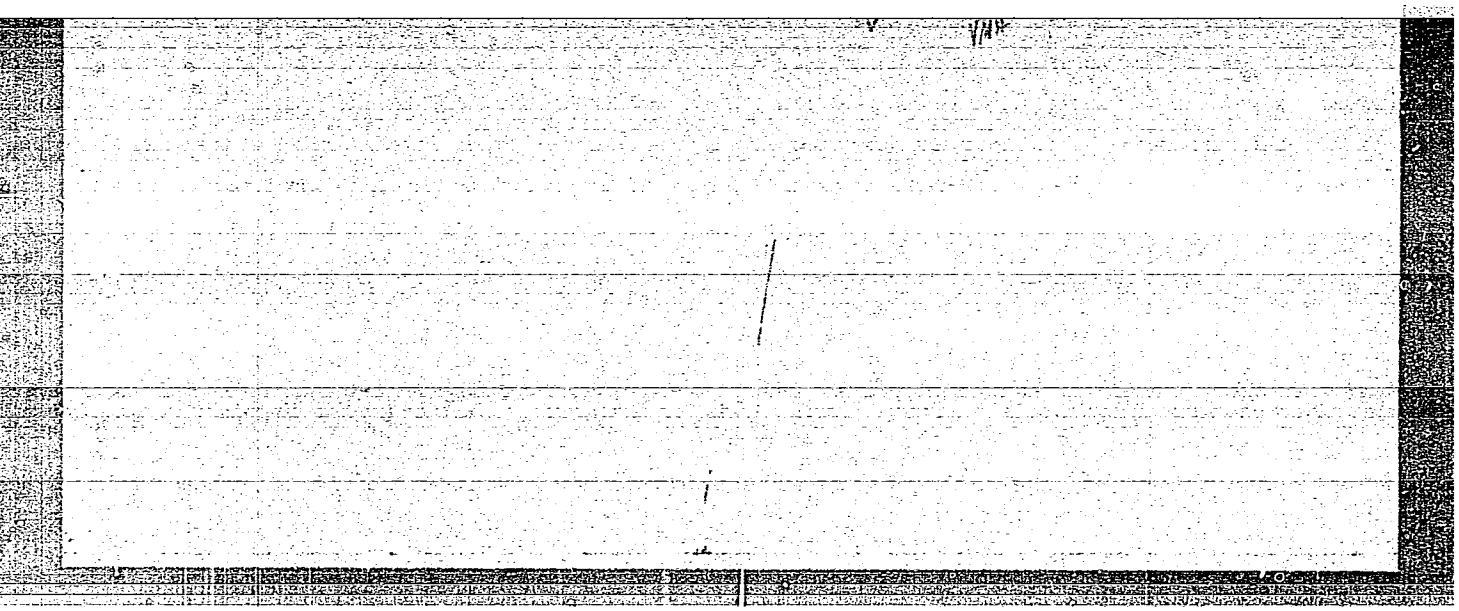
ally controlled; intervals between exposures are automatically set in dependence to the aircraft speed. Some cameras are equipped with gyros to secure overlapping of photographs when the aircraft is in inclined position. Most cameras use film bands which are 18 cm wide and 80 - 150 m long, for up to 600 exposures. The USSR produces several types of Aeroplenka film with sensitivities of 400 - 800 deg. GOST; theGDR produces Aeropan and Aerorapid films with sensitivities of 14 - 23/10 DIN. Both states are developing positive color films. Aerial photography is very economical for geological purposes and topographical mapping, since an area of 25,000 km^2 can be surveyed in one day, and one single aerial photograph, taken at an altitude of 4,000 m, covers an area of 150 km^2. Very important are aerial photographs taken by rocket and satellite-borne cameras. In case the satellite is not recovered, the photographs must be transmitted to the earth. Cameras, used for this purpose in 1957 - 58 were equipped with a shower-type, rapid-developing tank, and transmitted the negatives to the earth via radiotelegraphy. Today, photographs taken by satellite-borne cameras, are recorded on magnetic tape and transmitted to the earth when the satellite orbits at an optimum distance from the earth. This method was also used to transmit the Soviet photographs which were taken from the far side of the moon. There are 8 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publications reads as follows. M.H. Good: Aerial and Rocket Photography; G. Walls: Space photography.

Card 2/2

GARBER, R.I.; GINDIN, I.A.; MALIK, N.I.; STARODUBOV, Ya.D.

Machine for testing materials for tension and compression at the temperatures from 1,4 to 1500 K. Zav.lab. 28no.7:865-868 '62 (MIRA 15:6)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR.
(Testing machines)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031810006-1"

MALIK, Rezso, okl. vegyeszmernok

Construction and production technology of fine mechanical parts from the viewpoint of surface protection. Meres automat 8 no.7:222 '60.

MALIK, St.

Problems of economic effectiveness of electric traction and motor traction on railroads. Zelez dop tech 9 no.11:340-341 '61.

WOLF, Jaroslav, inz.; KOUBEK, Jaroslav; MALIK, Stanislav

Technical and economic indexes are the basis of the seven-year plan. Poz stavby 11 no.3:117-123 '63.

1. Monotovane stavby Praha (for Wolf and Koubek).
2. Vzkumny ustav stavebni vyroby Praha (for Malik).

MALIK, S.

How to design airplane models. Kryl.rod. 3 no.11:20-22 N '52.
(Airplanes--Models) (MLRA 8:8)

MALIK, S. A.

Modeli pobeditelei. Po itogam vsesoiuznykh sorevnovanii aviamodelistov-sportsmenov. (Kryl'ia rodiny, 1953, no. 1, p. 20-23, diagrs.)

Title tr.: Prize-winning models. Based on the All-Union sporting contest of airplane modellers.

DLC: Slavic Room

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

MALIK, S.

Mounting airplane models on floats. Kryl.rod. 4 no.6:16-17 Je '53.
(MLRA 6:6)
(Seaplanes--Models)

MALIK, S.

Directing models by radio. Radio no.12:41-44 D '53. (MLRA 6:12)
(Airplanes--Models--Radio control)

MALIK, S.

AID - P-148

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics

Card : 1/1

Author : Malik, S.

Title : Instrument for Measuring the Time of Flight of High Speed Models

Periodical : Kryl. Rod., 1, 19, Ja 54

Abstract : A simple apparatus for visual observation of aircraft and electrical registration of aircraft speed, is described. This apparatus was made by the DOSAAF laboratories. Diagrams.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

BABAYEV, N.; LEBEDINSKIY, M.; MALIK, S.; MARTYNOV, B.;GRIGOR'YEVA, A., redaktor; MUNTYAN, T., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Flying models in the air; international competition of aeroplane model makers in 1954] V vozdukhe - letaiushchie modeli; mezhdunarodnye sorevnovaniia aviamodelistov 1954 goda. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1955. 103 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 9:6)
(Aeroplanes--Models)

Malik, S

AID P - 4471

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - Aircraft (models)

Card 1/1 Pub. 58 - 8/10

Author : Malik, S.

Title : Copy-model of the Jet MIG-15

Periodical : Kryl. rod., 2, 16-17, F 1956

Abstract : The article gives some practical advice as to the construction of simplified models of the Mig-15 for competitions. Both models destined to be driven by jets, and those intended for piston engines are considered. Five sketches.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

MALIK, S.

MALIK, S. Maximal use of anode batteries. p. 29.

Vol. 6, No. 6, June 1956
RADIOMATOR
TECHNOLOGY
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1957

85-57-12-20/29

AUTHOR: Malik, S., sportsman 1st rank (Alma-Ata)

TITLE: More Attention to Radio-Controlled Models (Bol'she vnimaniya radioupravlyayemym modelyam)

PERIODICAL: Kryl'ya rodiny, 1957, Nr 12, p 26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author reports on the Second All-Union Contests for model-airplane builders held in Alma-Ata, at which 23 radio-controlled airplane models and 7 glider models were demonstrated.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Model airplanes-Remote control

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4020

Aviamodelizm; sbornik statey. Posobiye dlya rukovoditeley aviamodel'-nykh kruzhkov i uchiteley (Aircraft Modeling; Collection of Articles. Textbook for Instructors of Model Aircraft Clubs and Teachers) Moscow, Uchpedgiz, 1960. 141 p. 12,000 copies printed.

Compilers: E.B. Mikirtumov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and M.S. Lebedinskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: A.Ye. Stakhurskiy; Tech. Ed.: V.I. Kornayeva.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for instructors and directors of model airplane clubs sponsored by DOSAAF (All-Union Voluntary Society for Promotion of the Army, Navy, and Air Force).

COVERAGE: The book consists of 47 articles covering various aspects of model aircraft design, construction and operation. The text contains many illustrations and diagrams. No personalities are mentioned. There are 185 references, all Soviet.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

MALIK, S., master sporta

Assembling actuating mechanisms of the RUM-1 equipment. Kryl.rod. 11 no.11:26-27 N '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Servomechanisms)

ACC NR: AP6032075 SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/66/002/009/0981/0982

AUTHOR: Malik, S. A.; Babikov, E. P.

ORG: Rostov State University (Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Pressure gradient performance and strong winds (Northern Caucasus)

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 2, no. 9, 1966, 981-982

TOPIC TAGS: pressure gradient, wind, atmospheric pressure gradient, atmospheric pressure gradient performance, wind velocity

ABSTRACT: A study was made of variations in the performance of the horizontal pressure gradient per unit mass in time and space as a function of strong winds near the Earth's surface in the Northern Caucasus. It was found that the performance of the horizontal gradient per unit mass varies between 2—3 orders both in time and space. The absolute magnitude of the performance was sometimes 10^8 erg/g for a 12-hour period. Before the onset of maximum wind speeds (approximately 12—24 hours in advance) there is a positive increase in the per-

 UDC: 551.511.3:551.547.3

ACC NR: AP6032075

formance of the horizontal pressure gradient from the Earth's surface to about 500—300 mb. Apparently such a distribution contributes to the further increase in wind speeds near the Earth. The negative performance values of the horizontal pressure gradient per unit mass, observed up to 500—300 mb, correspond to stronger winds near the Earth's surface. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [SP]

SUB CODE: 08/SUBM DATE: 05Jan66/ORIG REF: 001/

Card 2/2

MALIK, S. A.

Sluchai poleta planera v teplom sektore vdol'kholodnogo fronta. (Meteorologiia i gidrologiia, 1938, no. 5, p. 57-60, maps)

Title tr: Experiences in glider flight in a warm sector along the cold front.

QC851.M27 1938

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

MALIK, S.A.

RT-968 (Masking of fronts in the Caucasus) Maskirovka frontov Kavkazom.
METEOROLOGIIA I GIDROLOGIIA, 5(6): 34-45, 1939.

MALIK, S. A.

Malik, S, A. - "Atmospheric processes over the Northern Caucasus and Lower Don," Uchen. zapiski (Rost. n/D gos. unst im. Molotova), Vol. XIII, 1948, p. 81-95 --- Bibliog: 21 items

So: U-3566, 15 March 53, (letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 13, 1949)

MALIK, S. A.

"Effect of the Physicogeographic Conditions on the Synoptic Processes and the Weather of Northern Caucasus and the Lower Don Valley." Min. Higher Education USSR, Rostov State U imeni V. M. Molotov, Geology and Geography Division, Rostov-on-Don, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Geographical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 22, 1955, pp 93-105

AUTHOR: Malik, S. A. SOV/50-58-11-20/25

TITLE: On the Report "Natural Barometer" (Po povodu stat'i "Yestestvennyy barometr")

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 11, pp 63-64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The aforesaid report by K. M. Nadelyayev was published in the periodical "Priroda" Nr 3, 1958. The author reports that a small trunk segment of a young fir cut off together with a branch, that has been barked and fastened to a support, reacts to weather, This hypothesis presumably will raise no doubts. The author then maintains that such a branch also may be used for weather forecast. Furthermore, in summer it forecasts not only precipitations for 24 hours, but also their intensity and duration. According to the author, the branch behaves neutrally in winter. On the other hand, the reviewer maintains that the reaction to weather and weather forecast are two different factors. It is possible that the branch end declines some time before rain, but rises only when rain is over. But if this occurs still during rain, one should investigate the force that lifts the branch. Further the author maintains that "the branch reacts to the variations of atmospheric pressure".

Card 1/2

Yet no mention was made of the mechanism of this connection. All these considerations of the inventor of the "natural barometer" undoubtedly result from methodical errors, improper arrangement of the experimental conditions and a superficial interpretation.

3(7)

AUTHORS: Panov, D. G., Malik, S. A. SOV/50-58-12-17/20

TITLE: A Useful Help (Tsennoye posobiye)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 51 - 51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The first part of the "Kratkaya istoricheskaya spravka po razvitiyu gidrometeosluzhby na Severnom Kavkaze (i smezhnykh s nim rayonov, vkhodyashchikh v obsluzhivayemuyu SK UGMS territoriyu)" (A short historical information on the development of the hydrometeorological service in the Northern Caucasus (and the adjacent districts within the competence of the SK UGMS)) is discussed. SK UGMS (Severo-Kavkazskoye Upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby = Northern Caucasus Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service) published the information mentioned in its Informatsionnyy sbornik (information compilation), Nr 3 (21), 1958. Hitherto a summary on the history of the service under review in the Northern Caucasus, the lower Don and Volga has been lacking. It was very necessary since it contains important data on the development of hydrology, meteorology, and climatology of the area mentioned. The researchers of the Kafedra fizicheskoy geografii, Rostovskiy n/D gosudarstvennyy universitet

Card 1/2

A Useful Help SOV/50-58-12-17/20

(Chair of Physical Geography of the Rostov-na-Donu State University) hope for a successful conclusion of this valuable work. A. F. Belyayev one of the veterans of the service in the district mentioned has given particularly valuable assistance for this work.

Card 2/2

PANOV, D.G., prof., otv.red.; GAVRILYUK, F.Ya., prof., red.; MALIK, S.A., dotsent, red.; ZAKHKINA, I.Ya., red.; PAVLICHENKO, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Division of the Northern Caucasus and the lower Don Valley into natural regions; reports of an intercollegiate conference] Prirodnoe raionirovanie Severnogo Kavkaza i Nizhnego Dona; doklady. Rostov-na-Donu, Izd-vo Rostovskogo univ., 1959. 110 p.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Mezhvuzovskoye soveshchaniye po prirodnomu rayonirovaniyu Severnogo Kavkaza i Nizhnego Dona. 1959.
(Caucasus, Northern--Physical geography)
(Don Valley--Physical geography)

3(7)

AUTHOR: Malik, S. A. SOV/50-59-4-17/21

TITLE: "Short Agroclimatic Characteristic of the Rostov Oblast'." North Caucasian Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service. Rostov-na-Donu. 1957
("Kratkaya agroklimaticheskaya kharakteristika Rostovskoy oblasti." Severo-Kavkazskoye upravleniye gidrometeosluzhby, Rostov-na-Donu. 1957)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 68-70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a book review. The book consists of 7 chapters: general data on the area and the climatic characteristics, description of the climatic elements, soil conditions, phenology, agroclimatic characteristic, river conditions, and tables. The climatic maps for individual months are very good. The book in itself is found to be very valuable. Shortcomings and inaccuracies are, however, pointed out which should be eliminated in a new edition. The individual chapters are too much separated, and there is no proper connection between them. The impression is produced that only the Tsimlyansk Water Basin, which besides lies outside of the Rostov oblast', influences the climate. Many passages contain general deliberations, others again premature conclusions.

Card 1/1

MALIK, S.A.

Synoptic processes determining the climate of the Tsymlyansk Reservoir region. Uch. zap. RGU 44:179-184 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Tsymlyansk Reservoir region--Climate)

MALIK, S.A.

Why do the Yergeni Hills present a climatic boundary? Izv.Vses. geog.ob-va 93 no.5:436-439 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Yergeni Hills--Climate)

MALIK, S.A., kand.geograf.nauk

Stronger than boras. Priroda 51 no.10:118 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Armavir region—Bora)

MALIK, S.A., kand.geograficheskikh nauk (Rostov-na-Donu)

Zone of maximum temperature shifts in the Caucasus. Priroda 52 no.8:127 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Caucasus--Atmospheric temperature)

MALIK, S.A., kand.geograf.nauk (Rostov-na-Donu)

Distribution of atmospheric precipitation in the Northern Caucasus.
Priroda 53 no. 11:133-134 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

MALIK, S.S.

Significance of moisture balance in calculating norms for the irrigation in the Northern Caucasus. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 96 no.5:428-429 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

BASKA, Tibor, inz.; MALIK, Stanislav, inz.

Operational experiences in cleaning supplemental surfaces of steam boilers by ball bombarding. Energetika Cz 15 no.3:134-140 Mr '65.

1. Elektraren Novaky National Enterprise (for Baska).
2. Organization for Rationalization of Power Engineering Plants, National Enterprise, Prague (for Malik).

MALIK, Teodor, C.Sc.Inz.

Fruit growers in Slovakia dealing with the problem of production intensification. Vestnik CSAZV 8 no.4:251-252 '61. (EEAI 10:6)

1. Vyskumny ustav rastlinnej vyroby Pobocky Ceskoslovenskej akademie polnohospodarskych vied, Piestany.
(Czechoslovakia--Fruit)