MALIKOV, N.F. PROF.

Card 2/2

Call No.: AF561106 00000066

Text Data

Coverage: (continued)
The author defines metrology as a scientific discipline, which has for its object the establishment of units and standard calibrating devices. In this science measurements are the objects of, and not the means to knowledge as in other sciences.

Purpose: The book is dedicated mainly to young metrologists as a textbook in fundamentals in metrology.

Facilities: None.

No. Russian and Slavic References: Scattered references in footnotes.

Available: A.I.D., Library of Congress.

MALIKOV, M. F.

USSR/Physics Jan 49
Electricity
Terminology

"Concerning the Articles of M. F. Malikov, 'The Introduction of Absolute Electric and Magnetic Quantities'" 14 pp

"Elektrichestovo" No 1

Articles by V. Ye. Solov'yev, V. A. Zemskiy, B. I. Yakhimson, K. M. Polivanov, P. L. Kalantarov, and M. F. Malikov discuss the practicability of adapting "the absolute electromagnetic system of units" instead of the international system. The latter two men advocate the new system.

PA 35/49T102

1. MALIKOV, M.F.,Prof.; GORBATSEVICH, S.V.; YUMATOV, A.A.; BIRZVALKS, YU.A.; POLIVANOV, K.M.,Prof.

2. USSR (600)

4. Electric Measurements

7. Determining amperage - the fourth fundamental unit in the practical absolute unit system, Prof. M.F. Malikov, S.V. Gorbatsevich, Engs. A.A. Yumatov, Yu. A. Birzvalks, Prof. K.M. Polivanov, Elek-trichestvo no. 4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

MALIKOV,M.F.; YUDIN,M.F.

E.G.Shramkov's 60th birthday. Izm. tekh. no.1:59 Ja-F '55.
(Shramkov,E.G.,1894--) (MIRA 8:9)

MALIKOV, M.V.

The hybrid rutabags. Zemledelie 27 no.4:74 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Glavnyy agronom Ulu-Telyakskogo sovkhoza, Bashkirskoy ASSR.

MALIKOV, N.I., kand.

Temperature conditions of a cylinder with uneven rubbing. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.4:11-14 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Voronezhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

MALIKOV, N.I., inzh.

Unevenly heated cylinder sleeve becomes oval. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.8:27-38 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

ACC NR: AP6027627 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0145/66/000/006/0081/0085

AUTHOR: Malikov, N. I. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: None

TITLE: Effect of tangential heat transfer on the temperature state of a ribbed cylinder

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 6, 1966, 81-85

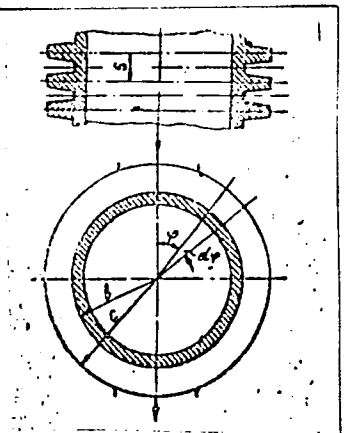
TOPIC TAGS: radiative heat transfer, thermodynamic efficiency, heat theory

ABSTRACT: The heat transfer process in a cylinder with ribbing of equal height around the entire perimeter (see figure) is theoretically analyzed to determine the effect of tangential heat transfer on wall temperature and the temperature of the air in the space between ribs. It is assumed that the specific heat transfer from working gases per unit length of any section of the perimeter is constant. Approximate formulas are derived which are sufficiently accurate for practical purposes for the temperature at the base of the rib, air temperature between ribs and the efficiency of the cylinder. An example is given showing application of the proposed method to calculating the temperature state of a ribbed cylinder with specific parameters. It is shown that the effect of heat transfer on the temperature of the cylinder wall amounts to 5-10°C and is still less for cylinders with ribbing of variable height. Consequently

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.43

ACC NR: AP6027627

the temperature state may be calculated without accounting for heat transfer in the tangential direction. Article presented for publication by Candidate of technical sciences A. Ya. Gulonskiy, Lecturer at Voronezh Agricultural Institute. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table, 12 formulas.



SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 10Aug65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

KAPRALOV, I.I., MALIKOV, N.P.

Possibility for controlling a discharge by negative voltage pulses. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.7:123-126 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut radiofiziki i elektroniki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Electric discharges)

MALIKOV, P. M.

"Regarding the Theory and Technique of Green Bud Grafting of Tree Varieties in Connection With the Problems of Green Plantings." Cand Biol Sci, Voronezh State U, Voronezh, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1, Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

MALIKOV, P. M.

"Oak in the Valley of the Vyatka and Its Utilization in Green Construction." Cand Biol Sci, Kirov Pedagogical Inst; Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst, Kirov, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1, Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

MALIKOV, P.M.; SHCHEDRIN, N.D.

Harvesting Sudan grass by separate stages. Zemledelie 6 no.6:10-12 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Sudan grass—Harvesting)

MALIKOV, P.M.

Propagating mulberry trees by means of cuttings. Biol. shkole no.2: 84 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Oblastnaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya, g.Pruzhany.
(Plant cuttings) (Mulberry)

MALIKOV, S. F.

Exhibition of textiles at the capital of the Donets Basin. Sov. torg. 34 no.12:49-50 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Upravlyayushchiy Ukrainskoy kontoroy "Ukropttekstil'torg".
(Stalino--Textile industry--Exhibitions)

MALIKOV, S.F.

Consumer views on fabrics. Tekst.prom. 21 no.2:75-76 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Upravlyayushchiy Ukrainskoy konturoy "Ukroptekstil'torg."
(Textile fabrics)

TIURIN, N.I.; BARINOV, V.A., prof., red.; MALIKOV, S.F., otv. red.

[Centennial of the State Service of Weights and Measures, 1845-1945] Sto let gosudarstvennoi sluzhby mer i vesov, 1845-1945. Moskva, 1945. 22 p. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.

(Weights and measures)

KUZNETSOV, A.P., otv. red.; MALIKOV, M.F., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, prof., red.; BARINOV, V.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; LEONOV, B.M., red.; MALIKOV, S.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, red. KOL'CHENKO, G.N., red.

[Hundred years of the state weights and measures service in the U.S.S.R.] Sto let gosudarstvennoi sluzhby mer i vesov v SSSR. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry, 1945. 376 p. (SSSR. Gosudarstvennye standarty) (MIRA 14:7)

1. Russia(1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov. 2. Predsedatel' Komiteta po delam mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov pri Sovete Narodnykh Komissarov SSSR (for Kuznetsov) 3. Chlen Komiteta po delam mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov pri Sovete Narodnykh Komissarov SSSR (for Leonov)
(Weights and measures)

MALIKOV, S. F.

Vvedenie v tekhniku izmerenii. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1949. 185, 3 p. diagrs.

At head of title: Komitet po delam mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.

Bibliography: p. 186

Introduction to the technique of measuring.

DLC: T50.M3

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

MALIKOV, S.F.

Vvedenie v tekhniku izmerenii
(Introduction to the technology of measurements).
Izd. 2-e. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1952. 216 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 1, April 1953

MALIKOV, S.F.

Systematization of electric and magnetic values. Izm.tekh. no.6:19-23 N-D '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Electric units) (Magnetic measurements)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5230

Malikov, Sergey Fedoseyevich

Yedinitsy elektricheskikh i magnitnykh velichin; istoricheskiy ocherk (Units of Electrical and Magnetic Quantities; Historical Outline) 2d ed., rev. Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1960. 167 p. 12,000 copies printed.

Ed.: N. G. Vostroknutov; Tech. Ed.: N. I. Borunov.

PURPOSE: This book may be of interest to engineers and scientific personnel engaged in electric and magnetic measurements.

COVERAGE: The book describes the historical development of the system of units of electrical and magnetic quantities. It discusses methods of establishing unit systems and presents several tables illustrating relationships between the units of different systems. No personalities are mentioned. There are 144 references: 46 Soviet, 35 English, 41 French, 20 German, 1 Serbo-Croatian, and 1 Italian.

Card 1/6

MALIKOV, Sergey Fedoseyevich; TYURIN, Nikolay Ivanovich; DOLINSKIY, Ye.F., retsenzent; SHIROKOV, K.P., dokt.tekhn. nauk, red.

[Introduction to metrology] Vvedenie v metrologiiu. Moskva, Izd-vo standartov, 1965. 239 p. (MIRA 18:4)

MALIKOV, T.

Concern for improving the qualifications of personnel. Sov. profsoiuzy 5 no.9:66-67 S '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Chlen zavodskogo komiteta profsoyuza Minskogo traktornogo zavoda.
(Minsk--Tractor industry)
(Employees, Training of)

MALIKOV, V.

MALKOV, A., inzhener; MALIKOV, V., inzhener.

Extending the service life of storage batteries. Avt.transp. 32 no.2: 15 F '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Automobiles--Batteries)

GURVICH, D.B.; BALANDINA, V.A.; BRICHKIN, N.I.; NOSKOVA, M.P.; MALIKOV, V.I.

Device for automatic determination of moisture content by means of Fischer's reagent. Plast.massy no.11:39-43 '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Titrimeters)

AID P - 3430

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 15/18

Authors : Sadykov, A. S., O. S. Otroshchenko, and V. M. Malikov

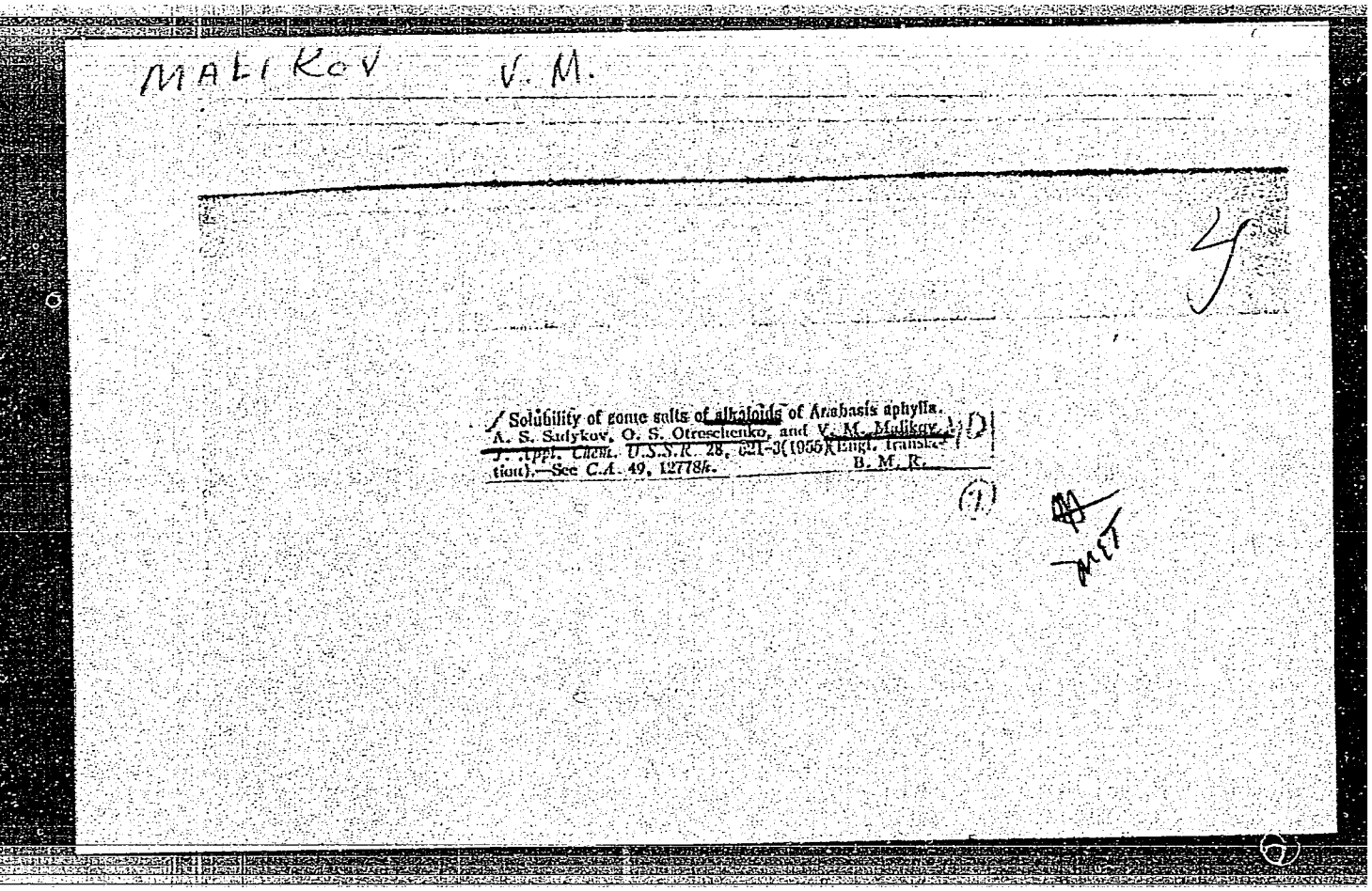
Title : Solubility of some salts of the alkaloids Anabasis Aphylla

Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim., 28, 5, 552-554, 1955

Abstract : The solubility of chlorides and iodides of anabasine, lupinine, aphylline, and aphyllidine in organic solvents has been studied. One table, 6 references, all Russian (1931-1955).

Institution : Chair of Plant Chemistry of the Central Asia State University.

Submitted : D 21, 1953



MALIKOV V. M.

4

Solubility of some salts of alkaloids of Anabasis aphylla.
A. S. Sadykov, O. S. Otroschenko, and V. M. Malikov. J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R. 28, 621-3 (1955) (Engl. translation).—See C.A. 49, 12778h. B. M. R.

(1)

MET

MAVLKOV V.M.

USSR

Solubility of some salts of alkaloids of Anabasis aphylla. A. S. Sadykov, O. S. Otroshchenko, and V. M. Malikov (Central Asia State Univ., Tashkent). *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 28, 552–4(1955).—To 100 g. anabasine-purine in 500 ml. Me_2CO was added 25.5 g. NH_4Cl; the mixt. was refluxed 30 hrs. and chilled to give 85 g. *anabasine-HCl salt*, m. 194–5° (from EtOH-Me_2CO); with Me_2CO soln. of HCl the yield of the salt rose to 97.8%, m. 194–5°. The use of NH4I similarly gave 94.4% *anabasine-HI salt*, m. 252.5–3° (from Me_2CO-EtOH). *Lupinine* with Me_2CO soln. of HCl gave 90.4% *HCl salt*, m. 212–13°. *Aphyllidine-HCl salt* formed in the same manner, m. 335–6°; its *HI salt*, prepd. from the base and HI, m. 249–1°. The following soly. for these salts was found (in Me_2CO at 0°, 20°, b.p.; in Et_2O at 0°, 20°, b.p.; C_6H_6 at 0°, 20°, b.p.; in EtOH, at 0°, 20°, b.p., resp. in %): anabasine-HCl 0.0963, 0.1721, 0.2773, 0.0108, 0.0108, 0.0167, 0.0129, 0.0254, 0.0442, 29.96, 40.0, 60.26; anabasine-HI 0.1263, 0.2057, 0.4630, 0.0079, 0.0081, 0.0093, 0.0062, 0.0128, 0.0138, 4.18, 5.9, 11.19; lupinine-HCl 0.0728, 0.1247, 0.2296, 0.0054, 0.0094, 0.0569, 0.0439, 0.0443, 0.0734, 13.42, 27.27, 53.15; aphylline-HCl 0.0146, 0.0344, 0.1357, 0.0500, 0.0625, 0.1634, 0.0124, 0.0126, 0.4992, —, —, —; aphyllidine-HCl 0.3204, 0.3608, 0.8079, 0.0224, 0.0239, 0.0312, 0.0122, 0.0181, 0.1737, 14.81, 20.47, 42.3; aphyllidine-HI 0.3068, 0.3617, 0.4189, 0.0295, 0.0305, 0.0316, 0.0396, 0.0404, 0.0417, 14.74, 21.27, 72.72.

G. M. Kosolapoff

MALTKOV V.A.

S/147/59/000/04/020/020
E031/E413

AUTHOR: Zolotukhin, V.K.

TITLE: The Scientific-Technical Conference at Kharkov Aviation Institute

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 4, pp 161-165 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In May 1959, the 16th Conference of Professorial and Teaching Staff took place.
Strength of Aircraft Section.
"On the Theory of Bending of Thin-Walled Columns" by Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences L.P.Vinokurov;
"The Simulation of Static Experiments on Thin-Walled Structures" by Candidate of Technical Sciences L.A.Kolesnikov and Senior Instructor V.K.Zolotukhin;
"The Bending of Beam Framing an Opening" by Candidate of Technical Sciences L.A.Kolesnikov;
"The Influence of the Rigidity of Ribs and Beams on their Bending" by Assistant N.A.Shelomov; "The Calculation of the Bending of Rectangular Plates" by the Discrete Method" by Assistant Yu.P.Petrov;
"The Calculation of Cylindrical Shells" by the Method of Discrete Variables" by Aspirant M.I.Gurvits.
Engine Construction Technology Section.
"The Choice of a Scheme for a Hydraulic Servo-System for the Automation of Welding Processes" by Assistant V.V.Bolotskiy; "An Investigation of the Process of Polishing by an Abrasive Belt" by Senior Instructor, Candidate of Technical Sciences V.N.Verezub; "The Investigation of the Operation of a Pneumatic-Hydraulic Plant" by Assistant V.I.Rastegyev;
"A Static Analysis and Calculation of the Accuracy of the Technological Processes of Machining" by O.M.Parkhomenko; "The Automatic Welding of Long Panels" by Candidate of Technical Sciences L.F.Kamakov; "Prospects in the Use of Specialized Computers for the Determination of the Optimum Geometry of Cutting Tools" by Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences V.P.Koshamovskiy; "The Spreading of the Experience of Innovators and the Classification of Organizational-Technical Measures in Machine Construction" by Senior Instructor N.M.Arsenichi; "Features of Measurable Abrasion of a Cutting Tool in Fine Sharpening" by Assistant Kh.M.Nikov; "An Investigation of the Process of Compression at High Velocities of Deformation" by Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences A.K.Khayev; "The Standardization of Vibration Effects on the Human Organism in Aircraft Production" by Senior Instructor V.N.Ivanov.
Theory and Construction of Aircraft Engines and Propeller-Driven Machines Section. "The Investigation of the Flow Between the Inlet and Outlet Valves of a Turbine" by Instructor, Candidate of Technical Sciences V.V.Tarchevi; "The Variation in the Stage Parameters of an Axial Compressor in Accordance with the Size of the Radial Clearance" by Assistant A.V.Anoshkin; "On the Problem of Non-Stationary Heat Transfer" by Assistant A.D.Frolov; "The Influence of an Electric Field on the Flame of a Burner" by Senior Engineer P.F.Kostenkul; "Calculation of the Temperature Compensation of Capacitance Pressure Pick-Ups" by Assistant L.Ya.Antsifyev.
Aerohydrodynamics Section.
"Ideal Incompressible Flow Round a Body" by Assistant V.I.Cholyavko; "The Control of the Boundary Layer of a Wing by Perforation of the Leading Edge" by Assistant I.P.Vachnadze; "The Gas-Hydraulic Analogy and its Application" by Senior Instructor D.A.Munshtukov; "The Aerodynamic Investigation of Wing Profiles for Small Reynolds Numbers" by Engineer Yu.F.Vaik.

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Card 7/11

S/121/60/000/007/005/011

AUTHOR: Malikov, V.N.

TITLE: Cutting Tools With Trimming Edge for Finishing Boring

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1960, No. 7, pp. 24-25

TEXT: The author states the results of investigations in the field of improving cutting tools for finishing lathe operations. He points out that for fine turning operations it is not expedient to use cutting tools with a rounded off front edge, since this results in an increased wear of the tool. It is suggested, in order to increase the tool durability, to use tools with a trimming edge, located parallel to the feed direction. Such cutting tools make it possible to use higher feeds with fine turning operations and thus increase the efficiency on account of a higher cutting speed. The tests were carried out during the turning of specimens of the 35 grade steel on the 1616P lathe. The tools were fitted with T15K6 grade hard-alloy bits, which were honed with a boron carbide paste of 320 granularity. Machining was effected without coolants at a cutting speed of 200 m/min and a depth of cut of 0.1 mm. The investigation results are given by the author in the form of graphs and tables. The laboratory

Card 1/2

Cutting Tools With Trimming Edge for Finishing Boring

test results, showing a surface finish of the 7th-8th class, were confirmed during cutting tests at the Khar'kovskiy zavod "Serp i Molot" (Khar'kov "Serp i Molot" Plant). There are 1 diagram, 3 graphs, 1 table and 4 Soviet references.

32243
S/145/61/000/004/007/008
D221/D301

1.4000

AUTHOR: Malikov, V.N., Assistent

TITLE: Determining the sharpness of the cutting edge with the aid of the image of an ellipse

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 4, 1961, 187 - 191

TEXT: The usual model of the cutting edge is a cylinder with a radius ρ; the lateral edges are tangent planes of the cylinder. The tool is placed in the plane of axes of the tubes of a twin microscope designed by member of Academy V.P. Linnik. Then the plane of "light section" forms an angle Ψ with the plane normal to the cutting edge. Since any section of a cylinder is an ellipse, one will observe in the visual tube a part of an ellipse defined by $(x^2\cos^2 \Psi/p^2) + y^2/p^2 = 1$. Measurements are made with a micrometric eye-piece with two perpendicular threads placed so that the major axis of the ellipse bisects the right angle, and the threads are tangent to the ellipse. The radius of rounding is then determined by $b = a -$

Card 1/3

Determining the sharpness of the ...

$-\frac{\rho}{\cos\psi}$, the equation of the threads being $x + y = a$ and $x - y = a$. The magnitude of b is measured directly by the eyepiece. The author derives a working formula for determining the radius of rounding

expression $\rho = \frac{b \cos}{N(\sqrt{1 + \cos^2\psi} - 1)}$ microns where b is the corresponding reading multiplied by 10 and N is the magnification of the microscope with the additional lens. If $\psi = 45^\circ$, $\rho = 3.14b/N$. The error in the use of this equation for ψ between 10-7° does not exceed 5 %. The maximum angle of the tool point β is given by $\beta = 2$ arc $\tan(1/\cos\psi)$. Finally, the author indicates the minimum length of the tool edge which would permit the measurement of the rounding radius. The additional items used in this method are a bracket with a clamp for fixing the tool on the microscope table and a 10-magnification lens for setting the tip at an angle of $\psi = 45^\circ$. The instrument permits determination of radii from 5-7 microns, and only 2 minutes are required for one measurement. There are 2 figures

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32243
S/145/61/000/004/007/008
D221/D301

Determining the sharpness of the ...

and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy aviatsionnyy institut (Khar'kov Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1960

Card 3/3

S/145/61/000/009/003/003
D221/D301

AUTHOR: Malikov, V.N., Assistent

TITLE: Tool wear during fine turning with large feeds

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 9, 1961, 132-136

TEXT: The study of tool wear was carried out by turning steel 35 with T30K4 tips - which are described in detail - and without coolant. The results of experiments are plotted in the form of curves indicating the rise of wear with the speed. Their slope increases when the speed of machining goes up from 180 to 510 m/min, the feed being 0.08 mm/turn. In the case of a larger feed (0.2 mm/turn), the speed of machining has a greater effect on the wear, but slope of curves decreases when the speed increases. The rate of measured wear is conventionally characterized by relative wear which is represented by the tangent of inclination of the curve of wear to the axis of abscissae. To analyze the effect of the machin-

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Tool wear during fine turning...

ing speed on tool wear in fine turning with conventional and large feeds, a graph illustrating the relationship between the relative wear and machining speed was plotted (Fig. 3). The relative wear was determined by

$$u_o = \frac{u \cdot 1000}{L} \text{ mm},$$

where u_o is the relative wear in mm; u is the measured wear of tool on the steady part of curve, in mm; L is the length of turning in the steady zone in mm. The curve exhibits a minimum and reveals that the results of both experiments are close to each other. The chip section in different cases changed little, although it was larger at high feeds. The increase of heat during fine turning with large feed was compensated by its distribution over a greater length of tool. The generated heat produces a parabolic relationship between the relative wear and machining speed. The optimum speed, known from literature, can be transferred to large feed operation without additional investigations. The importance of large

Card 2/4 3

Tool wear during fine turning...

feed is shown by a plot of the dependence of wear on the area of the machined surface. The tool wear in fine turning differs from that of machining steel with large cross section of chip. This is shown by the appearance of grooves at the front part of the tool surface. The experiments proved that these can also form during fine turning. They are copied on the machined surface and contribute to the increase of residual micro-roughness before the tool loses its cutting capacity. The zone of speeds where minimum measured wear is observed in fine turning with a large feed coincides with that of normal fine turning. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy aviatsionnyy institut (Khar'kov Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1961

Card 3/3

26891
S/121/61/000/010/005/005
D040/D113

1.4000 also 1413

AUTHOR: Malikov, V.N.

TITLE: The effect of the cutter position obliquity on the height of microscopic roughness in fine turning with high feeds

PERIODICAL: Stanki i instrument, no. 10, 1961, 35-36

TEXT: The article deals with the problem of sawtooth traces produced by fine-turning cutters (Fig.1) on the surface of a workpiece when the position of the cutter is not accurately parallel to the direction of the feed. Information on these cutters with three cutting edges had been previously published (Ref.1: Malikov, V.N., "Stanki i instrument", no.7, 1960). Fine finish turning with high feeds (up to 0.3-0.4 mm/rev) raises the productivity of the process several times and the work accuracy is improved. Two cases of the tool position obliquity are analyzed: I - when the ψ angle characterizing the obliquity forms counterclockwise (Fig.2), and II - when it forms clockwise (Fig.3). It is proven by calculations that the height of the microscopic protrusions is proportional to the feed value and the

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The effect of the cutter position obliquity ....

ψ angle, and also depends on the φ, φ_0, and φ_2 angles. A graph (Fig. 4) shows the dependence of the calculated protrusion height (H_p) on the tilt of the finishing edge of the tool (for case I where $\varphi_2 \approx 10^\circ$). It is obvious that class 9 surface finish can be achieved when the feed rate is 0.2 mm/rev. and the maximum angular tilt is 0.75 mm/100 mm of length or when the feed rate is 0.3 mm/rev. and the maximum angular tilt is 0.5 mm/100 mm of length. It is not difficult to produce sockets in boring bars for cutters with such a tilt. The calculated data have been verified in experiments. The article includes a photograph of tool traces made with an МИС-11 (MIS-11) double microscope. It is recommended to use lapping or special finishing to reduce the roughness of the finishing edge of the cutters to a minimum. There are 5 figures and 2 Soviet references.

MALIKOV, V.N.

Calculating the errors in machining caused by the wear of cutting tool and the inaccuracy of its adjustment. Vest. mashinostr. 44 no.5:60-62 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

PEREPELITSA, V.K.; MALIKOV, V.T.; BIRENBERG, I.E.

The IMP-1 spark-safe dust-measuring instrument. Biul.tekh.-ekon. inform. no.4:8 '59. (MIRA 12:7)

(Mine dusts—Measurement)

VISHNEVSKAYA, N.B.; GERASIMOV, N.I.; MALIKOVA, A.F.; PETROVICH, Yu.A.; SHESTERIKOVA, T.P.

Influence of insulin on glycemic curves in neuroses. Trudy Gos. nauch-issl. psikhonevr. inst. no.20:237-241 '59. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy psikhonevrologicheskiy institut, Odessa.
(INSULIN) (NEUROSES)

GLADKOV, I.A., doktor ekon. nauk; KOSSOY, A.I., kand. ekon. nauk; VIDONOV, S.S., nauchn. sotr.; SAMOYLOVA, I.D., nauchn. sotr.; GORBUNOV, E.P., kand. ekon. nauk; MAYEVSKIY, I.V., doktor ekonom. nauk; CHEBOTAREV, V.A., kand. ekon. nauk; KAMUSHER, L.N., nauchn. sotr.; STROYEVA, Z.N., nauchn. sotr.; FOMINA, L.V., nauchn. sotr.; VOROB'YEV, Yu.F., kand. ekon. nauk; KRAYEV, M.A., doktor ekon. nauk; KAPLINSKIY, Ye.M., kand. ekon. nauk; LAPINA, S.N., nauchn. sotr.; YAKOVTSEVSKIY, V.N., kand. ekon. nauk; ORLOV, B.P., kand. ekon. nauk; DIKHTYAR, G.A., doktor ekon. nauk [deceased]; PLOTNIKOV, K.N.; MALIKOVA, A.I., nauchn. sotr.; TOVMOSYAN, M.Ye., red.izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn. red.

[Socialist national economy of the U.S.S.R. in 1933 to 1940] Sotsialisticheskoe narodnoe khoziaistvo SSSR v 1933-1940 gg. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 665 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ekonomiki. 2. Sektor istorii narodnogo khozyaystva Instituta ekonomiki AN SSSR (for Stroyeva, Fomina, Kaplinskiy, Lapina). 3. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Plotnikov).
(Russia--Economic conditions)

HUNGARY/SOVIET UNION

MESHERSKIY, R. M., and MALIKOVA, A. K., Institute of Higher Nervous Activity and Neurophysiology at the Soviet Academy of Sciences (Institut Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatelnosti i Neirofiziologii, AN SSSR) in Moscow, USSR; and ADORJANI, Csaba, Institute of Psychology at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Pszichologiai Intezete) in Budapest.

"Corticofugal Regulation of Latent Periods of Bioelectrical Responses to Photic Stimulation in the Rabbit Visual Cortex"

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 29, No 3-4, 8 Jun 1966, pp 235-246.

Abstract: [English article] The authors attempted to elucidate the change in amplitude of responses of the lateral geniculate nucleus attributable to excitatory and inhibitory corticofugal effects by studying the latencies of evoked potentials in different states of the visual cortex, such as strychninization or depression. The findings, presented and discussed in some detail, supported the assumptions published by other authors in this regard. 18 references, including 10 Russian, 1 Czechoslovak, 1 German, and 6 Western. (Manuscript received 2 Jun 1965).

1/1

MALIKOVA, A.M.

Comparative evaluation of various mehtods of artificial abortion after 3 months. Akush.i gin. 36 no.1:61-65 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(ABORTION)

KOFMAN, Ye.B.; MALIKOVA, A.N.

Decrease of the stability and adenosinetriphosphatase activity of myosin in solution during thermal denuturation and due to the effect of cadmium chloride. Biokhimiia 25 no.2:242-250 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(MYOSIN) (ADENOSINETRIPHOSPHATASE)

MALIKOVA, L.G.

Methods of determining the seepage factor of loesslike soils. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.4: Geol. 17 no.5:66-67 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kafedra gruntovedeniya i inzhenernoy geologii Moskovskogo universiteta.

(Loess) (Seepage)

TURCEK, M.; MALIKOVA, M.

Franz Xaver Messerschmidt — a contribution to the evaluation of pathological elements of his creations. Bratisl. Lek. Listy 42 no.5:389-299 '62.

1. Z Protialkoholickej liecebne (prednosta MUDr. M. Turcek) MUNZ, Mestskej nemocnice, II. polikliniky v Bratislave, riaditel MUDr. V. Deutsch, a z Mestskej galerie v Bratislave, riaditel' L'.Medvecky.
(MEDICINE IN ART) (PSYCHOPATHOLOGY)

RYBNIKOV, K.A., prof., red.; SPASSKIY, B.I., dotsent, red.; GORDEYEV, D.I., prof., red.; IVANENKO, D.D., prof., red.; KUDRYAVTSEV, P.S., prof., red.; KUKARKIN, B.V., prof., red.; KULIKOVSKIY, P.G., dotsent, red.; MIKHAYLOV, G.K., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, red.; KHRGIAN, A.Kh., prof., red.; SHEVTSOV, N.S., prof., red.; VERKHUNOV, V.M., assistent, red.; KONONKOV, A.F., red.; MALIKOVA, M.A., red.; SOROKINA, L.A., red.; YERMAKOV, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Summaries of papers and reports of the Interuniversity Conference on the History of Physics and Mathematics] Tezisy dokladov i soobshchenii Mezhvuzovskoi konferentsii po istorii fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk.univ., 1960. 187 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Mezhvuzovskaya konferentsiya po istorii fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk. 1960.
(Mathematics--Congresses) (Physics--Congresses)

L 22207-65 EWT(1)/EEC(t)/EED-2 Peb IJP(c)/AFWL/SSD/ASD(m)-3/AS(mp)-2/ESD(dp)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t)
ACCESSION NR: AP5000661 S/0181/64/006/012/3626/3630

AUTHOR: Svirina, Ye. P.; Malikova, M. A.

TITLE: Hall and Nernst—Ettingshausen effects in cobalt ferrite

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 12, 1964, 3626-3630

TOPIC TAGS: Hall effect, galvanomagnetic effect, Nernst Ettingshausen effect, cobalt alloy, ferrite

ABSTRACT: Experimental data were obtained by a combined study of the temperature dependence of the Hall and Nernst—Ettingshausen (NE) effects, the electrical resistivity, and the spontaneous magnetization of a single crystal of cobalt ferrite ($Co_{0.94}Fe_{2.06}O_4$). The crystal was grown by T. M. Perekalina at the Crystallography Institute AN SSSR using the Verneuil method. The study was carried out between 63 and 420C using an electric furnace. A temperature gradient of 10—15 deg across the sample (required in NE measurements only) was established with an auxiliary heater and a cooler. The Hall emf (E_H) was positive and the NE emf (E_N) was negative. The Hall emf at 80 and 163C

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was found to decrease considerably as the magnetic field increased. When the temperature increased, the slope of the $E_H(H)$ curves changed and, in the same magnetic field, the slope became positive. The NE effect emf always rose with the magnetic field. The data on E_H and E_N were analyzed using the following expressions:

$$E_H = R_O H + R_s I_s + R_i I_i$$

$$E_N = Q_O H + Q_s I_s + Q_i I_i$$

where R's and Q's are Hall and NE coefficients, respectively; H is the magnetic field and I the magnetization; the classical (nonmagnetic), spontaneous-magnetization and total-saturation-magnetization components are denoted by the subscripts "O," "s," and "i" respectively. R_s was positive and decreased monotonically with temperature, while Q_s was negative and had a minimum at 200—250C. The temperature dependence of R_O and of the electrical resistivity ρ showed that the Hall mobility fell with increasing temperature, indicating phonon scattering of the conduction electrons (the sample was n-type) as the dominant mechanism. A method for calculating the coefficient Q_O was described; [02]
Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 3 formulas.

L 22207-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000661

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 02Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, EM

NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 003 ATD PRESS: 3169

3/3

SVIRINA, Ye. P.; MALIKOVA, M. A.

"The Hall and Nernst-Ettinghausen effects in the ferrites."

report submitted for Intl Conf on Magnetism, Nottingham, UK, 6-13 Sep 64.

Moscow State Univ.

L 62225-65 EPF(n)-2/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5020246 UR/0188/65/000/004/0094/0096
538.632 : 621.318.134

AUTHORS: Svirina, Ye. P.; Malikova, M. A.

TITLE: Hall and Nernst-Ettingshausen effects in lithium ferrite

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 3. Fizika, astronomiya, no. 4, 1965, 94-96

TOPIC TAGS: solid state physics, Hall effect, lithium, Nernst effect, Ettingshausen effect

ABSTRACT: Experimental curves were obtained of Hall emf E_H, magnetization I, and electric resistivity of polycrystalline lithium ferrite for various temperatures. in the range 290 to 780K. At a temperature of 489K the Nernst-Ettingshausen (N-E) emf was obtained as a function of the magnetic field. The specimen was a parallelepiped 25 x 10 x 5 mm^3. In the temperature range 590-783K there is a decrease in E_H as the magnetic field is increased. Two reasons are given for this behavior: 1) a decrease in the spontaneous Hall coefficient in the region of true magnetization (para-process), and 2) the difference in sign between the classical and the spontaneous

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L 62225-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020246

2

Hall constants. The N-E emf curve has a negative sign for lithium ferrite. The N-E emf susceptibility versus the para-process susceptibility curve is shown at 489K in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The Hall mobility of electron conductivity in lithium ferrite was obtained as the ratio R_0/ρ as a function of the temperature (see Fig. 2 of the Enclosure). According to semiconductor theory, the increase in mobility with temperature indicates the impurity characteristic of current carrier scattering in the temperature range of the tests. "The authors thank Professor K. P. Belov for his interest in the work and for taking part in reducing the data." Orig. art. has: 6 figures. [04]

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Kafedra obshchey fiziki (Moscow State University, Department of General Physics)

SUBMITTED: 11Feb65 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: SS,EM

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4076

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L 62225-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020246

ENCLOSURE: 01

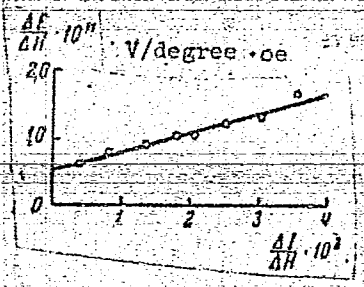

Fig. 1. Variation of susceptibility of the Nernst-Ettingshausen emf as a function of the susceptibility of the process at 489K

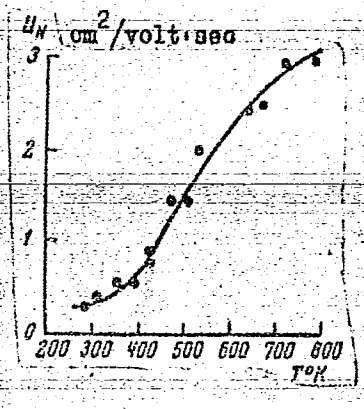

Fig. 2. Variation of the Hall mobility with the temperature

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MALIKOVA, M.V.

Catalase activity in Brucella. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 31 no.11:93-99 N '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Odesskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Mechnikova.
(CATALASE) (BRUCELLA)

L 46923-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW/AT

ACC NR: AP6015488 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/005/1599/1601

AUTHOR: Svirina, Ye. P.; Malikova, O. A.; Malikova, M. A.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: The Hall and Nernst-Ettingshausen effects in ferrites containing excess iron ions

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 5, 1966, 1599-1601

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite, Hall effect, Hall constant, cobalt compound, manganese compound, Nernst effect, Ettingshausen effect, semiconductor research

ABSTRACT: The Hall (H) and Nernst-Ettingshausen (N-E) effects have not been sufficiently researched with respect to magnetic semiconductors, e. g., ferrites. Using conventional potentiometric instrumentation, the authors examined the temperature relationships of the H and N-E effects, the electrical resistivity (ρ), and the magnetization intensity (σ_s) of the following ferrites: $(Mn_{0.74}Fe_{2.26}O_4)$, $(Ni_{0.69}Fe_{2.31}O_4)$ and $(Co_{0.94}Fe_{2.60}O_4)$. These ferrites have an electrical resistivity of only 10 to 100 ohm·cm at low temperatures (80°K and above). Measurements of Hall emf in Mn and Ni ferrites in a broad temperature range showed that the proportional relationship between R_s/ρ and σ_s^2 (where R_s is the spontaneous Hall coefficient, ρ is the electrical

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resistivity, and σ_s is the spontaneous magnetization intensity per unit mass) were not satisfied. However, there is a linear relationship between R_s/R_0 and σ_s^2 (where R_0 is the classical Hall coefficient) for the entire investigated temperature range. In view of the complex nature of the Hall mobility, it can be assumed that in the presence of several types of scattering of the current carriers, R_s depends only on the scattering of the magnetic discontinuities. Similarly, the relationship between Q_s/Q_0 and σ_s^2 for ferrites of Mn and of Co was established (where Q_s and Q_0 are the spontaneous and the classic N-E coefficients, respectively), and was found to be linear. Thus, we have the empiric relationship

$$\frac{Q_s}{Q_0} = A\frac{R_s}{R_0},$$

where A is a proportionality factor. Upon expressing R_0 through the current carrier concentration n, and making some transformations, we obtain

$$Q_s = f(r) R_s \sigma,$$

where $f(r)$ is a function that depends on the scattering parameters at varying temperature, and σ is the electrical conductivity. The authors thank K. P. Belov for his interest in the work and for taking part in the discussion of the experimental results. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 14Jul65/ ORIG REF: 012

L 12944-65 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACCESSION NR: AP5008014 S/0016/65/000/003/0052/0056

AUTHOR: Malikova, M. V.

TITLE: A study of brucella peroxidase activity

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 3, 1965, 52-56

TOPIC TAGS: brucella, Br. suis, Br. melitensis, Br. ab. bovis, peroxidase, catalase, chemical reaction, benzidine test, pyrogallol test

ABSTRACT: Peroxidase activity of 80 brucella cultures (Br. melitensis, Br. ab. bovis, and Br. suis) was studied to determine its value in identifying various brucella species. Peroxidase activity of cultures was first investigated by a qualitative benzidine test method and then by a semiquantitative pyrogallol method developed by Kremery (1959). The first method consists of adding hydrogen peroxide and acetate benzidine to a brucella suspension which turns blue in the presence of peroxidase. With Kremery's method a day old brucella culture was placed into a buffer solution (pH 7.2), salt was added, and then density was measured with a photometer using an

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L 42944-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008014

orange filter. A 5% pyrogallol solution and different hydrogen peroxide concentrations (3%, 10%, 30%) were added to 1 ml of the suspension and the pyrogallol changed into purpurogallein. The reaction started immediately and continued for 3-5 min. Intensity of color changes was rated with a 3 point system. In the Kremery method peroxidase is inactivated by excess hydrogen peroxide, but peroxidase activity is restored if excess hydrogen peroxide is removed by catalase. Both test methods confirmed the presence of peroxidase in all cultures of the three brucella species. Br. suis can be easily differentiated from Br. melitensis and Br. ab. bovis by the Kremery pyrogallol test method using $3 \cdot 10^9$ brucella/ml and a 30% hydrogen peroxide solution; peroxidase activity of brucella cultures under these conditions depends on its catalase activity. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. I. I. Mechnikova (Odessa Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology)

SUBMITTED: 23Nov63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 012 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

MALIKOVA, M.V.

Study of the peroxidase activity of Brucella. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid i immun. 42 no.3:52-56 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Odesskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Mechnikova.

MALIKOVA,N.F.; SHVETSOV,M.I.

Gravimetric determination of air density. Izm.tekh.no.4:46-47 Jl-Ag '55. (MIRA 8:10)

(Air) (Gravimeter)

MALIKOVA, N. I.

A. E. Porai-Koshits and N. I. Malikova, Investigations on the field of tautomeric compounds. VI. About the structure of the condensation products of phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5 with aldehydes. P. 519.

Described are the condensation products of 1-phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5 with aromatic aldehydes. Besides the two known series of compounds, dimetine (red) and dipyrazolonyl-phenyl-methane of enole character (white) a third series of compounds (yellow) has been found, representing the keto-desmotropes of white series. Studied, have been the properties and mutual transformations of these three series of pyrazolone derivatives. Refuted are the incorrect data about the structure of these compounds found in foreign literature.

Inst. of Organic Chemistry of the
Acad. of Sci. USSR
December 9, 1947

SO: Bulletin of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences (Chemistry Series)
Izvestia Akad. Nauk, S.S.S.R., No. 5, 1948.

MALIKOVA, N.Ya., assistent

Materials on the problem of early diagnosis of pyorrhea alveolaris. Probl. stom. 3:215-219 '56 (MLRA 10:5)
(GUMS--DISEASES)

MALINOVA, N. Ya., Master Med Sci —(diss) "Materials on the clinical aspect and diagnosis of the initial forms of periodontosis." K.mar'kov, 1957, 9 pp. (Min Pub Health U.SSR. K.mar'kov State Med Inst of Stomatology), 200 copies. (KL, No 40, 1957, p. 95)

SYCHEV, N.A., prof. (Khar'kov); MIKHAYLOVSKAYA, T.S., kand.biol.nauk (Khar'kov); BOLOTINA, Z.L. (Khar'kov); MALIKOVA, N.Ya., kand. med.nauk (Khar'kov); GOL'DOVA, T.G. (Khar'kov)

Active acidity and content of pyruvic acid in the saliva of patients with paradentosis. Probl.stom. 4:89-92 '58.
(MIRA 13:6)

(PYRUVIC ACID) (GUMS--DISEASES)

MIKHAYLOVSKAYA, T.S., kand.med.nauk (Khar'kov); SYCHEV, N.A., prof. (Khar'kov); MALIKOVA, N.Ya., kand.med.nauk (Khar'kov)

Study of the phosphorus compounds and calcium in the saliva in paradentosis. Probl.stom. 4:93-97 '58. (MIRA 13:6)
(GUMS--DISEASES) (PHOSPHORUS--ANALYSIS) (CALCIUM--ANALYSIS)

GOL'DOVA, T.G., kand.med.nauk (Khar'kov); MALIKOVA, N.Ya., assistent (Khar'kov)

Diffusion of paradentosis as shown by data from an investigation of blood donors. Probl.stom. 4:195-200 '58. (MIRA 13:6)
(GUMS--DISEASES)

REUSOVA, Ye.P.; MALIKOVA, N.Ya.

Comparative evaluation of therapeutic methods for pathological alveoli in complex treatment of pyorrhea alveolaris. Probl. stom. 5:63-67 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy meditsinskiy stomatologicheskiy institut.
(GUMS--DISEASES)

STIRINA, Ye.P.; MALIKOVA, O.A.

Electric conductivity of ferrites. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 3: Fiz., astron. 18 no.6:91-94 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Kafedra obshchey fiziki dlya biologov Moskovskogo universiteta.

44141

S/181/62/004/010/028/063
B108/B104

AUTHORS: Belov, K. P., Svirina, Ye. P., and Malikova, O. A.

TITLE: The electrical conductivity of manganese ferrite single crystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 10, 1962, 2829-2831

TEXT: The temperature dependence of the Hall emf, of the magnetization σ, and of the electrical conductivity $1/\varrho$ of manganese ferrite single crystals was studied. The crystals were slightly out of the stoichiometric composition, either by a manganese or by an iron excess. The Hall emf $E = (R_0 H + R_m \sigma) j$ increases rapidly with an excess of Mn. The magnetic Hall constant R_m rises linearly with increasing ϱ. The classical Hall constant R_0 is negative. The electron concentration calculated from it increases with increasing temperature according to an exponential law. The electron mobility calculated from R_0 and ϱ decreases considerably with increasing temperature in the case of manganese ferrite with excess Mn. In ferrite

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with excess Fe it decreases only a little. This shows that in the former case the phonons contribute most to the scattering of electrons (A.Miller. J. Appl. Phys., 31, no. 5, 261, 1960). There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: May 28, 1962

ZAVETA, K.; SVIRINA, Ye.; MALIKOVA, O.A.

Effect of thermal treatment on the electric properties of manganese ferrate single crystals. Fiz.tver.tela 4 no.12: 3593-3595 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.M.V.Lomonosova.
(Manganese ferrate crystals—Electric properties)
(Metals, Effect of temperature on)

L 46923-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW/AT

ACC NR: AP6015488 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/005/1599/1601

59
58
B

AUTHOR: Svirina, Ye. P.; Malikova, O. A.; Malikova, M. A.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: The Hall and Nernst-Ettingshausen effects in ferrites containing excess iron ions

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 5, 1966, 1599-1601

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite, Hall effect, Hall constant, cobalt compound, manganese compound, Nernst effect, Ettingshausen effect, semiconductor research

ABSTRACT: The Hall (H) and Nernst-Ettingshausen (N-E) effects have not been sufficiently researched with respect to magnetic semiconductors, e. g., ferrites. Using conventional potentiometric instrumentation, the authors examined the temperature relationships of the H and N-E effects, the electrical resistivity (ρ), and the magnetization intensity (σ_s) of the following ferrites: $(Mn_{0.74}Fe_{2.26}O_4)$, $(Ni_{0.69}Fe_{2.31}O_4)$ and $(Co_{0.94}Fe_{2.60}O_4)$. These ferrites have an electrical resistivity of only 10 to 100 ohm·cm at low temperatures (80°K and above). Measurements of Hall emf in Mn and Ni ferrites in a broad temperature range showed that the proportional relationship between R_s/ρ and σ_s^2 (where R_s is the spontaneous Hall coefficient, ρ is the electrical

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resistivity, and σ_s is tne spontaneous magnetization intensity per unit mass) were not satisfied. However, there is a linear relationship between R_s/R_0 and σ_s^2 (where R_0 is the classical Hall coefficient) for the entire investigated temperature range. In view of the complex nature of the Hall mobility, it can be assumed that in the presence of several types of scattering of the current carriers, R_s depends only on the scattering of the magnetic discontinuities. Similarly, the relationship between Q_s/Q_0 and σ_s^2 for ferrites of Mn and of Co was established (where Q_s and Q_0 are the spontaneous and the classic *N-E* coefficients, respectively), and was found to be linear. Thus, we have the empiric relationship

$$\frac{Q_s}{Q_0} = A\frac{R_s}{R_0},$$

where A is a proportionality factor. Upon expressing R_0 through the current carrier concentration n, and making some transformations, we obtain

$$Q_s = f(r)R_s\sigma,$$

where $f(r)$ is a function that depends on the scattering parameters at varying temperature, and σ is the electrical conductivity. The authors thank K. P. Belov for his interest in the work and for taking part in the discussion of the experimental results.
Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 14Jul65/ ORIG REF: 012

MALIKOVA, R. Ya.; ROZENTSVEYG, [illegible].E.

Studying the chemical composition of Petasites georgicus [illegible].
Rast. res. 1 no.2:230-232 '65. (MIRA 18:[illegible])

1. Khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut, Leningrad.

MALIKOVA, T.A.

Deformations of the contour of a vertical slope. Osn., fund.i mekh.grun. 4 no.1:7-10 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Soil mechanics)

MALIKOVA, T.A.

Calculations for a strip under any loading lying on a fourht of an elastic surface. [Trudy] NII osn. no.49:33-59 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Elastic plates and shells) (Wedges)

MALIKOVA, T.A.

Designing whole-section linings of tunnels with shallow foundations. Osn., fund. i mekh.grun. 6 no.2:17-21 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

MALIKOVA, T.M. (Leningrad)

Effect of the functional state of the hypophysis and adrenal cortex on the resistance of animals to cerebral anemia. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 6 no.6:17-22 N-D'62 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (nachal'nik - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. I.R.Petrov) Voyenno- meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova, Leningrad.

MALIKOVA, T. P.

GITMAN, I. A., and MALIKOVA, T. P. "Stem Infection of Hemp According to Varieties," in Diseases and Pests of New Bast Fiber Crops, Library of the Institute of New Bast Fiber Raw Materials, Moscow, 1933, pp. 51-57. 464.C4 M25

So: Sira Sl-90 53, 15 Dec 1953

LEVINTOVICH, E.V.; SHAKHTIN, D.M.; MALIKOVA, T.V.; RUTMAN, D.S.

Determining the apparent porosity of refractories by their volumetric weight. Ogneupory 29 no.1:21-24 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (for Levintovich, Shakhtin). 2. Podol'skiy zavod ogneupornykh izdeliy (for Malikova, Rutman).

ACC NR: AT6036928 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0063/0071

AUTHORS: Rutman, D. S.; Yudina, A. S.; Malikova, T. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: The problem of optimum manufacturing parameters for the manufacture of dense, mullite-corundum refractories

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo chernoy metallurgii. Moskovskoye pravleniye. Vysokoogneupornyye materialy (Highly refractory materials). Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1966, 63-71

TOPIC TAGS: clay refractory product, refractory product, fire clay

ABSTRACT: The effects of degree of alumina pulverization, the clay composition, the proportion of clay to alumina, and the firing temperature on the properties of fire clay were investigated. This investigation supplements the results of D. S. Rutman and L. V. Vinogradova (Ogneupory, 1954, No. 3, 105--113). Fire clay specimens were prepared from different initial alumina-clay fractions, extending from 90 to 30% alumina, and were fired at three different temperatures--1330, 1410, and 1520C. The apparent porosity, shrinkage, homogeneity, and water-carrying capacity of the specimens were determined. The experimental results are summarized in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1). It was found that best results were obtained for a ratio of 90% fire clay, particle size < 0.09 mm, and 10% clay (80% alumina + 20% clay),

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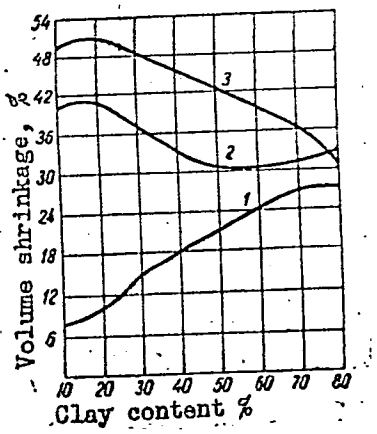
ACC NR: AT6036928

Fig. 1. Dependence of volume changes on the clay content in the fire clay and on the firing temperature. 1 - 1330C; 2 - 1410C; 3 - 1520C.



and a firing temperature of 1520C. Microscopic studies were performed by V. V. Lapin and N. I. Gaynanova. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 8 graphs.

SUB CODE: 11/ 13/ SUBM DATE: 02Nov65/ ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2

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.

MALIKOVA, V.F.; BATOVA, V.M., starshiy inzh.-klimatolog; MORDUKHAY-BOLTOVSKIY, D.D.; VLASOV, A.F., otv.red.; NEDOSHIVINA, T.G., red.; SERGEYEV, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Agroclimatic manual for the Kabardino-Balkar A.S.S.R.] Agroklimaticheskii spravochnik po Kabardino-Balkarskoi ASSR. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo, 1960. 135 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby. Severo-Kavkazskoye upravleniye. 2. Rostovskaya gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya (for Malikova, Batova, Mordukhay-Boltovskiy). 3. Nachal'nik otdela agrometeorologii Rostovskoy gidrometeorologicheskoy observatorii (for Malikova). 4. Nachal'nik otdela gidrologii Rostovskoy gidrometeorologicheskoy observatorii (for Mordukhay-Boltovskiy).
(Kabardino-Balkar A.S.S.R.--Crops and climate)

ACC NR: AP7000001 SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/66/011/006/0896/0902

AUTHOR: Malikova, Ye. A.; Petrusevich, R. L.; Sollertinskaya, Ye. S.

ORG: State Scientific Research and Planning Institute of Alloys and Treatment of Nonferrous Metals (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut splavov i obrabotki tsvetnykh metallov)

TITLE: Distribution and density of dislocations in bent and annealed gallium arsenide and indium antimonide crystals

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 11, no. 6, 1966, 896-902

TOPIC TAGS: gallium arsenide, indium compound, antimony compound, single crystal, crystal dislocation, crystal lattice deformation, annealing, x ray spectroscopy

ABSTRACT: The distribution and density of α - and β -dislocations on the A surface (III) of bent GaAs and InSb crystals with different curvatures was studied by etching and with a two-crystal spectrometer. GaAs was etched with a reagent comprising (in parts) H_2O_2--1, H_2O--1, H_2SO_4--3, and InSb was etched with HF--1, HNO_3--2, CH_3COOH--3. The effect of annealing for 50 and 100 hours at 1100°C on the redistribution of dislocations was also determined. Data obtained from reflection curves generally agreed with that obtained by etching. The density of etch pits was compared with the calculated theoretical density of dislocations to determine the relative proportion of

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ACC NR: AP7000001

excess dislocations. In both of the bent GaAs and InSb samples the density of dislocations at the stretched and compressed surfaces was about the same, and reached a minimum halfway between (at the neutral plane of no stress). On annealing GaAs with excess dislocations, the density of dislocations leveled out throughout the sample cross section, and the number found approached the theoretical, i.e., their relative proportion approached 100%. On annealing InSb there was a difference in the redistribution of etch pits: the density of α -dislocations leveled out, but that of β -dislocations decreased. The relative proportion of excess α -dislocations in InSb after annealing was 30%, and that of β -dislocations was 55%. Although the absolute stress in bending GaAs and InSb was the same, the relative stress for InSb was greater since its strength characteristics are inferior to those of GaAs. Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 2 equations and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 27May65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2

MALIKOVA, Ye. D.

"Problems of oxygen analysis in alkaline and alkali earth metals."

report presented at the Conference on Analysis of Gases in Metals, by Inst. Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry im V. I. Vernadskiy AS USSR and Committee for Analytic Chemistry, AS USSR, Moscow, 24-27 June 1958

MALIKOVA, YE.D.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4617

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po analiticheskoy khimii

Analiz gazov v metallakh (Analysis of Gases in Metals) Moscow, 1960. 3?? p. (Series: Its: Trudy, tom. 10) Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I. Vernadskogo. Komissiya po analiticheskoy khimii.

Resp. Ed.: A.P. Vinogradov, Academician; Ed. of Publishing House: A.L. Bankvitser; Tech. Ed.: V.V. Bruzgul'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for laboratory personnel concerned with gas analysis in metals.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles is based on materials of the Commission on Analytical Chemistry AS USSR on problems dealing with gas analysis in metals. The articles present data on: 1) The vacuum-fusion method, developed by European scientists and the Soviet scientists N.P. Chizhevskiy and Yu.A. Klyachko, for the analysis of gases in steel and aluminum, and now applicable to analysis of gases in other metals. 2) The research of Z.M. Turovtseva and coworkers at the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V.I. Vernadskiy AS USSR, Moscow, making it possible to evaluate the practicability and fields of application of the different analytical methods. 3) The contributions of Yu.A. Klyachko and coworkers in their study of thermodynamic methods for the evaluation of suitable conditions for carrying out analysis. 4) The determination of gases in metals by the sulfurous method as developed by A.K. Babko. 5) The spectrum isotope method for the determination of hydrogen as developed by A.N. Zaydel' and coworkers. The authors of these articles systematize and review critically the various analytical methods, describe the apparatus used in analysis, and indicate the basic trends of research. References accompany most of the articles.

Gel'd, P.V., and R.A. Ryabov [Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova - Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S.M. Kirov, Sverdlovsk]. Effect of Alloying Elements on the Hydrogen Diffusion Rate in Steel at High Temperatures 27

Ryabov, R.A., and P.V. Gel'd [Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S.M. Kirov, Sverdlovsk]. Effect of Phase Conversions on the Hydrogen Diffusion Rate in Steel 37

Fedorov, S.N., L.L. Kunin, and L.M. Sachkova [Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, Moscow]. Effect of the Structural Factor on Hydrogen Diffusion in the Fe - Ni - Mn Alloy 46

Klyachko, Yu.A., L.L. Kunin, S.F. Fedorov, and I.N. Larionov [Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, Moscow]. Study of the Interaction of Gases With Metals 49

Pistul', V.I. Mass Spectrum Method of Determining the Concentration and Diffusion Coefficients of Gases in Metals 71

II. METHODS OF GAS ANALYSIS IN METALS

Turovtseva, Z.M. [Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR - Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V.I. Vernadskiy AS USSR, Moscow]. Evaluation of the Possibility of Determining Gases in Metals by the Groups of the Periodic System of Elements 82

Malikova, Ye.D., and Z.M. Turovtseva [Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V.I. Vernadskiy AN USSR, Moscow]. Determination of Oxygen in Alkali Metals and in Their Alloys by the Mercury-Extraction Method 91

Litvinova, N.F., V.I. Malyshev, and Z.M. Turovtseva. Determination of Oxygen in Sodium and in the Na-K Alloy 97

Malikova, Ye.D., and Z.M. Turovtseva [Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V.I. Vernadskiy AS USSR, Moscow]. Determination of Oxygen in Alkaline Earth Metals by the Distillation Method 103

Turovtseva, Z.M., N.F. Litvinova, N.M. Vasil'yeva, and K.G. Semenyuk [Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V.I. Vernadskiy AS USSR, Moscow]. The Vacuum-Fusion Method With the Use of a Platinum Bath for the Determination of Gases in Metals 109

Kharlamov, V.T. Methods of Preparing Analytical Samples of Alkali Metals for Vacuum Extraction 117

Kuznetsov, L.N., Ye.S. Makarov, and Z.M. Turovtseva [Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V.I. Vernadskiy AS USSR, Moscow]. Use of X-Ray Diffraction Phase Analysis for the Determination of Gases in Metals 122

1/6

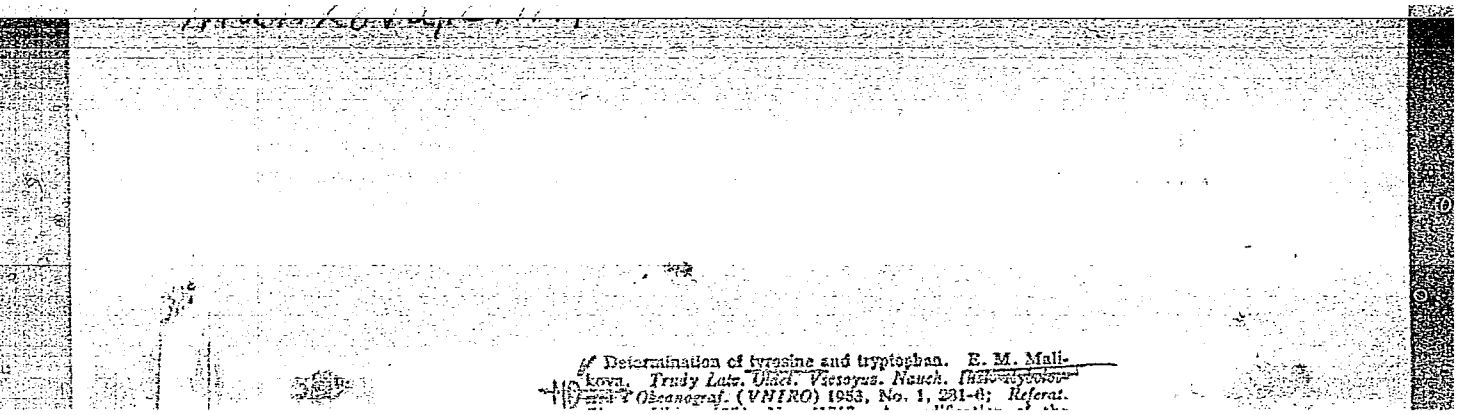
Chemical composition of some invertebrates used for feeding fish. E. M. Malikova. *Trudy Latv. Otdela Vsesoyus. Nauchn.-Issledovatel. Inst. Morskogo Rybnogo Khoz. i Okeanograf.* 1953, No. 1, 213–24; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 41623.—Chem. compn. of natural feed used for feeding immature fish has been studied. The feed was of the following origin: *Corixa*, larvae of *Chironomus plumatus* and *Phryganea striata*, *Enchytraeus albidus*, *Gammarus pulex*, *Mysidopsis entomon*, *Daphnia pulex*, *Limnaea ovata* and *L. stagnalis*. Chem. compn. of the body of immature Baltic salmons and the amino acid content of the proteins of the mammalian tissues also used to feed these young fish have been studied. The amts. of minerals, particularly Ca, were very low in the insects and *E. albidus*. Much Ca, P, and Fe occurred in the crustacea. Mollusks were very poor in P and Fe. The greatest amts. of fat and carbohydrates occurred in *E. albidus* and *D. pulex*, that of proteins in insects and *E. albidus*, and the lowest in mollusks. The proteins of the invertebrates contained less amts. of tyrosine, arginine, and methionine than the proteins of the young salmon and mammalian tissues, with the exception of *D. pulex*, the proteins of which contained large amts. of these amino acids and tryptophan; a great amt. of cystine occurred in the proteins of *Corixa*. It is concluded that *D. pulex* is the best feed for young fish.

E. Wierbicki

MALIKOVA, Ye. M.

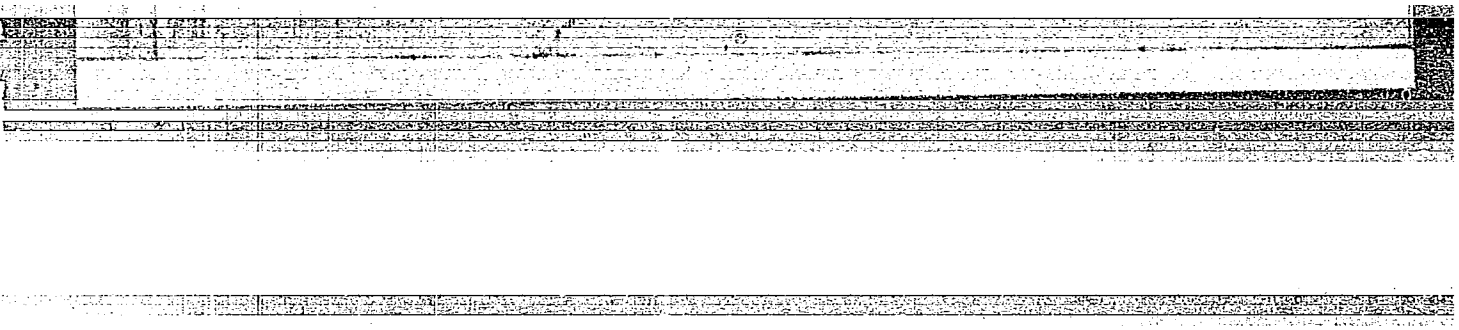
USSR.

1823. Determination of cystine. E. M. Malikova (*Tr. Lab. Otd. V.N.I.R.O.*, 1953, [1], 273–279; *Referativnyĭ Zh., Khim.*, 1954, Abstr. No. 34,241).—A routine colorimetric method for the determination of cystine depends on the reaction of the reduction product, cysteine, with tungstophosphoric acid to give a blue colour. A soln. of amino acids obtained by hydrolysis in 2·5 per cent. HCl soln. is decolorised by shaking with kaolin, filtered, treated with a soln. of Na_2SO_3 saturated with $NaHCO_3$ and then with Folin's reagent. The blue colour develops after 10 to 15 min. It is shown that in 2·5 per cent. HCl soln. only 3 to 4 per cent. of the cystine is adsorbed by the kaolin; it is not adsorbed by the humus substances in the hydrolysate. When animal charcoal is used for decolorising, it adsorbs 80 per cent. of the cystine. E. Hayes



Determination of tyrosine and tryptophan. E. M. Malikova. *Trudy Lab. Obsch. Vsesoyuz. Nauch. Inst. Morskogo Rybnogo Okeanograf. (VNIRO)* 1953, No. 1, 231-6; *Referat.*

Determination of tyrosine and tryptophan. ... kova. *Trudy Vses. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Morsk. Rybnogo Khoz. i Okeanograf.* (VNIRO) 1953, No. 1, 281-6; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 41313.—A modification of the methods by Folin and Marenzi (*C.A.* 25, 4492) and by Winkler for the detn. of tyrosine and tryptophan in the same hydrolyzate is presented. The medium in which the protein hydrolyzate is decolorized must contain not less than 4% H_2SO_4, and the medium in which the Hg ppt. of tryptophan is formed not less than 3.5 and not more than 8.0% H_2SO_4. The color formation with tyrosine has to be performed at the H_2SO_4 concn. of 1.6-1.7*N*. In order to avoid the loss of tryptophan during the detn. the H_2SO_4 must be added quickly; this causes the temp. rise of the mixt. to 105-7° and the formation of the desired stable violet color. The method is suggested also for the study of the dynamics of chem. processes in which tyrosine and tryptophan are reacting or being formed. E. Wierbicki



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031810009-8"

MALIKOVA, YE.M.

The value of some invertebrates as food for fishes. E. M. Malikova (All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Saltwater Fish. Husbandry and Oceanography, Riga, Latvia). *Biokhimiya* 21, 173–81(1956); cf. *C.A.* 50, 2082*i*.—The following invertebrates were tested: *Corixa* (I), larvae of *Chironomus plumosus* (II) and of *Phryganea spp.* (III), *Enchytraeus albidus* (IV), *Limnaea ovata* (V), *L. stagnalis* (VI), *Daphnia pulex* (VII), *Gammarus pulex* (VIII), and *Mesidothea entomon* (IX). For comparative purposes biochem. analyses were made of 6-month-old Baltic salmon and of the liver and spleen of cattle frequently used as food for fishes. Detns. were made for moisture, dry residue, protein, fat, carbohydrates, ash, Ca, P, Fe, amino acids such as tyrosine, tryptophan, arginine, histidine, cysteine, and methionine, and of vitamins B_1, B_2, A, and carotene. The analytical procedures used are described. In I, II, and III the mineral substance is low, but the protein is high. In IV the mineral substance and protein approximate those of I, II, and III. In V and VI the mineral content is considerably higher than in either of the two preceding type-groups of invertebrates, basically due to the high Ca shell content, but the protein content is considerably lower. In VII and VIII the mineral content consists of Ca and Fe and they are of a high food value; their protein content, though lower than in the insect group and in the oligochaetes, is nevertheless considerable. The data obtained for the fat and carbohydrate content of all the invertebrates studied do not show any classification. The comparatively high carbohydrate content can be accounted for either by the presence of considerable amts. of glycogen or by the accidental presence of these substances in the intestinal tract. The amino acid compn. of the proteins of the invertebrates studied, generally, is quite

Latvian Div.

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Mahlke, E. M.

closely related to that of the vertebrates (young salmon and liver and spleen of cattle). In the majority of the invertebrates the tyrosine, arginine, and methionine is lower than in the vertebrates, except for the daphnids whose protein level of these amino acids is high. Other exceptions noted were: Trichoptera are rich in tryptophan; *Cortex* in cystine; the proteins of Blatiodae are devoid of cystine. The vitamin B_1 content of the Trichoptera can be as high as 0.593 mg. %. Trichoptera and *Cortex* are devoid of vitamin A and have very low carotene, but their vitamin B_1 reaches 0.313–0.361 mg. %. Chironomidae contain 0.180 mg. % vitamin B_1, 0.231 mg. % vitamin A, and 0.187 mg. % carotene. The Euchytraeidae have a very low content of carotene (0.038 mg. %), vitamin A 0.190 mg. %, vitamin B_2 0.134 mg. %; vitamin B_1 is absent. The vitamin content in the mollusks was found to be: vitamin B_1 0.223–0.270 mg. %, B_2 0.047–0.138 mg. %, and A 0.107–0.224 mg. %. Crustaceans, especially the fresh water varieties, were found to be rich in all the vitamins. In daphnids vitamin A reaches 0.519 mg. %, B_1 0.225 mg. %. In the Gammaridae vitamin A reaches 0.320 mg. %, B_1 0.687 mg. %, and B_2 level 0.131 mg. %. In the Blattidae vitamin B_1 is 0.767 mg. % and vitamin B_2 0.062 mg. %; vitamin A and carotene are absent. For the proper feeding of young fishes all types of invertebrates must be present in the fish habitat, and no specific emphasis should be placed on any one of the invertebrate groups studied. —H. S. L.

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MALIKOVA, YE. M.

"The Biochemical Estimation of the Young Salmon in the Transition Stages before Migration to the Sea and of Smolts in the Period of Detention in Fresh Water.

paper presented at the Meeting of the International Council for Exploration of the Sea, Annual Meeting, Bergen, Norway, 30 Sep - 8 Oct 57. Presented to Salmon and Trout Committee