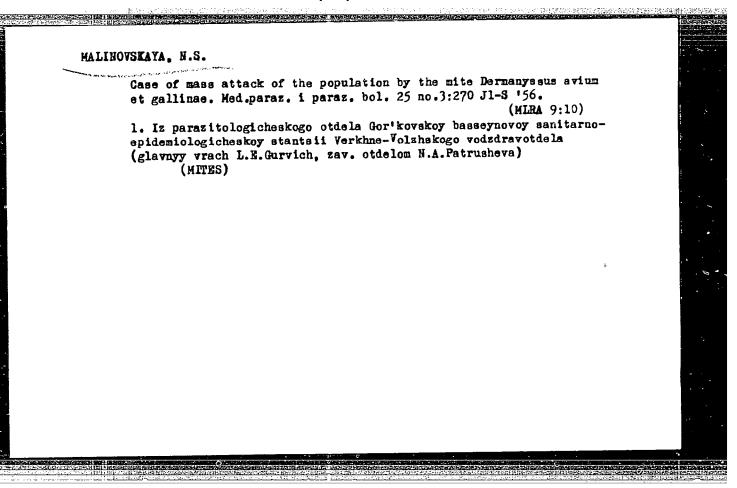


BRAZHNIKOV, Vasiliy Timofeyevich. Prinimal uchastiye: MALINOVSKAYA,
N.P., inzh.. SKOBLO, A.I., retsenzent; BONDARENKO, B.I.,
retsenzent; YEFREMOVA, T.D., vedushchiy red.; MUKHINA, E.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Present-day units for manufacturing lubricating oils]
Sovremennye ustanovki dlia proizvodstva smazochnykh masel.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi
lit-ry, 1959. 355 p. (MIRA 12:11)
(Lubrication and lubricants)



MACINOUS KAYA, PA.

3/137/60/000/005/008/009 A006/A002

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1960, No. 5, p. 268, # 11029

AUTHORS: Petrenko, I.P., Malinovskaya, P.A.

TITLE The Effect of Annealing in Air Atmosphere on the Endurance Limit of

3 " (12KhN3A) Steel Subjected to Plastic Stretching

PERIODICAL: Inform, materialy In-t streit, mekhan, AN UkrSSR, 1959, No. 11,

pp. 86-89

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of annealing on 600 12KhN3A steel (0.17% C) subjected to preliminary plastic deformation. Specimens, preliminarily cold-hardened by stretching to a relative elongation ϵ , equalling 1.8, 9 and 13%, were subjected to fatigue tests with symmetrical circular bending on a HJ (NU) machine. The specimens of the first series of experiments were tested without any heat treatment after cold-hardening. The specimens of the second series were annealed at 550°C in air atmosphere after cold-hardening. The test results are presented in a $\delta \omega$ ϵ graph. It was established that $\delta \omega$, at ϵ up to 2%, decreased in both tests with higher ϵ ; it increased again if $\epsilon > 2\%$; it attained the initial value if $\xi \sim 8.9\%$. Annealing of specimens with $\xi \leqslant 5-6\%$, reduced 6ω . Card 1/2

S/137/60/000/005/008/009 A006/A002

The Effect of Annealing in Air Atmosphere on the Endurance Limit of "12XH3A" (12KhN3A) Steel Subjected to Plastic Stretching

but raised 6ω if E > 5-6%. The decrease in 6ω after annealing is explained by the harmful effect of oxidation on the properties of surface layers of the specimens. Annealing of the specimens in a N2 atmosphere does not cause softening of the metal surface layers and increases 6ω on the whole range of E from 0 to 11%.

S. G.

Card 2/2

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MALINOVSKAYA, S. YA.

MAIINCVSKAYA, S. YA.: "Childbirth with preparietal presentation of the head (asynclitism)." Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin. Moscow, 1957. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science.)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 37, 1956. Moscow.

MALINOVSKATA, S.Ta., sepirent

Measurement of the angle of pelvic inclination in obstetrics [with summary in English]. Akush. i gin. 33 no.3:47-49 My-Je '57.

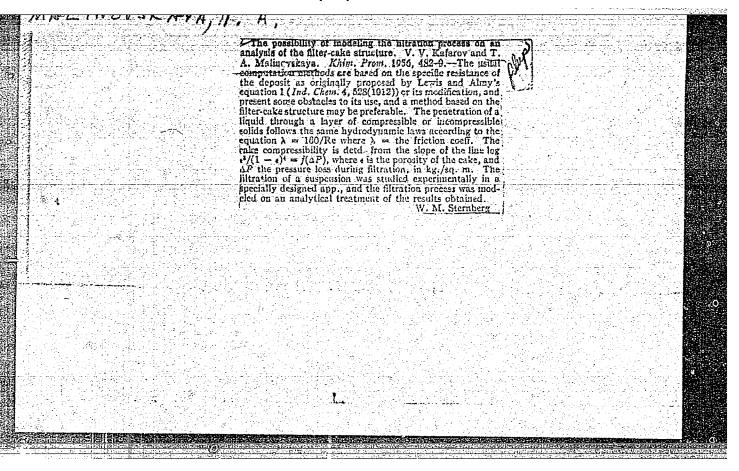
(MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz kliniki akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. I.F.Zhordania) lechehnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina.

(PELVIMSTRY

angle of pelvic inclination (Rus))

Delivery in anteroparietal presentation (asynclitism) [with summary in English]. Akush. i gin. 35 no.1:45-51 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2) 1. I's kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. I.F. Zhordaniya) lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovekogo meditsinskogo instituta. (LABOR PRESENTATION, asyncilitism, management (Rug))



- 68 -

KAFAROV. V.V.; HALINOVSKAYA, T.A.

Investigating the effect of cake structure on valocity of industrial filtration. Khim. nauka i prom. 3 no.1:133-134 58. (HIRA 11:3)

1. Hoskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I. Kendeleyeva. (Filters and filtration)

MALINOVSKAYA, T.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Thickening of dispersed pigment suspensions by means of a temporary aggregation with polyacrylamide. Khim. prom. no. 2:113-115 F '61.

(Pigments) (Acrylamide)

GOL'DFARB, M.I.; MALINOVSKAYA, T.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

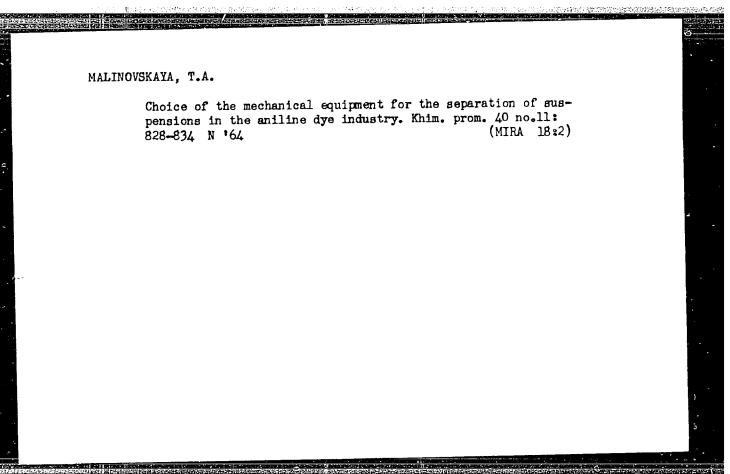
Use of an automated filter press for the separation of dye suspensions. Khim.prom. no.6:420-424 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Filters and filtration) (Dyes and dyeing)

MALINOVSKAYA, T.A.; SHCHERBAKOVA, M.Ye.; YELISEYEVA, G.A.

Increasing the concentration of pastes of highly dispersed pigments with the aid of electroosmosis. Khim. prom. no.2: 100-105 F *63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Pigments) (Electroosmosis)



NEFEDOV, G.A.; MALINOVSKAYA, T.A.

Continuous measurement of the volume of filtrates during filtration. Khim. prom. 41 no.5:387-388 My '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

MALINOVSKAYA, T.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Means for intensify the filtration processes of highly dispersed suspensions. Khim. i neft. mashinostr. no.9:13-15 S *65.

(MIRA 18:10)

\$/133/61/000/001/005/016 A054/A033

AUTHORS: Keys, N.V.; Zhukov, D.G.; Malinovskaya, T.I.; Vikharev, A.M.

TITLE: Using Wooden Frames in Electric Steel Pouring

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1961, No. 1, pp. 38 - 39

TEXT At the end of 1957, the Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant), in cooperation with the TsNIIChM introduced a new technology for producing WIX15 (ShKh15) grade ball bearing steel, applying lower temperatures for the liquid metal (before pouring 1,530 - 1,550°C instead of 1,560°C) - 1,590°C). This improved the quality of the metal as regards non-metallic inolusions. Pouring was carried out with skin-formation at the metal surface when the lower third of the ingot mold was filled. However, the new method increased the surface defects of the new metal producing distortions on the ingot, flaking and cracking in the rolled product. The rate of rejects due to surface defects in the metal poured at 1,530 - 1,550°C was 1.47% as compared to 0.21% of the conventional metal. When the causes of these surface defects were investigated it was found that the distortions occurred mainly in that part of the ingot which corresponded to the reduction of the metal flow speed during pouring for the pur-

Card 1/2

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001031820001-5

S/133/61/000/001/005/016 A054/A033

Using Wooden Frames in Electric Steel Pouring

pose of skin formation. To eliminate these surface defects it was decided to put wooden frames in the ingct molds and to fill the lower part of the ingct mold rapidly, then slowing down the pouring speed and increasing it again when filling the upper third of the ingct mold. The use of wooden frames reduced the percentage of rejects due to surface defects to 0.08% as compared to 1.47% in metal poured without wooden frames. The new method has been applied also for transformer steel and it was possible to reduce the percentage of surface defects in this steel from 2.5 to 0.5% using wooden frames in the ingct molds.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant)

Card 2/2

SAVITSKIY, Ye.M.; KEYS, N.V.; POPOV, V.F.; LYUBIMOV, V.N.; ZHUKOV, D.G.; MALINOVSKAYA, T.I.

Effect of rare-earth metals on the properties of stainless steel.

Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Met. i g.r. delo no.1:133-137 Ja-F '63.

(MIRA 16:3)

(Steel, Stainless-Metallurgy) (Rare earth metals)

s/133/63/000/004/003/011 A054/A126

AUTHORS:

Zhukov, D. G., Keys, N. V., Malinovskaya, T. I., Golikov, Ye. S.,

Engineers

TITLE:

Improving the melting technology of 18 XHBA (18khNVA) steel

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 4, 1963, 328 - 330

TEXT: The melting technology mostly used for the 18KhNVA grade does not ensure a dense macrostructure. Tests with a 30 - 40 min shorter reduction period did not improve the metal structure. According to the theory of Kholin the metal will contain less non-metallic inclusions if there is a greater amount of globular crystals in the central part of the ingot and the diverging forces towards the periphery will be distributed on a larger area, hereby preventing the integranular cracking. Based on this theory, a new technology with two variants was tested, one of them ensuring complete oxidation and the other being carried out with the remelting of wastes. In the first variant the oxidizing slag was tapped and fresh slag (lime + fluor), amounting to 1.5% of the charge was added when the C-content of the metal reached 0.25 - 0.20%. Next the slag was melted

Card 1/3

S/133/63/000/004/003/011 A054/A126

Improving the melting technology of ...

and mixed, the bath was blown through with oxygen (through a 1" or 3/4" pipe) until the C-content decreased to 0.09 - 0.11%. Then slag was tapped, ferrodrome and ferrotungsten were added and the slag (which must be kept in liquid condition) was mixed with 80 - 100 kg crushed coke. The reduction with coke lasted 25 minutes. The temperature of the metal prior to tapping the first slag was $1,600-1,620^{\circ}$ C, after 0_2 -blowing: $1,640-1,660^{\circ}$ C. In the second variant the charge was composed to attain 0.35 - 0.45% C during smelting. Slag was tapped at a C-content of 0.25 - 0.20%, fresh slag was added and oxygen was blown into the bath until a 0.09 - 0.10% C content was obtained. The metal temperature was 1,580 - 1,600°C prior to blowing while after it was 1,600 - 1,620°C. Otherwise the standard technology was maintained. The tests showed that blowing oxygen in the bath lowered the hydrogen concentration in the metal by 0.9 cm3/100 g metal and it amounted to about 3.57 - 4.63 cm3/100 g metal during the refining period and to 4.4 cm3/100 g of the finished metal. Transcrystallization developed weakly and intercrystalline cracks did not form. Comparison of 40 test heats and 76 conventional ones showed that of the former 0.84% had to be rejected due to lamination, against 2.5% of the conventional heats, while the corresponding values for cracking were 0.64 and 2.20%, and for blisters 0.98 and 1.47% re-

Card 2/3

mproving the me	lting technology	of		s/133/63/000/004 A054/A126	t/003/011	
pectively. The	mechanical proper st steel, denomina	ties are re tors: conv	presented t entional st	y the following eel):	values	
化二氯 医毛髓 医二种医生物性病病 人名英格兰	σ, kg/mm²	8. %	Ψ, %	a _k , kgm/cm ²	d _B , mm	
<u>130</u> 125	1 <u>21</u> 115	<u>13.6</u> 14.0	61.8 60.8	42.2 14.1	3.15 3.10	
he tests were c here are 2 figu	erried out in co-o	peration wi	th Novozhil	ov and Cherepanr	ikova.	
nore are a Free	《新闻》 单型建筑 医乳头足术 医多克氏氏征	are all the case of a contract	Carlotte in the state of the Control of the State of the			
		16				

ZHUKOV, D.G., inzh.; KEYS, N.V., inzh.; MALINOVSKAYA, T.I., inzh.; GOLIKOV, Ye.S., inzh.

Improving the procedure for making 18khhva steel. Stal' 23 no.4:
(MIRA 16:4)

(Chromium steel—Metallurgy)

L 44350-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6012610 SOURCE CODE: UR/0182/66/000/004/0017/0019

AUTHOR: Chernyavskaya, S. G.; Malinovskaya, T. I.; Moshkevich, L. D.; Lizhdvoy, R. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of the flowsheet of technological deformation, and of the regimes of heating and homogenizing on the structural banding of ShKhl5 steel

SOURCE: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 4, 1966, 17-19

TOPIC TAGS: machine steel, metal grain structure, metal rolling, metal forging, homogenization heat treatment / ShKhl5 machine steel

ABSTRACT: The problems of maximizing the homogeneity of the structure and properties of metal are particularly acute as regards the special steels used in the machine building industry: by way of an example, the authors consider the effect of various schemes of deformation (rolling, forging, etc.) on the development of coarse structural banding in ShKhl5 steel (1.00% C, 0.018% P, 1.43% Cr, 0.006% S, 0.28% Si, 0.11% Ni, 0.35% Mn, 0.11% Cu), since such banding affects adversely the quality of this steel. Experimental investigation of various types of deformation and heat treatment and homogenizing established the following:

Card 1/2

UDC: 669, 14, 018, 26

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ACC NR: AP6012610

structural banding of rolled stock is not reduced by forging it into a square shape or by its hot upsetting. On the other hand, the homogenizing of 140x140 mm billets in laboratory conditions at 1160°C for 10 hr reduces the extent of structural banding from 3.5-4.5 to 2.0, and for 20 hr, to 1.5. Homogenizing at 1160°C for 2 hr with respect to the ingots obtained from a vacuum arc furnace reduces the extent of structural banding from 3.5 to 1.5 in rolled stock of 38 mm diameter. Reheating of intermediate 180x180 mm billets during the forging of the ingot into 140x140 mm square shape reduces the extent structural of banding, but it is technically not as convenient as the homogenizing of ingots combined with their heating prior to forging. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 2/2 blg

ROZENSHTRAUKH, L.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; KUZNETSOV, I.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; MALINOVSKAYA, T.N.

Method and technic of directed bronchography. Vest.rent. i rad. no.4:78-83 J1-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii (zav.-prof. Yu.N.Sokolov) Tšentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. V.P.Lebedeva)
i 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav.-zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki
prof. B.N.Linberg) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F.Vladimirskogo (dir. P.M.
Leonenko)

(BRONCHI, radiography bronchography, directed, methods & technic)

MHINIVSKAYA, TN.

SULFOIODOL

"Guided Bronchography with Sulfoiodoi", by Candidate of Medical Sciences L.S. Rozenshtraukh, Candidate of Medical Sciences I.D. Kuznetsov and T.N. Malinovskaya, Chair of Roentgenology (Head - Prof. Yu.N. Sokolov) of the Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians, Vestnik Oto-Rino-Laringologii, No 3, May-June 1957, pp 100-103.

The authors report that contrast bronchography has been used in the Soviet Union for the past 30 years and list many Soviet scientists who contributed to the development of this method. However, the development of thoracic surgery and the consequent necessity of improving diagnoses have posed new and more complex problems before researchers.

On the basis of over 1,000 bronchographies made in the Clinic of Thoracic Surgery, headed by Prof. B.E. Linberg, the authors developed the socalled guided bronchography by means of which any part of the bronchial tree may be filled with contrast medium without changing the position of the patient.

Card 1, 3

- 43 -

THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF T

SULFOIODOL

The authors strove to simplify the anosthesia and to improve the quality of the contrast media used in the bronchography. They found that the best method of anesthesia is inhalation with a mild 1% solution of Dicaine*, with the addition of a small amount of a 5% solution of novocaine. This, as a rule, brings about the complete disappearance of cough reflexes; the anesthesia lasts about 30 minutes.

A guided catheter is then introduced. A nylon thread is affixed to the end of the catheter, enabling the surgeon to guide it properly through the X-ray screen. A metallic tube is inserted in the catheter for better visibility. The authors consider the mandrins used in the West to guide catheters as complicating bronchography.

As a contrast medium, the authors selected sulfoiodol, which is a suspension of sulfanilamides in iodized oil and which, according to them, is a safe and effective means of obtaining better bronchograms and avoiding the retention of contrast medium in the lungs. Other media proposed during recent years in the West, like ioduron B, perumbradyl, dionozyl, aqueous suspension of barium, etc., are, according to

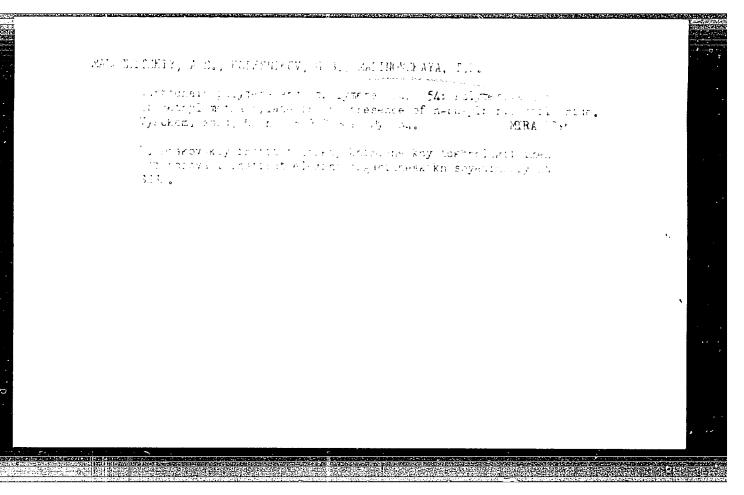
Card 2/3

- 44 -

CHISTYAKOVA, V.I.; MALINOVSKAYA, T.N.

Change in some functions of the gastrointestinal tract in children's diseases. Trudy mol. nauch. sotr. MONIKI no.1: 95-100 *59 (MIRA 16:11)

l. Iz pediatricheskoy kliniki (zav.prof. M.I.Olevskiy) Moskovskogo eblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni Vladimirskogo i kafedry rentgenologii (zav. prof. Yu.N.Sokolov) TSentral nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.



		UR/0286/65/000/013/0070/00	070
ACCESSION NR: AP5021599 AUTHORS: L1, P. Z.; Mikha:	ylova, Z. V.; Koganova	UR/0286/65/000/013/0070/00, Ye. L.; Malinovskaya, T. P.	4,55
TITIE: A method for harden acrylate resins. Class 39	ning a mischuse - a	estermaleinate and polyester-	31 _B
SOURCE: Byulleten izobre	teniy i tovarnykh znak	ov, no. 13, 1965, 70	
TOPIC TAGS: resin, polyest			
reducing resins at room tem intensive hardening of resi salt, such as cyclohexanone cubber accelerator, and di systems.	aporature. To acceleration, two hydroxides, a peroxide, isopropylbe methylaniline are used	thod for hardening a mixture of the presence of exidizing- ate gelling during simultaneous tertiary amine, and a fatty according hydroperoxide, natural as the exidizing-reducing plasticheskikh mass (Scientif	is id
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DANILIN, A.A.; LUKASH, N.I.; MALINOVSKAYA, T.Ya.; SKVIRSKAYA, K.B.; SEREBRYANNIKOV, V.D.; SHESHINA, G.A.

Condition of the nervous system in subjects work ng with radioactive substances. Med.rad. 5 no.5:37-43 160. (MIRA 13:12) (NERVOUS SYSTEM) (RADIOACTIVITY—PHYSIOLOGICA: EFFECT)

M	LLINOVSKAYA, V.D.	
Photografic 38	Late Cambrian nautiloids of the Lesser Karatau. Paleont. zhur. no. 1:56-62 '64. (MIRA 1/:7)	
	1. Kazakhskiy politekhnichezkiy institut.	

MALINOVSKAYA, V. K.

"Roentgenodiagnosis of Dead Intra-uterine Fetus,"

SO: Akusher. i Ginekol, No. 6, 1949. Cand. Medical Sci., Mor., Moscow Oblast Sci. Res. Inst. Obstetrics & Gynecology, -cl949-. Deputy Dir on the Scientific Work, Prof. Mikhaylov

MALINOVSKAYA, V.K., kandidat maditainskikh nauk

Roentgenologic examination of forms of the small pelvis in obstetrics. Akush. i gin. 33 no.2:16-21 Mr-Ap '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Iz Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatal'skogo instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR O.D. Matspanova, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. V.P.Mikhaylov)

(PELVIS, radiography
minor pelvis in obstet.)

MALINOVSKAYA, V.S. (Kiyev)

Electrocardiographic changes in experimentally induced acute tonsillitis in dogs. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 6 no.6:68-69 N-D'62 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo instituta klinicheskoy meditsiny imeni Strazhesko (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel nauki prof. A.L. Mikhnev).

MALINOVSKAYA, V.S.

Functional state of the myocardium following angina (electrocardiographic data). Vrach. delo 4:45-47 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kafedra terapii II (zav. - prof. A.L.Mikhnev) Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(HEART--MUSCLE) (THROAT--DISEASES) (ELECTROCARDIOG:APHY)

MALINOVSKAYA, V.S.

Remote results of the functional state of the myocardium in persons having had angina; electrocardiographic data. Vrach.delo no.2332-35 F 163. (MTRA 16:5)

l. Kafedra terapii II (zav. - prof. A.L. Mikhnev) Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(TONSIIS DISKASES) (RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE)

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0402/66/000/005/0564/0570 ACC NR: AP6034384 Vanag, K. A.; Malinovskaya, V. V.; Bychkova, Yc. K. AUTHOR: ORG: Institute of Virology im. D. I. Ivanovskiy, AMN SSSR, Hoscow (Institut virusologii AMN SSSR) TITLE: Dynamics of changes in nonspecific phosphatases in the central nervous system of white mice infected with an acute human encephalomyelitis virus SOURCE: Voprosy virusologii, no. 5, 1966, 564-570 TOPIC TAGS: central nervous system, cerebellum, animal experiment, ribonucleic acid, virus disease, enzyme activity ABSTRACT: The dynamics of changes in brain tissue phosphatases in mice infected with acute human encephalomyelitis virus (Reznik strain) were studied. A histochemical study of the cerebellum (large neurons) and hippocampus (Purkinje cells) of experimental animals showed the following changes in cytoplasm as encephalomyelitis infection developed: 1) the activity of acid phosphatase was intensified; 2) the intensity of the alkaline phosphatase reaction decreased; and 3) the RNA reaction decreased sharply in intensity. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [W.A. 50] SUBM DATE: 09Dec65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: SUB CODE: 616.988.25-092.9-07:616.831-008.931:577.153.3 Card 1/1

MUKHANEDZHANOV, M., student; TURULINA, T., studentka; PAVLOVA, N.,
studentka; PARSHAKOVA, V., studentka; SUTBAYEV, S., student;
SIDOROV, V., student; ANDRUSEVICH, V., student; BATMENOV, A.,
student; ABRAMOVICH, B., student; MALL:OVSKAYA, Ye., studentka;
CUDOCHKINA, L.M., assistent

Mineralogical characterisitcs of loess of Alma-Ata Province. Sbor.
nauch. trud. kaz GMI no.19:159-163 '60. (MIRA 15:3)
(Alma-Ata Province--Loess)

CHERNYSHEV, V.F., MALINOVSKAYA, Ye.

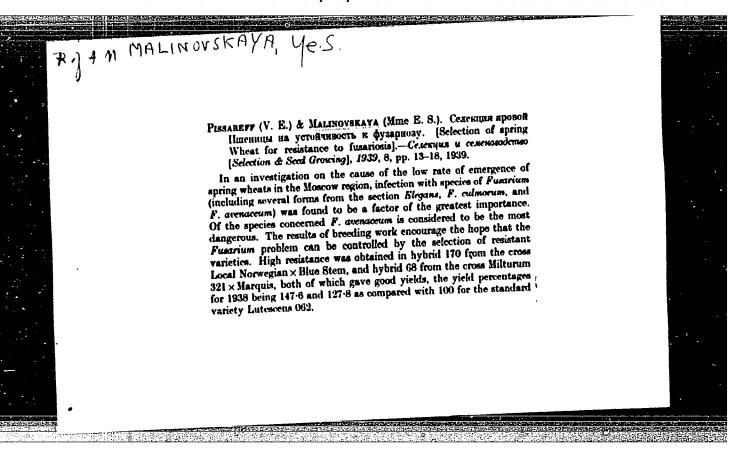
K.E. Pokotilov; an obituary. Ortop.travm. i protez. 19 no.3:96
(MIRA 11:7)

(POKOTILOV, KONSTANTIN EVGEN'EVICH. 1894-1957)

MALINOVSKAYA, Ye.P.; GONCHARENKO, K.M.

Creating new advanced machinery for chemical industries. Standartizatsiia 29 no.6:16-17 Je '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po normali-zatsii v mashinostroyenii.



MALINOVSKAYA, Me. S

PISAREV (V. E.) & MALINOVSKAVA. (Mine, E. S.). The breeding of spring Wheats resistant to Fusarium.—Tp. Huem. 3eps. Xos. nevepuasës. Hatoe. [Trans. Inst. Grain Fing non-black-soil Distr.]. 1941, 10, pp. 35-58, 1941. [Russian. Abst. in Plant Breed. Abstr., xv. 1, pp. 39-40, 1945.]

The infestation of the soil round Moscow by Fusarium arenaceum, F. culmorum, and F. spp. of the Elegans section, the first-named being the most virulent, constitutes a serious obstacle to spring wheat cultivation. The fungi may either be present in the seed at sowing time or attack the young shoots on emergence. Prelude and certain varieties from eastern Siberia were found to be resistant to the former type of infection and Hybrid 170 (the offspring of a resistant local Norwegian wheat and the American Blue Stem) and Dismond to the latter, while Milturum 321 was highly resistant to the second and moderately so to the first. In the resistant varieties infection uniformly occurred at the base of the plants, but never extended beyond the coleoptile and did not involve the roots. In the case of susceptible varieties, the plants were either killed or made poor growth without tillers, depending almost exclusively on their primary roots and often devoid of grain in the ear. Early sowing at low temperatures, the use of large seeds, and careful attention to cultural methods are important factors in the reduction of Fusarium infection.

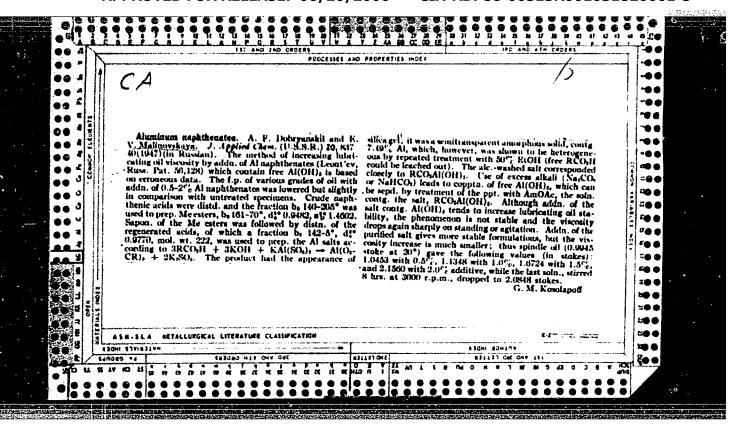
[An expanded summary of this paper, filed at the Imperial Bureau of Plant Breeding, Cambridge, presents in tabular form some further information on the effect of the pathogens on germination, the relation of virulence in F. acenaceum to soil temperatures, the comparative germinative capacities of resistant and susceptible varieties, and other aspects of the problem.]

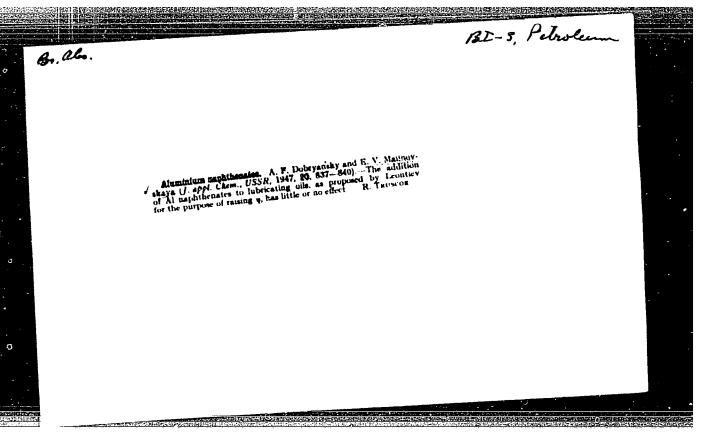
TRUTSMOVA, M. C., MALIHOVSMAYA, YE. S.

Tillage

Obtaining high yields from winter errors from an resently harvested land. Sev. when it, Ho. 3, 183.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Litrary of Congress June 1953. UNCL.





MALINOVSKAYA, E. V.

"Aluminum Naphthenates,"

SO: Zhur, Prik. Khim., 20, 1947.

GLADNEVA, A.N.; GIAZMAN, R.A.; GUREVICH, N.S.; MALIMOVSKAYA, Ye.V.

Chemical composition and physical properties of some types of raw
material for hydrolysis. Gldroliz i lesokhim.prom. 12 no.4:
17-20 '59.

(MIRA 12:8)

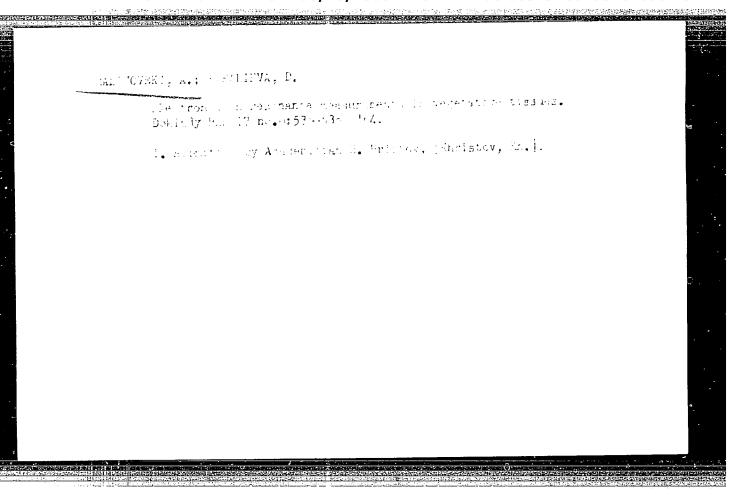
1. Krasnodarskiy gidroliznyy zavod. (Krasnodar-Hydrolysis)

GIRSHBERG, V.V., inzh.; BRODSKIY, Yu.A., inzh.; KIRSHMAN, R.V., inzh.; MALIHOVSKAYA, Z.N., inzh.; TRIFONOVA, T.P., inzh.; KHODNEV, V.V., inzh.

Large-block unite of electric power supply equipment for agriculture. Elektrotekhnika 34 no.11:1-7 N *63. (MIRA 17:2)

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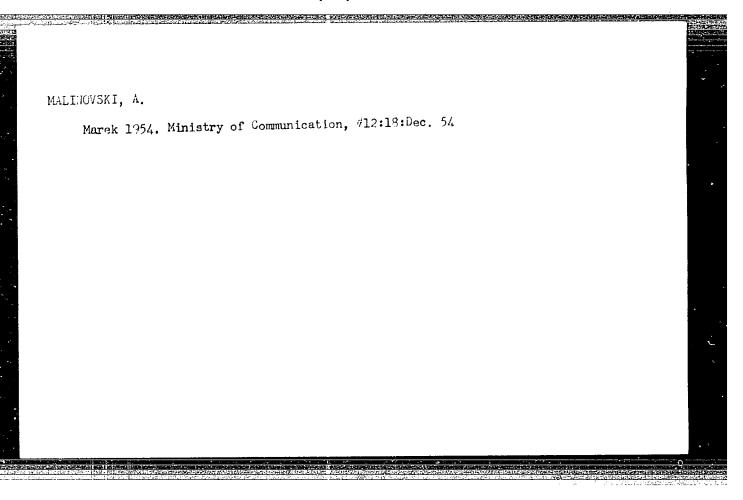


"Ultrashort-wave oscillators."
Radio, Sofiya, Vol 3, No 2, 1954, p. 28

50: Eastern Auropean Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Set 1954, Lib. of Congress

MALINOVSKI, A.

Utilization of the Radio in Peteorology, Ministry of Communication, #12:16:Dec. 54

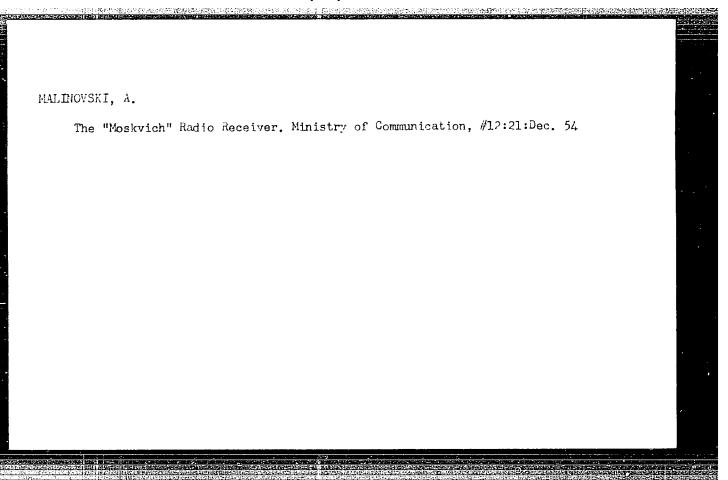


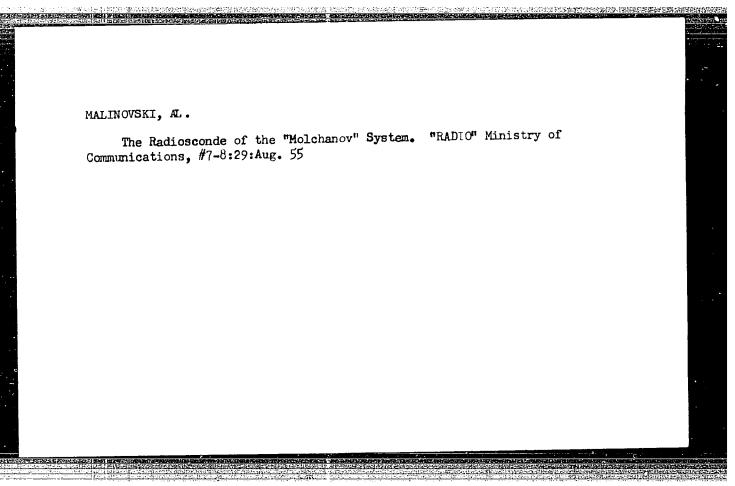
MALINOVSKI, A.

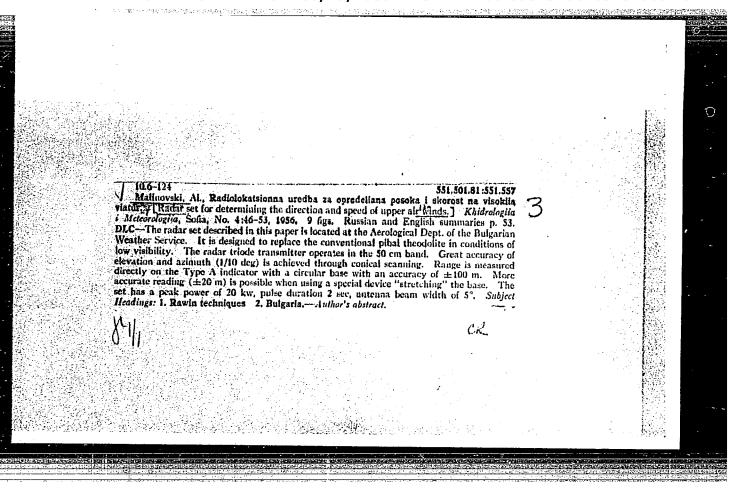
The "Orion" 519 B four-Tube Superheterodyne Battery Receiver. Ministry of Communication, #12:19:Dec. 54

MALIKEVSKI, A.

Philins 50 B 290. Ministry of Communication, #12:19:Dec. 54.







MALINOVSKI, A.

The amateur vacuum-tube voltmeter. p. 50.

RADIO. Vol. 5, no. 2, 1956

Sofiia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

MALINOVSKI, A.

MALINOVSKI, A. Radar set for determining the direction and the velocity of high winds. p. 46. No. 4, 1956 KHIDROLCGIIA I METEOROLCGIIA. Sofiia, Bulgaria

SCURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol 6. No. 4 April 1957

MALINOVSKI, A.

Mistakes in determining high-velocity wind by rader. p. 55. (Khidrologhia I Meteorologiia, No. 5, 1956, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no.6, June 1957, Uncl.

MALINOVSKI, A.

Measuring with IRC amateur vacuumtube voltmeter. p. 36. (Radio, Vol. 5, no. 12, 1956, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1957, Uncl.

MALINOVSKI, A.

Vacuum tubes and crystal detectors. p. 13. (RADIO I TELEVIZIIA, Vol. 6, no. 5, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 12, December 1957 Uncl.

MALINCVSKI, A.

"On methods of measuring high winds by means of radar device."

KHIDACLCGIIA I METECROLOGIIA., Sofiia, Bulgaria., No. 6, 1958

Monthly list of EAST EURCPEAN ACCESSIONS (MEAI), 10, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959, Unclas

29707 8/169/61/000/008/017/053 A006/A101

9,4320

AUTHORS: Malinovski, Al., Yordanov, D.

TITLE: Electric distant-recording thermometers with a thermistor receiver

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurmal, Geofizika, no 8, 1961, 9-10, abstract 8882 ("Khidrol, i meteorologiya, 1960, no. 1, 3-11, Bulgarian; Russian

and English summery)

TEXT: An investigation was made of NiO, Ma₂O₃, PbO and CuO thermistors of 0.4 to 0.7 mm in diameter with platinum electrodes of 0.1 mm in diameter. It was found that the thermistors were most unstable during the first days after their manufacture and that only 6 months later they were suitable for measurements. However, even after one year, the non-stability of thermistors is preserved to a certain degree, probably, on account of the surface conductivity caused by air moisture. The non-stability decreases if the thermistor is covered with insulation varnish about 0.1 mm thick. Thermistors of the same material have similar calibration curves shifted in respect to each other. The coefficients of inertia of the thermistors investigated are within a range of 0.8 to 1.2 sec during a calm. It was found, experimentally and insortable, that the spheric

Card 1/2

Electric distant-recording thermometers ...

29707 3/169/61/000/008/017/053 A006/A101

thermistors investigated are heated by 0.1°C above the temperature of the surrounding air at a feed voltage of 1 to 3 mwath om², and that the heat flow produced through the communicating conductors (0.1 mm in diameter and 5 mm length) is approximately twice as high as that obtained through conventive turbulent exchange. To obtain a linear temperature scale depending on the resistance, 2 methods were developed. In the first method linearization within 30 - 40°C of the scale is obtained with the aid of a resistance; and by the second method within 100 - 120°C on the scale - with the aid of a logarithmic amplifier. In the resulting tables the non-linearity of the scale is expressed by the percentage of sensitivity at the ends of the given scale section relative to that in the middle of the scale. Compound systems are also given to obtain maximum sensitivity of measurements at a definite maximum parallebitle heat diffusion in the measuring circuit.

M. Gol'tsman

[Abstracter's note. Complete translation]

Card 2/2

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D228/D307

6.4750

AUTHOR:

Malinovski, Al.

TITLE:

Superregenerative radar responder

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 7, 1962, 11-12,

abstract 7B61 (Tr. In-ta khidrol. i meteorol., 9,

1960, 143-156)

TEXT: A two-tube superregenerative radar responder, intended for mounting in pilot balloons, is described. The circuit works on frequencies of 550 - 735 c/s and ensures a wind observation range of up to 50 km. The high-frequency generator is assembled on a 6(1)K(6S1Zh) tube, a coaxial line being employed as the oscillatory circuit. A superating voltage with a frequency of 700 kc/s is developed by an auxiliary generator, assembled on the second tube. Owing to the fact that the duration of the radar's main pulse is greater than the distance between the super splashes, the answer signal, expressed in the increase of the super noise amplitude, —is recorded during each cycle of the station's operation. The

Card 1/2

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Superregenerative radar responder

responder has a high sensitivity to interrogation signals, varying from 1 x 10⁻⁹ to 5 x 10⁻⁹, and a pulse reply power of 0.3 - 1.4 w. under different power-supply conditions. Detailed data about the deviations of the circuit's main parameters, when the charging voltages vary, are presented as tables. The responder's weight (without power-supply sources) is 300 g. / Abstracter's note: Complete translation. /

Card 2/2

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3,5800

S/169/62/000/007/085/149 D228/D307

AUTHORS:

. Simidchiev, D. and Malinovski, Al.

TITLE:

Radar observations and their application in meteoro-

logy

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 7, 1962, 7-8, abstract 7B43 (Tr. In-ta khidrol. i meteorol., 9, 1960,

181-240)

TEXT: The first part of the review contains a brief description of the working principle and the block layout of the radar station, as well as a derivation of the basic radar equation determining the power of the target-reflected signal. The second part considers the radar properties of reflecting objects. Expressions are cited here for the effective reflecting surface of water, ice, and metallic spherical particles, whose diameter is much smaller than the wavelength; a plane surface; a cylinder; large spheres; and a corner reflector. The magnitudes of the radar sections of different types of aircraft are also given. Screens, used in meteorologic practice,

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Card 1/3

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Radar observations and ...

are briefly described in the third part. Radar methods of measuring the wind by means of parasitic reflectors and transportable pilot balloons are described in the fourth part, which also indicates the principles of selecting reflectors and pilot balloons. The fifth section is devoted to cloud system observations. Here the authors state the results of the theory of radar signal reflection from the multiple target that clouds represent. Since the ratio of the power of the signal received to the power emitted (P_r/P_t) is proportional that $P_r/P_t = AM^2$, where A = const. and M is the water content of the cloud; they also denote that according to the experimental data $P_r/P_t = (const/r^2) \cdot M^{1.5}$. Thus, radar observations allow one to measure the water content of clouds and to construct sections with isolines of equal water content. A reflected signal's polarization properties are considered in the same section on the basis of work by Langleben and Gunn (1952) and by N. Labrum (J. Appl. Phys., 25, 1952). The section ends with a description of a bright band, charac-Card 2/3

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Radar observations and ...

S/169/62/000/007/085/149 D228/D307

terizing the presence of a layer of melting crystals (when they descend below the zero isotherm), and of the corresponding increase in the reflected signal's power. The sixth section is devoted to a description of echoes from different meteorologic objects -- clouds, a cold front, gust lines, typhoons, etc. / Abstracter's note: Complete translation. /

Card 3/3

MALINOVSKI, ...

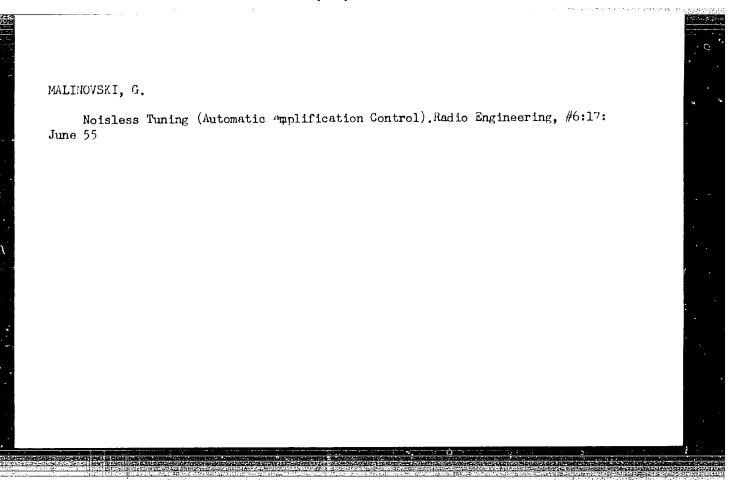
"RC-oscillator circuit." Vol. 3, No. 5/6, 1954, p.39. Radio, Sofiya

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, L.3.

MALINOVSKI, G.
Oscillator with a transformer connection. p. 56.

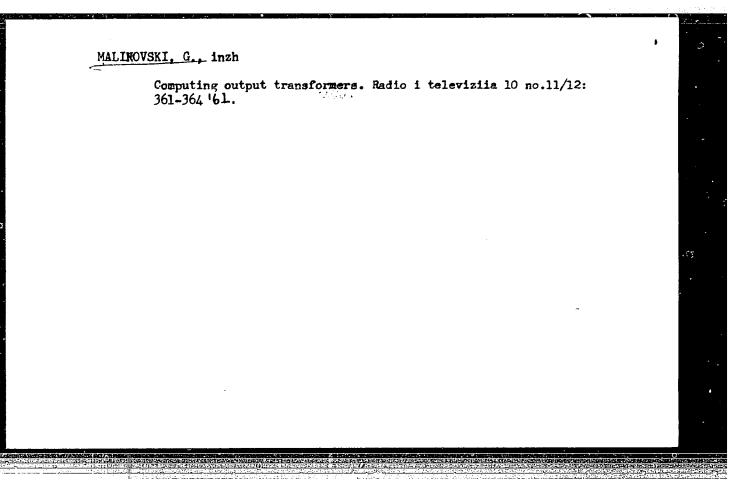
Vol. L, nc. 7/5, 1955 FALIC Sofiya, Bulgaria

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



MALINOVSKI, G.

Driver Stage with Transformer Coupling. "RADIO" Ministry of Communications, #7-8:56:Aug. 55



MALINDVSKI, I.; BYDEVSKI, D.

"Tyaluation of the Concentration Polarization and the Potential Fall in the Diffusion Layer by Cathodic Polarization." p. 9 (TOKINDY, T.I. B., no. 1. Jan./Mar. 1951.)

So: Winthly List of Bast European Accessiosn, Vol. 1, No. 5, May., 1951/Unclassified



MALINOVSKI, I.

"Physical ripening of the ammonia-photographic emulsions."

IZVESTIIA. SERIIA FIZICHESKA, Sofiia, Bulgaria, Vol. 6, Jan./Dec. 1956 (published 1957).

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), The Library of Congress, Volume 8, No. 8, August 1959.

Unclassified

MAZINEUSKI, I.

BULGARIA/Charical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Amplication, Part 3. - Photographic Materials.

H-20

Abs Jour: Referet. Zaurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 33701.

Author ; I. Malinovski.

: Academy of Sciences of Bulgaria. Inst

: Physical Maturing of Photographic Ammonium Emulsions. Title

Orig Pub: Izv. B"15. AN Otd. fiz.-metem i tekhn. n. Ser. fiz. 1957,

6, 329**-**365.

Abstract: The process of physical maturing (PM) of ammonium

emilsions was studied in an emilsions closely similar to the coarse grained AgBr cmulsion used in manufacturing photographic materials as far as its properties

were concerned. It was found at the study of the dependence of the mean grain size on the duration of the PM that the curve of the PM process did not correspond

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BULGARIA/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - Photographic Materials.

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 33701.

to the linear dependence following from the theoretically computed equation $1/N=1/N_0+kt$, where N is the number of grains in a unit of emulsion volume, and t is time, but that this curve was S shaped. The lst section of the curve corresponds to the growth of large crystals at the expense of the dissolution of smaller grains, the 2nd section corresponds to a sharp change of the grain growth rate at the expense of the coalescence (C) of separate grains into greater aggregates. The influence of the concentration of gelatin, ammonium, KBr, KI, as well as of the gelatin brand on the PM rate was investigated. Under the conditions of PM in an ammonium medium, the adsorbing gelatin layers are destroyed, loose their pro-

Card : 2/3

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - Photographic Materials.

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Abs Jour: Pererat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 33701.

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tertive properties and allow the C process to proceed. The slape of the PM Curve depends on the concentration of gelactn present at the AgBr deposition. The C process starts earlier and proceeds more intensively, if the inhibitors and sensitizers were eliminated from the gelatin. It is assumed that substance containing labily bonded sulphur are adsorbed on the AgBr grains and, consequently, inhibit their C more efficiently.

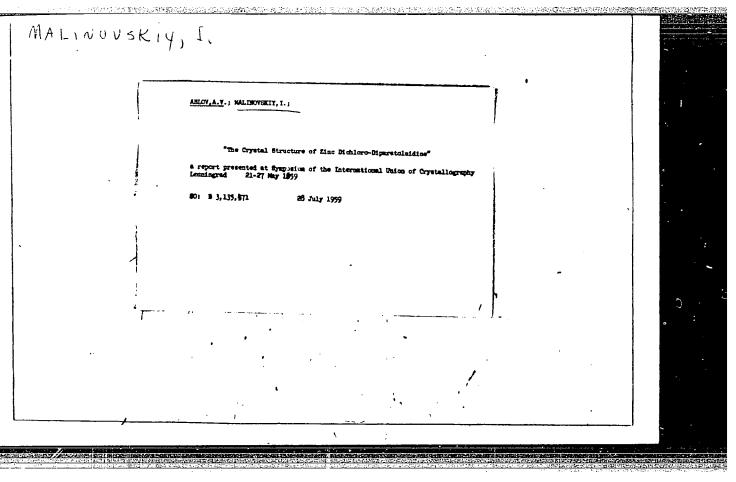
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19

MALINOVSKIY, Y.; PAVLOVA, V.

Influence of the activity of the gelatin on the kinetics of chemical ripening. Zhur.nauch. i prikl.fot. 1 kin. 3 no.6: 410-415 N-D 58. (NIRA 11:12)

l. Institut fizicheskoy khimii Bolgarskoy AN Sofiya, Bolgariya. (Photographic emulsions)



BULGARIA/Optics - Photography.

K

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur Fizika, No 4, 1960, 10121

Author

: Malinovskiy, I., Bakyrdzhiway, Iv., Kandilarov, P.

Inst

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Title

: New Method of Obtaining Silver Halogenides with a Low

Fog Level

Orig Pub

: Dokl. Bolg. AN, 1959, 12, No 2, 125-128

Abstract

: Methods have been developed for obtaining pure AgHal, in which the possibility of adsorption on the AgHal of foreign ions (particularly SiO₂ in the contact between moist AgHal with glass) have been reduced to a minimum, so as to prevent spontaneous reduction of the AgHal and formation of a considerable fog in the subsequently prepared crystals of AgHal for model experiments on the mechanism of the photographic process. To prepare AgCl, use is made of chloridation of AgNO₃, whereas AgEr is prepared by bromization of Ag. In the production of AgCl, several grains

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BULGARIA/Optics - Photography

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 4, 1960, 10121

of quite pure AgCl are placed i. a test tabe with a drawn capillary end and transferred to an oven, where it is molter, placed in a stream of dry chlorine, the HCl is removed, and the test tube is then gradually filled with dry pure AgNO3, which goes into AgCl in the stream of chlorine. A series of such drawn test tubes are then mounted in the oven, one under the other, and the resultant molten AgCl is gradually filtered from the upper test tubes into the lower one in an ascending To prepare leBr, elementary silver, stream of Cl separated electroly idually from a solution of AgNO3 dried, is placed in a test cube with drawn capillary, transferred to the oven, and treated with bromine by evaporating liquid bromine. Then, as in the production of the AgCl, a series of drawn test bubel is nounted one on top of the other and the molten Agar is subjected during the instant of its production to repeated filtration in a

Card 2/3

BULGARIA/Optics - Photography.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 4, 1965, 19121

bromine atmosphere. -- A.L. Kartuzhanskiy

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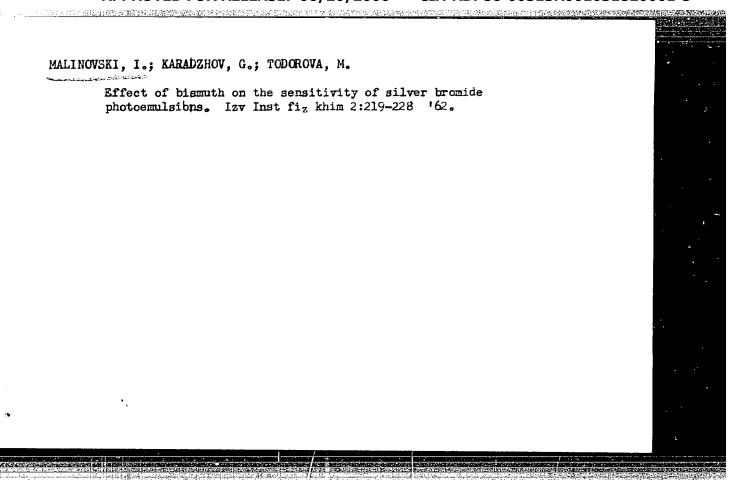
MALINOVSKI, I.; KHITOV, V.

Selective adsorption of sulfur-containing components of gelatin to silver bromide. Inv Inst khim BAN 7:271-280 '60. (EGAI 10:9)

(Sulfur) (Gelatin) (Silver bromide)

MALINOVSKI, I.; TODOROVA, M.; DZHAMBAZOVA, M.

Distribution of latent image in the grains of emulsion irradiated with X rays. Izv Inst fiz khim 2:207-217 162.



MALINOVSKI, I.

Quantitative correlations in differential development. Izv Inst fiz khim 4:193-209 '64.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

MALINOVSKI, T.

Poland, the 4th Gliding Contest.

P. 494, (Kridla Vlasti) No. 16, Aug. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly I mex of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

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AUTHOR:

Malinovski, Tadeusz

TITLE:

Who will travel into space ?

PERIODICAL: Skrzydlata Polska, no. 12, 1961, 10-11

TEXT: The article generally describes the influence of high-altitude flying on a jet aircraft pilot, the need of a pressure cabin in aircraft, pressure suit, oxygen supply, etc. Further, the author lists a number of subjects which an astronaut must study before he is launched into space. In Poland, the Wojskowy Instytut medycyny Lotniczej (Military Institute of Aero Medicine) conducts research on high-altitude flight conditions. Further, it conditions jet pilots for high-altitude flights and conducts medical check up of pilots. In 7 photographs preparations for a simulated high-altitude flight in a pressure chamber are illustrated. Two glider pilots. Urszula Śliwak and Jerzy Adamek, are shown in a pressure chamber. Laboratory worker, Elżbieta Gomóńska is shown checking the influence of oxygen starvation on the human system. Major, Master, Stefan Śmigielski is shown dosing isotopes before an experiment. There are 7 photographs

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ACCESSION NR: AT3002253

AUTHOR: Malinovski, Y., Karadzhov, G., and Todorova, M.

57

TITLE: Effect of bismuth on sensitivity of silver bromide photographic emulsions

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Institut po fizikokhimiya. Izvestiya v. 2, 1962, 219-228

TOPIC TAGS: bismuth, photosensitivity, silver bromide, photographic emulsion, desensitization, pH, Complexon

ABSTRACT: The extremely strong desensitization effect of minute quantities of bismuth, hitherto unreported in bibliography is investigated. Experiments were conducted on photosensitive emulsions, compounded by simple formulation and technique, in order to ascertain factors underlying the conditions in which bismuth exerts this effect. Results are shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Enclosures 1-6. It is concluded that the desensitization effect of bismuth:

1) occurs in presence of bismuth of the order of a thousandth of a percent in silver nitrate, reducing sensitivity of acid bromide emulsions by 2 or 3 orders. Results are identical when bismuth is added to solutions of halides; 2) occurs

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ACCESSION NR: AT3002253

only when bismuth is included in solid phase of emulsion. Such inclusion is not superficial and bismuth cannot be removed by washing. When chlorine ions are included in solid phase of emulsion, the effect is sharply lowered; 3) occurs only at low values of pH of the emulsion when bismuth enters into composition of emulsion crystals as trivalent ions; at pH over 5 the effect practically disappears; 4) can be eliminated by adding small quantities of Complexon III prior to emulsification, thereby blocking the bismuth ion. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Dec61

DATE ACQ: 04Jun63

ENCL: 06

SUB CODE: PH, CH

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 003

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