

117 AND 120 CODES) PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES (006)

117 AND 120 CODES)

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLE

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM STIMULAN

RELATIONS

RELIST ONE ONE 151

15

The determination of the exchange capacity of soils at definite pH values. V. M. Gortikov, N. P. Malinovskaya and A. E. Kochergin. *Chemisation Socialiste Agr.* (U. S. S. R.) No. 1, 92-104(1937).—A carefully weighed soil sample is treated with 0.05 N HCl and treated with a buffered soln. of Ba acetate adjusted to the pH desired. When the leaching with the Ba acetate is complete the soil is weighed again after the excess of the last leaching is drained off. The Ba in the excess buffer retained by the soil and the Ba adsorbed in the exchange complex are then removed with 0.05 N HCl and detd. in the regular way. From the data on the concn. of the buffer and from the wt. of the buffer retained by the soil the quantity of the Ba to be found in this buffer is calcd. Any quantity of Ba in excess of this value is that which is from the exchange complex. In such a way the exchange capacity can be detd. The procedure and the modified Russel automatic filter (C. A. 28, 1933²) are described. J. S. Joffe

MALINOVSKAYA, N.P.

5

CA

Reaction of calcium phosphates with calcium hydroxide and carbonate. *N. P. Malinovskaya, Zhur, Doklady Akad. Nauk, 19, 1014-17 (1949); J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 19, 1005-18 (1949) (English translation).*—The addn. of Ca(OH)_2 to solid CaHPO_4 causes an initial decrease in pH of the soln. and an increase in amt. of phosphate in the soln., up to a limiting value, after which the pH rapidly increases and the amt. of phosphate decreases to a negligible value. The initial phenomena are attributed to the reaction $3\text{CaHPO}_4 + \text{Ca(OH)}_2 = (\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_3)_2)_2\text{Ca(OH)}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$, called "hydrated apatite," is very stable under these conditions. When $\text{Ca(H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7)_2$ is treated with Ca(OH)_2 soln., the pH rises until the $\text{Ca(H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7)_2$ is converted into CaHPO_4 , and then behaves as described above. In the case of reactions of Ca(OH)_2 soln. with $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$, with I_2 and with phosphate fertilizers, the above phenomena do not occur. The results of expts. on the effectiveness of phosphate fertilizers in fixing lime can be attributed to this phenomenon. The addn. of CaCO_3 causes a slight decrease in the solubilities of phosphates at pH values above 8.0; otherwise there is little effect. Arild J. Miller

BRAZHNIKOV, Vasilii Timofeyevich. Prinsipal uchastiye: MALINOVSKAYA,
N.P., inzh.. SKOBLO, A.I., retsenzent; BONDARENKO, B.I.,
retsenzent; YZPRENOVA, 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)

MALINOVSKAYA, N.S.

Case of mass attack of the population by the mite *Dermanyssus avium*
et gallinae. Med.paraz. i paraz. bol. 25 no.3:270 J1-S '56.

(MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz parazitologicheskogo otdela Gor'kovskoy basseynovoy sanitarno-
epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Verkhne-Volzhskogo vodzdravotdela
(glavnyy vrach L.E.Gurvich, zav. otdelom N.A.Patrusheva)

(MITES)

MALINOVSKAYA, P.A.

S/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
"12 3" (12KhN3A) Steel Subjected to Plastic Stretching

PERIODICAL: Inform. materialy In-t stroit. mekhan. AN UkrSSR, 1959, No. 11, pp. 86-89 ✓

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of annealing on σ_w of 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 HY (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 $\sigma_w - \epsilon$ graph. It was established that σ_w , at ϵ up to 2%, decreased in both tests with higher ϵ ; it increased again if $\epsilon > 2\%$; it attained the initial value if $\epsilon \sim 8-9\%$. Annealing of specimens with $\epsilon < 5-6\%$, reduced σ_w .

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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 σ_w if $\epsilon > 5-6\%$. The decrease in σ_w 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 N_2 atmosphere does not cause softening of the metal surface layers and increases σ_w on the whole range of ϵ from 0 to 11%. ✓

S. G.

Card 2/2

MALINOVSKAYA, S. YA.

MALINOVSKAYA, 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.

MALINOVSKAYA, S.Ya., aspirant

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

(MLBA 10:8)

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

(PELVIMETRY

angle of pelvic inclination (Rus))

MALINOVSKAYA S.Ya.

Delivery in anteroparietal presentation (asynclitism) [with summary in English]. Akush. i gin. 35 no.1:45-51 Ja-F '59.

(MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. I.F. Zhordaniya) lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(LABOR PRESENTATION,
asynclitism, management (Rus))

✓ The possibility of modeling the filtration process on an analysis of the filter-cake structure. V. V. Kufarov and T. A. Malucyakaya. *Khim. Prom.* 1956, 482-9. — The usual computational methods are based on the specific resistance of the deposit as originally proposed by Lewis and Almy's equation 1 (*Ind. Chem.* 4, 528(1912)) or its modification, and present some obstacles to its use, and a method based on the filter-cake structure may be preferable. The penetration of a liquid through a layer of compressible or incompressible solids follows the same hydrodynamic laws according to the equation $\lambda = 160/Re$ where λ is the friction coeff. The cake compressibility is detd. from the slope of the line $\log \epsilon^3/(1 - \epsilon)^4 = f(\Delta P)$, where ϵ is the porosity of the cake, and ΔP the pressure loss during filtration, in kg./sq. m. The filtration of a suspension was studied experimentally in a specially designed app., and the filtration process was modeled on an analytical treatment of the results obtained.

W. M. Sternberg

MALINOVSKAYA, T. A. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of the Effect
of ~~the~~ Structure ^{of} Sediment ^{layer} on the Rapidity of Industrial
~~XXXXXX~~ Filtration." Mos, 1957. 14 pp 22 cm. (Min of Higher
Education USSR, Mos Chemical ^{technological} ~~Engineering~~ Inst im D. I. Mendelejev),
100 copies (KL, 25-57, 113)

- 68 -

177 MALINOVSKIY, T. A.
KAFAROV, V.V.; MALINOVSKAYA, T.A.

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

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. D.I. Mendeleeva.
(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.
(MIRA 14:4)

(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)

MALINOVSKAYA, T.A.

Choice of the mechanical equipment for the separation of sus-
pensions in the aniline dye industry. Khim. prom. 40 no.11:
828-834 N '64 (MIRA 18:2)

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)

S/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 Chelyabinskii metallurgicheskii zavod (Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant), in cooperation with the TsNIIChM introduced a new technology for producing ШХ15 (ShKh15) grade ball bearing steel, applying lower temperatures for the liquid metal (before pouring 1,530 - 1,550°C instead of 1,560 - 1,590°C). This improved the quality of the metal as regards non-metallic inclusions. 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

Using Wooden Frames in Electric Steel Pouring

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

pose of skin formation. To eliminate these surface defects it was decided to put wooden frames in the ingot molds and to fill the lower part of the ingot mold rapidly, then slowing down the pouring speed and increasing it again when filling the upper third of the ingot 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 ingot molds.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskii metallurgicheskii 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. tekhn. nauk. Met. i gorn. 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 intergranular 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

Improving the melting technology of...

S/133/63/000/004/003/011
A054/A125

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, ferrochrome 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°C, after O₂-blowing: 1,640 - 1,660°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 2.55% 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

Improving the melting technology of...

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

spectively. The mechanical properties are represented by the following values
(numerators: test steel, denominators: conventional steel):

σ_B , kg/mm ²	σ_s , kg/mm ²	δ , %	ψ , %	a_k , kgm/cm ²	d_B , mm
$\frac{130}{125}$	$\frac{121}{115}$	$\frac{13.6}{14.0}$	$\frac{61.8}{60.8}$	$\frac{42.2}{14.1}$	$\frac{3.15}{3.10}$

The tests were carried out in co-operation with Novozhilov and Cherepannikova.
There are 2 figures.

Card 3/3

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

Improving the procedure for making 18KhNVA steel. Stal' 23 no.4:
328-330 Ap '63. (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 ShKh15 steel

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

TOPIC TAGS: machine steel, metal grain structure, metal rolling, metal forging, homogenization heat treatment / ShKh15 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 ShKh15 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:

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UDC: 669.14.018.26

L 44350-66

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) Tsentral'-
nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. V.P.Lebedeva)
i 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav.-zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki
prof. B.E.Linberg) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F.Vladimirovskogo (dir. P.M.
Leonenko)

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

MALINOVSKAYA, T.N.

SULFOIODOL

"Guided Bronchography with Sulfoiodol", 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 so-called 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

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SULFOIODOL

The authors strove to simplify the anesthesia 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, perumbra-dyl, dionozyl, aqueous suspension of barium, etc., are, according to

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SULFOIODOL

the authors, irritating to the bronchi and not of sufficient contrast.

* [A Russian name for Pontocaine Hydrochloride (Winthrop),
Tetracaine hydrochloride, U.S.P.]

Card 3/3

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CHISTYAKOVA, V.I.; MALDHOVSKAYA, 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)

1. Iz pediatricheskoy kliniki (zav.prof. M.I.Olevskiy) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni Vladimirovskogo i kafedry rentgenologii (zav. prof. Yu.N.Sokolov) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

*-

MM. NISCHITZ, A. D., KALASHNIKOV, G. S., KALINOVICHAYA, E. I.

... 54: ...
... presence of n-...
... MIRA ...

... key ...
... key ...
...
...

L 65130-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/ENF(j)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5021599

UR/0286/65/000/013/0070/0070

AUTHORS: LI, P. Z.; Mikhaylova, Z. V.; Koganova, Ye. L.; Malinovskaya, T. P.

TITLE: A method for hardening a mixture of polyestermaleinate and polyester-acrylate resins. Class 39, No. 172491

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 13, 1965, 70

TOPIC TAGS: resin, polyester, hardening method

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for hardening a mixture of polyestermaleinate and polyesteracrylate resins in the presence of oxidizing-reducing resins at room temperature. To accelerate gelling during simultaneous intensive hardening of resin, two hydroxides, a tertiary amine, and a fatty acid salt, such as cyclohexanone peroxide, isopropylbenzine hydroperoxide, natural rubber accelerator, and dimethylaniline are used as the oxidizing-reducing systems.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass (Scientific Research Institute of Plastics)

SUBMITTED: 08Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

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 working with radioactive substances. Med.rad. 5 no.5:37-43 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (RADIOACTIVITY—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

MALINOVSKAYA, V.D.

Late Cambrian nautiloids of the Lesser Karatau. Paleont.
zhur. no. 1:56-62 '64. (MIRA 1:17)

1. Kazakhskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

MALINOVSKAYA, V. K.*

"Roentgenodiagnosis of Dead Intra-uterine Fetus,"

SO: Akusher. i Ginekol, No. 6, 1949. Cand. Medical Sci., Mbr., Moscow Oblast Sci. Res. Inst. Obstetrics & Gynecology, -c1949-. Deputy Dir on the Scientific Work, Prof. Mikhaylov

MALINOVSKAYA, V.K., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

~~R~~oentgenologic examination of forms of the small pelvis in
obstetrics. Akush. i gin. 33 no.2:16-21 Mr-Apr '57. (MLBA 10:6)

1. Iz Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - zaslushenny vrach RSFSR O.D.
Matapanova, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. V.P.Mikhaylov)
(PELVIS, radiography
minor pelvis in obstet.)

MALINOVSKAYA, V.K., kand.med.nauk

Anatomical changes of the posterior wall of the true pelvis, the sacrum, in X-ray pictures [with summary in English]. Akush. i gin. 34 no.1:32-35 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

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

(SACRUM, radiography
in polvimetry (Rus))

(PELVIMETRY
sacrum x-ray in (Rus))

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. Mikheev).

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) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

MALINOVSKAYA, V.S.

Remote results of the functional state of the myocardium in persons having had angina; electrocardiographic data. Vrach.delo no.232-35 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kafedra terapii II (zav. -- prof. A.L. Mikhnev) Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(TONSILS--DISEASES) (RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE)
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

ACC NR: AP6034384 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0402/66/000/005/0564/0570

AUTHOR: Vanag, K. A.; Malinovskaya, V. V.; Bychkova, Ye. K.

ORG: Institute of Virology im. D. I. Ivanovskiy, AMN SSSR, Moscow
(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]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 09Dec65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 028
Card 1/1 UDC: 616.988.25-092.9-07:616.831-008.931:577.153.3

MUKHAMEDZHANOV, M., student; TURULINA, T., studentka; PAVLOVA, N., studentka; PARSHAKOVA, V., studentka; SUTBAYEV, S., student; SIDOROV, V., student; ANDRUSEVICH, V., student; BAYMENOV, A., student; ABRAMOVICH, B., student; MALINOVSKAYA, Ye., studentka; GUDCHKINA, L.M., assistant

Mineralogical characteristics 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
My-Je '58 (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 normalizatsii v mashinostroyeni.

Rj 4 n MALINOVSKAYA, Ye.S.

PISSAREFF (V. E.) & MALINOVSKAYA (Mme E. S.). Селекция яровой пшеницы на устойчивость к фузариозу. [Selection of spring Wheat for resistance to fusariosis].—*Селекция и семеноводство* [Selection & Seed Growing], 1939, 8, pp. 13-18, 1939.

In an investigation on the cause of the low rate of emergence of spring wheats in the Moscow region, infection with species of *Fusarium* (including several forms from the section *Elegans*, *F. culmorum*, and *F. avenaceum*) was found to be a factor of the greatest importance. Of the species concerned *F. avenaceum* is considered to be the most dangerous. The results of breeding work encourage the hope that the *Fusarium* problem can be controlled by the selection of resistant varieties. High resistance was obtained in hybrid 170 from the cross Local Norwegian x Blue Stem, and hybrid 68 from the cross Milturum 321 x Marquis, both of which gave good yields, the yield percentages for 1938 being 147.6 and 127.8 as compared with 100 for the standard variety *Lutescens* 002.

R. J. A. M. MALINOVSKAYA, Ye. S.

PIHAREV (V. E.) & MALINOVSKAYA (Muc. E. S.). The breeding of spring wheats resistant to *Fusarium*.—*Tr. Nauch. Zepn. Xoz. neperuazim. Nauc.* [Trans. Inst. Grain Fng non-black-soil Distr.], 1941, 10, pp. 35-58, 1941. [Russian. Abs. in *Plant Breed. Abstr.*, xv, 1, pp. 39-40, 1945.]

The infestation of the soil round Moscow by *Fusarium avenaceum*, *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 Diamond 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. avenaceum* to soil temperatures, the comparative germinative capacities of resistant and susceptible varieties, and other aspects of the problem.]

FRUTSKOVA, M. S., MALINOVSKAYA, YE. S.

Tillage

Obtaining high yields from winter crops sown on recently harvested land. Sov. ushon. 11, No. 3, 1953.

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

11TH AND 2ND ORDERS 1ST AND 6TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

10

Aluminum naphthenates. A. F. Dubeyanski and R. V. Malgouzhaya. *J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 20, 837-841 (1947) (in Russian). The method of increasing lubricating oil viscosity by addn. of Al naphthenates (Leont'ev, Russ. Pat. 50,128) which contain free Al(OH)₃ is based on erroneous data. The f.p. of various grades of oil with addn. of 0.5-2% Al naphthenates was lowered but slightly in comparison with untreated specimens. Crude naphthenic acids were distd. and the fraction b_o 140-206° was used to prep. Me esters, b_o 161-70°, d₄²⁰ 0.9482, n_D²⁰ 1.4602. Sapon. of the Me esters was followed by distn. of the regenerated acids, of which a fraction b_o 142-6°, d₄²⁰ 0.9770, mol. wt. 222, was used to prep. the Al salts according to 3RCO₂H + 3KOH + KAl(SO₄)₂ = Al(O₂CR)₃ + 2K₂SO₄. The product had the appearance of silica gel; it was a semitransparent amorphous solid, contg 7.10% Al, which, however, was shown to be heterogeneous by repeated treatment with 50% EtOH (free RCO₂H could be leached out). The alc.-washed salt corresponded closely to RCO₂Al(OH)₂. Use of excess alkali (Na₂CO₃ or NaHCO₃) leads to coppts. of free Al(OH)₃, which can be sepl. by treatment of the ppt. with AmOAc, the soln. contg. the salt, RCO₂Al(OH)₂. Although addn. of the salt contg. Al(OH)₃ tends to increase lubricating oil stability, the phenomenon is not stable and the viscosity drops again sharply on standing or agitation. Addn. of the purified salt gives more stable formulations, but the viscosity increase is much smaller; thus spindle oil (0.0045 stoke at 20°) gave the following values (in stokes): 1.0453 with 0.5%, 1.1348 with 1.0%, 1.6724 with 1.5%, and 2.1560 with 2.0% additive, while the last soln., stirred 8 hrs. at 3000 r.p.m., dropped to 2.0848 stokes.

G. M. Kosolapoff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

6-2

11TH AND 2ND ORDERS 1ST AND 6TH ORDERS

BD-5, Petroleum

Gr. Also.

*Aluminium naphthenates. A. F. Dobeyansky and E. V. Matrovi-
skaya (J. appl. Chem., USSR, 1947, 20, 837-840). The addition
of Al naphthenates to lubricating oils, as proposed by Leontiev
for the purpose of raising η , has little or no effect. R. Truscov*

MALINOVSKAYA, E. V.

"Aluminum Naphthenates,"

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

GLADNEVA, A.N.; GLAZMAN, R.A.; GUREVICH, N.S.; MALINOVSKAYA, Ye.V.

Chemical composition and physical properties of some types of raw
material for hydrolysis. Gidroliz i lesokhim.prom. 12 no.4:
17-20 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Krasnodarskiy gidroliznyy zavod.
(Krasnodar--Hydrolysis)

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

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

ИЗВЕСТИЯ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК СССР

Известия Академии Наук СССР. Биология. 1984, № 12, с. 236-244.

1. Авторами являются Александр Е. Бринков, [Christov, K.].

RAMINOV, A.

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

50: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

MALINOVSKI, A.

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

MALINOVSKI, A.

Marek 1954. Ministry of Communication, #12:18:Dec. 54

MALINOVSKI, A.

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

MALINCovski, A.

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

MALINOVSKI, A.

The "Moskvich" Radio Receiver. Ministry of Communication, #12:21:Dec. 54

MALINOVSKI, AL.

The Radiosonde of the "Molchanov" System. "RADIO" Ministry of
Communications, #7-8:29:Aug. 55

106-124 351.501.81:551.557
Malluovski, Al. Radiolokatsionna uredba za opredellana posoka i skorost na visokila
viadur. [Radar set for determining the direction and speed of upper air winds.] *Khidrologiia*
& *Meteorologia*, Sofia, No. 4:46-53, 1956, 9 figs. Russian and English summaries p. 53. 3
DLC--The radar set described in this paper is located at the Aerological Dept. of the Bulgarian
Weather Service. It is designed to replace the conventional pibal theodolite in conditions of
low visibility. The radar triode transmitter operates in the 30 cm band. Great accuracy of
elevation and azimuth (1/10 deg) is achieved through conical scanning. Range is measured
directly on the Type A indicator with a circular base with an accuracy of ± 100 m. More
accurate reading (± 20 m) is possible when using a special device "stretching" the base. The
set has a peak power of 20 kw, pulse duration 2 sec, antenna beam width of 5°. Subject
Headings: 1. Rawin techniques 2. Bulgaria.--Author's abstract.

MALINOVSKI, A.

The amateur vacuum-tube voltmeter. p. 50.

RADIO. Vol. 5, no. 2, 1956

Sofia, 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 KHIDROLOGIJA I METEOROLOGIJA. Sofia, Bulgaria

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

MALINOVSKI, A.

Mistakes in determining high-velocity wind by radar. p. 55.
(Khidrologhia I Meteorologia, 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 TELEVIIZIIA, Vol. 6, no. 5, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria.)

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

MALINOVSKI, A.

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

KLIMATOLOGIJA I METEOROLOGIJA., Sofia, Bulgaria., No. 6, 1958

Monthly list of EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959, Unclas

9.4320

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

AUTHORS: Malinovski, Al., Yordanov, D.

TITLE: Electric distant-recording thermometers with a thermistor receiver

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no 8, 1961, 9-10, abstract 8882
(*"Khidrol. i meteorologiya, 1960, no. 1, 3-11, Bulgarian; Russian and English summary)*

TEXT: An investigation was made of NiO, ~~Mn~~₂O₃, 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 theoretically, that the spheric

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A006/A101

Electric distant-recording thermometers . .

thermistors investigated are heated by 0.1°C above the temperature of the surrounding air at a feed voltage of 1 to 3 mW/cm², 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 convective turbulent exchange. To obtain a linear temperature scale depending on the resistance, 2 methods were developed. In the first method linearization within 30 - 40^oC of the scale is obtained with the aid of a resistance; and by the second method - within 100 - 120^oC 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 permissible heat diffusion in the measuring circuit. X

M. Gol'tsman

[Abstracter's note Complete translation]

Card 2/2

.0234

S/169/62/000/007/089/149
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 6C10C(6S12h) 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

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D228/D307

Superregenerative radar responder

responder has a high sensitivity to interrogation signals, varying from 1×10^{-9} to 5×10^{-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

40231

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

3.5800

AUTHORS: . Simidchiev, D. and Malinovski, Al.

TITLE: Radar observations and their application in meteorology

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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Radar observations and ...

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D228/D307

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 to $\sum n_i a_i^6$, where a_i is the radius of the drops, the authors conclude that $P_r/P_t = AM^2$, where $A = \text{const.}$ and M is the water content of the cloud; they also denote that according to the experimental data $P_r/P_t = (\text{const}/r^2) \cdot M^{1.5}$. 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 Langbein and Gunn (1952) and by N. Labrum (J. Appl. Phys., 25, 1952). The section ends with a description of a bright band, charac-

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Radar observations and ...

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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.] X

Card 3/3

MALINOVSKI, P.

"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.S.

MALINOVSKI, G.

Oscillator with a transformer connection. p. 56.

Vol. 4, no. 7/8, 1955

FALIC

Sofiya, Bulgaria

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

MALINOVSKI, G.

Noisless Tuning (Automatic Amplification Control). Radio Engineering, #6:17:
June 55

MALINOVSKI, G.

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

MALIKOVSKI, G., inzh

Computing output transformers. Radio i televizija 10 no.11/12:
361-364 '61.

MALINOVSKI, I.; BUDEWSKI, B.

"Evaluation of the Concentration Polarisation and the Potential Fall in the Diffusion Layer by Cathodic Polarization." p. 9 (ZOKLADY, Vol. 4, no. 1. Jan./Mar. 1951.)

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, No. 5, May., 1951/Unclassified

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001031820001-5"

MALINOVSKI, I.

"Physical ripening of the ammonia-photographic emulsions."

IZVESTIIA. SERIJA FIZICHESKA, Sofia, 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

MALINOVSKI, I.

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

H-20

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

Author : I. Malinovski.

Inst : Academy of Sciences of Bulgaria.

Title : Physical Maturing of Photographic Ammonium Emulsions.

Orig Pub: Izv. B"lg. AN Otd. fiz.-metem i tekhn. n. Ser. fiz. 1957,
6, 329-365.

Abstract: The process of physical maturing (PM) of ammonium emulsions was studied in an emulsions closely similar to the coarse grained AgBr emulsion 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.

H-20

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 1st 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.

H-20

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

tective properties and allow the C process to proceed. The shape of the PM curve depends on the concentration of gelatin 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.

Card : 3/3

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MALINOVSKIY, Y.; PAVLOVA, V.

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

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

MALINOVSKIY, I.

ARLOV, A.V.; MALINOVSKIY, I.

"The Crystal Structure of Zinc Dichloro-Diparacetamide"

a report presented at Symposium of the International Union of Crystallography
Leningrad 21-27 May 1959

SO: B 3,135,872

28 July 1959

BULGARIA/Optics - Photography.

K

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

Author : Malinovskiy, I., Bakurdzhiev, Iv., Kandilarov, P.

Inst : ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

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 AgBr is prepared by bromination of Ag. In the production of AgCl, several grains

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BULGARIA/Optics - Photography

K

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

of quite pure AgCl are placed in a test tube with a drawn capillary end and transferred to an oven, where it is molten, 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 stream of Cl₂. To prepare AgBr, elementary silver, separated electrolytically from a solution of AgNO₃ and dried, is placed in a test tube 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 tubes is mounted one on top of the other and the molten AgBr is subjected during the instant of its production to repeated filtration in a

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BULGARIA/Optics - Photography.

K

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

bromine atmosphere. -- A.L. Kartuzhanskiy

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- 175 -

MALINOVSKI, I.; KHITOV, V.

Selective adsorption of sulfur-containing components of gelatin to silver bromide. Izv Inst khim BAN 7:271-280 '60.

(EEAI 10:9)

(Sulfur) (Gelatin) (Silver bromide)

MALINOVSKI, I.; TODIROVA, M.; DZHAMBAZOVA, M.

Distribution of latent image in the grains of emulsion
irradiated with X rays. Izv Inst fiz khim 2:207-217 '62.

MALINOVSKI, I.; KARADZHOV, G.; TODOROVA, M.

Effect of bismuth on the sensitivity of silver bromide
photoemulsions. Izv Inst fiz khim 2:219-228 '62.

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 Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

27225

27.9500

P/007/61/000/012/001/001
A076/A126

AUTHOR: Malinowski, 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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L 18435-63

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD

JD/JXT(IJP)

ACCESSION NR: AT3002253

B/2505/62/002/000/0219/0228

AUTHOR: Malinovski, Y., Karadzhov, G., and Todorova, M. 51

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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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.

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