L 44313-66
ACC NR: AP6029429

leukocyte count. Results showed that 67.8% of the experimental animals survived compared to 5% for the controls (the majority of deaths occurring from the 5th—12th days after irradiation). The test animals lost less weight. Leukocyte count decreased uniformly on the fifth day for both groups, but then returned to normal in the test group. Dicaptol apparently forms a complex compound with the metal enzymes which participate in tissue respiration, inhibiting their active role. Penetrating radiation cannot destroy this compound, so the metal enzymes remain unharmed. Dicaptol later separates from the metal enzymes, freeing them to participate in tissue respiration. Dicaptol, cyanide, and irradiation, all of which increase the sensitivity of animals to hypoxia, inhibit, and therefore protect, the activity of metal enzymes (cytochromes and others) in tissue respiration. [SW]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 23Sep65/ ORIG REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 5073

Card 2/2 ULR

ACC NR: AP6025930 SOURCE CODE: UR/0301/66/012/004/0435/0437

AUTHOR: Surinov, B. P.; Manoylov, S. Ye.; Abramov, E. F.

ORG: Leningrad Chemical-Pharmaceutical Institute, Chair of Biochemistry (Kafedra biokhimii Leningradskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta)

TITLE: The use of ion exchange resins for the desalination of proteolytic enzymes

SOURCE: Voprosy meditsinskoy khimii, v. 12, no. 4, 1966, 435-437

TOPIC TAGS: trypsin, proteolytic enzyme, ion exchange resin, enzyme desalination

ABSTRACT: A method for desalinating solutions of proteolytic enzymes (trypsin, chymo trypsin) with ion-exchange resins is described. Various anion and cation exchange resins are used [EDE-10, AN-2FG, SBS-1, KU-5, and KU-2 with 4.8—12% divinylbenzene]. The most favorable combination seemed to be anion exchange resin EDE-10P and cation exchange resin KU-2 with 8% divinylbenzene. These have sufficient stability and are produced commercially. Experiments showed dynamic conditions of demineralization to be the most favorable. An increased release of resins was observed under static conditions. Conclusions were that KU-2 with 8% divinylbnezene sorbs trypsin or chemical trypsin poorly. Anionite EDE-10 has the capacity to bsorb some amount of proteins which can be washed away. The loss of protein enzymes by desalinating performed only in resins is 20%. In such a way, ion-exchange of resins can be used successfully for de-salting compounds of proteolytic

Card 1/2 UDC: 615.779.94:577.156-012:661.183.123

ACC NR: APAP6025930

enzymes. This method which is particularly important during purfication enzymes, avoids long process of dialysis.

SUB CODE: 06,20/SUBM DATE: 09Jan65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

MANOYLOV, V. YE.

PA 15/49T17

USSR/Electricity
Biography

Jul 48

"High-Voltage Laboratory imeni Smurov," V. Ye. Manoylov, Cand Tech Sci, Leningrad Elec Eng Inst imeni Ul'yanov, 2 pp

"Elektrichestvo" No 7

Describes work of Smurov, who died in 1937, and laboratory named after him, giving names of scientists who worked there. Mainly historical.

15/49T17

MANOYLOV, Vladimir Yevstaf'yevich; FRENKEL', G.L., prof., zasl. deyatel' nauki, doktor med. nauk, red.; AYZENBERG, B.L., red.; ZHITNIKOVA, O.S., tekhn. red.

[Problems of safety in electrical engineering] Problemy elektrobezopasnosti. Pod red. G.L.Frenkelia. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1961. 294 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1.Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Kirgizskoy SSR (for Frenkel').
(Electric engineering—Safety measures)
(Electricity, Injuries from)

MANOYLOV, V.Ye.

International conference on the use of electronics in medicine.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;prib. 4 no.4:128-132 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(ELECTRONICS IN MEDICINE--CONGRESSES)

S/146/62/005/001/001/011
D234/D304

AUTHORS: Manoylov, V.Ye. and Tairova, D.A.

TITLE: Electrostatic focusing of electron beams by electrets

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye, v. 5, no. 1, 1962, 3-8

TEXT: A short description of the properties of electrets is given. Use of electret discs with an opening in the center is studied; such a disc is found to be analogous to an ordinary electrostatic lens. It is stated that approximate theoretical calculations show that a set of electret discs with alternating polarity could conduct stable electron beams up to several amperes. It was found by experiments that electrets made of ceramic material T-150 (calcium titanate with an admixture of zirconium dioxide) are the most suitable for focusing purposes. A.N. Gubkin is mentioned for his contributions in the field. There are 5 figures and 3 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: M. Eguchi, On the permanent Electret. Phil.

Card 1/2

Electrostatic focusing of ...

Mag., 1925, 49, 178; B. Gross, L.F. Denard, On permanent charges in solid dielectrics, Phys.Rev. 1945, 67, 8, 253-259.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. V.I. Ul'yanova (Lenina) (Leningrad Institute of Electrical Engineering im. V. I. Ul'yanov (Lenin)

SUBMITTED: July 26, 1961

Card 2/2

MANOYLOV, V. Ye.

"The Problem of Safety Rules for Electrical Insta llations of Industrial Enterprises," Prom. Energet., No. 12, 1949.

MANOYLOV, V. YE.; GORDON, G. YE.

Electric Apparatus and Appliances

Instrument for the control of the condition of [illegible] energ., No. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. UNCLASSIFIED.

MANOYLOV, V. YE.

PA 248127

USSR/Electricity - Electric Drive Feb 53

"Soviet Scientific School of Electric Drive," Docent V. Ye. Manoylov, Cand Tech Sci, Leningrad Elec Eng Inst imeni Ul'yanov (Lenin)

Elek-vo, No 2, p 74

Discusses briefly founding of 1st chair of elec drive (1922-1933) at Leningrad Elec Eng Inst, where there are now 4 such chairs, the role of this field in electrification of Soviet industry, and Prof S. A. Rinkevich's part in founding above-mentioned chair and in directing sci and tech activities in field of elec drive.

248127

1. MANOYLOV, V. Ye.; PALLADIYEVA, N. M., Eng.

2. USSR (600)

4. X-Rays - Safety Measures

7. X-ray radiation of high voltage kenotron installations and protective measures against it. Elek. sta. 24, No. 3, 1953.

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

AYZENBERG, B.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; ZARKHIN, M.M., inzhener; MANOYLOV, V.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Calculation and reduction of losses of electrical energy in city networks. (MLRA 9:9)
Trudy LIEI no.7:129-141 '54.
(Electric networks)

AYZENBERG, B.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; MANOYLOV, V.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Neutral system in the distribution networks of industrial plants. Trudy LIEI no.7:150-162 '54. (MLRA 9:9)
(Electric networks)

RINKEVICH, A.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki; IVANOV, V.I., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; FREMKE, A.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; RAZUMOVSKIY, N.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; DMITRIYEV, A.N., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NORNEVSKIY, B.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BASHARIN, A.V., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MANOYLOV, V.K., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RYZHOV, P.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KEPPERMAN, A.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BARYSHNIKOV, V.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

On the article "Development of automatic control and telemechanics in the fifth five-year plan". Avtom. i telem. 15 no.1:78-79 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. V.I.Ul'yanova-Lenina.

(Automatic control) (Remote control)

MANOYLOV, V. Ye.

MANOYLOV, V.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GLAZENAP, M.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GRIGOR'YEV, V.T., inzhener.

Connection of the transformer neutral in a low-tension network. Prom.energ. 12 no.2:20-24 F '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Ul'yanova (Lenin).

(Electric currents--Grounding)

MANOYLOV, V. Ye., Doc Tech Sci -- (diss) "Scientific ~~proofs~~ and ways of solving the problem of electrical ~~security~~." Len, 1958, 29 pp (Min of Higher Education. Len Electrical Engineering Inst im V.I. Ul'yanov (Lenin)) 1 0 copies

Bibliography: p 28-29 (11 titles) (KL, 27-58, 107)

MANOYLOV, V. Ye.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 1107/1297

Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po primeneniyu radioaktivnykh i stabil'nykh izotopov i izlucheniy v narodnom khozyaystve i nauke, Moscow, 1957

Polucheniye izotopov. Moskhinnyye gamma-ustanovki. Radiometriya i dozimetriya; trudy konferentsii... (Isotope Production. High-energy Gamma-Radiation Facilities. Radiometry and Dosimetry; Transactions of the All-Union Conference on the Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in the National Economy and Science) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 293 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR; Glavnoye upravleniye po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR.

Editorial Board: Prolov, Yu.S. (Resp. Ed.), Zhavoronkov, N.M. (Deputy Resp. Ed.), Aglintsev, K.K., Alekseyev, B.A., Bochkarev, V.V., Lebedinskiy, A.I., Melkov, T.P., Sinitsyn, V.I., and Popova, O.L. (Secretary); Tech. Ed.: Novichkov, N.D.

PURPOSE: This collection is published for scientists, technologists, persons engaged in medicine or medical research, and others concerned with the production and/or use of radioactive and stable isotopes and radiation.

COVERAGE: Thirty-eight reports are included in this collection under three main subject divisions: 1) production of isotopes 2) high-energy gamma-radiation facilities, and 3) radiometry and dosimetry.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

PART I. PRODUCTION OF ISOTOPES

Manoylov, V. Ye.

AUTHORS: Ponomarenko, P. T., Gaylish, Ye. A., Martyushov, K. I., Odlevskiy, V. I., Verbitskaya, T. N., Fridberg, I. D., Manoylov, V. Ye., Vorobeychik, N. M., Zhukovskiy, V. I., Linker, K. Ya., Mikhaylov, M. N., Knyazev, T. S., et al. S/105/60/000/04/023/024 E007/E006

TITLE: G. I. Skanavi

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1960, Nr 4, p 94 (USSR)

TEXT: This is an obituary for Professor Georgiy Ivanovich Skanavi, scientist in the field of physics of dielectrics, who died on November 11, 1959. He graduated from the fiziko-mekhanicheskiy fakul'tet Leningradskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (Department of Physics and Mechanics of the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute), and then worked at the "Elektrosila" Works in Leningrad. From 1935 to 1938 he worked at the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (Scientific Research Institute) as a team leader, and later as director of a scientific department. The mass production of ceramic radiotechnical capacitors was started in one of the works on his initiative and with his direct cooperation. He took his doctor's degree in 1946, and then became a professor. From 1940 until his death, he worked at the Fizicheskiy Institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Physics Institute of the AS USSR), first under the direction of S. M. Rytov,

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Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, and later independently as Director of the Laboratory of the Physics of Dielectrics. From 1950 to 1958 he wrote the book "Fizika dielektrikov" ("Physics of Dielectrics"). He organized the Second All-Union Conference on the Physics of Dielectrics in November 1959. During the last years of his life he was teaching physics at Moskovskiy universitet (Moscow University). He was Secretary of the FIAN Party Organization. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

MANOYLOV, V.Ye.

M.V.Lomonosov's works on electricity. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. 4 no.5:10-15 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I.Ul'yanova (Lenina).
(Lomonosov, Mikhail Vasil'evich, 1711-1765)

GLAZENAP, M.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; MANOYLOV, V.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk

Design and industrial accidents. Prom.energ. 16 no.9:37-40 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Electric engineering—Safety measures)

S/196/62/000/010/001/004
E194/E455

AUTHORS: Manoylov, V.Ye., Tolmachev, G.P.

TITLE: The effect of the β-radiation radioactive isotope of isotope of sulphur S^{35} on the characteristics of lead-acid accumulators type РГ (RG)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.19, 1962, 14, abstract 19A83. (Izv. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta, no.46, 1961, 319-327)

TEXT: The increase in capacity of alkaline accumulators type НКН-10 (NKN-10) that is observed on introducing into the electrolyte 15 to 20 millicuries Ca^{45} has been attributed to the radiation. As the ionizing particles pass through the water the number of radiolysed water molecules reaches 10 - 12 for every 100 eV of absorbed energy of radiation. The introduction into the electrolyte of S^{35} with a maximum radiation energy $E\beta$ = 67 MeV was expected to produce 16 - 17 radiolysed molecules of water per second per dissociation. Experiments have shown that on introducing 60 to 80 milliCuries of S^{35} into the electrolyte type RG the capacity increased by 3 - 4% for a short time.

Card 1/2

The effect of the β-radiation ... S/196/62/000/019/001/004
E194/E455

Meanwhile, the other characteristics of the accumulator were impaired. 5 illustrations. 4 literature references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

MYAZDRIKOV, Oleg Alekseyevich; MANOYLOV, Vladimir Yevstaf'yevich; ZAYEV, N.Ye., retsenzent; KAZARNOVSKIY, D.M., red.; ZHITNIKOVA, O.S., tekhn. red.

[Electrets] Elektrety. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 97 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Electrets)

ALEKSEYEV, A.Ye.; BASHARIN, A.V.; BOGORODITSKIY, N.P.; VASIL'YEV, D.V.; IVANOV, V.I.; LYUTER, R.A.; MANOYLOV, V.Ye.; YERMOLIN, N.P.; FRAMKE, A.V.

Vladimir Tikhonovich Kas'ianov; on the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth and the tenth anniversary of his death. Elektrichestvo no.4:95 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Kas'ianov, Vladimir Tikhonovich, 1887-1952)

MANOYLOV, V.Ye.; TAIROVA, D.A.

Using electrets in focusing electron beams. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; prib. 5 no.1:3-8 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Ul'yanova (Lenina). Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhniki bezopasnosti.

(Electric beams)
(Electrets)

MANOYLOV, V. Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; TOLMACHEV, G. P., inzh.

Action of the β-radiation of a S^{35} sulfur isotope on the characteristics of RG-type storage batteries. Izv. LETI 59 no.46:319-327 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Storage batteries)

MANOYLOV, V. Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; GLAZENAP, M. S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Transient electrical processes in living tissue. Izv. LETI 59 no.46:169-178 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Transients(Electricity))
(Electricity, Injuries from)

MANOYLOV, V. Ye., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk

Radiochemistry laboratory. Izv. LETI 59 no.46:272-279 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Radiochemistry)

MANOYLOV, V. Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; MYAZDRIKOV, O. A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Electrets and some possible practical uses. Izv. LETI 59 no.46:280-288 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Electrets)

MANOYLOV, V.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk (Leningrad)

Study of the special features of the electrical conductivity of the human body. Elektrichestvo no.11:9-13 N '63. (MIRA 16:11)

MANOYLOV, V.Ya., doktor tekhn.nauk; GLAZENAP, M.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; TENTER, Yu.K., inzh.

Investigation of injuries from electricity. Prom. energ. 18 no.9: 7-11 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ATABEKOV, G.I.; BELOUSOV, M.M.; BULGAKOV, K.V.; VASIL'YEV, D.V.; YEGIZAROV, I.V.; ZAKHAROV, S.N.; ZEYLIDZON, Ye.D.; KOSTENKO, M.P.; MANOYLOV, V.Ye.; MARNEVSKIY, B.I.; RYZHOV, P.I.; SOLOV'YEV, I.I.; SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.; FABRIKANT, V.L.; CHERNIN, A.B.; CHERNYSHEV, N.V.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M.; SHABADASH, B.I.; SHCHEDRIN, N.N.; FATEYEV, A.V.

Viktor Ivanovich Ivanov, 1900-1964; an obituary. Elektrichestvo no.11:89 N '64. (MIRA 18:2)

MANOYLOV, Ye.N.; KOMOV, V.P.; MANOYLOV, S.Ye.

Study of infrared spectra of hemoproteins and their components. Biofizika 10 no.5:782-787 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR i Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A.Zhdanova.

L 6320-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG UR/0181/65/007/008/2430/2436

ACCESSION NR: AP5019861

AUTHOR: Golubkov, A. V.; Goncharova, Ye. V.; Zhuze, V. P.; Mancylova, I. G. 71 69 B

TITLE: On the mechanism of transport phenomena in samarium sulfide

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 8, 1965, 2430-2436 17

TOPIC TAGS: samarium compound, Hall effect, electron mobility, temperature dependence, activation energy, transport phenomenon, electron transition, thermoelectric power, conduction band, forbidden zone width

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the temperature dependence of the Hall emf in several samples of SmS in the interval 300--1000K. The synthesis of the material and the procedure for preparing the samples for the measurements, as well as the method for measuring the conductivity and the differential thermoelectric power were described by the authors elsewhere (FTT v. 6, 268, 1964). The Hall emf was measured on dc in a constant magnetic field at ~10^{-4} mm Hg, a maximum current density through the sample 10 a/cm^2, and a maximum magnetic field intensity 30 kOe. The activation energy of transition of the electrons from the 4f state into the conduction bands is estimated from these measurements and from the measured temperature dependences of the electric conductivity and the differential thermoelectric power. A value of 0.23 ev was obtained for the activation energy, and was in good

Card 1/2 0402 0004

L 6320-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019861

2

agreement with values of the width of the forbidden gap, obtained by two different methods (0.22 and 0.18 ev). The Hall mobility was found to range from 5 to 10 $cm^2 v^{-1} sec^{-1}$ at room temperature, rising to a maximum of 10 near 500K, and then decreasing sharply with increasing temperature. The width of the conduction band is estimated at 3 ev and the effective mass is estimated at 0.78 m_0. Some ideas concerning the mechanism of electron transport in the samarium sulfide are discussed. "The authors thank M. I. Klinger for a discussion of the results." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 12Mar65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, EM

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

MANOYLOVA O. S.
~~BARANOVSKAYA, S. Ya.~~

"The variation of the enzyme function in the blood of healthy human beings," S. Ya. Baranovskaya, K. G. Kapitanaki and O. S. Manoilova. J. Physiol. (USSR) 21, 96-9 (1936); Chem. Zentr. 1937, II, 3908

The enzymic function of the blood is closely connected with its general condition. With the ordinary eating of a meal the enzyme content of the blood undergoes variations, this being true of the catalase as well as of the amylase contents. With the same food intake, the changes in the catalase and amylase contents are not the same. The catalase content of the blood decreases 10 min. after food is eaten and does not regain its original value after 70 min. The amylase content is increased 10 min. after eating and likewise does not again reach its original value after 70 min. The amts. and kind of food taken (amts. of protein, fat and carbohydrate) have no effect on the changes in the catalase content of the blood during the course of 1 hr. after eating. However, the amt. of carbohydrate eaten does affect the amylase content of the blood; increasing the amt. of carbohydrate increases the concn. of the enzyme.

FD-2464

USSR/Medicine - Biochemistry

Card 1/1 Pub 33-15/24

Author : Manoylova, O. S.; Bakulina, N. D.

Title : The content of water and non-protein nitrogen in the brain of animals during inhibition and excitation

Periodical : Fiziol. zhur. 41, 2, 262-264, Mar-Apr 1955

Abstract : "In 94 experiments on rabbits, cats, white rats and white mice, the content of water and non-protein nitrogen of the brain was decreased during anesthesia (ether, chloroform, amytal), and increased after cardiazol. Graphs. Five references, all USSR and all since 1940.

Institution: Chair of Biochemistry of the Medical Institute, Kuybyshev

Submitted : August 17, 1953

MANOYLOVA, Ye.S.

First Crimean Conference of Nurses. Med. sestra 19 no.5:45-46 My '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Predsedatel' Soveta meditsinskikh sester Yevpatoriyskogo kurorta.
(CRIMEA—NURSES AND NURSING)

ZAYKOV, Boris Dmitriyevich, professor, doktor geograficheskikh nauk; MANOYM,L.F., redaktor; SOLOVEYCHIK,A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

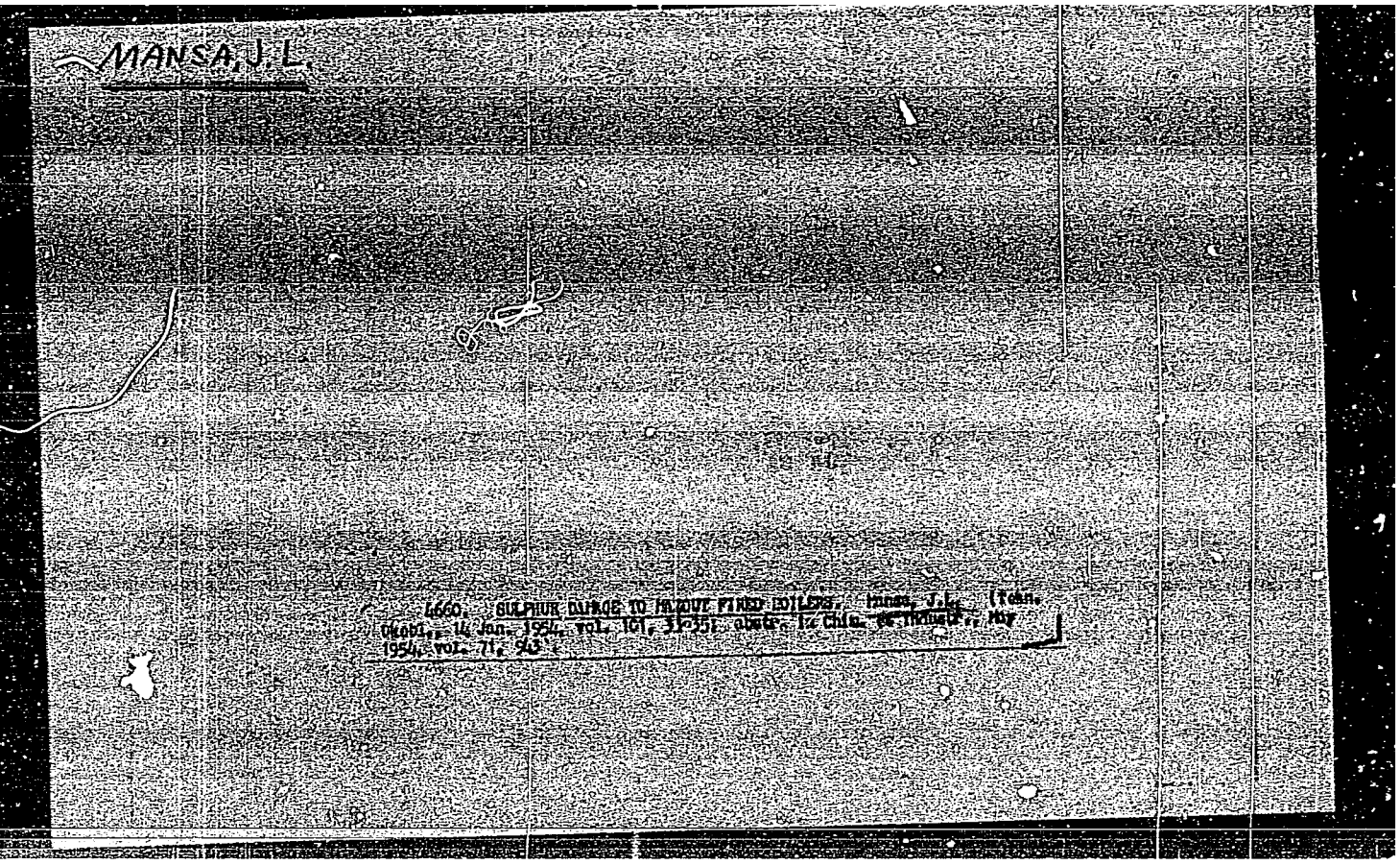
[Essays in limnology] Ocherki po ozerovedeniiu, Leningrad, Gidrometeorologicheskoe izd-vo, 1955. 270 p. (MIRA 9:4)
(Lakes)

[illegible]PORIYA, [illegible] --

"Macro- and Micromorphology of the Uterine Artery Under Normal and Experimental Conditions." Cand Med Sci, Inst of Experimental Morphology, Acad Sci Georgian SSR, Tbilisi, [illegible]. (RZhBiol, No 2, Sep 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. [illegible], [illegible] May 55



54600

31892
S/186/61/003/005/015/022
E160/E185

AUTHORS: Nesmeyanov, An.N., Filatov, E.S., and Mansfeld, A.

TITLE: Chemical action of the Br^{82} recoil atoms after (n, γ)- reaction on some derivatives of benzene

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v.3, no.5, 1961, 610-613

TEXT: In order to get a more detailed knowledge of the influence of the mass of colliding particles on the chemical reactions of recoil atoms, the substitution of Br^{82} recoil atoms, obtained in the reaction $Br^{81}(n,\gamma)Br^{82}$, with atoms or atom groups in benzene derivatives, was investigated. Mixtures of C_2H_5Br with C_6H_5Cl, C_6H_5I, $C_6H_5CH_3$ and $C_6H_5C_2H_5$ were irradiated with neutrons. The yields and activity retentions were recorded (see Table 1). It has been shown that the substitution of the monoatomic benzene derivatives by the Br^{82} recoil atom is in direct relationship ith the mass ratio. Good agreement between the calculated (from $R_X = \alpha(E_2/E_1^0)$, derived on the assumption that elastic collisions of the Br - X type lead to C_6H_5Br

Card 1/3

Chemical action of the Br^{82} recoil ...

formation, where E_1^0 - energy of recoil atom before collision, E_2 - energy given to X, a - constant) and experimental yields, confirms the assumption that elastic collision mechanism operates in the formation of C_6H_5Br from haloger substituted benzenes. In the absence of complete experimental data on C_6H_5Br formation from alkyl benzenes, the reaction mechanism cannot be determined at present.

There are 1 figure, 2 tables and 5 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The English language references read as follows:

Ref.4: J.M. Miller, R.W. Dodson.
J. Chem. Phys., v.18, 6, 865 (1950).
Ref.5: J. Willard.
Symposium on the Chem. Effects of the Nuclear Transformation. Prague (1960).

SUBMITTED: April 20, 1961

Card 2/3

Chemical action of the Br^{82} recoil.. 31892 S/186/61/003/005/015/022 E160/E185

Table 1

Solvent	Concentration (mol.%)	Yield (in %) C_2H_5Br	$C_2H_4Br_2$	C_6H_5Br	$CH_3C_6H_4Br$	Polymers	General retention
$C_6H_5CH_3$	95	3.7	4.9	8.6	-	-	34.9
	95	3.1	5.4	8.0	18.2	3.2	36.9
	92	4.9	6.4	7.3	17.1	4.1	39.8
$C_6H_5C_2H_5$	95	3.3	-	28.0	-	-	51.0
	92	5.2	-	25.0	-	-	53.9
C_6H_5Cl	95	2.0	-	21.6	-	-	52.4
	95	6.0	-	19.8	-	-	53.1
	90	11.0	-	20.4	-	-	49.5
C_6H_5I	95	1.8	2.3	17.8	-	-	37.0

Card 3/3

PAZDERNIK, Jan, promovany chemik; MANSFELD, Adolf, promovany chemik

Continuous measurement of water radioactivity. Vodni hosp 13 no.3:105-107 '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav vodohospodarsky, Praha.

MANSFELD, J.

The skoda 1201 car. p. 300. SVET MOTORU. (Svaz pro spolupraci s armadou) Praha. Vol. 10, no. 10, May 1956.
Miniature racing car. p. 302.

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

L 20192-66 EWT(d)
ACC NR: AP5024842 (A) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/65/000/009/0010/0010

AUTHOR: Ledvina, R. (Engineer) (Prague); Lukas, M. (Engineer) (Prague); Mansfeld, J. (Engineer) (Prague)

43
B

ORG: none

TITLE: [Modulator connection] Czech patent no. 664-65

SOURCE: Vynalezy, no. 9, 1965, 10

TOPIC TAGS: transformer, signal modulation, resistor, coupling circuit, electronics, electronic component, signal transmission

ABSTRACT: The connection of a modulator with an input transformer of the carrier signal, an input transformer of a modulating signal, and an output from the modulator taped from the center of the secondary winding of the input transformers, characterized by the fact that the input transformer of the carrier signal is divided into two independent transformers with each of their primary windings connected in series with one linear resistor, is connected in parallel, and to each of the secondary windings of both transformers one diode couple of equal polarity is connected in series. The mutual direction of the transmittivity of both diode couples is opposite to the mutual direction of the windings of the input transformers of the carrier signal and each of the two end taps of the input transformer of the modulating signal is connected at the center point of one diode couple.

SUB CODE: 09 SUBM DATE: 30Jan65

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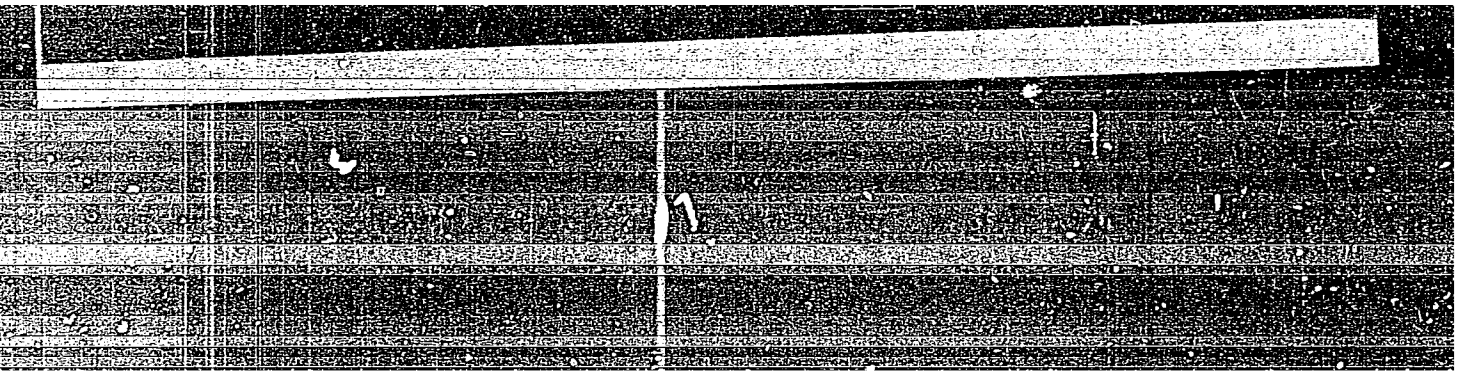

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001032210002-0"

MANSFELD, J.

The skoda 1201 car. p. 300. SVET MOTORU. (Svaz pro spolupraci s armadou) Praha. Vol. 10, no. 10, May 1956.
Miniature racing car. p. 302.

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

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ABSTRACT: The connection of a modulator with an input transformer of the carrier signal, an input transformer of a modulating signal, and an output from the modulator tapped from the center of the secondary winding of the input transformers, characterized by the fact that the input transformer of the carrier signal is divided into two independent transformers with each of their primary windings connected in series with one linear resistor, is connected in parallel, and to each of the secondary windings of both transformers one diode douple of equal polarity is connected in series. The mutual direction of the transmittivity of both diode couples is opposite to the mutual direction of the windings of the input transformers of the carrier signal and each of the two end taps of the input transformer of the modulating signal is connected at the center point of one diode couple.

SUB CODE: 09 SUBM DATE: 30Jan65

Card 1/1

11.

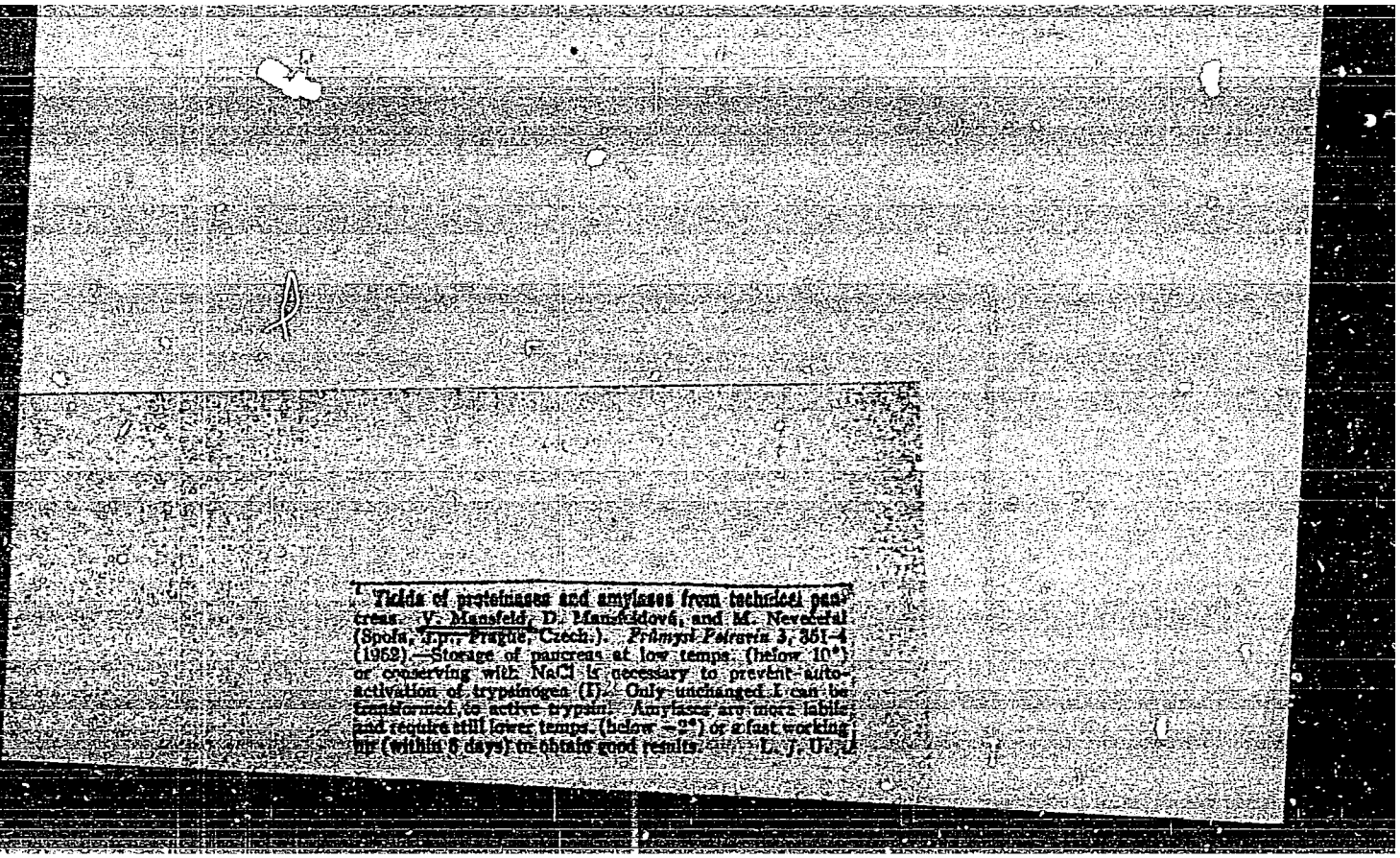
C 2

Thermal stability of technical bacterial proteinase V. Mansfeld and R. Zahradnik (Prague, Czech.) *Chem. Obzor* 24, 97-100(1949).—In H_2O soln. the activity of tech. bacterial proteinase is irreversibly destroyed if heated 5-30 min. above 50° and for 6 or more hrs below 50°. The enzyme activity was detd. on gelatin by viscosimetric method.

Jan Micka

Mansfeld, V.

Preparation of hog stomach for the production of pepsin. V. Mansfeld and M. P. Zvjagin (Spofa, n.p., Prague, Czech.). *Československá Farmacie* 1, 314-17(1952).—It was found that 93% of the total pepsin present in the mucous membrane is contained in the central section of the membrane amounting to 63% of its wt. and to 25% of its surface. Cutting off the edges prior to the extn. results in removing almost 60% of the undesirable proteins and simplifies considerably the manufg. process. L. J. U.



Yields of proteinases and amylases from technical pancreas. V. Mansfeld, D. Mansfeldová, and M. Nevečeřal (Spofa, Ústav, Prague, Czech.). *Průmysl Potravin* 3, 351–4 (1952).—Storage of pancreas at low temps. (below 10°) or conserving with NaCl is necessary to prevent auto-activation of trypsinogen (I). Only unchanged I can be transformed to active trypsin. Amylases are more labile and require still lower temps. (below −2°) or a fast working mr (within 8 days) to obtain good results. L. J. U.

MANSFELD, V.; NEUWIRTHOVA, I.

Preparation and use of crystalline trypsin and chymotrypsin.
Cesk. farm. 3 no.4:145-147 Ap '54.

1. Z vyskumne laboratore Organofarma n.p.
(TRYPSIN,
*prep. & use of crystalline trypsin & chymotrypsin)

MANSFELD, Viktor

✓ Highly active pepsin. Viktor Mansfeld. Czech. 84,787, Oct. 1, 1955. If the dark-red circular pars (diam. 10–20 cm.) of pig-stomach mucosa is discarded proteins and mucins that hinder the isolation are removed. This process improves considerably the yields and purity of the final product. The minced material from 300 stomachs (30 kg.) is autolyzed at 43° and pH 2.9 with 72 l. water contg. 680 ml. concd. HCl for 17 hrs., the undigested slimy layer is sepd. and to the opalescent upper layer 57 kg. $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ is added. The salted-out cake is pressed and dried to yield about 1 kg. pepsin (1:8000 U.S.P.). Purification by extg. the fatty enzyme-inhibiting substances with lignoine gives a product of activity 1:10,000 and low in ash. Troublesome filtration is thus avoided.

L. J. Urbánek

ZAHRADNIK, R.; MANSFELD, V., SOUCEK, V.

Analytical use of the reaction of histidine and histamine with carbon disulfide. Cesk.farm. 4 no.3:119-125 Apr 55.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolani v Praze a Organc farma, n. p., Praha.
(HISTAMINE, determination,
in drugs, use of reaction with carbon disulfide)
(HISTIDINE, determination,
in drugs, use of reaction with carbon disulfide)
(CARBON DISULFIDE, effects,
in drugs, reaction with histamine & histidine as method of determ.)

MANSFELD, V.; MULAC, K.

Studies on reactions of crystalline trypsin. I. Effect of trypsin and of trypsin-inhibitors on blood coagulation. Cesk. farm. 4 no. 9:462-465 Nov 55.

1. Z Vyzkumneho ustavu pro farmacii a biochemii a z Kontrolniho ustavu farmaceutickeho, Praha.

(TRYPSIN,
eff. of trypsin & trypsin-inhibitors on blood coagulation)
(BLOOD COAGULATION, effect of drugs on,
trypsin & trypsin-inhibitors)

POLAND/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Therapeutic Drugs of Enzymatic Origin V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No II, 1958, No 52018

Author : Farkas L., Adamczak T., Mansfeld V.
Inst : -
Title : On the Local Application of Digestive Enzymes

Orig Pub : Polski przegl. chirurg., 1956, 28, No 4, 334-348

Abstract : Pancreatin (25 units/lg) and trypsin (500-600 units/lg) was used in the form of solutions and powders in the treatment of 26 patients with chronic indolent wounds and trophic ulcers of the skin, of traumatic origin. Complete healing took place in 15 patients, improvement in 7. Crystalline trypsin proved to be the most effective.

Card : 1/1

FARKAS, Ladyslaw; ADAMCZAK, Teobald; MANSFELD, V.

Local application of digestive enzymes. Polski przegl. chir. 28 no.4:339-349 Apr 56.

1. Z Kliniki Chirurgii Plastycznej Uniwersytetu Karola w Pradze Dyrektor: prof. dr. Franciszek Burian. Teobald Adamczuk, Warszawa, ul. Swierczewskiego 67, II Klinika Chirurgiczna A.M.
(LEG, ulcer,
ther., digestive proteases (Pol))
(ULCER,
leg, ther., digestive proteases (Pol))
(PROTEASES, therapeutic use,
digestive proteases in leg ulcers (Pol))

MANSFELD, V.; HLADOVEC, J.

Study on the reactions of crystalline trypsin. II. Relation between the activities of heparin and trypsin. p. 975. (Chemicke Listy, Praha. Vol. 50, no. 6, June 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

HORAKOVA, Z.; MANSFELD, V.; HIADOVEC, J.

Depressing effect of trypsin and of its inhibitor on experimental inflammation in rats. Cesk. fysiol. 7 no.3:268-269 May 58.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii, Praha.
(TRYPSIN, eff.
antiphlogistic eff. of trypsin & trypsin-antag. (Cz))
(INFLAMMATION, exper.
same)

HLADOVEC, J.; HORAKOVA, Z.; MANSFELD, V.

Effect of potato trypsin inhibitor. II. Effect on burns and further anti-inflammatory activity. Cesk. fysiol. 7 no.5:467-468 Sept 58.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii, Praha.
(TRYPSIN, antagonists,
potato trypsin inhibitor, eff. on burns & inflamm. (Cz))
(BURNS, exper.
eff. of potato trypsin inhibitor (Cz))
(ANALGESICS AND ANTIPYRETICS,
potato trypsin inhibitor, eff. on exper. inflamm. & burns (Cz))

HORAKOVA, Z.; HLADOVEC, J.; MANSFELD, V.

Effect of potato trypsin inhibitor. III. Effect on experimental gastric erosion in rats. Cesk. fysiol. 8 no.3:198-199 Apr 59.

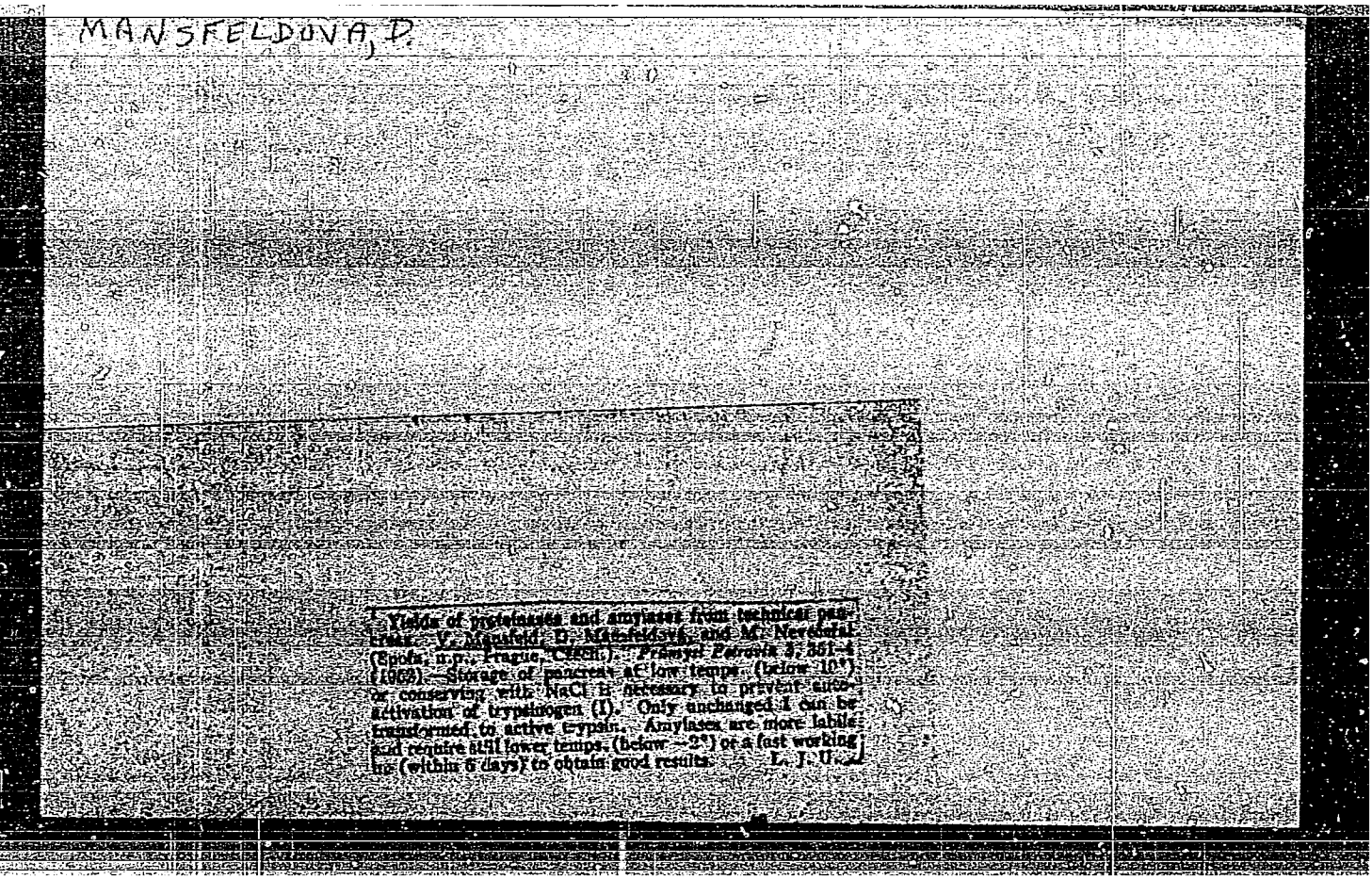
1. Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii, Praha. Predneseno na III. fysiologickych dnech v Brne dne 15. 1. 1959.

(PEPTIC ULCER, exper.
eff. of trypsin inhibitor isolated from potatoes (Cz))
(POTATOES, extracts,
trypsin inhibitor, eff. on exper. peptic ulcer (Cz))
(TRYPSIN,
trypsin inhibitor from potatoes, eff. on exper. peptic ulcer (Cz))

KOCI, J.; RYBAK, M.; MANSFELD, V.

Inhibiting action of antilysine fractions on proteases. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.9:2119-2124 S '62.

1. Institut fur Haematologie und Bluttransfusion, Prag und Forschunginstitut fur Pharmazie und Biochemie, Prag.



MANSFELDOVA, D.

1. Yields of proteinases and amylases from technical pancreas. V. Mansfeld, D. Mansfeldova, and M. Nevodal (Spofa, n.p., Prague, Czech.). *Prumysl Potravin* 3, 361-4 (1968).—Storage of pancreas at low temps. (below -10°) or conserving with NaCl is necessary to prevent autoactivation of trypsinogen (I). Only unchanged I can be transformed to active trypsin. Amylases are more labile and require still lower temps. (below -2°) or a fast working (within 6 days) to obtain good results. L. J. U.

MAN'SHCHIKOV, F.S., kand. khim. nauk.

Taking cross sections at concentration points for the study of four-component systems with stratifications. Trudy Sib. met. inst. no.4: 200-207 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

MANSHERON, D.

D. Mansheron, "The Investigation of Mechanisms by the Method of Higher Accelerations."

paper presented at the 2nd All-Union Conf. on Fundamental Problems in the Theory of Machines and Mechanisms, Moscow, USSR, 24-28 March 1958.

MANSHILIN, I.V.

Patriotic initiative of N.I. Dubovik's brigade. Ugol' Ukr. no.6: 20-21 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Trest Budennovugol'.
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining--Labor productivity)

SOV/65-59-4-5/14

AUTHORS: Agafonov, A.V., Basov, A.N., Manakov, N.Kh. and Manshilin, V.V.

TITLE: Combined Plant for Fractional Distillation of Petroleum and of Catalytic Cracking Residues on a Microspherical Natural Catalyst (Kombinirovannaya ustanovka pryamoy peregonki nefti i kataliticheskogo krekinga ostatochnogo syr'ya na mikrosfericheskom prirodnom katalizatore)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1959, Nr 4, pp 25-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Petroleum refineries have to process asphalt-tar substances of petroleum which can be extremely difficult. Processing methods hitherto applied use high temperatures (above 450°C) at high or low pressures. A high yield of tarry residues and poor quality gasoline or distillate fractions and petrols of low quality and also hard residues in the form of petroleum coke are obtained by thermo-cracking. The temperature is an important factor during thermal destructive processes. It has been found that temperatures should be selected to give fractions with octane numbers exceeding 70 and that the cetane

Card 1/4

number of the diesel fuel fraction should not exceed 42 to 43. The VNII NP have developed an economical catalytic destructive process for the treatment of residual petroleum crudes which makes it possible to obtain high grade gasoline and diesel fuels in industrial quantities. The process was tested under laboratory, pilot plant and industrial conditions. The VNII NP is, in collaboration with the Giproneftezavod Institut., at present designing two plants where the simultaneous fractional distillation and catalytic cracking of the petroleum crude can be carried out, one with an annual capacity of 2 million tons and a second of 3 million tons. The lay-out of both factories will be the same as is shown in Fig 1. The asphalt-tar substances will be subjected to the direct action of aluminium silicate catalysts which will be sufficiently active to ensure decomposition of the high molecular petroleum fractions (boiling above 530 to 550°C). The light gas-oil fractions of the petroleum will not be decomposed and the cetane number of the diesel fuel

Combined Plant for Fractional Distillation of Petroleum and of Catalytic Cracking Residues on a Microspherical Natural Catalyst

fraction, obtained during the process, should be 42 to 43 or higher. The newly-formed fraction of the gasoline should have an octane number of 76 to 78 and above. The crude petroleum or fuel oil can be directly supplied into the reactor. Various further improvements in the process are described. The percentage composition of the end product obtained on a natural microspherical catalyst in an industrial plant is given, as well as experimental data, obtained by VNII NP during 1958, on fuel oil subjected to catalytic cracking on a pilot plant. The coke deposited on the catalyst can be separated by roasting at a temperature of about 600°C; the importance of the catalyst is discussed. By using pneumatic transport for the catalyst in a highly concentrated current it is possible to decrease the height of the plant and, therefore, to lower construction costs. The regeneration of the catalyst is intensified. The considerable enlargement of the desorption zone in the reactor, and also the creation of a counter-current

Combined Plant for Fractional Distillation of Petroleum and of Catalytic Cracking Residues on a Microspherical Natural Catalyst

desorption zone in the regenerator for degasification and activation of the regenerated catalyst, decreases coke-formation and the yield of methane, gives higher grade gasoline and simplifies the further separation of cracking gases. Practically all the heat, generated by burning the coke and other component gases, is utilised. These vapours are used as power and also for desorption or for heating. The plant is also equipped for utilising the effluents. Comparative technical and economical characteristics are listed in a table. The authors also refer to a relevant article by Sherwood which was published in "Petroleum", 1959, Nr 2. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 1 English reference.

MANSHILIN, V.V.; MANAKOV, N.Kh.; AGAFONOV, A.V.; VASILENKO, V.P.; MASLOV, I.Ya.; KNYAZEV, V.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: BELOUSOVA, I.V.; BEREZOVSKIY, V.D.; BOL'SHAKOVA, K.A.; YEMEL'YANOV, A.A.; ZEFIROVA, Ye.G.; NEMETS, L.L.; OKINSHEVICH, N.A.; RYABOV, V.M.; STEPANENKO, I.A.; STOLYARENKO, Ye.G.; SOLOTSINSKIY, S.Ye.; KHRAMOV, A.Ye.; CHELOGUZOVA, Ye.F.

Engineering development of a new system of catalytic cracking in a fluidized bed. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.6:41-50 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.
(Cracking process)
(Fluidization)

VASILENKO, V.P.; MANSHILIN, V.V.; MANAKOV, N.Kh.

Pneumatic-tube transportation by a high concentration flow. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.7:1-4 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.
(Pneumatic-tube transportation)
(Cracking process--Equipment and supplies)

GREKOVA, A.M.; MANAKOV, N.Kh.; MANSHILIN, V.V.

Some hydrodynamic properties of a fluidized bed of powdered catalysts. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 8 no.1:4-10 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.
(Fluidization) (Catalysts)

MANSHILIN, V.V.; MANAKOV, N.Kh.; VASILENKO, V.P.; VAYL', Yu.K.

Longitudinal mixing of components of the gas phase in a fluidized bed of aluminosilicate catalysts. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 8 no.7:30-35 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.
(Aluminosilicates) (Fluidization)

GREKOVA, A.M.; NEMETS, L.L.; MANSHILIN, V.V.; MANAKOV, N. Kh.

Using a hydrocyclon as a thickener for suspensions of very low concentrations. Khim i tekh. topl. i masel 7 no.10:46-51 O'62 (MIRA 17:7)

MANSHILIN, V.V.; AGAFONOV, A.V.; MANAKOV, N.Kh.; VASILENKO, V.P.; MASLOV, I.Ya.; KNYAZEV, V.S.; STEPANENKO, I.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: VAYL', Yu.K.; NEMETS, L.L.; BELOUSOVA, I.V.; STOLYARENKO, Ye.G.; YEMEL'YANOV, A.A.; RYABOV, V.M.; BEREZOVSKIY, V.D.; ZEFIROVA, Ye.G.; CHELOGUZOVA, Ye.F.; SOLOTSINSKIY, S.Ye.; BOL'SHAKOVA, K.A.; KHRAMOV, A.Ye.

Catalytic cracking of raw heavy distillates on a microspheric catalyst of Troshkovskiy clay. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel. 8 no.3:1-6 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.
(Cracking process) (Catalysts)

MAN'SHOV, P., pensioner

Be the mouthpiece of progressive technical thinking. Mias.ind.SSSR 30 no.6:54-55 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Meat industry)

LYANDRES, Z.A., prof.; MANSHTEYN, Yu.S.

Modified wheelchair. Ortop.travm.i protez. no.6:61 '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo ortopedicheskogo instituta im. G.I. Turnera (dir. - prof. M.N. Goncharova).
(MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

MANSIKOV, A. Z.

5636. MANSIKOV, A. Z. kak predupredit' travmatizm na sel'skokhozyaystvennykh rabotakh. [Kurgan] 1954. 31s 21sm (Kurganskoye obl. upr. kul'tury. lektsionnoye Byuro. V pomishch' lektoru i besedchiku. Vyp. 2). 2.000ekz B. ts. Bez t.t. l. i obl. -[55-57328] 631.3:658.283+616.001:63

So Knizhnaya, Letopis, Vol 1. 1955

MANSIL'YA, A.; MIKSHA, Lyudmila Semenovna; GLYAZER, L.S., red.; ZAKHARIKOV, A.N., red.izd-va; GRIGORCHUK, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Accumulation of capital and impoverishment of the proletariat; lecture on a course of political economy] Nakoplenie kapitala i obnishchanie proletariata; lektsiia po kursu politicheskoi ekonomii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Sovetskaia nauka," 1959. 76 p. (MIRA 12:12)

(Economics)

MANSIL'YA, Anastasio; SHVEYTSER, Ye.K., red.; GOROKHOVA, S.S., tekhn. red.

[The process of the accumulation of capital; comment. to the seventh section of the first volume of Karl Marx's "Capital"] Protsess nakopleniia kapitala; kommentarii k 7-mu otdelu pervogo toma "Kapitala" K.Marksa. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola," 1961. 85 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Capital)

MANSKA, Anna

Therapeutic action of Adonis vernalis on circulatory insufficiency. Polski tygod. lek. 11 no.13:567-570 26 Mar 56.

1. Z Zakladu Farmakologii; kier.:prof. dr. Jozef Hano i z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych Akademii Medycznej we Wroclawiu; kier.: prof. dr. Edward Szczeklik. Warszawa, Plac Konstytucji 5 m. 76.

(CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE, therapy,
Adonis cernalis (Pol))
(ADONIS,
vernalis, ther. of circ. insuff. (Pol))

MANSKAYA, S.M.

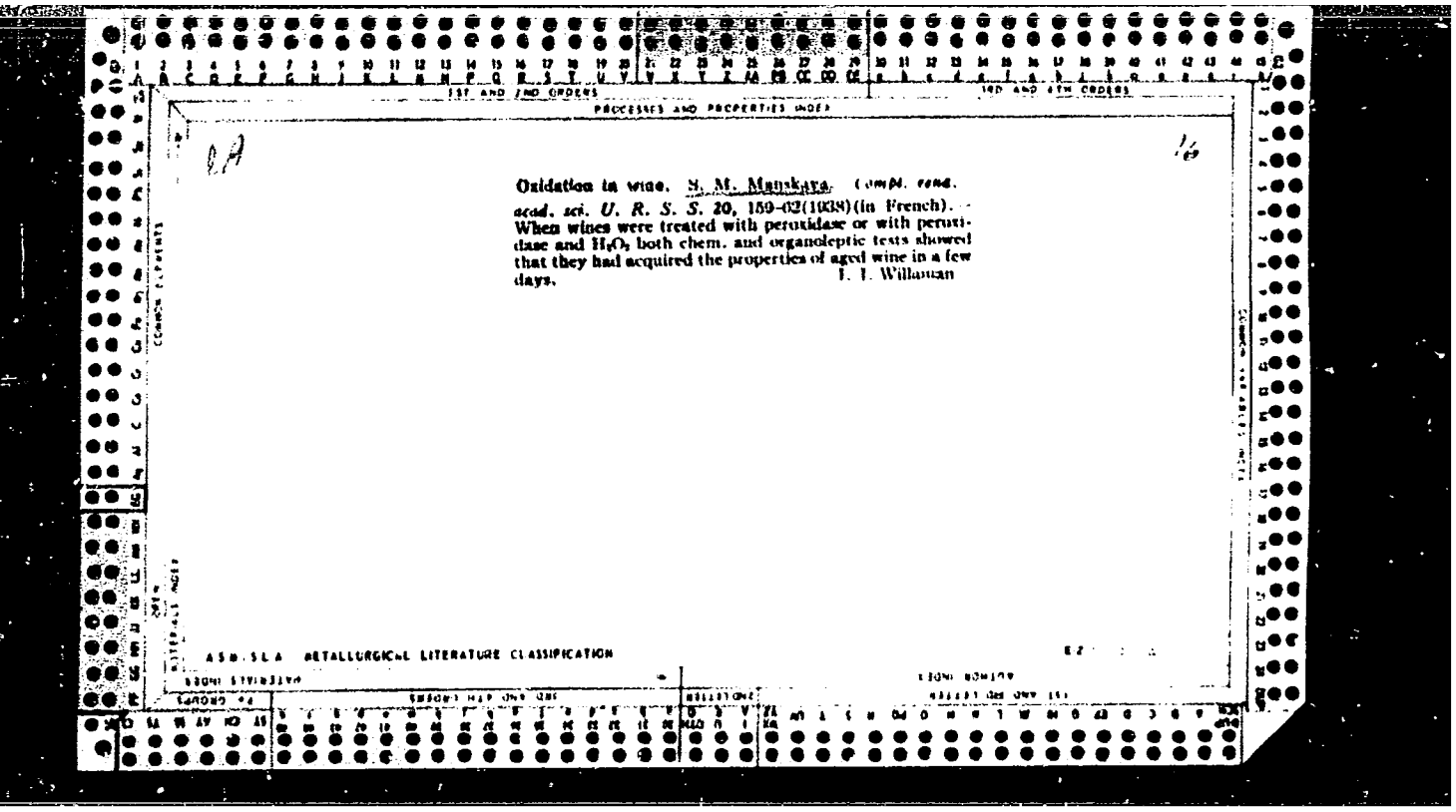
BC

1-4

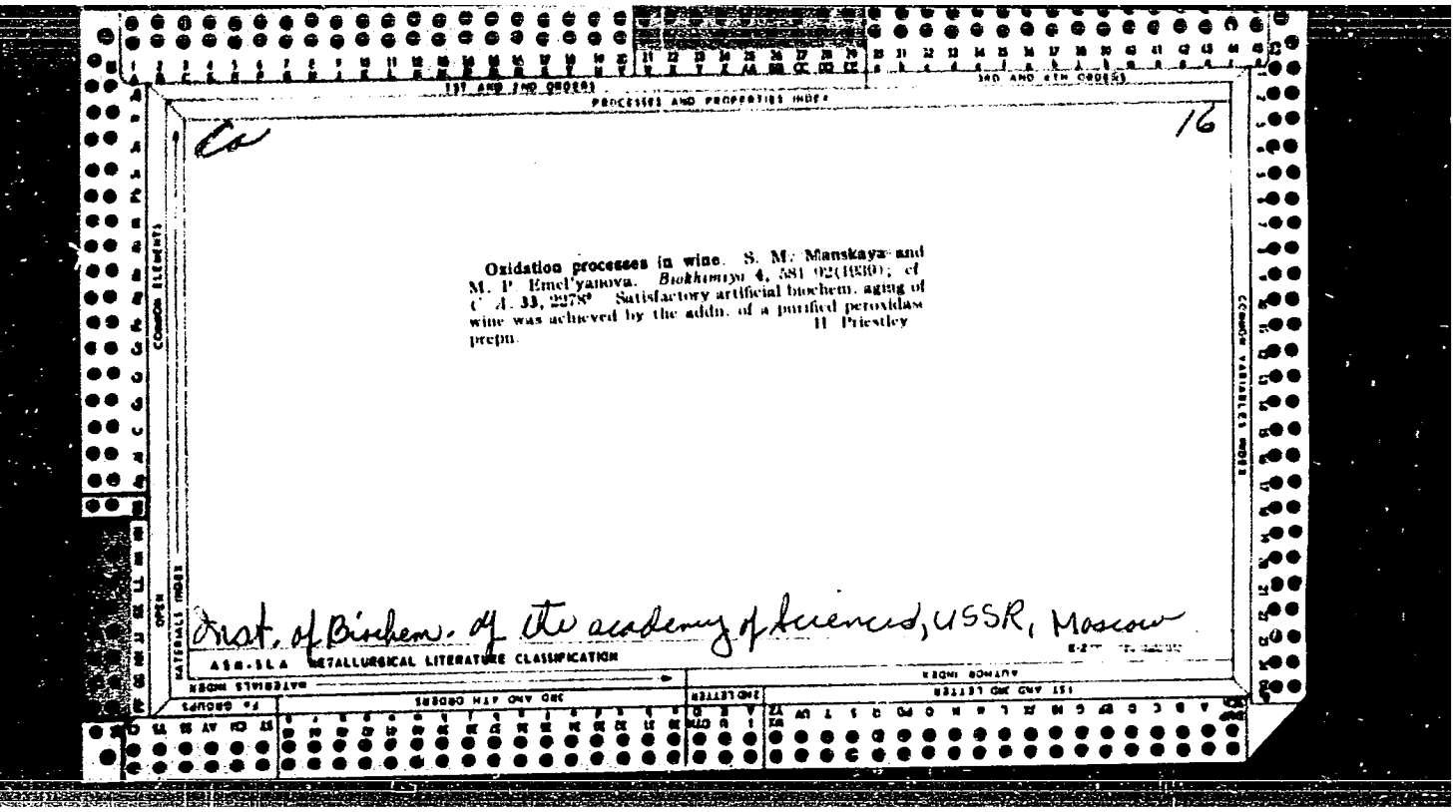
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Photosynthesis and carbohydrate changes in the banana plant, connected with the peculiar leaf structure. A. Kursakov and S. Manskaja (Bull. soc. nat. Moscou, Sect. biol., 1935, 44, 205—215).—Photosynthetic activity diminished from the base to the tips of leaves. The proportion of conducting tissue in leaves is small and products of photosynthesis accumulate in terminal areas. The leaves contain much sucrose but no invert sugar. The order is reversed in stems. Hemicellulose was abundant in all parts of the plant. Chr. Abs. (s)

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Oxidation in wine. S. M. Manskaya. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 20, 159-62(1938)(in French). — When wines were treated with peroxidase or with peroxidase and H_2O_2 both chem. and organoleptic tests showed that they had acquired the properties of aged wine in a few days. I. I. Willaman



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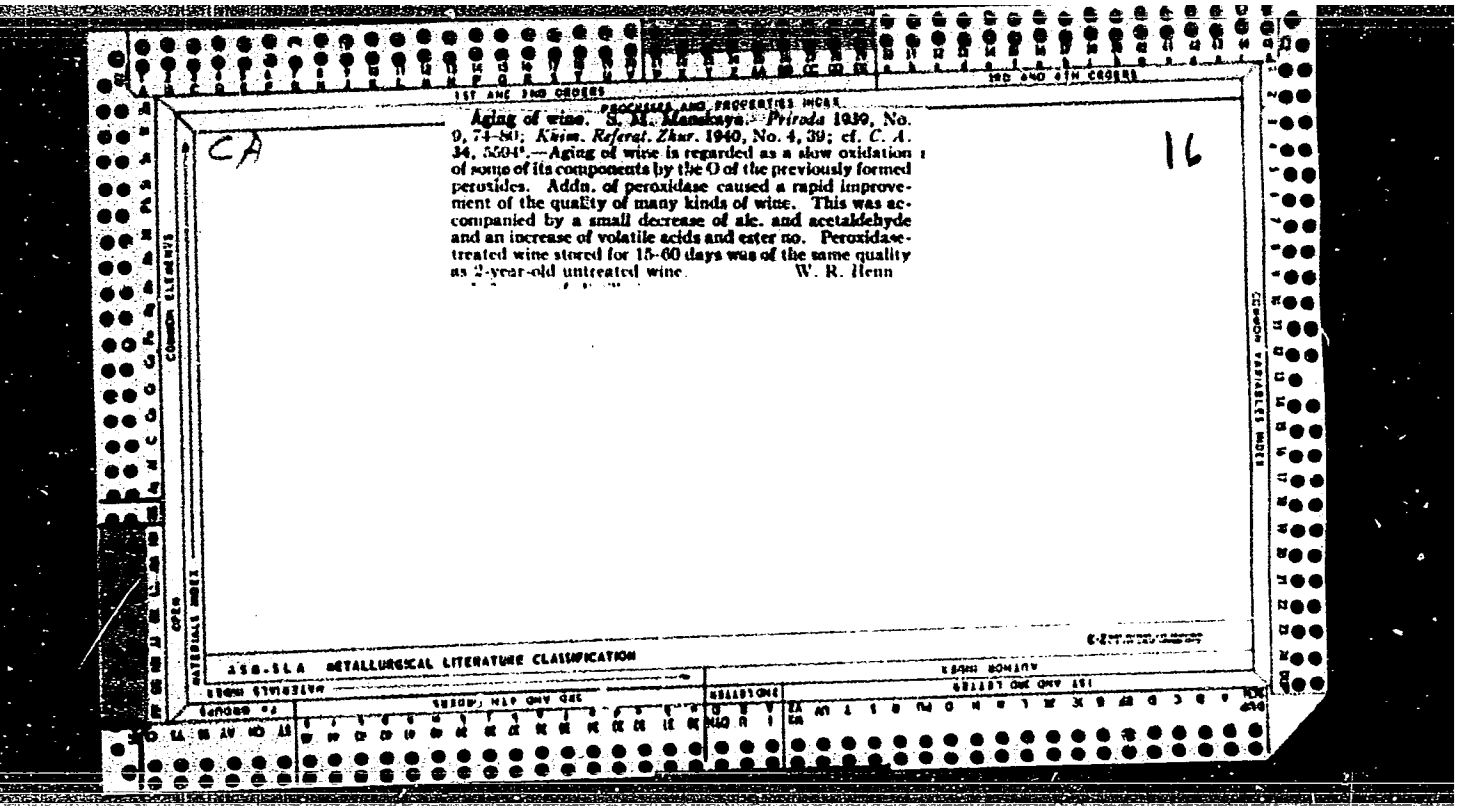
16

Oxidation processes in wine. S. M. Manskaya and M. P. Emel'yanova. *Biokhimiya* 4, 381-92(1939); cf. *C. A.* 33, 2978[9]. Satisfactory artificial biochem. aging of wine was achieved by the addn. of a purified peroxidase prepn. H. Priestley

Inst. of Biochem. of the academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow



CA

16

Aging of wine. S. M. Manskaya. *Priroda* 1939, No. 9, 74–80; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 4, 39; cf. *C. A.* 34, 5504⁸.—Aging of wine is regarded as a slow oxidation of some of its components by the O of the previously formed peroxides. Addn. of peroxidase caused a rapid improvement of the quality of many kinds of wine. This was accompanied by a small decrease of alc. and acetaldehyde and an increase of volatile acids and ester no. Peroxidase-treated wine stored for 15–60 days was of the same quality as 2-year-old untreated wine. W. R. Henn

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11A

a

Oxidation of catechol by peroxidase. S. Manakaya and M. Emel'yanova. *Biokhimiya* 5, 432-42(1940). A peroxidase hastens the oxidation which catechol normally undergoes in the presence of atm. O. The oxidation of phenols (catechol, vanillin, tannin) plays an important role in the ripening of wines and cognac and in tea fermentation. H. Priestley

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MANSKAYA, S. [M.]

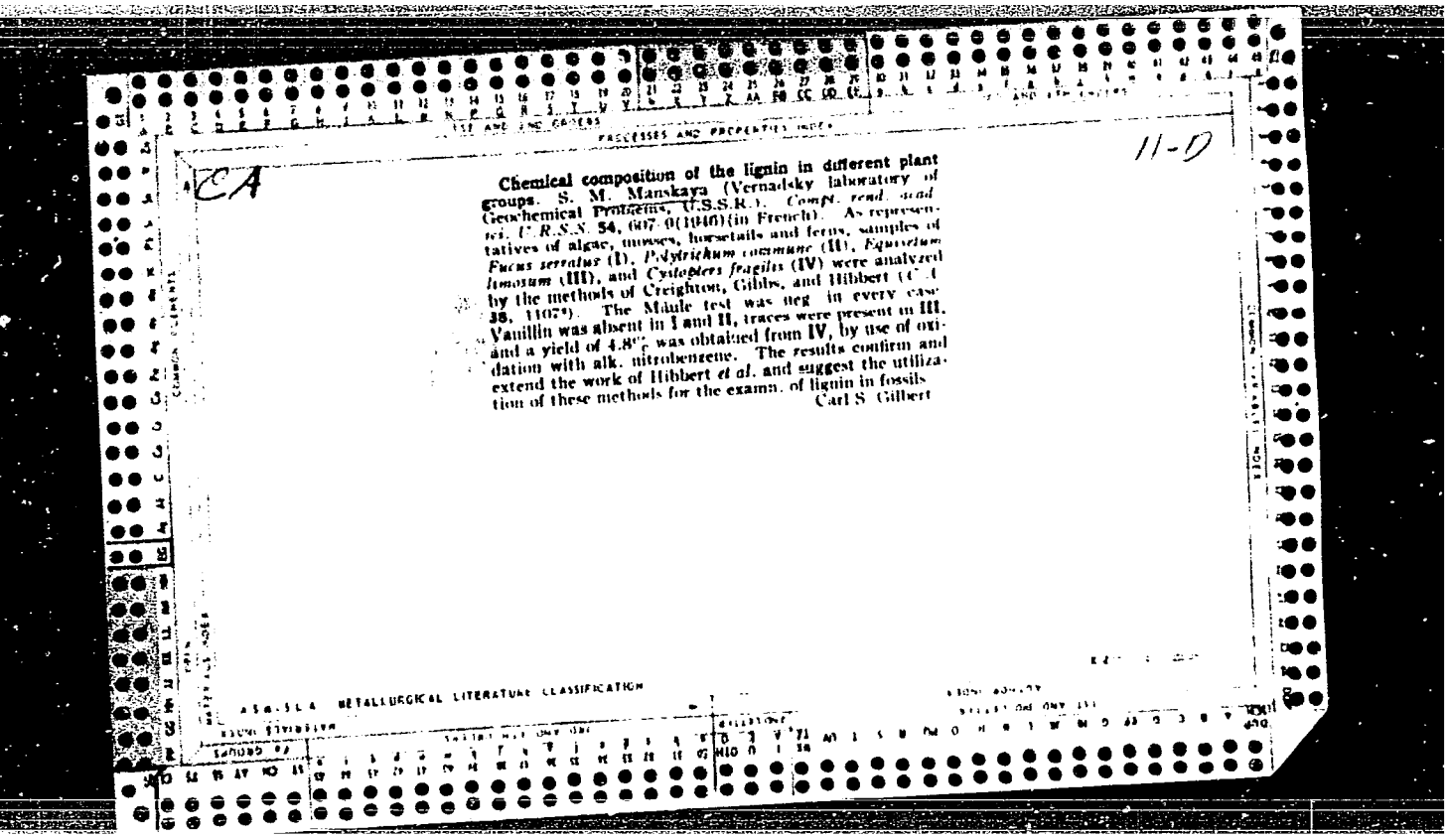
Enzymic formation of vanillin, heliotropin, and aubepin. S. MANSKAJA and M. Emelianova (Biochimia, 1942, 7, 109-116).- Several phenolic substances with an unsaturated side-chain, such as isoeugenol, isosafrole, and anethole, are oxidised by peroxidase+H_2O_2 and yield aromatic aldehydes. It is assumed that vanillin is formed in cognac from eugenol or coniferyl alcohol by enzyme action. J. N. A.

S C. L.

St Planting

(Increasing the rubber content of kok-saghis.) S. M. MANSKAYA and G. I. POPOV (Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Sér. Biol., 1941, No. 4, 187-92; Plant Breeding Abs., 1945, 15, 360).—When the roots of ordinary kok-saghiz plants increase in size, the content of rubber does not increase proportionately, but lags behind; consequently, the plant breeder cannot place unreserved trust in the size of roots as a guide in his choice. A new type of plant has been discovered, however, in the root of which additional vascular bundles occur, each surrounded with latex vessels. The roots are not only larger than the normal, but contain more latex. The origin of the additional vessels is discussed. They are especially numerous near the crown of the root, and seem to be connected, therefore, with the leaf and stem system of the plant. The character described was found to be transmissible through successive generations, both vegetatively and by seed. 1228.32

1946



CA

11-D

Chemical composition of the lignin in different plant groups. S. M. Manskaya (Vernadsky laboratory of Geochemical Problems, U.S.S.R.). *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* **54**, 607-9(1946)(in French). As representatives of algae, mosses, horsetails and ferns, samples of *Fucus serratus* (I), *Polytrichum commune* (II), *Equisetum limosum* (III), and *Cystoseira fragilis* (IV) were analyzed by the methods of Creighton, Gibbs, and Hibbert (*C. A.* **38**, 1107⁹). The Mäule test was neg. in every case. Vanillin was absent in I and II, traces were present in III, and a yield of 4.8% was obtained from IV, by use of oxidation with alk. nitrobenzene. The results confirm and extend the work of Hibbert *et al.* and suggest the utilization of these methods for the examn. of lignin in fossils.

Carl S. Gilbert

MANSKAYA, S.M.

Fermentative oxidation processes and their significance in wine technology [in Russian with English summary]. Biokhim.vin. no.1:9-21 '47. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N.Bakha.
(Wine and wine making--Analysis) (Oxidation)

MANSKAYA, S.M.

Biochemistry of cognac aging [in Russian with English summary].
Biokhim.vin. no.1:22-31 '47. (MIRA 7:10)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N.Bakha.
(Brandy)

MANSKAYA, S. M.

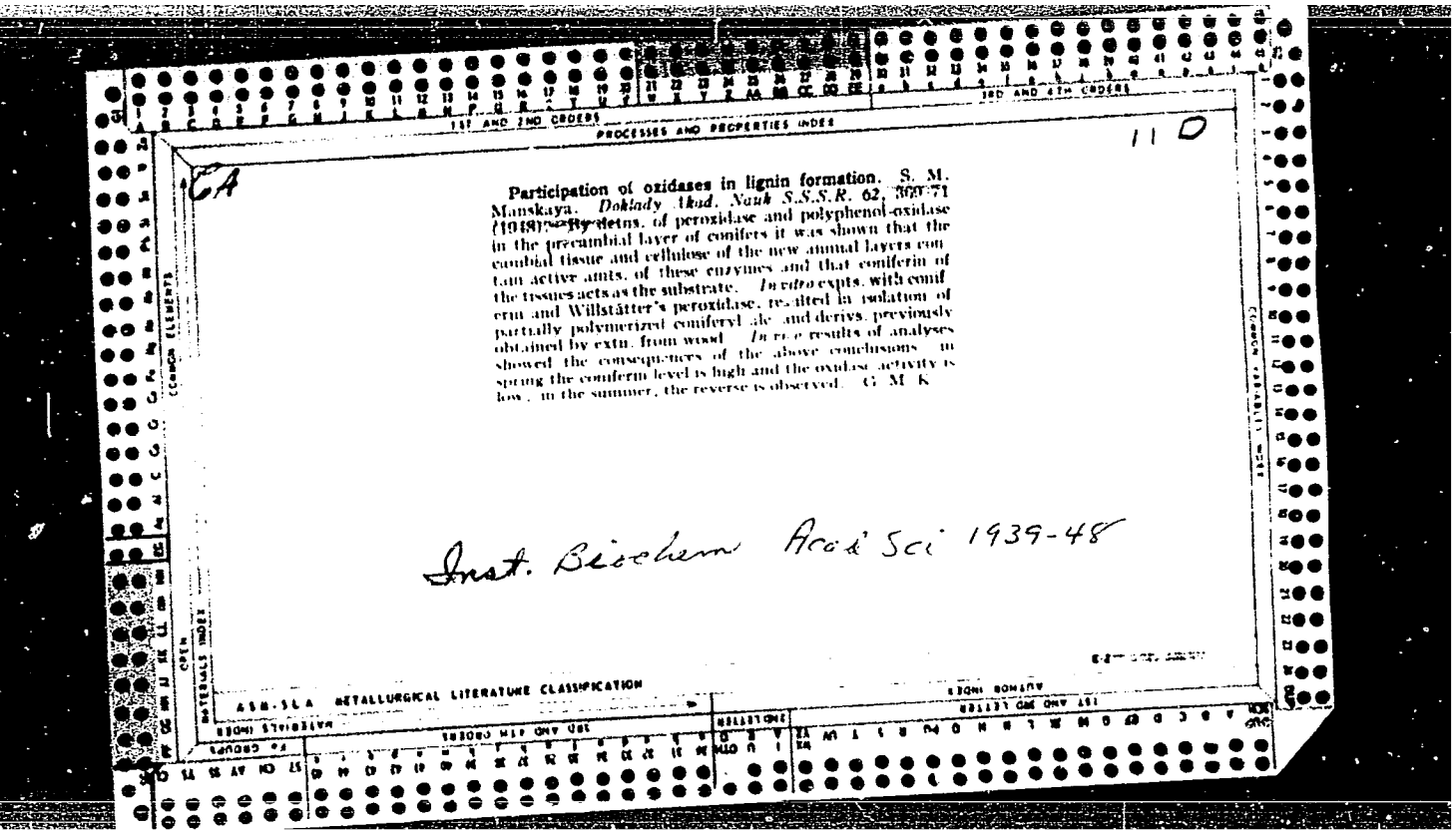
"Lignin formation in plants." (p. 203) by S. M. Manaskaya

SO: Advances in Modern Biology (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii) Vol. XXIII, No. 2, 1947

MANSKAYA, S,M.

Manskaya, S.M. "Conditions of development of lignin in plants in symposium: Issledovaniya v oblasti tsellyulozy i yeye sputnikov, Moscow-Leningrad, 1948, p. 158-71 - Bibliog: p. 170-71

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

11 D

CA

Participation of oxidases in lignin formation. S. M. Manskaya. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 62, 369-71 (1948)(Russian). Systems of peroxidase and polyphenol-oxidase in the precambial layer of conifers it was shown that the cambial tissue and cellulose of the new annual layers contain active amts. of these enzymes and that coniferin of the tissues acts as the substrate. *In vitro* expts. with coniferin and Willstätter's peroxidase, resulted in isolation of partially polymerized coniferyl alc. and derivs. previously obtained by extn. from wood. *In vivo* results of analyses showed the consequences of the above conclusions: in spring the coniferin level is high and the oxidase activity is low; in the summer, the reverse is observed. G. M. K.

Inst. Biochem Acad Sci 1939-48

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

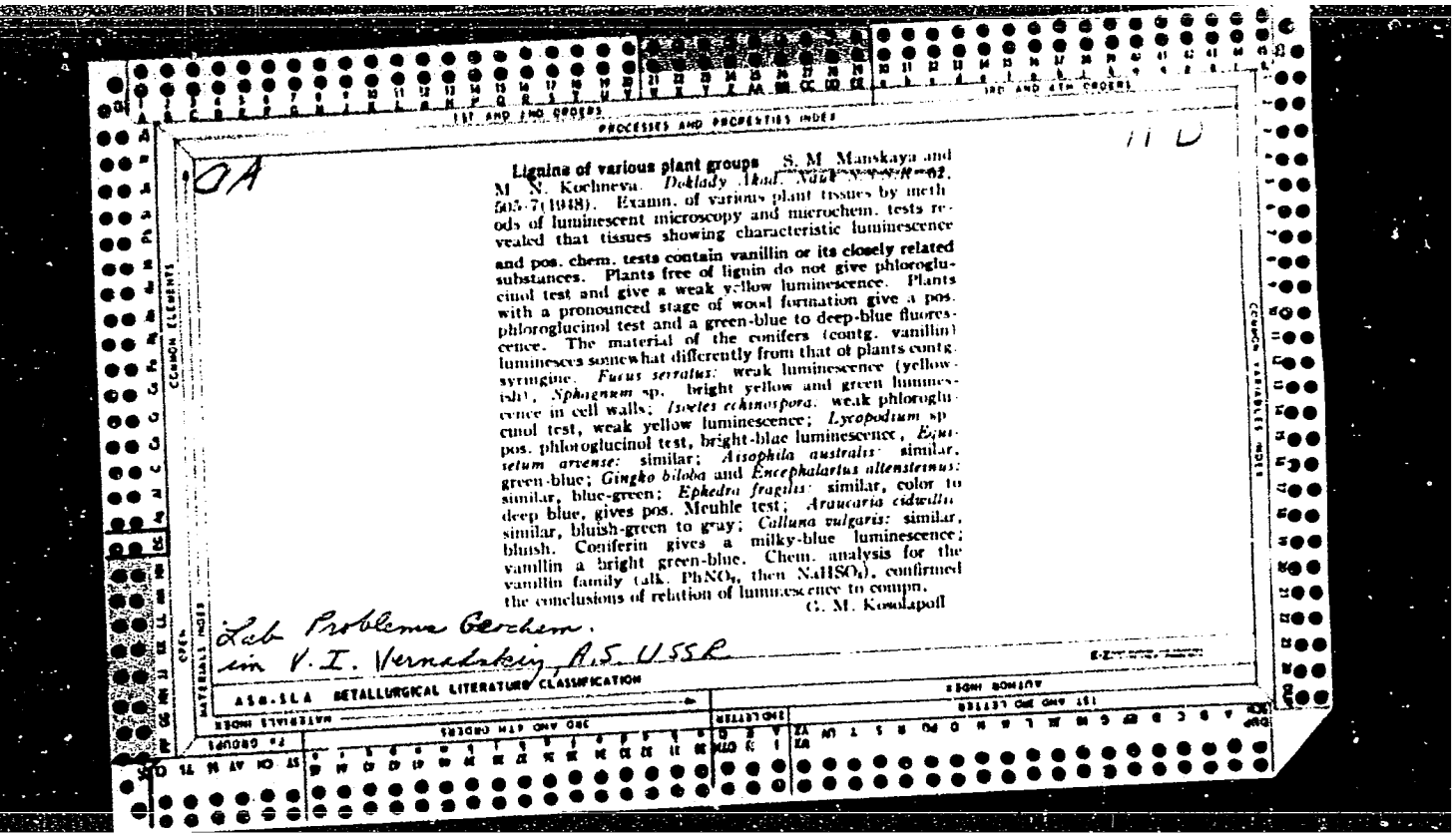
SUBJECT ONE ONLY 1ST LETTER

SUBJECT ONE ONLY 4TH ORDER

SUBJECT MULTIPLE

SUBJECT BINARY

1ST AND 2ND LETTER



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

OA

Lignins of various plant groups. S. M. Manskaya and M. N. Kochneva. *Doklady Akad. Nauk* [illegible]. 503-7(1948). Examn. of various plant tissues by methods of luminescent microscopy and microchem. tests revealed that tissues showing characteristic luminescence and pos. chem. tests contain vanillin or its closely related substances. Plants free of lignin do not give phloroglucinol test and give a weak yellow luminescence. Plants with a pronounced stage of wool formation give a pos. phloroglucinol test and a green-blue to deep-blue fluorescence. The material of the conifers (contg. vanillin) luminesces somewhat differently from that of plants contg. syringine. *Fucus serratus:* weak luminescence (yellowish); *Sphagnum* sp. bright yellow and green luminescence in cell walls; *Isoetes echinospora.* weak phloroglucinol test, weak yellow luminescence; *Lycopodium* sp. pos. phloroglucinol test, bright-blue luminescence, *Equisetum arvense:* similar; *Aesophila australis:* similar, green-blue; *Gingko biloba* and *Encephalartus altensteinus:* similar, blue-green; *Ephedra fragilis:* similar, color to deep blue, gives pos. Meuhle test; *Araucaria cidwillii* similar, bluish-green to gray; *Calluna vulgaris:* similar, bluish. Coniferin gives a milky-blue luminescence; vanillin a bright green-blue. Chem. analysis for the vanillin family (alk. $PhNO_2$, then $NaHSO_3$), confirmed the conclusions of relation of luminescence to compn.

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Lab Problems Geochem.
im V. I. Vernadskiy, A.S. USSR

A56-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MANSKAYA, S. M.

"Enzymatic Oxidation of Phenol Compounds." Thesis for degree of Dr. Biological Sci. Sub 25 Nov 49, Inst of Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakh, Acad Sci USSR

Summary 82, 18 Dec 52 Dissertations Presented For Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1949. From Vechernyaya Moskva. Jan-Dec 1949