

MANSUROVA, S.E.

Transformation of micro-organisms with the help of DNA. Usp.
mikrobiol. 1:123-128 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

LAMBINA, V.G.; MANSUROVA, S.E.

Bacteriostatic effect during the action of transforming cell-free extracts and DNA on bacteria. Mikrobiologiya 33 no.2: 245-251 Mar-Apr '64. (MIRA 17:12,

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

MANSUROVA, S. E.; SHABAROVA, Z.A.; KULAYEV, I.S.

General characteristics of some new nucleotide containing acid
soluble compounds isolated from the mycelium of *Penicillium*
chrysogenum Thom. *Biochimia* 30 no. 3:514-522 My-Je '65
(MIRA 1921)

1. Khimicheskiy i biologicheskiy fakul'tety Gosudarstvennogo
universiteta imeni Lomonosova, Moskva.

MANSUROVA, V. V.

"Autotetraploidy in Different Varieties of Buckwheat (Fagopyrum Esculentum)."
Dok. AN, 46, No. 2, -1944-. Inst. Cytology, Histology and Embryology; Acad. Sci., -1944-.

MANSUROVA, V. V.

"Tetraploidy in Cultivated Buckwheat (*Fagopyrum Esculentum*),"

SO: Dok. AN, 43, No. 5, 1944., Inst. of Cytology, Histology and Embryology, Acad.
Sci. 1944-.

MANSUROVA, V. V.

"Production of Highly Fertile Tetraploid Buckwheat (Fagopyrum Esculentum),"

SO: Dok. AN, 44, No. 6, 1944; Inst. Cytology, Histology, and Embryology; Acad. Sci., 1944-.

MANSUROVA, V. V.

"Autotetraploidy in Different Varieties of Buckwheat (Fagopyrum Esculentum),"

SO: Dok. AN, 46, No. 2, 1945.

Inst. Cytology, Histology and Embryology; Acad. Sci., 1944-.

V. V. Sakharov; S. L. Frolova

MANSUROVA, V. V.

PA 77T68

USSR/Medicine - Wheat
Medicine - Pollen

Apr 1948

"The Results of Overpollination Between Tetraploid and Diploid Buckwheat," S. L. Frolova, and V. V. Mansurova, Inst Cytology, Histology and Embryol, Acad Sci USSR, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LX, No 3

Results of experiments conducted for 6 years on subject phenomenon. Submitted by Acad V. N. Sukachayev 31 Jan 1948.

77T68

MANSUROVA, V. V.

PA 8/L9T83

USSR/Medicine - Wheat
Medicine - Heredity, Mechanism

Jul 48

"Comparative Karyology of Two Forms of Buckwheat,
Fagopyrum Esculentum and Fagopyrum Emarginatum,"
V. V. Mansurova, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXI, No 1

Reports comparative cytological and morphological
study of the chromosomes of the closely related species
Fagopyrum esculentum and Fagopyrum emarginatum.
Tabulates results. Submitted 8 May 1948.

8/49T83

MANUROVA, V.V.

PA156T14

USSR/Biology - Hybridization
Agriculture - Wheat

1 Nov 49

"Influence of External Conditions Upon the Development of a Hybrid Seed of Buckwheat," S.L. Frolova, V.V. Mansurova, Inst of Animal Morph Inoni Serebryakov, 3 1/2 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXII, No 1

According to M. Solov'yev's data, blossoms which open first in the racemes yield 75-80% of the fully developed seed. Under similar, artificial conditions of fertilization, results agreed with Solov'yev's data. If the reason for appearance of triploid seed given by the authors is correct, it has practical value. Possibility of triploid seeds in hybrid sowings of buckwheat (triploid and tetraploids) can be excluded. Submitted by Acad N. A. Maksimov 27 Aug 49

PA156T14

MANSUROVA, V.V.; SAKHAROV, V.V.; KHVOSTOVA, V.V.

Sensitivity of diploid and autotetraploid plants to gamma radiation [with summary in English]. Bot.zhur. 43 no.7:989-997 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Institut biofiziki Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(Plants, Effect of gamma rays on) (Polyploidy)

IVANITSKAYA, A.F.; MANSUROVA, V.V.

Study of the effect of X rays on the liver of white mice.
Trudy Inst.morf.shiv. no.24:105-114 '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (LIVER)

SAKHAROV, V.V.; MANSUROVA, V.V.; PLATONOVA, R.N.; SHCHERBAKOV, V.K.

Detection of physiological resistance to ionizing radiation in
autotetraploid plants of common buckwheat field. Biofizika 5
no. 5:558-565 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(PLANTS, EFFECT OF RADIATION ON) (POLYPLOIDY)

S/747/62/000/000/024/025
D243/D307

AUTHORS: Sakharov, V. V., Mansurova, V. V., Platonova, R. N. and Shcherbakov, V. K.

TITLE: Cytological proofs of the physiological protection of autotetraploids of buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum moench*) from the effect of ionizing radiation

SOURCE: Radiatsionnaya genetika; sbornik rabot. Otd. biol. nauk AN SSSR. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 346-357

TEXT: The results are summarized of a comparative, cytogenetic study of the effect of different types of radiation on diploid and autotetraploid plants of common buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum moench*), using dormant seeds kept under identical room conditions for the same period. The higher sensitivity of diploid forms to both γ and x radiation was confirmed, diploids showing depression of growth after 10 kr of γ radiation, and the autotetraploids after 30 kr. Cytological examination showed that the percentage of aberrant cells in nonirradiated controls was equal (2.2%) in both

Card 1/2

Cytological proofs of ...

S/747/62/000/000/024/025
D243/D307

forms and that this situation was unchanged after irradiation. Tetraploids showed a smaller percentage of aberrants after 0.5, 1.0, 5.0 and 10.0 kr of γ radiation. This is discussed in relation to physiological protection and was confirmed by the authors' experiments reported in greater detail elsewhere (Biofizika, 1960, 5, no. 5, 558-569). The 4x forms were shown to be twice as stable as the 2x forms to high speed neutrons. The effect of γ radiation and subsequent storage was examined by storing the seeds for periods of 6 and 12 months after irradiation. After 6 months, the irradiated seeds of both forms showed a regular, steep rise in the percentage of chromosome aberration. This was more marked in the 4x forms. Both forms possess mechanisms which interfere with the conversion of potential into actual chromosome aberrations and these protective mechanisms are particularly effective in tetraploid forms. There are 3 figures and 2 tables. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Biological Physics, AS USSR, Moscow)

Card 2/2

MANSUROVA, V.V.; SAKHAROV, V.V.

Increased radiosensitivity of buckwheat hybrids (*Fagopyrum sagittatum* *Fagopyrum emarginatum*). Genetika no.5:110-114 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut biofiziki AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted March 30, 1965.

REZNIK, A. YE., MANSUROVA, YE. A.

Scarlatina

Diagnosis of extenuated scarlet fever; preliminary communication. *Pediatria* no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952, UNCLASSIFIED.

REZNIK, A.Ye., dotsent; MANSUROVA, Ye.A. (Kazan')

Use of the complement fixation reaction for the diagnosis of
dysentery and salmonellosis. Kaz.med.zhur. 40 no.3:84-85
My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:11)

(COMPLEMENT FIXATION)

(DYSENTERY)

(SALMONELLA)

7

Application of the polarographic method in the analysis of technical nickel sulfate. Z. N. Mausurova, N. I. Puchenkina, and I. A. Korshunov (Gos. Khim. Nauch. Zvezd. Lab. 11, 645 (1945)). To det. Cu in NiSO₄, dissolve 25 g. of the sample in 150 ml. of distil. water, add 25% NH₄OH until the color becomes darker (approx. 10-15 ml.) and 5-7 ml. of 80% AcOH, dil. with water to 250 ml., heat the soln. to 80-90°, immerse a Pt gauze cathode and a Pb electrode connected to it, let stand for 40 min. on a water bath at 70-85°, remove the electrodes, disconnect, and wash once with distil. water. Dissolve the Cu deposited on the gauze in 10 ml. of concd. HNO₃, transfer the soln. to a 25-ml. measuring flask, neutralize with 26% NH₄OH until a faint color appears (10-12 ml.), add 1-2 ml. of 1 N NH₄Cl, and add water to the mark. Place 5 ml. of this soln. in an electrolyzer, add 0.1 ml. of 0.2% gelatin, pass H₂ for 10-15 min., and make a polarogram. Det. Cu in NiSO₄ by a calibration curve or by the equation $Cu = 31.785 C \times 100$ a in per cent (a is the wt. of the sample in g., v the vol. of the soln. used to dissolve the sample in ml., C the concn. of Cu in the soln. in g./equiv.). To det. Zn in NiSO₄, dissolve 10 g. of the sample in 100 ml. of water, heat the soln. to 70°, acidify with 8-10 ml. of 0.1 N HCl until a faintly acid reaction with Congo red paper is obtained, pass H₂S for 15 min. (Zn seps. as ZnS, together with other sulfides and, partially with NiS), let stand for 2 hrs. in a warm place, filter with 1-2 times with H₂S water, and treat the ppt. on the filter with 15-20 ml. of warm HCl (1:5), collecting the soln. in a 50-ml. measuring flask; wash the filter 1-2 times with hot water, collecting the wash waters in the same measuring flask, boil to remove H₂S, the vol. of soln. should not exceed 25 ml., cool, add 25 ml. of 2 N Na₂SO₄, make a polarogram using a galvanometer with scale divisions beginning with 0.5 v. Zn begins to sep. at approx. 0.5 v., and no more than the height of the wave on a calibration curve expressed in a in per cent. Zn by the equation $Zn = 29.144 a \times 100$ in per cent. To det. Pb in NiSO₄, dissolve 8-10 g. of tech. sample and 2-3 g. of NH₄ citrate, heating in water, transfer to a 50-ml. measuring flask, cool, add water to the mark, add 1 ml. of 0.1% gelatin to 5-10 ml. of this soln., pass H₂ for 15-20 min., make a polarogram, and det. the Pb concn. by the calibration curve or by the equation $Pb = 207.21 C \times 100/a$ in per cent. The methods proposed reduce the time for the analysis from 24 hrs. to 25-30 min. for Pb and from 10-12 hrs. to 4 hrs. for Zn. The time required for the analysis of Cu is increased from 1 hr. to 1.5 hrs. The accuracy of the detns. is satisfactory. W. R. Heun

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

62000 80M109
620000 191

TOLSTOY, N.A.; TEACHUK, N.N.; TSETER, M.Ya.; MANSUROVA, Z.S.;
BURLAKOV, A.V.

Investigating flash burning in the luminescence of ZnS-Mn
phosphors. Opt. i spektr. 1 no.5:719-728 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensovetu,
Kafedra fiziki Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut imeni
S.I.Vavilova.

(Phosphors) (Luminescence--Measurement)

И.А.В. МАНУРОВА, З.С.

SUBJECT: USSR/Luminescence

48-4-5/48

AUTHORS: Tolstoy N.A., Tkachuk A.M., Tkachuk N.N. and Mansurova Z.S.

TITLE: Flash Brightness Rise of Zinc-Sulfide Phosphors (Vspyshechnoye razgoraniye tsink-sul'fidnykh fosforov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol 21, #4, pp 495-498 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A rise in the flash brightness of the luminescence long-wave band is observed in ZnS-Mn; ZnS-Ni; ZnS-Co and also in the "pure" ZnS (apparently due to iron admixtures). The flash may be 6.5 times as bright as stationary phosphorescence of ZnS-Ni. The intensity of flash depends on the duration of interruption of t_0 in excitation illumination. There is an optimum time of $t_{0 \max}$ ("ripening time") which corresponds to maximum flash. The value of $t_{0 \max}$ depends on the phosphor composition and temperature. Temperature-dependence of $t_{0 \max}$ is expressed by the following equation:

$$\frac{1}{t_{0 \max}} \approx e^{-u/kT}$$

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48-4-5/48

TITLE: Flash Brightness Rise of Zinc-Sulfide Phosphors (Vspyshechnoye razgoraniye tzink-sul'fidnykh fosforov)

The process of flash "ripening" is interpreted as a thermal transfer process of electrons from the local "supply levels" to the local "flash levels". After a sufficient time, electrons leave thermally also flash levels. The law cited above can be derived on the basis of these conceptions.

The article is followed by a discussion of the topics touched in the report.

No references are given.

INSTITUTION: Not indicated

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: No date indicated

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Mansurova, Z.S.

Sov/51-4-4-17/24

TITLE: The Effect of Dimensions of Crystalline Grains on the Characteristics of Flash Rise (of Luminescence) in ZnS-Mn Phosphors (Vliyaniye razmerov kristallicheskikh zeren na kharakteristiki vspyshechnogo razgoraniya v fosforakh ZnS-Mn)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, vol IV, nr 4, pp 529 - 532 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The relative magnitude of the flash, i.e. the ratio of the maximum brightness at the peak of the flash to the steady-state brightness, given by $v = J_{\max}/J_{\infty}$, depends on the nature of the phosphor, on temperature, the intensity of excitation and above all on the duration of the dark interval between two consecutive excitations. For each phosphor at a given temperature, there is a value of the dark-interval duration t_0 after which the flash reaches its maximum. On further increase of the dark interval (i.e. $t > t_0$) the value of v begins to fall. The author studied dependence of the value of v and of the value of t_0 on the dimensions of the crystal grains of the phosphor. The phosphor studied

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Sov/51-4-4-17/24

The Effect of Dimensions of Crystalline Grains on the Characteristics of Flash Rise (of Luminescence) in ZnS-Mn Phosphors

was ZnS-Mn with (a concentration $2.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ g/g NaCl flux) were synthesized in the present author's laboratory and in the laboratory of A.V. Moskvin. The samples prepared were passed through sieves to produce fractions with grains smaller than 400, 200, 180, 160, 125, 100, 80, 50 and 40 μ grains. For each of these fractions, the value of V was measured by the method described in Ref 2. One of the fractions (400-200 μ) was ground and was also passed through the same set of sieves. The finest fraction with ground grains of size smaller than 40 μ did not luminesce on irradiation with ultraviolet light. For all these artificially granulated fractions, the author also measured the value of V . X-ray analysis was used to study the structure as a function of the degree of fineness of the phosphor grains prepared at 160 $^{\circ}$ C (wurtzite) and at 850 $^{\circ}$ C (sphalerite). Figures 1 and 2 show the dependences of the relative magnitude of the flash V on the dark interval t_0 for all the fractions of the phosphor.

The "natural" fractions are represented in Figure 1 and the fractions prepared by grinding ("artificial" fractions) are represented in Figure 2. The figures show that each fraction

Card2/5

Sov/51-4-4-17/24

The Effect of Dimensions of Crystalline Grains on the Characteristics of Flash Rise (of Luminescence) in ZnS-Mn Phosphors

possesses its own flash maximum. The value of t_0 at which the flash reaches its maximum is practically the same for all fractions. Figure 3 shows the dependence of the value of V at its maximum (V_{max}) on the size of the grains D (in μ). The "natural" fractions are shown as Curve a and the "artificial" fractions as Curve b. These two curves show that there is an optimum value of the grain size at which the flash reaches its maximum. Dependence of the steady-state brightness on the intensity of exciting light for the orange (Mn) luminescence is sub-linear and is the same for all fractions. The X-ray analysis showed that both the sphalerite and wurtzite structures are not affected by the grain size. If, following Levshin (Ref 5), it is assumed that the steady-state brightness J_∞ decreases monotonically with decrease of the grain size, then the absolute value of the flash J_{max} decreases (for bigger grain sizes) more slowly, if at all, with decrease of the grain size than the steady-state brightness J_∞ . For

Card3/5

Sov/51-4-4-17/24

The Effect of Dimensions of Crystalline Grains on the Characteristics of Flash Rise (of Luminescence) in ZnS-Mn Phosphors

smaller grain sizes J_{\max} decreases faster with grain size than does J_{∞} . The difference in the luminescent properties caused by the changes in grain size reduces to the relative magnitude of the surface of grains. In smaller grains, the radiationless transitions become more important and this causes the decrease of the steady-state emission and the loss of ability to produce a flash. The differences in the behaviour in the steady-state emission and of the flash emission with decrease of the grain size show that the centres of emission and centres of first and second localisation are affected to a different degree by increase of the relative surface area on decrease of the grain size. There are 3 figures and 5 Soviet references.

Card 4/5

Sov/51-4-4-17/24

The Effect of Dimensions of Crystalline Grains on the Characteristics of Flash Rise (of Luminescence) in ZnS-Mn Phosphors

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy Technologicheskii institut im. Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensoveta)

SUBMITTED: July 18, 1957

1. Phosphors--Luminescence

Card 5/5

MANSUROVA Z.S.

USSR/Crystals.

B-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18331

Author : N.A. Tolstoy, N.N. Tkachuk, M.Ya. Tsenter, Z.S. Mansurova,
A.V. Burlakov.

Title : Study of Growth of Flash Intensity of Phosphor Luminescence.

Orig Pub : Optika i spektroskopiya, 1956, 1, No 5, 719-728

Abstract : A method of study of the flash intensity growth is proposed. Using this method, the laws of the flash intensity growth for the phosphor series ZnS-Mn of the concentration of Mn of 5×10^{-4} to 5×10^{-3} g/g (calcination temperature 900° , flux NaCl) were studied. It was shown that there was an optimum duration of the dark pause between two successive excitations at any temperature (from -50 to $+58^{\circ}$), at which the flash attains a maximum. This optimum duration decreases when the temperature rises. A mechanism of the flash intensity growth is suggested.

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9 4160 (also 1137, 1345)

S/OA/R/61/025/003/015/017
P10h/P202

AUTHORS: Tolstoy, M. A., Tkachuk, A. M., Sokolov, V. A.,
Purlakov, A. V., Ryskin, A. I., Mansurova, Z. S., and
Yerifanov, M. V.

TITLE: Flash-heating of ZnS-phosphors and concurrence of
luminescence bands

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya,
v. 25, no. 3, 1961, 399-405

TEXT: This paper was presented at the 9th conference on luminescence (crystal phosphors), Kiev, June 20 to 25, 1960. Flash heating of phosphors is related to an accumulation of electrons or holes which occurs in the interval between two excitations. Proceeding from the scheme suggested by Schön and Klasens the authors discuss the processes occurring in this connection with the aid of the scheme shown in Fig. 1. They explain the filling of the blue and red luminescence centers with holes in the case of steady excitation. They also discuss the mechanism of flash heating which leads to the concurrence of blue and red bands which had been described already by V. L. Levshin. On the basis of these considerations the authors study the dependence of the steady luminescence of short-wave bands on the intensity of the exciting light at different temperatures.

MANSUROVSKIY, A.P.

Determining the volumetric weight of nonferrous metal ores.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 2 no.3:8-12 '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut, Kafedra poleznykh
iskopayemykh i poiskovo-razvedochnogo dela.
(Ores---Sampling and estimation)

MANSUROVSKIY, A.P.

Applying mathematical statistics to geological prospecting;
evaluation of divergences of variable magnitude means values.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv. 2 no.3:80-86 Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Severo-Kavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut.
(Prospecting) (Mathematical statistics)

SAVENKOVA, Ye.I.; MANSUROVSKIY, A.P.

Metamorphism in ores of the Zgid lead-zinc deposit. *Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; tsvet.met.* 3 no.2:3-5 '60. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Trest Sevkavtsvetmetrazvedka i Severo-kavkazskiy gornome-
tallurgicheskiy institut.
(Verkhniy Zgid--nonferrous metals) (Metamorphism)

MANSUROVSKIY, A. P.; SAVENKOVA, Ye. I.

Mineral composition of ores and features of location of ores
in two deposits of lead and zinc. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
geol. i razv. 5 no.10:83-94 0 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Severo-Kavkasskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut imeni
Ordzhonikidze.

(Caucasus, Northern—Zinc ores)
(Caucasus, Northern—Lead ores)

MANSURYAN, L. M.

MANSURYAN, L. M.: "Investigation of the agrotechnical properties of the operation of plowshares on slopes." Min Higher Education USSR. Armenian Agricultural Inst. Yerevan, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Science.)

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

7
MANSVETASHVILI, V.M.; CHUMAK, M.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Public health in the Virgin Territory. Sov. zdrav. 20 no.7:6-12
'61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Tselinnyy krayevym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Mansvetashvili).
 2. Institut organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny imeni N.A.Semashko (for Chumak).
- (VIRGIN TERRITORY...PUBLIC HEALTH)

TSOY, G.V.; MANSVETASHVILI, V.M.

State of traumatological aid to the population of the Virgin
Territory. Ortop. travm. i protez. 26 no.6:56-60 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

L 46909-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/005/1650/1652

ACC NR: AP6015509

AUTHOR: Mansvetov, N. G.; Rukman, G. I.; Savel'yev, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Transient characteristics of anthracene photodepolarization following brief UV irradiation

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 5, 1966, 1650-1652

TOPIC TAGS: photoconductivity, photoconductor, anthracene, depolarization, UV irradiation

ABSTRACT: Anthracene specimens 0.05 cm thick with a 3.2 cm² area were polarized by a UIP-1 dc source, and irradiated by a UFO-4 lamp for one min. The depolarization was performed by an ISP-800 flashbulb which generated UV impulses. The photodepolarization signals were obtained flash-irradiation of the positive and negative C₁₄H₁₀ electrodes, amplified by a 103-I amplifier and observed on the screen of a S1-16 high-frequency oscillograph. Within the accuracy limits of these experiments, the kinetics of the process that take place in C₁₄H₁₀ do not seem to affect the speed characteristics of the photodepolarization signals. The considerable unipolarity of the signals supports previously suggested theories as to the physical nature of the photodepolarization process. It appears from experimental data that the effect of shallow levels upon the

Card 1/2

L 46909-66

ACC NR: AP6015509

transient characteristics of photoconductivity is not really significant. The authors express their appreciation to A. V. Fridkin for his valuable advice. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 27Dec65/

ORIG REF: 004/

OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 fv

MANSVETOV, V.

The Russian military rocket. Voен. znan. 30 no.11:21 N '54.
(MIRA 11:6)

(Rockets (Ordnance))

~~MANSYEROV~~, V.K., nauchnyy sotrudnik; RUDCHENKO, S.K., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
KONDRIKOV, N.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; TYAGUNOV, V.M., nauchnyy
sotrudnik; KAZAKOV, V.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; YERMOSHIN, I.P.,
polkovnik, redaktor; GAL'PERIN, S.Yu., redaktor

[Historical Artillery Museum; a concise guidebook] Artilleriiskii
isotricheskii muzei; kratkii putevoditel'. Pod obshchei red. I.P.
Ermoshina. Leningrad, 1955. 171 p. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Leningrad. Artilleriyskiy istoricheskiy muzey.
(Leningrad--Military museums)

ANOSINA, V. S.

"Ovariectomy in a Case of Pregnancy." Thesis for degree of Can. Medical Sci.
Sub 20 Dec 49, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians.

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

BATAKOV, N.; MANSVETOVA, Ye.; SHIROKOV, V.;

[Velikiy Ustyug] Velikii Ustiug. Vologda, Vologodskoe knizhnoe
izd-vo, 1960. 133 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Velikiy Ustyug--Description)

MANSYPEV, I. G.

36230

Oyt spetsial'nogo stankostroyeniya v organizatsii seriyogo vypuska
kardochesal'nykh mashin. V sb: Spetsializir. Stanki v mashinostroyenii.
M.-L., 1949, s. 121-41

SO: Leto's' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

KUCHER, Iosif Mikhaylovich; KUCHER, Aleksandr Mikhailovich; ANSEROV, M.A.,
kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent, red.; SHAVLYUGA, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk,
dotsent, retsenzent; MANSYREV, I.G., inzh., red.; CHFAS, M.A., red.
izdatel'stva; POL'SKAYA, R.G., tekhn.red.

[Lathes; their modernization and automatization] Tokarnye stanki,
ikh modernizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia. Izd.2-oe, perer.i dop. Pod
obshchei red.M.A.Anserova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1957. 138 p. (Bibliotekhka tokaria-novatora,
no.3)

(Lathes)

(MIRA 10:12)

AVRUTIN, R.D., inzh.; RESHETIKHIN, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk,
retsensent; MANSYREV, I.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Handbook on hydraulic drives of machine tools] Spra-
vochnik po gidroprivodam metallorazhushchikh stankov.
Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 266 p. (MIRA 18:11)

GOLOKOLENKO, I., polkovnik; MANT, M., podpolkovnik; FEDOSEYEV, I., polkovnik;
ANISIMOV, V., polkovnik; YUDIN, I., mayor; SHMAGUN, V., mayor;
MATROSOV, V., kapitan; MEVREV, I., mayor; ANDRIANOV, V., mayor

Communism will become a reality. Voen.vest. 41 no.12:8-18 D '61.

(Communist Party of the Soviet Union--Congresses) (MIRA 15:3)
(Russia--Armed forces--Political activity)

MANT, M., podpalkovnik

Tank company in defense. Voen. vest. 42 no.8:63-69 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:7)
(Tank warfare)

I 23577-66

ACC NR: AF6007979

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0018/66/000/003/0026/0030

AUTHOR: Mant, M. (Lieutenant colonel)

2

ORG: none

B

TITLE: Tank platoon on the defensive at night

SOURCE: *Voyenny vestnik*, no. 3, 1966, 26-30

TOPIC TAGS: ~~military exercise, military personnel~~, military tank, *ground force tactic*

ABSTRACT: An exercise in which tank platoons were ordered to fend off an attack by 'enemy' infantry and tank units is described. The defending tanks were dug in and camouflaged at 100 m intervals to the front and rear (with respect to one another). The technology by which the defensive tanks' guns were zeroed in on various points are described. A map of the dug-in tanks and their lines of fire is given. Orig. art. has: 1 map.

SUB CODE: 15/

SUBM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 000/

OTH REF: 000

Card 1/1 *OK*

1ST AND 2ND CODES

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

112

CA

Adsorption of biliary acids by albumins. I. Manja and V. Lupea. *Bull. acad. med. Roumania* 4, 442-3 (1930) (in French).—Quant. measurements of the adsorption of Na salts of cholic and deoxycholic acid by ovalbumin show an adsorption of about 55% at pH 7.3. This value approaches the blood pH and seems to be most favorable. George Naeftod.

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND CODES

3RD AND 4TH CODES

5TH AND 6TH CODES

7TH AND 8TH CODES

9TH AND 10TH CODES

11TH AND 12TH CODES

13TH AND 14TH CODES

15TH AND 16TH CODES

17TH AND 18TH CODES

19TH AND 20TH CODES

21ST AND 22ND CODES

23RD AND 24TH CODES

25TH AND 26TH CODES

27TH AND 28TH CODES

29TH AND 30TH CODES

31ST AND 32ND CODES

33RD AND 34TH CODES

35TH AND 36TH CODES

37TH AND 38TH CODES

39TH AND 40TH CODES

41ST AND 42ND CODES

43RD AND 44TH CODES

45TH AND 46TH CODES

47TH AND 48TH CODES

49TH AND 50TH CODES

51ST AND 52ND CODES

53RD AND 54TH CODES

55TH AND 56TH CODES

57TH AND 58TH CODES

59TH AND 60TH CODES

61ST AND 62ND CODES

63RD AND 64TH CODES

65TH AND 66TH CODES

67TH AND 68TH CODES

69TH AND 70TH CODES

71ST AND 72ND CODES

73RD AND 74TH CODES

75TH AND 76TH CODES

77TH AND 78TH CODES

79TH AND 80TH CODES

81ST AND 82ND CODES

83RD AND 84TH CODES

85TH AND 86TH CODES

87TH AND 88TH CODES

89TH AND 90TH CODES

91ST AND 92ND CODES

93RD AND 94TH CODES

95TH AND 96TH CODES

97TH AND 98TH CODES

99TH AND 100TH CODES

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11a

CP

Investigation of the isoelectric points of serums. -1-
 Manta and S. Tragoz. *Bull. acad. med. Roumanie* 4, 441-5(1939)(in French).—The average values of the isoelec. points of the serums of 32 pathol. cases were found to be higher than those of 7 normal cases. In the latter the values varied between pH 5.37 and 5.49 with an average value of 5.38, whereas the pathol. serums gave values of 5.30-5.58. The sp. elec. conductivities of the serums at the isoelec. point approached very nearly the values of the same serums at a diln. of 0.1%.

George Nachol

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES

OPEN MATERIALS INDEX

338.514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

2ND LETTERS

1ST LETTERS

GROUPS

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

2ND LETTERS

1ST LETTERS

GROUPS

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

2ND LETTERS

1ST LETTERS

GROUPS

11 B

CA

Determination of glutathione in tissues. I. Manta and C. Sandru. *Rev. Stiintifica "V. Adamachi"* 32, 132-5 (1966).—After reviewing existing methods for blood and tissues, the Hines-Weller method (C.A. 29, 6913^g; 30, 1914^g) was found most satisfactory. The originally used iodine and thiosulfate soln. could be advantageously replaced by a single 0.002 N KIO₃ soln. F. Xertesz

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

10th EDITION

LET AND LETTER

GROUPS

10th EDITION

LET AND LETTER

GROUPS

COUNTRY : ROMANIA
 LABORATORY : Organic Chemistry, Synth. de Organic
 ABS. JOUR. : REchim., No 23 1959, No. 82206
 AUTHOR : Marta, I.; Berger, T.; Silaghi, S.
 TITLE : Synthesis of Certain Lignans Relating
 Chromones and Flavones
 ORIG. PUB. : Rev. chim. (NR), 1959, 10, No 2, 29-31
 ABSTRACT : with a view to pharmacological trials, 2-methyl- and 2,3-dimethylchromones (I), 3-methylflavone (II) and 7-R-flavones [IIIa-d, where a R = a) CH₃; b) OCH₂CO₂CH₃; c) OCH₂CO₂CH₂CH₃; d) OCH₂CO₂N(C₂H₅)₂] were synthesized. 4 g of the powder are introduced at 0-5° into a mixture of 50 g of o-cyprobiophenone (IV) and 10 g of HCOOC₂H₅, mixed for 6 hours at 15°, poured out into water, oxidized and Ia to be prepared;

CARD: 1/5

COUNTRY : G
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1953, No. 82296
AUTHOR :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : yield 70%, m.p. 60° (from ligroin). Mixture
cont'd of 25 g of IV, 12 g of CH_3COONa and 30 g of
 $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO})_2\text{O}$ is heated for 7 hours at 100°,
poured into water, mixed for 2 hours, and
product is treated with 5% NaOH and 10% is ob-
tained, yield 68%, m.p. 87° (from water).
25 g of IV, 200 g of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COONa}$ and 100 g of
 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COCl}$ are heated for 10 hours at 100-120°
and II is separated, yielding 70%, m.p. 60°
from alcohol. 25 g of resacetophenone, 25

CARD: 2/5

COUNTRY : G
LABORATORY :

ABST. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 8229

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : g of C_6H_5COCl and 125 g of $C_6H_5CO_2H$ are heated for 7 hours at $190-195^\circ$ and processed with 0.5 l of alcohol, boiled for 30 min with a solution of 90 g of KOH in 0.1 l of water, the alcohol is removed and the residue is poured into 1.5 l of water; CO_2 is passed through the solution and 25 g of 2-oxyflavone (V), m.p. 240° (from ethyl acetate) are separated. To 20 g of V, in a solution of 3... g

REF: 3/5

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhis., 6.83 1980, No. 11226

AUTHOR :
:
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : of 2000 in 10 ml of water, a solution of 10
mg of 2000 in 10 ml of water is slowly
added to 10 ml of water, filtered, and
the filtrate is washed with 10 ml of water.
The combined filtrate and washings are
evaporated to dryness, and the residue is
dissolved in 10 ml of water. The solution
is treated with (CH₃)₂SO, and the solution
is evaporated to dryness, yielding 10 mg of
1100 (mp 110-115°C, lit. 110-115°C).

COPY: 4/7

CONTROL :
CLASSIFICATION :

APP. JOUR. : KIMBERLY, Jo. 1979, No. 10

AUTHOR :
TITLE :

FIG. PSE. :

ABSTRACT : In a series of experiments, each of the following three conditions was tested: (1) a control condition, (2) a condition in which the subject was instructed to respond as quickly as possible, and (3) a condition in which the subject was instructed to respond as slowly as possible. The results showed that the speed of response was significantly affected by the instructions given to the subject.

REF: 575

MANTA, I., prof.; BEDELEANU, D.; CAPILNA, S.; MURESAN, Letitia; CORUN,
Victoria

On certain biochemical changes in experimental atherosclerosis.
Rumanian M Rev. no.1:181-182 Ja-Mr '61.

1. The Chair of Biochemistry of the Medicopharmaceutical Institute,
Cluj, Head of the Chair; Prof. I. Manta.
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS chemistry) (LIPIDS metabolism)
(COPPER metabolism) (COENZYMES metabolism) (NITROGEN metabolism)

SCHWARTZ, A.; MANTA, I.; MADAR, I.; KIS, Z.

The action of sodium beta-hydroxybutyrate on the activity of type-B cells in the pancreas. Rumanian M Rev. no.1:245-247 Ja-Mr '61.
(PANCREAS pharmacology) (BUTYRATES pharmacology)

MANTA, I.

ROMANIA

MICU, I.; OANA, C.; MANTA, I.; IOAN, Elena; CUCIUREANU, Georgeta;
MIRUL, Valentina; VINTU, C.; GRADINARU, Liliana; GRADINARU, I.;
JOSEFSOHN, Judith; MINASCURTA, S.; MOSANU, P.; COTAE, Gh.

Clinic of Contagious Diseases Iasi, Iasi Regional Sanepid.
(Clinica de boli contagioase Iasi, Sanepidul regional Iasi.)
- (for all)

Bucharest, Viata Medicala, No 7, 1 Apr 63, pp 457-460.

"Epidemic of Ornithosis in a Rural Locality."

(13)

MANTA, I.; BEDELEANU, D.

Contributions to atheromatosis biochemical research.
Rev chimie 7 no. 1: 317-325 '62.

1. Medizinisch-Pharmazeutisches Institut, Lehrstuhl
für Biochemie, Cluj.

MANTA, I.; BEDELEANU, D.; BIRZU, O.

Biochemistry of atheromatosis. Pt. 6. Studii cerc biochimie
7 no.1:9-17 '64.

1. Department of Biochemistry of the Medicopharmaceutical
Institute, Cluj.

TEODOROVICI, Gr., conf.; IVAN, A., dr.; OANA, C., dr.; ZVORISTEANU,
Virginia, dr.; HANDRACHE, Ludmila, dr.; VANONA, Georgeta, dr.;
MANTA, I., dr.; CAMNER, M., dr.; URHA, Mireille, dr.; BOUATIN,
Marie-Jeanne, dr.

Evolution of influenza among a group of school-age children in
the year 1962-1963. Microbiologia (Bucur) 9 no.6:523-529
N-6 '64

1. Lucrare efectuata la Institutul medic-farmacutic, Iasi.

MANTA, I.; GORUN, Victoria

Phosphoric esters of thiamine in some pathological lesions.
Fiziol. norm. pat. 10 no.5:437-443 S-0'64

1. Catedra de biochimie, Institutul medico-farmaceutic, Cluj.

MANTA, I.; DUMA, D.; LAZAR, Tr.C.; POPOVICIU, L.; CATANA, Rozalia;
PIRVU, Maria; SERBAN, M.

Biochemical research on experimental allergic encephalomyelitis.
Pt.2. Fiziol. norm. pat. 11 no.3:237-242 My-Je '65.

1. Catedra de biochimie si Clinica de neurologie, Institutul
medico-farmaceutic, Cluj.

MANTA, L.

SCIENCE

Periodicals: REVISTA DE CHIMIE. Vol. 9, no. 9, Sept. 1958

MANTA, L. Preparation of esters of the sterin class. p. 495

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

RUSANOV, V.T.; GUR'YEV, I.D., master; KOCHENKOV, V.V., osmotrshchik-avtomatchik; SUKINOV, S.I., osmotrshchik-avtomatchik; SEMENIKHIN, N.A., osmotrshchik-prolazchik; MALYGINA, N.A., slesar'-avtomatchik; MANTAK, A.I., inzh.-tehnolog; MALOV, G.A., instruktor; POTAPOV, A.L., mashinist elektrovoza; KOVRIZHKIN, N.P.; PATEYUK, I.L., starshiy inzh. po tormozam

Discussion of Boiko and Senderov's article "Is there a need for emergency braking boosters on freight trains?" Elek.i tepl. tiaga 5 no.12:26-27 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Punkt tekhnicheskogo osmotra stantsii Magnitogorsk Yuzhno-Ural'skoy dorogi.
2. Nachal'nik punkta tekhnicheskogo osmotra stantsii Magnitogorsk Yuzhno-Ural'skoy dorogi (for Rusanov).
3. Depo Tuapse Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi (for Potapov).
4. Starshiy revizor sluzhby lokomotivnogo khozyaystva Moskovskoy dorogi (for Kovrizhkin).
5. Sluzhba vagonnogo khozyaystva Moskovskoy dorogi (for Pateyuk).

(Railroads--Brakes)

L 47377-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AR6028531

SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/66/000/005/B047/B047

AUTHOR: Atroshchenko, E. S. ; Kofman, A. P. ; Mantaroshin, A. P. ;
Nagornov, G. M. ; Popov, N. V. ; Ryadinskaya, I. M.

26
B

TITLE: A possibility of using explosion energy for strengthening tractor lug tracks

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinstroyeniya, Abs. 5B314

REF SOURCE: Sb. Materialy Nauchn. konferentsii. Sovnarkhoz Nizhne-Volzhs. ekon. r-na. Volgogradsk. politekh. in-t. T. 1. Volgograd, 1965, 284-287

TOPIC TAGS: tractor, lug track, explosion energy

ABSTRACT: The use of explosion energy for strengthening tractor lug tracks was found to be feasible. A diagram for strengthening the lugs was shown. The use of explosive cords is considered to be the most acceptable from the engineering aspect. Studies were made of the effect of the medium on the magnitude and

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.789:621.81

L 47377-66

ACC NR: AR6028531

character of strengthening and of the effect of alignment of cords on the uniformity of strengthening along the circumference of the lugs. Casting defects in the tracks can lead to the failure of a lug. Orig. art. has: 3 reference items. [Translation of abstract] [FM]

SUB CODE: 13/

Card 2/2

mjs

MANTASHEVA, S.V.

Design of a precast shed roof. Trudy nauch. korr. Inst. stroi.
dela AN Gruz. SSR, no.2:27-46 '58. (MIRA 12:7)
(Roofs, Shell)

5.4300
26.2570

27384
S/171/61/014/003/001/004
E071/E435

AUTHORS: Mantashyan, A.A. Moshkina, R.I. and Naibandyan, A.B.

TITLE: On the behaviour of the methyl peroxide radical in the reaction of low temperature oxidation of methane

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Khimicheskiye nauki. v.14, no.3, 1961, pp.185-195

TEXT: A study was made of the behaviour of the methyl peroxide radical within a wide range of temperatures in the reaction of oxidation of methane photosensitized with mercury, the difference between the activation energies of isomerization and decomposition of the peroxide radical and its reaction with methane was determined. The residence time of the reaction mixture in the irradiation zone was varied from 2 to 8-10 sec. The experiments were carried out at atmospheric pressure within the temperature range: room temperature to 400°C. A quartz lamp ПРК-2 (PRK-2) was used as a source of radiation, it was placed inside the reactor which consisted of three quartz tubes, placed co-axially. The lamp, placed in the internal tube, was cooled with circulating distilled water. The space between the first and second tube was

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S/171/61/014/003/001/004
E071/E455

On the behaviour of the methyl ...

continuously evacuated with high vacuo pumps. The space between the second and the third tube served as a preheater and a reactor. Before passing into the reactor, the reaction mixture (90% CH₄, 10% O₂) was saturated with mercury vapour at room temperature. For the determination of the velocity of formation of methyl hydroperoxide and formaldehyde, methyl hydroperoxide marked with C¹⁴ was introduced into the reaction mixture. The experimental procedure used was described previously (Ref. 8: N.A. Kleymentov, Candidate dissertation, IKhF AN SSSR, 1959; Ref. 9: R.I. Moshkina, N.L. Galanina, A.B. Nalbandyan, Izv. AN SSSR, OKhN 10, 1725 (1959)). It was found that the yield of oxidation products, calculated for 1 litre of the reaction mixture passed through the reactor, increases linearly with increasing residence time of the mixture in the irradiation zone (up to 10 sec). Within the range of temperatures studied, the yield of the peroxide increases with temperature, reaches a maximum (280 to 310°C) and then sharply decreases to zero. Formaldehyde appears in the reaction products later than peroxide and its yield is continuously increasing. On the basis of velocities of formation of formaldehyde (W_a) and methyl hydroperoxide (W_n), it was calculated that at 300°C about

Card 2/3

X

27384

S/171/61/014/003/001/004
E071/E435

On the behaviour of the methyl ...

57% of methane, consumed in the reaction, is transformed into formaldehyde by-passing the methyl hydroperoxide stage. Of the total formaldehyde formed at a given temperature only 7% is formed from peroxide on its thermal decomposition. On the basis of the ratios of W_a/W_n (determined for the temperature range 190 to 325°C) the difference in the activation energies ΔE of the processes of isomerization and decomposition of the peroxide radical and its reaction with methane was determined ($\Delta E = 8500$ cal/mole). From the above data the ratio of the velocity constants of the reactions $CH_3OO \rightarrow CH_2O + OH$ (4) and $CH_3COO + CH_4 \rightarrow CH_3COOH + CH_3$ (2) was calculated: $K_4/K_2 = 2.5 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. There are 4 figures and 10 references: 9 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English language publications reads as follows:
H.Callender, Engineering 123, 147, 182, 210 (1927); A.C.Egerton, L.Smith, A.R.Ubbelohde, Phil. Trans. A.234, 433 (1953) E.W.Mardles, J.Chem. Soc. 1928, 872; J.A.Gray, J.Chem. Soc. 1952, 3150.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR
(Institute of Chemical Physics AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 19, 1961
Card 3/3

34620

S/171/61/014/005/07
E075/E136

5.3300

AUTHORS: Mantashyan, A.A., and Nalbandyan, A B

TITLE: Photochemical oxidation of ethane sensitized by mercury vapour. Part I. Reaction at room temperature

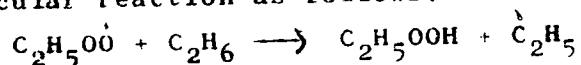
PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Izvestiya Khimicheskoye nauki, v.14, no.6, 1961 517-526

TEXT: The authors investigated the kinetics and mechanism of photochemical oxidation of ethane at room temperature. The mixture of reactants was saturated with Hg vapour at 20 °C and was passed into an evacuated glass reactor. It was subjected to the action of light from a quartz-mercury lamp ПРК 2 (ПРК 2) for a few seconds and was then removed from the reactor. Reactions at high temperatures were carried out by placing the reactor in an electrical furnace. It was established that the reaction products are ethylhydroperoxide and acetaldehyde, forming in approximately equal quantities, independent of each other. It was found that the ratio of hydroperoxide/acetaldehyde depends on the surface/volume ratio of the reactor. Influence
Card 1/3

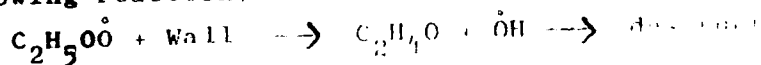
Photochemical oxidation of ethane

S/171/61/014/006 00 00
E075/E130

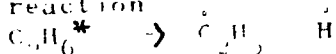
of the composition and pressure of the reacting mixture was investigated and it was concluded that ethylhydroperoxide forms in a bimolecular reaction as follows:



Acetaldehyde forms as a result of a heterogeneous destruction of the hydroperoxide radical on the walls of the reactor according to the following reaction:



The authors proposed a reaction mechanism in which excited lig atom forming by absorption of light quantum of wavelength $\lambda = 2537 \text{ \AA}$ transmits its excitation energy to hydrocarbon molecules on collision. The excited molecules decompose then according to the reaction



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Photochemical oxidation of ethane . S/171/61/013/006/00100
E075/E136

or are deactivated on collision with ethane molecules. The
radical gives peroxide radical on collision with an
molecule. The latter either forms a molecule of hydroperoxide
or is destroyed at the reactor wall.
There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR
(Institute of Chemical Physics, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 19, 1961

X

card 5/7

34621

S/171/61/014/006/002/005
E075/E136

5.3300

AUTHORS: Mantashyan, A.A., and Nalbandyan, A.B.

TITLE: Photochemical oxidation of ethane sensitized with mercury vapour.
Part II. Reaction at high temperatures.

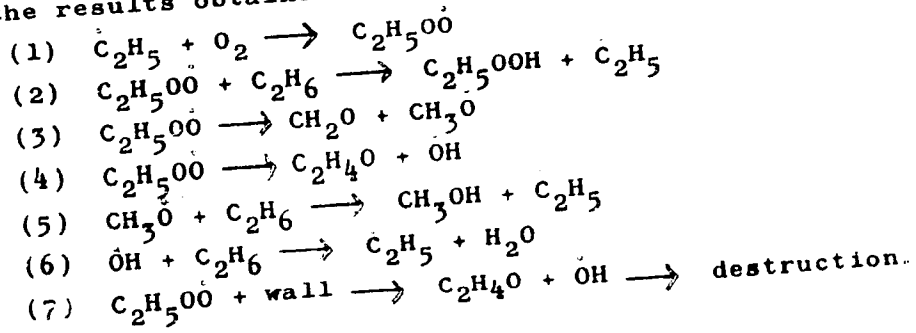
PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Khimicheskiye nauki, v.14, no.6, 1961, 527-536

TEXT: Using the apparatus described by the present authors in a previous article (Ref.1: Izv. AN ArmSSR, KhN, v.14, no.6, 517 (1961)) the authors investigated the oxidation of ethane up to 400 °C. It was established that the reaction products up to 150 °C are ethyl hydroperoxide and acetaldehyde. Above this temperature the compounds are formed together with formaldehyde and methyl alcohol. It was shown that the rate at which the concentration of ethylperoxide increases with temperature passes through a maximum at 270-280 °C and approaches zero at 350-360 °C. The rate of formation of acetaldehyde does not change to 150 °C and increases with temperature above 150 °C. The rates of

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Photochemical oxidation of ethane ... S/171/61/014/006/002/005
E075/E136

formation of formaldehyde and methyl alcohol increase with temperature. The ethyl peroxide radical was shown to be able to isomerise at the C—H bond in the presence of C—C bond and to decompose with the formation of acetaldehyde and OH radical. Departing from the generally accepted scheme for gaseous oxidation of hydrocarbons, the authors postulate on the basis of the results obtained the following mechanism of the reaction:



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Photochemical oxidation of ethane ... S/171/61/014/006/002/005
E075/E136

This mechanism differs from those generally accepted by the elementary reaction (4) and the form of notation for reaction (7) corresponding to destruction of the peroxide radical. V.S. Pudov is thanked for the chromatographic analysis of the products, and B.V. Rozanov for the spectral one. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR
(Institute of Chemical Physics, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 19, 1961

Card 3/3

MANTASHYAN, A.A.; NALBANDYAN, A.B.

Determination of the quantum yield, chain length and its temperature dependence in photochemical reactions of methane and ethane oxidation. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Khim. nauki 15 no. 1:3-14 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Paraffins) (Oxidation) (Quantum chemistry)

MANTASHYAN, A.A.; NALBANDYAN, A.B.

Photochemical mercury vapor sensitized oxidation of ethane. Report
No. 3: Ratios of rate constants of elementary reactions. Izv. AN
Arm. SSR. Khim. nauki 15 no. 1: 15-24 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Ethane) (Oxidation) (Chemical reaction, Rate of)

MANTASHYAN, A. A.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences at the Institute of Hetrochemical Synthesis: in 1962:

"Kinetics and Mechanism of the Photochemical Oxidation of Hydrocarbons."

Vest. Akad. Nauk SSSR. No. 4, Moscow, 1963, pages 119-145

MANTASHYAN, A.A.; SARKISYAN, V.K.

Possible ways of acetylene synthesis from methane under
nonisothermal conditions. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 41 no.3:147-
152 '65. (MIRA 18.11)

1. Laboratoriya khimicheskoy fiziki AN ArmSSR. Submitted
March 17, 1965.

TER-KARAPETYAN, M.A., akademik; MANTASHAYN, E.A.

Synthesis of proline in fermenting grape must. Dokl. AN Arm.
SSR 41 no.3:153-158 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. 2. AN ArmSSR
(for Ter-Karapetyan). Submitted April 16, 1965.

ANTONESCU, Em.; BALS, St.; GEORGESCU, F.; GEORGESCU, V.; MANTEA, Gh.; MIHAILESCU, N.; PANIN, N.; TOMESCU, C.

Sedimentologic data on the Senonian-Danian deposits in the Vintu de Jos Geoagiu region. Studii cerc geol 8 no. 2: 215-234 '63.

1. Comunicare prezentata de academician G. Murgeanu.

BORGOS, M., MANTEA, Gh.

Age of the Neocene formations in the Klatna-Almasul Mare Basin
(Metaliferi Mountains). *Dati seama sed* 49 pt.2:99-112 'ol-'t2
[publ. '64].

1. Submitted April 20, 1962.

MANTEA, S.

The present stage and possibilities of developing nonferrous metallurgy in Rumania. p. 191. Academia Republicii Populare Romine. ANALELE. Bucuresti. Suppl. to v. 3, 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress. Vol. 5, no. 9, Sept. 1955

ELLANTSEA, ST

1
Copper as collecting agent for platinum in complex non-ferrous minerals. ~~S. Patai~~ and J. ~~Horvath~~ (Rev. Metall., Bucharest, 1956, L. 74-76). It is shown that Pt is associated with Cu in Roumanian ores and this is discussed in relation to the equilibrium conditions of the Pt-Pt-Cu ternary system. The concn. of Pt, during metallurgical treatment of the ores, occurs in three stages— (1) in cuprous slags produced by removal of Cu from Pt; (2) in cuprous slags produced at the beginning of cupellation and (3) in residues from the electrolytic production of Cu. J. S. C.

3

PM

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17
Metallurgy and atomic energy, S. Mantec (Studi. Ceto. Metal.
Nucliarist, 1956, I, 378-388) - A general Taylor. J.S.C.

J.P.M.L.
1-2-57

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MANTEA, S.; BUZINCU, J.; PETRESCU, N.

"A contribution to the improvement of the pyrometallurgic processing of lead concentrates."

p. 69 (Studii Si Cercetari De Metalurgie) Vol. 2, no. 1/2, 1957
Bucharest, Rumania

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

S/137/62/000/004/122/201
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Mantea, Ștefan, Dulămița, Titi, Iatan, Ion

TITLE: Brittle fracture of Cr-Si-Mo-steel for valves and methods of its prevention

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 55, abstract 4I326 ("Bul. Inst. politehn. București", 1960, 22, no. 4, 101-112, Rumanian; Russian, English, French, German summaries)

TEXT: Studies were carried out with the aim of eliminating breakdowns of exhaust valves of diesel motors fabricated from steel mark MCM1 (MSM1). The fractures arise either as result of a very considerable grain growth, or after incorrect heat-treatment, or else as result of accidental working at a critical degree of deformation. A new economical technique of deforming and heat-treatment is cited.

T. Romyantsøva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

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S/137/62/000/001/169/237
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Mantea, St., Geru, N., Gernica, E.

TITLE: Magnetic metallography

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 67, abstract 11477
("An. Rom.-Sov. Ser. metalurgie" 1961, v. 15, no. 2, 91-95; Roum.,
Russian summary)

TEXT: On the basis of experimental results obtained by Yeremin, Kittel, Akulov, and Bitter, the authors studied independently a new method, called magnetic metallography, which is intended to reveal various types of defects in the crystal lattice structure of Fe, steel and alloys. The method makes it possible: a) to reveal failure of metal compactness (porosity, inclusions, cracks etc); b) to indicate characteristics of the initial structure in the cast metal; c) to determine chemical inhomogeneity of the metal, arising due to primary crystallization conditions; d) to study structural or chemical inhomogeneity, caused by heat treatment, resulting in a simplified and accelerated analysis of defects in the metal. The magnetic method of analyzing defects in the metal consists in the examination of patterns, arising on the surface

Card 1/2

Magnetic metallography

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A006/A101

coatings of metal sections applied in the form of a thin layer of magnetic colloid (Fe_3O_4 magnetite of gamma of Fe oxide, in the form of an aqueous suspension which contains soap, borax, potassium nitrate and water glass). The ferromagnetic particles of the suspension are non-uniformly deposited on the surface of the metal section crystals, they concentrate in certain areas of the surface of crystals, forming a series of patterns whose appearance determines the nature and structure of the metal being analyzed. Such a non-uniform distribution of the ferromagnetic suspension is caused by magnetic dispersion fields on the surface of crystals, which vary considerably in different sections of the crystals. The authors analyze the mathematical expression for linear density of magnetic fields on the metal grains and calculate the field energies for one ferromagnetic particle of the suspension. The new magnetic metallographic method of analyzing the micro- and macro-structure of metals was applied, in particular, for studying defects in MSM1 steel. This steel grade was used for manufacturing valves with a non-homogeneous crystal composition of the metal. There are 11 references.

X

N. Kirichenko

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

MANTEL'MAN, I.I., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Distribution of
the Young of certain ~~Species~~ ^{species} of Fish ⁱⁿ Thermogradient
Conditions." Len, 1958, 14 pp (All-Union Science Research
Inst of Lake and River Fisheries, VNIORKH), 150 copies
(KL, 41-58, 120)

VNIORKh

the young of certain species of fish in

MANTEL'MAN, I.I.

Temperature selection in the young of certain commercial fishes.
Trudy sov.Ikht.kom. no.8:297-302 ' 58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ozerogo i rechnogo
rybnogo khozyaystva.
(Temperature--Physiological effect) (Fishes)

Munteescu, C.

Distr: 4E3c 2 cys

✓ The analysis by radio-activation of hafnium and some rare earths from a mining product containing zircon. Maria Vili and Constanta Munteescu (Inst. At. Phys., Bucharest, Romania). *Acad. rep. populare Romine, Studii cercetari chim.* 7, 365-73(1959).—Using the method of radio-activation of a mineral product of zircon, results were obtained in a simple way in cases where classical methods could not be used. The usual method for the detn. of Hf by radio-activation, measuring the activity of the isotopes Hf¹⁵⁷ or Hf¹⁵⁹, was modified by measuring the activity of the Hf¹⁵⁰, which can be easily sepd. from the activity of Zr⁹⁰, from the disintegration curve. By the radio-activation method, although the object was not the analysis of ultramicro quantities of the elements (10⁻¹⁰, 10⁻¹¹%), the Hf content (without the sepn. of Zr) and small amts. of rare earths were detd.

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BADANOIU, M.; FITI, M.; MANTESCU, C.

Analysis of the chemically pure silicon by radioactivation. Studii
cerc chim 7 no.4:573-579 '59. (EEAI 9:7)

1. Institutul de fizica atomica al Academiei R.P.R., Bucuresti.
(Semiconductors) (Silicon) (Radioisotopes)

FITI, M.; MANESCU, C.; COSTEA, T.

Determination of boron in ores through the registration of particles
in the reaction $B^{10}(n, \alpha)Li^7$. Studii cerc fiz ll no.2:423-430 '60.

(Ores) (Boron) (Lithium) (Neutrons) (EEAI 10:1)
(Nuclear counters) (Alpha rays)

L 18845-63

EPF(c)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pr-4 JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3005933

G/0030/63/003/008/K290/K293

AUTHOR: Mantescu, C., Costea, T.

TITLE: Release of tritium from neutron-irradiated lithium salts (short note)

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 3, no. 8, 1963, K290-K293

TOPIC TAGS: lithium salt., isotope labeling, tritium labeling, recoil tritium, tritium in crystalline lattice., neutron bombardment, gas-solid diffusion, entrapped gas

ABSTRACT: Preliminary results are reported for the thermal release of the recoil tritium from the reactor-irradiated crystalline lithium salts: LiF, LiCl, LiBr, LiH, Li₂CrO₄, LiNO₃ and LiAlH₄, according to the reaction ⁶Li(n, alpha) T. Though studies of the recoil tritium exist for various systems, there is little information on the effects of tritium generated in crystalline lattices. Samples heated to various temperatures (between 50 and 200 C) were irradiated in vacuo at an integral neutron flux of 4.10⁻¹⁴ to 3.10⁻¹⁶ nvt [Abstractor's

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L 18845-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3005933

note: meaning of nvt unknown]; heat-treated at constant temperature; and the activity of the released tritium measured by two compensated Geiger-Muller counters. The release of tritium from neutron-irradiated lithium chloride at different temperatures is shown in Figure 1, Enclosure 1. By dissolving the heated samples in various solvents, it was established that the bulk of the activity was still trapped in the crystal. The behavior of the recoil tritium formed in the irradiated lithium salts was outlined as follows: During the irradiation and the heat-treatment the tritium may participate in a series of chemical reactions with the atoms of the crystal which yield volatile compounds such as TCl or T₂O. A large amount is trapped as T₂ in cavities produced by the irradiation. The phenomenon of the thermal release of tritium may be used to study the diffusion process of volatile chemical entities and to introduce the tritium into the lattice in a chemically active form. This enables the labeling of various compounds, such as lithium aluminum hydride. [Abstracter's note: article is in English]. Orig. art. has 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Atomic Physics, Bucharest [Abstracter's note: original-language version not given]

Card 2/4

BALABAN, A.T.; BARABAS, E.; MANDESCU, C.

A product obtained from benzoin and beryllium chloride. Rev
chimie 8 no.1:139-148 '63.

1. Institute for Atomic Physics of the Academy of the R.P.R.,
Bucharest. 2. Corresponding Member of the Academy of the R.P.R.
(for Balaban).