

MARKOVA, M.

New species, varieties, and habitats of the *Rubus* L. genus
in Bulgaria. Izv. inst. bot. BАН 10:199-200 '62.

MARKOVA, Margarita; TSANKOVA, Elena; KASABOVA, Dora

The vitamin C content in the leaves and fruits of some wild species of the genus *Rubus* L. in the Vitosha Mountains. Izv Inst bot BAN 13:149-154 '64.

MARKOVA, M.

Bulgaria

Scientific Research Hygiene Institute (Naukno-
issledovatel'ski khigienen i-t), Sofia; Director:
L. Grigorev.

Sofia, Khigiena i Zdravotstavane, No 3, 1966, pp 291-301.

"Importance of Vitamin C, B12 and of Rutin for the
Organism of Guinea Pigs in Uranium Intoxication."

Co-authors:

KRUSHKOVA, A.I.
KHARIZANOVA, M.

MARKOVA, M.: KAMENICKY, L.

A preliminary report on the petrographic survey of the phyllite-dabase series in the Germer rock formations. p. 120. (Geologické Práce; Zpravy No. 5, 1956)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (MEAL) L3, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

MARKOVA, M.

Petrographic studies of the phyllite-diabase series of the Slovak Ore Mountains.

p. 109 (GEOLOGICKE PRACE) Vol. 45, 1957,
Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 3,
March 1958

MARKOVA, M.

SP
/ Mineralogical-petrographic analysis and genesis of the Pukanec clays. *SP* Milan Mišik, Blahoslav Cibul, and Magda Marková (Geol. inst. Dionyz Stur, Bratislava, Czech.). *Geol. prac* (Bratislava) 44, 123-48 (1958) (English summary).—Volcanic tuffs were hydrothermally altered with the formation of tridymite and cristobalite, and were subsequently weathered. The dominant clay mineral is kaolinite of the fire-clay type, with some hydromica and quartz, and authigenic siderite (1 chem. analysis). Optical, x-ray, and differential thermal analysis data, and 2 chem. analyses of the clays are given. Michael Fleischer

gag

Markova, M.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No. 49088

Author : Misik, M., Cicel, B., and Markova, M.

Inst : Not given

Title : Mineral and Petrographic Analyses and the
Genesis of Pukan Clays

Orig Pub : Geol Prace SAV, No 49, 123-148 (1958)

Abstract : The results from particle size distribution, chemical, x-ray, and mineral analyses have shown that the above-indicated clays are of the kaolin refractories type. The results of two chemical analyses of kaolinite aggregates are given below (in %): SiO₂, 41.84, 42.98; Fe₂O₃, 1.64, 4.90; FeO, 3.19, 0.65; Al₂O₃, 32.46, 29.46; TiO₂ 0.40, 1.08; MnO, 0.04, 0.04; P, traces, -;

Card 1/2

D-10

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No. 49088

CaO 1.40, 0.78; MgO, 1.82, 0.65; K₂O, 0.25, 0.15;
Na₂O, 0.20, 0.10; dry residue, 3.64, 6.36; 'p.p.p.'
12.92; total, 99.80, 100.07. In the opinion of
the author the clays were formed by the kaolini-
zation of the tufas and in particular, by sedimen-
tation. -- E. Chepizhnaya

Card 2/2

MARKOVA, M.M.

Characteristics of the coagulation of venous blood and of the retraction and lysis of the blood clot in some forms of hemorrhagic diathesis. Lab. delo no.3:174-176 '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Filial Tsentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii (zaveduyushchiy I.M. Sapelkina) i kafedra propedevtiki detskikh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent Ye.N. Tishina, nauchnyy rukovoditel' prof. V.A. Vlasov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. N.I. Pirogova.

KLOCHAN, Dmitriy Fedoseyevich; SUBBOTA, Nikolay Nikolayevich;
SUZDAL'TSEV, Vladimir Vladimirovich; MARKOVA, M.M.,
red.

[Balakleya; a regional study] Balakliia; kraieznavchyi na-
rys. Kharkiv, Prapor, 1965. 118 p. (MIRA 18:8)

~~MARKOVA, M. H.~~

Effect of various dietary fats on the assimilation of fat and the retention of nitrogen in the organism [with summary in English].
Vopr. pit. i di. 1957, no. 1, p. 157. (MIRA 19:10)

1. Iz laboratorii khimicheskoy energii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent V. I. Guk, ul. Molodanova) Instituta pitaniya A N SSSR, Moskva.

(A. T. Guk, petsovlia).

digestibility & assimilation of various dietary fats & retention of nitrogen (Rus))

(A. T. Guk, petsovlia).

retention after ingestion of various types of fats (Rus))

MARKOVA, I. I., Acad Med Sci— (USSR) " ~~the~~ ^{qualitatively} Effect of ~~protein~~ ^{aspects} ~~of~~ ^{of} food fats ~~on~~ ^{upon} ~~the~~ ^{of} ~~content~~ ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{of} fat and protein ~~availability~~." ~~USSR~~, 1967
11 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR), 200 copies: VI, 71-76, 100)

MARKOVA, M.N.

Effect of qualitatively different fats in food on serum lipids in rats [with summary in English]. Vop.pit. 17 no.3:30-33 My-Je '58.

(MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz laboratorii obmena veshchestv i energii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. O.P.Molchanova) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(LIPIDS, in blood,

eff. of dietary fats in rats (Rus))

MARKOVA, M.N.; POKROVSKIY, A. A.

Determination of total cholesterol and phospholipids in a micro-
drop of blood. Lab. delo 10 no.3:145-150 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut pitanya (direktor - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.
A.A.Pokrovskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

MARKOVA, M.N.

Lipid changes in the liver and blood serum of white rats subjected to a long-term diet containing sunflower seed oil. Vop. pit 23 no.2: 41-44 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Laboratoriya obmena veshchestv (zav. - prof. O.P. Molchanova)
Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

1. 11, 11.

Plan for the...
located...
(State...)

11. 11.

CHEREMUSHKIN, S.D.; KLOPOTOVSKIY, A.P.; KRYUCHKOV, V.G.; MARKOVA, M.V.; RAKITINA, Ye.D., red.; PROKOP'YEVA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Economic valuation of land] Ekonomicheskaya otsenka zemli. By S.D. Cherepushkin i dr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1961.

183 p.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Farms--Valuation) (Moscow Province--Soils--Classification)

CHEREMUSHKIN, S.D., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KLOPOTOVSKIY, A.P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; MARKOVA, M.V., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; SMIRNOV, N.A., red.

[Basic principles of the economic valuation of land]Osnovnye printsipy ekonomicheskoi otsenki zemli; materialy nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot. Moskva, Vses. nauchno-issl. in-t ekon. sel'.khoz. 1962. 79 p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Rukovoditel' otдела ekonomicheskoy otsenki zemel'nykh ugodiy Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Cheremushkin). 2. Otdel ekonomicheskoy otsenki zemel'nykh ugodiy Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Klopotoskiy, Markova). (Moscow Province--Farms--Valuation)
(Moscow Province--Soils--Classification)

MARKOVA, Margarita Vladimirovna, kand. sel'khoz. nauk; SOKOLOVA, G.,
red.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye., tekhn. red.

[Practical application of economic evaluation of land] O
prakticheskom primenenii ekonomicheskoi otsenki zemli. Mo-
skva, Msok. rabochii, 1963. 57 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Moscow Province--Land classification)

OZEROV, V.A.; SOSKIN, D.S.; MARKOVA, M.V.

Standardization of gating-pouring systems for precision casting.
Lit.proizv. no.10:3-7 0 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

MARKOVA, N. A.

MARKOVA, N. A. -- "Comparative Indicators of the Pathogenic Properties of Staphylococcus." Sub 20 May 52, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences.

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

МИРКОВИ, Н. П.

VASIL'YEV, K. V. ; MARFOVA, E. F. & MITNIK, V. V.

Novoe v tekhnike osveshcheniya ugol'nikh shakht.
Moscow, Ugletekhizdat, 1950. pp. 92, photos, diags., tabs.; 22 x; 14;
white wrappers.

1ST AND 2ND LETTER 2ND LETTER 3RD AND 4TH CODES MATERIALS INDEX

MARKOVA, N. G.

Markova, N. G., and Shtrou, N. A. BAUXITES: II(a). PALEOZOIC BAUXITES OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE URALS AND THE STRATIGRAPHY OF THE ENVELOPING BEDS. *Trans. All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Econ. Mineral. (U.S.S.R.)*, No. 112, 3-47 (1937) (in English, 47-50).—The narrow belt of sedimentary Paleozoic formation, stretching intermittently through the field of greenstone rocks of the region, was studied. The deposits of the sections examined showed highly uniform stratigraphic succession. Within the same section some local surface alterations occur with petrographic changes of limestones, or, more rarely, with their replacement by effusive rocks. The fossil complexes for any given horizon always remain constant. Bauxite deposits occur in the upper Ludlow portion and chiefly in the lower Devonian formations. The bauxite bed proper can be subdivided into three parts: (1) the horizon underlying the ore-bearing stratum of "bauxite breccia," which is confined to the lower portion of the deposit. In the upper part of the weathered zone a crust-like bauxite is developed. (2) the ore-bearing horizon of uniform bauxite beds of the red variety, (3) the horizon underlying the ore-bearing strata, consisting of alternating layers of clays, bauxites and dark bituminous limestones. Thus, the deposits of the entire region show a number of common features, the chief of which are their occurrence among the beds similar stratigraphically and lithologically (with the only exception of the Elkino deposit of an older age) and the similarity of the ore structure, which is of the sheeted and oolitic nature containing coral fauna. The data obtained again confirm the Arkhangelskii theory of the sedimentary formation of bauxites in the region as the result of normal marine deposition.

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX COMMON LITERATURE INDEX

1ST AND 2ND CODES 1ST AND 2ND CODES

MARSHALL, W. J.

"Strategic and tactical considerations in the development of a
policy on the use of nuclear weapons" - 1964

1964 Reference: 1974

Encl. 1-1 Oct., 1964

MARKOVA, N.G.

Kazakhstan. Trudy Lab.geol.dokem. no.1:17-37 '52. (MLRA 7:2)
(Kazakhstan--Geology) (Geology--Kazakhstan)

11/11/56
VINOGRADOV, A.P.; DEVIETS, A.L.; DOBKINA, E.H.; MARKOVA, N.G.; MARTISHCHENKO,
L.G.

Using C^{14} to determine absolute age. Report no.1. Geokhimiia no.8;3-9
'56. (MLBA 10:2)

1. Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii im.V.I. Vernadskogo AN
SSSR, Moskva. (Radiocarbon dating)

MARKOVA, N.G.; DOBKINA, E.I.

Using radioactive carbon for determining geological age. Priroda
(MLRA 10:2)
45 no.12:84-86 D '56.

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I.Vernad-
skogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Moskava).
(Radiocarbon dating)

Markova, N. G.

15-1957-7-9259

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7,
p 67 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Markova, N. G.

TITLE: The Age and Structural Relations of the Intrusions of
Bet-Pak-Dala (O vozraste i polozenii v strukture
intruziy Bet-Pak-Daly)

PERIODICAL: Sov. geologiya, vol 51, 1956, pp 3-26

ABSTRACT: Much new information on the age and structural posi-
tion of intrusive rocks was obtained by the Kazakhstan
Expedition of the Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR
(Geological Institute of the Academy of Sciences,
USSR) from 1950 to 1954. Six intrusive complexes of
different ages are identified in the region of the
Bet-Pak-Dala desert: 1) Proterozoic granite gneiss
(γ_1), widely developed along the northern border of
Bet-Pak-Dala and in its southwestern part, where its
contact with surrounding Proterozoic rocks and with

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15-1957-7-9259

**The Age and Structural Relations of the Intrusions of Bet-Pak-Dala
(Cont.)**

the overlying Rifeyskiy beds is unconformable; 2) pre-Ordovician granodiorite (γ_2), not identified in concrete masses and distinguished only by the abundant cobbles of granodiorite in the basal conglomerate of the Llandeilian stage; 3) a complex of pre-Caradocian intrusions, consisting of numerous small bodies of hyperbasite and gabbro (δ) (the precise age relations between these rocks and those of the Llandeilian stage is not clear, and it is possible that some of the intrusions referred to this complex are older--this view is supported by the presence of cobbles of ultrabasic rock in the conglomerates of one of the Cambrian series); 4) pre-Silurian granodiorite (γ_3), which transects rocks of the Caradocian and Ashgillian stages and is overlain by basal conglomerates of the Silurian, which contain cobbles of the granodiorite; 5) Devonian intrusions, subdivided into two groups, which were separated in time by the extrusion of acid volcanic rocks; and 6) a complex group of Hercynian intrusions, which can be no more precisely dated than by dividing them into early and late Hercyn-

Card 2/4

15-1957-7-9259

The Age and Structural Relations of the Intrusions of Bet-Pak-Dala
(Cont.)

ian. Three principal structural elements occur within the region of Bet-Pak-Dala: a central graben and two bordering uplifts. The oldest intrusive rocks of the area, the Proterozoic granodiorites (γ_1), are confined to the positive structural areas of the uplifts. The hyperbasites are concentrated almost exclusively in the central graben zone and genetically are intimately associated with faulting. Pre-Silurian granodiorites are confined to this same zone. Hercynian intrusions are associated exclusively with the zones of uplift. Devonian intrusions occupy an intermediate position, but of these, too, the majority occur either in the regions of uplift or where these areas border the central zone. Thus the intrusive masses of Bet-Pak-Dala are closely associated with the tectonics of the region, and the successive appearances of different groups of intrusions provide a basis for subdividing the history of the structural development of the region into several steps, corresponding to the following five structural stages: 1) the Precambrian structural stage, characterized by the development

Card 3/4

The Age and Structural Relations of the Intrusions of Bet-Pak-Dala
(Cont.)

15-1957-7-9259

of large-scale alternating synclinoria and anticlinoria, the first occurring in Rifeyskiy rocks, the second in Proterozoic; 2) the lower Paleozoic structural stage, including Cambrian and Ordovician formations, during which the principal structural elements of the region were produced and block faulting was superimposed on earlier formed folds; 3) the Silurian structural stage, showing transitions to upper Paleozoic forms; 4) the upper Paleozoic structural stage (characterized by movements predominantly upward in the first half of the Devonian stage and accompanied by thick extrusions of acidic lava and by granite intrusions; in the second half of the stage, faulting occurred in the regions of uplift and individual blocks were preserved by downward movements); and 5) the Mesozoic-Cenozoic structural stage, unimportant in this region.

Card 4/4

O. V. Bryzgalin

3(5)

SOV/11-59-7-9/11

AUTHOR: Markova, N.G.

TITLE: Silurian Deposits in the Kargabulak Spring Region

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, 1959, Nr 7, pp 90-98 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes the Silurian deposits near the Kargabulak spring in the western part of the Balknash lake coastal region. These deposits form the edge of a synclinal structure which is the north-western extremity of the so-called Arkhaz -Sarytuma coal-bearing trough. They can be divided into three suites. The lowest suite is formed of porphyrites of andesite and basalt composition with some fractural formations and agglomerates in the lower and seams of sandstones in the upper part of the suite. It is about 300 m thick. The next suite, 150-180 m thick, is formed of tufaceous sandstone with seams of oxidized effusive

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SOV/11-59-7-9/15

Silurian Deposits in the Kargabulak Spring Region

rocks. The upper suite, about 350 m thick, is formed of red-colored conglomerates, aleuro-argillaceous sandstones and a thick stratum of limestone. This third suite belongs to the Wenlock and Ludlow stages (Upper Silurian period) so identified by the numerous faunistic remains. The author gives a very detailed description of all these suites. Comparing the cross sections of the Kargabulak and the Mynaral regions, situated 75 km apart, the author admits the possibility that the first and the second suites of the Kargabulak region are analogous respectively to the Llandoveryian and Tarannon suites of the Mynaral region. The upper parts of both cross-sections are identical. The following geologists are mentioned by the author: B.E.Keller, I.N.Krylov, Ye.V.Negrey, B.I.Borsuk, E.K.Vil'tsing, I.T.Serebryakova, S.B. Bakirov, V.I.Volobuyev, M.A.Borisyak, V.A.Sytova and

Card 2/3

SCV/11-59-719/100.

Silurian Deposits in the Kargabulak Spring Region

O. Bondarenko. There is 1 schematic map, 1 profile
and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Moskva, (The Geolo-
gical Institute of the AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: January 6, 1959

Card 3/3

SOV/80-32-2-30/56

AUTHORS: Trofimov, A.V., Markova, N.G., Dobkina, E.I.

TITLE: Synthesis of Acetylene From Calcium Carbonate (Sintez atsetilena iz karbonata kal'tsiya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol XXXII, Nr 2, pp 399-404 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Gaseous compounds of carbon (CO_2 , C_2H_2 , CH_4 , etc) are now used for radiocarbon datings. It is necessary to develop a simple method for preparing acetylene which is free of radioactive pollutants. Acetylene may be prepared from carbonate by decomposition to CO_2 , absorption and precipitation by NH_3 , heating the prepared carbonate with Mg and decomposing the formed carbide with water to C_2H_2 . The yield of acetylene by this method is $86 \pm 6\%$ of the initial carbon. The presence of other gases is detected by a solution of K_2HgJ_4 [Ref 8]. The method has the drawback that the output of acetylene varies considerably (see Table). There is 1 diagram, 1 table, and 8 references, 3 of which are Soviet and 5 English.

Card 1/2

Synthesis of Acetylene From Calcium Carbonate

SOV/80-32-2-30/56

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I. Vernad-
skogo AN SSSR (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytic Chemistry
imeni V.I. Vernadskiy of the USSR Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1957

Card 2/2

KOPEV-DVORNIKOV, V.S.; POLKVOY, O.S.; MARKOVA, N.G.; DMITIRYEV, L.V.;
YEFREMOVA, S.V.; YEZHOV, A.I.; ZHUKOV, M.A.; KOZLOV, A.V.; LEBEDEV,
A.P., otv.red.; SHLEPOV, V.K., red.izd-va; ASTAF'YEVA, G.A., tekhn.red.

[Paleozoic intrusive complexes in Bet-Pak-Dala. Part 1] Paleozoiskie
intruzivnye komplekxy Betpakdala. Part.1. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk
SSSR, 1960. 239 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut geologii rudnykh
mestorozhdenii, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii. Trudy, no.44)
(MIRA 13:12)

(Bet-Pak-Dala--Granite)

MARKOVA, N.G.

Pre-Cambrian in Bet-Pak-Dala and adjacent regions in Kazakhstan.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv. 3 no.4:3-25 Ap '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Geologicheskij institut AN SSSR.
(Kazakhstan--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VINOGRADOV, A.P., akad.; DEVIRTS, A.L.; DOBKINA, E.I.; MARKOVA, N.G.;
MARTISHCHENKO, L.G.; MORGASOV, G.G., red. izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Determination of absolute age by C^{14} using a proportional counter;
description of the construction method and results] Opredelenie ab-
solutnogo vozrasta po C^{14} pri pomoshchi proporsional'nogo schet-
chika; opisaniye metoda konstruksii i rezul'tatov. Moskva, Izd-vo
Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 57 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Radiocarbon dating)

MARKOVA, Natal'ya Gavrilovna; KELLER, B.M., doktor geol.-miner.nauk, otv.red.;
CHEPIKOVA, I.M., red.izd-va; DOROKHINA, I.N., tekhn.red.;
GUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn.red.

[Stratigraphy and tectonics of the Paleozoic in Bet-Pak-Dala]
Stratigrafiia i tektonika paleozoiia Bet-Pak-Daly. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1961. 363 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR.
Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.62.) (MIRA 15:5)
(Bet-Pak-Dala--Geology)

STREYS, N.A.; NAGIBINA, M.S.; KROPOTKIN, P.N.; MARKOVA, N.G.; SOBOLEVSKAYA,
V.N.; PEYVE, A.V.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.V.

Andrei Khrisanfovich Ivanov, 1897-1961. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol.
27 no.3:114 Mr '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Ivanov, Andrei Khrisanfovich, 1897-1961)

VINOGRADOV, A.P.; FEVILITS A.L.; DOBKINA, E.I.; MARKOVA, N.G.

Determination of the absolute age by the C^{14} . Report No.3.

Geokhimiia no.5 387-402 '62.

(MIRA 15 7)

1. V.I. Vernadskiy Institut of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry,
Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Radiocarbon dating)

NEYSHTADT, M.I.; DEVIRTS, A.L.; MARKOVA, N.G.; DOBKINA, E.I.; KHOTINSKIY,
N.A.

Dating of holocaine deposits by radiocarbon and pollen analysis.
Dokl. AN SSSR 144 no.5:1129-1131 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR i Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy
khimii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom I.P.Gerasimovym.
(Holocaine) (Geological time)

SEREBRYANNYY, L.R.; DEVIRTS, A.L.; MARKOVA, N.G.

New data on the absolute age of Allrod sediments in the vicinity
of Leningrad. Biul.Kom.chetv.per. no.27:151-153 '62.

(MIRA 16:4)

(Leningrad region--Geological time)

LAVRUSHIN, Yu.A.; DEVIRTS, A.L.; GITERMAN, R.Ye.; MARKOVA, N.G.

Primary data on the absolute chronology of principal events in
the Holocene of the northeastern part of the U.S.S.R. Biul.Kom.
chetv. per. no. 28:112-126 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

MARKOVA, N.G.; KHOREVA, B.Ya.

Types of structures associated with faults (shear zone) and their
genesis as revealed by a study in Kazakhstan and the Altai. Trudy GIN
no.92:64-89 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

KARPOVA, N.A.; MARKOVA, N.G.

State of the acid-base equilibrium in operations with artificial
blood circulation. Sob. trudy GMI no.19:108-113 '65. (MIRA 18-P)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii Fiziologicheskogo otdela
TSentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii Ger'kovskogo
gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. Kirova.

AVER'YANOV, P.K., inzh.; MARKOVA, N.I., inzh.

Erection of a three-span metal bridge across the Moskva River.
Mont. i spets. rab. v stroi. 23 no.11:11-13 N '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Glavstal'konstruktsiya, Minstroy RSFSR.
(Moskva River--Bridge construction)

MARKOVA, N. N.

"Traumatological Apparatus and Special Features of Nursing the Sick during Various Kinds of Tension,"

SO: Med. Sestra., No. 2, 1948.

Cand. Med. Sci. -c1948-.

MARKOVA, N. N.

"Special Features of Nursing Patients with Fractured Backbones and Pelvic Bones,"

SO: Med. Sestra., No. 3, 1948.

Cand. Med. Sci. -c1948-.

MARKOVA, N.N.

Exercise therapy in fractures. Sovet. med. no.1:28-30 Jan 52. (CIAM 21:4)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Department of Traumatology (Head--Honored Worker in Science Prof. M.O. Fridland), Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians.

MARKOVA, N.N.

Effectiveness of using benactyzine in psychoneurological practice.
Vop. psikh i nevr. no.5:233-238 '59. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz 3-go psikhiatricheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. Ye.S.Averbukh)
Psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta imeni V.M.Bekhtereva (direktor -
chlen-korrespondent Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR prof.
V.N.Myasishchev).
(BENACTYZINE--THERAPEUTIC USE) (MENTAL ILLNESS)

MARKOVA, N.N.

Experience in the use of aminokrovin in psychiatric practice;
preliminary data. Vop. psikh. i nevr. no.9:472-476 '62.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. 3-ya psikhiatricheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. Ye.S.
Averbukh) instituta imeni V.M. Bekhtereva (dir. - B.A. Lebedev).

42700

S/020/62/147/002/006/021
B112/B186AUTHORS: Chistyakov, V. P., Markova, N. P.

TITLE: Certain theorems for unhomogeneous branching processes

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 147, no. 2, 1962, 317-320

TEXT: A system of particles each of which decays into k particles during the time interval Δt with the probability $p_k(t)\Delta t + o(\Delta t)$ ($p_k(t) \geq 0$, $k \neq 1$, $p_1(t) \leq 0$, $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k(t) = 0$) is described by a function $F(s, t, x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(s, t)x^n$

for the particle number at the instant t , the particle number at the instant s being equal to unity. This function satisfies the equation $-\partial F(s, t, x)/\partial s = f(s, F(s, t, x))$ with the initial condition $F(s, t, x)|_{s=t} \equiv x$ ($0 \leq s \leq t < \infty$). Here, $f(s, x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n(s)x^n$. The process is said to be

degenerated if $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P_0(s, t) = P_0(s) = 1$. It is demonstrated that D. G.

Kendall's condition of degeneracy (Ann. Math. Statist., 19, No. 1, 1(1948))

Card 1/2

Certain theorems for unhomogeneous...

S/020/62/147/002/006/021
B112/B186

is sufficient in the general case, but not under certain restrictions.
Some limiting theorems for processes of growth are derived.

PRESENTED: February 7, 1962, by A. N. Kolmogorov, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 7, 1962

Card 2/2

BOROVKOV, A.A.; MARKOVA, N.F.; SYCHEVA, N.M.; SHPAKOVSKAYA, L.I.,
red.

[Tables for N.V.Smirnov's criteria of the uniformity of
two samples] Tablitsy dlia kriteriev N.V.Smirnova odno-
rodnosti dvukh vyborok. Novosibirsk, Redaktsionno-izd.
otdel Sibirskogo otd-nia AN SSSR, 1964. 139 p.

(MIRA 17:6)

MARKOVA, N. S.

"Effect of the Central Nervous System on the Formation of Immune Bodies and the Phagocytic Reaction During Diphtheria." Cand Med Sci, Crimean State Medical Inst, Simferopol', 1954. (Rusbiol, No 8, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

MARKOVA, N.S.

PYATKIN, K.D. [P'IATKIN, K.D.], TROFIMOVA, N.D., MARKOVA, N.S.

Variability in *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*. Mikrobiol.zhur. 20
no.1:44-48 '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Z kafedri mikrobiologii Krims'kogo medichnogo institutu.
(*CORYNEBACTERIUM DIPHTHERIAE*,
variability (Uk))

MARKOVA, N.T.

MALININ, S.N., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk, otv.red.; **LUPINOVICH, I.S.**, doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk, akademik, zamesttitel' otv.red.; **URUSOV, V.V.**, otv.red. po vypusku; **LUKASHEV, K.I.**, doktor geologo-mineral.nauk, akademik, red.; **AVKSENT'YEV, A.N.**, kand.geologo-mineral.nauk, red.; **ROGOVOY, P.P.**, doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk, akademik, red. Sostaviteli kart: **BOBYLEVA, Ye.A.**; **VOLKOVA, V.V.**; **VORONTSOVA, G.V.**; **MARKOVA, N.T.**; **TIKHONRAVOVA, Ye.V.**; **IL'YUSHIN, I.M.**, kand.filosof.nauk, red.kart; **KRAVCHENKO, I.S.**, kand.istor.nauk, red.kart; **KUPREVICH, V.F.**, doktor biolog.nauk, akademik, red.kart; **BURZGAL, T.S.**, red.-kartograf; **GULYUK, G.I.**, red.-kartograf; **LEVSHINOV, A.O.**, red.-kartograf; **RUTKOVSAYA, M.S.**, red.-kartograf; **SVIRSKIY, A.S.**, red.-kartograf

[Atlas of the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic] Atlas Belorusskoy Sovetskoy Sotsialisticheskoy Respubliki. Minsk, Akad.nauk BSSR. Glav.upr.geodes. i kartografii MVD SSSR, 1958. XIV, 140 maps.

(MIRA 12:4)

1. Predsedatel' Gosplana BSSR (for Malinin). 2. AN BSSR; prezident Akademii sel'skokhoz.nauk BSSR (for Lupinovich). 3. Direktor Minskoy kartograficheskoy fabriki (for Urusov). 4. AN BSSR; vitse-prezident AN BSSR (for Lukashev). 5. AN BSSR (for Rogovoy); 6. Chlen-korrespondent AN BSSR (for Il'yushin). 7. AN BSSR; chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR; prezident AN BSSR (for Kuprevich).

(White Russia--Maps)

SOV/137 - 58-11 23775

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 27 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Markova, N. V., Yezerkaya, N. A.

TITLE: Analysis of Platinum in Concentrates (Analiz shlikhovoy platiny)

PERIODICAL: Tr. N.-i. gorno-razved. in-ta "Nigrizoloto", 1957, Nr 23, pp 139
145

ABSTRACT: Descriptions are given for the combined procedures for the analysis of Pt in concentrates in which Pt and Os-Ir are determined gravimetrically and Ru, Pd, and Ir colorimetrically. 0.3-0.5 g specimens are used for the analysis. The test sample is treated with aqua regia and filtered. The filtrate is concentrated by evaporation, Na nitrite is added, and Ni, Cu, Fe, and Au are precipitated with soda. Then Au and Fe are determined volumetrically and Ni and Cu polarographically. Pt, Pd, Rh, and Ir remain in the filtrate. Os-Ir is determined in the insoluble residue. In the filtrate Pd is precipitated with dimethylglyoxime and filtered off, after which the nitrites are decomposed in the filtrate and the latter is divided into two portions. In the first portion Pt is precipitated with calomel, in the second portion the dimethylglyoxime is decomposed and Rh and Ir are precipitated with suspended

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SOV/137 - 58-11-23775

· Analysis of Platinum in Concentrates (cont.)

ZnO and determined colorimetrically in aliquot portions.

Z. G

Card 2/2

MARKOVA, N.V.

YEZERSKAYA, N.A.; MARKOVA, N.V.

Extraction of small quantities of gold from cyanogen, hydrochloride,
and iodine solutions by means of anionites. Zhur.prikl.khim. 30
no.7:1071-1074 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut "Nigrizoloto".
(Gold)

S/137/62/000/003/177/191
A160/A101

AUTHOR: Markova, N. V.

TITLE: Determining selenium and tellurium in ores

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 2, abstract 3 K 7,
("Khim., fiz.-khim. i spektr. metody issled. rud redk. i rasseyan.
elementov", Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1961, 75 - 78)

TEXT: In order to expedite the analysis, instead of thickening H_2SO_4 ni-
trate solution assay by evaporation, use is made of a denitration with alcohol.
After it, Se is precipitated with the aid of H_2SO_3 , while Te is precipitated in
the filtrate with the aid of $SnCl_2$ solution. The analysis is finished-up by
colorimetric means. Upon decomposition of a weighed portion of HNO_3 (1 : 1)
assay solution is thickened by evaporation until it becomes small in size, is
supplemented with 25 ml concentrated HCl or with 10 ml H_2SO_4 (1 : 1), and several
drops of alcohol. This reaction calls for a slight preheating. Once gas has
been liberated, the denitration is over. Solution is regulated so that it should
include 75 % of HCl, is heated to 60 - 70°C and Se is precipitated by adding

Card 1/2

Determining selenium and tellurium in ores

S/137/62/000/003/177/19:
A160/A101

50 ml concentrated HCl, saturated with SO₂. Next day the precipitate is filtered off: the filtrate is boiled, in order to remove SO₂, and Te is precipitated from 3 normal HCl solution with the aid of an addition of SnCl₂. By this means Te becomes isolated from Cu, Pb, Zn, Bi, As and Sb. A colorimetric analysis is usually carried-out in an acetic buffer, since the colloidal hydrochloride solutions are colored considerably weaker. It has been established that the presence of Sb³⁺ ions in hydrochloric solutions raises the intensity of coloring due to Se more than twice. The optimum amount of Sb in 1 ml of a 1 % solution containing 0.3 mg Se. In this case the analyzed solution first is supplemented with 1 ml of an 1 % Sb₂(SO₄)₃ solution, then with 8 ml of a 0.5 % gelatine solution and 6 drops of a 25 % SnCl₂ solution. Colorimetric analysis is conducted on ФЭК-М (FEK-M), at 450 mμ, in a 50 mm vessel. The range of determined concentration lies within 0.01 - 0.3 mg Se in a 50 ml solution. The reaction of reducing Te with the aid of SnCl₂ is sufficiently sensitive and produces in a hydrochloric medium relatively strongly colored solutions. There are 7 references.

N. Gertseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/191/62/000/008/005/013
B124/B180

AUTHORS: Zhinkin, D. Ya., Semenova, Ye. A., Markova, N. V.

TITLE: Production of polyalkyl cyclosilazanes from alkyl chlorosilanes and ammonia

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 8, 1962, 18-20

TEXT: In the synthesis of mixtures of polyalkyl cyclosilazanes (hexamethyl cyclotrisilazane, octamethyl cyclotetrasilazane, hexaethyl cyclotrisilazane, etc.), by the reaction of anhydrous, gaseous, and liquid ammonia with alkyl chlorosilanes in the presence of solvents, the resulting NH_4Cl is filtered off in yields of 40-70% of the theoretical amount. The authors have found an improvement on the filtration. The reaction mass is treated with water or an aqueous alkali solution, the upper of the two resulting layers is separated by a funnel, the solvent is driven out, and the reaction products are rectified in a column with 22 theoretical plates. This increases the yield to 87-95.5% and considerably reduces the time required. If the reaction mass is extracted with benzene, the yield is only 76%. Anhydrous products must

Card 1/2

✓

Production of polyalkyl ...

S/191/62/000/008/005/013
B124/B180

be used and the reaction conducted in nitrogen flow. The composition of the reaction products is little affected by the method of synthesis. There are 4 tables. The five English-language references are: R. O. Sauer, R. H. Hasek, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 68, 241 (1946); S. D. Brewer, Ch. P. Haber, *ibid.*, 70, No. 11, 3888 (1948); J. R. Meankins, J. Council Sci. Ind. Res. 21, 222 (1948); US Patent 2579418; US Patent 2553314.

Card 2/2

S/079/62/032/008/004/006
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Zhinkin, D. Ya., Markova, N. V. and M. V. Sobolevskiy

TITLE: Synthesis of polyalkylcyclosilazanes with various radicals on the silicon atom

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 32, no. 8, 1962, 2652 - 2654

TEXT: $[(CH_3)_2SiNH]_3$ (A), $[(CH_3)_2SiNH]_4$ (B), $[(CH_3)_2SiNH]_2(C_2H_5)_2SiNH$ (C), $(CH_3)_2SiNH[(C_2H_5)_2SiNH]_2$ (D) and $[(C_2H_5)_2SiNH]_3$ (E) were prepared by the reaction of Me_2SiCl_2 and Et_2SiCl_2 taken in the ratios of 1:3, 1:1 and 3:1 (B only for the ratios 1:1 and 3:1) with the calculated amount of dry NH_3 , in benzene, at 25 - 30°C. The mixtures were then treated with aqueous KOH and distilled. The total yield of mixed cyclosilazanes

Card 1/2

Synthesis of ...

S/079/62/032/008/004/006
D204/D307

was ~ 80 %. The b.p.'s of A to E increased from 51 - 52° C/4 mm Hg to 128 - 129° C/1 mm Hg, d_4^{20} from 0.9246 to 0.9324, and n_D^{20} from 1.4450 to 1.4690. The products contained more derivatives of Et_2SiCl_2 than of Me_2SiCl_2 after ammonolysis, owing to the greater tendency of the latter to form higher polysilazanes which did not distill over. There are 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: July 28, 1961

Card 2/2

S/079/63/033/001/017/023
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Zhinkin, D. Ya., Markova, N. V. and Soboloveskiy, M.V.

TITLE: Synthesis of polysilazanes based on di- and trifunctional organochlorosilanes

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 33, no. 1, 1963, 252-255

TEXT: The ammonolysis of mixtures of Me_2SiCl_2 and MeSiCl_3 (I), Et_2SiCl_2 and EtSiCl_3 (II), and Me_2SiCl_2 with PhSiCl_3 (III) was studied, at 25 - 30°C. In mixture (I) for molar ratios (n) of $\text{Me}_2\text{SiCl}_2 : \text{MeSiCl}_3 = 1:1$ or $3:1$, the products were hexamethylcyclotrisilazane and polysilazanes. Only polysilazanes, largely $\text{CH}_3\text{Si}\{\text{NHSi}(\text{CH}_3)\text{[NHSi}(\text{CH}_3)_2]_2\text{NH}\}_3$, were obtained when n was reduced

to 1:3. Ammonolysis of II similarly gave rise to hexaethylcyclotrisilazane and polysilazanes, chiefly $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Si}\{\text{NHSi}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{[NHSi}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2]_2\text{NH}\}_3$

Card 1/2

Synthesis of polysilazanes ...

S/079/63/033/001/017/023
D204/D307

In III (equimolar mixture) ammonolysis gave only the polysilazanes. The alkyl or aryl groups in the silane thus exert an influence on the ammonolysis.

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1962

Card 2/2

I 46844-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ET1 IJP(c) DS/JD/GD/JH

ACC NR: AT6024967

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0121/0126

AUTHOR: Shatalov, A. Ya.; Markova, N. Ye.; Chernyshev, V. V.; Lavrova, N. N. ³⁵_{E-i}

ORG: none

TITLE: Electrochemical removal of chloride ion impurities from etched aluminum capacitor foil in nitrate and borate solutions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye obshchey i tekhnicheskoy khimii. Zashchitnyye metallicheskiye i oksidnyye pokrytiya, korroziya metallov i issledovaniya v oblasti elektrokhimii (Protective metallic and oxide coatings, corrosion of metals, and studies in electrochemistry) Moscow, Nauka, 1965, 121-126

TOPIC TAGS: chloride, aluminum foil, electrolytic capacitor, electrolytic refining

ABSTRACT: An electrochemical purification of aluminum capacitor foil designed to remove adsorbed chloride ions involved cathodic treatment in neutral solutions of KNO_3 and borate buffer at current densities of $6.75 \times 10^{-5} - 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ A/cm}^2$. It was found that in this range the current density has practically no effect on the degree of purification of the foil, but as the duration of the cathodic treatment (cathodic polarization) is increased, the process of desorption of chloride ions becomes more complete. A batch of electrolytic capacitors prepared from foil which had undergone the

Card 1/2

1. 48844-66

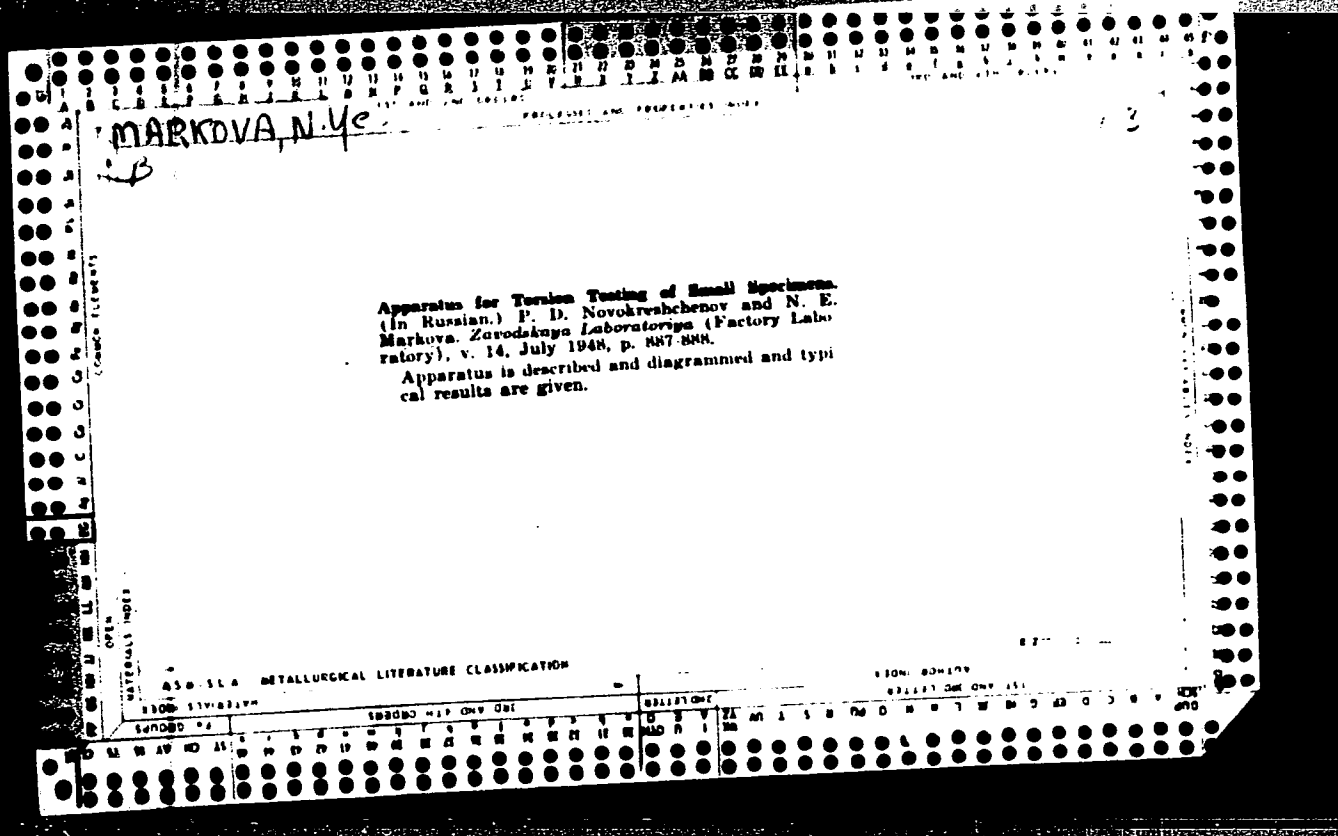
ACC NR: AT6024967

cathodic treatment showed that their leakage current was much smaller than in untreated capacitors, and the aging period required was also substantially reduced. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 07, 09/ SUBM DATE: 27Nov63/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

blg



MARKOVA, N. YE.

USSR/Physics - Fatigue of Metals
Adsorption Effect

22 Sep 49

"The Adsorption Effect for Sign-Variable Torsion in Connection With the Problem of Metal Fatigue," P. D. Novokreshchenov, N. Ye. Markova, Acad. P. A. Rebindey, Voronezh State U., Dept of Dispersion Systems, Inst of Phys Chem, Acad Sci USSR, 4 pp.

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVIII, No 5, p. 547.

Results of detailed study of deformation of tin in the form of poly- and monocrystalline wires. In one-sided torsion of pure tin wire under simultaneous action of stretching load of 119 g, substantial reduction of the torque M corresponding to the given angular deformation ϕ_0 was observed under influence of adsorption of oleic acid from nonpolar hydrocarbon liquid. Effect was observed for low torsion speeds (of order of 0.045) r.p.m. Data shows that adsorption effect increases in deformation and reaches very high values near the breaking point. In studying sign-variable torsion under simultaneous stretching by static load for constant amplitude of ϕ_0 and the angle ϕ varying sinusoidally with time, adsorption effects became very apparent at comparatively small periods of the cycle [$\phi_0 = 4$ to 8.5 min].

Submitted Jul 49

PA 149T82

Translation from. Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 1, p 206. USSR SOV 137-57-1-155c

AUTHOR: Markova, N. Ye.

TITLE: Investigation of the Surface Layers of Metal by the Microhardness Method (Issledovaniye poverkhnostnykh sloyev metalla metodom mikrotverdosti)

PERIODICAL Tr Voronezhsk un-ta, 1956. Vol 42, Nr 2, pp 9-10

ABSTRACT: Using a PMT-3 apparatus with a 50-g load the author investigated the microhardness of surface layers of Cu and Al after they had undergone various treatment. It was established that polishing of metals with Al oxide produces a hardening of the surface layer whereas electrolytic polishing of Cu in orthophosphoric acid and of Al in an alkaline electrolyte not only fails to increase but even removes the hardening caused by any antecedent surface grinding. Wetting the surface with a surface-active liquid (0.2% oleic acid in non-polar liquid paraffin) causes an increase in microhardness, which phenomenon is associated with the Rebinder effect.

Card 1/1

N. K

S/196/62/000/018/011/017
E19⁴/E155

AUTHORS: Gribkov, S. P., and Markova, N. Ye.

TITLE: An investigation of aluminium foil for capacitors

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika, no.18, 1962, 14, abstract 18 B 72. (Tr. Voronezhsk. un-ta, 55, 1961, 5-10).

TEXT: A study was made of the stability of the effective-surface increase-factor K produced by electrochemical etching of aluminium foil grade ABO for electrolytic capacitors. (K was determined from the capacitance of specimens and also by means of a μ -thickness meter). It was found that the scatter of the value of K over the length of a given roll of Soviet manufacture is 13-15%, whereas according to the standard of the French firm SATMA it should not exceed $\pm 7.5\%$ in foil with an initial thickness of 125 microns. The scatter in various batches manufactured within a year reached 50%. Considerable variations in the capacitance of specimens of smooth foil of different batches are apparently due to differences in the metal structure resulting from the poor quality of rolling. It is noted that the excellent
Card 1/2

An investigation of aluminium ... S/196/62/000/018/011/017
E194/E155

surface finish of the foils produced by the SATMA and Kahlbaum companies was accompanied by uniform and deep etching. Investigation of the texture of different types of foil showed that the SATMA foil has the greatest degree of "crystallographic" texture and the foil of Soviet manufacture the least. The following values of K (measured at 180 V) were obtained on etching different foils: SATMA - 6; Kahlbaum - 4.9; Soviet commercial embossed foil - 5-5.2. In the first two cases the etching was uniform, and in the third it was not. The height of irregularities H_{av} of the SATMA etched foil was 2-2.5 μm greater than H_{av} of the Soviet foil. 1 figure, 4 references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/005/102/150
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Markova, N. Ye., Kir'yanova, V. M.

TITLE: Investigating the mechanical properties of cold-rolled aluminum plates

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1962, 71, abstract 51430 ("Tr. Voronezhsk. un-ta", 1961, v. 55, 79 - 86)

TEXT: A study was made of changes in the mechanical properties of cold-rolled "Al" grade Al-plates at various reduction degrees (from 20 to 88% initial thickness) by taking into account the effect of a surface-active medium upon the specimens. On the basis of bending deformation of small plane specimens a method was developed of determining E , σ_e and τ_s , and of revealing first symptoms of plastic deformation and their propagation into the depth of the specimen. The active effect of an aerosol solution ("OT" with a concentration of 0.112 mole/liter) is shown which facilitates deformation due to the penetration of adsorption layers into the specimen depth.

T. Rumyantseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

(A)

1-1333-66 EWP(s)/EPA(s)-2/EWI(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(1)/EPA(w)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)
ACCESSION NR: AP5020993 DIAAP/LJP(c) JD/WB/WH UR/0105/65/000/000/0092/0093
621.315.61.048.1

AUTHOR: ^{44,5}Markova, N. Ia. (Candidate of physico-mathematical sciences); Sukhotina, E. N. (Engineer); ^{44,5}Chernyshev, V. V. (Engineer)

TITLE: Residual content of sulfate ions in oxide insulation coatings

80
77
B

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 8, 1965, 92-93

TOPIC TAGS: anodic oxidation, aluminum, radioisotope, electric insulation

ABSTRACT: The residual content of sulfate ions in oxide insulation coatings is studied by oxidizing 99.99% ¹⁵pure aluminum in sulfuric acid containing ¹⁷radioactive S³⁵. The specimens were smooth foil squares 1 x 1 cm anodized at a current density of 15 mA/cm². The acid concentration was 8-10% and the temperature of the electrolyte during oxidation was 25-27°C. After anodizing, the samples were cleaned and dried, and their radioactivity was measured by an end window counter. Graphs are given showing the relationship between radioactivity and oxidation time for various washing methods. Conventional cleaning (running tap water followed by distilled water) gives a linear increase in radioactivity with anodizing time. Electrochemical cleaning considerably reduces the sulfate-ion concentration after oxidation.

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L 1333-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020393

3

This cleaning method is recommended for improving the reliability and quality of anodized coatings. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy Gosudarstvennyy universitet (Voronezh State University)

SUBMITTED: 09Oct64

ENCL: 00

44, 55

SUB CODE: GC, MM

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 002

mlr
Card 2/2

MARKOVA, O., kand. med. nauk

In contusions and fractures. Voen. znan. 41 no. 10:22-25 G '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

MARKOVA, O.A.

A. Kh. Bork and O. A. Markova, The dependence of the relative adsorption coefficients on the temperature and the size and nature of the surface of the catalyst. Pp. 1381-4.

It is shown experimentally that the relative adsorption coefficient of water during dehydration of ethyl alcohol on aluminum oxide: a) does not depend on temperature, within the limits from 329.3° to 398.0°C; b) does not depend on the size of the catalytically active surface of the catalyst.

Chair of Chemistry of the Institute
of Construction of the Moscow Soviet
April 3, 1948

SO: Journal of Physical Chemistry (USSR) 22, No. 11, 1948 p. 1381-4

MARKOVA, O.A., inzh.; MERKIN, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Determining the frost resistance of porous materials. Stroi.
mat. no.11:23-24 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

MARKOVA, O.L.

Effect of karst on the flow of rivers of the Ay River watershed
(western slope of the southern Urals). Trudy GGI no.122:163-
179 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

ACC NR: AT6034491

SOURCE CODE: UR/3186/66/000/134/0206/0232

AUTHOR: Markova, O. L.

ORG: *nom*

TITLE: Effect of karst on spring-flood runoff

SOURCE: Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyy gidrologicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 134, 1966. Issledovaniya formirovaniya i raschety stoka rek (Studies of the formation and calculation of streamflow), 206-232

TOPIC TAGS: hydrology, karst, ~~spring-flood~~, ~~flood runoff~~, ~~subsurface drainage system~~, *surface water, hydraulic engineering, hydro meteorology*

ABSTRACT: Approximately 25% of the European USSR has a karst topography; some of the principal regions include the Onega—Dvina interfluvium, the Belomorsk—Kuloy and Silurian Plateaus, the central Urals, and the Lower Oka area. Results are presented for an investigation of the effect of karst on spring-flood runoff in rivers. A comparison is made between the runoff in rivers flowing through karst and nearby rivers not draining through karst. The basic data consisted of information published up to 1965 by such institutions as the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydrogeology and Engineering Geology, the State

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6034491

Hydrological Institute, etc., and supplemented by data collected by the author while working at the Gipro Nikol' Design Institute. It was found that in karst rivers whose catchment basins exceeded 500—1000 km², spring runoff was reduced by 50—60%, and the maximum runoff was generally 10—20% greater than in nonkarst areas. Further research is adjudged necessary before conclusions can be drawn as to the maximum runoff from smaller areas (catchment basins smaller than 500 km²). Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 12 tables. [W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 025

Card 2/2

MARKOVA, O.N., kand.med.nauk

A case of enchondroma of the first metacarpal with unusual course.
Ortop.travm. i protez. 19 no.5:73-74 S-0 '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir.
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Priorov).

(CHONDROMA, case reports
first metacarpal bone (Rus))
(METACARPUS, neoplasms
chondroma (Rus))

MARKOVA, G.N., kand. med. nauk

Case of successful arthroplasty of the hip joint in ankylosing
polyarthritis. Ortop., travm. i protez. no. 207-78. 1978.

1978, 207-78.

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii. Dr.
- doktor med. nauk R.V. Volkov. Adres avt. pos. Moskva, 119134,
Teplyy pereulok, d. 16, Tsentral'nyy institut travmatologii i
ortopedii.

SHLAPOBERSKIY, V. Ya., prof.; BELEN'KAYA, G. M., starshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik; MARKOVA, O. N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Clinical bacteriological parallels in antibiotic therapy in
traumatology. Khirurgia 38 no.7:43-49 .1 '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. -
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N. N. Priorov [deceased])
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(TRAUMATISM) (ANTIBIOTICS)

KASAVINA, B.S.; ZENKEVICH, G.D.; RIKHTER, A.I.; LAUFER, A.L.; LIRTSMAN, V.M.;
MARKOVA, O.N.; Primali uchastiye: ARENBERG, A.A.; AGAPOVA, N.A.;
~~SMIRNOVA, G.V.~~

Some enzyme-substrate systems in the process of regeneration of the
bony tissue. Eksper. khir. i anest. 7 no.4:56-63 JI-Ag '62.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz biokhimičeskoj laboratorii (zav. - doktor biolog. nauk
B.S.Kasavina) Tsentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii
(dir. - doktor med. nauk M.V.Volkov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR i kafedry gistologii (zav. - prof. L.I.Falin) Moskovskogo
meditsinskogo stomatologičeskogo instituta.

MARKOVA, O.N., kand. med. nauk; GUDISEVA, O.N., kand. med. nauk

Osteosynthesis in open diaphysial fractures of the leg. *Voen.-med. zhurn.*
no. 8:32-36 '64. (MIRA 1965)

TOMASHOV, N.D., CHERNOVA, G.D., MARKOVA, O.N.,

"Effect of alloying components on the susceptibility of
chrome-nickel steel to pitting corrosion."

Report submitted to the Second Intl. Congress on Corrosion of Metals
New York City 11-15 March 1963

INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY, MOSCOW

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D217/D302

AUTHORS: Tomashov, N.D., Chernova, G.P., and Markova, O.N.

TITLE: Influence of anodic polarization on the intercrystalline corrosion of stainless chromium-nickel steels

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 33, no. 6, 1960,
1324 - 1334

TEXT: The possibility of protecting steels against general and intercrystalline corrosion by means of anodic polarization in sulphuric acid solutions and in solutions used for testing the tendency to intercrystalline corrosion, was investigated. The material tested was 2X18H9 steel (2Kh18N9) (free from titanium), containing 0.15 - 0.25 % C. This steel, as quenched from 1050° and subsequently tempered at 650° for 2 hours, is known to be liable to fail by intercrystalline corrosion. Untempered, however, it does not tend to fail by this mechanism. This steel was therefore tested in both conditions. The tendency to failure was determined after boiling in a solution of the following composition: 160 g

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$\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O} + 100 \text{ cm}^3 \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ (s.g. = 1.84) + 1000 ml H_2O with addition of copper filings. The behavior of the stainless steel 2Kh18-N9 was investigated in the above range of potentials (from - 0.13 - +1.3 V) in order to study its corrosion behavior and develop methods of protecting it against intercrystalline corrosion. The study of the influence of anodic polarization on intercrystalline corrosion was carried out by plotting polarization curves by potentiostatic methods and by corrosion tests at given potentials. It was found that the range of the stable, passive condition of quenched and tempered 2Kh18N9 steels in sulphuric acid solutions lies between + 0.51 and + 0.83 V. In the tempered condition, this range reduces to 0 to + 0.4 V. In the stable, passive state, this steel, whether tempered or quenched, resists failure by intercrystalline corrosion in sulphuric acid solutions, the general corrosion is extremely slight and anodic protection in this case is possible. With an increase in aggressiveness of the medium, the stable, passive range of the tempered steel is reduced to a greater extent than that of quenched steel, and in a strongly aggres-

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Influence of anodic polarization ... ²⁷⁵¹⁴
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sive medium may be entirely absent. In the transpassivity region, the tempered steel is liable to fail be intercrystalline corrosion, whereas the quenched steel is not. Protection against intercrystalline corrosion in the passive potential range by means of anodic polarization is possible both in the copper sulphate-base testing solution and in solutions containing 10 % HNO₃ + 1 or 2 %

NaF. There are figures, 4 tables and 10 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: R. Edelenau, Nature, 17, 739, 1954.

SUBMITTED: November 24, 1959

Card 3/3

MARKOVA, P. O.

Clinical aspects and optical chronoxy; a collection of articles to aid the clinician
Izd-vo gos. ordena Lenina univ., 1952. 140 p.

1. Eye - Examination.

MARKOVA, R.

Use of twins in the study of hereditary diseases. Suvr.med.
(Sofia) 15 no.3:48-54 '64

*

BULGARIA

BOBEV, Dr.; VELICHKOVA, D.; MARKOVA, N.; and YORBANOV, G. [affiliations not given].

"The Frequency, Forms, and Etiology of Congenital Malformations in Children."

Sofia, Suvremenna Meditsina, Vol 14, No 8, 1963, pp 8-17.

Abstract: The authors review the literature of the field and then report their studies of congenital malformations observed over the six-year period between 1954 and 1961 in the Obstetrical Department and Children's Clinic of the Medical Specialization Institute in Sofia. Of 12,376 births during the period, 200 infants had malformations, or 1.62 percent of the total. Of those with malformations, 27 or 13.5 percent were stillborn. Most of the malformed children were borne by mothers between 16 and 25 years old and were firstborn. Nearly half of the mothers involved had either undergone voluntary abortions (more than once, in some cases) or experienced miscarriages. Diseases during pregnancy appeared to account for some of the malformations. The father's occupation might play a role in the case of those constantly exposed to high temperatures in brickyards, bakeries, and the like. Heart malformations were the most common, followed by malformations of the central nervous system and digestive tract. Malformations of the respiratory system were the exception. Four tables, 16 Western and 15 Soviet-bloc references.

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BRATANOV, B.; SKACHOKOVA, K.; SAVOV, Z.; MARKOVA, R.

Apropos of cytogenetics of Langdon Down's disease and report
of a case. Suvr. med. (Sofia) 15 no.11:12-20 '64.