

RODENDORF, B.B.; BEKKER-MIGDISOVA, ~~le~~.B.; MARTYNOVA, O.M.; SHAROV, A.G.

Phylum Arthropoda. Class Insecta. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.21:189-193
'62.

Phylum Arthropoda. Class Insecta. Ibid.:403-425 (MIRA 16:12)

MARTYNOVA, O.M.; SHAROV, A.G.

Stratigraphy and the tempo of the evolution of insects. Paleont.zhur.
no.1:137-138 '63. (MIRA 1c:4)

1. Paleontologicheskii institut AN SSSR.
(Insects, Fossil) (Geology, Stratigraphic)

L 45966-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m) SCTB JKT/DD/RD/JT/GD/JXT(CZ) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0081/0084
ACC NR: AT6030697

AUTHOR: Cherkasov, V. K.; Ushakova, G. S.; Piguzova, L. I.; Devyatko, A. V.;
Mokhov, V. G.; Solov'yev, V. I.; Portnova, K. M.; D'yakonov, R. V.; Martynova, R. A.;
Ratts, L. B.

51
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: The possibility of using the multifunctional properties of zeolites in a physical and chemical air-regeneration system

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po kosmicheskoy biologii i meditsine, 1964. Materialy. Moscow, Inst. mediko-biol. problem, 1966, 81-84

TOPIC TAGS: life support system, closed ecological system, space biology

ABSTRACT: A physical-chemical air "regeneration" system which has been proposed for manned spaceflight is shown in Fig. 1. In this system CO₂ is removed from cabin air by adsorption on zeolite. The carbon dioxide then undergoes vacuum desorption from the zeolite and passes through a CO₂ collector to the catalytic reactor, where it is reduced with hydrogen from the electrolyzer to water and methane. The water returns to the electrolyzer and is broken down into oxygen (used for human respiration) and hydrogen. The disadvantages of this method are the difficulties of creating a vacuum on board a spacecraft and the additional electrical energy required to operate the CO₂ collector. Studies have shown that specially treated B-zeolite

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ACC NR: AT6030697

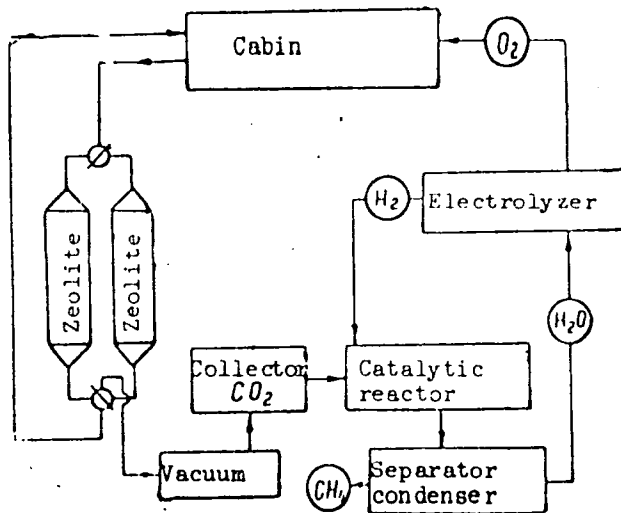


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of a physical and chemical air "regeneration" system

can be used in such a system for both sorption and catalysis, retaining its properties through a number of cycles. An improved air "regeneration" scheme using B-zeolite is shown in Fig. 2. Cabin air is purified by passing through a B-zeolite

Card 2/3

L 45966-66
ACC NR: AT6030697

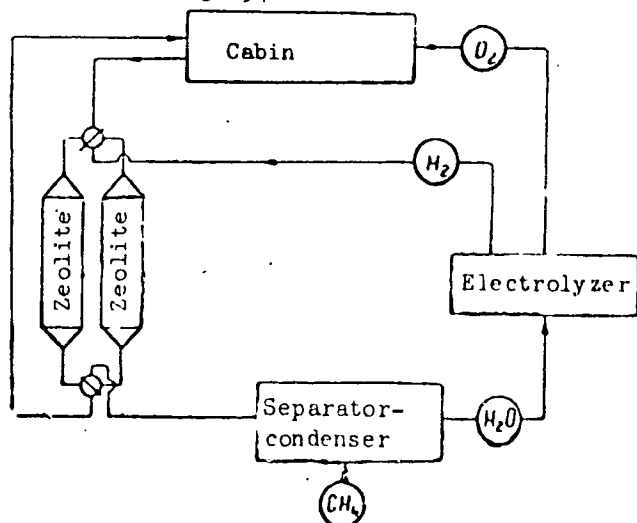


Fig. 2. Schematic diagram of a physical-chemical air "regeneration" system using B-zeolite

adsorber. Hydrogen derived from electrolysis is then passed through zeolite in a second adsorber, simultaneously desorbing CO₂ and reducing it to water and methane. The water is electrolyzed as in the first system. Temperature regulation is very important for the successful operation of this system, since a 7-12C temperature variation alters the gas conversion level by 10-15%. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JS]

SUB CODE: 06/22/ SUBM DATE: 14Apr66/ ATD PRESS: 5086

Card 3/3

FEDCHENKO, V.S.; MARTYNOVA, R.G.

Preparation of structurally colored resins. Plast.massy no.7:41-42
'61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Dyes and ~~dy~~ing—Plastics)

MARTYNOWA, R. P.

"A Contribution to the Problem of a Relation Between Tumor Formation and the So-Called Biological Incompatibility," Dokl. AN SSSR, 52, No.5, 1946

Lab. for Study of Cancer Heredity, Central Inst. Oncology, Min. Health, RSFSR

MARTYNOVA, R. P. and KIRSANOV, B. A.

"Effect of Cancerogenic Substances on Mutation Process in *Drosophila*
Melanogaster," Dokl. AN SSSR, 55, No.7, 1947

Lab. Study of Cancer Heredity, Central Sci. Res. Oncological Inst., Min. of Health RSFSR

KIRSANOV, V. A., and MARTYKOVA, E. I.

Mbr., Laboratory of Oncology, Acad. Medical Sci. -1946-

Mbr., Laboratory of Cancer Inheritance, Central Oncological Institute, Public Health Ministry, RSFSR, -1946-

"On the Mutability of *Brucophila palano* after as Affected by 2-Methylcholanolone Injection," Dok. AN, 15, no. 1, 1947

MARTYNOV, R. P.

11/1/54

USSR/Medicine - Heredity, Mechanism
Medicine - Cancer

Jun 48

"New Experimental Data on the Mutability of
Carcinogenic Substances," R. P. Martynov, Oncology
Lab, Inst of Normal and Path Morph, Acad Med Sci
USSR, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol IX, No 9

Describes experiments on *Drosophila melanogaster* by
injecting methylcholanthrene and benzpyrene in mice.
Claims to have succeeded in producing retrogressive
mutation of C dye genetic factor in a male mouse.
Submitted 28 Apr 48.

6/49T54

11 G

CA

Experimental formation of malignant tumors of milk glands by carcinogenic substances in mice lacking the "milk factor." R. P. Martynova and L. M. Shabad. *Arkh. Patol.* 11, No. 3, 38-9(1949).—Introduction of 1 mg. of methylcholanthrene in refined sunflower oil (subcutaneously near the mammary glands) gave malignant tumors at the site in 67% of surviving animals. Of the 82 cases, 77 were sarcomas, 1 sarcomatoma, and 4 malignant epithelial growths of cancer type. This is the first successful breakdown of the natural resistance of Black C₃ mouse strain to cancerous formations by attack of carcinogens.
G. M. Kosolapoff

MARTYNOVA, R.P.

18408. Isolation of the so-called milk factor in carcinoma of the mammary gland. R. P. Martynova *Vop. Onkol.*, 1958, No. 3, 111-113; *Referat. Zh. Vses. Akad. Nauk*, 1958, Abstr. No. 14861. -- In mice of the non-carcinomatous strain C₅₇, pre-carcinomatous changes, and in some cases, carcinoma of the mammary glands, were observed after injection of an extract of the tumour from a case of mammary carcinoma. (Russian) T. R. PARSONS

Lab. Oncology, AMO USSR

Martynova, R. P.

(H) The morphologic characteristics of neoplasms arising in generations of mice continuously receiving a carcinogenic substance. R. P. Martynova and V. I. Gel'shtein (Inst. Morphol., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Arkh. Patol.* 17, No. 8, 65-6 (1965). — *Lab. Oncology* —
 administered to mice generation after generation and the frequency of occurrence of spontaneous tumors and of their cellular morphology were recorded. It is claimed that the percentage of female mice having lacteal gland neoplasms increased from generation to generation and that the tumors or malignancies were correspondingly of the same type from one generation to another. B. S. Levine

①

MARTYNOVA, R.P. (Moskva, V-35, Pyatnitskaya ul, d.12. kv.10)

Influence of specific sera on the origin and course of mammary cancer
in mice [with summary in English] Vop.onk. 2 no.3:295-302 '56.

(MIRA 9:10)

1. Iz laboratorii onkologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR
prof. L.M.Shabad) Instituta morfologii AMN SSSR (dir. - akademik
A.I.Abrikosov [deceased])

(BREAST, NEOPLASMS, exper.

mammary mouse carcinoma, inhib. eff. of specific antisera)

(IMMUNE SERUMS, eff.

inhib. eff. on mammary mouse carcinoma)

MARTYNOVA, S.I.
RUDIN, V.P., prof.; MARTYNOVA, S.I., starshaya meditsinskaya sestra

Organizing care of patients with tuberculous meningitis. Med.
sestra 16 no.11:18-21 N '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Kafedra ftiziatirii Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(MENINGES--TUBERCULOSIS)

MARTYNOVA, S.S.

Amethyst in the weathering zone of Volhynian basalts. Min.sbor.no.9:
300-303 '55. (MLRA 9:9)

L'vov. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko.
(Volhynia--Amethysts)

Martynova S.S.

KOROBTSOVA, M.S.; LISA, N.S.; MARTYNOVA, S.S.; SLIVKO, M.M., otvetstvenny red.

[Guide to the Mineralogical museum of Lvov State University]
Mineralogicheskii Muzei L'vovskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta;
putevoditel'. [L'vov] Izd-vo L'vovskogo Universiteta, 1956. 111 p.
(MIRA 11:6)

1. Lvov. Universytet. Mineralogicheskii muzey.
(Lvov--Mineralogical museums)

KUDRIN, L.N.; SIVKOVA, A.S.; MARTYNOVA, S.S.

Chemistry, composition, and minor elements of mollusk shells.
Min. sbor. no.15:362-367 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.
(Shells)

KUDRIN, L.N.; SIVKOVA, A.S.; MARTYNOVA, S.S.

Fluorine, phosphorus, and trace element concentration in bone
remains of fossil fishes and dolphins. Dokl. AN SSSR 142
no.4:930-932 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. I.Franko.
Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.
(Geochemistry)
(Bones, Fossil)

OSTROVSKIY, M.I.; MARTYNOVA, T.A.

Study of magnetic properties of rocks of the Kursk Magnetic
Anomaly. Izv.AN SSSR Ser.geofiz. no.3:349-356 Mr '56.

(MIRA 9:7)

1.Akademiya nauk SSSR, Geofizicheskiy institut.
(Kursk Province--Rocks--Magnetic properties)

KOPAYEV, V.V.; MARTYNOVA, T.A.

Magnetic susceptibility of ferruginous quartzites from
the Staryy Oskol iron ore region of the Kursk Magnetic
Anomaly. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geofiz. no.7:988-997 J1 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli.
(Staryy Oskol region--Quartzite--Magnetic properties)
(Iron ores)

KOPAYEV, V.V.; MARTYNOVA, T.A.

Using the results of laboratory determination of the magnetic properties of iron quartzites in interpreting magnetic anomalies of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.4:553-566 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR i Kurskaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya Ministerstva geologii i okhrany neдр SSSR.
(Kursk Magnetic Anomaly—Magnetic prospecting)
(Quartzite—Magnetic properties)

BEZUGLAYA, L.S.; MARTYNOVA, T.A.; PETROVA, G.N.; RYBAK, R.S.

Determining the origin of the magnetization of rocks by comparing the stability characteristics as exemplified by iron-bearing quartzites in the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.4:514-523 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.
(Kursk Magnetic Anomaly--Quartzite--Magnetic properties)

MARTYNOVA, T.G.

42641. Vliyaniye Diatermii Na Reguliruyushchuyu Funktsiyu Gemato-Entsefalicheskogo Bar'
Yera. Trudy Uzbek Gos. Nauch--Issled. In-ta Fizioterapii I Kurortologii In - Semashko
Sb. 10, 1948, S. 54-67, Tabl. (Pril.)

MARTYV VA, T.G.

36872. Pezervnaya schchelochnost' krovibol'nykh gipertonicheskoy bolezni'yu, lechennykh otritstel'noy ionizatsiyey ili radonovymi vannami. Trudy Uzbek. gos. nauch.-issled. in-ta kurortologii i fizioterapii im. Semashko, sb. 11, 1949, c. 270-76

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Nykh Statey, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

MARTYNOVA, T.K.

Study of the kidney function in hypertension. Trudy
issl, inst.kur. i fizioter. 13:5-102 '55.

(KINA 1512)

MARTYNOVA, T.N.

Stress-deformation intensity dependence in some metastable alloys.
Vest.Mosk.un.10 no.12:29-36 D '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Kafedra teorii uprugosti.
(Alloys) (Deformations (Mechanics))

SOV:124-57-5-5941

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika 1957. Nr 5 p 133 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Martynova, T. N.

TITLE: To the Calculation of the Symmetrical Deformation of a Thick-walled Tube Made of a Metastable Alloy (K raschetu simmetrichnoy deformatsii tolstostennoy trubki iz metastabil'nogo splava)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Voronezhsk. un-ta, 1956. Vol 42 Nr 2, pp 15-18

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

MARTYNOVA, T.N. (Voronezh)

Repeated loads on a plastic material in connection with Prager's law
of strain hardening. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Mekh. i mashinostr.
no. 5:178-180 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Strains and stresses)

MARTYNOVA, T.N. (Voronezh)

Discontinuous solutions to space problems of the statics of a
granular material. PMTF no.1:140-144 Ja - F '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Granular materials)

S/040/61/025/006/016/021
D299/D304

11.7314

AUTHORS: Ivlev, D.D., and Martynova, T.N. (Voronezh)

TITLE: Compressibility and the theory of ideal plastic materials

PERIODICAL: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, v. 25, no. 6, 1961, 1126 - 1128

TEXT: The effect of the compressibility of ideal plastic materials is considered. The von Mises theorem on the associated rule of plastic flow, is generalized. An isotropic plastic body is considered, subjected to a load. The stress components are denoted by σ_{ij} , the strain components - by e_{ij} . Thereupon

$$dA = \sigma_{ij} de_{ij} = \sigma'_{ij} de'_{ij} + 3\sigma de, \quad (1.3)$$

where the prime denotes the components of the deviator tensor. Following von Mises, the extremum of (1.3) is sought, assuming that only the stress components vary. Thus one obtains

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X

Compressibility and the theory of ...

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D299/D304

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{ij} = \lambda \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \Sigma_1} \frac{\partial \Sigma_1}{\partial \sigma_{ij}} + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \Sigma_3} \frac{\partial \Sigma_3}{\partial \tau_{ij}} \right), \quad \epsilon_{ij} = \frac{d\epsilon_{ij}}{dt}, \quad \lambda = \frac{d\lambda}{dt} \quad (1.8)$$

Hence the following theorem is formulated: If the associated rule of plastic flow is determined on the basis of the extremum condition for Eq. (1.3), then the components of the deviator of the strain rates are directly proportional to the partial derivatives with respect to the stress components, whereby the expression (1.8) for the associated rule of plastic flow is entirely independent of the law of compressibility. As an example, plane deformation of an ideal plastic material is considered, under plasticity conditions

$$(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2 + 4\tau_{xy}^2 = 4c^2, \quad (c = \text{const}). \quad (2.1)$$

It is found that compressibility has no effect whatsoever on the stresses. It is noted that if no restrictions are imposed from the very outset on the compressibility, the associated rule of plastic flow is expressed by

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{ij} = \lambda \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \sigma_{ij}} \quad (3.1)$$

Card 2/3

X

Compressibility and ...

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S. ... 06/016/021
1948 016

It is further noted that, in general, the deviator components can be considered as independent of the components which characterize volume deformations. There are ... references: 2 Soviet ... and ... The references in the English-language publications read as follows: W. Prager, Elastic solids of limited Compressibility, Aster. IX de J. de math. Appl., Bruxelles, 1957, v. ... W. Prager, On ideal plastic materials, Trans. Soc. Geology, 1957, 1.

SUBMITTED. ...

Card ...

X

MARTYNOVA, T.N. (Voronezh)

Penetration of rigid bodies into a weighable loose medium. Izv.
AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Mekh. i mashinostr. no. 2:84-91 Mr-Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

(Plasticity)

L 18429-63

EWP(k)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pf-4 EM/

JD/HW

s/0207/63/000/003/0102/0104

ACCESSION NR: AP3002812

61

AUTHORS: Ivlev, D. D.; Marty*nova, T. N. (Voronezh)

TITLE: Condition of total plasticity for an axi-symmetric state

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 3, 1963, 102-104

TOPIC TAGS: plasticity, plastic flow, statically determined, approximate equation, axi-symmetric state

ABSTRACT: In the study of problems of plastic flow of an ideal-plastic substance, great simplification in solution is attained by consideration of the use of piecewise-linear approximations of the conditions of flow (condition of Tresk, condition of maximal reduced stress, etc.). G. O. Genki (O nekotory*kh staticheskikh opredelimy*kh sluchayakh ravnovesiya v plasticheskikh telakh. Sb. "Teoriya plastichnosti," M., IL, 1948.) has shown that if the stressed state corresponds to the edge of a prism, interpreting Tresk's condition of plasticity in the space of principal stresses (condition of total plasticity), then the problem of determining stresses is statically determined. The authors consider relations of an axi-symmetric problem of a rigid-plastic nonmoving substance when the stressed and deformed states correspond to the edge of an arbitrary, piecewise-linear surface of flow

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L 18429-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3002812

interpreting the condition of plasticity in the space of principal stresses. They show that in this case the problem of finding the stresses is also statically determined. The solution of axi-symmetric problems under a condition of total plasticity (conditions of correspondence of the stresses and deformed states to the edges of piecewise-linear conditions of flow) makes it possible to find upper and lower bounds of solutions. Orig. art. has: 13 formulas and 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21Jan63

DATE ACQ: 16Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AP

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

IVLEV, D.D. (Voronezh); MARTYNOVA, T.N. (Voronezh)

Limiting state of axisymmetric bodies under conditions of resistance
to shear and separation. Izv. AN SSSR, Mekh. i mashinost., no. 4:
79-85. J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 10:4)

IVLEV, D.D. (Voronezh); MARTYNOVA, T.N. (Voronezh)

Theory of compressible ideally plastic media. Prikl. mat. i
mekh. 27 no.3:589-592 My.-Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Plasticity)
(Deformations(Mechanics))

BYKOVTSSEV, G.I. (Voronezh); IVLEV, D.D. (Voronezh); MARTYNOVA, T.N.
(Voronezh)

Theory of the axisymmetric state of an ideally plastic material.
PMIR no.54102-108 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:4)

BYKOVTSSEV, G.I. (Voronezh); IVLEV, D.D. (Voronezh); MARTYNOVA, T.N.
(Voronezh)

Properties of general equations in the theory of an isotropic
ideally plastic body with piecewise-linear potentials. Izv.
AN SSSR. Mekh. no.1:56-63 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:5)

IVLEV, D.I.; MARTYKIN, N.N.

Properties of general... theory.
Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no. 4/1965 (MIRA 18:16)

1. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Izv. 1965, 1065.

MAKYNIA, T. S.

"reproduction of Parental Play under Conditions in Leningrad,"

Priloga, No. 7, 1964.

MARTYNOVA, T.S.

Hyacinths

Hyacinth propagation. Sad i og., No. 4, 1952.

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

L 7767-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP5025917

SOURCE CODE: UR/0205/65/005/005/0659/0661

AUTHOR: Blokhina, V. D.; Martynova, T. T.

ORG: None

TITLE: The ¹⁹effect of penetrating radiation on strongly bonded lipids of liver cell mitochondria

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 5, no. 5, 1965, 659-661

TOPIC TAGS: biologic metabolism, gamma irradiation, irradiation effect, chemical bonding, radiation sickness, experiment animal

ABSTRACT: Tests were conducted on rabbits with radiation sickness caused by a single application of the minimal absolute lethal gamma ray dose of 800 r (200-250 r/min) leading to death within a week. The fasting animals were sacrificed, lipids were extracted from the liver homogenate, and the weakly bonded lipids were removed from the mitochondria, the residue being considered solidly bonded. The lipids were determined in the fatty acids by the bichromatic method;

Card 1/2

UDC: 577.391
2

L 7767-66

ACC NR: AP5025917

other contents such as phosphates, cholesterol and proteins were also determined prior to and 24 and 72 hours after irradiation. Prior to irradiation, the total content of lipids as percent of protein content in the mitochondria was very high (26%). The shares of weakly and strongly bonded lipids were 11 and 15% respectively. After 24 hours the total lipid content in these cells increased, due to an increase of solidly bonded lipid fractions (21%). The share of phosphatides in the weakly bonded lipids decreased somewhat and their triglyceride content increased. After 72 hours, at the height of radiation sickness, a decrease of all lipids in the mitochondria was seen due mainly to a decrease of solidly bonded lipids (6%). As a result of 50% alkaline hydrolysis of mitochondrial residue after extraction of the weakly bonded lipids, a weakening of bond strength was observed in the lipoprotein complexes at the height of radiation sickness. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table

SUB CODE: LS,OC/ SUBM DATE: 25Sep63/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002

nw

Cord 2/2

BRYKOVA, Z.I.; TYRINA, Ye.A.; MARTYNOVA, T.V.

Making tablets from preparations using sodium hydrocarbonate and tartaric acid. Med. prom. 15 no.12:43-44 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod No.1.
(SODIUM CARBONATES) (TARTARIC ACID)
(TABLETS (MEDICINE))

MARTYNOVA, V. A.: Master Pharmaceut Sci (diss) -- "Material on the study of
production by druggists of aseptic pharmaceuticals. On the example of the
Moscow druggists". Moscow, 1958. 17 pp (First Moscow Order of Lenin Med Inst
im I. M. Sechenov), 200 copies (KL, No 5, 1959, 158)

MARTYNOVA, V.A.

First edition (1955) of the Indian Pharmacopoeia. Apt. delo 7
no. 3:79-83 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)
(INDIA--PHARMACOPOEIAS)

MARTYNOVA, V.A.

Cultivation of the pathogen of leprosy using a "feeder" method
(study on an acid-sensitive coccid microorganism vegetating in
leprous granulomas). Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun, 32 no.3:44-48
Mr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po izucheniyu lepry,
Astrakhan'.
(LEPROSY—MICROBIOLOGY) (MYCOBACTERIUM LEPRÆ)

MARTYNOVA, V.A.; LYUKSHENKOV, A.G. [deceased]; MEL'NIKOVA, G.K.

Study of the effect of various grades of rubber on liquid medicinal preparations. Part I: Experimental data on the preparation of rubber formulas and a study of their effect on distilled water.

Apt. delo ll no.1:18-26 Ja-F '62.

(MIRA 15:4)

(RUBBER)

(WATER, DISTILLED)

(PHARMACY)

MARTYNOVA, V.A.; ALEXANDROV, M.S., prof.

Preparation of a sterile and stable dicaine solution for peridural anesthesia. Apt. delo 9 no. 4:46-51 JI-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Laboratorii tekhnologii lekarstvennykh form i plenovykh preparatov Tsentral'nogo aptechnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta i ginekologicheskaya klinika Instituta im. Sklifosovskogo.

(TETRACAIN)

MARTYNOVA, V.A.; LYUKSHENKOV, A.G. [deceased]

Study of the stability of a sovaine solution for cerebrospinal
anesthesia. Apt. delo 10 no. 1:49-55 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Laboratoriya tekhnologii lekarstvennykh form galenovykh
preparatov (rukovoditel' A.G. Lyukshenkov [deceased]).
(DIBUCAINE)

МАРТЯНОВА, В. А.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-21

Medicinals. Vitamins. Antibiotics.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32272

Author : Martynova V. A.

Title : Experimental Materials on the Study of Aseptic
Procedures of Preparing Some Medicinals at One
of the Moscow Pharmacies

Orig Pub: Aptech. delo, 1956, 5, No 5, 20-24

Abstract: An investigation was made of the sterility of
aseptic solutions, prepared at the pharmacy,
of albucide (I), atropine, dicaine (II), homo-
tropine (III), cocaine, pilocarpine, Ringer's
solution (IV), KI, ZnSCu (V), and V with H₃BO₃.
With the exception of I, II and IV, all the

Card 1/2

USSR /Chemical Technology, Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-21

Medicinals. Vitamins. Antibiotics.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32272

solutions were found to contain bacterial contamination (from 11 to 73605 colonies per 1 ml, on growing in meat-peptone agar). The source of contamination is the distilled water used to prepare the solutions, as well as the air in the preparation room; in 1 ml water were found (on determination by the same method) from 82 to 977250 colonies of the same microorganisms that were found in the preparations (gram-positive and gram-negative bacilli, staphylococci, yeasts, molds). The medicinals from which the solutions were prepared were found to be sterile (except III, in which molds were found).

Card 2/2

MARTYNOVA, V.A.; MEL'NIKOVA, G.K.

Selection of rubber for oil-resistant stoppers. Med. prom. 15
no. 4:57-60 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(RUBBER GOODS) (LABORATORIES—APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES)

MARTYNOVA, V.A., aspirant

Experimental data from studies on an aseptic method of preparing
some drugs in a Moscow pharmacy. Apt.delo 5 no.5:20-24 S-0 '56.
(MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz kafedry organizatsii farmatsevticheskogo dela Moskovskogo
farmatsevticheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(MOSCOW - PHARMACY)

MARTYNOVA, V.A., aspirant

Experimental materials on the study of aseptic methods for preparing drugs in some Moscow pharmacies. Report no.2. Apt.delo 6 no.2:17-22
Mr-Ap '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Iz kafedry organizatsii farmatsevticheskogo dela Moskovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta (zav. - dotsent T.I.Tol'tsman) Ministerstva zdravookhreneniya RSFSR (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. P.L.Senov)
(MOSCOW--PHARMACY)

MARTYNOVA, V.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.farm.nauk;
LYUBSHCHIKOV, A.G., kand.farm.nauk; MEL'NIKOVA, G.K., starshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.tekhn.nauk

Study of the influence of different rubber varieties on liquid
drug preparations. Part 2. Sbor.nauch.trud. TSANII 2369-75 '61.
(MIRA 1965)

1. Laboratoriya tekhnologii lekarstvennykh form i galenovykh
preparatov Tsentral'nogo aptechnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut reaktivnykh i
lateksnykh izdeliy.

(RUBBER--TESTING)

(DRUGS--PRESERVATION)

MARTYNOVA, V.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.farm.nauk; LYUKSHENKOV,
A.G., kand.farm.nauk; MELNIKOVA, G.K., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik,
kand.tekhn.nauk

Study of the effect of rubber corks made from specimens I-51, I-54
and 25P on the quality and preservation time of acid and neutral
injection solutions. Sbor.nauch.trud. TSANII 2876-84 '61.

(MIRA 1635)

1. Laboratoriya tekhnologii lekarstvennykh form i galenovykh
preparatov Tsentral'nogo aptechnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i latek-
nykh izdeliy.

(RUBBER---TESTING)

(DRUGS--PRESERVATION)

MARTYNOVA, V.A., kand.farm.nauk

Development of antisepsis and asepsis in the preparation of medicinal forms in apothecary shops at end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries. Apt.delo 9 no.1:74-78 Ja-F '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

(DRUGS--STERILIZATION)

KUDAKOVA, N.A., dotsent, kand.farm.nauk, MARTYNOVA, V.A., starshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik, kand.farm.nauk; MOGILEVSKAYA, N.M., studentka V kursa

Method of calculating the isotonic concentration of solutions of
medicinal preparations. Sbor. nauch. trud. TSANII 3:103-112 '62.

(MIRA 16:11)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii lekarstv i galenovykh preparatov I Moskovskogo
Ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imenn I.M.Sechenova i labora-
toriya tekhnologii lekarstvennykh form i galenovykh preparatov TSen-
tral'nogo aptechnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta.

MARTYNOVA, V.A.; MEL'NIKOVA, G.K.

Current status of the problem of the effect of rubber stoppers on medicinal preparations. Apt. delo 11 no.2:67-72 Mr-Ap '62.

(MIRA 15:5)

1. Laboratoriya tekhnologii lekarstvennykh form i galenovykh preparatov Tsentral'nogo aptechnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta i Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy.
(RUBBER GOODS--TESTING) (DRUGS)

MARTYNOVA, V.A.

Study of the state of natural immunity in some hematological diseases. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 8 no.12:17-21 L '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz bakteriologicheskoy laboratorii (zav.- prof. K.M. Dvolaytskaya-Barysheva) Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir.- dotsent A.Ye. Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

MARTYNOVA, V.A.; BADOVSKAYA, Z.V.

Study of experimental leprosy infection in irradiated mice.
Zhur.mikrobiol, epizoot. i immunit. no. 5:81-87 My 1961.

(MIRA 18 61)

1. Astrakhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po izucheniyu
lepry.

MARTYNOVA, V.A.; VISSARIONOVA, V.Ya.

Mechanism of the bactericidal activity of human sera in relation to gram-negative microbes. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.2:124-127 F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy ordena Lenina institut gematologii i perelivaniya krovi Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

ANTIPOVA, Angelina Vasil'yevna; POPOV, K.M., doktor ekon. nauk,
prof., otv. red.; ROMASHOVA, V.D., red.; MARTYNOVA, V.A.,
mlad. red.

[Canada; nature and natural resources] Kanada; priroda i
estestvennye resursy. Moskva, Mysl', 1965. 318 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

MARTYNOVA, V.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand. farm. nauk; MEL'NIKOVA, G.K., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand. tekhn. nauk; LOGINTSEVA, G.A., labo ant.

Development of rubber prescriptions and a study of their influence on formalin, hydrogen peroxide solutions, ammonia and potassium permanganate. Sbor. nauch. trua. TSANII 3:94-102 '62.

(MIRA 16:11)

1. laboratoriya tekhnologii lekarstvennykh form i galenovykh preparatov Tsentral'nogo aptechnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy.

FISH, Gennadiy Semenovich; SMIRNOV, V.A., red.; MARTYNOVA, V.A.,
mladshiy red.; GLEYKH, D.A., tekhn. red.

[Hello, Denmark! Hermit of the Atlantic; travels through
Denmark and Iceland] Zdravstvui, Daniia! Otshel'nik Atlantiki;
puteshestviia po Danii i Islandii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr.
lit-ry, 1963. 511 p. (MIRA 16:8)

(Denmark--Description and travel)
(Iceland--Description and travel)

13

CA

The reaction of aromatic mercury compounds with di-
methylaniline hydrochloride M. M. Koton and V. F.
Martynova (Leningrad State Pedagog. Inst. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk*
Chem. U.S.S.R. 10, 1135 (1949) Engl. translation
See *C.A.* 44, 2943d F. J. C.

CA

Reaction of aromatic derivatives of mercury with di
methylaniline hydrochloride M. M. Koton and V. F.
Martynova. *Zhur (Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR)* 19.
1141-3(1949). Heating 0.5 g. Ph₂Hg with 0.5 g. Me₂
NPh.HCl in ampuls 3-6 hrs. to 130° yields a violet dye
(probably an analog of Crystal Violet), C₁₄H₁₆N₂Hg.
48-69% Hg₂Cl₂ and 48-27% Hg(HgCl₂)₂ (isolated as
HgS); a 6-hr. run at 150° gave 42% Hg, 30% Hg₂
and 28.5% Hg₂Cl₂. (C₁₄H₁₆N₂)₂Hg similarly gave in 3 hrs. at
130° 0% Hg, 25.7% Hg₂Cl₂, 72.4% Hg₂Cl₂, and C₁₄H₁₆N₂ at
150° some 9.7% Hg, 65% Hg₂Cl₂, and 17% Hg were ob-
tained. Similar heating with HgCl₂ also gave the violet
dye, without formation of Hg or Hg₂Cl₂, but a salt, (C₁₄H₁₆
N₂)₂HgCl₂, m. 141-3°, was isolated. Hg₂Cl₂ at 150-130° (3
hrs.) gave 77-80% Hg, 20-27% HgCl₂, and some of the
violet dye. The reaction is believed to proceed via dissocia-
tion of the amine-HCl, with the HCl cleaving R₂Hg into RH
and HgCl₂ and the latter reacting with Me₂NPh to yield
the dye in an oxidation-reduction reaction. G. M. K.

MARTYNOVA, V. F.

Compounds containing a three-membered cyclic ring.
 III. Reaction of the ethyl ester of 3,3-diethyl- and 3,3-dipropylglycidic acids with aniline. V. F. Martynov and V. F. Martynova (Leningrad State Univ.). *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 24: 3148-50 (1954); cf. C.A. 49: 9808a. Heating 17 g. Et 3,3-diethylglycidate and 27 g. PhNH₂ in an ampul 23 hrs. at 170-80° gave 17% PhNHCEtCH(OH)ampul (I), b. 185-7°. If the same mixt. is heated at reflux 10 hrs. there is formed 11 g. viscous liquid, which solidifies to *N*-phenyl 3,3-diethylglycinamide, m. 114-15° (from ligroline); 1 (3.4 g.); heated with 15 ml. concn. H₂SO₄ to 100° evolves CO₂; after heating to 120° until the CO evolution ceased, the mass was quenched in ice, neutralized and steam distil. yielding 68% 3,3-diethylindole, b. 112-21°, d₄ 1.0235, n_D 1.5806; picrate, m. 121-2°. Addn. at 0° of 0.5 mole HONa to 57 g. Ph₂CO and 61 g. ClCH₂COBr gave 40% Et 3,3-dipropylglycidate, b. 108-10°, d₄ 0.9578, n_D 1.4337. This (30 g.) and 60 g. PhNH₂ refluxed 45 hrs. gave 20% *N*-phenyl 3,3-dipropylglycinamide, b. 151-2°, m. 62-3° (from petr. ether). G. M. K.

MARTYNOVA, V. F.

62 Reaction of symmetric aromatic compounds of mercury
 with phenols. I. Thermal stability of diaryl mercury
 compounds. M. M. Kotov and V. F. Martynova (Leningrad
 Fediat. Med. Inst.). *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 24, 2177-80
 (1954). --(X₂C₆H₄)₂Hg (I) show different orders of stability
 depending on the nature of X. I with X = HO, NH₂ or
 MeO are the less stable decomp. fairly rapidly at 130°; I
 with X = NO₂, CO₂H are stable above 160°. I reacts with
 phenols (pyrogallol, p-aminophenol and hydroquinone).
 The results are shown in tabular form in the following de-
 creasing order (determ. by the extent of the wt. of evolved
 metallic Hg) (X given): p-NH₂, p-HO, p-MeO; m-NO₂,
 p-NO₂, p-HO. G. M. Kosolapoff

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MARTYNOVA, V.F.

Reaction of bis-*p*-aminophenylmercury with phenols.
 XI. M. M. Kozlov and V. F. Martynova (Peklat. Med. Inst., Leningrad). *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 25, 704-8 (1959); *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 25, 266-8 (1955) (Engl. translation); *J. C.A.* 30, 217a, 2452d. — p -($H_2NC_6H_4$)₂Hg (I), readily mercurates phenols yielding meso-, di-, and trimercurated derivs. Heating equal wts. of I with various phenols to 50–150° 3–9 hrs. resulted in the reaction. Thus, I and *o*- $O_2NC_6H_4OH$ in 3 hrs. at 70° gave 0.2 g. orange, infusible, insol. 2,6-bis(*p*-aminophenylmercuri)-2-nitrophenol (with alc. HCl this gave PhNH₂, HgCl₂ and original phenol; iodine soln. gave 3,6-diodo-2-nitrophenol). I and *p*- $O_2NC_6H_4OH$ in 3 hrs. at 100° or 130° gave 0.16 g. blue, insol. infusible 2,6-bis(*p*-aminophenylmercuri)-4-nitrophenol; at 150° the reactions yielded Hg; chlorination of the dimercurated product in Et₂O gave 2,6-dichloro-4-nitrophenol. I and 2,4-dinitrophenol at 100°, 130° or 150° gave only 0.15 g. 6-*p*-aminophenylmercuri-3,4-dinitrophenol, orange, decomp. 203–5°; in expts. at 130–50° some Hg was formed (cleavage of the product with HCl gave *p*-aminophenylmercuric chloride, decomp. 200°, while iodination gave 6-iodo-2,4-dinitrophenol). I and 2,4,6-trinitrophenol in 3 hrs. at 136° gave 0.14 g. orange 3-*p*-aminophenylmercuri-2,4,6-trinitrophenol, m. 192–6°. I and resorcinol in 3 hrs. at 70° gave 0.88 g. green (p - $H_2NC_6H_4Hg$)₂C_{6H₂(OH)₂, decomp. above 200°. In 9 hrs. at 70° there formed deep-green infusible (p - $H_2NC_6H_4Hg$)₂C_{6H(OH)}, at 130° no mercurated products were isolated and much Hg formed. I and *p*-ClC_{6H₄OH in 3 hrs. at 70° gave yellow (p - $H_2NC_6H_4Hg$)₂C_{6H(OH)Cl}, m. 180–1° and infusible green (p - $H_2NC_6H_4Hg$)₂C_{6H(OH)Cl}, probably 2,3,6-trimercuri deriv. I and 2,4-dichlorophenol at 80–120° gave mainly red infusible (p - $H_2NC_6H_4Hg$)₂C_{6H(OH)Cl}, while 2,4,6-trichlorophenol in 3 hrs. at 70–100° gave green 1-*p*-aminophenylmercuri-3,4,6-trichlorophenol, m. 195–7°, and blue infusible (p - $H_2NC_6H_4Hg$)₂C_{6H(OH)Cl}. I and *p*-MeC_{6H₄OH gave infusible (p - $H_2NC_6H_4Hg$)₂C_{6HMeOH}, white PhOH in 3 hrs. at 70° gave (p - $H_2NC_6H_4Hg$)₂C_{6H_2OH}, m. 179°. G. M. Kosolapov}}}

MARTYNOVA, V. F.

Reaction of bis-p-methoxyphenylmercury with phenols
 X. M. M. Kotun and V. F. Martynova (Inst. High-Mol.
 Comps., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R. and Leningrad Pedagog. Inst.)
 (Inst. J. Zhur. Obshchei Khim. 25, 705-8; J. Gen. Chem.
 U.S.S.R. 25, 678-9(1958) (Engl. translation); cf. C.A. 42,
 1672f; 46, 11188a; 50, 317c. Heating 0.2 g. (p-MeOC₆H₄)₂Hg with 0.3 g. various phenols in a sealed tube 3 hrs. at
 indicated temp. yielded MeOPh and the following products.
 At 100° o-O₂NC₆H₄OH gave 0.12 g. p-MeOC₆H₄HgC₆H₃(OH)NO₂, orange, m. 103-10°; at 130° there was
 formed 0.14 g. yellow (p-MeOC₆H₄Hg)₂C₆H₃(OH)NO₂, insol. and infusible at 250°; the mono-Hg deriv. with alc. HCl
 gave MeOPh, HgCl₂, and o-O₂NC₆H₄OH; Br in satd. KBr
 gave 2-nitro-4-bromophenol. Reaction with p-O₂NC₆H₄OH
 at 130° gave 0.24 g. insol. infusible yellow (p-MeOC₆H₄Hg)₂C₆H₃(OH)NO₂. 2,4-(O₂N)₂C₆H₃OH at 120° gave 0.1 g.
 insol. infusible yellow (p-MeOC₆H₄Hg)₂C₆H₃(OH)NO₂ and
 3.55% Hg. 2,4,6-(O₂N)₃C₆H₂OH at 100° gave 0.13 g.
 2,4,6,3-(O₂N)₄C₆H₂HgC₆H₃OMe, m. 125-0°. p-ClC₆H₄OH
 at 70° gave 0.09 g. p-MeOC₆H₄HgC₆H₃(OH)Cl, m.
 154-6°, while at 100° it gave 0.15 g. colorless (p-MeOC₆H₄Hg)₂C₆H₃(OH)Cl, insol. and infusible. 2,4,6-Cl₃C₆H₂OH
 at 70° gave 0.26 g. p-MeOC₆H₄HgC₆H₃(OH)Cl, 3,2,4,6, m.
 178-81°, while at 100° it gave 0.06 g. same product and 0.16
 g. insol. and infusible (p-MeOC₆H₄Hg)₂C₆H₃(OH)Cl; only the
 latter formed at 130°. Resorcinol at 100° gave 0.1 g.
 p-MeOC₆H₄HgC₆H₃(OH), orange, m. 169-70°, while 0.2 g.
 insol. infusible (p-MeOC₆H₄Hg)₂C₆H₃(OH); also formed; at
 130° only metallic Hg formed. p-MeC₆H₄OH at 70° or
 100° gave insol. infusible (p-MeOC₆H₄Hg)₂C₆H₃(OH)Me.
 PhOH at 70° gave 0.12 g. (p-MeOC₆H₄Hg)₂C₆H₃OH

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KOTON, M.M., MARTYNOVA, V.F.

Reactions of symmetrical aromatic compounds of mercury with
phenols. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk 86 no.6:1063-1070 My.'55.
(MLRA 9:4)

1.Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk
SSSR.

(Mercury organic compounds) (Phenols)

MARTYNOVA, V.F.

Interaction of *m*-nitrophenol with symmetric mercury compounds.
Zhur.ob.khim. 26 no.3:894-897 Mr '56. (MLBA 9:8)

1. Leningradskiy pediatricheskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(Mercury organic compounds) (Phenols)

MARTYNOVA, V. F.

Chem Reactions of *m*-nitrobenzoic acid with asymmetric compounds of mercury. V. F. Martynova. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 26: 1017-20 (1955) (English translation).—See C.A. 50, 14501c. B. M. B.

MARTYNOVA, V. F.

Distr: 4E4j

(Reaction of bis(*m*-nitrophenyl)mercury and bis(*o*-nitrophenyl)mercury with phenols) All. V. F. Martynova
 (Chem. Vestnik. Med. Inst. Leningrad). Zhur. Obitches
 Khim. 27, 1050-2 (1957); cf. C.A. 50, 3282f. -- Heating (*m*-
 $O_2NC_6H_4$)₂Hg (I) or (*o*- $O_2NC_6H_4$)₂Hg (II) with the indicated
 phenols at 180-50° in ampuls gave the following amts. of
 liberated Hg in 8 hrs., resp.: pyrogallol 59.7% and 30.7%;
 resorcinol 34.93% and 21.9%; *p*-H₃NC₆H₄OH 10.75% and
 8.79%; hydroquinone 9.5% and 8.21%; *p*-ClC₆H₄OH
 20.52% and 15.8%; 2,4-Cl₂C₆H₃OH 21.76% and 16.82%;
p-MeC₆H₄OH 8.63% and 6.7%; PhOH 3.56% and 0%; *p*-
 $O_2NC_6H_4$ OH 3.79% and 3.52%; *o*-isomer 0% and 0%; *m*-
 isomer 8.27% and 5.3%. 2,4-(O_2N)₂C₆H₃OH, 2,4,6-(O_2N)₃-
 C₆H₂OH, and 2,4,6-Cl₃C₆H₂OH gave 0% Hg. The following
 were isolated (starting phenol given) (R = *m*- $O_2NC_6H_4$ HgR
 and R' = *o*- $O_2NC_6H_4$): *p*-nitrophenol, R'HgC₆H₄(NO₂)OH,
 m. 238-40°, 75%; 2,4-dinitrophenol, R'HgC₆H₃(NO₂)₂OH,
 m. 253-4°, 52.4%; 2,4,6-trinitrophenol, R'HgC₆H₂(NO₂)₃OH,
 does not m. 250°, 45%; *p*-chlorophenol, (R'Hg)₂C₆H₄(OH)
 Cl, does not m. 250°, 38%; 2,3-dichlorophenol, R'HgC₆H₃
 (OH)Cl₂, m. 151-3°, 54.7%; 2,4,6-trichlorophenol, R'HgC₆H₂
 (OH)Cl₃, does not m. 260°, 72.2%; resorcinol, (R'Hg)₂
 C₆H₃(OH)₂, does not m. 260°, 40.2%; *p*-cresol, R'HgC₆H₄
 (OH)Me, does not m. 250°, 98%; *p*-nitrophenol, R'HgC₆H₄
 (NO₂)OH, m. 187-8°, 57.7%; 2,4-dinitrophenol, R'HgC₆H₃
 (NO₂)₂OH, m. 196-7°, 67.6%; 2,4,6-trinitrophenol,
 R'HgC₆H₂(NO₂)₃OH, m. 181-3°, 47.2%; *p*-chlorophenol,
 (R'Hg)₂C₆H₄(OH)Cl, does not m. 260°, 40%; 2,3-dichloro-
 phenol, R'HgC₆H₃(OH)Cl₂, m. 148-8°, 64%; 2,4,6-tri-
 chlorophenol, R'HgC₆H₂(OH)Cl₃, m. 210-11°, 75.1%; re-
 sorcinol, (R'Hg)₂C₆H₃(OH)₂, does not m. 260°, 56.7%; *p*-
 cresol, R'HgC₆H₄(OH)Me, m. 185°, 71.4%. Symmetriza-
 tion of *m*- $O_2NC_6H_4$ HgCl with KI gave (*m*- $O_2NC_6H_4$)₂Hg,
 does not m. 220°. Similarly, the (*o*- $O_2NC_6H_4$)₂Hg analog, m.
 202-4°, was prepd. from RHgCl by heating with Cu in pyr-
 idine; *m*- $O_2NC_6H_4$ HgCl, m. 232-5°; *o*-isomer, m. 185°.
 G. M. Kosolapoff

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MARTYNOVA, V.P.

Mercuration of aldehydes by di-p-aminophenyl mercury and
di-p-tolyl mercury. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.3:962-964 Mr
'62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Aldehydes) (Mercury compounds)

MARTYKOVA, V.F.

Reaction of di-p-aminophenylmercury, dibenzylmercury, di-p-methoxyphenylmercury, and di-p-tolylmercury with metals (Fe, Cu, Al, Zn). Part 12. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.8:2702-2705 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Mercury) (Organometallic compounds)

AL'TSHULER, Yu.G.; TATARENKO, A.S.; LOSHAKOV, L.N., ~~re~~tsenzent;
MASHAROVA, V.G., red.; BELYAYEVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Low-power backward-wave tubes] Lampy maloi moshchnosti
s obratnoi volnoi. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskoe radio,"
1963. 295 p. (MIRA 17:2)

TSEYTLIN, Mikhail Borisovich; KATS, Al'bert Markovich; MASHAROVA,
V.G., red.

[Traveling-wave tube; problems of theory and design] Lampa
s begushchei volnoi; voprosy teorii i rascheta. Moskva,
Sovetskoe radio, 1964. 310 p. (MIRA 17:12)

DUDKO, G.K.; REZNIKOV, G.B.; MASHAROVA, V.G., red.

[Doppler devices for the measurement of speed and drift angle of an airplane] Dopplerovskie izmeriteli skorosti i ugla snosa samoleta. Moskva, "Sovetskoe radio," 1964. 343 p. (MIRA 17:6)

ETKIN, Valentin Semenovich; GERSHENZON, Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich.
Prinimali uchastiye LAVUT, A.I.; LYUBIMOVA, T.F.; SOINA,
N.V.; KHOTUNTSEV, Yu.L.; ROZHKOVA, G.I.; KARMANOVA, Ye. L.;
STRUKOV, I.A.; VYSTAVKIN, A.N., retsenzent; ARONOV, V.L.,
retsenzent; MASHAROVA, V.G., red.

[Superhigh-frequency parametric systems using semiconductor
diodes] Parametricheskie sistemy SVCh na poluprovodnikovyykh
diodakh. Moskva, Sovetskoe radio, 1964. 351 p.

(EIRA 17:11)

NIKOLAYEV, Andrey Grigor'yevich; PERTSOV, Sergey Viktorovich;
PERESLEGIN, S.V., retsenzent; FEDIN, V.T., retsenzent;
KRASOVSKIY, A.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, nauchn. red.
MASHAROVA, V.G., red.

[Radar detection of thermal radiation; passive radar] Ra-
dioteplolokatsiia; passivnaia radiolokatsiia. Moskva, So-
vetskoe radio, 1964. 334 p. (MIRA 17:12)

СЕРГЕЙ СЕРГЕЕВИЧ, д.ф.н., проф.; ИИИ АН УССР,
УССР, проф.; НАН Украины, Киев, Украина.

Плазма и электрические свойства
Плазма и электрические свойства
Москва, Советское радио, 1971. 112 с.

VENDIK, Orest Genrikhovich; MASHAROVA, V.G., red.

[Electronically scanned antennas; an introduction to
the theory] Antenny s nemekhanicheskim dvizheniem lucha;
vvedenie v teoriu. Moskva, Sovetskoe radio, 1965. 359 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

VASIL'YEV, V.N.; SLOBODENYUK, G.I.; TRIFONOV, V.I.; KHOTUNTSEV,
Yu.L.; MIGULIN, V.V., red.; MASHAROVA, V.G., red.

[Regenerative transistorized parametric amplifiers;
problems of theory and design] Regenerativnye poluprovod-
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Determining the chemical efficiency of underground gas producers.
Podzem. gaz. ugl. no.4:5-7 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh im. G.M. Krzhizhanovskogo
AN SSSR.

(Coal gasification, Underground)
(Heat capacity)

5 (1)

AUTHORS:

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Sciences, Martynova, V. M., Engineer

SOV/67-59-4-6/19

TITLE:

Catalytic Purification of the Crypton - Xenon Concentrate of
Hydrocarbons

PERIODICAL:

Kislorod, 1959, Nr 4, pp 29-35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The crypton - xenon concentrate present when rectifying liquid air in ordinary technical plants is contaminated by the small amounts of various hydrocarbons contained everywhere in the air. After hydrocarbons reach a given concentration in a liquid oxygen mixture, the mixture becomes explosive. It is therefore at first necessary to free the air to be liquified from these substances. The catalytic oxidation of the hydrocarbons into carbon dioxide and water at higher temperatures proved to be the only method technically possible. The respective device is shown in figure 1. Even with it the combustion of methane in very low concentrations (0.02-0.1%) is a difficult process. The possibilities of a catalytic oxidation of the hydrocarbons had already been repeatedly investigated. B. A. Zakharov and L. I. Durygina (Ref 3) used cupric oxide plus manganese peroxide (at 300-800°);

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Catalytic Purification of the Crypton - Xenon
Concentrate of Hydrocarbons

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N. V. Mikulina and Ye. N. Shtern (Ref 4) worked with cupric oxide at 850°. The best investigation results were yielded by cupric oxide according to GOST 4468-48, by catalyst Nr 16 (10% CuO, 10% NiO, 1% Cr₂O₃), and by active alumina. Excellent results were also obtained with a catalyst (manganese - silver) developed at the Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN USSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the AS UkrSSR). The authors tested a number of oxidation catalysts as to their efficiency in eliminating the microconcentrates of hydrocarbons contained in the air. The best results were found to be offered by the use of pure active alumina as a catalyst. The best working temperatures for the latter are at about 550°C; an increase in the volume velocity of the air conveyed over the catalyst of from 7 to 400 hour⁻¹ has no influence on the degree of oxidation. In practically pure oxygen, the oxidation of the hydrocarbons occurs mainly in the gas phase at 700-750°. At temperatures above 700°C, the catalyst serves merely as heat propagator, by which the gases are uniformly heated. The paper under review further discusses the investigation results obtained at the laboratories of the

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Catalytic Purification of the Krypton - Xenon
Concentrate of Hydrocarbons

SOV/67-59-4-6/19

VNIIPODZEMGAZ (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Natural Gas) and in the laboratories for rare gases of the VNIKIMASH (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Oxygen Machines). There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 9 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

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Oxygen-binding function of the blood in Karakul sheep at the
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(MLRA 9:10)

1. Institut zhivotnovodstva AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Blood--Analysis and chemistry) (Karakul sheep)

L 8386-65 EWI(1)/EEC(b)-2/EWA(h) AFWL/AFETR/SSD/ESD(c)/ESD(gs)/RAEM(t) JT

ACCESSION NR: AP4048782

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AUTHOR: Malkiyel', B. S.; Medvid', O. V.; Marty*nova, V. P.; Geyzler,
Ye. S.; Zelinskaya, L. P.

TITLE: New kinescopes *ns*

SOURCE: Tekhnika kino i televideniya, no. 7, 1964, 55-58

TOPIC TAGS: kinescope, picture tube, television, television equipment

Abstract: This article gives the characteristics of new Soviet kinescopes, the 47LK1B and 59LK1B (with diagonals of 47 and 59 cm respectively) for black-and-white television. As regards electrical and lighting engineering parameters these kinescopes are interchangeable with the German AW47-91 and AW59-90 picture tubes, and differ from previous Soviet models by having larger diagonals, changes in the ratio of the sides (from 3:4 to 4:5), increase in the useful area of the screen and increase in the radius of curvature (giving an almost flat screen). The envelopes are made completely of barium-lithium glass covered with a vacuum-formed polyethylene film and

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