MEDNIKOV, Yu.A., inzhener.

Operation of the 10-60 electric pipe-welding machine. Metallurg no.3:21-23 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Chelyabinskiy truboprokatnyy zavod.
(Electric welding) (Pipe, Steel--Welding)

MEDNIKOV, Yu.A., inzhener.

Efforts to avoid rejects in the production of welded pipes. Metallurg. no.8:23-26 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Zamestitel' nachal'nika tsekha Chelyabinskogo truboprokatnogo zavoda.
(Pipe, Steel--Welding) (Rolling (Metalwork))

AUTHOR: Mednikov, Yu.A., Deputy shop manager at the Chelyabinsk Tube Works.

TITLE: Dents in welded tubes. (Vmyatiny na svarnykh trubakh.)

PERIODICAL: "Metallurg" (Metallurgist), 1957, No. 1, pp. 29 - 30, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: In this short article, various types of dent-like flaws in welded tubes, their causes and ways of avoiding them are discussed. Tests at Chelyabinsk have shown that for flaw-free tubes, the skelp edge must be quite free from mechanical damage, signs of lamination and other defects. The cleanliness and cooling of the first two forming and welding rolls are also important factors. 4 photographs.

MEDNIKOV, YU.A.

133-9-12/23

AUTHOR: Mednikov, Yu.A., Engineer and Krichevskiy, Ye.M.

TITLE: The Production of Electrically-welded Tubes from Cut Strip of Rimming Steel (Proizvodstvo elektrosvarnykh trub iz rezanoy lenty kipyashchey stali)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, No.9, pp. 819 - 822 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The possibility of using rimming steel 08кп, МСт.1, МСт2 for the production of tubes by electrical welding of cut strip was investigated. Strip was rolled in two stages from various steels and tubes made on electro-welding mill 10-60. The following factors were studied: a) the distribution of segregations and places of lamination along the length and width of strip; b) the distribution of elements in steel and deviations from the chemical composition of the metal; c) the distribution and the degree of non-uniformity of mechanical properties of metal; d) the frequency of appearance of laminations during contact-welding of tubes; e) the quality of welded metal; f) comparative data on the proportion of defects and consumption of metal. The distribution along the length and width of strip of segregations and deviations in the composition and mechanical properties of metal from corresponding limits are shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 and 4. On the basis of the results obtained, it is concluded that the use of rimming steel for the

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133/9-12/23

The Production of Electrically-welded Tubes from Cut Strip of Rimming Steel.

production of tubes by contact-welding is possible and advantageous. In order to establish optimum technological data and technical-economical indices of the process, it is necessary to organise mass production and investigation of tubes from rimming steel. There are 4 figures and 4 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinsk Tube Rolling Mill (Chelyabinskiy Truboprokatnyy Zavod)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

MEDNIKOV, Yu.A.; KRICHEVSKIY, Ye.M.

Removal of internal burr from arc-welded pipes. Biul. TSNIICHM no.16:49-51 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Chelyabinskiy truboprokatnyy zavod (for Mednikov). 2. Moskovskiy trubnyy zavod (for Krichevskiy).
(Pipe)

MEDNIKOV, Yu.A., inzh.; KRICHEVSKIY, Ye.M.

Manufacture of pipes by electric welding of cut strips of rimmed steel. Stal' 17 no.9:819-822 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Chelyabinskiy truboprokatnyy zavod.
(Pipe, Steel--Welding)

Mednikov, Yu.A

AUTHOR: Mednikov, Yu.A. 130-1-15/17

TITLE: Setting Continuous Tube-welding Mills (Nastroyka nepreryvnykh trubosvarochnykh stanov)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, No.1, pp. 32 - 34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: After briefly outlining some of the ways of setting the rolls of continuous tube rolling mills, the author discusses in more detail the relative positions of the first and second passes. He concludes that the first and second passes should be so arranged that the mass-centres of the arcs of section of the skelp in them are on a single axis. He gives equations for calculating the appropriate displacement of the centres of the passes. He goes on to consider the placing of the side air jets, giving empirical equations for this, listing three common types of misplacing and mentioning ways of minimising the effect of these. The setting of the jet between the forming and welding passes he considers for skelp less than 150 mm wide and greater than this width, giving a formula for the latter case. Finally, the author deals with the cooling and cleaning systems. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinsk Tube-rolling Works (Chelyabinskiy truboprokatnyy zavod)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

AUTHORS: Mednikov, Yu.A. and Strizhak, G.K. 130-58-5-12/16

TITLE: Electrostatic Method of Painting and Oiling Tubes (Elektrostaticheskiy sposob pokraski i smazki trub)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, Nr 5, pp 30 - 34 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The authors outline the method of painting in which electrostatic charges are given to paint particles in a field such that they settle on the work and describe experiments made to determine the possibilities of this method for various sizes of tube. 325 x 10. 377 x 10. 426 x 10.465 x 15 mm Pilger tubes were coated with bitumen and asphalt, two types of lacquer and tar. 83 x 4. 89 x 4.102 x 4 mm tubes made on an automatic installation were coated with urea-formaldehyde enamels, type UE-15 and UE-20 and phthalic-base enamels type FSKh-15 and FO-16. 1/2, 3/4, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2 and 3-inch diameter continuously welded (from hot-rolled skelp) gas tubes and 12 x 1.5, 22 x 1.5, 33 x 1.75, 40 x 1.75 and 51 x 1.5 mm electrically welded (from pickled and hot-rolled skelp) tubes were tarred and coated with coloured enamels. The installation used (Figures 1 and 2) was comparatively small and the tests included only sections of large-diameter tubes. In some tests, tubes were pre-heated, in others tube surfaces were prepared by

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treatment with 10% caustic-soda solution and washing with hot water sprays. The coatings were tested for continuity, resistance to corrosion and adhesion and were found satisfactory, about 74 g of coating per m^2 of surface being required. The coating conditions are tabulated for various materials and solvents (Tables 1, 2, 3) and the authors discuss these and point out that the failure of the coating to deposit on inner surfaces can be utilised advantageously for parts with internal threads. There are 2 figures and three tables.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy truboprokatnyy zavod (Chelyabinsk Tube-rolling Works)

AUTHOR: Mednikov, Yu. A. SOV/130-58-11-12/16

TITLE: Conversion of 10-60 Mill to Tube Welding with Higher-Frequency Currents (Perevod stana 10-60 na svarku trub tokami povyshennoy chastoty)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, Nr 11, pp 38 -39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that at tube-welding speeds of over 25-30 m/minute with a 50 cycles/second current the seam quality deteriorates. The 10-60 mills are designed for this frequency but otherwise their welding speeds could easily be increased to 40 m/min. Two variants of conversion to frequencies of 150 and 100 cycles/second have been tested at the Chelyabinskiy truboprokatnyy zavod (Chelyabinsk tube-rolling works), one based on asynchronous conversion (Fig 1) and the other on synchronous (Fig 2). The latter was found to be simpler and was adopted after preliminary tests. Provision was made (Fig 3) for additional cooling of the rotary transformer and gear systems were strengthened. After further tests under different welding conditions with wall thicknesses 1.0-2 mm optimal values were selected for 100 cycles/second currents (table) with

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Conversion of 10-60 Mill to Tube Welding with Higher-Frequency Currents

welding speeds of 36-40. All tubes produced under the recommended conditions were satisfactory and the conversion increased the labour productivity by 14.2% and reduced metal consumption by 2.3%, the maximal productivity per shift rising to 20090 m of tubes. Further increases in productivity are prevented by mill design and insufficient transformer capacity.

There are 3 figures and 1 table

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy truboprokatnyy zavod (Chelyabinsk Tube Rolling Works)

S/032/60/026/06/27/044
B010/B016

AUTHORS: Mednikov, Yu. A., Gun, G. Ya.

TITLE: The Accuracy of Evaluating the Deformability of the Weld Seam of Pipes in Flattening Tests

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 6, pp. 750-753

TEXT: The flattening test on pipe specimens is carried out according to ГОСТ(GOST) 8695-58 and 1753-53. In this connection the pipes are flattened up to about 2/3 of the original diameter. The weld seam of the pipe has to pass vertically to the compressive stress. The deformability of the weld seams is judged from the cracks occurring on the external surface of the pipe. A possible destruction of the weld seam on the inner surface of the pipe is not considered at all. The authors point out that the true deformability of a weld seam may be determined only after a universal evaluation of the pipe under load. Furthermore, the thickness of the pipe wall is not taken into account in GOST 1753-53. The tests performed in the present study (Table, Figs. 2-5) show that the

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The Accuracy of Evaluating the Deformability of the Weld Seam of Pipes in Flattening Tests

S/032/60/026/06/27/044
B010/B016

deformation of the surface layers in pipes with equal diameter vary considerably with the thickness of the pipe wall. Therefore, the decrease of the pipe diameter caused by the load must be chosen by considering the thickness of the wall, when comparing the deformability of a weld seam. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy truboprokatnyy zavod (Chelyabinsk Tube Rolling Mill)

Card 2/2

MEDNIKOV, Yu. A. Cand Tech Sci -- "Study of the problems of production of [redacted] welding pipes by infinite rolling." Mos, 1961 (Min of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education RSFSR. Mos Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Steel im I. V. Stalin). (KL, 4-61, 198)

ORLOVSKIY, Ye.L.; MEDNIKOV, Yu.I.; KULAKOV, P.N.; SHCHELOVANOV, L.N.

Contrast sensitivity and half-tone reproduction in picture transmitting systems. Elektrosviaz' 16 no.10:45-55 O '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Phototelegraphy)

LAZAREV, V.P.; PARTIN, I.A.; MEDNIKOV, Yu.P.

Investigating temperature fields by the volume of melts in foundry furnaces for alumimum alloys. TSvet. met. 36 no.11:74-79 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

MIKHEYEV, V.P.; MEDNIKOV, Yu.P.

Characteristics of the calculation of injection gas burners taking into consideration the energy of the air being sucked off. Gaz. prom. 10 no.1:33-38 '65.

(MIRA 18:1)

MIKHEYEV, V.P.; MEDNIKOV, Yu.P.; YELIN, Ye.F.

Plant testing of flat multinozzle injector gas burners.
Gaz. prom. 10 no.7:18-21 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

SOV/137-58-11-22432

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 85 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Mednikov, Z.G., Trofimov, R.N.

TITLE: Forging Molten Metal (Shtampovka zhidkogo metalla)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Lit'ye povyshennoy tochnosti. Moscow-Leningrad, Mashgiz, 1958, pp 168-175

ABSTRACT: A communication is presented on an experiment in molten-metal forging (MMF) on PG-25 friction and hydraulic presses with side plungers and split gang dies (D). It is found that MMF is possible not only with high-Cu (LS59-1, LK-80-ZL, and BrAMts-9-2)alloy but with high-Al alloys as well. To increase D life, it is suggested that the metal be poured in a semicongealed state. The importance of lubrication in MMF is emphasized. Natural wax is the most desirable lubricant, but graphite is recommended for brass. For production of high-density parts, the following pressures should be maintained: 600 kg/cm^2 on hydraulic presses, 800-1000 kg/cm^2 on friction presses. The labor required for D manufacture can be sharply reduced if the parts are broken down by groups and if group blocks are used with changeable inserts. It is observed that

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water cooling of D makes it possible to refrain from the use of alloy steel (St) in producing inserts and to substitute Nr-50 St for 3Kh2V8 St. Under these conditions, die life is 4000 to 5000 pressings. In MMF on friction presses, inserts permitting blanks with flash to be produced are used to prevent the punch from sticking in the die. It is shown that MMF with gang dies is profitable with as few as 100 parts per year.

G. F.

BELOUSOV, N. N. (Cand. Tech. Sci.) DODONOV, A. A. (Engr.) KOVVI, K. G. and MEDNIKOV, Z. G.

"Casting Under Pressure by Using a Vacuum."

All-Union Conference of Foundry Workers. end of 1957. Moscow.
Mashinostroitel', 1958. No. 5, p. 48.

MEDNIKOV, Z.G.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4754

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po gruppovym tekhnologicheskim protsessam v mashinostroyenii i priborostroyenii. 1st, Leningrad, 1959

Gruppovaya tekhnologiya v mashinostroyenii i priborostroyenii (Group-Processing Methods in the Machine and Instrument Industries) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 378 p. Errata slip inserted. 7,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): S.P. Mitrofanov, Lenin Prize Winner, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Eds.: A.S. Azarov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, N.G. Gutner, Engineer, P.V. Kamnev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, A.K. Kutay, Candidate of Technical Sciences, R.A. Reznikov, Engineer, and G.N. Shalgin, Candidate of Economic Sciences; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine-Building Technology (Leningrad Department, Mashgiz): Ye.P. Naumov, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: N.Z. Simonovskiy; Tech. Ed.: O.V. Speranskaya.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel in machine plants, designing organizations, and scientific-research institutes. It may also be useful to skilled workers.

~~Card 1/7~~

COVERAGE: The collection consists of papers presented at the 1st All-Union Conference on Group Processing in the Machine and Instrument Industries, held November 24-28, 1959 in Leningrad. The conference was called by scientific and technical societies of the machine and instrument industry, GNTK RSFSR, and Lensovnarkhoz. The articles are based on the experience of industry in introducing the grouping principle in processing. They discuss basic trends in development, and group machining as the basis of mechanized continuous production. The designing of automatic production lines, construction of accessories, and modernization and specialization of equipment are discussed. Problems dealing with the introduction of group-machining methods into processing on various machine tools and into production of blanks (casting, pressworking, pressing of plastics) are considered. Planning, standardization, and methods for calculating the economic effectiveness of group processing are also treated. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Group-Processing (Cont.) SOV/4754

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45246

S/738/60/000/003/001/001

/ 1310

AUTHOR: Mednikov, Z. G.

TITLE: Group method for the making of blanks by liquid-metal extrusion.

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii. Peredovoy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy i proizvodstvennyy opyt. pt. 3: Opyt vnedreniya gruppovoy obrabotki v zagotovitel'nykh tsekhakh mashinostroitel'nykh zavodov; sbornik. Moscow, 1960, 45-54.

TEXT: Liquid-metal extrusion combines the advantages of casting and hot extrusion, with a smooth surface and good dimensional accuracy. It is fundamentally a casting process, since the processes of flow, crystallization, and shrinkage occurring therein are typical of casting. Yet, the problem of air entrapment and consequent surface porosity, typical of pressure casting, is absent in liquid-metal extrusion. The force-and-energy history of the stroke of the punch comprises a low-energy portion during which the liquid metal is driven upward, a high-force no-displacement portion when the liquid metal has filled all available space, and a high-force compression portion, when crystallization leads to an increase in density and the pressure applied helps to eliminate gaseous and shrinkage porosity. The grouped production of liquid-metal-extruded parts can be economically advantageous. Different inserts can serve to make different parts. The various parts should be classified according to design characteristics (the metal employed is of no consequence). The

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design of dies utilizes the following steps: (1) Design of the blanks of a given group; (2) determination of the plane of separation of the die; (3) working dimensions of the die including shrinkage; (4) position of the blank during application of pressure; (5) maximal pressures required; (6) materials required for the various parts of the die. Quick ejection of the completed blanks and water-cooling of the die should be provided. Dies for use on friction presses should permit fin formation, those for use on hydraulic presses should not. Liquid-metal-extruded products are classified into two groups: (1) Al- and Cu-alloy bodies of revolution up to 140-mm diam, up to 90 mm high, with an extrudable area of up to 140 cm^2; a cross-section of a grouped die block with replaceable die inserts is shown; (2) elongated Al- and Cu-alloy bodies up to 140 mm long, up to 40 mm high, with an extrudable area no greater than 150 cm^2; a group die block is shown in cross-section, also with replaceable die inserts. A cross-sectional view of a grouped trimming die for each of the two groups is shown. Comparative cost figures (gleaned from production figures at factories in Leningrad) show the economic advantage afforded by grouped dies, even in small-batch production (two full pages of tabulated and illustrated correlations). There are 10 figures (tables are counted as figures); no references. Ed. by Candidate of Technical Sciences M. V. Vasil'chikov.

ASSOCIATION: None given.

Card 2/2

MEDNIKOV, Z. G.

14

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5648

Sokolov, Aleksey Nikolayevich, ed.

Mekhanizatsiya i peredovaya tekhnologiya liteynogo proizvodstva (Mechanization and Advanced Processing in Foundries) [Leningrad] Lenizdat, 1961. 236 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Ye. V. Yemel'yanova; Tech. Ed.: I. M. Tikhonova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel, foremen, and skilled workmen of foundries. It may also be of use to staff members engaged in the mechanization of production operations.

COVERAGE: The collection contains articles discussing the experience of a number of Leningrad plants and engineering and design organizations in mechanizing foundry processes and in applying advanced techniques to the manufacture of castings. No personalities are mentioned. Some

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articles are accompanied by references. References are all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Mechanization and Advanced (Cont.) SOV/5648

Mechanization and Advanced (Cont.) SOV/5648

Mechanization and Advanced (Cont.) SOV/5648

Kononov, M. N. Patterns With an Epoxy-Resin Base 229

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TS233. S55)

VK/wrc/bc
11-15-61

Card 5/5

MEDNIKOV, Z.G.

Multiple production in billet shops. Mashinostroitel' no.1:32-35 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

VOLZHIN, Aleksey Nikolayevich; YANOVICH, Viktor Andreyevich; DENISOV, Yu.S., red.; MEDNIKOVA, A.N.

[Antiradar measures] Protivoradiolokatsiia. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va boro.SSSR, 1960. 134 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Radar)

ACC NR: AT6036187 SOURCE CODE: UR/3116/66/277/000/0075/0083

AUTHOR: Mednikova, E. S.; Chernin, K. Ye. (Candidate of physico-mathematical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Graphic reproduction of coordinate networks on a cathode-ray tube using a computer

SOURCE: Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. Trudy, v. 277, 1966. Chislennyye metody issledovaniya gidrometeorologicheskikh usloviy v Arktike s ispol'zovaniyem elektronnykh tsifrovykh vychislitel'nykh mashin (Numerical methods of studying hydrometeorological conditions in the Arctic with the use of electronic digital computers), 75-83

TOPIC TAGS: computer, cathode ray tube, computer application, weather chart, graphic technique, physical geography, coordinate system

ABSTRACT: Two methods are described for plotting a geographic network on the screen of a cathode-ray tube, using a computer. The first method involves the calculation of Cartesian coordinates of latitudes and longitudes based on formulas for a stereographic projection. The second method is based on the consideration of equations of isolines (latitude and longitude) described in Cartesian coordinates. The methods described can easily be extended to other types of projections. In principle, the method of plotting charts on a cathode-ray tube is similar to plotting charts with

Card 1/2 UDC: none

ACC NR: AT6036187

mechanical printers. However, due to the high resolution of the CRT, isolines appear as a continuous line. Formulas are derived for describing latitude and longitude in both methods, and two computer programs for the process are given. It is stated that the time required to plot a network using the first method is 1 min 30 sec when the pole falls outside the screen limit. With the pole on the screen, the time is about 3 min. For the second method, the times are 30 and 42 sec, respectively. A geographic network produced on a CRT can be used as a datum to which weather data can be related in order to obtain weather charts or isoline charts. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas and 4 figures.

[WA-N04]

SUB CODE: 04, 09/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6036185 SOURCE CODE: UR/3116/66/277/000/0063/0067

AUTHOR: Borisenkov, Ye. P. (Candidate of physico-mathematical sciences) Mednikova, E. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: The problem of the automatic decoding of synoptic reports using a computer

SOURCE: Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. Trudy, v. 277, 1966. Chislennyye metody issledovaniya gidrometeorologicheskikh usloviy v Arktike s ispol'zovaniyem elektronnykh tsifrovykh vychislitel'nykh mashin (Numerical methods of studying hydrometeorological conditions in the Arctic with the use of electronic digital computers), 63-67

TOPIC TAGS: computer program, computer application, meteorology, synoptic meteorology, Arctic climate, computer coding / Ural 2 computer

ABSTRACT: Some of the results are presented of projects undertaken at the Arctic and Antarctic Scientific-Research Institute involving the automatic decoding of incoming synoptic reports for the Northern Hemisphere. The decoding program (see Fig. 1) discussed takes into account specific and frequently encountered deviations from accepted standards

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ACC NR: AT6036185

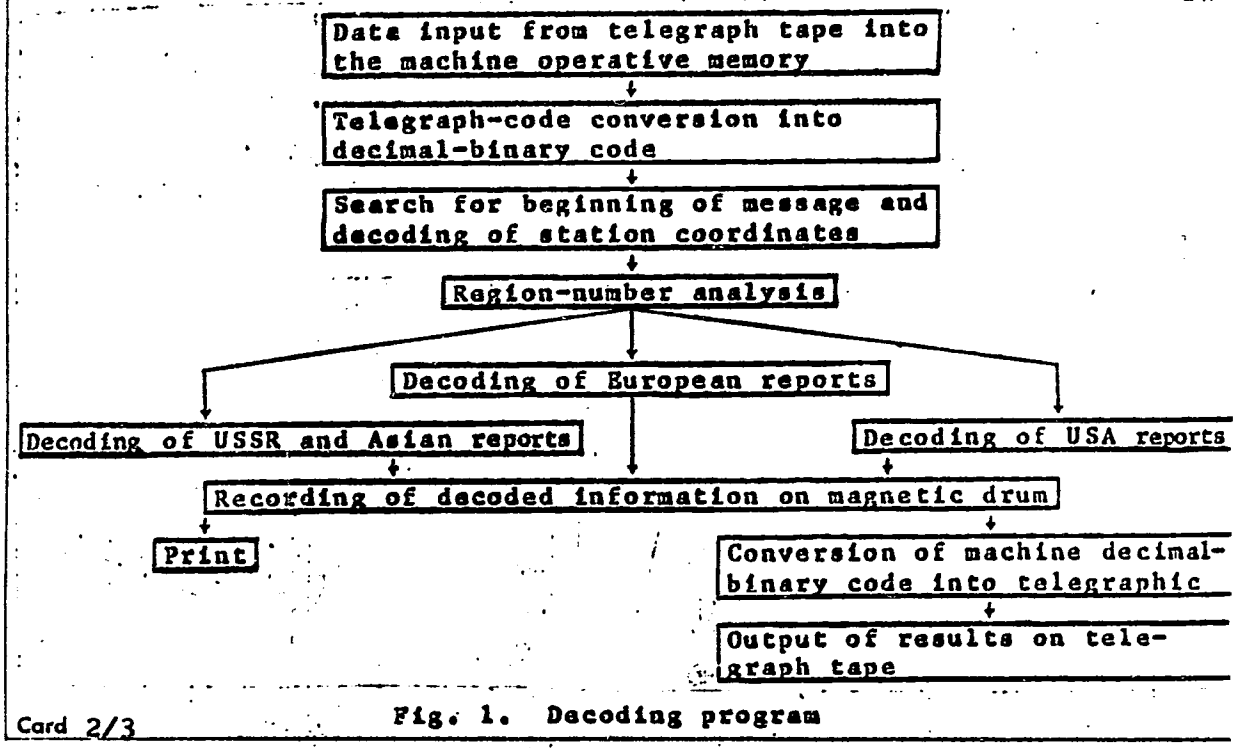

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Fig. 1. Decoding program

ACC NR: AT6036185

in coding and compiling weather reports. Data from 1900 land-based and 500 shipboard weather stations were used for a synoptic analysis. It was learned that the data relating to about 900 of the land-based stations were only duplicate data, attributable to reception through several communications channels; this indicates poor data-transmission organization and excessive loading of the channels. Great difficulty was encountered in locating the beginning of a message. Procedures for finding the beginning of a message are outlined and problems involved in the control of individual meteorological elements are discussed. The information processing rate for 100 messages is roughly as follows: input, decoding, control, and recording on the magnetic drum takes 10 min; output of the decoded and cleared information on telegraph tape takes 5 min. Using a Ural-2 computer, a weather report can be decoded and cleared in 1.5 to 2 hr. The authors conclude that the algorithm reviewed in the article can be used as a component in the process of decoding incoming weather information. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas and 1 figure. [WN04] [LB]

SUB CODE: 04, 09/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3

KOROCHKIN, V.G., inzh.; MEDNIKOVA, F.A., inzh.

Development of precast reinforced concrete production in Irkutsk Province. Bet.i zhel.-bet. no.8:374-375 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Irkutsk Province—Precast concrete)

MEDNIKOVA, I. I.

"Defects of Ferrodynamic Electric Measuring Instruments." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst imeni V. M. Molotov, Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow, 1954. (KL, No 7, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

MEDNIKOVA I. I.

11 июня
(с 18 до 22 часов)

Д. И. [illegible],
Р. Ф. [illegible]

Методика испытания магнитофонов и магнитных головок.

А. А. [illegible],
И. И. Медникова

О направлении намагниченности ленты при записи [illegible] головками.

А. А. [illegible]

Об [illegible] уровне при магнитной записи звука.

В. А. [illegible]

К теории магнитных сигналограмм.

12 июня
(с 10 до 16 часов)

М. В. [illegible],
О. В. [illegible]

Вопросы теории и применения полупроводниковых магнитных головок.

62

М. Г. [illegible]

Ферритографические устройства для [illegible] на [illegible] процессов.

14. СЕКЦИЯ ЭЛЕКТРОННО-ВЫЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНОЙ ТЕХНИКИ

Руководитель Л. И. Гутенмахер

10 июня
(с 10 до 16 часов)

Совместное заседание с секцией полупроводниковых приборов

В. Н. [illegible]

Динамический триггер на полупроводниковом триоде.

А. Ю. [illegible],
Е. Б. [illegible],
Е. И. [illegible],
В. А. [illegible],
Г. В. [illegible]

Специальные элементы цифровых вычислительных машин на полупроводниковых приборах.

Л. И. [illegible],
Т. М. [illegible],
Н. С. [illegible],

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report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications im. A. S. Popov (VNORiE), Moscow, 8-12 June. 1959

VASIL'YEVA, Nataliya Petrovna; SEDYKH, Ol'ga Alekseyevna; BOYARCHENKOV, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; MEDNIKOVA, I.I., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Designing magnetic amplifiers] Proektirovanie magnitnykh usilitelei. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1959. 335 p. (MIRA 12:3)
(Magnetic amplifiers)

S/194/62/000/001/059/066
D201/D305

AUTHORS: Vroblevskiy, A. A. and Mednikova, I. I.

TITLE: The orientation of residual induction in a tape magnetised by a revolving field

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 1, 1962, abstract 1-7-213kh (Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta zvukozapisi, 1961, no. 8, 26-34)

TEXT: The results are given of experiments on the magnetization of a sample simulating an element of the tape, by a revolving magnetic field. Data obtained by measuring the residual induction of stacks, made of cuttings of a tape magnetized by a toroidal d.c. head are given for comparison. The results obtained make it possible to visualize the orientation of the residual tape induction, when it is magnetized by a toroidal head in recordings without HF bias. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AR6023375 SOURCE CODE: UR/0274/66/000/003/B058/B058

AUTHOR: Mednikova, I. I.

TITLE: Magnetic tape noise

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz', Abs. 3B404

REF SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta magnitn. zapisi i tekhnol. radioveshch. i televid., vyp. 3(13), 1965, 3-21

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic tape, magnetic recording tape, noise analyzer

ABSTRACT: A general expression is derived for determining magnetic tape noise using "Preysakh" diagrams. Its individual components are analyzed. [Translation of abstract] From author's summary

SUB CODE: 14

Card 1/1 UDC: 681.84.083.8:621.391.82

S/138/63/000/003/008/008
A051/A126

AUTHORS: Kastorskiy, A. P., Mednikova, I. N.

TITLE: Analysis of cis-butadiene rubber by the infra-red spectroscopy method

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 3, 1963, 55 - 57

TEXT: A new method has been developed for the structural determination of cis-butadiene rubber in film form, using absorption bands at 1,440 cm^{-1}. The disadvantages of the previously-used method are listed. According to the new method, a film of polymer is applied to a plate of sodium chloride or sodium bromide by vaporizing from solution. Then, the infra-red spectroscopy of the film is made, the optical densities determined, and from these the chain content calculated. The effect of the film thickness on the results of the analysis is eliminated by the internal standard method. A mathematical analysis for the film is presented. It was shown that the ratio of the optical densities is directly proportional to the concentrations of every form. The suggested method is recommended for mass analysis of cis-butadiene rubber, time and labor being cut by

Card 1/2

Analysis of cis-butadiene rubber by the...

more than three times. There is 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Yaroslavskiy Zavod Sinteticheskogo Kauchuka (Yaroslavl' Plant of Synthetic Rubber)

MEDNIKOVA, L. N.

"Preparation of High Molecular Substances from Plant Wastes (Oil Cakes and Grist) and Their Use in the Textile and Other Branches of Industry." Min Higher Education USSR, Leningrad Textile Inst imeni S. M. Korov, Leningrad, 1952
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 32, 6 Aug 55

MEDNIKOVA, L. N.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Dyeing and Chemical Treatment of Textiles, I-16

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62855

Author: Andreyev, D. K., Mednikova, L. N.

Institution: None

Title: On New Raw Material for the Production of Size

Original Periodical: Tr. Leningr. tekstil'n. in-ta, 1955, No 6, 53-55

Abstract: For the purpose of reducing the expenditure of starch for sizing it is proposed to utilize vegetable proteins contained in considerable amounts in the seed of oil-yielding and leguminous crops. The cheapest raw material are cottonseed and other grist and cake from which the adhesive agents are extracted with sodium alkalies or calcium hydroxide. The low solubility of the latter ensures a permanent slight alkalinity and lesser degradation of protein molecules. Combined use of aqueous solutions of lime and chloramine increases the yield of extracted substances up to 45%. The substances thus

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Dyeing and Chemical Treatment of Textiles, I-16

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62855

Abstract: obtained are readily soluble in cold and hot water and have high adhesive power. With increasing amount of lime utilized in the extraction of the oil cake the amine-nitrogen content of the extract increases.

Card 2/2

BOBYKIN, B. V.; KEL'MAN, V. M.; MEDNIKOVA, L. S.

"Dispersion Properties of a Prismatic Electrostatic Beta Spectrometer."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 64.

FTI (Physico Technical Inst)

L 54787-65 EWT(1) IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5013996 UR/0048/65/029/005/0808/0814

AUTHOR: Bobykin, B.V.; Kel'man, V.M.; Mednikova, L.S.

TITLE: Deflecting properties and dispersion of an electrostatic prism spectrometer /Report, 15th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy and the Structure of Atomic Nucleus held in Minsk, 25 Jan-8 Feb

scopy and the structure of atomic nuclei and ... 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.29, no.5, 1965, 808-814

TOPIC TAGS: electron optics, electrostatic prism, spectrometer, relativistic electron

ABSTRACT: In this paper the authors present further calculations concerning a previously proposed electrostatic prism spectrometer (V.M. Kel'man and I.V.Rodnikova, Zh.tekhn.fiz.32,279,1962). Formulas are derived for the dispersion, the deviation, and the condition for minimum deviation with relativistic effects taken into account. Families of curves relating certain of the parameters are presented; these

Card 1/2

L 54787-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5013996

should facilitate preliminary design calculations. At nonrelativistic energies the dispersion Edx/dE (E is the particle energy and x is the image position) becomes infinite for certain parameter values, and it is concluded that dispersions of several met@s can be realized without difficulty. At relativistic energies it is advantageous so to design the prism that the electrons are decelerated rather than accelerated in it. Orig.art.has: 16 formulas, 6 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Akademii nauk KazSSR (Nuclear Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE:OP,EM

NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

MEDNIKOVA, M. V. Cand Biolog Sci

Dissertation: "Endocrinic Glands of Mosquitoes." 13/6/50

Acad Med Sci USSR

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

MEDNIKOVA, N.V.

[Ionospheric disturbances in the middle latitudes] Ionosfernye vozmushchenila v srednikh shirotakh. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk, 1957. 1 v. (MIRA 13:5)
(Ionosphere)

MEDNIKOVA, N. V.: Master Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "Ionospheric disturbances in the middle latitudes". Tomsk, 1958. 17 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Tomsk State U im V. V. Kuybyshev), 150 copies (KL, No 6, 1959, 125)

MEDNIKOVA, N.V., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, otv. red.

Murmansk. Moskva. (Its: Materialy ionosfernykh issledovanii)
Sept.-Oct. 1957. 1960. 57 p. Nov.-Dec. 1957. 1960. 67 p.
March-Apr. 1958. 1960. 77 p. Sep.-Oct. 1958. 1960. 57 p.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln.
(Ionosphere—Observations)

MEDNIKOVA, N.V.. kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, otv. red.

[Materials of ionospheric research: Salekhard] Materialy ionosfernykh issledovanii: Salekhard. Moskva. July-Sept., Dec. 1957. 1960. 67 p. Jan.-Apr. 1958. 1960. 69 p. May-June 1958. 1960. 61 p. July-Aug.1958. 1960. 67 p. Sept.-Oct. 1958. 1960. 59 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln.
(Salekhard—Ionosphere)

MEDNIKOVA, N.V., otv. red.

[Materials on ionospheric research: Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk] Materialy ionosfernykh issledovanii: IUzhno-Sakhalinsk. Moskva. July-Sept. 1957. 1960. 59 p. Oct.-Dec.1957. 1960. 47 p. Jan.-Apr.1958. 1960. 63 p. May-Aug.1958. 1960. 79 p. Sept.-Dec.1958. 1960. 63 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln.

(Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk--Ionosphere)

MEDNIKOVA, N.V., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, otv. red.

[Materials of ionospheric research: Yakutsk] Materialy ionosfernykh issledovanii: IAkutsk. Moskva. Jan.-Apr. 1958. 1960. 59 p. May-Aug. 1958. 1960. 75 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln.
(Yakutsk—Ionosphere)

MEDNIKOVA, N.V., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, otv. red.

[Materials of ionospheric research: Moscow (Kransnaya Pakhra)]
Materialy ionosfernykh issledovanii: Moskva (Krasnaia Pakhra).
Moskva. July-Aug.1957. 1960. 78 p. Sept.-Oct. 1957. 1960. 78 p.
Nov.-Dec. 1957. 1960. 67 p. Jan.-Feb. 1958. 1960. 71 p.
Mar.-Apr. 1958. 1960. 76 p. May-June 1958. 1960. 75 p.
July-Aug. 1958. 1960. 83 p. Sept.-Oct. 1958. 1960. 73 p.
Sept.-Oct. 1958. 1960. 73 p. Nov.-Dec. 1958. 1960. 67 p.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln.
(Moscow--Ionosphere)

MEDNIKOVA, N.V., otv. red.

[Materials on ionospheric research: Chita] Materialy ionosfernykh issledovanii: Chita. Moskva. July 1957-Dec.1958. 1960. 85 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln.
(Chita—Ionosphere).

MEDNIKOVA, N.V., otv. red.

[Materials on ionospheric research: Irkutsk] Materialy ionosfernykh issledovanii: Irkutsk. Moskva. July-Sept.1957; Mar., June 1958. 1960. 63 p. July-Aug.1958. 1960. 67 p. Sep.-Dec.1958. 1960. 90 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln.
(Irkutsk—Ionosphere)

MEDNIKOVA, N.V., kand.fiziko-matem.nauk, otv.red.; TROFIMOVA, L.A., red.; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn.red.

[Ionospheric research; collection of articles] Issledovaniia ionosfery; sbornik statei. V razdel programmy MGG (ionosfera). Moskva. No.3. 1960. 100 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennyy komitet po provedeniyu Mezhdunarodnogo geofizicheskogo goda.
(Ionospheric research)

TROITSKAYA, V. A., ALPEROVICH, L. V. and MEDNIKOVA, M. V.

"The Fine Strucdure of Magnetic Storm in Respect of Pulsations"

Report presented at the International Conference on Cosmic Rays and Earth Storm, 4-15 Sep 61, Kyoto, Japan.

MEDNIKOVA, N. V.; BULATOVA, G. A.; TROITSKAYA, V. A.; ALPEROVICH, L. V.

"Fine Structure of Magnetic Storms in Respect of Pulsations," ((II-1B-3))

report submitted for the Intl. Conf. on Cosmic Rays and Earth Storms (IUPAP) Kyoto, Japan 4-15 Sept. 1961.

MEDNIKOVA, N.V., otv. red.

Sverdlovsk. Moskva. (Its: Materialy ionosfernykh issledovanii)
May 1958 - Dec. 1958 1962.

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln. (MIRA 15:12)
(Sverdlovsk—Ionospheric research)

MEDNIKOVA, N.V., otv. red.

Alma-Ata. Moskva, (Its Materialy ionosfernykh issledovanii)
May-June 1958. 1962. 61 p. July-Aug. 1958. 1962. 65 p.
Sep.-Dec. 1958. 1962. 57 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln.
(Alma-Ata--Ionosphere--Observations)

MEDNIKOVA, M.V., otv. red.

Irkutsk. Moskva, (Its Materialy ionosfernykh issledovanii)
Jan.-Feb. 1959. 1962. 63 p. Mar.-Apr. 1959. 1962. 56 p.
July-Aug. 1959. 1962. 67 p. Sept.-Oct.1959. 1962. 62 p.
Nov.-Dec.1959. 1962. 62 p. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln.
(Ionosphere--Observations)

MEDNIKOVA, N.V., otv. red.

Leningrad. Moskva. (Its Materialy ionosfernykh issledovanii)
Sept. - Oct. 1959. 1962. 63 p. Nov. - Dec. 1959. 1962. 59 p.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln.
(Leningrad—Ionospheric research)

MEDNIKOVA, N.V., otv. red.

[Materials of ionospheric research: Sverdlovsk] Materialy ionosfernykh issledovanii: Sverdlovsk. Moskva. July-Oct. 1957 1962. 78 p. Nov.-Dec. 1957; Jan.-Feb. 1958. 1962. 63 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniia radiovoln.
(Sverdlovsk—Ionospheric research)

MEDNIKOVA, N.V., otv. red.

Simferopol'. March - April 1958. Moskva, 1962. 79 p.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln.
(Simferopol'--Ionospheric research)

MEDNIKOVA, N.V., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, otv. red.

Murmansk. July 1957 - Dec. 1958. Moskva, 1960.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln.
(Murmansk--Ionospheric research)

MEDNIKOVA, N.V., otv. red.

Leningrad. Moskva. (Its Materialy ionosfernykh issledovanii).
July-Dec. 1957. 1962. 90 p. Apr.-May 1958. 1962. 62 p.
Aug.-Sep. 1958. 1962. 67 p. Apr.-May-June 1959. 1962. 95 p.
July-Aug. 1959. 1962. 65 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln.

(Leningrad--Ionosphere--Observations)

MEDNIKOVA, N.V., otv. red.

Simferopol'. Sept. - Oct. 1957. Moskva, 1962. 67 p.

(MIRA 16:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln.
(Simferopol'--Ionospheric research)

MEDNIKOVA, N.V., otv. red.

Sverdlovsk. Nov. 1957-Apr. 1958. Moskva, 1962.

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln. (MIRA 16:11)
(Sverdlovsk--Ionospheric research)

MEDNIKOVA, N.V., otv. red.

Simferopol'. Moskva. (Its Materialy ionosfernykh issledovanii). Nov.-Dec. 1957. 1962. 67 p. Jan.-Feb. 1958. 1962. 74 p. Sep.-Oct. 1958. 1962. 73 p. May-June 1958. 1962. 75 p. Nov.-Dec. 1958. 1962. 73 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln.
(Simferopol'--Ionosphere--Observations)

MEDNIKOVA, N.V., otv. red.

Rostov. July 1957 - Dec. 1959. Moskva, 1962.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln.
(Rostov-On-Don—Ionospheric research)

MEDNIKOVA, N.V., otv. red.

Tomsk. July 1957 - Dec. 1959. Moskva. 1962.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln.
(Tomsk--Ionospheric research)

MEDNIKOVA, N.V., otv. red.

Salekhard. Moskva. November - December 1958. 1960. 57 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln.
(Salekhard—Ionospheric research)

MEDNIKOVA, N.V.

Simferopol'. Moskva. July - Aug. 1958. 1962. 82 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln.
(Simferopol—Ionospheric research)

MEDNIKOVA, N.V., otv. red.

[Materials of ionospheric research] Materialy ionosfernykh issledovaniy. Alma-Ata. Moskva. July 1957 - Apr. 1958. 1962. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln.
(Alma-Ata--Ionospheric research)

KIYANOVSKIY, M.P.; MEDNIKOVA, N.V.

Relation between geomagnetic and ionospheric disturbances at middle latitudes. Geomag. i aer. 3 no.4:769-771 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, fizicheskiy fakul'tet i Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR.

MEDNIKOVA, N.V., otv. red.

Rostov. Moskva, July-Aug. 1958. 1962. 59 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln.

DROBKIN, A.Ye.; Prinimali uchastiye: GOLUBINSKAYA, M.A.; KRYLOVA, L.M.; MEDNIKOVA, V.M.

Naphthalene and ammonia content of oil-shale gas. Trudy VNIIT no.10: 91-95 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Oil shales)(Naphthalene)(Ammonia)

S/072/63/000/004/003/005
A051/A126

AUTHORS: Mednikova, Ye. I., Sharnopol'skaya, Ye. T., Engineers

TITLE: Electrets based on glass

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, no. 4, 1963, 11 - 13

TEXT: Electret is defined as a constantly electrified dielectric carrying a positive charge on one side and a negative one on the other. An attempt was made to create electrets based on several groups of glass: slag sitalles, bromine silicate low-alkaline glass, sitalles. Disk-shaped samples with a 70 mm diameter and 1 - 8 mm thickness were placed between electrodes, to the ends of which a constant voltage was supplied. The field intensity varied between 5 and 40 kv/cm. Polarization was conducted at 150 - 400°C for a period of 20 min to 2 h for the various glass groups. The polarization equipment is shown in Figure 1. The charge on the electret surface was measured according to the Eguchi elevated electrode method. By polarizing the above-mentioned glass groups, electrets were produced which retained their surface charge for no less than 4 months. Preliminary experiments showed that the slag-sitalles, the low-alkaline bromine-

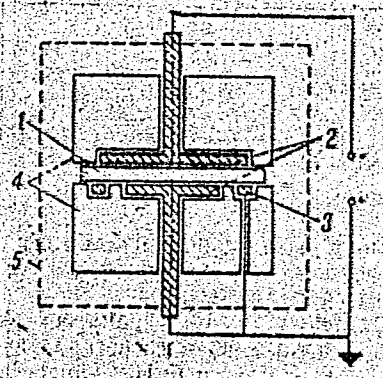
Electrets based on glass

S/072/63/000/004/003/005
AC51/A126

silicate glass and the sitalles - all have the property of retaining the polarization. In order to establish the nature of polarization and other features of the electrets made of glass, it is suggested conducting tests on currents of depolarization under repeated heating of the electret. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Konstantinovskiy zavod "Avtosteklo" (Konstantinov Plant "Avtosteklo")

Figure 1.
Legend: 1 - sample, 2 - electrodes, 3 - protective ring, 4 - insulators made of molten quartzite, 5 - thermostat.



Card 2/2

MEDNIKOVS, F.A.

Artificial stimulation of resin formation in fresh pine stumps. Latvijas PSR Zinātnu Akad. Vēstis '49, No.10, 65-76. (MLRA 4:1)
(CA 47 no.22:12836 '53)

MEDNIKOVS, F.A.

The resin content of tapped wood. Latvijas PSR Zinātnu Akad. Vēstis '49, No.7, 103-10. (MLRA 4:1)
(CA 47 no.22:12835 '53)

MEDNIKOVS, F.A.

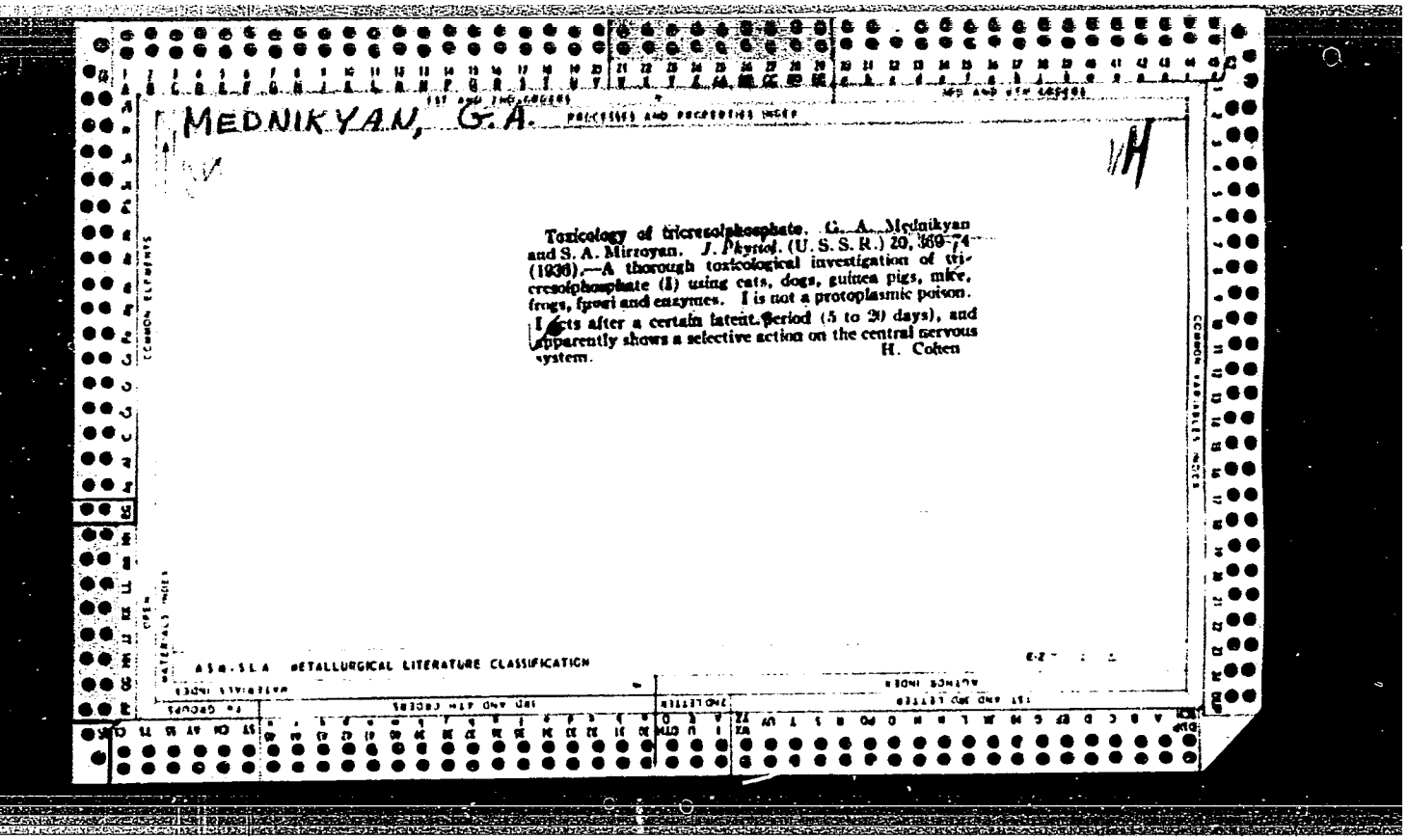
Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 3
Feb. 10, 1954
Cellulose and Paper

Industrial processing of freshly cut pine stumps. F. A. Mednikovs and V. A. Gurich. *Derevopererabatyvayushchaya i Lesokhim. Prom.* 2, No. 10, 19-20(1953).—The solvent extn. of freshly cut pine stumps (I) (*Pinus silvestris?*), av. height 28 cm. and av. diam. 86 cm., d. 0.7-0.8, from 110 to 130-year-old trees from the Bryansk region, was studied. I, with less than 40% sapwood by vol., with 13% oleoresin (based on wood with 20% H_2O), 3.57% turpentine, and 24.1% H_2O, were converted to chips (21.91% above 15 mm., 42.24% 9-15 mm., 17.25% 6-9 mm., 7.09% 4-6 mm., 3.60% 2-4 mm., and 0.45% fines) and extd. 7 hrs. with petr. naphtha in a countercurrent extn. battery, 90-5° in the 1st extractor and 110-20° and 3.5-4 atm. in the last extractor. The extd. chips had 3.16% oleoresin, and extn. gave (per cu. m. I) 33.2 kg. rosin, 10.6 kg. turpentine, and 1.5 kg. high-boiling terpines. The rosin, softening at 40.7°, acid no. 162.6, sapon. no. 185.2, contained 77.0% abietic acid, 17.3% fatty acids, 5.7% unsaponifiables, and 1.2% oxidized compds. Turpentine had d_4^{20} 0.8624, n_D^{20} 1.4695, acid no. 0.014, and sapon. no. 3.6. John Lake Keays

AF
9-17-54

MEDNIKYAN, G.A.

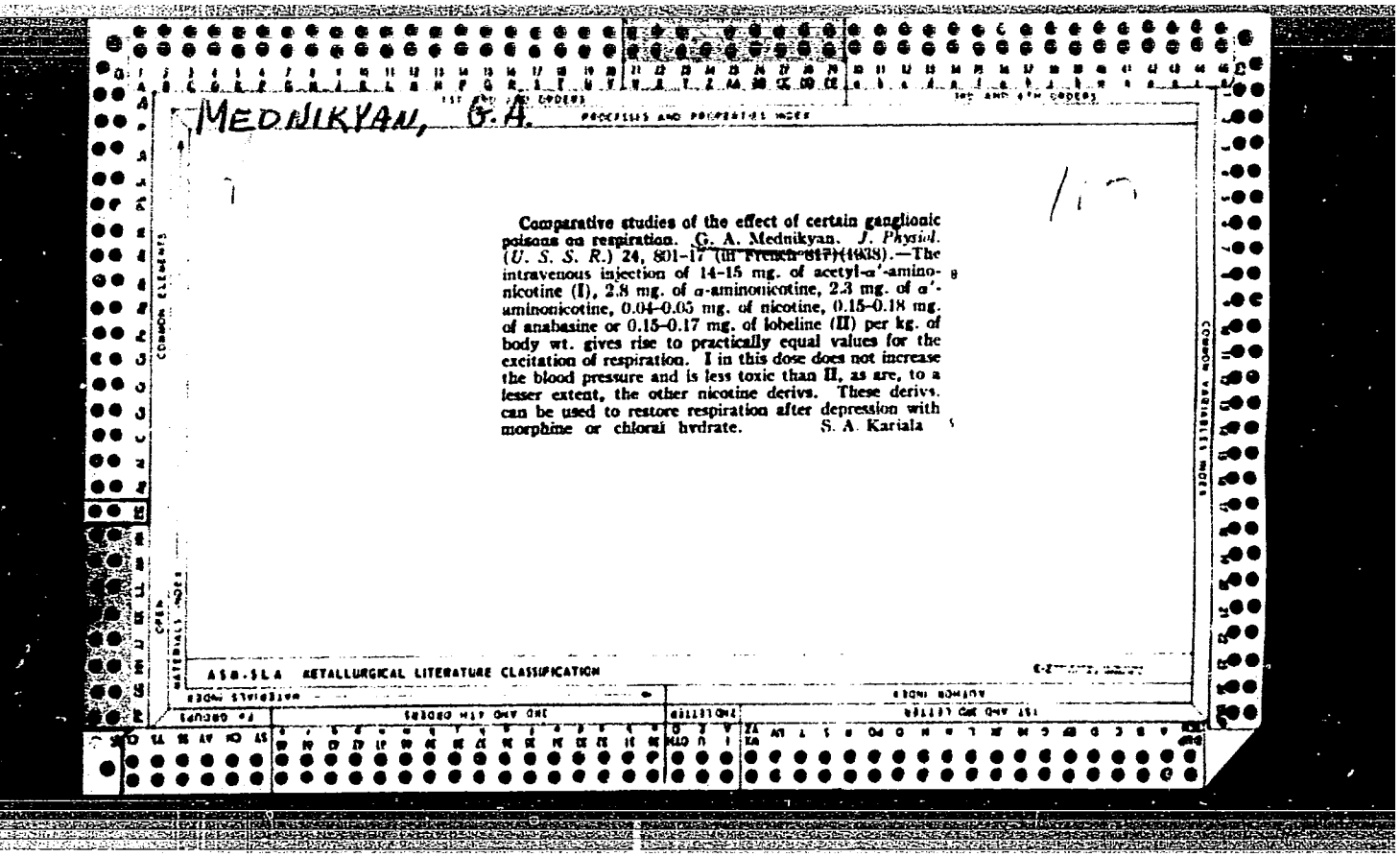
Conference devoted to the preparation quateron and to its clinical application experiment. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Khim.nauki 17 no.1:111-115 '64. (MIRA 17:4)



MEDNIKYAN, G.A.

Toxicology of tricresolphosphate. G. A. Mednikyan and S. A. Mirzoyan. *J. Physiol.* (U. S. S. R.) 20, 369-74 (1936).—A thorough toxicological investigation of tricresolphosphate (I) using cats, dogs, guinea pigs, mice, frogs, fpori and enzymes. I is not a protoplasmic poison. I acts after a certain latent period (5 to 20 days), and apparently shows a selective action on the central nervous system.
H. Cohen

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



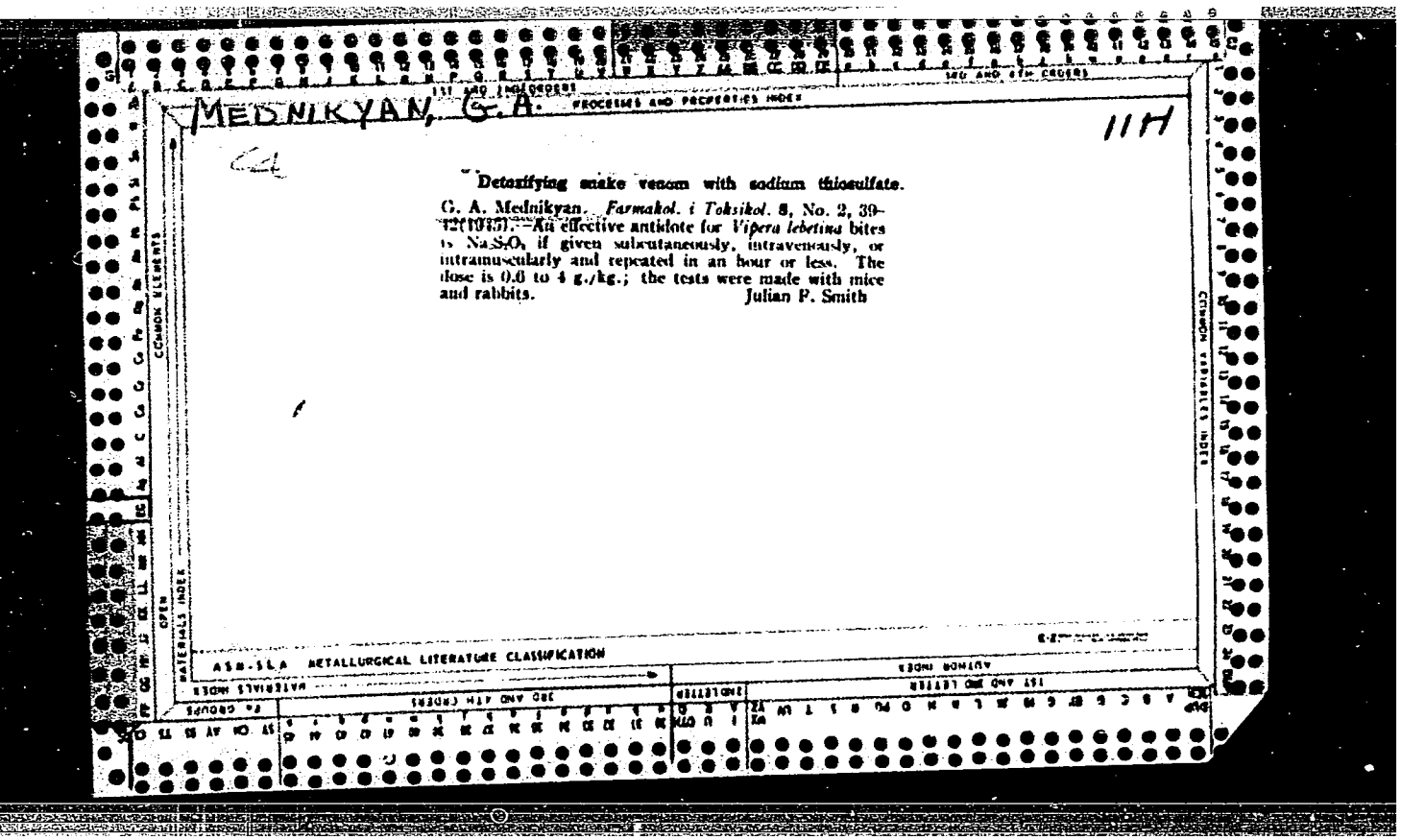
MEDNIKYAN, G.A.

Comparative studies of the effect of certain ganglionic poisons on respiration. G. A. Mednikyan. *J. Physiol. (U. S. S. R.)* 24, 801–17 (in French 817)(1938).—The intravenous injection of 14–15 mg. of acetyl-α'-aminonicotine (I), 2.8 mg. of α-aminonicotine, 2.3 mg. of α'-aminonicotine, 0.04–0.05 mg. of nicotine, 0.15–0.18 mg. of anabasine or 0.15–0.17 mg. of lobeline (II) per kg. of body wt. gives rise to practically equal values for the excitation of respiration. I in this dose does not increase the blood pressure and is less toxic than II, as are, to a lesser extent, the other nicotine derivs. These derivs. can be used to restore respiration after depression with morphine or chloral hydrate. S. A. Kariala

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MEDNIKYAN, G. A.

"Pharmacological Properties of the Snake Venom of Ancistrodon Blomhofii Ussuriensis. 11 Communication," Farmokol. i Toksikol., 2, No. 6, 1939. Prof., Dept. of Medical Parasitology and Division for Experimental Pharmacology (Head: A. I. Kusnetzov) of the Dept. of Pharmacology (Head: Prof. V. V. Savich) Leningrad Branch of the All-Union A. M. Gorky Inst. of Experimental Medicine, -1939-.



MEDNIKYAN, G. A.

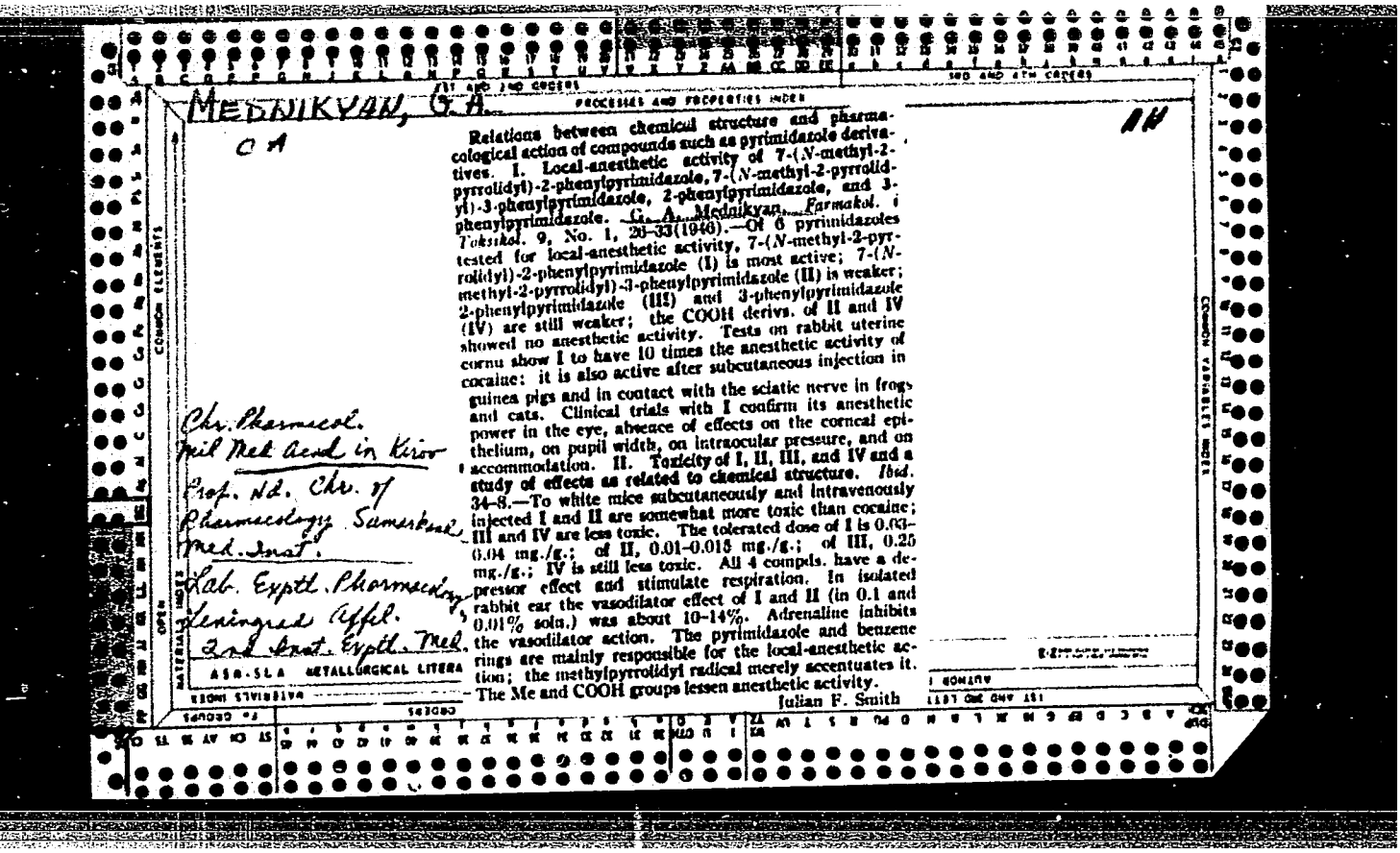
11H

C4

Detoxifying snake venom with sodium thiosulfate.

G. A. Mednikyan. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 8, No. 2, 39–42(1945).—An effective antidote for *Vipera lebetina* bites is $Na_2S_2O_3$ if given subcutaneously, intravenously, or intramuscularly and repeated in an hour or less. The dose is 0.6 to 4 g./kg.; the tests were made with mice and rabbits.

Julian P. Smith



MEDNIKYAN, G. A.

CA

AM

Relations between chemical structure and pharmacological action of compounds such as pyrimidazole derivatives. I. Local-anesthetic activity of 7-(*N*-methyl-2-pyrrolidyl)-2-phenylpyrimidazole, 7-(*N*-methyl-2-pyrrolidyl)-3-phenylpyrimidazole, 2-phenylpyrimidazole, and 3-phenylpyrimidazole. G. A. Mednikyan. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 9, No. 1, 29–33(1946).—Of 6 pyrimidazoles tested for local-anesthetic activity, 7-(*N*-methyl-2-pyrrolidyl)-2-phenylpyrimidazole (I) is most active; 7-(*N*-methyl-2-pyrrolidyl)-3-phenylpyrimidazole (II) is weaker; 2-phenylpyrimidazole (III) and 3-phenylpyrimidazole (IV) are still weaker; the COOH derivs. of II and IV showed no anesthetic activity. Tests on rabbit uterine cornu show I to have 10 times the anesthetic activity of cocaine; it is also active after subcutaneous injection in guinea pigs and in contact with the sciatic nerve in frogs and cats. Clinical trials with I confirm its anesthetic power in the eye, absence of effects on the corneal epithelium, on pupil width, on intraocular pressure, and on accommodation. II. **Toxicity of I, II, III, and IV and a study of effects as related to chemical structure.** *Ibid.* 34–8.—To white mice subcutaneously and intravenously injected I and II are somewhat more toxic than cocaine; III and IV are less toxic. The tolerated dose of I is 0.03–0.04 mg./g.; of II, 0.01–0.015 mg./g.; of III, 0.25 mg./g.; IV is still less toxic. All 4 compds. have a depressor effect and stimulate respiration. In isolated rabbit ear the vasodilator effect of I and II (in 0.1 and 0.01% soln.) was about 10–14%. Adrenaline inhibits the vasodilator action. The pyrimidazole and benzene rings are mainly responsible for the local-anesthetic action; the methylpyrrolidyl radical merely accentuates it. The Me and COOH groups lessen anesthetic activity.

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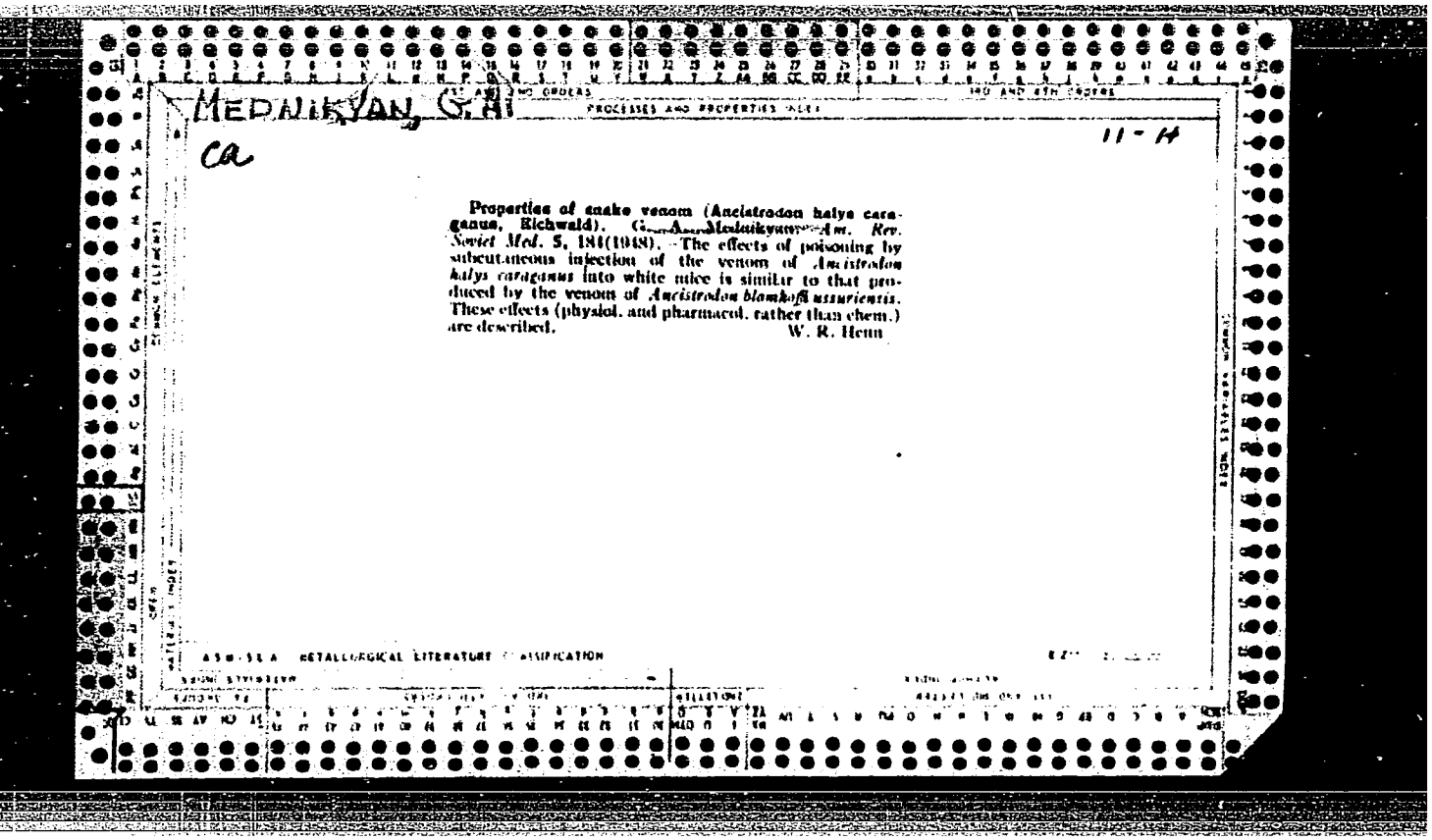

MEDNIKYAN, G.A.

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11-14

Properties of snake venom (Ancistrodon halys caragenus, Eichwald). G. A. Mednikyan. *Am. Rev. Soviet Med.* 5, 181(1948). The effects of poisoning by subcut. injection of the venom of *Ancistrodon halys caragenus* into white mice is similar to that produced by the venom of *Ancistrodon blomhoffi ussuriensis*. These effects (physiol. and pharmacol. rather than chem.) are described.

W. R. Heun

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MEDNIKIAN G. A. AND KOLDOBSKAIA R. M.

3714. Mednikian G. A. and Koldobskaia R. M. Changes in lysozyme activity of the saliva under the influence of pathological conditions and of materials used for prostheses Stomatologiya, Moscow 1949, 4 (46-50)

The average concentration of salivary lysozyme under normal oral conditions is 1 : 640 and its activity does not diminish until a dilution of 1 : 1280 is reached. At dilution 1 : 40,000 the activity totally disappears. In periodontic disease, caries etc. the activity of lysozyme diminishes and concentrations of 1 : 10 - 1: 160 are required for activity. In presence of prosthetic material (gold, steel, plastic) the same conditions as observed in the pathological cases are valid. The activity of lysozyme has no relation to pH or viscosity of saliva.

Eggers Lura - Holbak

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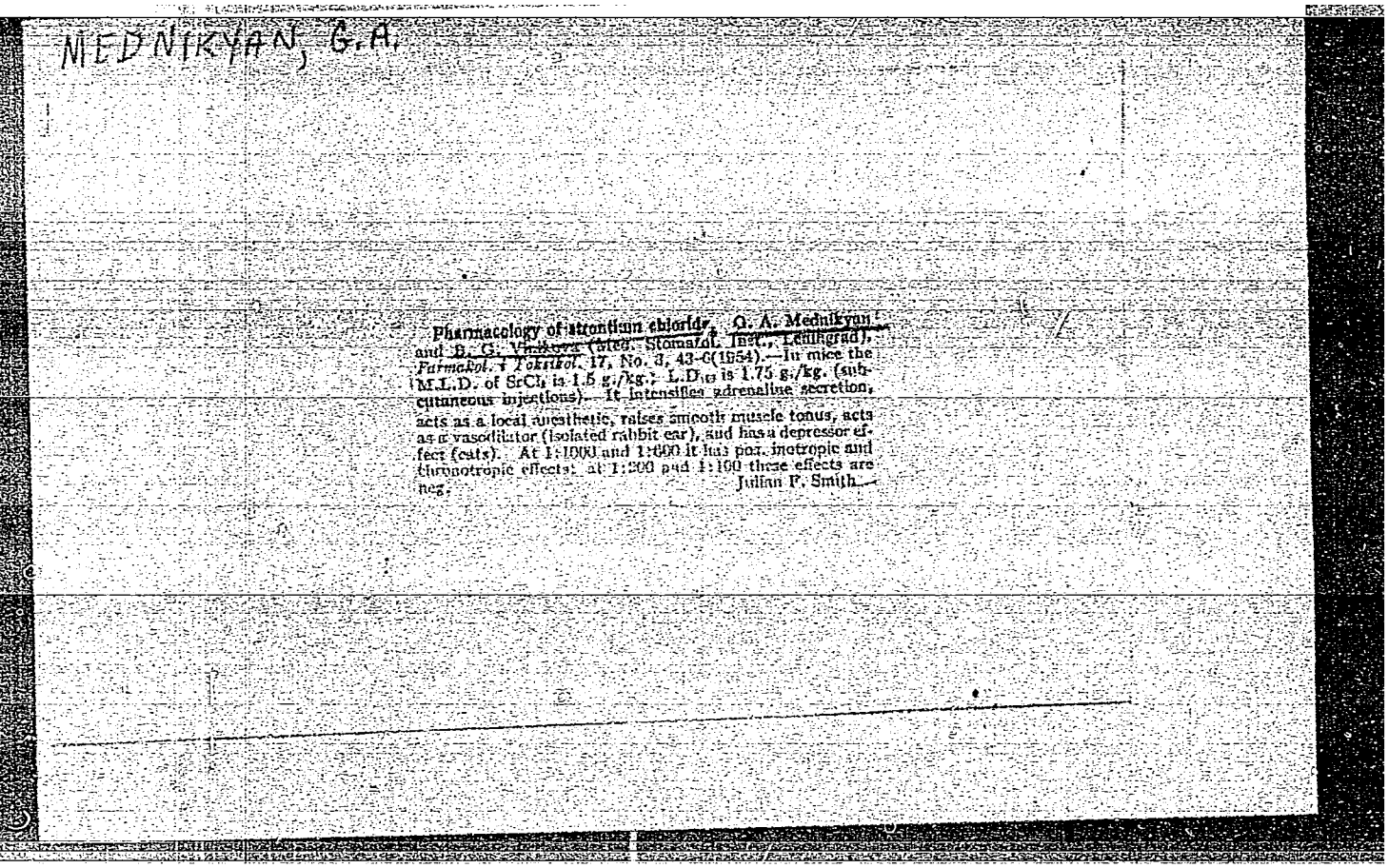

MEDNIKYAN, G.A.

Pharmacology of strontium chloride. G. A. Mednikyan and B. G. Vinkova (Inst. Stomatol., Leningrad). *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 17, No. 3, 43-6(1954).—In mice the M.L.D. of $SrCl_2$ is 1.5 g./kg.; $L.D_{50}$ is 1.75 g./kg. (subcutaneous injections). It intensifies adrenaline secretion, acts as a local anesthetic, raises smooth muscle tonus, acts as a vasodilator (isolated rabbit ear), and has a depressor effect (cats). At 1:1000 and 1:600 it has pos. inotropic and chronotropic effects; at 1:300 and 1:100 these effects are neg.

Julian P. Smith