

MENDELSON, M.M.

MENDELSON, M.M.

Diagnosis of thrombosis and embolism of the pulmonary artery;  
clinical and anatomical data. Terap.arkh. 29 no.2:34-38 '57.  
(MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz gospi'tal'nyy terapevticheskiy kliniki (dir. - deystvitel'nyy  
chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.L.Myasnikov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina  
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechanova.

(PULMONARY EMBOLISM AND THROMBOSIS, diagnosis,  
(Rus))

**MENDEL'SON, M.M.**

Problem of the role of sodium in the pathogenesis of hypertension  
in Bright's disease. Terap.arkh. 33 no.1:19-26 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz 1-y kafedry terapii (zav. - deystvital'nyy chlen AMN SSSR  
prof. M.S. Vovsi [deceased]) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenst-  
vovaniya vrachey i iz Gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.52.  
(SODIUM METABOLISM) (BRIGHT'S DISEASE) (HYPERTENSION)

KULAKOV, G.P.; MENDEL'SON, M.M.; SIMOVSKIY, R.S.; GORBOVITSKIY, Ye.B.  
KOZLOV, Yu.M.

Use of the artificial kidney in acute renal insufficiency  
following abortion. Akush. i gin. 39 no. 3:9-15:Hy-Je'63  
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kafedry urologii ( zav. - zasluzhennyi deyatel' nauki  
prof. A.P. Frumkin [deceased]) Tsentral'nogo instituta usover-  
shenstvovaniya vrachey Bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina (glavnyy  
vrach - dotsent Yu.G. Antonov) i Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i in-  
strumentov (direktor M.G. Anan'yev).

KULAKOV, G.P. (Moskva); MENDEL'SON, M.M. (Moskva); GORBOVITSKIY, Ye.B. (Moskva); SIMOVSKIY, R.S. (Moskva)

Combined use of the artificial kidney and peritoneal dialysis.  
Klin. med. 41 no.7:111-116 J1'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kafedry urologii (zav. - prof. A.P.Frumkin [deceased]  
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Bol'nitsy  
imeni S.P.Botkina (glavnyy vrach - dotsent Yu.G.Antonov) i  
Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov (dir. M.G. Anan'yev).

BORISOVA, Ye.I.; MENDEL'SON, M.M.; MOGORAS, S.S.; KULAKOV, G.P.

Electrocardiographic changes in disorders of electrolyte metabolism.  
Kardiologiya 3 no.6:59-64 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz kafedry urologii (zav. -- zashluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof.  
A.P. Frumkin [deceased] Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya  
vrachey i otdeleniya funktsional'noy diagnostiki (zav. -- kand. med.  
nauk Ye.I. Borisova bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina (glavnyy vrach --  
dotsent Yu.G. Antonov).

BEDA, N.I., inzh.; RYZHKOV, P.Ya., inzh.; GORYUCHKO, I.G., inzh.;  
MASHKOVA, A.K., inzh.; Primali uchastiye: LIFSHITS, S.I.;  
KOTOV, N.K.; KOSHCHAYEV, A.D.; CHUVICHKINA, N.K.; KOLPOVSKIY,  
N.M.; GOLOVKO, O.F.; LUDENSKIY, A.M.; SERBIN, I.V.; IVANOV, I.T.;  
ALEKSEYEVA, N.V.; MENDEL'SON, N.Ya.

Quality of pipe billets and pipes made of killed converter steel.  
Stal' 21 no.9:824-825 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Petrovskogo i Truboprokatnyy  
zavod im. Lenina.

(Pipe, Steel)

Name: MENDEL'SON, Boris Osipovich  
Dissertation: American poet-democrat Walt Whitman  
Degree: Doc Philological Sci  
Affiliation: Moscow State Pedagogical Inst of  
Foreign Languages  
Defense Date, Place: 15 Feb 57, Council of the Inst of  
World Literature imeni Gor'kiy,  
Acad Sci USSR  
Certification Date: 15 Jun 57  
Source: BMVO 17/57

POLAK, A.F.; MENDEL'SON, V.M.

Mechanism of dissolution of binders. Koll. zhur. 25 no.4:459-  
465 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po stroitel'-  
stvu, Ufa.

MENDEL'SON, V.S.

New stamping press. Mashinostroitel' no.6:18 Je '61.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Forging machinery)



MENDEL'SON, V.S.; GEKHTMAN, G.A.; KHRIZMAN, M.G.; ZEL'DIN, A.I.

Using spraying techniques in applying protective coatings.  
Mashinostroenie no.2:69-76 Mr-Apr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kiyevskiy zavod torgovogo mashinostroyeniya.  
(Plastic spraying)

MENDEL'SON, V.S.; KHRIZMAN, M.G.

Vortex and ejection methods for coating parts with plastics.  
Mashinostroitel' no. 5:26-29 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Plastic spraying)

ABRAMOV, A.S.; MENDEL'SON, V.S.; FREYDIN, G.Yu.; POGOREL'SKIY, M.A.;  
BOBKOV, L.I.; SELEKH, V.F.

Designing die casting molds for diamond tools. Mashinostroitel'  
no.11:30-32 N '64 (MIRA 18:2)

IVANOV, B.N.; VLADIMIROV, V.V.; MENDEL'SVAYG, Yu.B.

Semiconductor CdS crystal dosimeters. Nov.med. tekhn. no.4:  
52-67'61. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsin-  
skikh instrumentov i oborudovaniya.  
(RADIOMETRY)

MENDELUTSA, V.M.

Possibility of modeling three-dimensional problems on electrically  
conducting paper. Geofiz. sbor. no.7:133-141 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut geofiziki AN UkrSSR.

L 18482-66 EMT(d)/EMT(L)/EWP(m)/EPP(n)-2/EMA(d)/ETC(m)-6/EMA(1) IJP(c) WW  
ACC NR: AP6007758 SOURCE CODE: UR/0021/66/000/001/0068/0070

AUTHOR: Mendelyeyeva, T. V --Mendelejeva, T. V.; Nazarchuk, M. M.

73  
B

ORG: Institute of Technical Thermophysics, AN URSSR (Intytut tekhnichnoy teplofiziky AN URSSR)

TITLE: Gretz's problem for a ring-shaped canal

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Dopovidi, no. 1, 1966, 68-70

TOPIC TAGS: laminar flow, laminar boundary layer, axisymmetric flow, temperature dependence, boundary layer temperature

ABSTRACT: A method for the determination of the temperature field in the case of an axisymmetric developed laminar flow of liquid in a ring-shaped canal with arbitrary unequal boundary temperatures is described. (Orig. art. has: 9 formulas. [Based on author's abstract.]  
21, 44, 55  
1, 55

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 26Jan65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 1/10

MENDETSKIY, Yu.

Cand Biol Sci - (diss) "Lipoprotein complexes of nervous tissue during the growth of animals and during several states of the nervous system." Moscow, 1961. 25 pp with illustrations; (Moscow Veterinary Academy of the Ministry of Agriculture RSFSR); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 208)

MENDETSKIY, Yu.; RUZHITSKIY, B.

Phylo- and ontogenetic changes in the soluble proteins of nerve tissue. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 34 no.5:655-665 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Kafedra biologicheskoy khimii Moskovskoy veterinarnoy akademii.

(PROTEINS)

(NERVES)



MENDIKULOV, M. M.

42827. MENDIKULOV, M. M. Arkhitekturnaya Praktika Goroda Alma-Ata I Problema Natsional'noy Arkhitektury. Izvestiya Akad. Nauk Kazakh. SSR, No 62, Seriya Arkhit., VYP. 1, 1948, s 13-31--Rezyume Na Kazakh. Yaz

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

MENDIKULOV, M. M.

Arkhitektura goroda Alma-Ata (Architecture of the town of Alma-Ata) Alma-Ata, 1953.  
99 pp.

LXIV

MENDIKULOV, M. M.

USSR/Miscellaneous - Ancient architecture

Card : 1/1 Pub. 123 - 10/19

Authors : Mendikulov, M. M., Cand. of Architecture

Title : The Ushkansk Kulup-Tasy (Monuments)

Periodical : Vest. AN Kaz. SSR 12, 69 - 77, December 1953

Abstract : Notes and illustration of an expedition (1952) to study the architecture of old religious monuments in the city of Ushkansk, Kaz-SSR (ancient moslem city).

Institution : Acad. of Sc. Kaz. SSR, Architectural Section, Alma-Ata

Presented by : N. T. Sauranbaev, act. memb. of Acad. of Sc. Kaz. SSR

MENDIKULOV, M.M.; LAPIN, V.I.

Planning and construction of residential areas in Alma-Ata. Izv. AN  
Kazakh. Ser. gor. dela, met., stroi. i stroimat. no.3:40-53 '57.  
(Alma-Ata--City planning) (Apartment houses) (MIRA 10:11)

MENDIKULOV, M.M.

Scientific development in the field of construction and architecture in Kazakhstan, and its immediate tasks. Trudy Kazakh. fil. ASia no.2:3-12 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.  
(Kazakhstan--Building)  
(Kazakhstan--Architecture)

G.  
MENDIS, M. B. ~~...~~, general'nyy sekretar'.

Growth in unity among plantation workers. Vsem.prof.dvizh. no.15:16-19  
Ag '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Federatsiya profsoyuzov Tseylona.  
(Ceylon--Trade-unions) (Trade-unions--Ceylon)

MEMORANDUM, M.G.

~~MENDIS, M.G.~~

Important conquests of the workers of Ceylon. Vsem. prof. dvizh.  
no.1:17-19 Ja '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Predsedatel' Federatsii profsoyuzov TSejlona.  
(Ceylon--Politics and government)  
(Ceylon--Trade unions)

MENDIS, M.

Brighter prospects for trade-union unity in Ceylon. Vsem.prof.dvizh.  
no.5:13-16 My '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1.General'nyy sekretar' Federatsii profsoyuzov TSeylona.  
(Ceylon--Trade unions)



MENDIS, M.G.

Victories of Ceylon workers. Vsem.prof.dvizh. no.6:25-27  
Je '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Predsedatel' TSeylonskoy federatsii profsoyuzov.  
(Ceylon--Trade unions)

MENDIS, M.D.

We shall see the results of the October Revolution with our own eyes. Sov. profsoiuzy 17 no.23:14-15 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Predsedatel' Tseylonskoy federatsii profsoyuzov.  
(Trade unions--Congresses)  
(Russia--Economic conditions)  
(World politics)

SOLDATOV, A.M.; TIMOFEYEV, A.I.; SPIRIN, P.V.; MERKULOV, V.P.; MENDKOVICH, Z.Ya.

Disintegration of rocks and metal by the sand-jet method.  
Nefteprom. delo no.11:12-16 '67.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Kuybyshevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy  
promyshlennosti.

MINN, P.

Use of the "working capacity" for an explanation of some problems in the power industry.  
P. 205.

30: East European Accessions List, Vol. 9, No. 1, Sept. 1991, Lib. of Congress

MOND, D.

2

631.183 : 631.311.22

4511. The introduction of the term "thermal capability" in the calculation of thermal plant.  
D. H. BROWN, *Engineering (Practical)* 4, No. 4, 322-37  
class in class.

The "thermal capability"  $A_{max} = (I - T_0) S kcal$   
( $I =$  enthalpy,  $S =$  entropy,  $T_0 =$  abs. ambient temperature) is the maximum amount of thermal energy which is theoretically convertible into mechanical energy through a thermal cycle when the initial values of  $I$  and  $S$  and the ambient temperature  $T_0$  are given. The use of this term in the calculation of thermal plant greatly reduces the volume of work required and at the same time gives the absolute figures for the heat losses in the various individual items of plant down to the smallest part. A diagram of "thermal capability" similar to a Rankine diagram can be produced. The theoretical basis of this method as well as practical examples are given.

H. BROWN

MENDL, D.

"Use of the "Working Capacity" for an Explanation of Some Problems in the Power Industry."  
p. 205, Praha, Vol. 4, no. 5, May 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

MENDL, Jaroslav, inz.; HANIBAL, Jaroslav

Electroautomation of mine pumping stations, Automatizace  
6 no.2:48-50 F '63.

MENDL, M.

Standardization of metallurgic supply centers.

p. 892 (Hutnicke Listy) Vol. 12, no. 10, Oct. 1967, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1968

SCHINDLERY, B.; PETROVICKY, Z.; MENDL, V.

Congenital deformities of the thorax. Pozh. cir. 43  
no.11:732-746 N '64.

1. Chirurgické oddelení (vedoucí MUDr. J. Roding); ortopedické  
oddelení (vedoucí MUDr. V. Lohnal); pediatrické oddelení (vedoucí  
MUDr. J. Mítal), Krajské nemocnice v Ústí nad Labem.



MENDLIK, Gyula

Antelopes. Elet tud 15 no.21:651-654 22 My '60.

MENDLIK, Gynla

The struggle of fishes for life. Elet tud 15 no.50:1575-1578  
11 D '60.

MENDLIK, Gyula

Thick-skinned animals. Elet tud 16 no.5:135-139 29 Ja '61.

MENLIK, Gyula

Lemurs. Elet tud 164 no.10:303-307 5 Mr '61.

MENDLIK, Gyula

Insectivora. Elet tud 16 no.22:683-685 28 My '61.

MENDLIK, Gyula

Ungulates. Elet tud 16 no.39:1227-1230 24 S '61.

MEHDLIK, Gyula

Beasts of prey. Elet tud 16 no.46:1450-1454 ~~121~~ 161.

MENDLIK, Gyula

Lizards and Dinosauria. Elet tud 17 no.25:776-780 24 Ja '62.



MENDLIK, Gyula

Marsupialia. Elet tud 17 no.42:1319-1323 21 0 '62.

MENDLIK, Gyula

Is that species of lizards poisonous which inhabitates forests as well as wet, shady places? Are there poisonous lizards in Hungary?  
Elet tud 17 no.51:1614 23 D '62.

1. Allami Foldtani Intezet munkatarsa.

MENDLIK, Gyula

Amphibia and dipnoan fishes. Elet tud 18 no.1:11-14 6 Ja  
'63.

MENDLIN, M.S.

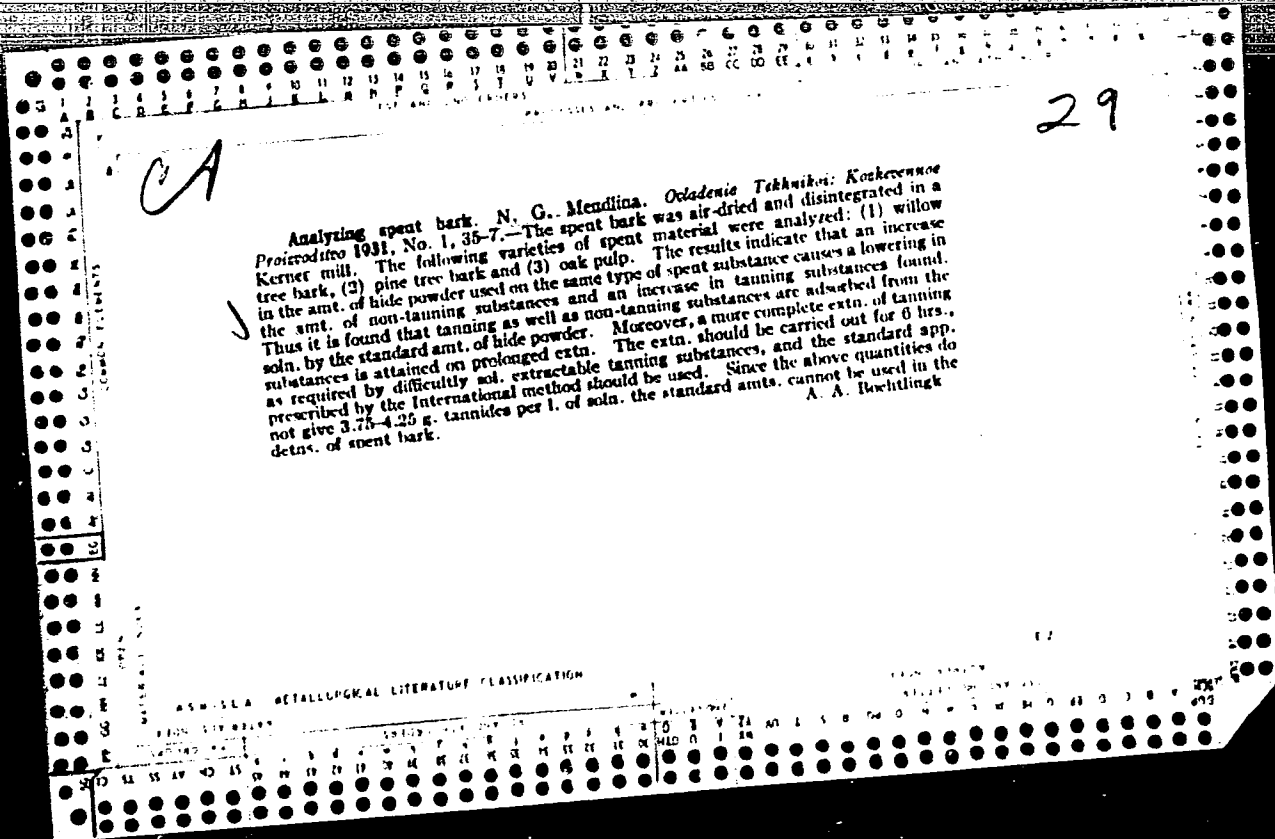
Viacheslav Aleksandrovich Levitskii, an outstanding specialist in  
labor hygiene. Vrach.delo no.5:547-549 My '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny (zav. - prof. Z.D.Gorkin) Khar'kovskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta  
(LEVITSKII, VIACHESLAV ALEKSANDROVICH, 1867-1937)

KAPUSTKINA, T.V.; MENDLIN, M.S.; NIKITENKO, A.A.; SANNIKOVA, L.K.;  
KHIMCHENKO, V.F. (Rubezhnoye)

Hygienic working conditions and workers' health in the production  
of phthalic anhydride. Gig.truda i prof.zab. 3 no.1:28-31 Ja-F '59.  
(MIRA 12:2)

1. Rabochaya poliklinika pri khimkombinate.  
(PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE)



PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX

140 AND 4TH CROSS

BC B-II-10

**Determination of tannins by oxidation with diazotized amines, and determination of sulphite-cellulose tannins in mixtures with vegetable tannins. N.G. Kuznetsov (Invest. Trans. Nauch.-Ind. Inst. Kosh. Prom., 1933, No. 8, 41-46; No. 9, 28-43).—The oxidation method is suitable for determining tannins in willow, pine bark, and oak pulp, and for sulphite-cellulose extracts. The individual tanning components in mixtures may also be determined. Details are given. Ch. Am. (t)**

ASB-35A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

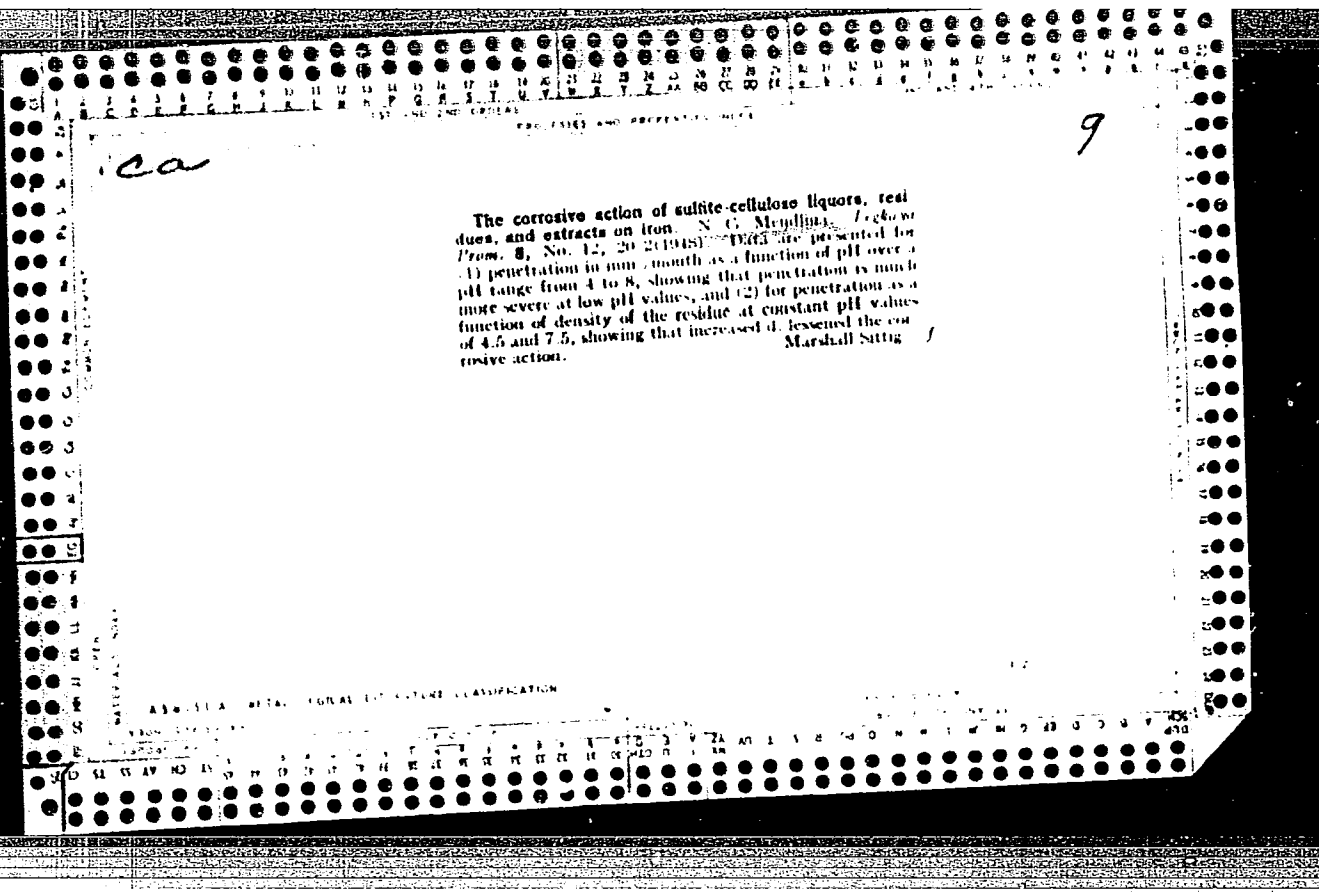
MATERIALS INDEX

COMMON ELEMENTS

PROPERTY INDEX

SERIALS INDEX

CROSS REFERENCE





CA

23

Activation of hydrolytic lignin by various methods N.J.  
Mendling, *Z. Naturforsch. B*, *16*, 114 (1961). Hydrolytic lignin, obtained by treatment of  
cellulosic matter with dil. mineral acids under pressure at  
high temp., is almost completely insol. and has few OH  
groups. Treatment with sulfites, bisulfites, free H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, or  
chlorination does not yield sol. products. Treatment with  
10% oleum gives about 50% sol. matter which, upon treat-  
ment with CaCO<sub>3</sub>, displays tanning properties. Treatment  
of the lignin with PhOH (6-12 hrs. at 100°) gives a con-  
densation product that is insol. in H<sub>2</sub>O, but subsequent  
sulfonation, as above, gives a completely sol. product suit-  
able for tanning and of somewhat better quality than cellu-  
lose-sulfite exts. The sulfonation is best done with 20%  
oleum (with respect to product, by wt.) for 5 hrs. at 25-30°  
G. M. Kosolapoff

MENDLINA, N.G.; NOVOSELOVA, A.A.; RYCHKOV, R.S.

Dissolution of micropowders of fused aluminum oxide and the  
determination of impurities it contains. Zav.lab. no.11:1293-1294  
'59. (MIRA 13:4)

(Aluminum oxides) (Metals-- Analysis)

5(2)

SOV/32-25-1-18/51

AUTHORS:

Rubinshteyn, R. N., Mendlina, N. G.

TITLE:

Rapid Method for Determining Hydrogen in Pulverized Metallic Titanium (Bystryy metod opredeleniya vodoroda v poroshkovom metallicheskom titane)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 1, pp 34-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Two variants of a method of determining small quantities of hydrogen are described. The method is based on the measurement of the hydrogen pressure on titanium heated to 600-700° (Refs 1,2). In the case of the first variant, the hydrogen pressure is measured during a continuous evacuation (by means of a capillary tube). The other variant determines the balanced hydrogen pressure obtained after a partial evacuation. The method offers the advantage that no mercury is required for the process, and only a relatively simple equipment is needed. The apparatus has a quartz tube, which is connected to the vacuum system by way of a water-cooled section. A pressure gauge container of the LT-2 type is employed. The  $10^{-5}$  torr vacuum is produced by means of a diffusion pump of the MM-40 type. A description is given of the working technique of either variant

Card 1/2

SOV/32-25-1-18/51

Rapid Method for Determining Hydrogen in Pulverized Metallic Titanium

giving an illustration of the equipment. The first variant (of the continuous hydrogen evacuation) is more accurate and more rapid, but its calculations are more complicated. Determination results with titanium samples are given (Table), as well as a graphic representation of the typical curves standing for the change of  $\lg P$  with time, in continuous evacuation (Fig 2) and in successive evacuations (Fig 3). There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

S/075/63/018/003/006/006  
E071/E436

AUTHOR: Mendlina, N.G.

TITLE: A photometric method of determining cerium in a  
methanol suspension of aluminium oxide

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v.18, no.3, 1963, 408-409

TEXT: The applicability of a citrate-peroxide photometric method for the determination of cerium in a methanol suspension of aluminium oxide was tested with satisfactory results. The method consists of the separation of the solid phase by centrifuging, evaporation of methanol, dissolution of the residue in water and determination of cerium in the solution by the citrate-peroxide method. The duration of the analysis is about 30 minutes. For the determination of cerium in the solid phase, it is fused with a soda-borax mixture (1:3), dissolved in nitric acid, cerium precipitated with potassium hydroxide, filtered, washed and cerium redissolved in nitric acid. Subsequently determination as in the liquid phase.

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1962

Card 1/1

MENDLY, Lajos

Cost and standard of living of workers in the "good, old days" and now?  
Munka 8 no.11:8-9 N '58.

1. Szakszervezetek Orszagos Tanacsa Munkasellatasi Osztaly vezetoje.

MENDOL, T.

MENDOL, T. Contemporary situation of geography in Hungary.p.129.

Vol. 7, no. 14, 1955, GEOGRAFICKY CASOPIS, BRATISLAVA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 10,  
Oct. 1956.

MENDOL, Tibor, dr., a foldrajzi tudományok kandidátusa

"Urbanization in Latin America," edited by Ph. M. Hauser.  
Reviewed by Tibor Mendol. Foldrajzi ert 12 no.2:165-166 '63.



MENDOL, Tibor, a földrajzi tudományok kandidátusa, egyetemi tanár

"A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Dunántúli Tudományos Intézeté  
Értékelései, 1961-62." Reviewed by Tibor Mendol. Magyar  
tud. 71 no. 71473-478 J1 '64.

L. Lorand Eötvös University, Budapest.

MENDOL, Tibor, dr., a földrajzi tudományok kandidátusa

Debate on Dr. Janos Kolta's lecture entitled "The subject, method and position of population geography in the system of geographical sciences." Földrajzi ert 12 no.2:254-256 '63.

MENDOL, Tibor, dr., a foldrajzi tudományok kandidátusa

Some characteristics of present-day urban development in  
England. Foldrajzi ert 12 no.2:261-266 '63.

MENDONOS, S.

Improvement of economic indexes of atomic electric plants. Jaderna  
energie 3 no.4:124 Ap '57.



MENDRINA, G.I.; ISHCHEKHO, N.P.; ZHURAVLEVA, K.I.

Interprovince scientific conference on the regional history  
of medicine in Siberia. Sov.zdrav. 14 no.5:61-62 S-0 '55.  
(SIBERIA--MEDICINE) (MLRA 8:12)

MENDRINA, G.I., dots.

Medical activity of political exiles in Siberia [with summary in English]. Sov.zdrav.B no.4:33-38 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Iz kafedry organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny (zav. - prof. N.P. Fedorov) Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(HISTORY, MEDICAL,

med. activity of political prisoners in Siberia (Rus))

(PRISONERS,

same)

MENDRINA, G.I., dotsent; STARIKOV, N.M., dotsent; GRIGOR'YEV, S.F.

Interprovince conference on the regional history of medicine and  
public helath in Siberia. Sov.zdrav. 20 no.1:93-96 '61.  
(MIRA 14:5)

(SIBERIA—PUBLIC HEALTH—CONGRESSES)



MENDRINA, G.I., dotsent; GRIGOR'YEV, S.F.

Professor Nikolai Petrovich Fedotov; on his 60th birthday.  
Sov. zdrav. 21 no.3:99-100 '62. (MIRA 15:3)  
(FEDOTOV, NIKOLAI PETROVICH, 1901-)

M. N. N. , G. I. , Robert T. Rank

History of secondary medical education in pre-revolutionary  
Siberia. Trudy Perm. gos. ped. inst. 43:175-181 1968.

181 177

MENDRYNC, V.

Fluorescent coring. p. 410. Vol. 6, no. 9. Sept. 1955.  
PETROL SI GAZE. Bucuresti.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2. Feb. 1956.

MENDRINO, V.,ing.

Influence of work speed on the cost by drilled meter. Petrol si gaze 12 no.12:529-531 D '61.

1. Intreprinderea de prospectiuni geologice si geofizice.

KENDZYCKI, D.

The documentation card as an instrument of technological information. Biuletyn Centr.

p. 13 (Przegląd Techniczny, Vol. 77, no. 8, Aug. 1956. Warsaw, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EMEA) I. Vol. 7, no. 2,  
February 1958

N L 13067-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(c)/EMP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(b)/EWP(l)

ACC NR: AP5028574 EWA(c)/EWC(m) JD/IN SOURCE CODE: UR/0148/65/000/011/0088/0092

AUTHOR: Zaleskiy, V. I.; Mendyhayev, O. S.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov)

TITLE: Vibration pressing with the aid of a hydraulic-screw vibrator  
*(44.55)*

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 11, 1965, 88-92

TOPIC TAGS: metal pressing, mechanical vibration, cyclic loading, metal friction, die, material deformation, static load test

ABSTRACT: The authors present the results of an investigation of the process of the deformation of metal by means of vibration loading at approximately 100 cps. The experimental vibration device (Fig. 1) was mounted on hydraulic press 1 (model P457, rated ram force 200 tons). DC motor 2 drives the triple-screw oil pump 3 with the pump's housing being connected by a tube to oil reservoir 4. When the pump is in operation the lumen of the tube is periodically closed by the helix of one of the screws, thus creating a pulsating jet of high-pressure oil. Along tube 6 the oil flows to cylinder 7 attached to the press bolster. Piston 8 in cylinder 7 periodically rises and falls with the pulsating pressure and, via the punch or ram mounted on it, deforms the investigated metal specimen. A die is attached to fitting 9 (which at the same time serves as a dynamometer) and the latter is attached to the mobile cross-head

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58  
12

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UDC: 621.984.5

I 13067-66

ACC. NO. 475028574

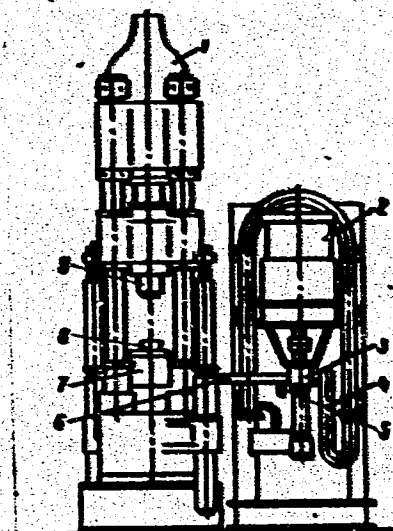


Fig. 1. General view of experimental vibration setup

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L 13067-66

ACC NR: AP5028574

3

of the press. Starter 5 controls the operation of the vibrator. The vibrator can develop a force of up to 20 tons with an oscillation amplitude of up to 4.5 tons; vibration frequency, up to 112 cps. This installation was used to investigate the deformation of metal under conditions of incomplete withdrawal of cyclic loading, as well as under static loading. It was found that vibration (cyclic) loading reduces the friction forces compared with static loading. When the cone-shaped dies are employed in inverse extrusion of this kind the flowage pressure in the case of vibration loading may either be greater or smaller than the flowage pressure in the case of static loading, depending on which factor predominates: increase in deformation resistance owing to the dynamicity of vibration loading, or decrease in flowage pressure owing to the decrease in contact friction. The decrease in contact friction during vibration loading occurs when dies with an angle of taper  $45^\circ$  are used. This contributes to reducing the nonuniformity of pressing in the case of vibration loading. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 21May65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 001

*DL*

Card 3/3



PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

POL/5086

Mendygraż, Zenon, Master in Engineering

Radar dziś i jutro (Radar Today and Tomorrow) Warsaw, Państwowe  
Wydawn. Techniczne, 1959. 172 p. 4,253 copies printed.  
(Series: Technika dla wszystkich)

Scientific Ed. PWT: Z. Grzejszczak, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: H. Fiećko.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for the general reader, especially for young people.

COVERAGE: The author explains, in simple terms, the fundamentals of radar, principles of radar operation, and the application of radar in modern life. No personalities are mentioned. There are 14 references: 6 Polish (including 5 translations), 5 Soviet, 1 English, 1 French, and 1 German.

~~TABLE OF CONTENTS:~~

Introduction

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MENDYGRAL, Zenon, inz.

Underground radio communication. Horyz techn 17 no.12:8-9 D '64.

MENZHERITSKAYA, D. V., comp.

Tvorcheskiye igry v detskom sadu; iz opyta raboty moskovskikh detskikh sadov (Creative games in the kindergarten) Sostaviteli: D. V. Menzheritskaya (1) Ye. D. Tatishcheva. Moskva, Uchpedgiz, 1951.

196 p. illus.

Bibliographical footnotes.

SO: N/5  
831.1  
.m5

MENDZHERITSKIY, Ye. A., TATEVSKIY, V. M. and KOROBOV, V. V.

"Chemical Structure of Carburetted Hydrogens and Its Consistency in Heats of Formation," Dokl. AN SSSR, No.6, p. 743, 21 Oct 50

MENDZHERITSKIY, E.A.

USSR/Chemistry - Fuels

1 May 51

"Chemical Structure of Hydrocarbons and Regularities in the Heats of Formation," V. M. Tatevskiy, V. V. Korobov, E. A. Mendzheritskiy, Moscow State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXVIII, No 1, pp 67-69

The authors studied the heats of formation of  $44$  straight and branched-chain hydrocarbons. They give a table depicting the increments in the heat of formation for the addn of single carbon atoms to the chain. Values for  $\Delta H^\circ_{C_nH_{2n+2}(at)}$  were calcd on an additive basis for the temps 0 and 298.16°K.

217T3

CA MENDZHERITSKIY, Ye A.

The additive scheme of the heats of formation of hydrocarbons and the problem of the heat of sublimation of graphite. V. M. Tatevskii, B. A. Mendzheritskii, and V. V. Korshak. *Vestnik Mosk. Univ.* 6, No. 5, Ser. Fiz.

Chem Phys Chem

*Mat. i Estest. Nauk* No. 3, 83-6(1931).—The validity of the additive scheme (cf. C.A. 45, 3222b) is independent of the yet uncertain numerical values of the heat of sublimation  $\Delta H_{sub}^0$  of graphite. A change of that datum can cause only a change of the numerical values of the heats of the different types of C—C bonds and of the C—H bond, but cannot affect the validity of the scheme itself. For this statement to be valid, it is sufficient that, for each class of hydrocarbons, the no.  $n$  of C atoms be representable as a linear combination of the nos.  $n_1, n_2, \dots$  of C—C bonds of each type, and of  $m$ , of the form  $n = \alpha n_1 + \beta n_2 + \dots + \gamma m$ , where the coeffs.  $\alpha, \beta, \dots, \gamma$  are counts. Fulfillment of that condition is illustrated by the examples of alkanes, cyclanes, alkenes, and alkynes.

N. Thon

MENZHERITSKIY, E.A.

Miniature dry cells. *Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform.* no.10:44-46 '59.  
(MIRA 13:3)

(Electric batteries)

5(1, 2)

AUTHORS:

Menzheritskiy, E. A., Bagotskiy, V. S. SOV/20-128-3-39/58

TITLE:

Equilibrium Conditions on a Zinc Electrode in Alkaline Solutions Saturated With Zincate

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 3, pp 575-577 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In spite of many investigations, the type of solid end products (whether zinc hydroxide or -oxide) formed in working the solutions mentioned in the title on the zinc electrode has not been precisely determined (Ref 1). The conversion of primarily separated modifications of zinc hydroxides in stable forms causes an "aging" of the zincate solutions by impoverishment in zinc ions. A publication survey shows (Refs 2-5), that individual investigators disagree with respect to the value of the free energy of the stablest  $\beta$ -modification of zinc hydroxide. To determine this problem more precisely, the authors measured the electromotive force (emf) of the chain: Zn, ZnO.aq(KOH + zincate)HgO, Hg at different alkali concentrations. In the case of formation of zinc oxide on the discharge of such an element, the electromotive force (emf) must be independent of the concentration

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SOV/20-128-3-39/58

## Equilibrium Conditions on a Zinc Electrode in Alkaline Solutions Saturated With Zincate

of the alkaline solution according to the equation  $Zn + HgO \rightarrow ZnO + Hg$  (1). If, however, zinc hydroxide is formed (2), the emf of the chain is bound to decrease with the increasing alkali concentration since the water activity falls. Principal attention in these experiments was paid to the maximum approximation to the state of equilibrium. In preliminary experiments it was found that the emf of mercuric-oxide elements is fully stabilized 2-3 months after the preparation, and remains practically unchanged during the subsequent 9 months and more. A partial additional charge with an elimination of 10-15% capacity of the element greatly accelerates the stabilizing process of the emf. Here, the solution is particularly saturated with zincate, and the solid phase falls out. Figure 1 shows the dependence, found in this way, of the emf on the alkali concentration in the KOH-solutions saturated with potassium zincate between 0.6 and 12.5 n. It shows that the emf is constant between 0.6 and 1.5 n, and amounts to about 1.344 volts. This value approximately corresponds to the data of reference 2 for  $\epsilon(Zn(OH)_2)$ .

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SOV/20-128-3-39/58

## Equilibrium Conditions on a Zinc Electrode in Alkaline Solutions Saturated With Zincate

From the emf value of 1.353 volts in higher-concentrated solutions, the value of the free energy of the zinc oxide at 25° follows, i.e.  $\Delta F_{\text{ZnO}}^0 = -76.4 \pm 0.1$  kcal. The difference of this value by 0.35 kcal as compared with V. Latimer (Ref 4), is essential since it yields a value of the free energy of the transition of the zinc hydroxide into zinc oxide  $\Delta F = -0.5$  kcal instead of -0.15 kcal. The sign of this new value is undoubted, and gives proof of a high thermodynamic resistance of the zinc oxide in diluted solutions (at a water activity = 1). The above conclusion stating that, under equilibrium conditions, zinc oxide, not zinc hydroxide, is formed, is also confirmed by other experimental results. The temperature coefficient of the emf measured amounts to  $0 + + 50^\circ\text{C} + 0.00004$  volt/degree. There are 1 figure and 8 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut istochnikov toka (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Sources of Current)

Card 3/3

MENZHERITSKIY, E. A., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Study of physicochemical processes arising in mercuric oxide cells." Moscow, 1960. 12 pp; (Ministry of Higher Education, Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Red Banner State Univ in M. V. Lomonosov, Chemistry Faculty); 120 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 142)

MENDZHERITSKIY, E.A.; BAGOTSKIY, V.S.

Kinetic hindrances in the formation of a new phase in the  
cathodic reduction of some metal oxides. Dokl. AN SSSR 142  
no.1:127-130 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut istochnikov  
toka. Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Frumkinym.  
(Metallic oxides) (Reduction, Electrolytic)

ACC NR: AP6035589

SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/66/002/011/1312/1317

AUTHOR: Mendzheritskiy, E. A.; Bagotskiy, V. S.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Power Sources, Moscow (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut istochnikov toka)

TITLE: Cathodic reduction of the mercuric oxide electrode

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 2, no. 11, 1966, 1312-1317

TOPIC TAGS: electrolytic cell, mercuric oxide zinc cell, mercuric oxide electrode, cathode polarization, cathode, cathodic reduction, mercury compound, electrode polarization

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of cathodic reduction of mercuric oxide in widely used mercuric oxide-zinc cells has been studied experimentally because of controversial literature data. Polarization curves were obtained of the conventional mercuric oxide electrode in KOH solutions of variable concentration at 23C and curves were plotted of the electrode potential versus discharge capacity Q at current densities up to 120 mA/cm<sup>2</sup> in 8N KOH. The effects of the electrolyte concentration, temperature (from -30 to +50C) electrode porosity, and graphite content of the electrode were determined on the discharge capacity Q of the cell. The maximum Q corresponded to 1.5 wt.% graphite in the cathode. Transformations of the cathode during discharge process were observed visually and microscopically, and the alkali concentration

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UDC: 541.136

ACC NR: AP6035589

in the pores of the used up layer of the cathode was determined. The electrochemical reduction was found to occur in the solution and not in the solid phase; passivation of the cathode was found to be the result of KOH crystallization in the pores of the cathode. The crystallization which limits the depth of reduction was brought about by hindered diffusion of OH ions in the pores of the discharged electrode layer. A quantitative relation was derived between  $Q$ , cathodic polarization current, and KOH concentration in the pores of the electrode. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 7 equations. [WA-100]

SUB CODE: 10/ SUBM DATE: 28Sep65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6033299

SOURCE CODE: UR/0107/66/000/010/0045/0048

AUTHOR: Pen'kova, L.; Kocherginskiy, M.; Apirina, Ye.; Mendzheritskiy, E.

ORG: none

TITLE: Electrochemical current sources and their potentialities

SOURCE: Radio, no. 10, 1966, 45-48

TOPIC TAGS: storage battery, dry cell, electrochemistry

ABSTRACT: Three recently developed types of electrochemical current sources are described: 1. A zinc-manganese dioxide battery with salt electrolyte (MTs), hermitized. The positive electrode consists of a mixture of manganese dioxide and carbon materials; the negative electrode is formed by a zinc cup. The battery operates efficiently in a temperature range of  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ — $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; and may be stored for several years. It is manufactured in 12 sizes. 2. Air-zinc (VTs) and zinc-manganese (MTs) batteries with an alkaline electrolyte in a vinyl plastic container. The negative electrode consists of zinc suspended in an electrolyte; the positive is made from activated carbon, acetylene black, and manganese dioxide moistened with an alkali solution. As compared with nickel-cadmium batteries, the VTs and MTs types have a much higher initial capacity and lower cost. The batteries may be stored for 12 months, and will operate in tropical climates. 3. Zinc-mercury batteries (RTs) have a high specific power, stable voltage, high reliability, and high mechanical strength. The electrolyte consists of concentrated caustic potash and zinc oxide.

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ACC NR: AP6033299

Twenty variants of this type are produced, differing in size and capacity. Parameters of all three types of battery exceed established international and foreign standards. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 10, 07/ SUBM DATE: none/

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ACC NR: AP6035589

SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/66/002/011/1312/1317

AUTHOR: Vendzheritskiy, E. A.; Bagotskiy, V. S.ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Power Sources, Moscow (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut isto hnikov toka)TITLE: Cathodic reduction of the mercuric oxide electrode

SOURCE: Elektrokimiya, v. 2, no. 11, 1966, 1312-1317

TOPIC TAGS: electrolytic cell, mercuric oxide zinc cell, mercuric oxide electrode, cathode polarization, cathode, cathodic reduction, mercury compound, electrode polarization

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of cathodic reduction of mercuric oxide in widely used mercuric oxide-zinc cells has been studied experimentally because of controversial literature data. Polarization curves were obtained of the conventional mercuric oxide electrode in KOH solutions of variable concentration at 23°C and curves were plotted of the electrode potential versus discharge capacity  $Q$  at current densities up to 120 mA/cm<sup>2</sup> in 8N KOH. The effects of the electrolyte concentration, temperature (from -30 to +50°C) electrode porosity, and graphite content of the electrode were determined on the discharge capacity  $Q$  of the cell. The maximum  $Q$  corresponded to 1.5 wt.% graphite in the cathode. Transformations of the cathode during discharge process were observed visually and microscopically, and the alkali concentration

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UDC: 541.136

ACC NR: AP6035589

in the pores of the used up layer of the cathode was determined. The electrochemical reduction was found to occur in the solution and not in the solid phase; passivation of the cathode was found to be the result of KOH crystallization in the pores of the cathode. The crystallization which limits the depth of reduction was brought about by hindered diffusion of OH ions in the pores of the discharged electrode layer. A quantitative relation was derived between  $Q$ , cathodic polarization current, and KOH concentration in the pores of the electrode. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 7 equations. [WA-100]

SUB CODE: 10/ SUBM DATE: 28Sep65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

MENDZILO, N.S.; NIMEN, L.B., kand.med.nauk

Participation of rural medical personnel in routine home visits to children; experiences in Chernovtsy Province. Sov.zdrav. 18 no.9:17-21 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz otdeleniya lechebno-profilakticheskoy pomoshchi detyam Instituta organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny imeni N.A. Semashko (dir. Ye.D. Ashurkov) i otdela zdravookhraneniya Chernovitskoy oblasti (zav. V.V. Gusak). 2. Glavnyy pediater. Chernovitskoy oblasti (for Mendzilo).  
(CHILD WELFARE)

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Ornamental. M  
ABS. JOUR. : RZhbiol., No. 12, 1958, No. 124911  
AUTHOR : Stursa, J., Mendonid, J.  
INST. : -  
TITLE : Breeding Chrysanthemums in France.  
ORIG. PUB. : Svesnar. a zelinar., 1958, 6, No. 3, 83-84  
ABSTRACT : no abstract.

CARD: 1/1

SHIGABOTDINOV, T.S.; MEREKINIEV, Kh.S.

Experimental study of the durability of steel dental drills.  
Vop. obshchei sten. 17:25-26 '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

MENERT, E.

For closer cooperation of philosophers and natural scientists.  
Vestnik CSAV 73 no.3:463-468 '64.

AUTHOR: Kogan, I.N. and Menes, L.I. 46-1-7/20  
TITLE: *Acoustics* A barium titanate ultra-sonic source of high intensity.  
(Ultrazvukovoy izluchatel bolshoy intensivnosti na titanate barii.)  
PERIODICAL: "Akusticheskiy Zhurnal" (Journal of Acoustics), 1957,  
Vol. III, No. 1, pp. 62 - 64 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: A high intensity uni-directional barium titanate ultra-sonic source is described. High power was made possible by the use of a thin (0.01 mm) air spacing between the ceramic disc and reflector, as suggested by I.E. Elpiner. Such a layer is a good reflector of incident waves and is also a good thermal conductor, permitting adequate cooling of the ceramics. The disc of barium titanate is embedded into the metal base of the holder and pressed against it by the reflector containing the circulating water. Between the reflector and the back surface of the piezo-electric element a thin (0.01 mm) air spacing is created. This is hermetically sealed by a rubber ring. The surfaces of the ceramic disc are flash-silvered and then galvanically coated with nickel-copper. This and DC voltage polarisation produces better stability. The above construction was applied successfully to an ultra-sonic barium titanate generator. The disc was 38 mm in diameter, working at 400 and 800 kc/s continuously for several months. The polarising voltage was kept constant to give a field of 8 kv/cm as recommended by Huelter, Neuhaus and Kolb (3). For long periods, the source was radiating up to

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A barium titanate ultra-sonic source of high intensity.  
(Cont.)

46-1-7/20

15 W/cm<sup>2</sup>. The barium titanate disc was one of standard products of the State Electro-ceramics Research Institute of the Ministry of Electrical Industries of U.S.S.R. (Gosudarstvennyy issledovatelnyy elektro-kermicheskiy institut Ministerstva elektromyshlennosti S.S.S.R.)

Sectional drawing of the generator is included. There are 4 references, of which 2 are Russian.

ASSOCIATION: Plastics Research Institute. (Nauch. -issle. Institut Plasticheskikh Mass, Moskva.)

SUBMITTED: July 28, 1956.

AVAILABLE:  
Card 2/2



MENES, L.I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5644

Vserossiyskaya konferentsiya professorov i prepodavateley pedagogicheskikh institutov

Primeneniye ul' traakustiki k issledovaniyu veshchestva. vyp. 10. (Utilization of Ultrasonics for the Investigation of Materials. no. 10) Moscow, Izd-vo MOPI, 1960. 321 p. 1000 copies printed.

Eds.: V. F. Nozdrev, Professor, and B. B. Kudryavtsev, Professor.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicists and engineers interested in ultrasonic engineering.

COVERAGE: The collection of articles reviews present-day research in the application of ultrasound in medicine, chemistry, physics, metallurgy, ceramics, petroleum and mining engineering, defectoscopy, and other fields. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

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Utilization of Ultrasonics (Cont.)

SOV/5644

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Larionov, N. I., G. V. Goryachko, N. A. Dmitriyeva, and B. E. Geller [Kalininsk pedinstitut im. M. I. Kalinina, Kalininsk. filial VNIIV-Kalinin Pedagogical Institute imeni M. I. Kalinin, Kalinin Branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for High Polymers]. Investigation of Degradation Processes in High Polymers Under the Action of an Ultrasonic Field	23
Kogan, I. N., L. I. Mensa, and N. I. Parlashkevich [N. -i. Institut plastmass - Scientific Research Institute for Plastics]. Continuous Measurement of Viscosity With the Aid of an Ultrasonic Viscometer	33

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26260  
S/194/61/000/001/027/038  
D216/D304

5.1210

AUTHORS: Kogan, I.N., Menes, L.I. and Parlashkevich, N.Ya.  
TITLE: Continuous measurement of viscosity by means of an ultrasonic viscosimeter  
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 1, 1961, 22, abstract 1 E184 (V Sb. Primeneniye ul'traakust. k issled. veshchestva. no. 10, M., 1960, 33-45)

TEXT: The description of an ultrasonic viscosimeter is given. It consists of a half-wave magnetostrictive membrane immersed in the liquid. The membrane frequency is 28 Kc/s and is connected to the electronic circuitry. The theory is given of a probe which excites in the surrounding medium transverse waves, decaying at a different rate depending on viscosity. A short pulse (5 microsecond) excites decaying oscillations in the membrane. These oscillations are amplified, detected and applied to a phantastron circuit, which in

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Continuous measurement...

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S/194/61/000/001/027/038  
D216/D304

turn switches on a pulse generator at an instant when the pulse at its input becomes smaller than a certain predetermined level. The pulse repetition frequency is thus proportional to the viscosity of the medium. The instrument has four ranges covering 0 to 50 000 centipoise g/cm<sup>3</sup>. The temperature measurement interval -100 to +200° C. Accuracy ±5% of the full scale of respective range. Minimum quantity of liquid required for measurements - a few cm<sup>3</sup>.  
7 references.

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