tests with the agents mentioned were made under conditions effecting a reaction of zero order. The dissolution rate constant for Sc of both degrees of purity was 0.75 $mg \cdot l \cdot cm^{-2} \cdot min \cdot g\text{-}eq$ at 25°C for H_2SO_4 and HCl, and 0.015 for HNO_3. According to calculations, the activation energy of the dissolving process was 9.0 ± 0.2 kcal/g-eq. Sc reacts very slowly with NaOH solutions of more than 10%. From 97 - 99.5%, the purity of the sample has a much stronger effect on the physical than on the chemical properties of Sc. There are 4 figures and 2 tables. The most important English-language reference is: F. H. Spedding, A. H. Daane, G. Warkefield, D. H. Dennison, Trans. Metallurg. Soc. AIME, 218, no. 4, 608 (1960).

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: January 12, 1962

ACCESSION NR: AP4019503 S/0078/64/009/003/0766/0767

AUTHORS: Men'kov, A.A.; Komissarova, L.N.

TITLE: X-ray investigation of scandium iodide

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorg. khimii, v.9, no.3, 1964, 766-767

TOPIC TAGS: scandium iodide, preparation, structure, x ray analysis, density

ABSTRACT: Anhydrous scandium iodide was prepared by heating a 10% excess of metallic scandium with iodine at 700C in a quartz ampoule until violet iodine vapors disappeared. X-ray study showed that ScI_3 crystallizes in a rhombohedral lattice with the following parameters: $a = 7.939 \pm 0.005$ Kx (Kx = 1/1.00202 Å), $c = 20.360 \pm 0.010$ Kx, $c/a = 2.85$, $z = 6$. ScI_3 approximates the $FeCl_3$ type structure and consequently is characterized by the $R\bar{3}(C_{3i}^2)$ Fedorov group. ScI_3 density, determined by x-ray method is 4.70 and pyknometrically is 4.63 gm/cm^3.
"Authors express thanks to L.M. Kovba and coworkers of the X-ray analytical laboratory for help in the work. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4019503

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 18Apr63 DATE ACQ: 31Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 7539-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG/WB

ACC NR: AP5025782 SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/65/001/009/1493/1497

AUTHOR: Komissarova, L. N.; Men'kov, A. A.; Vasil'yeva, L. M.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Properties of scandium phosphide

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 9, 1965, 1493-1497

TOPIC TAGS: phosphide, scandium compound, corrosion resistance, physical chemistry property

ABSTRACT: Scandium phosphide was obtained by direct reaction of metallic scandium and red phosphorous. The substances were mixed in powder form in a quartz ampoule. A table shows the detailed temperature conditions used for the reaction. The resulting fine black powder was analyzed for scandium and phosphorous. The article gives a diagram of the analytical apparatus and the results of analysis in tabular form. X-ray analysis was done by the powder method. The x-ray photos were taken with a RKD-86 camera with filtered copper irradiation.

Card 1/2

UDC:546.633'181.1

L 7539-66

ACC NR: AP5025782

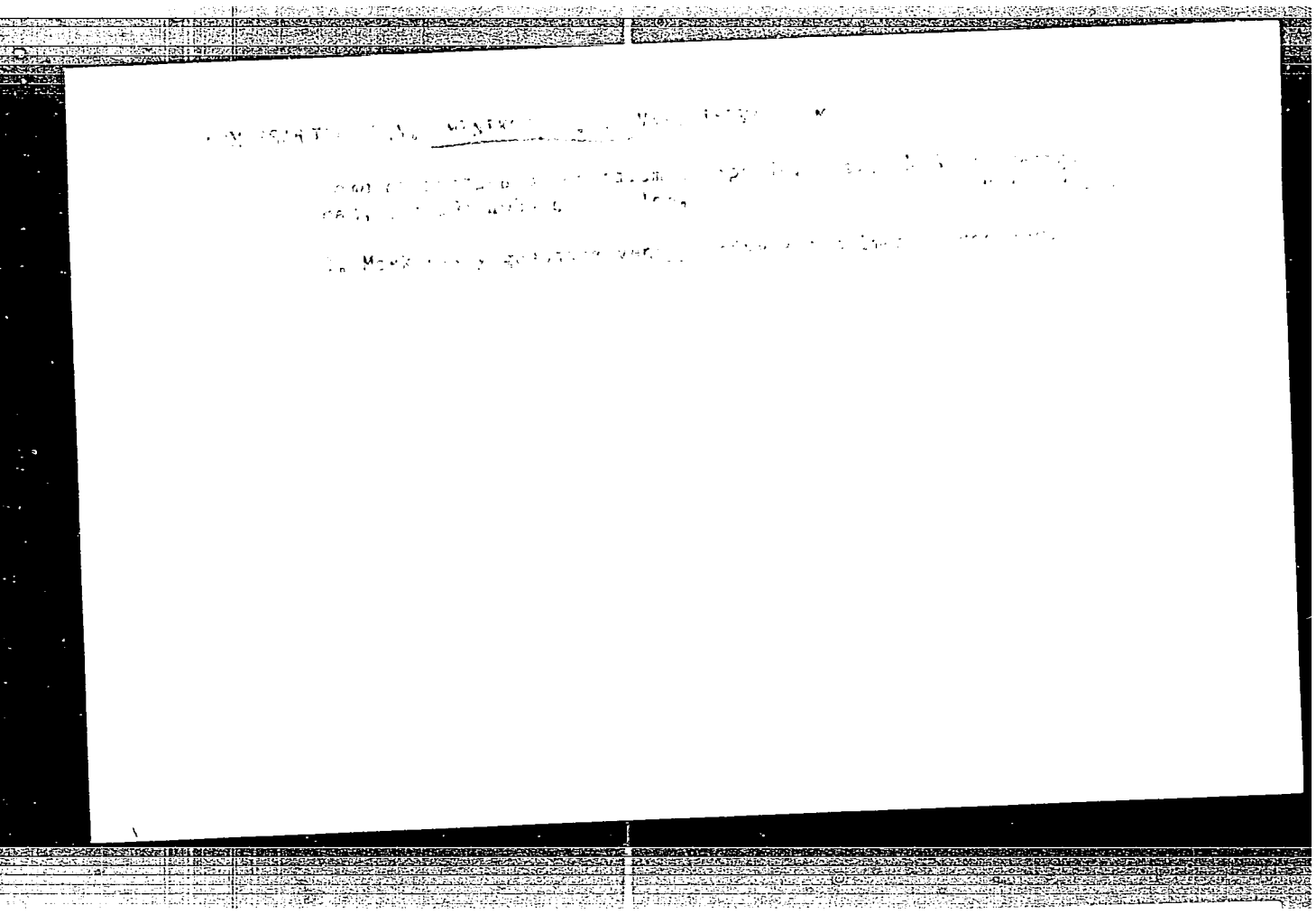
The scandium phosphide obtained had a crystal structure of the sodium chloride type with a = 5.302±0.005 kX, Z=4. Its density at 20C was 3.33 grams/cm^3. The compound was thermally stable during heating in a high vacuum (10^{-4} mm Hg). It underwent no polymorphic transtions in the interval from 20 to 1500C and did not melt up to 2000 C. However, during heating above 1000 C, even in a high vacuum, the surface of the sample oxidized with the formation of scandium phosphate. In air, scandium phosphide begins to oxidize noticeably above 350C. A sample held in air at 1200 C to constant weight, increases in weight by 79% X-ray analysis of the oxidized sample shows the lines characteristic of anhydrous $ScPO_4$(scandium phosphate) with the parameters a=6.578±0.003A, c=5.795± 0.005A. The chemical resistance of scandium phosphide was investigated in water, acids (HCl, H_2SO_4, and HNO_3), and alkalis (25 and 50% solutions of NaOH) of different concentrations. Results are shown in a table. In general, scandium phosphide was found to be resistant to water and alkaline solutions, but to be easily decomposed by acids. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 tables

SUB CODE:IC/ SUBM DATE: 19May65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

MEN'KOV, A.A.; KOMISSAROVA, L.N.

X-ray diffraction examination of scandium bromide. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.7:1759-1760 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:9



MEN'KOV, B.V., student V kursa

Theory of impact-free unloaders for use in Moscow Basin mines. (MIRA 11:11)
Nauch.rab.stud. GNSO MGI no.4:95-103 '57.
(Moscow basin--Mine hoisting) (Coal handling machinery)

MEN'KOV, B.V., aspirant

Possibilities of widening the area of using hoists with a friction pulley. Nauch. trudy Mosk. inst. radioelek. i gor. elektromekh. no.44:11-27 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

SHABANOV-KUSHNARENKO, Yu.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; MEN'KOV, B.V., aspirant

Tapering off of the shear strain in an elastic, friction, pulley, lining. Nauch. trudy Mosk. inst. radioelek. i gor. elektromekh. no.44:28-33 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

DUBOVIK, Konstantin Antonovich; MEN'KOV, B.V., otv. red.; ABARBARCHUK, F.I., red.izd-va; SHKLYAR, S.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Increase in the service life of hoisting ropes] Povyshenie sroka sluzhby pod"emnykh kanatov. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 88 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Wire rope)

MEN'KOV, B.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Determination of the stabi... asynchronous motor.
Elektrotekhnika 36 no.4:3... (MI... 12:5.

MEN'KOV, B.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Determining accelerations and time of starting a short-circuited asynchronous engine of a multiple-rope hoisting machine. Ugol' Ukr. 9 no.12:50 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

MEN'KOV, G.P.

External respiration of trained youths during static work. Dokl. na nauch. konf. l no.4:70-73 '62. (MIRA 16:8)
(Respiration)

MEN'KOV, I.V., ordinator

Formation of an artificial stomach; experimental study. Trudy Kuib.med.inst. 11:33-38 '60. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav.kafedroy prof. A.M. Aminev) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(STOMACH--SURGERY) (INTESTINES--TRANSPLANTATION)

KROL', L.B., doktor tekhn. nauk; KEMEL'MAN, G.N., inzh.; MEN'KOV, N.N., inzh.

Experimental study of a component of a steam-to steam intermediate superheater. Teploenergetika 11 no.5:11-18 My'64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.

KROL', L.B., doktor tekhn. nauk; KEMEL'MAN, G.N., inzh.; MEN'KOV, N.N., inzh.; PAYMUKHIN, V.B., inzh.

Experimental study of intermediate superheating control using steam-to-steam heat exchangers. Teploenergetika 12 no.4:18-24 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut i Zainskaya gosudarstvennaya rayonnaya elektrostantsiya.

MEN'KOV, V. G.

POZHIDAYEV, N.N.; SERGEYEV, V.Ya.; KHMELEVSKIY, B.P., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MEN'KOV, V.G., dotsent; KOFMAN, D.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Response to M.P.Gorbachev, V.S.Kudriavtseva, and T.A. Frolovaia's review of N.I.Truevtsev's book "Mechanical technology of fibrous materials". Tekst.prom. 15 no.1: 50-54 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy materialovedeniya Kiyevskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti (for Pozhidayev). 2.Glavnyy inzhener fabriki tekhnicheskikh sukon kombinata im. Tel'mana (for Sergeyev). 3.Prepodavatel' Leningradskogo tekstil'nogo instituta (for Khmelevskiy, Men'kov and Kofman).
(Truevtsev, N.I.)(Textile industry)

MIRZABEKYAN, R.O.; MEN'KOVA, K.A.

The ability of antibiotics to infiltrate into plants and to maintain their activity against phytopathogenic microorganisms. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.6:10-19 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Institut genetiki Akademii nauk SSSR.
(PLANT DISEASES) (ANTIBIOTICS)

MIRZABEKYAN, R.O.; MEN'KOVA, K.A.

Effect of antibiotics on plants. Trudy Inst. gen. no.29: 373-378 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Plants, Effect of antibiotics on)

MEN'KOVA, N.M.; SHAVRINA, R.F., red.; GERASIMOV, V.F., tekhn. red.

[Some types of centrifugal, starting, and safety clutches]Nekotorye vidy tsentrobezhnykh puskovykh i predokhranitel'nykh muft. Moskva, In-t gornogo dela im. A.A.Skochinskogo, 1961. 30 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Clutches (Machinery))

MEN'KOVA, N.M., inzh.

Design of centrifugal clutches with a free solid filler. Vest. mashinostr. 43 no.8:3-6 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Clutches (Machinery))

MEN'KOVA, N.M., inzh.

Changes in the characteristics of a shot-filled clutch with a leading casing. Vest.mashinostr. 44 no.12:33-36 D '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

SPITSYN, V.I., akad., red.; KOLLI, I.D., kand. khim. nauk, red.; ZHELIGOVSKAYA, N., kand. khim. nauk [translator]; MEN'KOVA, O., [translator]; PATSUKOVA, N., kand.khim. nauk [translator]; PASHINKIN, A., kand. khim. nauk [translator]; PIKAYEV, A., kand. khim. nauk [translator]; SEMENENKO, K., kand. khim. nauk [translator]; TUROVA, N. [translator]; MANUYLOVA, G.M., red.; RYBKINA, V.P., tekhn. red.

[Inorganic polymers] Neorganicheskie polimery. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1961. 470 p. Translations from foreign journals.
(MIRA 14:13)

(Polymers)

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Patho- T
logical). Blood. Blood Pressure. Hypertonia

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 21, 1958, 97529

Author : Men'kova, T. N.

Inst : Gor'ki Medical Institute

Title : Blood Pressure in Children of School Age

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Gor'kovsk. med. in-ta, 1957, vyp 2, 162-168

Abstract: No abstract

Card 1/1

MEN'KOVA, T.N., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "On the problem of hypertony in children of school age." Gor'kiy, 1956, 13 p: (Gor'kiy State Med Inst im S.M. Kirov) 200 copies (KL, 50-58, 130)

NIYAZOVA, N. M., MENKOVICH, M. P.

Sprats

"Flotation washing and sorting of sprat." Ryb. khoz. 28 no. 5, 1952.

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

MENKOVICH, S.M. (Kiyev).

Books for teachers of mechanical drawing. Politekh. obuch. no.4: 87-89 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Bibliography--Mechanical drawing)

MEN KOVICH, V. Ya.

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CA

Chemical composition and nutritive value of some Uzbekistan food products. G. M. Makhkamov and V. Ya. Menkovich (Tashkent Med. Inst.). *Gigiena i Sanit.* 1952, No. 4, 32–4.—Analyses of main food elements in various varieties of rice, wheat, and beans from the area are presented. The bean and the rice proteins are equiv. nutritionally (mouse expts.).
G. M. Kosolapoff

-Dept Nutrition & Hygiene

MEN'KOVICH, V.Ya.

Hygienic characteristic of milk from baby food kitchens in Tashkent. Pediatriia no.7:59-60 Jl '57. (MIRA 1[illegible]:10)
(TASHKENT--MILK--ANALYSIS AND EXAMINATION)

MEN'KOVICH, V.Ya.

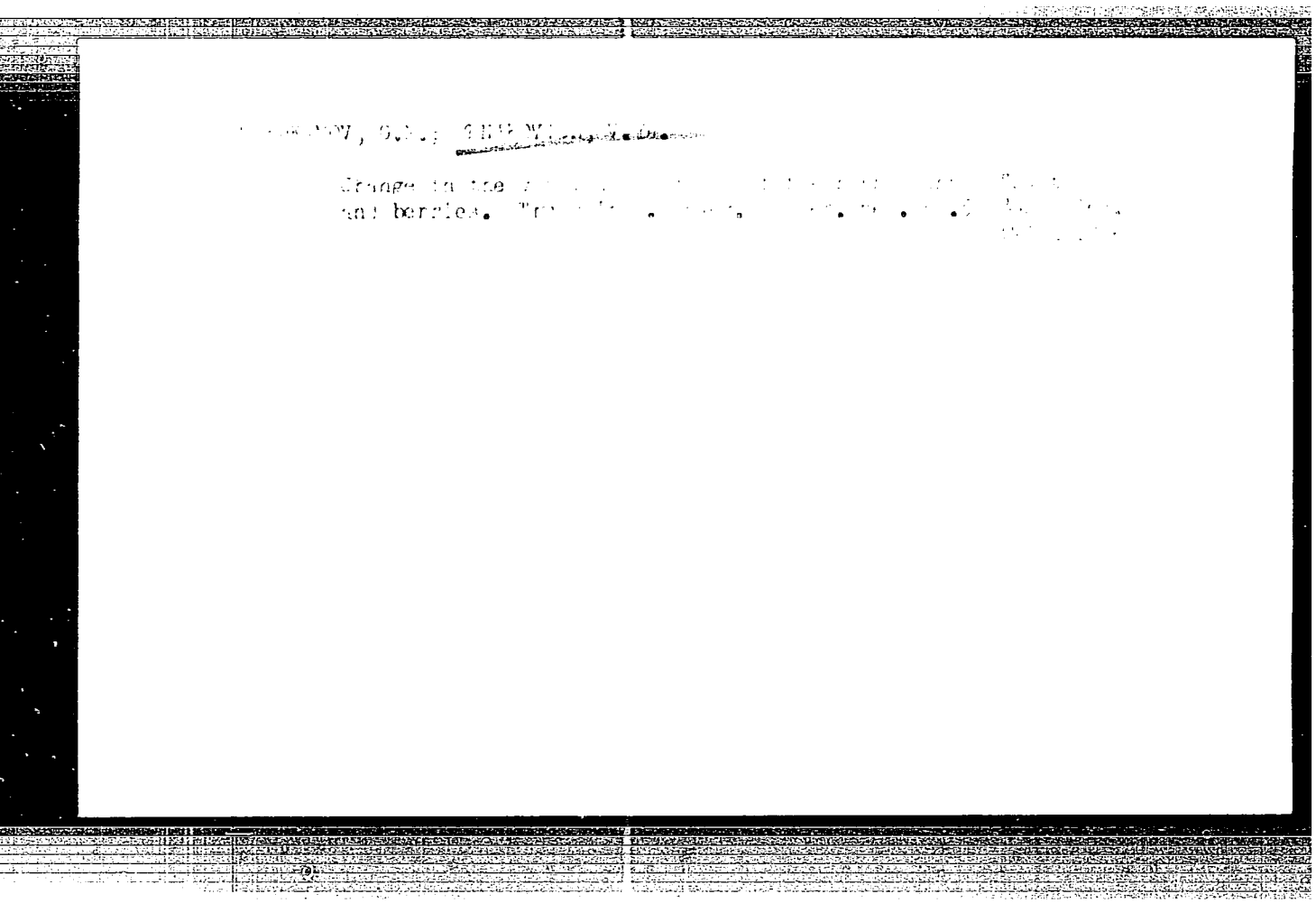
Enrichment of some fruit-berry and vegetable juices with vitamin C. Kons.i ov.prom. 16 no.1:10-11 Ja '61. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sanitarii, gigiyeny i professional'nykh zavbolevaniy.
(Fruit juices) (Vegetable juices)
(Ascorbic acid)

MEN'KOVICH, V.Ya.

Vitamin C content of the canned vegetables of Uzbekistan. Kons.i ov. prom. 16 no.2:9-10 F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sanitarii, gigiyeny i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.
(Uzbekistan--Vegetables--Preservation)
(Ascorbic acid)



L 23707-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AT6003002 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/3175/65/000/025/0009/0015

AUTHOR: Men'kov, V. N.

ORG: Institute of Geophysics, UFAN SSSR (Institut geofiziki UFAN SSSR)

TITLE: Instrument for magnetic profiling and probing

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskiy komitet. Osoboye konstruktorskoye byuro. Geofizicheskaya apparatura, no. 25, 1965, 9-15

TOPIC TAGS: geophysic instrument, seismic prospecting

ABSTRACT: A magnetic probing technique based on measurements of magnetic intensity of an ore excited by dc current of a square circuit is described. This technique is used for determining the size and depth of an ore deposit. Its advantage over existing methods include a larger range of detection and greater sensitivity. Experiments showed that its sensitivity depends upon the size of the square circuit. The reliability of the device was improved through the introduction of a magnetic field pulse. The output signal was amplified through various combinations of transformers and by a photocompensating amplifier. Using this improved technique of magnetic probing, ores were located at depths of 120 meters. The accuracy of the readings was confirmed by actual drilling. The circuitry of the magnetic profiling and probing instrument and

Card 1/2

L 23707-66
ACC NR: AT6003002

the photocompensating amplifier is shown in block diagrams. The field work was carried out by V. D. Stradukhin, an associate of the Institute of Geophysics UFAN SSSR. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 2 figures.

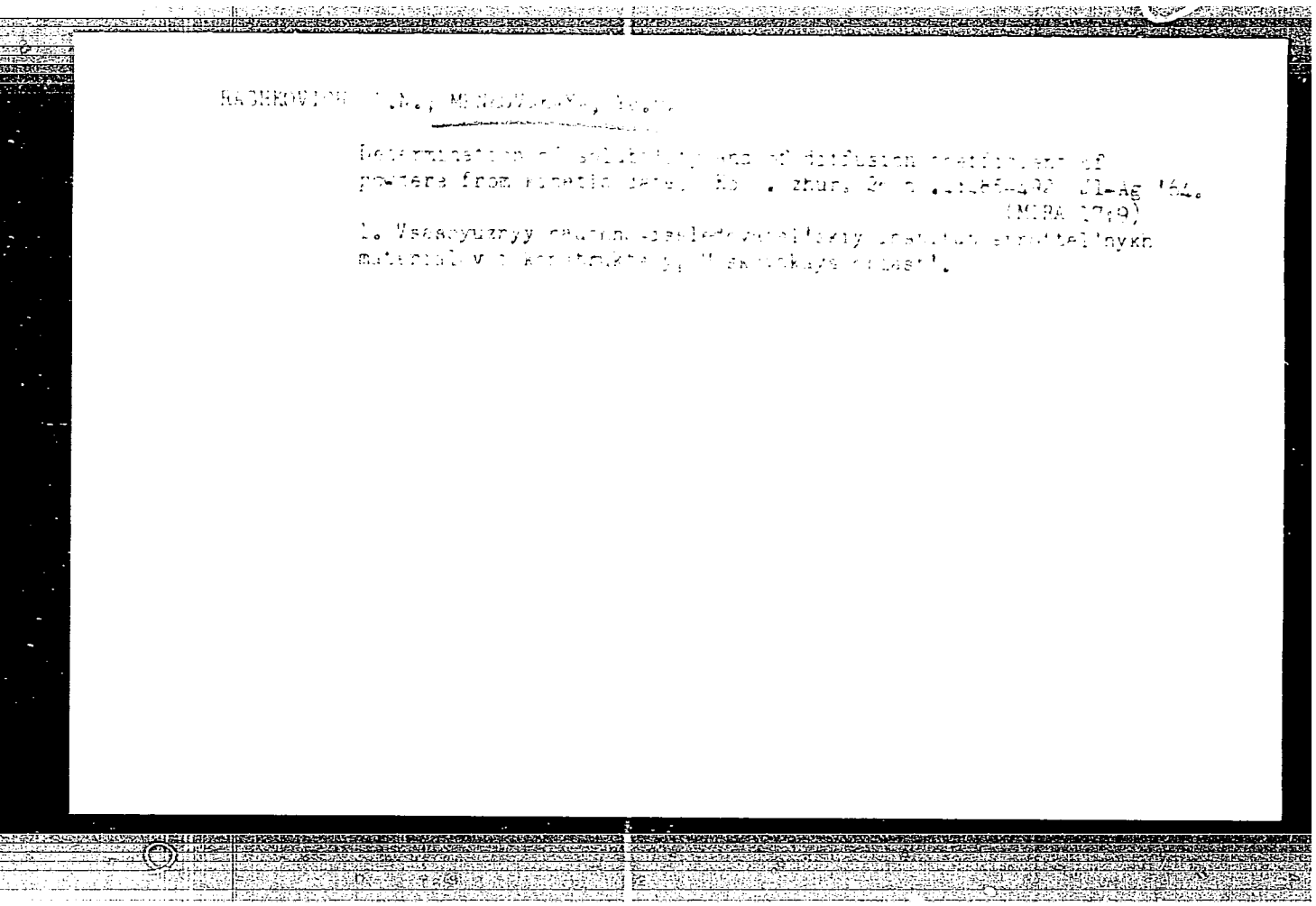
SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 000

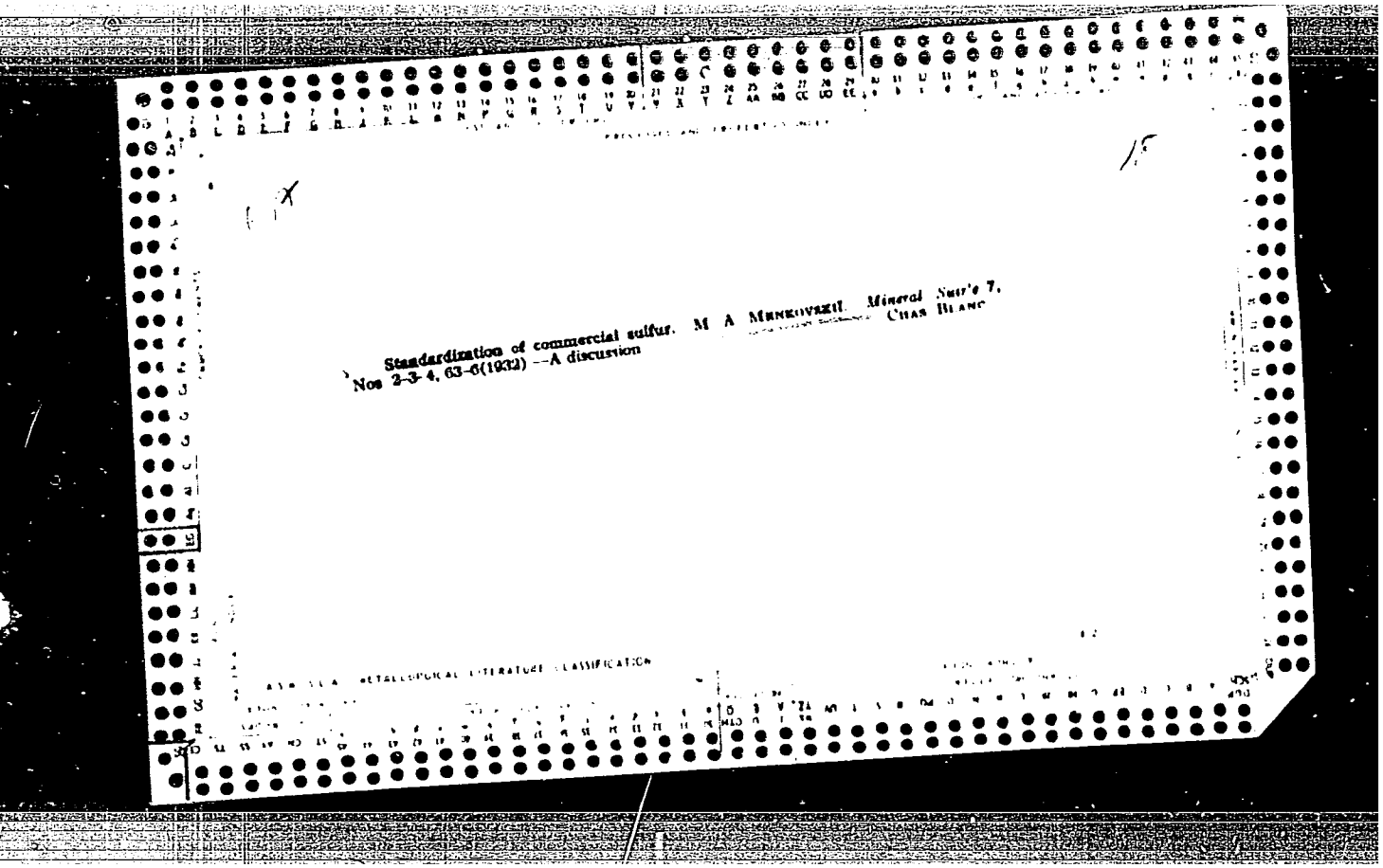
Card 2/2

TYUTYUNNIKOV, B.N.; MEN'KOVSKAYA, N.K.; YAVLINSKIY, M.D.

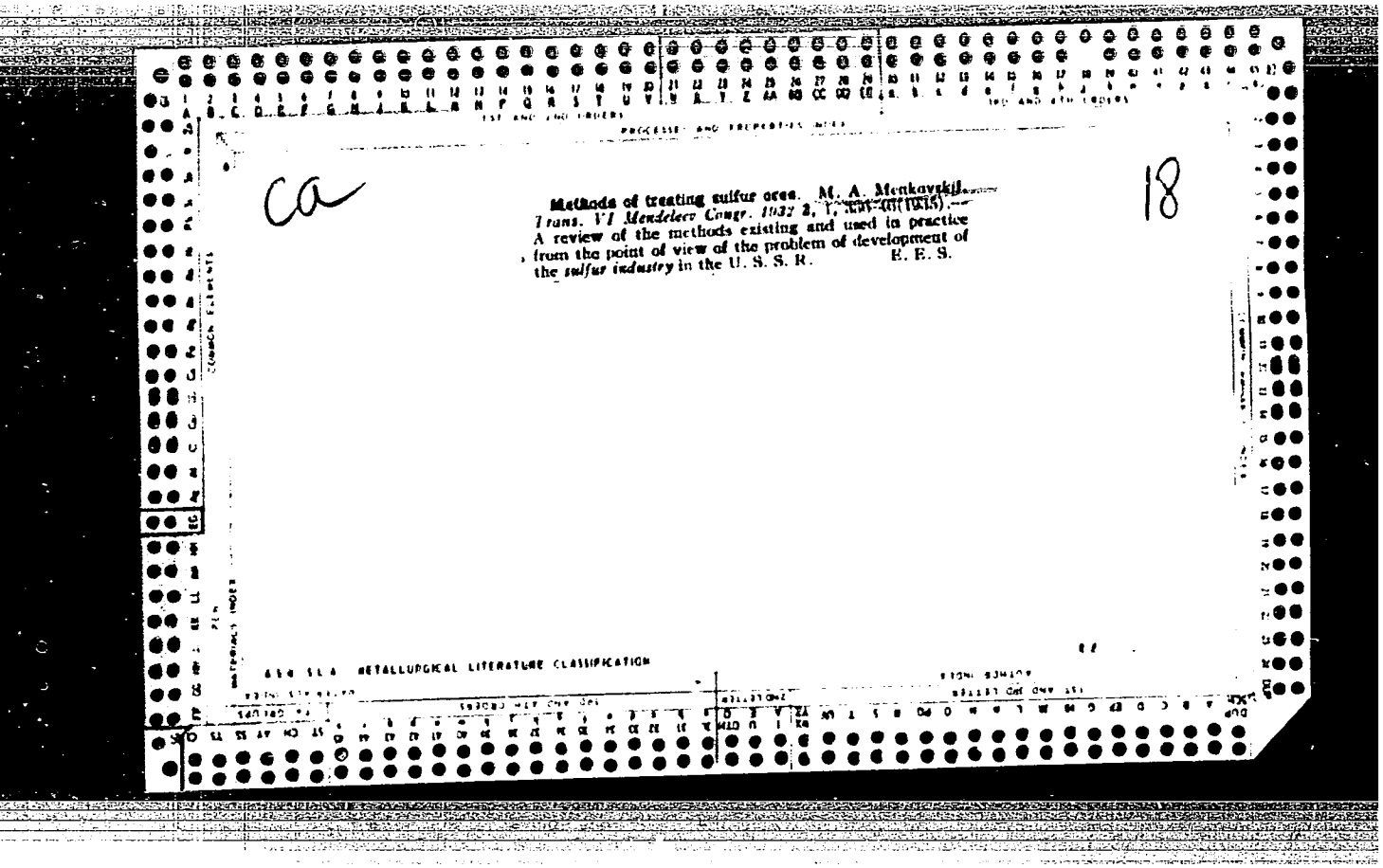
Nitration of vapor-phase paraffins. Ukr.khim.zhur. 20 no.1:87-92 '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti. (Paraffins) (Nitration)





Standardization of commercial sulfur. M A Menkovskii. *Mineral Nasr'o* 7, Nos 2-3-4, 63-6(1932) --A discussion



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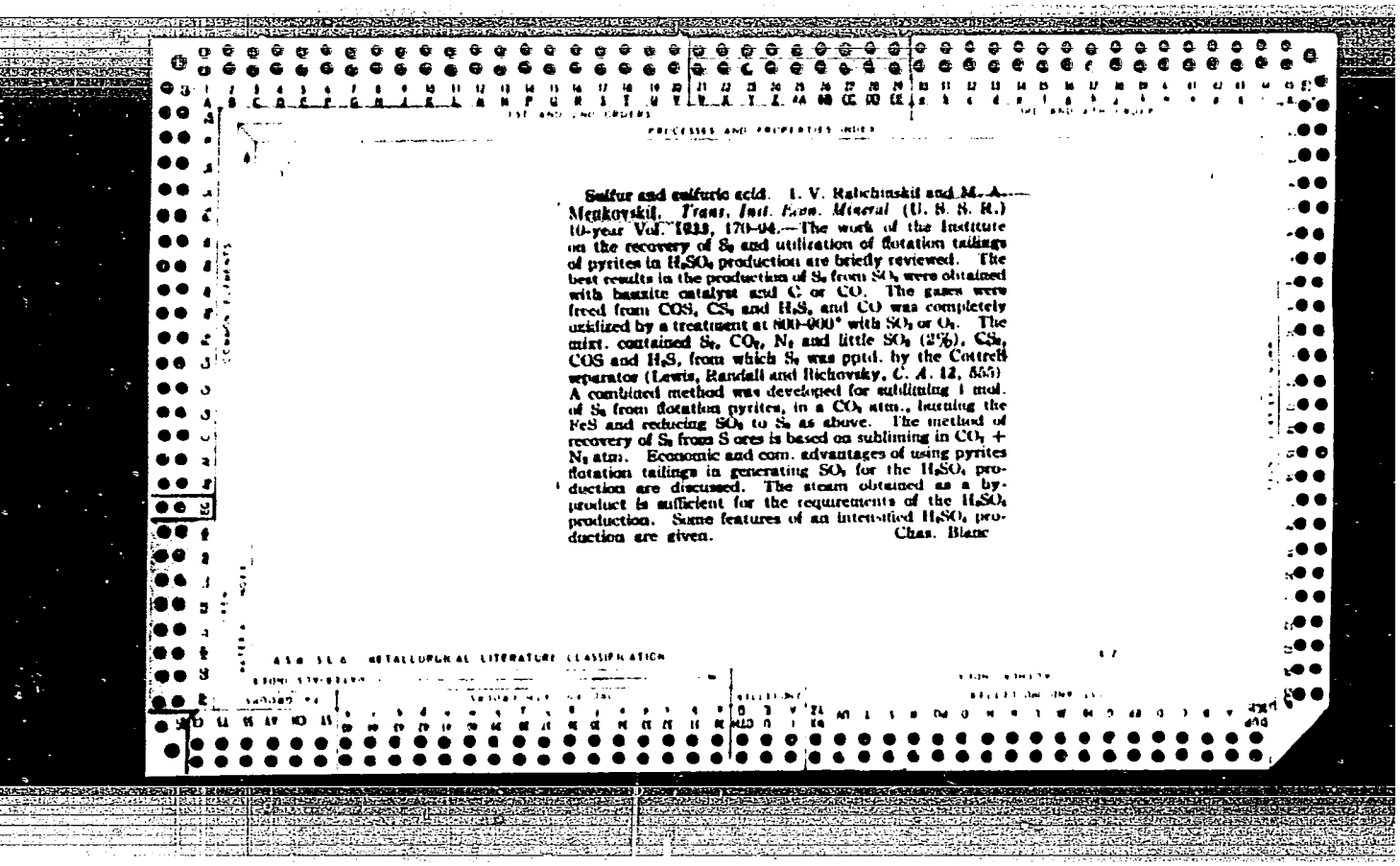
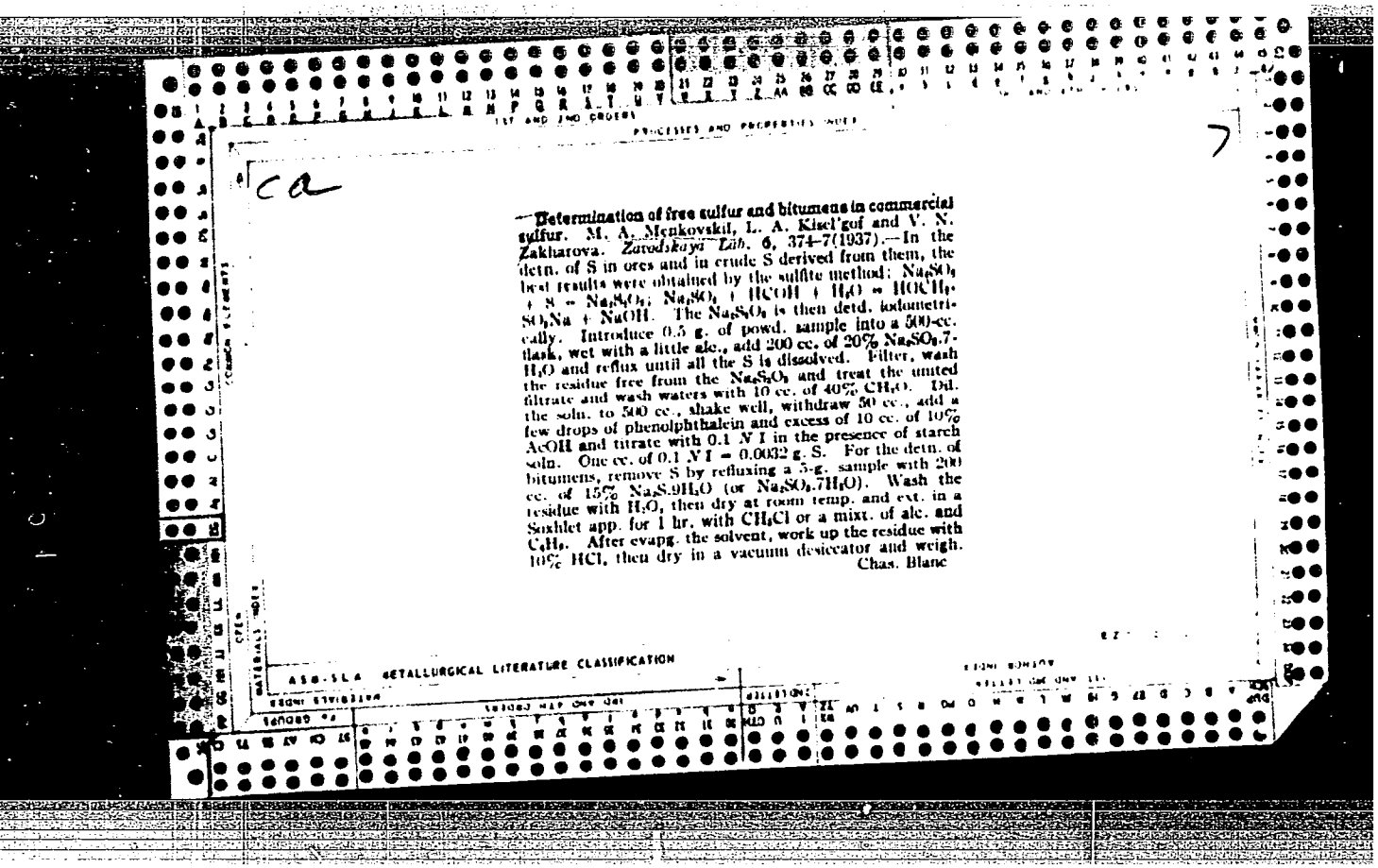
Methods of treating sulfur ores. M. A. Menkovskii. *Trans. VI Mendeleev Congr. 1932* 2, 1, [illegible] (1935).—A review of the methods existing and used in practice from the point of view of the problem of development of the *sulfur industry* in the U. S. S. R. E. E. S.



Sulfur and sulfuric acid. I. V. Rakchinskii and M. A. Menkovskii. *Trans. Inst. Fuels. Mineral* (U. S. S. R.) 10-year Vol. 1933, 170-94.—The work of the Institute on the recovery of S and utilization of flotation tailings of pyrites in H_2SO_4 production are briefly reviewed. The best results in the production of S from SO_2 were obtained with bauxite catalyst and C or CO. The gases were freed from COS, CS_2 and H_2S, and CO was completely oxidized by a treatment at 800-900° with SO_2 or O_2. The mixt. contained S, CO_2, N_2 and little SO_2 (2%), CS_2, COS and H_2S, from which S was pptd. by the Cottrell separator (Lewis, Randall and Richovsky, *C. A.* 12, 555). A combined method was developed for sublimating 1 mol. of S from flotation pyrites, in a CO_2 atm., heating the FeS and reducing SO_2 to S as above. The method of recovery of S from S ores is based on subliming in CO_2 + N_2 atm. Economic and com. advantages of using pyrites flotation tailings in generating SO_2 for the H_2SO_4 production are discussed. The steam obtained as a by-product is sufficient for the requirements of the H_2SO_4 production. Some features of an intensified H_2SO_4 production are given. Chas. Blanc



—**Determination of free sulfur and bitumens in commercial sulfur.** M. A. Menkovskii, L. A. Kisel'gof and V. N. Zakharova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 6, 374–7(1937).—In the detn. of S in ores and in crude S derived from them, the best results were obtained by the sulfite method: $Na_2SO_3 + S = Na_2S_2O_3$; $Na_2SO_3 + HCOH + H_2O = HOCH_2SO_3Na + NaOH$. The $Na_2S_2O_3$ is then detd. iodometrically. Introduce 0.5 g. of powd. sample into a 500-cc. flask, wet with a little alc., add 200 cc. of 20% $Na_2SO_3.7H_2O$ and reflux until all the S is dissolved. Filter, wash the residue free from the $Na_2S_2O_3$ and treat the united filtrate and wash waters with 10 cc. of 40% CH_2O. Dil. the soln. to 500 cc., shake well, withdraw 50 cc., add a few drops of phenolphthalein and excess of 10 cc. of 10% AcOH and titrate with 0.1 *N* I in the presence of starch soln. One cc. of 0.1 *N* I = 0.0032 g. S. For the detn. of bitumens, remove S by refluxing a 5-g. sample with 200 cc. of 15% $Na_2S.9H_2O$ (or $Na_2SO_3.7H_2O$). Wash the residue with H_2O, then dry at room temp. and ext. in a Soxhlet app. for 1 hr. with CH_2Cl or a mixt. of alc. and C_6H_6. After evapg. the solvent, work up the residue with 10% HCl, then dry in a vacuum desiccator and weigh.

Chas. Blanc

MENKOVSKIY, M. A.

Native sulfur. Moskva, Gos. nauch.-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1949. 207 p.
(50-25587)

TN890.M45

MENKOVSKIY, M. A.

Menkovskiĭ, M. A., *et al.*: Tekhnicheskiĭ analiz uglei (Technical Analysis of Coal). Moscow: Ugletekhizdat, 1952. 159 pp.

MENKOVSKIY, M.A.

MENKOVSKIY, M.A.

[Chemical processing of coal] Khimicheskaia tekhnologiia uglia. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1953. 70 p. (MLRA 7:8)
(Coal)

MENKOVSKIY, M. A.

Vvedeniye v khimicheskiy analizugley (Kachestvennyy i kolichestvennyy analiz) (Introduction to the chemical analysis of coal (Qualitative and quantitative) by) M. A. Menkovskiy, N. A. Petrov, i A. A. Flodin. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1954.

238 P. Diagrs., Tables.

MENKOVSKIY, M.A.; PETROV, N.A., [deceased]; LITVIN, K.I.; CHERNAVSKIY, D.S.

Reciprocal solubility of bromine, hydrobromic acid and water. Zhur.neorg.khim. 1 no.7:1658-1664 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Moskovskiy gornyy institut, Kafedra khimii.
(Bromine) (Hydrobromic acid)

MENKOVSKIY, M., professor-doktor.

Chemistry in coal mining. Mast.uglia 5 no.1:23-24 Ja '56.
(MLRA 9:5)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy khimii Moskovskogo gornogo instituta imeni Stalina.
(Coal preparation)(Coal mines and mining--Equipment and supplies)

MENKOVSKIY, Mikhail Abramovich, prof.doktor tekhn.nauk; RYKOV, N.A., otvetstvennyy red.; GARBER, T.N., red.izd-va; ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Chemical technology of coal] Khimicheskaia tekhnologiia uglia. Izd. 2-oe, ispr. i dop. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1957. 97 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Coal)

SOV/137-58-9-18436

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9 p 35 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gordon, S. A., Menkovskiy, M. A.

TITLE: On the Reduction of Ferric Sulfate With Coal (O vosstanovlenii uglem sul'fata okisi zheleza)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. rabot. Mosk. gorn. in-t, 1957, Nr 1, pp 49-52

ABSTRACT: Ref. RZhMet, 1957, Nr 9, abstract 16427

1. Iron sulfates--Reduction 2. Coal--Performance

Card 1/1

GORDON, S.A.; MENKOVSKIY M.A.

Carbon reduction of iron sulfates. Zhur. neorg. khim. 2 no.1:30-33 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Iron sulfates) (Reduction, Chemical)

MENKOVSKIY, M.A., prof., doktor khim.nauk; SPANOVSKIY, V.S., dots., kand.ekon.nauk.; SUKHANOV, A.F., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Basic problems in the complete utilization of coal in the economy of the U.S.S.R. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; gor.delo. no.4:251-253 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Predstavleno Moskovskim Gornym institutom imeni I.V. Stalina.

(Coal--By-products) (Coal gasification, Underground)

AUTHORS: Gordon, S. A., Volkov, K. Yu., Menkovskiy, M. A. SOV/7-58-4-11/13

TITLE: On the Forms of Germanium Content in Coal (O formakh soderzhaniya germaniya v ugle)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 384 - 388 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Brown coal, the dull part (durite), the bright part (vitrite) and a concentrate served as well as mineral coal (gas- and coking coal) for the investigation. The coal samples are characterized in a table (bitumen A, humic acids, mineral contents, germanium content of the ash). Bitumen was extracted in the "Sokslet" apparatus with an alcohol-benzene mixture. Then the humic acids were extracted by repeated working with a 1% soda lye (boiling slightly for 6 hours). The solved substances were separated by centrifuging (25 000 revolutions in 10 minutes). The pit coals were washed out with soda lye with an addition of hydrogen peroxide. The germanium contents of the various extractions are given in a table in their absolute values and in per cent . Furthermore, the dependence of the extraction velocity of

Card 1/2

On the Forms of Germanium Content in Coal SOV/7-58-4-11/13

germanium on the vitrite content of the coal, the extraction of germanium with humic acids, and the dependence of the solubility of germanium on the formation of soluble humic acids in pit coals were calculated. Hence follows that germanium occurs in two forms in the investigated coals: (quantitative data in Table 6): 1) As germanium humate, connected with the organic mass. 2) In the mineral admixtures. There are 6 tables and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gornyy institut im. I. V. Stalina
(Moscow Mining Institute imeni I. V. Stalin)

SUBMITTED: September 29, 1957

1. Germanium--Determination 2. Germanium--Sources 3. Germanium --Separation 4. Coal--Chemical analysis

Card 2/2

MENKOVSKIY, M., prof.; GORDON, S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Chemistry and coal. Mast. ugl. 7 no.11:22-23 N '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

1.Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy khimii Moskovskogo gornogo instituta imeni Stalina (for Menkovskiy).
(Coal) (Chemistry, Technical)

MENKOVSKIY, M. A.

ГЕРМАНИЙ И НЕКОТОРЫЕ РЕДКИЕ
И РАССЕЯННЫЕ ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ В УГЛЕ

М. А. Менковский, А. Н. Александрова, К. Н. Волков,
С. А. Погодин, А. К. Петровская

VIII Mendeleyev Congress for General and Applied Chemistry
Section of Chemistry and Chemical Technology of Fuels,
publ. by Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow 1959

Abstracts of reports scheduled to be presented at above mentioned congress,
Moscow, 19 March 1959.

MENKOVSKIY, Mikhail Abramovich; FLODIN, Aleksey Alekseyevich; SELIVANOV, M.P., otv.red.; KAHPOVICH, V.L., otv.red.; GARBER, T.N., red. izd-va; IL'INSKAYA, G.I., tekhn.red.

[Analytical chemistry and technical analysis of coals] Analiticheskaia khimiia i tekhnicheskii analiz uglei. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1959. 335 p. (MIRA 12:11)
(Chemistry, Analytical) (Coal--Analysis)

5(2)

AUTHORS: Menkovskiy, M. A., Aleksandrova, A. N. SOV/32-25-2-17/78

TITLE: An Accelerated Method for the Determination of Germanium in the Ashes of Coal Minerals (Uskorennyy metod opredeleniya germaniya v zole iskopayemykh ugley)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 2, p 161 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the method described the coal sample is fused by heating in phosphoric acid and treated with hydrochloric acid; then the germanium chloride which has formed is distilled off and the germanium is determined colorimetrically with phenol fluorone. In comparison with the analogous analysis of ores by Strickland (Ref 1) twice as much phosphoric acid and no nitric acid is used in the present case. Coal samples (brown coal, types D, G, PZh, K, and PS) were determined by the method described and at the same time by a method in which the decomposition was performed in a mixture of hydrofluoric acid and sulfuric acid. A comparison (Table) of the results showed a remarkable agreement. In the presence of larger quantities of chlorides (more than 10%) losses of germanium may occur in the fusion process, as was shown by I. P. Alimarin and B. N. Ivanov-Emin (Ref 2) in the case of the hydrofluoric acid - sulfuric acid mixture. Duration of analysis by the method described:

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An Accelerated Method for the Determination of Germanium in the Ashes of Coal Minerals SOV/32-25-2-17/78

1.5 hours. There are 1 table and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gornyy institut im. I. V. Stalina (Moscow Mining Institute imeni I. V. Stalin)

Card 2/2

MENKOVSKIY, M.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Complete utilization of the substance contained in coal and some nonferrous metal ores. Nauch. trudy MGI no.27:5-12 '59. (MIRA 14:6)

(Coke industry--By-products)
(Nonferrous metal industries--By-products)

SUKHILO, Grigoriy Vasil'yevich; KIRZHNER, David Mironovich; MENKOVSKIY, Mikhail Abramovich; GOLUBYATNIKOVA, G.S., red.izd-va; GALANOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Chemical industry and mining] Khimicheskaia i gornaia promyshlennost'. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 76 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Chemical industries) (Mines and mineral resources)

MENKOVSKIY, Mikhail Abramovich, prof.; ETTINGER, I.L., otv.red.; GARBER, T.N., red.izd-va; BERESLAVSKAYA, L.Sh., tekhn.red.; LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn.red.

[Chemistry in coal mining] Khimiia v ugol'noi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 151 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Coal mines and mining) (Chemistry, Technical)

SOKOLOV, A.S.; MENKOVSKIY, M.A.; BORISOV, V.M.; SERGEYEVA, N.A., red. izd-va; IYERUSALIMSKAYA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Industry's requirements as to quality of mineral raw materials] Trebovaniia promyshlennosti k kachestvu mineral'nogo syr'ia; spravochnik dlia geologov. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nadr. No.47. [Native sulfur] Samorodnaia sera. Nauchn. red. V.M.Borisov. 1961. 42 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel8skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.

(Sulfur)

MENKOVSKIY, Mikhail Abramovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.;
MITROFANOV, N.I., otv. red.; OVSEYENKO, V.G., tekhn. red.
SABITOV, A., tekhn. red.

[Complete utilization of fuels and nonmetallic minerals] Kompleksnoe ispol'zovanie goriuchikh i nerudnykh iskopaemykh. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 146 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Mineral industries)

MENKOVSKIY, M.A.; CHURBAKOV, V.F.

Simplified quantitative X-ray diffraction determination of free silicic acid in rocks. Zav. lab. 28 no.9:1102 '62.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Moskovskiy gornyy institut.
(Silicic acid) (X rays—Diffraction)

MENKOVSKIY, M.A.; GORDON, S.A.; NURMINSKIY, N.N.; ANTYKOV, A.P.; KIZAS, A.Yu.; USACHEVA, N.I.

Exchange of experience. Zav.lab. 28 no.11:1321 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Moskovskiy gornyy institut (for Menkovskiy, Gordon, Nurminskiy).
2. Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofigisidam imeni Ya.V.Samaylova (for Kizas, Usacheva).
(Chemistry, Analytical)

S/020/62/144/002/021/028
B101/B144

AUTHORS: Menkovskiy, M. A., Gordon, S. A., and Churbakov, V. F.

TITLE: Interaction of iron oxide with germanium dioxide

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 144, no. 2, 1962, 367-370

TEXT: The interaction of Fe_2O_3 with GeO_2, which bears upon problems associated with the geochemistry, chemistry, and technology of germanium, was studied by coprecipitation with NaOH or NH_4OH at molar ratios of Fe_2O_3 : GeO_2 = 4 : 1 (I); 3 : 2 (II); 2 : 3 (III); and 1 : 4 (IV). The Ge content was determined in the filtrate and wash-water which contained no iron. Results: At IV, 90.4 and 94.1% of Ge were coprecipitated with NaOH (a) and NH_4OH (b), respectively; at III, 96.9% with a, and 97.18% with b; at II, 99.72% with a, and 99.81% with b; at I, 99.86% with a, and 99.96% with b. Thermograms and X-ray patterns of the precipitates dried at 105-110°C were recorded. Results: (1) The thermogram of pure Fe_2O_3 displays dehydration effects at 150-200°C, and an exothermic effect at

$\sim 500^{\circ}C$, which, as confirmed by X-ray analysis, corresponds to the crystallization of α-Fe_2O_3, but GeO_2 showed only two dehydration effects in the range of 100-200°C. (2) Precipitate IV showed dehydration effects at 200-230°C and exothermic effects at 620 and 800°C. The X-ray pattern of the sample calcined at 620°C showed GeO_2 lines and also lines of a new phase, and, after calcination at 820°C, new lines differing from those of GeO_2 and Fe_2O_3. The formation of $2Fe_2O_3 \cdot 7GeO_2$ is assumed. (3) Precipitate III displayed dehydration effects at 200 and 400°C, exothermic effects at 610 and 680°C, and decomposed at 910°C. $2Fe_2O_3 \cdot 3GeO_2$, which forms in the range of 630-680°C, decomposes into $2Fe_2O_3 \cdot 7GeO_2$ and Fe_2O_3 at 900-910°C. (4) The thermograms of precipitates III and I are similar. Here again, $2Fe_2O_3 \cdot 3GeO_2$ forms (at 740-810°C in the case of III, and at about 100°C lower than this range in the case of I) and decomposes into $2Fe_2O_3 \cdot 7GeO_2$ and Fe_2O_3 at 910-915°C. (5) The X-ray patterns of mixtures of dry oxides (calcined at 700 and 900°C, 6-12 hrs) displayed only the lines of Fe_2O_3 and GeO_2, and their thermograms showed only dehydration effects.

Hence, dry oxides do not react with one another. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gornyy institut (Moscow Mining Institute)

PRESENTED: January 9, 1962, by S. I. Vol'fkovich, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 7, 1962

Card 3/3

MENKOVSKIY, M.A.; ALEKSANDROVA, A.N.

Using the acid demineralization method under reducing conditions for determining the characteristics of germanium compounds in coals. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.4:868-870 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Moskovskiy gornyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom S.I. Vol'fkovichem.

(Germanium compounds)
(Coal) (Pyrites)

L 15668-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3004230 S/0032/63/029/007/0797/0799

AUTHORS: Menkovskiy, M. A.; Aleksandrova, A. N. 53

TITLE: Selection of coal ashing conditions for germanium determination 52

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 7, 1963, 797-799

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, germanium determination, ashing, coal ashing, ashing temperature, heating rate, ash content, Ge

ABSTRACT: The behavior of germanium during the process of ashing of various coal samples was investigated in relation to the rate of temperature increase, the amount of mineral admixtures, the total sulfur content of the coal, and the ashing temperature. Five-gram samples of coal were placed in a furnace, the temperature raised at rates of 3.5 and 20C per minute until a final temperature of 550C was reached, at which the ashing was continued until completed. The ash was analyzed for germanium, and it was found that in a brown coal sample with 13.41% ash the loss of germanium at a 3.5C-increase rate amounted to 2.1% of its original content, while at an increase rate of 20C per minute the germanium loss amounted to 10.0%. On the other hand, a furnace-type bituminous coal with a 4.46% ash content lost (under identical ashing conditions) 2.7% and 6.7% respectively of the original germanium content. In

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L 15668-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004230

order to check the effect of ash on the loss of germanium during the ashing process, each sample was separated into two fractions by difference in specific gravity, the one floating on top of a nonspecified fluid, the other settling. The ash content of the floating fractions of the same brown and bituminous coal samples amounted to 2.54% and 1.35% respectively, as against 26.17% and 38.81% in the settling fraction. After ashing at the 3.5C-rate, the losses of germanium amounted to 0.4% and 8.4% in the floating fractions, as against 2.5% and 0.0 in the settling fractions, thus placing emphasis on the kind of coal being ashed. The recommended procedure for the ashing of coal samples for germanium determination consists in a staggered increase of temperature at a rate of 3.5C per minute, with a maximum of 700C-800C, and duration of 3.5-4 hours. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut radioelectroniki i gornoy electromekhaniki (Moscow Institute of Radioelectronics and Mining Electromechanics)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 02Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

MENKOVSKIY, M.A. ; GORDON, S.A.; KAZANTSEVA, K.I.

Some data on the germanium distribution in the oxidation zone of a coal seam. Dokl.AN SSSR 148 no.4:919-920 F '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Moskovskiy gornyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom D.I. Shcherbakovym.

(Germanium)

PUTILOVA, Iya Nikolayevna; LEVANT, Grigoriy Yefimovich; RAYTSYN, Genrikh Aleksandrovich; MENKOVSKIY, Mikhail Abramovich; KROTOV, Ivan Vasil'yevich; LOSEV, Boris Ivanovich; STUKOVNIN, N.D., red.

[Course in general chemistry] Kurs obshchei khimii. [By] I.N.Putilova i dr. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1964. 444 p. (MIRA 18:1)

CHURBAKOV, V.F.; GORDON, S.A.; MENKOVSKIY, M.A.

Synthesis of ferrous-ferric oxide containing bivalent germanium.
Geokhimiia no.5:483-485 My '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut radioelektroniki i gornoy elektromekhaniki.

ACCESSION NR: AP4029190

S/0078/64/009/004/0917/0920

AUTHOR: Gordon, S. A.; Menkovskiy, M. A.; Churbakov, V. F.

TITLE: Interaction of ferrous oxide and germanium dioxide

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 9, no. 4, 1964, 917-920

TOPIC TAGS: divalent germanium ion, oxidation reduction reaction, excitation potential, atomic radius, germanium, iron, divalent germanium ion stability, spinel structure, FeO,GeO sub 2, thermal stability

ABSTRACT: The possibility of the existence of divalent germanium ions and of the oxidation-reduction reaction $2Fe^{+3} + Ge^{+2} \longrightarrow 2Fe^{+2} + Ge^{+4}$ was evaluated. Comparison of the excitation potentials and atomic radii of Fe and Ge indicates the existence of Ge^{+2} is not only entirely possible but that the Ge^{+2} ion can be as stable as Fe^{+2}. The interaction of mixtures of the dry reactants FeO and GeO_2 as well as coprecipitation of the hydrate of FeO with GeO_2 results in an end product having a spinel structure which decomposes at 900-1000 C to form rhombohedric alpha-Fe_2O_3. X-ray data are given. The thermal stability of this

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ACCESSION NR: AP4029190

$FeO.GeO_2$ spinel is much higher than of the $FeO.Fe_2O_3$ spinel (figs. 1, 2). It is suggested the partial reduction $2FeO + GeO_2 \longrightarrow Fe_2O_3 + GeO$ and the isomorphic substitution of the divalent Ge for the divalent Fe takes place: $FeO + GeO + Fe_2O_3 \longrightarrow (Fe,Ge)O.Fe_2O_3$. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut radioelektroniki i gornoy elektromekhaniki (Moscow Institute of Radioelectronics and Mining Electromechanics)

SUBMITTED: 21Jan63 DATE ACQ: 29Apr64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GC NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 002

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ACCESSION NR: AP4029190 ENCLOSURE: 01

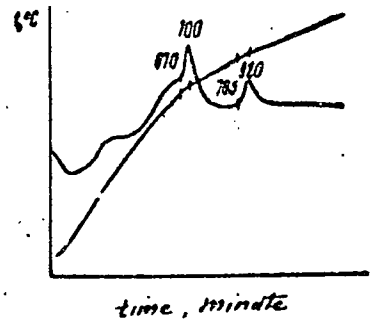

Fig. 1. Thermogram of mixture of FeO and GeO_2 (1:1)

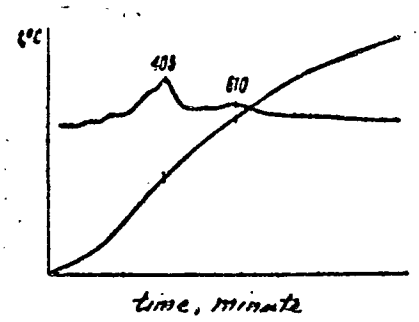

Fig. 2. Thermogram of mixture of FeO and Fe_2O_3 (1:1)

Card 3/3

L 53624-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5016259 UR/0065/64/000/012/0032/0034

AUTHOR: Gordon, S. A.; Menkovskiy, M. A.; Kler, V. R. 16 B

TITLE: Characterization of germanium in crudes and asphaltites 27

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 12, 1964, 32-34

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, crude petroleum, petroleum refinery product

Abstract: In view of the almost total loss of germanium in the simple combustion of petroleum, as well as the ignition of the mazut obtained by evaporating the crude, the authors proposed a procedure for determining germanium in petroleum or petroleum products, consisting of mixing the petroleum product with an oxidizing mixture (manganic nitrate and manganese dioxide, followed by slow oxidation of the sample until complete decolorization of the mixture; the residue is then dissolved in 10% sulfuric acid, iron ammonium alum is added, and ferric hydroxide is precipitated with ammonia (the germanium quantitatively coprecipitrates with it). The residue is filtered, ashed, and germanium tetrachloride is distilled off, followed by clorimetric determination with phenylfluorone. Germanium compounds are encountered in practically all fractions of petroleum. In

Card 1/2

L 53624-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016259

asphaltite, the germanium is bound to the organic mass and is found primarily in the asphaltene portion. In petroleums with a comparatively high content of resinous substances (8-30%), the germanium passes almost entirely into the resinous substances. Considering that the resinous substances are distinguished chiefly by an increased oxygen content in the form of hydroxyl compounds and oxy-acids, the authors conclude that in petroleums and natural bitumens, germanium is bound to the organic matter in the form of complex or internal complex compounds, analogous to the complex compounds of germaniums with oxy-acids, for example, oxalic or citric acids, or internal complex compounds of the type of germanium phenylfluronate.

Orig. art. has 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: FP, IC

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 001 JPRS

Card 2/2

GORDON, S.A.; KAZANTSEVA, K.I.; MENKOVSKIY, M.A.

Some characteristics of germanium accumulation in the various zones of coal oxidation. Geokhimiia no.7:864-869 Jl '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut radioelektroniki i gornoy elektromekhaniki.
Submitted October 17, 1964.

MEN'KOVSKIY, V.N.; VOLKOV, A.S.

Reinforcing well walls by freezing. Razved. i okh. nedr 30 no.12: 46-48 D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

R. A. MENKYNA

Properties of Glycyrrhiza glabra. R. A. Menkyna (Slovenská Univ., Bratislava, Czech.). *Lieky* 33, 231-91(1951).—Exts. of the plant, contg. glycyrrhizic acid, affect the metabolism by causing a retention of Na and water and a neg. K balance. L. J. Urbánek

KLIMENT, V.; HROMEC, A.; MENKYNA, R.

Thromboembolic disease in gynecology and obstetrics. Cesk. gyn. 28 no.4:217-218 My '63.

1. Gyn. por. odd. Mestskej nemocnice s 2 poliklinikou v B Bratislave, veduci doc. dr. V. Kliment. Int. odd. Mestskej nemocnice s 2 poliklinikou v Bratislave, veduci doc. dr. K. Holoman.

(GYNECOLOGY) (THROMBOEMBOLISM)
(PREGNANCY COMPL., CARDIOVASCULAR)

KLIMENT, V.; MENKYNA, R.; HROMEC, A.

Comments on the etiopathogenesis and diagnosis of thrombo-embolic disease in gynecology and obstetrics. Cesk. gyn. 28 no.4:222-224 My '63.

1. II int. odd. Mestskej nemocnice s 2 poliklinikou v Bratislave, veduci doc. dr. K. Holoman I gyn.-por. odd. Mestskej nemocnie s 2 poliklinikou v Bratislave, veduci doc. dr. V. Kliment.
(THROMBOEMBOLISM) (GYNECOLOGY)
(PULMONARY EMBOLISM)
(DIAGNOSIS, DIFFERENTIAL)

MENKYNA, R. A.

Menkyna, R.

Rhythmic reaction caused by cytostatics. L. Dérer, R. Menkyna, L. Nefelová, and D. Oravec (Slovenská Univ., Bratislava, Czech.). *Bratislav. Lekárske Listy* 34, 477–84 (1954).—After a single application of chloroalkylamine (0.015 mg./kg.), adrenocorticotropic hormone (250 mg.), and x-irradiation the human organism reacts with periodic activity of 6-day intervals which is manifested by a decrease in leucocytes and excretion of uric acid and 11-oxygenated corticosteroids. L. J. Urbánek

MENKYNA, R.A.

Atomova energia a zdravie. (Atomic Energy and Health.) Bratislava, Slov. ustav zdravot. osvety, 1957. 27 p. Vol. 26 of the series Zdravotnicke aktuality (Contemporary problems of health).

The book conce trates mainly on harmful effects of radiation not only during explosions of atomic bombs, but also in peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Bibliograficky katalog, CSR, Slovenske khihy, Vol. VIII. 1957. No.9. p.276.

HENNA, V.

Some possibilities of a simplified use of flowmeters, in order to improve the economical operation of hydroelectric-power plants.

P. 145, (Strojnoelektrotechnicky Casopis) Vol. 8, no. [illegible], [illegible], Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

MENKYNA, Vladimir, inz.

Unfavorable influences on the measurement properties of a screw water meter. Stroj cas 13 no.2:123-135 '62.

1. Vyskumny ustav energeticky, Bratislava.

MENKYNA, Vl., inz.

Conditions for optimum starting and shutting-off of water-power plants. Bul EGU no. 6:5-9 '63.

MENKYNA, Vladimir, inz. (Bratislava)

Liquid quantity flowmeter. Energetika Cz 13 no.12:679 D '63.

MENKYNA, Vladimir, inz.

Complete coordination criteria for the optimum distribution of generation, optimum time for starting and cutting off the operation of hydroelectric power plants in a combined power system. Stroj cas 15 no. 1:66-76 '64.

1. Vyskumny ustav energeticky, Bratislava.

L 9856-66

ACC NR: AP6003746 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0017/65/054/001/0004/0008

AUTHOR: Menkyna, Vladimir (Engineer) 30

ORG: Power Research Institute, Bratislava (Vyskumny ustav energeticky)

TITLE: Optimum allocation of generation, start-up and shut-down of a hydroelectric power plant in a combined power system, with consideration of the transmission losses

SOURCE: Elektrotechnicky obzor, v. 54, no. 1, 1965, 4-8

TOPIC TAGS: hydroelectric power plant, electric power production, electric power transmission, thermoelectric power plant

ABSTRACT: Coordination equations are presented for the allocation of active generation in a combined hydroelectric and thermal power system, taking into consideration the permissible losses and the capacity limitations of separate hydroelectric power plants. Mainly the principles of optimum start-up and shut-down are investigated for hydroelectric generating sets and complete plants. The solution is presented as a discontinuous variational problem with broken extreme lines. This work was presented by Prof.-Engr. F. Schulz. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 24 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 01Jun64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 002
SOV REF: 001

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.311.1/.21

SARSUNOVA, Magda, RNDr., PhMr., CSc.; MENKYNOVA, Jana, PhMr.

Comparison of the accuracy of some methods of determining alkaloids by electrophoresis and paper chromatography. Chem zvesti 17 no.8:556-563 '63.

1. Krajske kontrolne laboratorium, Kraksky ustav narodneho zdravie, Bratislava, Vazovova 34.

OKOLOVICH, S.; MENN, A.

For rapid and organized delivery of grain from remote procurement points. Muk.-elev.prom. 21 no.11:3-4 N '55. (MLRA 9:4)

1.Ministerstvo avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseynykh dorog SSSR.
(Grain--Transportation)

OKOLOVICH,S.; MENN,A.

Proper organization of truck transport for hauling sugar beets.
Avt.transp.33 no.9:10-12 S'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Sugar beets--Transportation)

MENN, A.; OKOLOVICH, S.

Transport grain for remote places in good time and without losses.
Avt.transp. 33 no.11:9-11 N '55. (MLRA 9:3)
(Grain--Transportation)

MAKSIMOV, A.; MENN, A.

Centralizing automotive freight transportation in railroad junctions.
Avt.transp. 39 no.9:14-17 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Transportation, Automotive)

MENN, A.

Improve the freight and commercial work in public automotive transport organizations. Avt.transp.34 no.5:11-13 My '56.
(Transportation, Automotive) (MLRA 9:9)

MENN, A., inzhener.

Eliminate lost time of trucks delivering new grain. Muk.-elev. prom.22 no.7:3-5 Jl '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(Grain--Transportation)

MENN, A.

For the welfare of man. Avt. transp. 43 no.9:10-12 S '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Ministerstvo avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseynykh dorog RSFSR.

USSR/Geology - Stratigraphy Jan/Feb 50
Paleontology

"Development of Biostratigraphy in the Stalin Five-Year Plans," V. V. Menner, 5 pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geol" No 1

Generally discusses theoretical principles of biostratigraphy and micropaleontology and criticizes delay in eradication of old ideas ("universal" stratigraphic scales, etc.). Studies during five-year plans have revealed error of classical biostratigraphical works in underestimating importance of facial analysis in underestimating importance of facial analysis

156T36

PA156T36

[redacted]

USSR/Geology - Stratigraphy (Contd) Jan/Feb 50

and in failing to consider variability of individual complexes in time and space in dependence upon actual geological background.

156T36

[redacted]

MENNER, V.V.