

100 AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

*WE*

*Acoustics and Audio Frequencies*

2408

A Contribution to the Design of Horn Loudspeakers. -  
 J. Morhart. *Tesla tech. Rep. Prague*, Dec. 1949, pp. 11-13. The high frequency response may be improved by subdividing the throat of the exponential horn since the phase differences between the sound waves emanating from different parts of the diaphragm may thereby be reduced. A new design described gives a result improvement at 8 kHz.

*Oct. Nov. 50*

NETALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM 834774

881881 GSK UNW 451

100 AND 4TH CODES

100 AND 4TH CODES

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

534.213.4

5619. Properties and use of cylindrical sound conductors. J. MATHAUT. *Slobov. Obz.*, 10, 189-92 (Oct., 1949) in Czech.

The characteristics of tubular sound conductors are derived from the consideration of the exponential horn (of infinite length). Olson's and Klipach's formulas for the true impedance in the throat of an exponential horn are discussed (input impedance), whereas the expression for the open mouth impedance (output impedance) is derived from Rayleigh's formula for a circular disc of a diameter corresponding to that of the mouth. Relative values of the real and imaginary components of this acoustic impedance are given in a graph, another showing the same for the input impedance. The application of these principles to straight cylindrical sound conductors leads to complicated integrations which still prove to be strictly solvable (by substitutions). The importance of such straight conductors in measuring technique is shown (e.g. measurements on loudspeakers and microphones) and the limitations of the theory are determined. B. F. KRATZ

ASIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ASIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ASIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Material 8

1289. New electroacoustic transducers for tele-  
communication. J. MERIAUX. *Slaboproudy Obzor,*  
15, No. 6, 242-584755, 1952.

Theory and design of a new carbon microphone and an electromagnetic receiver are explained in detail. The frequency characteristic of the microphone is practically flat between 300 c/s and 3.5 kc/s except for two slight resonance peaks of about +3 db and +5 db, appearing at 1.1 kc/s and 3.0 kc/s, respectively. Response of the receiver is flat between 300 c/s and 1.8 kc/s, and oscillatory between 1.8 kc/s and 3.6 kc/s, the peak-to-peak oscillation not exceeding 5 db. It is claimed that the receiver is superior to that of the Bell System (1952), since its frequency characteristic is slightly better and it employs considerably less Ni and no Co.

R. S. SIDOROWICZ

MERHAUT, J.

Discussion of the attenuation of intelligibility (AEN) at the General  
Assembly of the International Telephone Consultative Committee, p. 339,  
SLABOPROUDY OBZOR, (Ministerstvo strojirenstvi a ministerstvo spoju)  
Praha, Vol. 16, No. 7, July 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,  
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

Merhaut, J.

Merhaut, J. 2d World Congress on Acoustics. (Supplement) p. 23.

Vol. 18, no. 1, Jan. 1957  
SLABOPROUDY OBZOR  
TECHNOLOGY  
Czechoslovakia

So. East European Accessions, Vol. 6, May 1957  
No. 5

MERHAUT, J.

631.395.623.713

3

2284. NEW TRENDS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ACOUSTIC DIAPHRAGMS. O. Kobilic and J. Merhaut.

Slaboproudý Obzor, Vol. 16, No. 1, 1957. In Czech. Diaphragm materials are discussed in some detail and experimental results are given. The diaphragms were made of wood-pulp cellulose which was processed and pressed into a desired shape. Diaphragms with high bending strengths could be obtained by very fine grinding and wet-pressing of the cellulose, but they showed a number of undesirable partial resonances. The addition of carbon black and long synthetic fibres into the cellulose helped to reduce the partial resonances; a further improvement was secured by damping the edges of the diaphragm with a coat of thick varnish. The diaphragms so obtained had a natural resonance below 33 c/s and a uniform response ( $\pm 2.5$  dB) up to 5 kc/s.

R. S. Sidorowicz

MS 207

Merhaut, J.

Merhaut, J. Use of acoustic lenses in loudspeakers. p. 110.

Vol. 18, no. 2, Feb. 1957

SLABOPROUDY OBZOR  
TECHNOLOGY  
Czechoslovakia

So. East European Accessions, Vol. 6, May 1957  
NO. 5

MERRHAUT, J.

6178. PISTONPHONE WITH A DIFFERENTIAL PISTON.  
J. Merrhaut and M. Vlček.  
Státnoprávní časopis, Vol. 16, No. 3, 160-3 (1957). In Czech.  
The pistonphone is a device for producing a known acoustic pressure and it is used in the calibration of standard condenser microphones. Magnitude of the pressure is determined by the geometry of the system and the accuracy of this computation is dependent (among other factors) on the accuracy of measurement of the displacement and the effective area of the piston of the device. The Czechoslovak instrument gives an accuracy of 1%, and employs a differential piston having a diameter of 10 mm at one end and a diameter of 6.54 mm at the other end. The effective area of the piston is 7.17 mm<sup>2</sup> and it slides axially through a cylindrical chamber (cavity) having a volume of 168.14 cm<sup>3</sup>. At its thinner end the piston is provided with an elastic spring fitted with a sapphire point. The spring is vibrated transversely at the same frequency  $\omega_0$  (but out of phase with) the piston. When observed through a microscope, the point traces an ellipse. This permits the elimination of error due to the thickness of the point and helps to control the linearity of the piston motion. Experimental results obtained with the pistonphone are in agreement with the C.C.I.F. standards to within 0.1 dB. R. S. Sklorowicz

2

RT



NERIAUT.

Ales Boleslav's Reproduktory a ozvučnice (Loudspeakers and Resonators); a book review. (supplement)

P. 153. VLASTNOSTI ZVUKU (Praga, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 15, No. 2, Aug. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (MIEA) V. Vol. 7, No. 2, 1958

MERHAUT, J.

Z/039/60/021/01/002/040  
E140/E135

**AUTHOR:** Doctor Josef Merhaut (Engineer)

**TITLE:** Intermodulation Distortion in Loudspeakers

**PERIODICAL:** Slaboproudý Obzor, 1960, Vol 21, Nr 1, pp 3-10

**ABSTRACT:** Measurement of loudspeaker frequency characteristics is quite common but measurement of its distortion is as yet seldom carried out. However, this is an important parameter and the present article discusses types of distortion and its measurement. There are two independent sources of distortion in loud speakers. One is due to the non-linearity and may be reduced by better design. The other, however, is independent of design and is due to the Doppler effect which gives rise to frequency modulation of high tones at the frequency of a simultaneous low tone. In the analysis of non-linearity distortion the author assumes a frequency independent polynomial. In the analysis of Doppler intermodulation the non-linearity components are neglected as being small against the signal. A diagram (Fig 2) is obtained showing the per cent distortion at various frequencies for the first and second frequency modulation sidebands.

Card  
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Z/039/60/021/01/002/040  
E140/E135

Intermodulation Distortion in Loudspeakers

This graph is of use in calculating the crossover frequency for loud speaker systems. These values are, however, approximate since in the derivation a piston membrane was assumed instead of a conical membrane, the membrane motion was assumed cophased and the velocity effective only at the axis. The theoretical conclusions were tested experimentally and fair agreement was obtained between the calculated and experimentally measured results. In measuring intermodulation distortion the measurements must be so carried out as to enable separation of the non-linearity and Doppler components. To judge the quality of the product only the non-linearity component should be used. The author notes that from this point of view the British method (Ref 6) is incorrect. There are 8 figures, 2 tables and 6 references, of which 3 are English, 2 German and 1 Czech.

Card  
2/2

SUBMITTED: September 15, 1959

MERHAUT, Josef, inz., dr.

The application of matrices in the theory of electroacoustical transducers. Slaboproudý obzor 22 no.6:347-349 Je '61.  
(EEAI 10:9)

1. TESLA Valasske Mezirici, n.p. vyzkumny a vyvojove pracoviste Praha-Jeneralka.

(Electroacoustics) (Electric circuits)

BOLESLAV, A.; KOLMER, F.; MERHAUT, J.; NEMEC, J.; SLAVIK, J.B., prof.

Report on th 4th International Congress on Acoustics in Copenhagen, August 21-28, 1962. Slaboproudý obzor 24 no.3:183-185 Mr '63.

1. Katedra fyziky, Elektrotechnická fakulta, České vysoké učení technické Praha (for Slavik). 2. Vyzkumný ústav zvukové, obrazové a reprodukční techniky, Praha (for Kolmer). 3. Státní vyzkumný ústav tepelné techniky, Praha (for Nemeč).

L 10470-66

ACC NR: AP6003695

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0039/65/026/001/0001/0005

AUTHOR: ~~Merhaut, Josef~~—Mergaut, Y. (Professor, Doctor, Doctor of sciences);  
Malac, Vlastislav—~~Malach, V.~~ (Engineer)

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ORG: Electroacoustic Research and Development Institute, Prague (Vyzkumny a  
vyvojovi ustav elektroakustiky); Tesla n. p., Pardubice

B

TITLE: Cross-talk limits in stereophonic reproduction

SOURCE: Slaboproudny obzor, v. 26, no. 1, 1965, 1-5

TOPIC TAGS: acoustics, electronics

ABSTRACT: Experimental investigations are described on the limits of permissible cross talk between channels in two-channel stereophony. The test subjects were trained listeners with normal hearing; stereophonic music was played with a two-octave range. The XY as well as the AB signals were measured. The results showed that cross-talk limits depend on frequency, and that narrow-range cross talk is tolerated substantially better than had been anticipated. Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20, 09 / SUBM DATE: 12May64 / OTH REF: 002

HW

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UDC: 621.396.813

S0V/115-59-5-3/27

24(4)

AUTHOR: Mergol'd, M.M.

TITLE: Devices for the Optical divider

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel' .ya Tekhnika, 1959, Nr 5, pp 4-5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The optical divider is used with several additional devices to measure the angles between dividing lines on parts of cylindrical or polygonal surfaces. It can be applied on a large scale, if it is used with the tube, object-glass, and object holder of a small workshop microscope. Fig.1 shows the grouping of instruments to measure the angles between dividing lines on parts of cylindrical surfaces. Fig.2 shows grouping to measure angles of parts with polygonal surface. A flat mirror is used. (1) If the microscope has an illuminating device, it can be used to measure cutting tools, as well as pressed pieces, gears etc. A similar optical device is used by F.G. Kotel'nikov to test graduated arcs. Kotel'nikov added a centered surface plate with four screws. There are 2 photographs.

Card 1/1

SOV/115-59-7-5/33

25(1), 28(2)

AUTHOR: Mergol'd, M.M.

TITLE: The Manufacture of Laps for Finishing Measuring Instruments

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 7, p 10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: When finishing the measuring surfaces of worn micrometers and other precision measuring instruments, special cylindrical cast iron laps of 30 mm diameter are used whose butt surfaces must not exceed a plane-parallelity deviation of 1-2 microns. Finishing one surface is rather simple, but greater difficulties are encountered when processing the second surface. The finishing of the second butt surface of a lap may be considerably simplified using the device suggested by the author and shown in a photograph. This device consists of two concentric cylinders which fix the lap in a plane-parallel position. The lap with the cylinders is then transferred to the finishing machine for further working. The method described by the author speeds up finishing of laps by 6-8 times compared to manual methods. It provides a higher working accuracy and does not require a high qualification of the laborer performing this operation. There is 1 photograph.

Card 1/1



BLAZHEK, Miroslav (Blažek Miroslav); AVDEICHEV, L.A. [translator]; RO-  
ZOVAYA, S.I. [translator]; RUBINSHTEYN, G.I. [translator];  
MERGOYZ, I.M., red.; PIVOVAROV, Yu.L., red.; FEL'DMAN, O.I.,  
red.; IOVLEVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Economic geography of Czechoslovakia. Translated from the  
Czechoslovakian] Ekonomicheskaja geografiia Chekhoslovakii.  
Vstup. stat'ia i red. I.M. Maergoiza. Moskva, 1<sup>zd-vo</sup> inostr.  
lit-ry, 1960. 476 p. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Czechoslovakia--Economic geography)

MERHAN, M.

Planning narrow-gauge railroad systems. p. 358.

( KOZLEKEDESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE, Budapest, Vol. 4, No. 10, Oct. 1954.)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955,  
Uncl.

HURT, K.; MARHOLD, J.; MERLAUT, J.

Occupational tumors of the urinary system in Czechoslovakia.  
Neoplasma 3 no.5:551-560 '61.

1. Urologische Abt. d. Bezirkskrankenhauses, Pardubice, Forschung-  
institut für organische Synthesen, Pardubice--Rybitvi,  
Betriebssanitätsdistrikt der Ostböhmischen chemischen Werke Semtin--  
Rybitvi.

(UROGENITAL SYSTEM neopl) (OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)  
(CARCINOGENS)

MERHAUT, Z

Production programs of East German Automobile plants .

p. 171 (Automobil) Vol. 1, no. 5, May 1957 Praha, Czechoslovakia

SC: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, Jan. 1958

MIEPHAUT. Z.

Improvements of design in Mercedes-Benz cars.

P. 334 (Automobil. Vol. 1, no. 10, October 1957 Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East Europe Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,  
February 1957

MERHAUT, Z.

A new **BMW** 600 automobile.

p. 370 (AUTOMOBIL) Vol. 1, no. 11, Nov. 1957,  
Praha, Czechoslovakia

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

FISCHER, A.; MERHAUTOVA, J.; JOACHIMSTHALER, F.; SUKOP, J.

Studies on muscular coordination and on its changes following exercise and fatigue in work and athletic performance. Cesk. fysiolo. 8 no.3:187 Apr 59.

1. Vyzkumny ustav telovychovny, Praha, Prednesene na III. fyziologickych dnoch v Brne dna 14. 1. 1959.

(PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY,  
eff. of fatigue & work & athletic performance on musc.  
coordination (Cz))

(EXERCISE, eff.  
on musc. coordination (Cz))

KRAL, Jiri; SVEJCAR, J.; JANDA, F.; MACEK, M.; MERHAUTOVA, J.; TOMANEK, J.;  
SKVARA, F.

Problem of physical education of the youth. Cesk.pediat. 15 no.1:  
60-67 Ja '60.

(PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING)



MERHAUTOVA, J.

Prague, Czechoslovakia, 1950-1951, 2/3, April 62  
(continued)

22

- 12. "Activation Phenomenon in the Body of Humans in Young Age of the Period of the Institute for the Care of Children and Children (Prague for pool or water a day), Prague-Federal p 151.
- 13. "Voice Hygiene During the School Age." In Summary of the Phoniatric Laboratory, Prague, Federal Republic of Czechoslovakia, 1950-1951, p 151.
- 14. "Dynamic Investigation of the Tympanic Membrane in Otitis Media and Acoustic Apperception in Various Conditions of the Tympanic Membrane of the Normal Institute of Hygiene (Prague) pp 152-157. (English summary)
- 15. "Development of the Activity to Physical Work" in Prague: Land of the Faculty of Medical Sciences, 1950, Prague: pp 156-158. (English summary)
- 16. "Some Problems of Hygiene and Work of Intellectuals in Boarding Schools." In Summary of the Institute of Hygiene and Military School, Prague, Federal Republic of Czechoslovakia, 1950, Prague: p 159.
- 17. "Working Efficiency in Apprentices Performance and Work Performance Study VI. Summary of the Research Institute of Physical Culture (Prague) under the direction of Prof. J. MERHAUTOVA, pp 159-161. (English summary)
- 18. "The Strength of Dorsal Muscles in Youngsters in Relation to their Age and Height." In Summary of the Institute of Hygiene, Prague, 1950, Prague: pp 162-164. (English summary)
- 19. "Effect of Physical Training of a Physical Education in the Functional Condition of 3-5 Year Old Children in Youngsters Aged 10 to 12 Years." In Summary of the Institute of Hygiene and P. J. MERHAUTOVA, Prague, Federal Republic of Czechoslovakia, 1950, Prague: pp 164-166. (English summary)

MERHAUTOVA, J.; SUKOP, J.; JOACHIMSTHALER, F.; tech. spol. BARTOSOVA, S.;  
JURINOVA, I.; MOLDRIKOVA, V.; STASTNA, J.; ZBUZKOVA, E.; NEJCOVA, E.

The effect of athletic education on the physical development, functional  
condition and sporting performance in the youth aged 10-12 years.  
Cesk. hyg. 7 no.2/3:145-152 '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav telovychovny, Praha.  
(GROWTH in inf & child) (PHYSICAL FITNESS in inf & child)  
(SPORT MEDICINE) (PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING in inf & child)

TRESNAK, Zdenek, inz; MERHDUT, Bohuslav

Plastic materials used for motor rolling stock. Zel dop tech 10 no.2:49-51  
'62

SOV/109-4-1-20/30

AUTHORS: Kazantsev, Yu.N. and Meriakri, V.V.

TITLE: Measurement of the Attenuation in Ring Waveguides  
(Izmereniye zatukhaniy v kol'tsevykh volnovodakh)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 1,  
pp 131 - 133 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A ring waveguide consists of a series of identical metallic rings having a common axis and spaced at small intervals from each other. Such a structure produces an additional attenuation of the  $H_{0n}$  waves in comparison with the losses in a normal circular waveguide of the same diameter. The attenuation of ring waveguides having an internal diameter of 18 mm was measured experimentally at a wavelength of 8 mm. The equipment used in the measurement is illustrated diagrammatically in the figure on p 132; this consisted of a klystron oscillator which was modulated by means of rectangular pulses, a decoupling attenuator, a calibrated attenuator, an exciter of the  $H_{01}$  wave, a helical filter, a coupler iris, the investigated waveguide (which was connected as a resonator), a shorting plunger, a detector and an

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SOV/109-4-1-20/30

Measurement of the Attenuation in Ring Waveguides

oscillograph. The investigated samples consisted of a set of equidistantly spaced copper rings having a rectangular cross-section; the rings were situated in a stiff dielectric shell, having a permittivity of 3.2 and a loss tangent of 0.02. The measured results are shown in Tables 1 and 2. Table 1 shows the increase in the attenuation for five different samples for various values of ring spacing and width. Table 2 shows the increase in the attenuation for various values of the elliptical deformation of the rings. From the result, it is seen that the elliptical deformation results in a considerable attenuation, whereas in a perfectly symmetrical waveguide, attenuation of the  $H_{01}$  wave is only slightly more than that in a normal circular waveguide. There are 1 figure, 2 tables and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

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SOV/109-4-1-20/30

Measurement of the Attenuation in Ring Waveguides  
 ASSOCIATION: Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR  
 (Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics  
 of the Ac.Sc.USSR)  
 SUBMITTED: May 4, 1958

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SOV/109-4-1-21/30

AUTHORS: Kazantsev, Yu.N. and Meriakri, V.V.  
 TITLE: Transmission of the  $H_{01}$  Wave Through a Bend Having a  
 Small Radius of Curvature (Peredacha volny  $H_{01}$  cherez  
 izgib s malym radiusom krivizny)  
 PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 1,  
 pp 133 - 134 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors constructed and investigated bends in the ring waveguides of the type described in the preceding article in this issue of the journal (Ref 3). The measurement of the attenuation in the bends was effected at a wavelength of 8 mm, by employing the same method as in the preceding work. A  $90^\circ$  bend in a waveguide having a diameter of 18 mm and a structure period of 1 mm, was investigated; the cross-section of the rings was 0.5 x 0.5 mm, while the radius of curvature of the bend was 55 cm. The attenuation curve for the bend as a function of frequency, is given by the upper graph in Figure 1, from which it is seen that its value is about 0.8 db. Most of this attenuation is due to the bend, since only 0.15 db is due to the wall losses and the elliptical-deformation

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S/109/61/006/008/004/018  
D297/D304

7.1300

AUTHORS: V. V. Vukobratovic, and Meriakri, H.V.  
TITLE: Suppression of resonance effects in multimode waveguides  
PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 6, no. 8, 1961, 1284 - 1288

TEXT: Waveguides with larger than necessary cross sections find an increasing number of applications in antenna techniques. In such waveguides besides the wanted, the unwanted (parasitic) modes can propagate. Of most interest are circular type waveguides for the H<sub>01</sub> mode, in which attenuation of the order of a few decibels per km can be achieved. The unwanted modes resulting from the line inhomogeneities have usually very small amplitudes. In the present article, the authors analyze the harmful effects due to the resonance of unwanted (parasitic) waves in multimode waveguides. This analysis permits the evaluation of the increase in losses and VSWR

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D297/D304

Suppression of resonance ...

of the basic mode and resulting surges in feeders having several modes of propagation. From the obtained relationships the best model of avoiding resonance effects can be determined. The losses in the basic mode and the VSWR = (1 + |R|)/(1 - |R|) can be decreased by making  $\alpha_2 L \gg 2\Gamma^2 (1 - \Gamma)$ . The maximum value of the surge voltage at max. of the resonance and small losses follows from

$$3_2 L - \varphi_{22} = \pi p, \quad p = 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad (3)$$

and

$$(3_2 L - \varphi_{22}) - (3_1 L - \varphi_{11}) = (2q - 1)\pi, \quad q = 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad (4)$$

and is equal to  $1/[1 - (\alpha_2 L/2\Gamma)]$  and to avoid surges the condition  $\alpha_2 L \gg 2\Gamma(1 - \Gamma)$  must be satisfied. The authors suggest further methods of experimental determination of resonance effects by measuring the transformation coefficients  $\Gamma^2$  of the transitions and the

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3/109/61/106/008/004/018  
2007/2324

Suppression of resonance ...

transmitting waves of the order of 2 mm. In the experimental model of the filter this coefficient was about -19 db. The number of slots was taken as 16. Losses were determined experimentally, giving  $H_{02}^0$  losses, due to filter at  $\lambda = 8 \pm 0.3$  mm of about 10 db, with corresponding losses of  $H_{01}^0$  mode less than 0.2 db. When the attenuation of the basic mode has to be made less, waveguides with larger diameters have to be used. Then, the coupling of the filter as given by

$$c_x = \sqrt{\frac{R}{T} \frac{H_{0n} N M^2}{[H_{0n}]} \frac{e^{-\alpha_{0n} L}}{2}} \quad (15)$$

[Abstractor's note: Erroneously given in text, as Eq. (13) which does not exist] decreases. It follows that in order to suppress the resonance effects in waveguides with large  $kr$ , the filters should be placed in the vicinity of the critical cross section for the wave to be suppressed, i.e. near the minimum values of  $kr$ . If transition

Card 4/5



24884

S 100 61 0006 008/001/018  
D207 D414

Suppression of resonance ...

with a smaller diameter is impracticable, ...  
with channels suitable for use. The ...  
their work by N.V. Paskin. There ...  
...  
...  
Instn. Electr. Engrs. ...  
Bell System Techn. J. ...  
... 11. 1117.

... Instn. Electr. Engrs. ...  
... at ...

SUBMITTED: August 12, 1960

Card 5/5

38475

S/109/62/007/006/016/024  
D266/D308

9.1300

AUTHOR: Meriani, V. V.

TITLE: Wave filter in circular waveguide

JOURNAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 7, no. 6, 1962,  
1042-1044

TEXT: The paper describes a mode filter suitable for overmoded circular waveguide propagating the  $H_{01}$  mode. The filter introduces attenuation for all modes with the exception of the  $H_{01}$ ,  $H_{11}$ , and  $E_{01}$  modes, i.e. it is effective for all the higher order circular electric modes. It works on the principle that the partial dielectric filling in the circular waveguide concentrates the power of the desired  $H_{01}$  mode in the middle whilst the higher order modes are attenuated by a lossy material replacing the wall of the waveguide for a certain length. The dielectric filling is tapered on both ends in order to ensure matching of the  $H_{01}$  mode. The dielec-

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S/103/62/007/006/016/024  
D266/DJJB

A stray wave ...

tric constant  $\epsilon$  and the radius of the dielectric  $b_0$  are chosen on the condition that the major part of the power of the  $H_{01}$  mode should be concentrated in the dielectric but the mode conversion into the  $H_{02}$  mode should be kept low. These calculations were performed by Wang Huan-cho (Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1960, 5, 7, 1072) leading to the condition

$$5.52 kb_0 \sqrt{\epsilon - 1} > 2.40 \tag{1}$$

The author also gives formulas for the conversion into the  $H_{02}$  mode, for the reflection of the  $H_{01}$  mode and for the loss in the dielectric. A mode filter on these principles was made having about 10 db attenuation for the modes  $H_{12}$  and only a few tenths of a decibel for the  $H_{01}$  mode. The author believes that by improv-

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A stray wave ...

S/109/62/007/006/016/024  
D266/D308

ing the match, reducing the loss in the dielectric and optimizing the choice of  $b_0$  and  $a$ , the performance of the mode filter can be substantially improved. There are 2 figures.

SUBMITTED: November 25, 1961

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44187

S/109/62/007/012/002/021  
D266/D308

AUTHORS: Meriakri, V. V. and Vaganov, R. B.

TITLE: Methods for the experimental determination of mode conversion in short waveguide sections

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 7, no. 12, 1962, 1997-2002

TEXT: The basic arrangement consists of a real pipe limited by junctions. The fundamental mode can propagate through the device but the spurious modes are assumed to be 'trapped', i.e. there is a cut-off cross-section for each spurious mode somewhere along the taper. Introducing matrix notations and denoting the input wave by  $E_{in}$

$$E_{in} = [I - (SI^*S^*I')] S^{-1} E_{out} \quad (1)$$

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Methods for the ...

S/109/62/007/012/002/021  
D266/D308

where  $I$  - unit matrix,  $I''$ ,  $I'$ ,  $S$  - scattering matrices of the left-hand junction, right-hand junction and waveguide respectively. Restricting the analysis to two modes (fundamental and one spurious) using the formulas derived by J. Young and D. Marcuse (Proc. symposium on millimeter waves, N. Y., 1959, 513) for the self-coupling and cross-coupling coefficient, introducing the parameter

$$Q = \left| \int_0^L k_{12} e^{\int_0^z \gamma_{12} dt} dz \right|^2$$

(where  $k_{12}$  - distributed coupling coefficient between the fundamental and the spurious mode,  $\gamma_{12} = \gamma_1 - \gamma_2$ ,  $\gamma_1 = \alpha_1 + i\beta_1$  - propagation coefficient of the fundamental mode,  $L$  - length of the waveguide to be measured) and assuming that the mode conversion due to the tapers is much smaller than  $Q$  the following relationship is derived:

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Methods for the ...

S/109/62/007/012/002/021  
D266/D308

$$Q = \eta \left( \frac{1}{|D|_p} - 1 \right) \quad (9)$$

$\eta$  - attenuation of the spurious mode,  $|D|_p$  - transmission coefficient of the fundamental mode at the resonance of the spurious mode. If  $\eta$  is known and  $|D|_p$  is measured,  $Q$  can be determined from Eq. (9).

The method is extended to one particular case of 3-wave interaction. In the experimental part of the paper the mode conversion between the  $H_{01}$  and  $H_{02}$ ,  $H_{12}$  modes is investigated. Experimental results are presented for both copper and steel waveguides in the 7.9 - 8.4 mm band. Maximum length of the waveguide section was 7.5 m because with larger lengths further resonances appeared. The diameter of the waveguides was 60 mm and a dielectric coating of 90 microns was applied. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

Card 3/4

S/109/62/007/012/002/021

Methods for the ...

ASSOCIATION: Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki, AN SSSR (Insti-  
tute of Radio Engineering and Electronics, AS USSR) X

SUBMITTED: January 12, 1962

Card 4/4

MERIAKRI, V.V.

Determination of the characteristics of long waveguide lines  
using results of the study of short lines. Radiotekh. i  
elektron. 8 no.11:1949-1952 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)



L 6C874-65 EWT(1)/EEC-4/EWA(R)

ACCESSION NR: AP5017658

UR/0109/65/010/007/1226/1232  
621.372.823.09

25  
B

AUTHOR: Kotik, I. P.; Meriakri, V. V.; Persikov, M. V.; Sivov, A. N.

TITLE: Theoretical analysis and some applications of circular waveguides with longitudinal slots

25

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 7, 1965, 1226-1232

TOPIC TAGS: waveguide, circular waveguide, wave filter, energy coupler, directional coupler, attenuator

ABSTRACT: Symmetrical wave propagation in circular waveguides with the periodic structure in the  $\Phi$ -axis shown in Fig. 1 of Enclosure is analyzed. For waves with  $\lambda > p$ , the longitudinal slots act as a heavy shield for  $TM_{nm}$  waves and a weak shield for the  $TE_{nm}$  waves, permitting separate coexistence of symmetrical magnetic and electrical waves. A model, of finite length and end-coupled with solid metallic circular waveguides, is discussed. It has the following characteristics:  $a = 10$  mm,  $p = 2$  mm,  $q = 2b'/p = 0.72$ , and  $b = 20.75$  mm. An incident  $TE_{01}$  wave with the characteristic value of  $\mu_{01} = 3.83$  is applied from the solid waveguide. Energy transfer from the  $r \leq a$  region into the  $a \leq r \leq b$  region is periodic with a beat

Card 1/3

L 60874-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017658

wavelength  $\lambda_b = 26$  cm. Practically complete energy transfer (99% or -20 db) should take place at  $Z = \lambda_b/2 = 13$  cm; however, actual tests showed energy transfer of -18 db at  $Z = 11$  cm. When loaded, the waveguide behaves like a  $TE_{01}$  variable linear attenuator with an approximate slope of 1 db/cm. The waveguide when used as a filter is characterized by 0.1-0.2-db  $TM_{01}$  and  $TM_{11}$  attenuation while the  $TE_{01}$  wave was down 20 db. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 21 formulas. [BD]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13May64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 006


OTHER: 002

ATD PRESS: 4063

Card 2/3

L 60874-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017658

ENCLOSURE: 01 

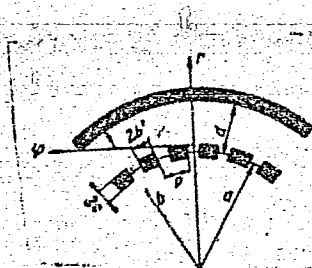


Fig. 1. Cross-section of the waveguide

Card

*jlh*  
3/3

L 22351-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6013527

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/002/0204/0205

AUTHOR: Meriakri, V. V.

18  
B

ORG: Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Tunable multiwave coupler

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 2, 1966, 204-205

TOPIC TAGS: waveguide coupler

ABSTRACT: A new type of selective <sup>25</sup>coupler whose tuning element (4), allows it to be tuned to any wave propagated in a round or rectangular waveguide has been designed (see Fig. 1). The movable plate displacement  $\delta$  determines the phase constant

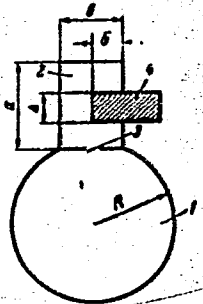


Fig. 1. Coupler layout.

1 - Primary round or rectangular waveguide; 2 - secondary rectangular waveguide; 3 - coupling hole; 4 - tuning element.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.372.8

L 22351-66

ACC NR: AP6013527

$\beta_{10}(\delta)$  for an  $H_{10}$  wave and thereby converts the rectangular waveguide to  $\pi$ -shape. By choosing values for  $a$  and  $\Delta$ ,  $\beta_{10}(\delta)$  may take on values which correspond to all types of waves propagated in the waveguide. In each position  $\delta$ , the corresponding wave will be selectively transferred from waveguide 1 into 2 without affecting other waves. Two models for 8 mm waves were tested. In the first, the round waveguide had a radius of 14 mm,  $a = 7.2$  mm,  $\Delta = 2$  mm, coupling hole radius = 1.4, and the number of coupling holes was 23. The attenuation of selected waves  $H_{01}$ ,  $H_{21}$ , and  $H_{11}$  was 27, 26, and 33 db, respectively. In the second model, the round waveguide had a radius of 6 mm,  $a = 4.7$  mm,  $\Delta = 1.5$  mm, coupling holes with dimensions  $4 \times 1.5$  mm, and number of holes was 15. The attenuation of  $E_{11}$  and  $E_{01}$  waves was 12 and 14 db, respectively. The selectivity of the coupler with respect to neighboring waves was 10—13 db. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [BD]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 25Mar65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS:

4242

Card

2/2 dda

L 41614-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6014248

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/005/0934/0935

AUTHOR: Meriakri, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: TE-mode slot filters<sup>25</sup> in a circular waveguide [Reported at the All-Union Conference of NTCRIE, 10 May, 1964]

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 5, 1966, 934-935

TOPIC TAGS: circular waveguide, electric filter, slot antenna

ABSTRACT: The waveguide-slot filters passing  $TE_{mN}$  and stopping  $TE_{mn}$  where  $m \neq M, 2M, 4M, \dots$  are briefly considered.  $2M$  longitudinal slots are cut in the waveguide at the points of minimum  $TE_{mN}$ -mode longitudinal currents. By using a slot-antenna theory, this formula for  $TE_{mn}$ -mode loss is developed:  $\alpha_{mn} = 20 \lg(1 + P_{mn})$  where  $P_{mn}$  is the normalized  $TE_{mn}$ -mode amplitude. Experimental multislot filters showed a loss under 0.5 db at one of  $TE_{11}, TE_{12}, TE_{21}, E_{11}, E_{01}$  modes while the attenuation for the  $TE_{01}$ -mode was 6--40 db. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 24Aug65 / ORIG REF: 003

ms  
Card 1/1

UDC: 621.372.852

KNAFKA, J.

Thema coefficient of resistance. p. 143.  
(ELECTROTECHNICKY SPIS, vol. 22, no. 3, Mar. 1965, Praha)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (S. AL) LC, Vol. 7, No. 11,  
Nov. 1965, Uncl.

MERICKA, J.

Elektrotechnický Obzor  
Vol. 47, Nr. 3, 1958

Metriky I. Measurement of the Noise of Electric Ma-  
chines .....  
Measurement of the Noise of Electric Machines. The paper  
deals with the methods of measuring the noise of electric machi-  
nes. Beside the usual measurements of the sound pressure level by  
means of a sound level meter, various further methods are used,  
such as various ways of analyzing the noise or measuring the  
sound power level. For the sound power level, which is an objec-  
tive value independent of the distance from the machine and of  
its surroundings, relations are derived, presenting a base for  
measurements by means of a sound level meter. In conclusion,  
the author refers to methods of measuring the loudness level.  
The article is supplemented by an example of the construction  
of an anechoic chamber and an example of a direct method for  
measuring the sound power level.

p. 134-143

2

11  
07



MERICKA, Jiri, inz., kandidat technickych ved.

"Automatic frequency and performance control in power systems"  
by A.G.Moskalev. Reviewed by Jiri Mericka. El tech obzor 51  
no.7:374 J1 '62.

MERICKA, Jiri, inz., kandidat technickych ved

"Symmetrical components in alternating current machines" by P. Kovacs.  
Reviewed by Jiri Mericka. El tech obzor 51 no.11:615 no.11:615 N '62.

MERICKA, Jiri, inz., kandidat technickych ved.

Running stability of a synchronous motor in sudden changes of  
line voltage. El tech obzor 52 no.4:203-204 Ap '63.

MERICKA, Jiri, inz., kandidat technickych ved

Outline of transient phenomena of electric machines. E1  
tech obzor 52 no.5:269-270 My '63.

MERICKA, Jiri, inz. CSc.

Analysis of the dependence of frequency changes on the  
changes in network load. El Tech obzor 53 no. 3: 152  
Mr '64.

ACCESSION NR: AP4042272

Z/0032/64/014/007/0509/0517

AUTHOR: Vyklicky, M. (Engineer); Mericka, M., Kabrhel, A. (Engineer); Tuma, H. (Engineer); Kopal, V. (Engineer); Mursec, M. (Engineer); Dvorak, K. (Engineer); Valtr, V.

TITLE: Corrosion resistance of steel with a two-phase structure of the type Cr21Ni5

SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, v. 14, no. 7, 1964, 509-517

TOPIC TAGS: chromium steel, nickel steel, stainless steel, corrosion resistance, phase structure, alloy steel, alloying, phosphorus, titanium

ABSTRACT: Extensive experiments have been carried out to test corrosion resistance of newly introduced non-rusting steels with a two-phase structure of the type Cr21Ni5, which are mainly utilized in equipment of the chemical industry. The tests were carried out in the laboratory and confirmed by experiments in industrial plants, and included comparisons with classical steels which the new types

Card 1/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4042272

were to replace. Laboratory tests of the usual type were carried out on 30 x 80 x 2 mm (and also 1 mm) samples and plant tests on 20 x 100 x 2 mm samples. The results of the experiments are in agreement with corrosion theory. Increased phosphorus content lowers the corrosion resistance. The varying effect of titanium added to Cr21Ni5 and Cr18Ni9 in different acids is discussed. In general it is found that the optimal types of two-phase steels have a corrosion resistance similar to that of classical austenite steel while being more economical than the corrosion resistant CSN 17460 and 17471 steels, and exhibiting a much higher intercrystalline-corrosion resistance. It was found that in the food-processing industry Cr21Ni5Ti can almost fully replace CSN 17246 steel. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 13 tables.

ASSOCIATION: SVUMT, Prague

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 006

ca. 2/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4042272

ENCLOSURE: 01

Ocel 1	CSN 17254 Cr21Ni8Ti			CSN 42 2953 Cr21Ni5	CSN 42 2938 Cr21Ni8Ti	CSN 42 2943 Cr21Ni8Mo2
	Plechy 3	Tyč 4	Vřkovic 5	Odličky 6	Odličky	Odličky
$\sigma_{T1}$ [kp/mm <sup>2</sup> ] min.	40	38	38	35	35	35
$\sigma_{R1}$ [kp/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	65-90	65-90	65-90	68-90	65-90	65-90
$\delta_4$ [%] min.	23	20	20	18	12	18
$\psi$ [%] min.	35	35	35	15	10	15
$R$ [mkp/cm <sup>2</sup> ] min.	8	8	8	4	2	4
Tvrlost HB 7	—	—	—	180-250	180-250	180-250

Card 3/5



ACCESSION NR: AP4042272

ENCLOSURE: 02

Svařitelnost	8	zaručená	14	zaručená	zaručená	zaručená
Doporučované elektrody	9	E 380	E 388 E 389	E 389	E 390 E 391	
Teplotné zpracování <sup>(1)</sup>	10	980—1020 °C	1000—1050 °C	980—1020 °C	980—1020 °C	
Teplota použití (maximální)	11	250 °C	300 °C	300 °C	300 °C	
Nahrazovaná ocel ČSN	12	17240	422031 422032	422033	422042	
Obrobitelnost	13	dobrá	15 dobrá	dobrá	dobrá	

Card 4/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4042272

ENCLOSURE: 03

Legend for Enc. 01: 1 - steel, 2 - article, 3 - plate, 4 - rod, 5 - forging,  
6 - casing, 7 - hardness, 8 - weldability, 9 - electrodes used, 10 - heat  
treatment, 11 - maximum operating temperature, 12 - replaces CSN steel, 13 -  
workability, 14 - guaranteed, 15 - good

\*With suggested quenching in water or air. Steels with two-phase structure are  
more workable than conventional pure austenitic steels.

Card 5/5

ACC NR: AP7003774

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0032/66/016/012/0909/0914

AUTHOR: Vyklicky, M. (Engineer); Kabrhel, A. (Engineer); Mericka, M.

ORG: State Research Institute of Materials, Prague (Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu)

TITLE: Oxidation resistance of chromium and chromium-nickel [stainless] steels

SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, v. 16, no. 12, 1966, 909-914

TOPIC TAGS: ~~chromium~~ stainless steel, ~~chromium~~ nickel ~~stainless~~ steel, ~~stainless steel oxidation resistance~~ metal oxidation, chromium steel

ABSTRACT: A series of 24 wrought and cast stainless steels, 11 straight-chromium (7.01—27.25% chromium and 0—1.0% aluminum), and 13 chromium-nickel steels (17.5—27.51% chromium, 2.22—38.91% nickel, 0—0.82% titanium) were subjected to oxidation tests in air at temperatures up to 1300C for up to 1000 hr. It was confirmed that the chromium content is the main factor contributing to oxidation resistance. Silicon, aluminum, and nickel, the latter at contents above 20%, also have a beneficial effect. Carbon has a negative effect. Titanium and manganese and the structure of steels (cast or wrought) had no apparent effect on the oxidation resistance under the conditions used. A straight chromium steel with 18.58% chromium and a chromium-nickel steel with 18.58% chromium and 9.22% nickel, after 1000 hr at 950C, had the same weight loss of about 300 g/m<sup>2</sup>. However, a chromium-

Card 1/2

UDC: none

ACC NR: AP7003774

nickel steel with 21.56% chromium and 38.91% nickel and a straight-chromium steel with 23.76% chromium suffered the same weight loss after 1000 hr at 1200C and 1075C, respectively. Orig. art. has: 12 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 2/2

1156  
EMR, J;MERICKOVA, J.

Working capacity following poliomyelitis. Acta chir. orthop.  
traum.cech. 19 no.1:27-33 1952. (CLML 22:2)

1. Of the Orthopedic Clinic (Head--Prof. J. Vavrda, M. D.) in  
Hradec Kralove.

MERIE, F.

Clinical manifestations in cyst of the cauda equina. Orv. hetil. 94 no.19:  
526-529 10 May 1953. (CLML 25:1)

1. Doctor. 2. Psychiatric and Neurologic Clinic, Pecs. Medical University.

MERHEIN, A.

A RICHLYNTE

Periodical; SOTSIALISTIK ROLLO MANDUS Vol. 14, no. 1, Jan. 1951

MERHEIN, A. A successive session of the Council for Forest Economics. p. 37.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) 10, Vol. 2, No. 5,  
May 1951, Inclas .

MERITHEIN, A.

To prevent the damage caused by pine sawflies. p.528

SOTSIALISTLIK POLLUMAJANDUS. Tallinn, Estonia. Vol. 14, no. 11, June 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAI), LC. Vcl. 8, No. 9, September 1959  
Uncl.



MAAVARA, Vambola, kand. biol. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotr.;  
 MERIHEIN, Arnold; PARMAS, Helmut, inzh.-patolog lesnogo  
 khoz.; PARMASTO, Erast, kand. biol. nauk; HABERMAN, H.,  
 akademik, retsenzent; KUMARI, E., prof., retsenzent;  
 MUISTE, L., kand. biol. nauk, retsenzent; LING, H., kand.  
 biol. nauk, retsenzent; ROIGAS, P., kand. sel'khoz. nau  
 retsenzent; LAATS, A., prepodavatel', retsenzent; ORA, V.,  
 nauchnyy sotr., retsenzent; RANG, H., nauchnyy sotr., retsen-  
 zent; LALL, E., red.; VAHRE, I., tekhn. red.

[Forest protection] Metsakaitse. Koostanud A.Merihein. Tal-  
 linn, Eesti riiklik kirjastus, 1961. 732 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Zoologicheskiy i botanicheskiy institut Akademii nauk  
 Estonskoy SSR (for Maavara). 2. Direktor upravleniya lesnykh  
 kul'tur i melioratsii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva  
 Estonskoy SSR (for Merihein). 3. Ministerstvo sel'skogo kho-  
 zyaystva Estonskoy SSR (for Parmas). 4. Nauchnyy sekretar'  
 Zoologicheskogo i botanicheskogo instituta Akademii nauk  
 Estonskoy SSR (for Parmasto). 5. Akademiya nauk Estonskoy  
 SSR (for Haberman, Kumari, Muiste). 6. Akademiya sel'khozyay-  
 stvennykh nauk, Estonskaya SSR (for Laats). 7. Veterinarnyy nauchno-  
 issledovatel'skiy institut, Estonskaya SSR (for Ore). 8. Institut  
 khimii Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR (for Rang).  
 (Estonia--Trees--Diseases and pests)

*Merina, I. M.*

130-8-11/21

AUTHOR: Merina, I. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: Preventing jamming on work rolls. (Preznavshchaya naukov na razresheniya valkalki).

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1980, No. 5, pp. 4-6 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The author gives data on the rapid jamming of work rolls in the cold reduction of steel at his work (unclassified) in various regions of metallographic steel 1.5 to 2. The rolls were of type IX steel (hardness 45 units Shore). The jamming is caused mainly by the ends of a strip of uncoiled steel. To avoid or minimize the effect by tapering the strip end, providing resistance in the roll system. Good results were obtained by using a back-up roll stand, one of the working rolls of which was provided with a collar 35-40 mm wide and 0.20-0.25 mm high, the back-up roll being correspondingly machined. Tests show that with this system defects are not produced by strip ends for total reductions of 70 - 75% and individual reductions of 20 - 25% and sometimes 30%. With modifications reductions of 35 - 40% can be coped with. The system is now used at the works for cold and hot strip.

Card 1/2 being cold rolls of thickness of 0.45 - 0.5 mm and

Preventing denting on work rolls.

17-8-11/81

over from hot rolled strip 2.0 - 2.5 mm thick of 96 mm wide: for strip thinner than 0.45 mm the author recommends collar-heights half the thickness of the finished strip. Adhesion of particles to the rolls is also said to be reduced by adopting collared rolls and the author discusses this effect. Investigation showed that damage caused at higher reductions, due to adhesion of particles, could be almost completely eliminated by reducing the hardness of back-up rolls from 90 to 60 Shgre units by tempering the hardened rolls at 460-480°C. The author gives examples of reductions made possible by the selection of the roll system, e.g. 25% individual and 70-75% total reductions for 10, 30, 50, 7002XA, 20X and 10Γ2 steels and total reduction of 60 - 65% for Y10A steel. Average work-roll surface life is said to be over one shift.

There is 1 figure.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

GALLAY, Ya.S.; MERIIN, I.M.

Effect of the amount of reduction of a steel strip on roll flattening. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 4 no.10:59-65 '61.  
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Izhevskiy mekhanicheskiy institut.  
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Rolls (Iron mills))

MERIIN, I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; STOROZHVV, V.J., inzh.;  
IVANOV, S.N., inzh.

Investigating the rigidity of a six-roll mill for cold rolling.  
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.6:153-159 '65.  
(MIRA 18:8)

MERICIN, I.M., K. G. tekhn. nauk; DENCHENKO, G.F.

Increasing the precision of cold rolling of UIGA steel. *Biul.tekh.-  
ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn.inform.* 18 no.9:5 S  
'66. (MIRA 18:10)

BICHUKIN, F.D.; MERLIN, I.M.

Specific pressures in hot upsetting with low degrees of  
deformation. Kuz. shtam. proizv. 4 no.11:5-9 N '62.  
(MIRA 15:11)

(Forging)

(Pressure)

MERIKHEYN A. I.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Wood chemistry products. Cellulose and its manufacture. Paper, I-23

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6256

Author: Merikheyn, A. I.

Institution: None

Title: From the Practice of the Use of Chemicals for Preservation of Wood

Original

Publication: Les. kh-vo, 1956, No 7, 47-49

Abstract: Dusting of unpeeled timber with 12% or 25% hexachlorobenzene dust, 5% DDT dust or spraying with a 2-4% oil emulsion of DDT provide good protection against harmful insects (safeguards 82-97% of the wood against damage). Treatment with chemical reagents is a substitute of peeling of the timber at lumber yards.

Card 1/1



PASECHNIK, I.Kh.; MERIKOVA, Ye.V.

Vitamin E as an anticholeretic. Vop.pit. 18 no.5:39-42 S-0 '59.

(MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki USSR  
prof. Yu.A. Petrovskiy [deceased]) L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta  
i kafedry farmakologii (zav. - dotsent N.P. Skakun) Ternopol'skogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.

(VITAMIN E pharmacol.)

(BILIARY TRACT pharmacol.)

MERILA, Kh.R.

Surgical treatment of trigonal vaginal fistulas by Nazarian's  
method. Urologiia no.6:68-69'62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya bol'nitsy Kalininskogo  
rayona Tallina.

(FISTULA, VESICOVAGINAL)

MERILA, Kh.Ya. [Merila, H.]

Results of the study of the elective crushing of oil shales.

Khiz. i tekh. gor. slan. i procd. ikh perer no.13:80-85 '64.

(MIRA 18:9)

MERILA, Kh.Ya. [Merila, H.]

First plant tests of shale enrichment by selective crushing. Khim.  
i tekh. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.11:52-64 '62.

(MIRA 17:3)

POPOVA, L.A., inzh.; ANTIPINA, V.I.; GRAKHOV, A.N., starshiy inzh.; PERSHINA, M.P., tekhn.; TEREH'T'YEVA, K.A., starshiy tekhn.; ZARINA, Ye.S.; TUULYA-METS, Kh.Yu., inzh.; MERILA, L.A., starshiy inzh.; KUZNETSOV, I.V., red.; EYPRE, T.F., red.; SVITINA, A.A., red.; MOISEYEV, I.N., red.; FLAUM, M.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Hydrological yearbook] Hidrologicheskii ezhegodnik. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo. 1957. Vol.1. [Basin of the Baltic Sea] Bassein Baltiiskogo moria. Nos.0-3. [Basins of the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga from the Russian-Finnish frontier to the northern watershed of the Salaca River] Basseiny Finskogo i Rizhskogo zalivov ot gosudarstvennoi granitsy s Finliandiei do severnogo vodorazdela r.Salatsa. Pod red. I.V.Kuznetsova i T.F.Eipre. 1961. 460 p. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Baltic Sea region--Hydrology) (Kama Valley--Hydrology)

L 2836-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) LJP(c) JD/JG/GG

ACCESSION NR: AT5021772

UR/2613/64/000/023/0003/0019

AUTHORS: <sup>44,85</sup> Lushchik, N. Ye.; <sup>44,85</sup> Lushchik Ch. B.; <sup>44,85</sup> Liyd'ya, G. G.; Meriloo, I. A. <sup>44,85</sup>

TITLE: Localized electronic excitations of ionic crystals, activated by mercury-like ions <sup>21.44, 55</sup> <sup>56</sup> <sup>81</sup>

SOURCE: AN EstSSR. Institut fiziki i astronomii. Trudy, no. 28, 1964. Issledovaniya po lyuminatsentsii (Research on luminescence), 3-19

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence property, luminescence research, luminescence, luminescence spectrum, luminescence yield, luminescent crystal, phosphor, gallium, indium, tin, tellurium, lead

ABSTRACT: In order to determine the nature of the excitation and energy migration in activated alkali halide crystals, the excitation spectra of 13 alkali halide crystals activated by Ga, In, Sn, Tl, and Pb in the spectral region 3-10 ev were investigated. The study is an extension of the previously reported work in the spectral region 2-6 ev by N. Ye. Lushchik, (Materialy VII Soveshchaniya po lyuminatsentsii (Kristallofosfory), Tartu, 1959, str. 27). Four series of experiments were performed

- |    |        |         |         |        |
|----|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| I  | KF-In, | KCl-In, | KBr-In, | KJ-In, |
| II | KF-Tl, | KCl-Tl, | KBr-Tl, | KJ-Tl, |

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L 2836-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5021772

III	KCl-Ga,	KCl-In,	KCl-Sn,	KCl-Tl,	KCl-Pb,	12
IV	KBr-Ga,	KBr-In,	KBr-Sn,	KBr-Tl.		

In series I and II, the activator was fixed (In or Tl), and the anion was varied. In series III and IV, the activator was varied, but the anion remained fixed (KCl or KBr). The experimental procedure followed was that of E. R. Il'mas, G. G. Liyd'ya, and Ch. B. Lushchik, (Opt. i spektr., 1964). Excitation spectra for the systems investigated are presented graphically, and the position of D absorption bands are tabulated. It was found that the excitation bands at the long wavelength tails of exciton absorption bands were almost independent of the activator, but depended substantially on the nature of the host anion. A model for near activator centers is proposed. It is concluded that the phosphors investigated exhibit activator as well as near activator electronic excitations. The authors thank E. R. Il'mas for the development of the ultraviolet vacuum experimental apparatus and R. A. Kink for his help, as well as A. A. Maaros for the Tl determination in the phosphors. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 6 graphs. <sup>44, 55</sup>

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki i astronomii, AN EstSSR (Institute for Physics and Astronomy, AN EstSSR) <sup>44, 55</sup>

SUBMITTED: 14Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODES, OR

NO REF SOV: 038

OTHER: 011

Card 2/2 BK

L 2359-66 EWT(i)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD  
ACCESSION NR: AT5021780 UR/2613/64/000/028/0121/0127

AUTHORS: <sup>44, 55</sup>Yaek, I. V.; <sup>44, 55</sup>Meriloo, I. A.; <sup>44, 55</sup>Savikhin, F. A.

TITLE: Zinc sulfide phosphor<sup>27, 44, 65</sup> with deep traps

SOURCE: AN EstSSR. Institut fiziki i astronomii. Trudy, no. 28, 1964. Issledovaniya po lyuminestsentsii (Research on luminescence), 12.-127

TOPIC TAGS: zinc sulfide, phosphor, emission spectrum, thermoluminescence/ DVS 25, lamp, SF 4 monochromator, SPM 1 monochromator, FEU 18 photomultiplier

ABSTRACT: In order to investigate the deep trap thermoluminescence of zinc sulfide phosphors the authors synthesized ZnS-Bi specimens by mixing luminophosphor zinc-sulfide with 3% BiCl<sub>3</sub> activator and 4% LiCl melt. The mixture was annealed for 20 min at 1150C in air and rapidly cooled. The emission and excitation spectra were measured by using two monochromators, and a hydrogen lamp was used for excitation. The thermoluminescence curves showed two temperature peaks at T = 570K and T = 460K. The specimen also showed a single maximum red band at a wavelength of 610 nm. The high temperature thermoluminescence peaks are connected with thermal quenching phenomena as shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. The last intensity drop on these curves occurs around 550K. It is shown that this rather unusual shift to high

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L 2359-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5021780

temperature in ZnS thermal quench properties reveals the existence of deep traps in the material. The authors thank Ch. B. Lushchik for his guidance in this work. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. 6

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki i astronomii, AN EstSSR (Institute of Physics and Astronomy, AN EstSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Jan64 *44.65*

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 005

Card 2/3

L2359-66  
A75021780

ENCLOSURE: 01

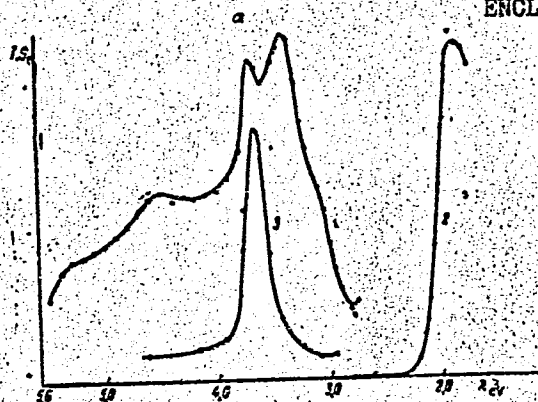


Рис. 1а. Спектры возбуждения (1), излучения (2) и возбуждения термолюминесценции для пика с  $T_m = 570^\circ\text{K}$ . (3) фосфора ZnS-Bi.

Fig. 1a Spectra of excitation, (1) emission, (2) and excitation of thermoluminescence for a peak with  $T_m = 570^\circ\text{K}$ , (3) for phosphorous ZnS-Bi.

3/3

ACC NR: AP7004990

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/009/1517/1520

AUTHOR: Lushchik, N.Ye.; Meriloo, I.A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Crystal phosphors with mercury-like activators and the problem of predicting the spectra of new phosphors /Report, Fourteenth All-Union Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors) held at Riga, 16-23 Sept. 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no.9, 1966, 1517-1520

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence spectrum, excitation spectrum, luminescent crystal, activated crystal, *crystal phosphor*

ABSTRACT: On the basis of data in the literature (many of them from their own laboratory) the authors discuss the luminescence excitation spectra of a large number of mercury-like ion activated phosphors. Excitation spectra of In activated KF, CaF<sub>2</sub>, CaO, Ca<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, 3Ca<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, HBr, and CaS phosphors and Tl activated KF, Ca<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, and K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> phosphors are presented by way of examples and are discussed in some detail, different excitation peaks being ascribed to definite electronic transitions in the activator ion. For the prediction of the excitation spectrum of an unknown phosphor, use is made of the equation  $E_F/E_B = 1 + aE_F$  relating the energy  $E_F$  of an electronic transition in the free activator ion with the energy  $E_B$  of the same transition in the same ion when it is bound in the host lattice. The coefficient  $a$

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ACC NR: AP7004990

is tabulated for 7 different activator ions in 10 different host lattices. The table shows that the value of  $\alpha$  depends strongly on the charge of the activator ion but varies little for different activator ions of the same charge in a given host lattice. Regularities are also noted in the variations of  $\alpha$  for a given activator ion in different host lattices. With the aid of these regularities and the tabulated values, one can obtain an approximate value of  $\alpha$  for a new activator ion in a new host lattice, and thereby predict the positions of the peaks in the excitation spectrum of the proposed new phosphor. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 2 figures, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20

SUBM DATE: none

ORIG. REF: 013

OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

GAIVORONSKIY, A.G.; GASMAN, I.I.; GOROZHANKIN, V.I.; MERILOV, A.Ya.;  
KARGOPOLOV, V.A., inzhener, redaktor.

[Manual on the DT-54 tractor] Rukovodstvo po traktoru DT-54.  
Pod red. B.A.Kargopolova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-  
ry, 1953. 307 p. (MLR 7:2)  
(Tractors)

MERLOV, A.Ya.

Trends of the further development of caterpillar tractor design. Avt.  
trakt.prom. no.11:6-9 # '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Stalingradskiy traktorny zavod.  
(Tractors--Design and construction)

MERILOV, A. Ya.

Observations on the project of possible tractor types. Trakt. 1  
sel'khoz mash. 33 no.8:8-9 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta  
tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya.

MERILYAYNEN, S. K.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 : Pub. 147 - 13/21

Authors : Pshezhetskiy, S. Ya.; Lyubarskiy, G. D.; Shcheglova, N. A.; and Merilyaynen, S. K.

Title : Relation between the kinetics of catalytic dehydrogenation of hydrocarbons and the structure of the latter. Part 3.- Comparison of kinetics data for n-butane and n-butylene; probable mechanism of dehydrogenation reaction

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 8, 1458-1464, Aug 1954

Abstract : The difference between the reaction of n-butane and n-butylene dehydrogenation kinetics and the reaction of these hydrocarbons with the catalyst was established by comparing kinetics data. The presence of a double C=C bond in the butylene molecule was considered to be the basic cause for a more intensive reaction of this hydrocarbon in comparison with that of n-butane. The formation of intermediate surface compounds of the adsorbed radical type and consequent separation of the second H-atom was thought to be the most probable reaction mechanism. Three references: 2-USSR and 1-USA (1948-1954). Tables; graphs.

Institution : The L. Ya. Karpov Physico-Chemical Institute, Moscow

Submitted : November 13, 1953



PHILIPPOVICH, S. L.

USSR/Chemistry Physical chemistry

Card : 1/1 Pub. 147 - 14/25

Authors : Lyubarskiy, G. D., Merilyaynen, S. K., and Pshezhetskiy, S. Ya.

Title : Kinetics of dehydrogenation of n-butane

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 28/7, 1272 - 1279, July 1954

Abstract : The kinetics of dehydrogenation reaction of n-butane over an aluminum-chromate catalyst, was investigated at 460 - 500° and partial butane pressures of 0.1 - 1 atm. Equation, describing the kinetics of the dehydrogenation reaction, is presented. The activation energy of the dehydrogenation reaction was established at 40,000 ± 1,000 cal./mol. The reduction in the rate of butane dehydrogenation, due to the addition of butylene and H<sub>2</sub>, is presented graphically. The inhibiting effect of H<sub>2</sub> and butylene, is explained. Five references: 3 USA; 1 English and 1 USSR (1944 - 1954). Tables.

Institution : The L. Ya. Karpov Physico-Chemical Institute, Moscow

Submitted : November 13, 1953

MERILYÄINEN, S.K.

USSR.

62  
Dependence of the kinetics of catalytic dehydrogenation of hydrocarbons on their structure. III. Comparison of kinetic data for butane and butylene; probable mechanism of dehydrogenation reactions. S. Ya. Pshel'dt'skiy, G. D. Lyubarskiy, N. A. Shcheglova, and S. K. Merilyäinen (S. Ya. Karpov Phys.-Chem. Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 28, 1458-61(1954); cf. *C.A.* 49, 7837k. — The catalytic dehydrogenation of butane (I) and butene (II) is discussed on the basis of data reported earlier (*loc. cit.*). The greater vigor of the reaction of II with the catalyst is due to the presence of the C:C bond. The reaction proceeds through formation of intermediate surface compounds, such as adsorbed free radicals, followed by removal of a 2nd H atom. Kinetic equations are derived on the assumption that the catalyst surface is effectively homogeneous; they are in accord with expt. J. W. Lowenberg, Jr.

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MERILYAYNEN, S.K.

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Chem

4529. THE RELATION OF HYDROCARBON STRUCTURE AND THE KINETICS OF CATALYTIC DEHYDROGENATION. Puhosvackii, A. Ia., Lyubetskii, G. D., Shegolova, N. A. and Merilyaynen, S. K. (Moscow: Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., 1955, "Problems of Chemical Kinetics, Catalysis and Reactivity (Voprosy Khimicheskoi Kinotiki, Kataliza i Reaktivnosti Sposobnosti)", 535-547; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1956, vol. 50, 10387). It was found that the kinetics of the dehydrogenation of n-butane are represented by a different equation than those of n-butylene, and that considerable differences exist in the apparent activation energy values for the two compounds. These variations point to a considerable difference in the interaction with the catalyst, and the much more energetic action of n-butylene is apparently due to its double bond. The available data indicate that the probable mechanism of this reaction includes the formation of intermediate surface compounds, similar to free radicals, followed by the splitting off of the second hydrogen. Kinetic equations derived from such a scheme, and an effective uniformity of the catalyst surface, are in satisfactory agreement with experimental data.

4

PM

1974

MERIMAA, O.

Cadres are a decisive force in trade-union leadership. Sov.  
profsoiuzy 6 no.2:21-26 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Sekretar' Tsentral'nogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Estonii.  
(Estonia--Trade unions)

MERIMAN, G.A.

USSR, Astronomy - Three body problem

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 11/63

Authors \* Meriman, G.A.

Title \* On the sufficient conditions of the gripping in the problem of three bodies

Periodical \* Dok. AN SSSR 99/6, 925-927, Dec 21, 1954

Abstract \* Results obtained in the solution of the three body problem for a special case are discussed in connection with application to the complete problem of three bodies (generalization of the problem). Eight USSR references (1947-1953).

Institution: The Institute of Theoretical Astronomy of the Acad. of Scs. of the USSR

Presented by: Academician O. Yu Schmidt, September 29, 1954

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. The Effect of Physical Factors. Ionizing Irradiations. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 22, 1958, 102356.

Author : Shparo, L. A.; Fokina, T. V.; Merimova, T. D.  
Inst : Not given.  
Title : The Sensitivity of Animals of Different Ages to General Roentgen Irradiation.

Orig Pub: Tr. Vses. konferentsii po med. radiol. Eksperim. med. radiol. M., Medgiz, 1957, 76-81.

Abstract: Rats (265) of various age groups were irradiated with a dose of 250-1000 r. Animals up to 6 weeks old turned out to be more radiosensitive than adults. Newborn rats were distinguished by the greatest radio sensitivity; they died without exception even after 250 r. In rats 2-15 days old, radiation sickness developed somewhat more slowly

Card 1/2

MERIMSKIY, L.I., inzh.; SANYIC, A.P., inzh.

Shaft sinking without load. Shakht.stroi. no. 9:1 - 1.1.1.1.  
(1952)

1. Korrktivno-issledovaniye shakht stantsiya No.15 komiteta  
Stalinshakhtostroy.

(Shaft sinking)

МЕР 'МЕХИЙ, N.

Waste products are made into articles. Prom. koop. no. 5:28 № '58.  
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Rukovoditel' planovoy gruppy arteli "Mekhanik," Kazan'.  
(Factory and trade waste)



MERIMSON, K. D.

Chemical composition and structure of the antigenic complex of cholesterol obtained by different methods. *Acta Pathol. Microbiol. Scand.* 1937, Absc. No. 1839D. — The antigenic complex of cholesterol contained polysaccharides, lipides, and proteins. The complex split easily on alk. hydrolysis and enzymatic digestion, affecting mainly the polysaccharide complex and destroying the specific properties of this component.

Good  
KEY

M

USSR/Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animal F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57649

Author : Petrosyan Ye. A., Merimson K. D., Anufriyeva Ye.  
Inst : Moscow Scientific-Research Institute of Vaccines and Sera

Title : Investigation of the Immunogenic Properties of Complete Antigens Obtained by the Extraction of Trichloroacetic acid

Orig Pub : Nauch. tr. Mosk. n.-i vaktsin i syrovorotok, 1956, 8, 74-78

Abstract : Antigens from mixtures of productive strains of typhoid and Grigor'yev-Shiga and Flexner's dysentery bacteria prepared according to the Bua-ven method were studied. It was shown that the complete antigens obtained from the mixture of

Card 1/2

MERIMSON, R.S.

Cholecystitis in children according to data of the Faculty  
Pediatric Clinic. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ivan. gos. med. inst.  
no. 28:158-161 ' 63 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Ia kafedry fakul'tetskoy pediatrii ( zav. - dotsent  
O.M. Iago) Ivanovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo insti-  
tuta (rektor - dotsent Ya. M. Romanov).

ANAPREYCHIKOV, V.V.; MERIMSON, Ya.L.

Automatic reporting system. Avtom., telen. i svyaz' 4 no.10:26-27  
O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Nachal'nik Leningrad-Baltiyskoy distantzii signalizatsii i svyazi  
Oktyabr'skoy dorogi (for Anapreychikov). 2. Starshiy inzhener Leningrad-  
Baltiyskoy distantzii signalizatsii i svyazi Oktyabr'skoy dorogi  
(for Merimson).

(Railroads--Communication systems)