MILOVIDOVA, Ye.

"Charities" of the Red Cross in Western Germany. Sov.kras.krest 4
no.1:30-31 Ja-Mr '54.   (MLRA 7:4)
            (Germany, Western--Red Cross) (Red Cross--Germany, Western)

MILOVIDOVA, Ye.P.

USSR/Geophysics - Soil Science

FD-765

Card 1/1   : Pub 129-2/24

Author   : Avdonin, N. S., and Milovidova, Ye. P.

Title   : Interaction of granulated fertilizer with the soil

Periodical   : Vest. Mosk. un., Ser. fizikomat. i yest. nauk, Vol 9, No 2, 13-28, Mar 1954

Abstract   : Claim that granulated fertilizers are significantly more effective than powdered, which has recently been demonstrated by USSR scientists from numerous investigations, leading to a theoretical basis for the use of granulated fertilizers.

Institution   : Chair of Agrochemistry

Submitted   : July 21, 1953

MILOVIDOVA, Ye. P

J

Country : USSR
Category: Soil Science Mineral Fertilizers

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 14, 1958, No 63096

Author : Avdonin, N.S.; Milovidova, Ye. P.; Maksimova,
          Ye. D.; Frolovskaya, T.P.
Inst   : Moscow University
Title   : The Influence of Aluminum and Manganese on the Meta-
          bolism in Plants and on the Composition of the Crops.

Orig Pub: Vestn. Mosk. un-ta. Ser. biol., pochvoved , geol.,
          geogr., 1957, No 2, 89-97.

Abstract: According to the results of more than 100 vege-
          tative experiments with 20 different plants carried
          out during 6 years by Moscow University on sod-
          podzolic, generally loosely-cultivated acid soils
          or in sandy cultures, data are reported which relate

Card   : 1/4

J-41

J

Country :   USSR
Category: Soil Science. Mineral Fertilizers

Abs Jour: RZhBiol . N 14, 1958, No 63096.

to the sensitivity of plants to active forms of
Al and Mn (introduced in the form of AlCl₃ and
MnCl₂ into the habitat of the roots) and their
influence on the metabolism and composition of
the crop. Four groups of plants are distinguish-
able according to increasing sensitivity to Al
and Mn: I - timothy, oats; II - lupine, corn,
millet, foxtail millet; III - pea, turnip /Brassica
rapa/, kidney bean, buckwheat, barley, summerwheat,
flax, turnips /Brassica campestris rapifera/; IV -
red clover, table and sugar beets, and also winter
rye and wheat (only in the hibernation period).
Analysis of the leaves showed that under the influ-

Card   :   2/4

J

Country : USSR
Category: Soil Science Mineral Fertilizers

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 14, 1958, No 63096

ence of Mn and particularly of Al the following
are disturbed in the majority of these plants:
a) carbohydrate exchange due to the reduction of
the total supply of sugars, and under the action
of Al also an increase in the quantitative ratio
between monosaccharides and glucose; b) albumin
exchange as a consequence of an increase in the
ratio between non-albuminous N and albuminous N;
c) phosphate exchange due to reduction in the
quantity of phosphatides and nucleoproteins. As
a result, in acid sod-podzolic soils under the
influence of Mn and in particular of H which, more-
over, decreases the content of chlorophyll in plants
sensitive to it, the development of sprouts and

Card   : 3/4

J-42

KAVERINA, N.V.; MILOVIDOVA, Ye.S.

Effect of Rauwolfia serpentina alkaloids on autonomic reflexes.
Farm. i toks. 19 no.3:36-42 My-Je '56.   (MIRA 9:9)

1. Laboratoriya chastnoy farmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V.Zakusov) Instituta farmakologii,
eksperimental'noy khimioterapii i khimioprofilaktiki AMN SSSR.
        (REFLEX
            autonomic, eff. of Rauwolfia alkaloids)
        (RAUWOLFIA ALKALOIDS, eff.
            on autonomic reflexes)

MILOVIDOVA, Ye.S.

Effect of reserpine on autonomic reflexes. Biul.eksp.biol. i
med. 48 no.7:58-62 Jl '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz laboratorii chastnoy farmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR V.V.Zakusov) Instituta farmakologii i khimio-
terapii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V.Zakusov) AMN
SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR
V.V.Zakusovym.

(AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM - pharmacology)
(BLOOD PRESSURE - physiology)
(RESERPINE - pharmacology)

MILOVIDOVA, Z.

From work practice of subsidiary organizations without monetary advances. Fin. SSSR 20 no.6:60-62 Je '59.   (MIRA 12:10)

1.Zamestitel' nauchal'nika otdela Stroybanka SSSR.
                (Construction industry--Finance)

MILOVIDOVA, Z.

Construction Bank's control over payments in the construction in-
dustry. Fin. SSSR 22 no.11:23-28 N '61.   (MIRA 14:11)
        (Banks and banking) (Construction industry--Finance)

MILOVIDOVA, Z.

A pregressive form of payment. Fin. SSSR 23 no.12:35-36 D '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Construction industry—Finance)
(Payment)

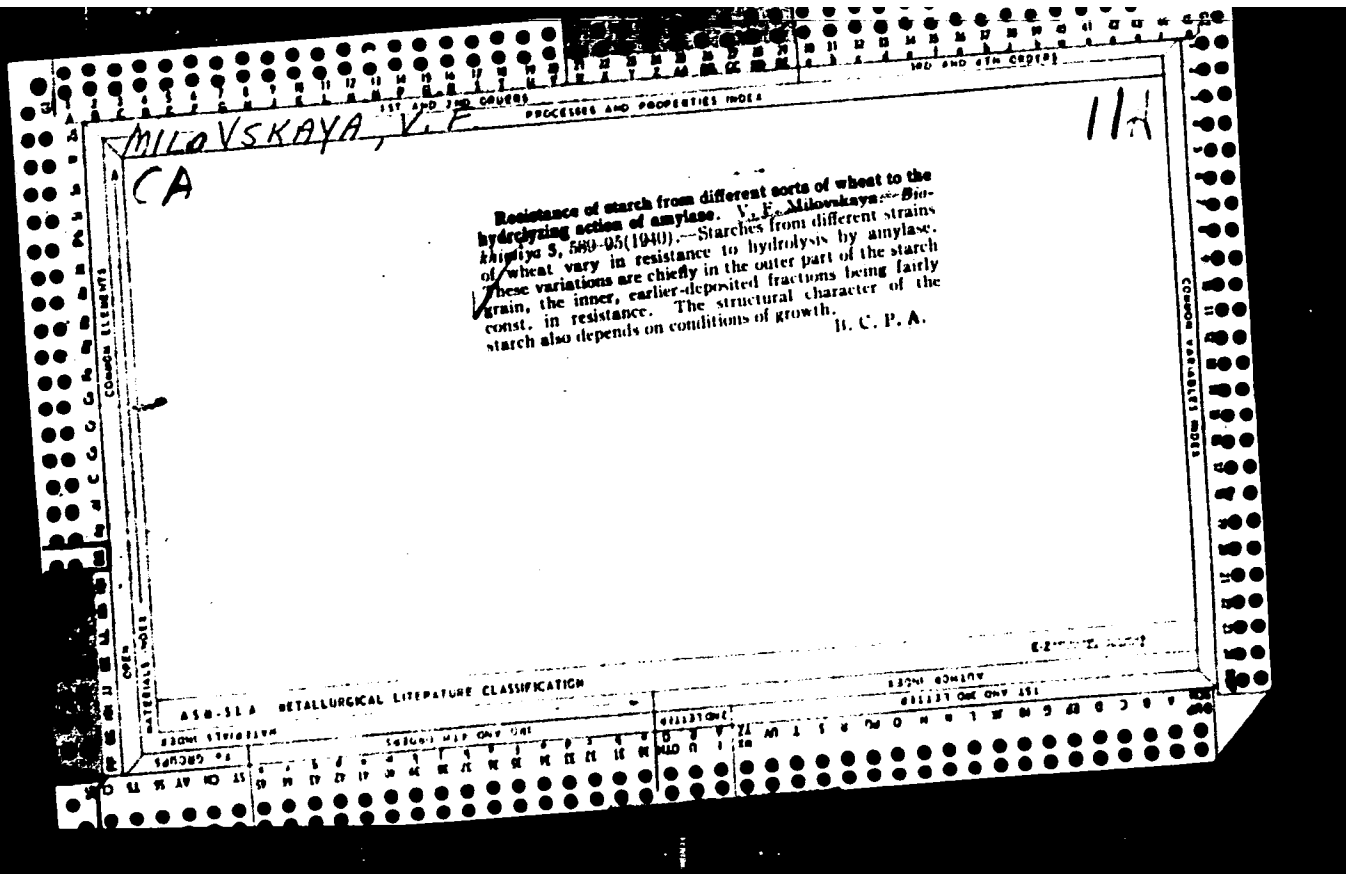SOBOLEV, Ye.V.; ALEKSANYAN, V.T.; MIL'VITSKAYA, Ye.M.; PRYANISHNIKOVA, M.A.

Vibrational spectra of cyclic hydrocarbons with conjugate double
bonds. Zhur.strukt.khim. 4 no.2:189-193 Mr-Ap '63.   (MIRA 16:5)

1. Komissiya po spektroskopii AN SSSR.
              (Hydrocarbons--Spectra) (Conjugation (Chemistry))

MILOVONOVIC, D.: KUJUNDZIC, B.

Effect of earthquakes on dams. p.3. Belgad. (Vazuhoplovni institut "inzenjer Jaroslav Cerni." SAOFSTENJA. TRANSACTIONS. Beograd. Vol. 4, nos. 58-65, 75-76; Feb.-July, Nov. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 5, no. 12, December 1956.

MILOVSKAYA, V.F.

CA

Resistance of starch from different sorts of wheat to the hydrolyzing action of amylase. V. F. Milovskaya.—*Biokhimiya* 5, 580-95(1940).—Starches from different strains of wheat vary in resistance to hydrolysis by amylase. These variations are chiefly in the outer part of the starch grain, the inner, earlier-deposited fractions being fairly const. in resistance. The structural character of the starch also depends on conditions of growth.
H. C. P. A.

MiLousKaya, V. F.

Effects of some organic dyes on microflora of cereals and their activity. V. F. Milovskaya, G. D. Dombrovskii, and L. G. Atanas (I. V. Stalin Tech. Inst., Odessa). *Microbiologiya* 24, 718-22(1955).—Brilliant green, methylene blue and auramine vary in bactericidal power against epiphytes on wheat, millet, corn, etc. The most active, brilliant green, was found to have a min. bactericidal concn. of 0.25%. Much of the effect is exerted on respiration of the microflora, which is about equal to that of the seed grain at 17-20% H_2O content, whereas in grain with 12-13% H_2O. the seed has 2-3 times more respiration activity than the bacteria. Total respiration is dimin'shed by dyes, but the greater effect is on bacterial respiration.   J. R. S.
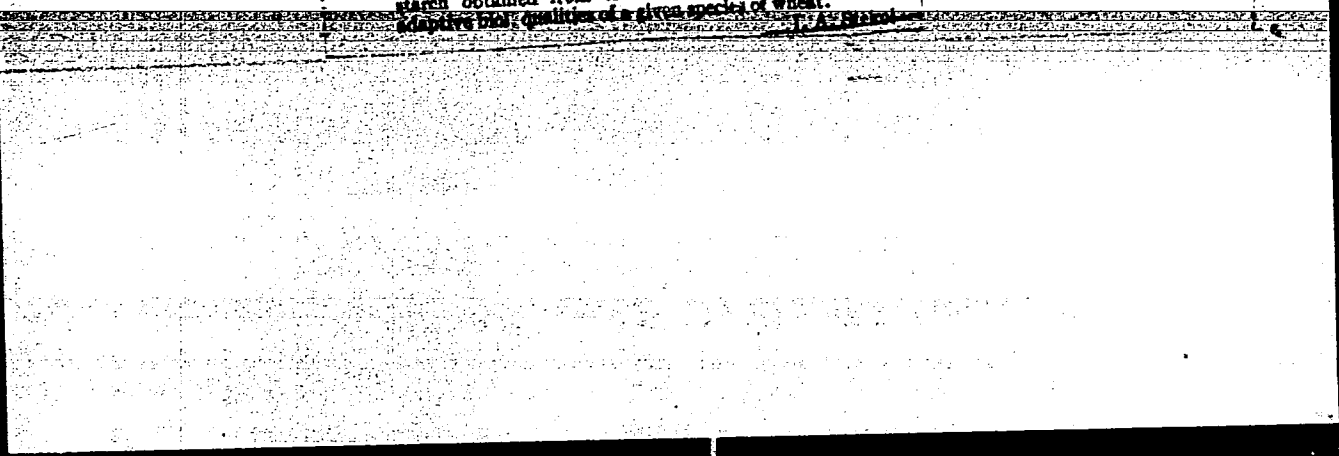
MiLOVSKAYA, V.F.

/Species peculiarities of amylases of wheat of southern districts of Ukraine. V. F. Milovskaya (I. V. Stalin Tech. ... Inst., Odessa). *Biokhim. Zerna, Sbornik* 1956, No. 3, 119-25.—β-Amylase of various species of wheat studied show different values for temp. coeffs. (Q_{10}), which vary depending on conditions under which the wheat was grown. During differential hydrolysis of starch obtained from different ... of wheat by β-amylase obtained from the same wheat ... where

starch obtained from the given species of wheat.
adaptive bio qualities of a given species of wheat.

MILOVSKAYA, V.F.; KUZNETSOVA, V.A.

Rapid method for determining the germinative capacity of corn
seeds at receiving points. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;pishch.tekh.
no.5:155-156 '58.   (MIRA 11:12)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni I.V.Stalina,
kafedra biokhimii zerna i zernovedeniya.   .
                        (Corn (Maize))

MILOVSKAYA, V.F.; ROMENSKIY, N.V.; UMLEVA, N.G.

Physical properties of the grain of certain varieties of wheat
from the southern Ukraine. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.1:
8-12 '60.   (MIRA 13:6)
                        (Ukraine--Wheat)

MILOVSKAYA, V.F.

Some physiological characteristics of wheat grain injured by
Eurygaster integriceps Put. Fiziol. rast. 7 no. 5:597- 599
'60.   (MIRA 13:10)

1. I.V. Stalin Technological Institute, Odessa.
   (Wheat--Diseases and pests) (Eurygasters)

MILOVSKAYA, V.F.

Some characteristics of the proteolysis of wheat grain affected by shield bug. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekh. no.6:12-13 '63.   (MIRA 17:3)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lomonosova, kafedra biokhimii zerna i zernovedeniya.

SHALYTKIN, N. L., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; MILOVSKAYA, I. M.

Posttraumatic ossifying hematomas. Voen.-med. zhur. no.12:69
D '61.   (MIRA 15:7)

(HEMATOMA)

Milouskaya, E. B

The inhibition mechanism of radical chain reactions. B. A. Dolgoplosk, D. S. Korotkina, G. A. Parfenova, R. L. Erusalimskii, and E. B. Milovskaya. Voprosy Khim. Kinetiki, Kataliza i Reaktsionnoi Sposobnosti, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 1955, 303-21.—A review of recent Russian and foreign research. W. M. Sternberg

MILOVSKAYA, Ye. B., Cand Chem Sci — (diss) "Study of the reactions

of free radicals with unsaturated compounds." Len, 1957. 10 pp (Acad

Sci USSR, Inst of High-Molecular Compounds), 100 copies (KL, 17-58, 105)

-2-

MILOVSKAYA, E. B., YERUSALIMSKIY, B. L., DOLGOPLASK, B. A., and KOVUNENKO, A. P.

"Free radicals and unsaturated compounds in polymerization," a paper
presented at the 9th Congress on the Chemistry and Physics of High Polymers,
28 Jan-2 Feb 57, Moscow, Polymer Research Inst.

B-3,004,395

MILOVSKAYA, E.B.

Reaction: of free radicals in solutions. VIII. Reaction of dimethylcyanomethyl and methyl free radicals with 1-heptene, α-methylstyrene, and isobutylene. E. B. Milovskaya, B. A. Dolgoplosk, and B. L. Erusalimskii (High Polymer Inst., Leningrad). Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk 1957, 494-502; cf. C.A. 49, 12339c; 51, 9511f.—In reactions of radicals with vinyl compounds the vinyl group tends to suppress the removal of an H atom from a hydrocarbon and may cause its total suppression. While the reactions with 1-heptene and isobutylene tend to yield dimerized products of addn. of the radical and the hydrocarbon, the reactions with α-methylstyrene tend to yield disproportionation products of the adduct free radicals. Heating

*MILOVSKAYA, B. A, DOLGOPLOSK, B. A

I. L. Srusalimskii, B. A. Dolgoplosk, and A. P. Kavunenko.

curves being shown. The rate of decompn. of the tetra-methyl deriv. at 145° in iso-PrPh is 0.56 × 10⁻⁴ sec.⁻¹) at an initial concn. of 0.7 mole-%.   G. M. Kosolapoff

EM
MT

AUTHORS: Milovskaya, Ye. B., Yerusalimskiy, B.L.,   SOV/2c-12o-2-31/63
                Dolgoplosk, B. A.

TITLE: The Reactions of Free Radicals in Solutions (Reaktsii
                svobodnykh radikalov v rastvorakh) The Interaction of Free
                Radicals With Internal and External Double Bonds (Vzaimodeyst-
                viye svobodnykh radikalov s vnutrennimi i vneshnimi dvoynymi
                svyazyami)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 12o, Nr 2, pp. 336-338
                (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper discusses data which characterize the relative ac-
                tivity of the internal and external double bonds in the re-
                action of interaction with free radicals. The first part of
                this paper discusses the interaction of the free methyl radical
                with hydrocarbons and polymers. The intensity of this inter-
                action was estimated indirectly by comparing the decrease of
                methane (produced according to the reaction $R.+LH \rightarrow RH+L.$)
                with the yield of CH_4 when the process takes place in a sat-
                urated hydrocarbon. The internal double bond is by far less
                capable for the addition of free radicals than a double bond
                of the vinyl type. The investigation of the interaction of free
                methyl radicals with polymers led to the same conclusion. In
Card 1/3   swollen polystyrene containing 1o% isopropylbenzene the methane

The Reactions of Free Radicals in Solutions.   SOV/2o-12o-2-31/63
The Interaction of Free Radicals With Internal and External Double Bonds

yield amounts to only 9% of the theoretical value, whereas the
yield in pure isopropylbenzene amounts to 49%. Transition to
very viscous media leads to a decrease of the rôle of effective
radical reactions. The second part of this paper deals with the
interaction of the free dimethylcyanomethyl radical with 2-
butene. The addition of this radical to an internal double bond
is realized only to a very insignificant extent. Under the
conditions of the experiments discussed in this paper these
radicals have a tendency to recombine. Finally the experimental
part is discussed. The authors describe the decomposition of
methyl-phenyltriazene in several media and also the products
of the decomposition of azoisobutyric acid in 2-butene. There
are 2 tables and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR
               (Institute of High-Molecular Compounds, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: December 24, 1957, by B. A. Kazanskiy, Member, Academy of
               Sciences, USSR

Card 2/3

The Reactions of Free Radicals in Solution.   SOV/2o-12o-2-31/63
The Interaction of Free Radicals With Internal and External Double Bonds

SUBMITTED: June 2o, 1957

1. Free radicals—Chemical reactions   2. Methyl radicals—Chemical
reactions   3. Polymers—Chemical reactions   4. Hydrocarbons
—Chemical reactions

Card 3/3

SOV/20-120-4-26/67

AUTHORS: Dolgoplosk, B. A., Yerusalimskiy, B. L., Milovskaya, Ye. B.,
                Belonovskaya, G. P.

TITLE: The Cell Effect and the Thermal Stability of Polymers
                (Effekt kletki i termostabil'nost' polimerov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 4, pp. 783-785
                (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A great number of organic substances are known whose thermal
                stability is much weaker in the solution or melt than in
                the solid state. The most typical examples are compounds
                with unstable bindings (peroxides, azo- and diazo-compounds)
                which begin to decompose only at their melting temperature.
                At the same time they decompose much quicker in solutions
                and at a much lower temperature (Table 1). According to the
                authors' opinion the following experimental results render
                it possible to relate the mentioned phenomenon to a rapid
                increase of the cell effect (= reaction of the primary re-
                combination of the free radicals) in viscous and solid media.
                As was proved already earlier the thermal decomposition of
Card 1/4   methyl-phenyl triazene in a medium of hydrocarbons leads

SOV/2o-12o-4-26/67

The Cell Effect and the Thermal Stability of Polymers

to the formation of methane and methyl-aniline (Ref 5). It
is most probable that the latter forms as a result of
recombination of the radicals which are released at the moment
of decomposition in the "cell". The authors proved that in
the case of decomposition of methyl-phenyl triazene in systems
of hydrocarbon polymers the methane yield decreases with in-
creasing viscosity of the medium. At the same time it was
proved that the yield of the product of primary recombination,
namely of the methylaniline increases (Table 2). The above
mentioned data give evidence as to a considerable influence
of the viscosity of the medium on the efficiency of inter-
action in the cell. The results obtained render possible the
discussion of a possible influence of the state of aggrega-
tion on the thermal stability of those substances that contain
unstable bindings (Table 1) as well as of the polymers that
have a high fusing temperature. The difference in behavior
of such compounds in solid state and in solution (or melt)
may be explained by means of the particularly important part
played by the cell effect in solid state. Polyparaxylylene
decomposes only after having been melted (at 425°). In the
Card 2/4   solution this is the case already at 302°. These polymers

SOV/20-120-4-26/67

The Cell Effect and the Thermal Stability of Polymers

are apparently "overheated"; only after surpassing the
temperature of vitrification they undergo a destructive de-
composition when the viscosity of the system decreases con-
siderably. Hence we may conclude that the thermal stability
of polymers with a high melting temperature displays ab-
rupt jumps in connection with the transition from solid
state into an elastic one and from the elastic state into
the solution. From the above mentioned it may be concluded
that the task of increasing the thermal stability of carbon
atom chain polymers in vitrified state consists above all in
increasing their melting temperature. A high thermal stability
of rubber-like polymers can apparently only be reached by the
stability of the skeleton bindings of the main chain. There
are 3 tables and 8 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR
               (Institute of High-Molecular Compounds AS USSR)

PRESENTED: January 6, 1958, by V. A. Kargin, Member, Academy of Sciences,
Card 3/4   USSR

SOV/2o-12o-4-26/67

The Cell Effect and the Thermal Stability of Polymers

SUBMITTED: January 4, 1958

1. Polymers—Thermodynamic properties   2. Polymers—Decomposition
3. Polymers—Molecular structure   4. Free radical—Chemical effects

Card 4/4

S/190/62/004/007/004/009
3145/3180

AUTHORS: Milovskaya, Ye. B., Dolgopol'skaya, P. I.

TITLE: Role of amines in the polymerization with Ziegler catalysts

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 7, 1962,
               1049-1052

TEXT: To investigate the effect of the presence of complexing compounds
on the molecular weight of the reaction products obtained by polymerization
with Ziegler catalysts, triethyl amine was made to react with β-TiCl$_3$,
and with a mixture of β-TiCl$_3$ with diethyl aluminum chloride in benzene
and octane. 81 % amine was found in the filtrate from the reaction
product obtained by 5-hr shaking of triethyl amine with β-TiCl$_3$
(molecular ratio = 0.46 : 1) in benzene at 20°C. If there is more TiCl$_3$
than amine, the amine in the filtrate decreases, to 27 % at TiCl$_3$: amine
= 4 : 1 for instance. Octane is a less active solvent than benzene

Card 1/3

Role of amines in the...

(76 and 77 % amine in the filtrate at a ratio of 1 : 1). Triethyl amine and diethyl aluminum chloride yield a stable complex: Gaseous products did not form when a 0.61 molar solution of the complex was kept at 115°C for i. hrs. In one experiment, triethyl amine was added to a mixture of 3-TiCl₃ and diethyl aluminum chloride. In a second, the amine was caused to re·ct with $TiCl_3$ for 5 hrs before adding the diethyl aluminum chloride.

The r·action was then continued for another 2 hrs. In the first case with the molar ratio $(C_2H_5)_2AlCl_2$: $TiCl_3$: amine = 1.44-2.1 : 1 : 1, more than 90 % amine was found in the complex containing the organoaluminum compound. In the second, with the molar ratio 2.2-3.6 : 1 : 1, 86 % amine was found. The results confirm that the activity of the organoaluminum compound is higher than that of $TiCl_3$. They show that the

molecular weight is increased by polymerization with Ziegler catalysts in the presence of amines, owing to the formation of a complex. This reduces the concentration of active organoaluminum compounds which could expel the polymer chain from the catalyst surface. B. A. Dolgoplosk is thanked for his assistance. There are 3 tables. The most important

Card 2/3

Role of amines in the...

S/190/62/004/007/004/009
B145/B180

English-language references are: K. Vesely, J. Polymer Sci., 34, 46,
1959; E. Badin, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 80, 6549, 1958; G. Natta,
J. Pasquon, E. Giachetti, Makromol. Chem., 24, 258, 1957; M. Antler,
A. Leubengauer, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 77, 5250, 1955.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute
              of High-molecular Compounds AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 21, 1961

Card 3/3

41421
S/190/62/004/010/007/010
B144/B186

AUTHORS: Milovskaya, Ye. B., Dolgoplosk, B. A., Dolgopol'skaya, P.I.

TITLE: Interaction of organoaluminum compounds with ethyl chloride in connection with the polymerization process

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 10, 1962, 1503-1506

TEXT: A quantitative study of the interaction between triethylaluminum (I) or diethylaluminum chloride (II) with ethyl chloride in octane showed that hardly any reaction takes place below 80°C. On addition of benzene the reaction with I was scarcely affected, but the reaction with II became very intensive; it resulted in the initially colorless solution becoming a yellow, and in demixing. The organoaluminum compound was completely decomposed and HCl separated. Without ethyl chloride no reaction occurred in the presence of aromatic solvents. Maximum reactions were observed at 20 - 50°C with molar ratios of 3 and 12 between xylene and II, and of 2 between naphthalene and II, the ratio

Card 1/2

Interaction of organoaluminum ...   S/190/62/004/010/007/010
                                           B144/B186

between C_2H_5Cl and II being in both cases 28. The products obtained, $C_2H_5AlCl_2$ and $AlCl_3$, are cationic catalysts. Tertiary amine prevented any reaction of this kind, since it is a stronger complexing agent than the organoaluminum compound. Introduction of 0.5 mole of I per mole of II into the system completely suppressed the reaction, since the $R_3Al + RAlCl_2 \rightleftharpoons R_2AlCl$ equilibrium was shifted toward R_2AlCl, resulting in a reduction of cationic activity. This effect can be used to eliminate cationic processes when polymerization is conducted in the presence of Ziegler catalysts, ethyl chloride, and aromatic hydrocarbons. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR
              (Institute of High-molecular Compounds AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1961

Card 2/2

MILOVSKAYA, Ye.B.; SOKOLOVA, O.V.; YERUSALIMSKIY, B.L.

Transisomerization of dimethyl maleate under the influence of free radicals. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.2:621-626 F '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Maleic acid)
(Isomerization)
(Radicals (Chemistry))

S/190/63/005/001/019/020
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Milovskaya, Ye. B., Dolgopol'skaya, P. I.

TITLE: Initiation of radical polymerization by peroxide derivatives
             of organoaluminum compounds

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 1, 1963, 151

TEXT: The polymerization of vinyl acetate up to $-25^{\circ}C$ can be efficiently
initiated by systems based on aluminum alkyl derivatives with cresol
peroxide or oxygen. At low temperatures, a polymer with $\overline{\eta}$ = 1.26 is
formed with $Al(C_2H_5)_3 - O_2$. The hitherto unused system $Al(C_2H_5)_3 -$
benzoyl peroxide proved highly active. With a concentration
$Al(C_2H_5)_3$ - 1 mole% of the monomer, and a 1:1 ratio of the components,
the yield of polymer with $\overline{\eta}$ = 0.47 was 27% after 8 hrs at $-25^{\circ}C$. At
the same ratio but at $20^{\circ}C$ the reaction rate is hard to regulate. The
initiation in the system $Al(C_2H_5)_3$ - benzoyl peroxide is apparently due
to a reaction of the organoaluminum compound with the carbonyl group of
Card 1/2

Initiation of radical polymerization ...

S/190/63/005/001/019/020
B117/B186

the peroxide, and subsequent decomposition via the O-O bond. This assumption is confirmed by the fact that no polymerization occurs in the substitution of azyl peroxide by the peroxide of tertiary butyl. Similar systems can be produced on the basis of alkoxy and halogen alkyl derivatives of aluminum. Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation.]

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1962

Card 2/2

MILOVSKAYA, Ye. B.; ZHURAVLEVA, T. G.; DOLGOPOL'SKAYA, P. I.

Peroxy derivatives of organoaluminum compounds as initiators
of radical polymerization. Report No. 1: System organoaluminum
compound - oxygen or isopropylbenzene hydroperoxide. Izv AN
SSSR Ser Khim no. 4:720-726 Ap '64.   (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

TRANSFER IMAGE SERIES

ACCESSION NR: AP4030352

S/0190/64/006/003/0412/0416

AUTHORS: Milovskaya, Ye. B.; Zhuravleva, T. O.; Dolgopol'skaya, P. I.; Veselova, L. I.

TITLE: Radical polymerization of polar monomers induced by AlR$_3$ - benzoyl peroxide

SOURCE: Vy#sokomolekulyarny* ye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 3, 1964, 412-416

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, radical polymerization, polymerization initiator, alkylaluminum compound, triethylaluminum, triisobutylaluminum, polar monomer, vinylacetate, methylmethacrylate, acrylonitrile, benzoyl peroxide

ABSTRACT: Polymerization of the polar monomers vinylacetate, methylmethacrylate, and acrylonitrile was conducted in the presence of the systems $Al(C_2H_5)_3$ - benzoyl peroxide or $Al(iso-C_4H_9)_3$ - benzoyl peroxide as initiator. The polymerization of vinylacetate was conducted in 8-9 mole/liter solutions in benzene. It was found that the optimal conditions yielding polymers with specific viscosities of 0.68 and 0.85 were 1 mole/% of $Al(C_2H_5)_3$ (on the basis of the polymer), a 1/0.25 ratio of $Al(C_2H_5)_3$ to benzoyl peroxide, and temperatures of -25 and 0C. The polymeriza-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4030352

tion of methylmethacrylate took place in a 3 mole/liter solution in dimethylformam-
ide at -2C and in a 7-9 mole/liter solution in xylene at -20C (the polymerization
in xylene proceeding at a much faster rate). The polymerization of acrylonitrile
was conducted in 2-3.5 mole/liter solutions in dimethylformamide. Satisfactory
results were obtained only at 20C. It was observed that here the molecular weight
reached a high value within a few hours and remained practically unchanged there-
after. The authors show also that polymerization does not occur in the absence
of benzoyl peroxide and that it is essential to bring the alkylaluminum portion
of the initiator system in contact with the monomer before adding the benzoyl
peroxide. Orig. art. has: 2 charts and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of
High-Molecular Compounds AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 04Feb63   DATE ACQ: 07May64   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH   NO REF SOV: 006   OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

MILOVSKAYA, Ye.B.; ZAMOYSKAYA, L.V.

Radical polymerization of polar monomers under the effect of
the triethylaluminum - dicyclohexyl peroxydicarbonate system.
Vysokom. soed. 7 no.4:670-673 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

MILOVSKIY, A.K. (Baku); ZIMAN, Ye.M. (Baku); VELIDZHANOVA, M.A. (Baku)

Comprehensive utilizarion of water sources. Vod.i san.tekh.
no.1:35 Ja '60.   (MIRA 13:4)
            (Azerbaijan--Water-supply engineering)

MILOVSKIY, A.V.

Genetic classification chart of hydrothermal ore deposits. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. biol., pochv., geol., geog. 12 no.1:191-197 '57.

(MIRA 10:11)

1. Muzey zemlevedeniya Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Ore deposits)

MILOVSKIY, Aleksey Viktorovich; CHETVERIKOV, S.D., red.; KRASNOVA,
N.N., red.izd-va; KRYUOCHKINA, K.V., tekhn.red.

[Mineralogy and petrography] Mineralogiia i petrografiia.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane
nedr, 1958. 349 p.   (MIRA 12:4)
   (Crystallography) (Mineralogy) (Petrology)

MILOVSKIY, A.V.

Geochemical characteristics of accessory and ore magnetites
(Eastern Sayan Mountains). Geokhimiia no.12:1094-1100 '62.

(MIRA 16:9)

1. Department of geochemistry, Lomonosov State University, Moscow.
(Sayan Mountains—Magnetite)

MILOVSKIY, A. V.

Development of the quarts-muscovite complex in mica-bearing
pegmatites and in rocks enclosing them. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va
91 no.3:360-362 '62.   (MIRA 15:10)

(Quarts)   (Muscovite)

MILOVSKIY, A.V.; KISELEVA, I.A.

Skarns and ores of the Hul'ga magnetite deposit in the Eastern Sayan Mountains. Geol. rud. mestorozh. 6 no.4:45-56 Jl-Ag '64.   (MIRA 17:10)

1. Geologicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

POPENKOV, N.I.; ZYKOV, S.I.; [illegible], Yu.A.; ZVEREV, V.L.

Age of the metamorphic and metasomatic rocks of the Mugodzhar Hills.
Vest.Mosk.un. er.4: Geol. 19 no.5:72-76 S-0 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra geokhimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

SHARFMAN, V.S.; GOROKHOV, S.S.; MILOVSKIY, A.V.

Age of metamorphic strata in the Or'-Ilek interfluve. Vest.
AN Kazakh. SSR 20 no.8:62-65 Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

MILOVSKIY, A.V.; ZYKOV, S.I.; STUPNIKOVA, N.I.

Absolute age of pegmatites in the Biryusa Valley (eastern Kazakhstan).
Geokhimiia no.1:105-108 Ja '65.   (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra geokhimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
imeni Lomonosova.

MILOVSKIY, A.V.; KNOPPE, K.G.

Absolute age of the metamorphic rocks and granitoids of the
Mugodzhar Hills according to data of potassium-argon dating.
Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.4:Geol. 20 no.5:44-56 S-0 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra geokhimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

KUZNETSOV, Ye.A.; MILOVSKIY, A.V.; PONAREV, V.I.

Determining the absolute age of metamorphic rocks and granitoids using the dispersion method in the southern Mugodzhar Hills.
Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR Ser. geol. 22 no. 6:75-78 N-D '65
(MIRA 19:1)

1.Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

MILOVSKIY, D.P.

SHMUNDAK, D.Ye., professor; VARTAPETOV, B.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk;
SHEYNERMAN, M.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; MILOVSKIY, D.P.;
GULYAYEVA, V.I.

A new method for the determination of estrogens in a woman's system.
Akush. i gin. no.4:66-69 Jl-Ag '55.   (MLRA 8:11)

1. Iz ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zavprof. D. Ye. Shmundak)
Oblastnoy bal'neologicheskoy bol'nitsy i fiziologicheskogo otdela
(zav.kandidat meditsinskikh nauk B.A.Vartapetov) Ukrainskogo
instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii.
        (ESTROGENS, determ.
           method, in etiol.diag. of menstruation disord.)
        (MENSTRUATION DISORDERS, diag.
           etiol. diag.,estrogen determ. method)

L 24909-65   EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EEC(t)/EEC-4/EEC(b)-2/FCS(k)   Po-4/Pq-4/Pac-4/Pq-4/
Pg-4/Pi-4/Pi-4/Pk-4/Pl-4/Pae-2   WR
ACCESSION NR: AP4045482   S/0109/64/009/009/1605/1610

AUTHOR: Milovskiy, N. D.; Talanov, V. I.

TITLE: Maximum accuracy of measurement of angular coordinates of a source
by means of multielement antennas

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 9, no. 9, 1964, 1605-1610

TOPIC TAGS: radar, multielement antenna, radar accuracy

ABSTRACT: It is assumed that the antenna can be subdivided into a number of
elements whose output signals (via amplifiers) are fed to a data-processing unit.
The output signal of an individual element has statistical characteristics which
depend on both received-signal and noise parameters. These characteristics are
used for assessing the maximum possible accuracy of determining the direction to
the target. This formula is developed for minimum dispersion δ in estimating
the target position:

Card 1/2

L 24909-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045482

$$\overline{\delta_k^2} > \frac{1}{(\partial \log L/\partial \delta)^2} = \frac{1}{2 \sum_{k=1}^{N} q_k^2 \left\{ B_k'^2(\delta) + k^2 \, B_k^2(\delta) \right\}}$$

where $q_k^2 = E^2/2\sigma_k^2$; $\delta = (\omega/c)d \sin\theta$ is the phase-difference between two
receiving elements which characterizes the target direction; $B_k(\delta)$ is the unit-
normalized amplitude of the directional pattern of the k-th element. Formulas
for the dispersion of δ for diversity antennas with identically oriented patterns
are also given. Orig. art. has: 34 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 08Jul63   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC,DP   NO REF SOV: 002   OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 27854-65   EWG(j)/EWA(k)/FBD/EWT(l)/EEC(k)-2/EWG(m)/EEC(t)/T/EEC(b)-2/EWP(k)/
              EWA(m)-2/EWA(h)   Pn-4/Po-4/Pf-4/Peb/Pi-4/Pl-4   IJP(c)   WG

ACCESSION NR: AP5006021   S/0141/64/007/006/1095/1105

AUTHOR: Milovskiy, N. D.

TITLE: Stationary conditions of a traveling-wave laser with feedback

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 7, no. 6, 1964, 1095-1105

TOPIC TAGS: traveling wave laser, nonlinear laser, laser, laser gain,
laser power, laser output

ABSTRACT: The problem of the transmission of an optical frequency
plane electromagnetic wave through a plane-parallel layer of an active
medium was considered. The nonlinear nature of the medium was taken
into account. Assuming the absence of reflection at the boundaries
of the active medium, the maximum gain of one particular form of a
traveling-wave laser amplifier (with simple feedback) was derived
(see Fig. 1(a) of the Enclosure). The feedback loop consists of three
mirrors O and a plane-parallel dielectric disk D, all placed 45° to
the direction of the beam path. Similarly, gain can be computed for
a more general network (Fig. 1(b)) in which a unidirectional feedback
is achieved by means of an anisotropic element 1 (e.g., a Faraday cell

Card 1/3

L 27854-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006021

with two dichroic polaroids at the ends). A comparative analysis
shows that an internal feedback laser is more effective at low powers
and low reflection coefficients. However, the traveling-wave laser
is more desirable for high output powers and strong feedbacks. The
basic effects of nonlinearity in a traveling-wave laser amplifier are
a decrease in the gain as the input signal rises and the dependence
of the output signal on the square of its amplitude. This makes it
possible to convert amplitude modulation into phase modulation. A
graphic comparison of gain as a function of the amplitude of the in-
put signal, based on the results of R. W. De-Grasse and others (BSTS,
38, 305, 1959), is made between a traveling-wave amplifier without
feedback and an amplifier with distributed parameters. Orig. art.
has: 6 figures and 41 formulas.   [YK]

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom
universitete(Scientific Research Radiophysics Institute at Gor'kiy State University)

SUBMITTED: 06Mar64   ENCL: 01   SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 011   OTH: 004   ATD PRESS: 3193

Card 2/3

L 27854-65

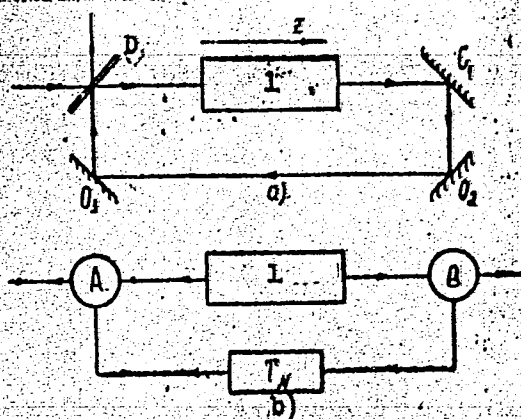ACCESSION NR: AP5006021   ENCLOSURE: 01

Fig. 1. Traveling-wave laser amplifier

a - Simple feedback; b - feedback with
anisotropic medium.

Card 3/3

L 4981-65   EWT(1)/EEC-4/EEC(t)/T/TCS(k)   Pac-4/Pi-4/Pi-4/Pi-4   WB
ACCESSION NR: AP5010090   UR/0109/65/010/004/0603/0609   43
                                                                          B

AUTHOR: Sodin, L. G.; Mogul'skiy, Ye. Z.

TITLE: Statistical characteristics of fluctuation of the remote-area field produced by an antenna array

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 4, 1965, 603-609

TOPIC TAGS: antenna, antenna array

ABSTRACT: Formulas are developed for the dispersions and crosscorrelation functions of the real and imaginary components of the remote-area field of a multielement antenna array. The major-lobe field has different dispersions for the real and imaginary components; the real-component fluctuation of the field is determined by the real-component fluctuation of the current (the same holds true for the imaginary components). In the minor-lobe directions, the fluctuations of both field components are equal and are equally determined by the real and

Card 1/2

L-49861-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5010090

0

imaginary components of current fluctuations. A formula describing the distribution density of the field modulus is also derived, as well as formulas for the correlation functions of field components along two different spacial directions. With independent current fluctuations, the antenna field fluctuations in two different lobes are practically uncorrelated. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 47 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07Mar64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 002   OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

MILOVZOROV, A.I.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains   M-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 1510

Author   : P.S. Buntovaya, N.V. Voytenko, G.V. Zhukov, A.I. Milovzorov,
           F.A. Mironchenko, D.D. Mishustin, Ya.Kh. Khairullin
Inst   : Not Given
Title   : Experiments with Corn

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn.-issled. rabot. Azovo-Chernomor, c.-kh. in-t,
           1956, 14, 5-18

Abstract : In 1955 there was a study of methods of harvesting corn in the
           Rostovskaya and Kamenskaya Oblasts. Preliminary results of
           the tests while working the soil according to the Mel'tsev
           method have shown an increase in the yield of cobs to 15
           centners per hectare. The favorable effect of beading the
           prop roots of VIR-42 corn with solutions of urea (1%(and of
           ammonium sulfate (1%) (plant feeding improved, ripening was
           considerably accelerayed and the yield increased). The prop
           root supplemental of feeding P_c (1 : 10) caused some scorching
           of the corn leaves. Treating the seeds with microelements and
           concentrations of $MnSO_4$ 0.08%, $ZnSO_4$ 0.04% has also increased
Card   : 1/2

USSR/Cultivated Plants - General Problems.   M-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 29653

Author   : Milovzorov, A.I.

Inst   : The Azovo-Chernomorsk Agricultural Institute.

Title   : The Agrotechny for Field Crops in the Arid Zone of
            Rostovskaya Oblast'.

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchno-issled. rabot. Azovo-Chernomor. s.-kh. in-t,
            1956, 14, 63-78.

Abstract : A manifold agrotechnical plan is proposed, intended to
            increase soil moisture reserves and to economically use
            up these supplies: the deep main plowing of autumn plow
            land and fallows, the simultaneous removal of both stubble
            and harvest, the application of gypsum to solonetz and
            solonchak soils, snow retention with stubble belts, har-
            rowing and the cultivation of early autumn plow land in

Card 1/2

- 8 -

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

Abs Jo r   : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82286

M

Author   : Milovzorov, A.I.

Inst   : Azovo-Cherromorsk Agricult re Institute

Title   : On Spring Wheat and Barley Planting Norms in Arid
               Rgions.

Orig Pub   : Sb. nauchno-issled. rabot. Azovo-Chernomorsk. s.-kh.
               inst, 1957, 15, 189-203

Abstract   : No abstract.

Card 1/1

TKACHEV, I.A.; MILOVZOROV, A.I.

Effect of the quanity of pollen on the fertilization results in corn and on the quality of hybrid seeds. Agrobiologiia no.1:63-66 Ja-F '65.   (MIRA 18:4)

1. Donskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

BRIK, F.G., inzh.; YEFREMOVA, Ye.M.; LOPOVOK, L.I., kand. arkh.;
    MAKOTINSKIY, M.P., kand. arkh.; MILOVZOROV, A.K., arkh.;
    CHARNYY, S.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; Prinimali uchastiye:
    BOGUSLAVSKIY, A.I., inzh.; LIVSHITS, A.M., inzh.; POPOV,
    A.N., retsenzent; ROKHVARGER, Ye.L., kand. tekhn. nauk;
    retsenzent; GURVICH, E.A., red.

[Catalog of finishing materials and elements] Katalog ot-
delochnykh materialov i izdelii. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat.
Pt.5. [Ceramics] Keramika. 1961. 54 p.   (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh
stroitel'nykh materialov. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii
stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Popov).
                (Finishes and finishing)

CHERKINSKIY, Yu.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; LUGOVSKOY, V.M., inzh.;
    MILOVZOROV, A.K., arkhitektor

Polymeric gypsum-cement compositions for the finish of buildings.
Prom. stroi. 43 no.10:30-31 '65.   (MIRA 18:11)

DOBRYAKOVA, Lyudmila Ivanovna, kand. tekhn. nauk; YEVDOKIMOV,
        Aleksey Aleksandrovich, inzh.; LOPOVOK, Lev Isayevich,
        kand. arkhitektury; MILOVZOROV, Aleksey Konstantinovich,
        arkh.; ORLOV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, kand. tekhn. nauk;
        KHMELEVSKIY, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, arkh.; GLEZAROVA,
        I.L., red.; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn. red.

        [Industrial finishing of buildings] Industrial'naia ot-
        delka zdanii. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 106 p.
                                              (MIRA 16:11)
                    (Buildings—Finishing)

MILOVZOROV, V.; OSHURKOV, P.

Modern technology demands new decisions. Vop. ekon. no.7:25-31
Jl '59.   (MIRA 12:11)

1.Nachal'nik planovo-ekonomicheskogo otdela Vladimirskogo
traktornogo zavoda imeni A.A. Zhdanova (for Milovzorov). 2.Na-
chal'nik uchastka kontrol'no-izmeritel'nykh priborov (for Oshurkov)
                    (Vladimir--Tractor industry)

MILOVZOROV, V.I., inzh.

New contactless actuating device for marine and general industry automatic control systems. Sudostroenie 29 no.6:30-33 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Electricity of ships) (Automatic control)

S/229/63/000/002/001/002
E140/E463

AUTHOR: Miloyzorov, V.I., Engineer

TITLE: Contactless bridge switches in automatic control
             systems

PERIODICAL: Sudostroyeniye, no.2, 1963, 38-40

TEXT: The article concerns a survey on an elementary level of
transistor circuits for phase-sensitive bridges used in connection
with variable reluctance pickups for the detection of small
displacements (of the order of 10^{-6} mm). There are 7 figures.

Card 1/1

MILOVZOROV, V.I. (Ryazan')

Two-choke reversive system for regulating a three-phase asynchronous motor. Elektrichestvo no.12:66-69 D '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

MILOVZOROV, V.I., inzh.

Choke control of the speed of three-phase asynchronous
motors. Elektrotekhnika 34 no.10:56-60 O '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

CHILIKIN, Mikhail Grigor'yevich; SOKOLOV, Mikhail Mikhaylovich;
  SHINYANSKIY, Aleksandr Viktorovich; MILOVZOROV, V.I.,
  kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; IL'INSKIY, N.F., kand.
  tekhn. nauk, red.

[Asynchronous electric drive with saturable reactors]
Asinkhronnyi elektroprivod s drosseliami nasyshcheniia.
Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 239 p.   (MIRA 17:12)

MILOVZOROV, V. P.

MILOVZOROV, V. P. - "Investigation of the Operation of a Three-phase Induction Motor of Low Capacity with a Magnetized Core Used for a Servo-mechanism Drive." Moscow Order of Lenin Aviation Inst imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze, Moscow, 1955 (Dissertations For Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

MILOVZOROV, V.P., inzhener.

Three-phase asynchronous premagnetised motor system used in
servomechanisms. Trudy MAI no.57:5-20 '56.   (MLRA 9:10)

(Servomechanisms) (Electric motors, Induction)

MILOVZOROV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk (Ryazan'); VOLKOV, N.I., inzh. (Ryazan');
KRYUCHKOV, V.N., inzh. (Ryazan')

Magnetic voltage regulator with wide range of regulation.
Elektrichestvo no.10:65-71 O '62.   (MIRA 15:12)
(Voltage regulators)

MILOVZOROV, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk (Ryazan'); VOLKOV, N.I., insh.
(Ryazan')

Three-phase voltage regulator with a wide range of regulation.
Elektrichestvo no.11:16-20 N '63.   (MIRA 16:11)

MILOVZOROV, Vladimir Petrovich; SOTSKOV, B.S., retsenzent;
        MITYUSHIN, F.F., dots., retsenzent; RAKHMANOV, V.F.;
        dots., retsenzent; NEGNEVITSKIY, I.B., dots.,
        retsenzent; KOROL'KOV, N.V., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.

[Electromagnetic techniques] Elektromagnitnaia tekhnika.
Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 511 p.   (MIRA 17:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Sotskov). 2. Kafedra
vychislitel'noy tekhniki i elementov vychislitel'noy
tekhniki Moskovskogo aviatsionnogo instituta im. S.Ordzho-
nikidze (for Mityushin, Rakhmanov). 3. Moskovskiy energe-
ticheskiy institut (for Negnevitskiy).

KOROLEV, G.I.; MARATAYEV, A.M.; MILOVZOROV, V.P.

Introducing stabilized magnetic voltage regulators. Biul. tekh.-
ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekh. inform.
18 no. 12:37-38 D '65   (MIRA 19:1)

GALINKER, V.S.; MILOVZOROV, V.P.; KUDRA, O.K.

Study of a new electrolyte for copper electroplating. Ukr.
khim. zhur. 31 no.9:957-951 '65.   (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

ACC NR: AM5010313   Monograph   UR/

Milovzorov, Vladimir Petrovich

Electromagnetic engineering (Elektromagnitnaya tekhnika) Moscow, Izd-vo "Energiya," 1964. 0511 p. illus., biblio. Textbook for power engineering and electrical engineering institutes and faculties. Errata slip inserted. 16,000 copies printed

TOPIC TAGS: analog computer, digital computer, computer memory, computer, electromagnetism, magnetic circuit, magnetic recording, magnetic thin film, magnetization curve, magnetic amplifier, magnetic core, computer theory

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This textbook gives the principles of theory and calculation of analog and digital computer elements, including magnetic amplifiers of various types, ferrite-diode and ferrite-triode elements, magnetic memory elements, and thin-film elements utilizing the nonlinear nature of the magnetization curve of ferromagnetic materials. The text also explains the principles of the theory and selection of electromagnetic relays, couplers, and regulators. The text is intended for students specializing in calculating and computing machines and devices, as well as for those specializing in automation and telemechanics, gyroscopic devices, and electric measuring

UDC: 62.523.2

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AM5010313

devices. The author thanks B.S.Sotskov, Corresponding Member, AN SSSR, Docents F.F.Mityushin and V.F.Rakhmanov of the Moscow Aviation Institute im. S. Ordzhonikidze (Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut), and Docent I.B.Negnevitskiy of the Moscow Power Engineering Institute (Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut) for improving the contents of the manuscript; Prof. A.N.Tekuchev, Prof. G.N.Ponikarovskiy, and P.G.Filyayev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, for their valuable advice on individual chapters; and N.V.Korol'kov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, for editing the manuscript and useful advice.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AM5010313

SUB CODE: 09/   SUBM DATE: 05Oct64/   ORIG REF: 076   OTH REF: 009

Card 3/3

KHOTKINA, M.I.; POZDNOV, S.S.; MELIOZOROVA, I.A.; ZIMNIUKHOVA, M.K.; KABAKOVA,
V.I.; PETROVA, G.A.

Changes in gastric secretory function in diseases of the stomach
during a prolonged use of mineral water at Arshan Health Resort.
Sbor. nauch. rab. vrach. sanatur. kuror. profsoiuzov no.1:84-89
'64.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy S.S.Pozdnov)
Irkutskogo meditsinskogo instituta i kurorta Arshan (glavnyy vrach
V.I.Lisina).

MILOVZOROVA, S.A.   (Irkutsk)

History of the beginnings of psychiatric service in Eastern
Siberia. Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. psikh. 40:321-332'63
(MIRA 17:7)

SAXE, H.; MILOWSKY, L.; KEIL, G.

Evaluation of used engine oils. Ropa a uhlie 6 no.10:314-317
O '64.

1. Institute of Fuels, Freiberg, German Democratic Republic.

M LOYEVI H, ALEKSANDR

MILOYEVICH, ALEKSANDR, doktor fizicheskikh nauk.

Pavle Savich. Aleksandr Miloevich. Znan.sila 32 no.2:6-8 F '57.
(MLRA 10:5)

1.Uchenyy sekretar' Instituta yadernykh nauk "Boris Kidrich",
Yguoslaviya.
            (Savich, Pavle Petrovich)

MILOYEVICH, B. ZH.

PA 51T21

YUGOSLAVIA/Geography   Jan/Feb 1946

"Geographic Science among the Yugoslavs," B. Zh.
Miloyevich, 2 pp

"Izv Vsesoyuz Geograf Obsh" Vol LXXX, No 1

Study of modern geography in Yugoslavia first
started by Petr Matkovich, professor, University of
Zagreb. Presents historical account of people
active in the study of geography in Yugoslavia since
that time.

51T21

COUNTRY   : YUGOSLAVIA
CATEGORY   : Cultivated Plants. General Problems.   M

ABS. JOUR.   : PZhBiol., No.14, 1958, No. 63275

AUTHOR   : Milich, M., Stoyanovich, M., Milcyich, B.
INST.   : Belgrade University
TITLE   : The Influence of Crop Rotations on the Yield of Some of
                  the Most Important Cultures.

ORIG. PUB.   : Zb. radova Pol'privrednog fak. Un-t Beogradu, 1956, 4,
                  No. 1, 209-226

ABSTRACT   : Results of the trials at the agricultural experiment
                  stations in Zemun and Krvenk during the period 1948-1955.
                  Productivity depended on the type of soils, meteoroligical
                  conditions and the crops used in the rotation. The yields
                  of winter wheat and corn were higher in the seven-field
                  crop rotation in comparison with the two-field rotation.
                  The yields of vetch, red clover and alfalfa in mixture
                  with other grasses were also higher in multi-field crop
                  rotation. — O. A. Gorbunova

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