KAGANOV, S.Yu.; MIZERNITSKAYA, O.N.; MAKAROV, I.V.

Review of S.G. Zviagintseva's "Bronchial asthma in children." Pediatriia 37 no.10:90-91 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(ASTHMA) (ZVIAGINTSEVA, S.G.)

MIZERNITSKAYA, O.N.

Clinical characteristics of bronchial asthma in infants. Vop.okh. mat.i det. 7 no.7:34-40 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdela (rukovoditel' - dotsent N.P.Savvatimskaya) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo pediatricheskogo instituta (dir. - doktor med.nauk A.P.Chernikova) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(ASTHMA) (INFANTS--DISEASES)

MIZERNITSKAYA, O.N.

Eighth All-Union Congress of Pediatrists. Med.sestra 22 no.2:60-62 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo pediatricheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, Moskva.
(PEDIATRICS--CONGRESSES)

MIZERNITSKAYA, O N.

Catamnestic observations of children of an early age suffering from bronchial asthma. Pediatr. mat. i det. 8 no.2:88 Mr-Ap.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz kliniki rannego vozrasta Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo pediatricheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(NO SUBJECT HEADINGS)

MIZERNITSKIY, Aleksandr Il'ich, kapitan dal'nego plavaniya, dots.;
YUSHCHENKO, A.P., doktor voyenno-morskikh nauk,
retsenzent. [illegible] kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.;
retsenzent, [illegible] dots.; retsenzent, [illegible] V.I.,
kapitan dal'nego plavaniya, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; retsenzent, SHARKO, G.S., red. izd-va; [illegible] tekhn. red.

[Navigation] Navigatsiia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," [illegible]
[illegible]

[Navigation]

AUTHORS: Mizernitskiy, L. A. and Tyuryakov, A. F., Mining Engineers SOV-127-[illegible]

TITLE: Open-pit Works in Mines of the Lead and Zinc Industry (Otkrytyye raboty na rudnikakh svintsovo-tsinkovoy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 10, pp 15-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The open-pit extraction of lead-zinc ores was developed between [illegible]. At present the following mines are exploited by open-pit working: the Kurgashinskiy and Ulyn-Topkanskiy mines of the Tashkent Sovnarkhoz; the Buurdinskiy, Kanskiy, and Sumsarskiy mines of the Kirghiz Sovnarkhoz; the Andreyevskiy and Ayaguzskiy mines of the East-Kazakhstan Sovnarkhoz; the Karagaylinskiy, Kayraktinskiy, Gul'shadskiy, and Kaskaguyr-Akzhal'skiy Mines of the Karaganda sovnarkhoz and the Tary-Ekanskiy mine of the Tadzhik Sovnarkhoz. [illegible] of the entire lead-zinc ore production was done by this method. The increase in the production of these mines contributed to the sharp decrease in the cost of production and preparatory stripping works. [illegible] these mines are situated in different surroundings, (some of them high up in the mountains), various types of drilling rigs, excavators and dump trucks are used.

Card 1/2

SOV-127-58-10-4/29

Open-pit Works in Mines of the Lead and Zinc Industry

In general, dump trucks are used for the transportation of the extracted ore and stripping rocks in all the mines, except the Kurgashinkanskiy mine where rail transport is also used. Frequent break-downs of trucks, shortage of stand by trucks, small load capacity and shortage of spare parts very often reduce mine output. There are 5 tables.

1. Mining industry--USSR 2. Lead ore--Production
3. Zinc ore--Production 4. Ores--Handling

Card 2/2

SOV/127-59-2-

18(5)
AUTHOR: Mizernitskiy, L.A., Mining Engineer

TITLE: On the Development of the Iron-Ore Industry in the Ukraine During the Years 1959-1965 (O razvitii zhelezorudnoy promyshlennosti Ukrainy v 1959-1965 gg)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 2, pp 47-54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Ukraine produced 56% of the entire iron-ore volume of USSR in 1958. The same republic is third in the world in iron-ore production in 1957. The republic itself uses only 72% of its yearly production. Yet there is a disproportion between the needs of heavy industry in the UkrSSR and the efficiency of the iron-ore mines and plants, although the latter are working 3 shifts a day. The yearly level-sink of the main shafts at Krivoy Rog is 20 to 25 m. Pyrite cinders are being exploited as secondary iron-ore resources, but the supply will be exhausted in 7 years. Lean iron-ores (brown, worked-out ores, etc.) are also being utilized as sources of iron. The subtitles of this article are as follows: 1) Raw-mate-

Card 1/7

SOV/127-59-2-

On the Development of the Iron-Ore Industry in the Ukraine During the Years 1959-1965

rial basis. 2) Investment constructions. 3) Ore mining. 4) Improving the quality of the dressed ore. 5) General reconstruction of the mines at Krivoy Rog. 6) Iron-ore dressing. The ore fields at Krivoy Rog which are now being examined (minimum commercial-iron content 46%) contain approximately 1.8 billion tons of ore. They will be exhausted in about 30 years. Another area of rich ore deposits (about 62% iron) which is being speedily examined lies at Belozers.., Zaporozhskaya oblast, east of the Dnepr. Its estimated volume is 2[illegible] million tons; underground mining will be used. The main source of iron in the Ukraine will be ferrous magnetite mined in open pits (0.2 to 0.8 cu m of rock per 1 ton of ore). The mining technology has been developed by the Yuzhnyy gorno-obogatitel'nyy kombinat (Southern Mining-and-Ore-Dressing Combine). The fields lie near Krivoy Rog and Kremenchug. Their

Card 2/7

MIZERNITSKIY, L.A.

Seminar on the theme "Improving the excavating operations and the transportation in strip mines of mining and ore dressing enterprises of the Ukraine." Met. i gornorud. prom. no.4:90 (MIRA 18:10)
Jl.-Ag '65.

L 29812-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1)
ACC NR: AP6020875 SOURCE CODE: UR/0383/66/000/001/0090/0091

AUTHOR: Mizernitskiy, L. A.; Negrobov, V. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: All-Union conference on problems in raising labor productivity and reducing net cost of production in mining enterprises

SOURCE: Metallurgicheskaya i gornorudnaya promyshlennost', no. 1, 1966, 90-91

TOPIC TAGS: industrial enterprise, industrial production, quality control, labor policy

ABSTRACT: An All-Union conference on increasing labor productivity and reducing production costs in mining enterprises was held 15-17 September 1965 in Krivoy Rog. The conference was attended by 312 persons from various organizations. The monthly productivity per worker in 1964 was 89.3 tons for commercial ore and 186 tons for raw ore, an increase of 16.3 and 52.5% respectively over 1958. Recommendations are made for further increasing labor productivity and improving the quality of commercial ores. The titles of some of the reports are mentioned but no authors are given. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 05, 13 / SUBM DATE: none

UDC: 648.511.6:622.341.003.12

Card 1/1

Mzelnik, G. N.

6
14E26

1746. Orlin, A. S., Kruglov, M. G., and Mizelnik, G. N., *Methods of gas-exchange investigation in two-stroke engines* (in Russian), Internal Combustion Engines, Moscow, Mashgiz, 1955, 31-39; *Ref. Zh. Mekh.* no. 11, 1956, Rev. 7392.

Methods and equipment are described for determining the scavenging and filling efficiency of the cylinder of a two-stroke internal-combustion engine by means of gas-sample analysis and indicator diagrams, as used by the "Internal Combustion Engines" chair of the Moscow Higher Technical College.

M. A. Peshkin

Courtesy Referativnyi Zhurnal, USSR

Translation, courtesy Ministry of Supply, England

1/1

BAYRACHENKO, I.V.; MIZERNYUK, A.T.; VSEKHSVYATSKAYA, Yu.S.; SHKURDODA, V.F.

Radar observations of meteoric activity in January-March 1958.
Biul. Kom. po komet i meteor. AN SSSR no.3:15-18 '58 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy institut.
(Meteors)

BAYRACHENKO, I.V.; USEKHSVYATSKAYA, I.S.; MIZERNYUK, A.T.; SHKURDODA, V.F.

Some results of radar observations of meteor activity. Mezhdunar. geofiz. god [Kiev] no.2:75-78 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Kiyev State University.
(Meteors) (Radar in astronomy)

[illegible]

3.2440

AUTHORS: [illegible]

TITLE: [illegible]

PERIODICAL: [illegible]

TEXT: [illegible] The observations were made [illegible] ... The meteor activity maximum ... The average hourly number of ... was somewhat less than in the ... it is necessary to take into account ... the lobing of the antenna directivity pattern when interpreting the results. The lobing of the antenna directivity pattern explains the

Card 1/2

Some Results of Meteor ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... the Arietid, Perseid, ... Soviet and ... between ... the hypothesis ... of meteors to be verified. The experiment's result shows that there is no space grouping of meteors, belonging to meteorite flows. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134810009-4"

BORISHANSKIY,M.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GVOZDEV,A.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; MIZERNYUK,B.N., inzhener; NIKITIN,N.V., inzhener; SHERMAN,L.N., arkhitektor

Precast reinforced concrete beams developed by the State Planning Institute of Industrial Construction and the Central Scientific Research Institute of Industrial Construction. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.81:20-22 '54. (MLRA 8:6)
(Girders) (Precast concrete construction)

AUTHOR: Shishkin, R.G., Engineer SOV/97-4-2/11
Mizernyuk, B.N., Candidate of Mechanical Sciences.
Bal'nov, M.I., Engineer.

TITLE: Production and Application of Prestressed Reinforced Concrete Arched Frames with Batch Reinforcement. (Opyt izgotovleniya i primeneniya predvaritel no napryazhennykh zhelezobetonnykh arochnykh ferm s puchkovoy armatyroy).

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezobeton, 1958 Nr.4., pp. 125-131 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The manufacture of prestressed concrete frames with batch reinforcement could be carried out in the yards of building organizations. The experience gained in the Kuznetsktyazhstroy trust show that the manufacture of complete frames spanning 27-30m could be accomplished if a railway siding were available. The advantages of these frames constructed as one unit are the economy in steel and saving of assembly time. A 70% saving of steel is achieved by the use of batch reinforcement as compared with steel frames. The channels in the constructions accommodating batch reinforcement should be formed without tubular steel insets using rubber tubes. The injecting of channels should be carried out through the

Card 1/3

Production and Application of Prestressed Reinforced Concrete Arched Frames with Batch Reinforcement.

opening at the ends where the anchor is fixed. Continuous control should be kept on the proportion of water and cement in the grout. The quality of the high tensile steel should also be checked in the laboratories for breaking point and the hardness, which is usually carried out by the Rockwell apparatus. The Institute of Promstroyproyekt designed a few variants of prestressed reinforced concrete arched frames for a 27m span. Samples of these frames were manufactured in Kuznetsktyazhstroy trust and were tested in the presence of the Siberian Branch of the VNIIPS. According to the results of these tests a frame was chosen and improved upon by the Promstroyproyekt (TCh III-57/MSPMKhP). This design was accepted by the Institute Giproalyuminiy for construction of the electrolysis department of the Stalinsk aluminium factory. Figure 1 gives constructional details of the frame. Steel Mark 25G2S was used. Figure 2 shows anchoring details for pretensioning of the reinforcement. Data for high tensile steel of various marks is given in Table 1. A visiting party of specialists from Gosstroy

Production and Application of Prestressed Reinforced Concrete Arched Frames with Batch Reinforcement.

helped the Kuznetsktyazhstroy trust to solve various technical problems in connection with casting arched frames. Figure 3 shows a photograph of the casting yard. Table 2 enumerates tools, implements and heavy gear used in such a yard. Figure 4 illustrates frame with tubular insets for the formation of channels and Figure 5 the frame where the channels are being formed by means of rubber tubing. The cement used for the concrete mix for these frames is Mark 400, which is re-ground on vibro grinders M-200. The consolidation of the concrete is carried out by an immersion type of rod vibrator Mark I-21, I-50 and I-80. The tensioning of the reinforcement is carried out by hydraulic jacks constructed by the Glavstroymekhanizatsiya with a tensioning capacity of 30 tons, operated by hand pumps SM-258. Figure 6 illustrates the end of the frame with anchor reinforcement and Figure 7 the lifting of the frame by crane on a special attachment. Figure 8 illustrates the transportation of the frames by railway and Figure 9 the frame during testing. Table 3 gives cost estimate of various manufacturing operations of the frame for a 27m span. There are 9 figures and 3 tables. 1. Reinforced concrete--Applications 2. Reinforced concrete--Production 3. Structures--Design.

Card 3/3

BERDICHEVSKIY, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; DMITRIYEV, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIKHAYLOV, K.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; GVOZDEV, A.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; MIKHAYLOV, V.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BULGAKOV, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; VASIL'YEV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEVGEN'YEV, I.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; MULIN, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; SVETOV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; FRENKEL', I.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; BELOBROV, I.K., inzh.; MATKOV, N.G., inzh.; MITNIK, G.S., inzh.; SKLYAR, B.L., inzh.; SHILOV, Ye.V., inzh.; MASENKO, I.D., inzh.; NIZHNICHENKO, I.P., inzh.; FILIPPOVA, G.P., inzh.; MIZERNYUK, B.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHEYNFEL'D, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; BALAT'YEV, P.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; BARBARASH, I.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; MITGARTS, L.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHIFRIN, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; PETROVA, V.V., red.izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Temporary instruction on the technology of making prestressed reinforced concrete construction elements] Vremennaia instruktsiia po tekhnologii izgotovleniia predvaritel'no napriazhennykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 255 p. (MIRA 12:12)

(Continued on next card)

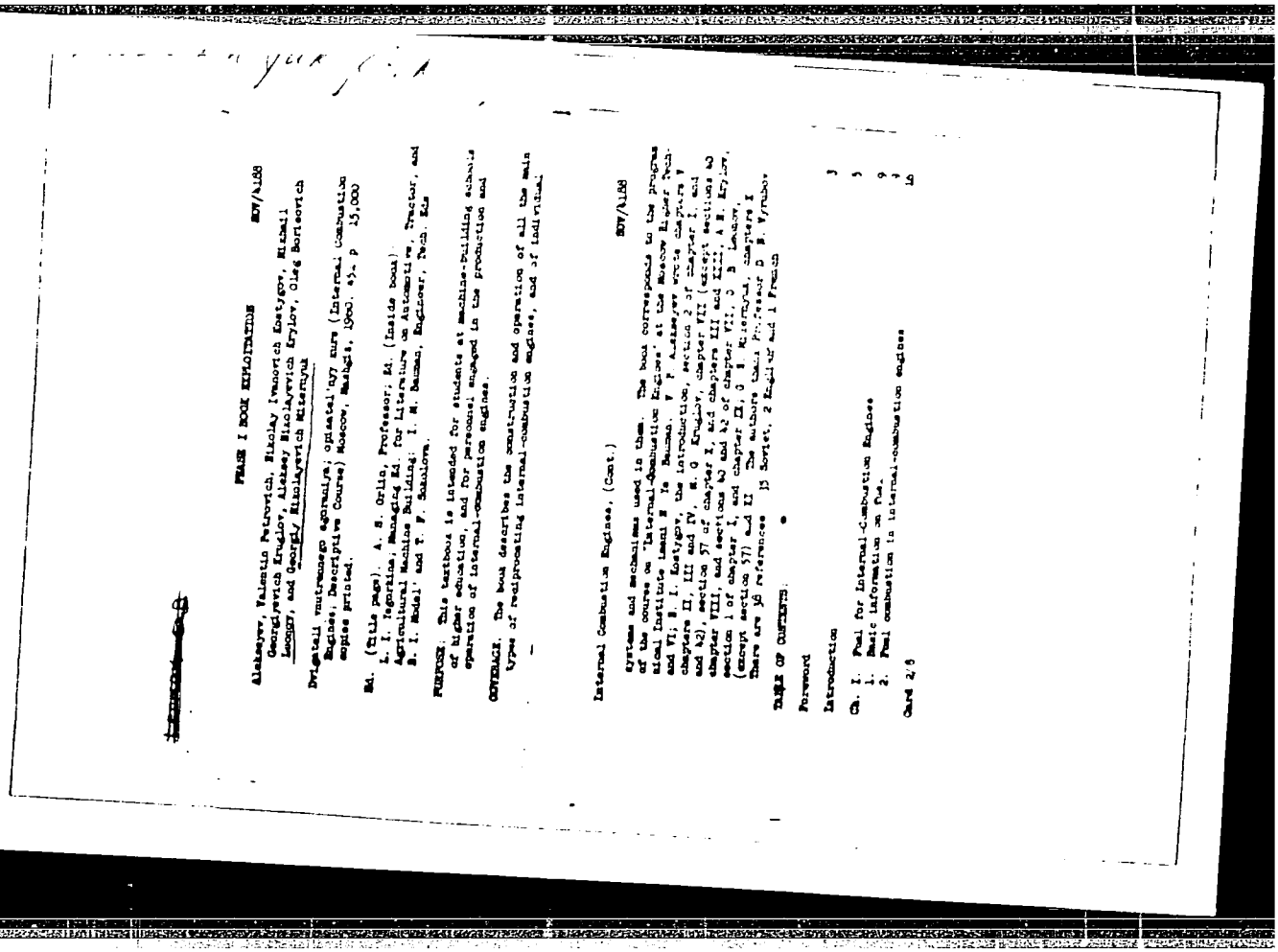
BERDICHEVSKIY, G.I.---(continued) Card 2.

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut betona i zhelezobetona, Perovo. 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Gvozdev, V.V.Mikhaylov, Berdichevskiy, Bulgakov, Vasil'yev, Dmitriyev, Yevgen'yev, K.V.Mikhaylov, Mulin, Svetov, Frenkel', Belobrov, Matkov, Mitnik, Sklyar, Shilov). 3. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Masenko, Nizhnichenko, Filippova, Mizernyuk, Sheynfel'd). 4. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Glavmospromstroymaterialov (for Balat'yev, Barbarash). 5. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po stroitel'stvu Minstroya RSFSR (for Mitgarts, Shifrin). 6. Deystvitel'nyye chleny Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Gvozdev, V.V.Mikhaylov).

(Prestressed concrete)

MIZERNYUK, G.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Investigation of the indicator mechanisms of the IaAz-204 high-speed engine. [Trudy] MVTU no.25:83-96 '54. (MLRA 7:10)
(Indicators for gas and oil engines)



PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4188

Alekseyev, Valentin Petrovich, Nikolay Ivanovich Kostygov, Mikhail Georgiyevich Kruglov, Aleksey Nikolayevich Krylov, Oleg Borisovich Lavrov, and Georgiy Nikolayevich Kiseriya

Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniya; opisatel'nyy kurs (Internal Combustion Engines; Descriptive Course) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 455 p. 15,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): A. S. Orlin, Professor; Ed. (Inside book): L. I. Tagrina; Managing Ed. for Literature on Automotive, Tractor, and Agricultural Machine Building: I. M. Bukman, Engineer; Tech. Ed. N. I. Nodel' and T. F. Sokolova.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for students at machine-building schools of higher education, and for personnel engaged in the production and operation of internal-combustion engines.

COVERAGE: The book describes the construction and operation of all the main types of reciprocating internal-combustion engines, and of individual

Internal Combustion Engines. (Cont.) SOV/4188

systems and mechanisms used in them. The book corresponds to the program of the course on "Internal-Combustion Engines" at the Moscow Higher Technical Institute named N. Ye. Bauman. V. P. Alekseyev wrote chapters I and VI; N. I. Kostygov, the introduction, section 2 of chapter I, and chapters II, III and IV; M. G. Kruglov, chapter V, and sections 1 and 2, section 3 of chapter I, and chapters III and chapters III and IV; O. B. Lavrov, chapter VIII, and sections 2 and 3 of chapter II, and sections 1 and 2 of chapter VII; and A. N. Krylov, section 1 of chapter I, and chapter II, G. I. Kiseriya, chapters I (except section 3(7)) and II. The authors thank Professor D. N. Vyrubov. There are 36 references: 35 Soviet, 1 English and 1 French.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword 3

Introduction 5

Ch. I. Fuel for Internal-Combustion Engines
1. Basic information on fuels
2. Fuel combustion in internal-combustion engines

Card 2/5

ORLIN, A.S., prof.; VYRUBOV, D.N.; ALEKSEYEV, V.P.; KALISH, G.G.; KOSTYGOV, N.I.; KRUGLOV, M.G.; KRUTOV, V.I.; MIZERNYUK, G.N.; ROGANOV, S.G.; STEPANOV, Yu.A., prof., retsenzent; YEGORKINA, L.I., red. izd-va; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.

[Internal combustion engines] Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniia. Pod red. A.S. Orlina. Moskva, Mashgiz. Vol.3. [Systems, regulation, automatic control] Sistemy. Regulirovanie. Avtomatizatsiia. 1962. 307 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Gas and oil engines) (Automatic control)

MIZERNYUK, I.

Decayed wooden walls of granaries replaced by stone. Muk.-elev. prom. 22 no.1:28-29 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Polonskaya realizatsionnaya baza Zagotzerno.
(Granaries)

mammoth

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, ~~1959~~. Unclassified.

USSR/Soil Science. Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils. U-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 24690.

Author : Mizerov, A.V.; Gantner, V.V.
Inst :
Title : On the Chemical Composition of Soils of the Southern Littoral According to Spectral-Analysis Data.

Orig Pub: Vopr. sel'sk, i lesn. kh-va Dal'n. Vostoka, vyp. 1, 1956, 29-33.

Abstract: Sod-podzol soils do not contain As and Zr, but do contain a greater quantity of V, Cu, Cr, Ni and a somewhat lesser quantity of Ti in comparison with mountain-forest brown soils. Sod-podzol and sod-gley soils, which comprise the main type of tillable land suitable for tillage in the region described, are noted for an insufficiency of Cu, Zn, Co, and

Card : 1/2

MIZEROV, A.V.

D.I.Mendeleev and agriculture. Soob.Prim.otd.VKHO no.3: 27-40 '57. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial im. V.L.Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR.

(Mendeleev, Dmitrii Ivanovich, 1834-1907)
(Agriculture)

MIZEROV, A.V.

Shortcomings of a useful manual ("Encyclopedic agricultural dictionary and reference manual". Reviewed by A.V. Mizerov. Zemledelie 7 no.11: 95 N '59 (MIRA 13:3)

(Agriculture--Dictionaries)

MIZEROV, A.V.

Steppes in the Maritime Territory. Trudy Sakh. kompl. nauch.-issl. inst. AN SSSR no. 9:35-53 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Maritime Territory--Steppes)

PERMINOV, A.Ye.; ROMANOV, A.A.; MIZEROV, A.V.; TSYBA, M.M.; ZHELUDKOV, A.S.; NEKRASOV, V.V.; PRASOLOV, M.I.; BARTENEV, S.N.; BELYAYEVA, T.P.; ZHERDEV, P.A.; KOYVUNEN, T.M.; SMORODOV, P.V., redaktor; PODYEL'SKAYA, K.M., tekhn. red.

[Manual for a Karelian field crop grower] Spravochnik karel'skogo polevoda. Petrozavodsk, Karel'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 435 p. (MIRA 17:3)

MIZEROV, A.V.

Some nonuniformities of the soil cover in Karelia. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR no.34:124-140 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Karelia--Forest soils)

MIZEROV, A.V. [deceased]

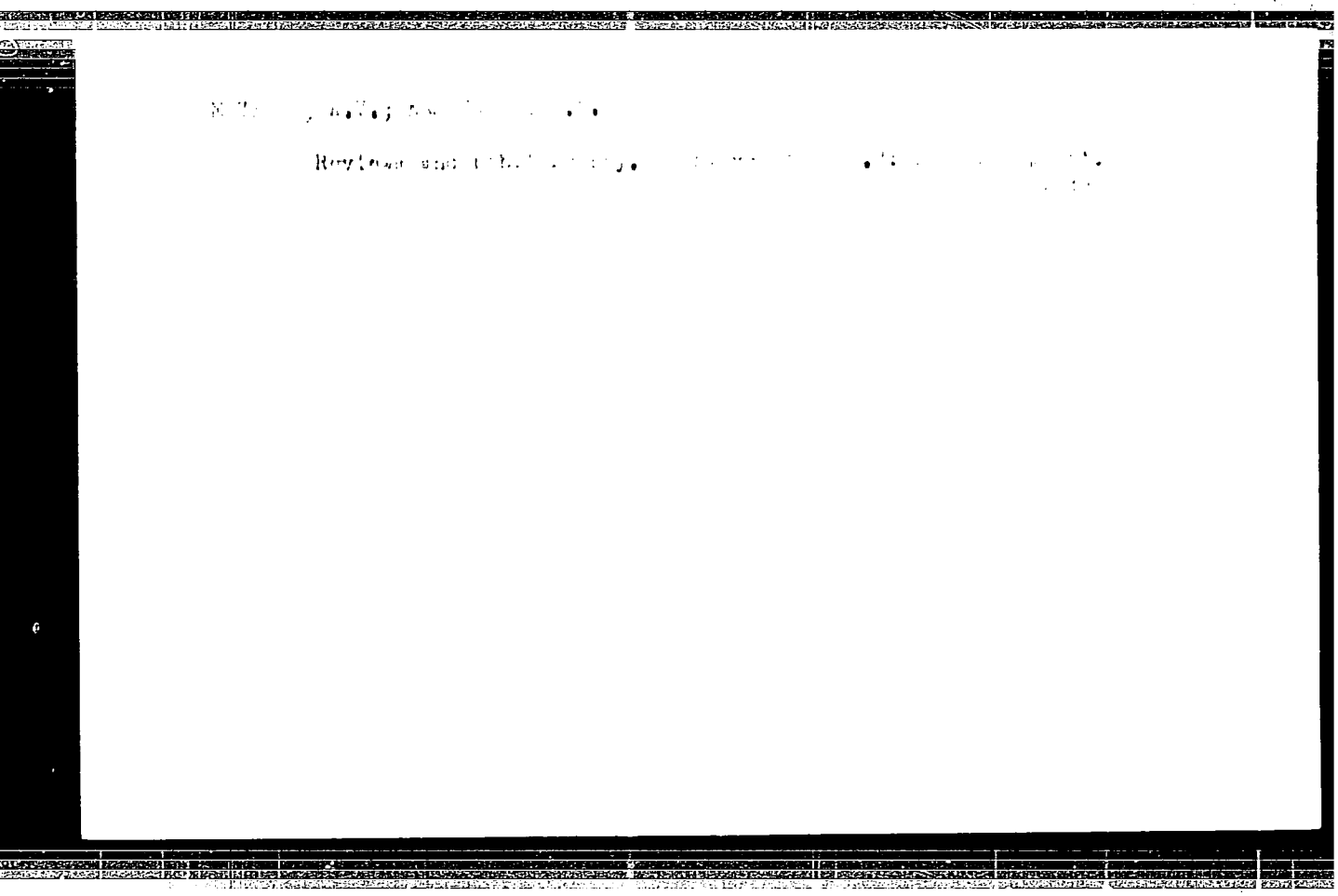
Classification of cultivated soils as exemplified in Karelia. Pochvovedenie no.3:38-46 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut biologii Petrozavodskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

MIZEROV, A.V., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, otv. red.[deceased]

[Fertility of soils in Karelia] Plodorodie pochv Karelii. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 182 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Karel'skiy filial.



K...KOV, ...

Some Principal Moments in the Cenozoic History of the Tomsk Ob' Region (Priob'ye)

Trudy Tomskogo un-ta, 124, ...

The author clarifies the main moments in the formation of the Tertiary and Quaternary deposits, extensively developed within the limits of the southeastern borders of the West Siberian Lowland. In the Tertiary period two principal stages of sedimentary accumulations are noticed: ... Oligocene and Miocene-Pliocene. In the Quaternary period the physico-geographical conditions and the character of the fluctional movements changed. (RZhGeol, No 6, ...)

SO: Sum-N 787, 12 Jan ...

MIZEROV, B.V.

Principal features of the relief between the Ob' and Yenisey to the northeast of the Vasyugan River. Trudy Gor.-geol. inst. Zap.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.15:109-116 '56. (MIRA 11:1)
(Ob' Valley--Geology, Structural)
(Yenisey Valley--Geology, Structural)

MIZEROV, B.V.

Cross-section of quaternary deposits along the Sobol'ya River, a left bank tributary of the Taz. Trudy Gor.-geol. inst. Zap.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.15:145-154 '56. (MIRA 11:1)
(Sobol'ya Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic--Quaternary)

MIZEROV, B.V.

Materials on the lithology and stratigraphy of Tertiary deposits in the region of the village of Rezhenka, near the city of Tomsk. Trudy Gor.-geol. inst. Zap.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.15:165-174 '56. (Tomsk Province--Geology, Stratigraphic--Tertiary) (MIRA 11:1)

MIZEROV, B.V.

Repeated glaciation of the northeastern part of the West Siberian Plain. Trudy Gor.-geol. inst. Zap.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.15:175-189 '56. (MIRA 11:1)
(Siberia, Western--Geology, Stratigraphic) (Glaciers)

SUKHORUKOVA, S.S.; MITROV, B.V.

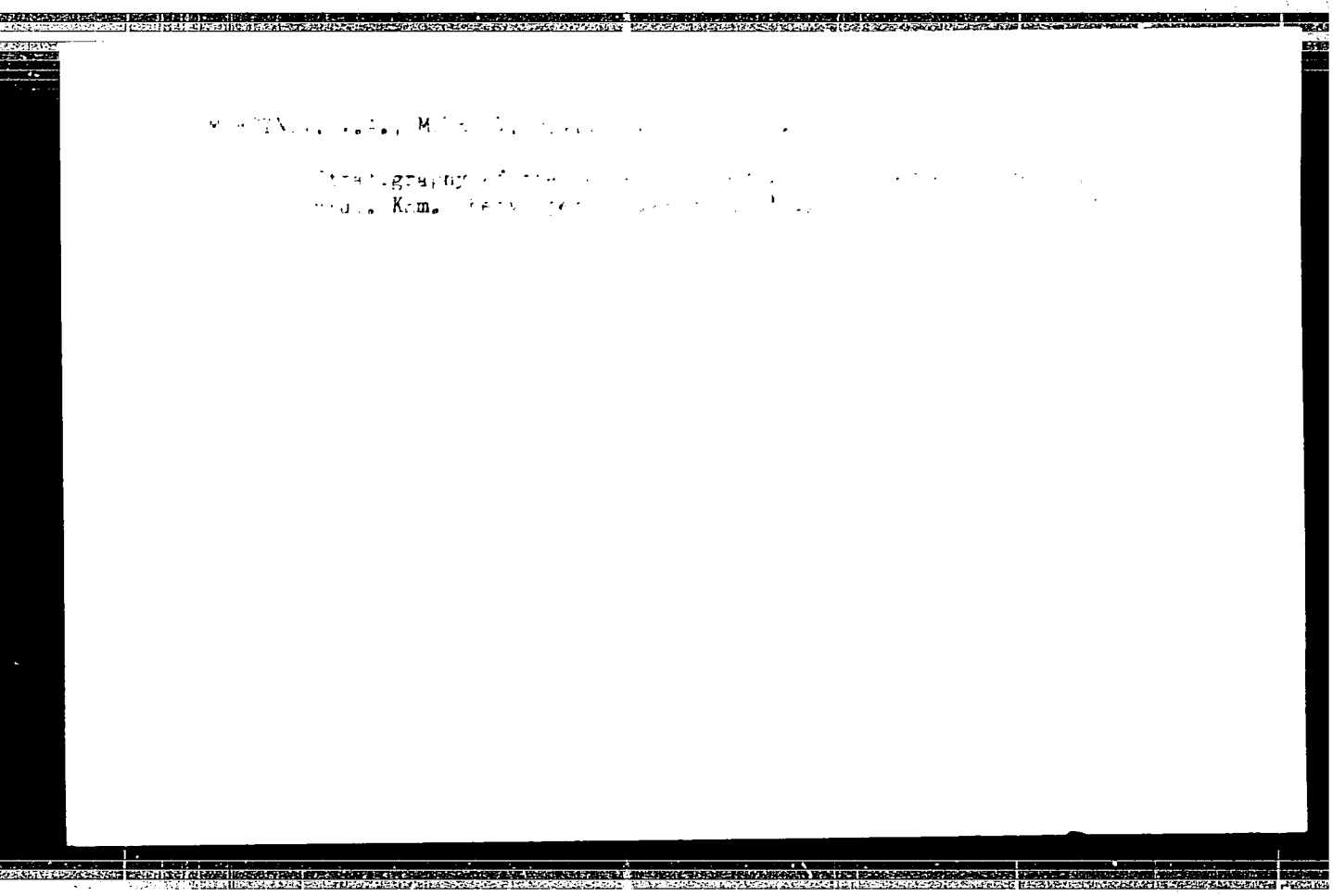
Lithofacies characteristics of the Middle Quaternary sediments of the Viskova and Chagina ravines. Tym port on [illegible]. Trudy Inst. geol. i geofiz. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.44:[illegible]

MITERCV, B.V.; STEPANOVA, A.I.

Basic characteristics of paleogeography in the [illegible] of the Ob' valley in the Quaternary. Trudy Inst. [illegible] Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.44:196-216 '64.

MITE V, P.V.

[redacted]



MIZEROVA, A.

MORES, Ant., MUDr; MIZEROVA, A., MUDr

Indications and administration of antibiotics in pediatrics. Cesk. pediat. 10 no.1:3-10 Feb 55.

1. Z detske klin. V Olomouci.
(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use
in pediatrics, indic. & admin.)
(PEDIATRICS
ther. use of antibiotics, indic. & admin.)

MIZEROVA, A., MUDr

Sinobronchitis, Cesk.pediat. 10 no.4:277-281 May 55.

1. Z detske kliniky FU v Olomouci (MUDr Ant. Mores).
(BRONCHITIS, in infant and child,
chronic, pathol.)

MIZEROVA, A., MUDr.; FARGASOVA, I., MUDr.

Hemolytic disease of newborn with Rh incompatibility. II. Clinical aspects. Cesk. pediat 12 no.7:564-568 5 July 57.

1. Detska klinika FU v Olomouci, prednosta doc. MUDr. ant. Mores.
(ERYTHROBLASTOSIS, FETAL
clin. manifest. (Cz))

MIZEROVA, A. (Olomouc, detska klinika)

Unsuccessful use of autonomic drugs in children. Cesk. pediat. 13 no.2: 121-123 Mar 58.

1. Detska klinika PU v Olomouci, prednosta doc. MUDr Ant. Mores.
(AUTONOMIC DRUGS, ther. use
in child., failure (Cz))

MIZEROV, A. N.

Control of Pests and Diseases in Orchards, Sverdlovsk Oblast State Publishing House, Sverdlovsk, 1954, 39 pp. 423 M693

Sira-Siw-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

MIZEROVA, A.M., entomolog

Soft scale Pulvinaria betula in the Urals. Zashch.rast.ot vred. i bol. 3 no.6:41-42 N-D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Ural Mountain region--Scale insects)

1. MIZEROV, T. I. - MATVEYA, E. A. - KALARITOV, V. I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Balayskiy Deposits - Kaolin

7. Report on the prospecting work at the Kraval'skiy section of the Balayskiy kaolin deposits in 1940. (based on materials of B. N. Valukhov). Abstract) Izv.Glav.upr.geol.fon. no.2, 1947

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

MIZEROVSKAYA, A.

In the Far North. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. 5 no.11:14-15 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Glavnyy vrach sanatoriya "Murmashi", pos.Murmashi, Murmanskoy oblasti.
(Kola Peninsula—Health resorts, Watering places, etc.)

L 06342-67 EWP(j)/EWT(m) IJP(c) RM SOURCE CODE: UR/0153/66/009/003/0476/0479
ACC NR: AP6030323 (A,N)

AUTHOR: Bykov, A. N.; Kostereva, A. N.; Mizerovskiy, L. N.

ORG: Department of Chemical Fibers and Plastics, Ivanovo Chemical Engineering Institute (Kafedra khimicheskikh volokon i plastmass, Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Study of the thermal stability of colored polycaprolactams

SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 9, no. 3, 1966, 476-479

TOPIC TAGS: polycaprolactam, polyamide, dye chemical, polymer degradation, thermal degradation, polymer heat resistance ; THERMAL STABILITY

ABSTRACT: The paper deals with the thermal-oxidative degradation at 160°C of colored polycaprolactams obtained by polymerizing caprolactam in the presence of the dyes 1-aminoanthraquinone, 1,5-diaminoanthraquinone and 3-amino-6,7-phthaloylcarbazole, introduced in the amount of 1% of the weight of the caprolactam. A Kapron resin stabilized with acetic acid and a colorless resin without stabilizer were also subjected to the heat treatment. The stabilized and unstabilized colorless and colored polycaprolactams showed different resistances to high temperature and atmospheric oxygen. The highest thermal stability was exhibited by colored polycaprolactams in which the dye enters into the polyamide chain. Polyamides dyed in the bulk showed a higher thermal stability than colorless Kapron, but they were less stable than colored poly-

UDC: 678.675.01:019.32

Card 1/2

L 06342-67
ACC NR: AP6030323

caprolactams. As indicated by spectrophotometric curves, thermal treatment of colored polycaprolactams for 6 hr at 160°C does not cause the dye to separate chemically from the polycaprolactam chain. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 28Sep64/ ORIG REF: 008

Card 2/2 hkc

MIZEROVSKIY, V.V.

Furacillin in the prevention of postoperative suppuration. Sov. med. 21 no.1:110-112 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Ilanskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Krasnoyarskogo kraya.

(SURGERY, OPERATIVE, compl.
postop. suppuration, prev. by procaine-nitrofurazone infiltration anesth.)
(ANESTHESIA, LOCAL
infiltration, procain-nitrofurazone, for prev. of postop. suppuration)
(PROCAINE, ther. use
prev. of postop. suppuration by procaine-nitrofurazone infiltration anesth.)
(FURAN DERIVATIVES, ther. use
procaine-nitrofurazone infiltration anesth. for prev. of postop. suppuration)

MIZEROVSKIY, V.V.

Purpura abdominalis complicated by intestinal invagination. Sov.med. 21 no.4:125 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Glavnyy vrach Ilanskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Krasnoyarskogo kraya.
(INTESTINES--INTUSSUSCEPTION) (PURPURA (PATHOLOGY))

MIZEROVSKY, J.

Small atlas of locomotives; the 476. 1 locomotive. p. 336.

ZELEZNICAR. (Ministerstvo dopravy) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 2, no. 6, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI), LC Vol. 9, no. 2. Feb. 1960

Uncl.

MIZEROVSKY, Jiri, inz.

Steam generator PG [illegible] Zel dop tech 11 no.10:312 '63.

MIZERSKI, Zygmunt

Effect of sleep therapy on the circulatory system. Ann.Univ. Lublin; sec. D 7 no.11-21:279-286 1952.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie. Kierownik: prof. dr med. Aleksander Goldschmied.
(SLEEP, effects,
on cardiovasc. system)
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM, physiology,
eff. of sleep ther.)

MIZERUKHA, S., inzh.

For a greater output of toys. Mest.pro-.i khud.promys. 3 no.4:33 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Proyektno-konstruktorskoye byuro Gosplana USSR, g. Kiyev. (Toy industry)

GOLOD, V.N., MI[illegible], ...

New design of the lowering part of an [illegible].
Mashinostroitel' no.5:6-7 My '65.

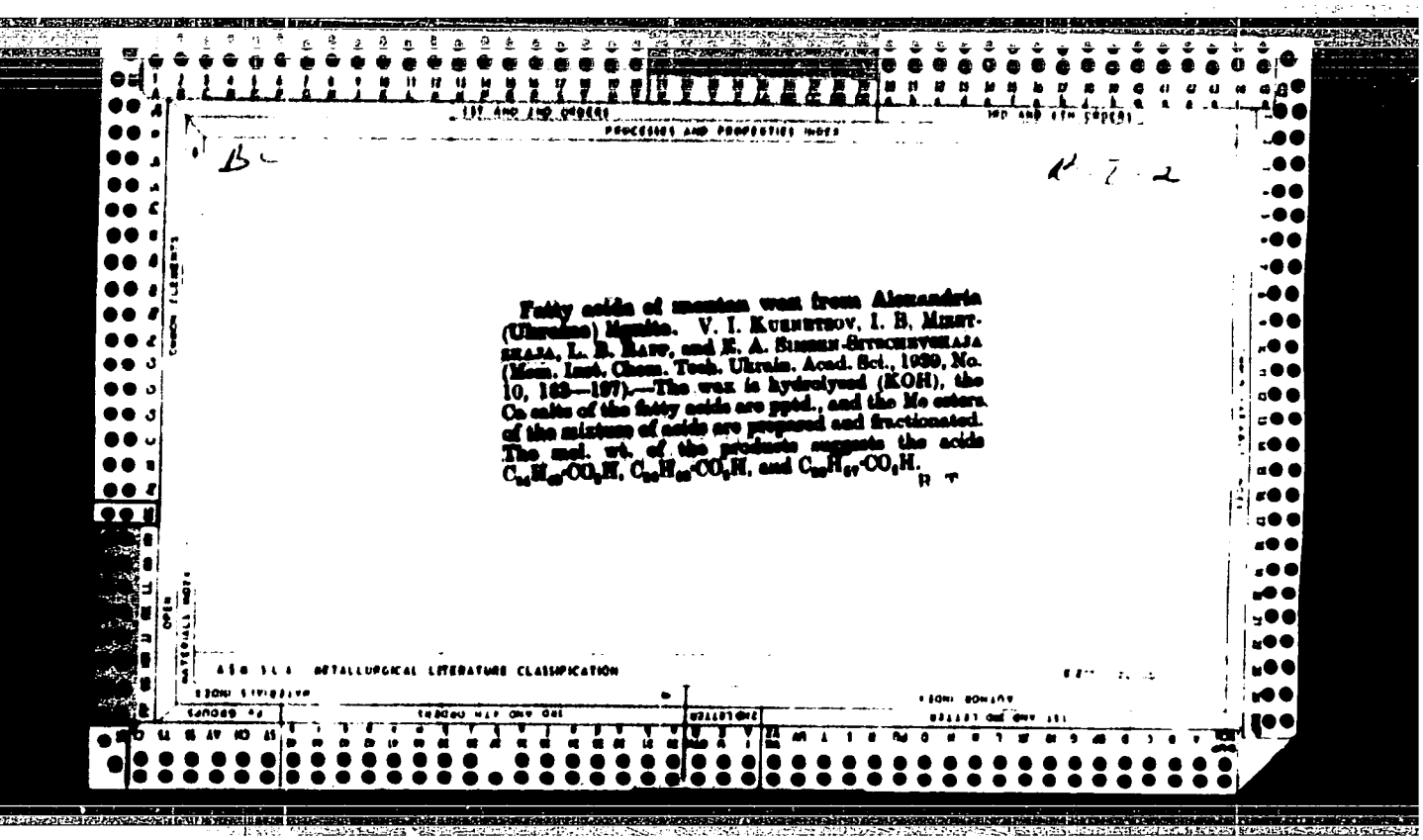
MIZETSKAYA, I. B.

27

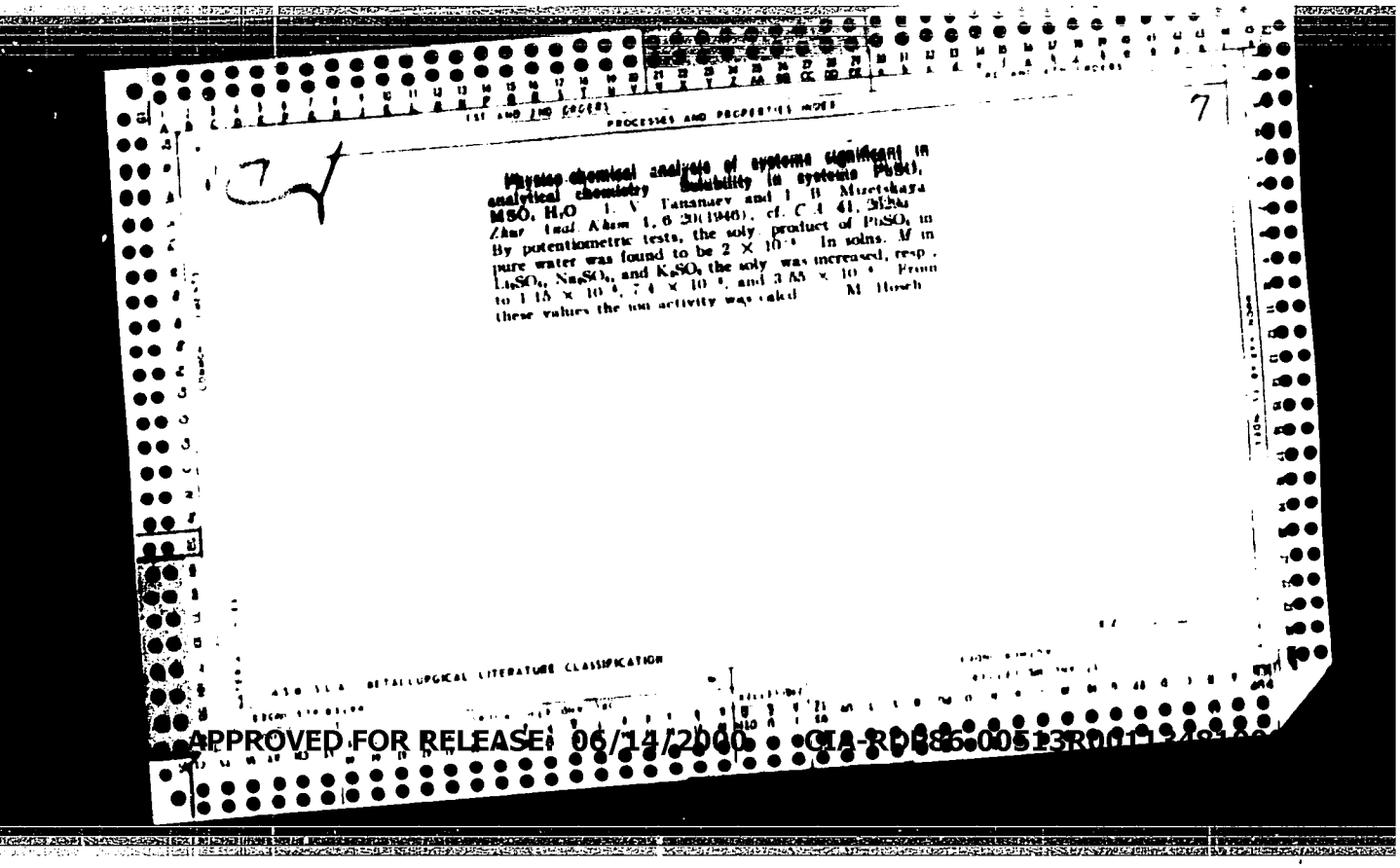
CA

Fatty acids of lignite wax obtained from brown coal of the Alexandrian Mine, Ukrainian S. S. R. by I. Kuznetsova, I. Mizets'ka, L. B. Rapp and E. A. Simzen-Sichevs'ka. *Mem. Inst. Chem. Tech., Acad. Sci. Ukrain.* S. S. S. R. No. 10, 183-95(in Russian, 196, in English, 196-7)(1938) - Detarred and refined lignite wax which had been extd. from Alexandrian brown coal was subjected to the following series of treatments in order to isolate the fatty acids: (1) sapon., (2) conversion of the K salts into Ca salts, (3) sepn. of the unsaponifiable solns. (alcs.), (4) sepn. of the free acids, (5) prepn. of Me esters of these acids, (6) fractional distn. of these Me esters, (7) sapon. of the sep. ester fractions, (8) sepn. of the free fatty acids for detg. their compn.

B. Z. Kamich



Fatty acids of montan wax from Alexandria (Ukraine) deposits. V. I. KUSHNIROV, I. B. MIRETSKAJA, L. B. RAEV, and E. A. SIMMEL-SYTCHEVSKAJA (Mem. Inst. Chem. Tech. Ukrain. Acad. Sci., 1939, No. 10, 183—197).—The wax is hydrolysed (KOH), the Ca salts of the fatty acids are ppted., and the Me esters of the mixture of acids are prepared and fractionated. The mol. wt. of the products suggests the acids $C_{24}H_{49}\cdot CO_2H$, $C_{26}H_{53}\cdot CO_2H$, and $C_{28}H_{57}\cdot CO_2H$.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Physico-chemical analysis of systems significant in analytical chemistry. Solubility in systems $PbSO_4$, MSO_4, H_2O. I. V. Tananaev and I. B. Muravkaya Zhur. Anal. Khim 1, 6 20(1946). cf. C.A. 41, 2834a. By potentiometric tests, the soly. product of $PbSO_4$ in pure water was found to be 2×10^{-8}. In solns. M in Li_2SO_4, Na_2SO_4, and K_2SO_4 the soly. was increased, resp., to 1.15×10^{-4}, 7.4×10^{-5}, and 3.85×10^{-5}. From these values the ion activity was calcd. M. Hoch

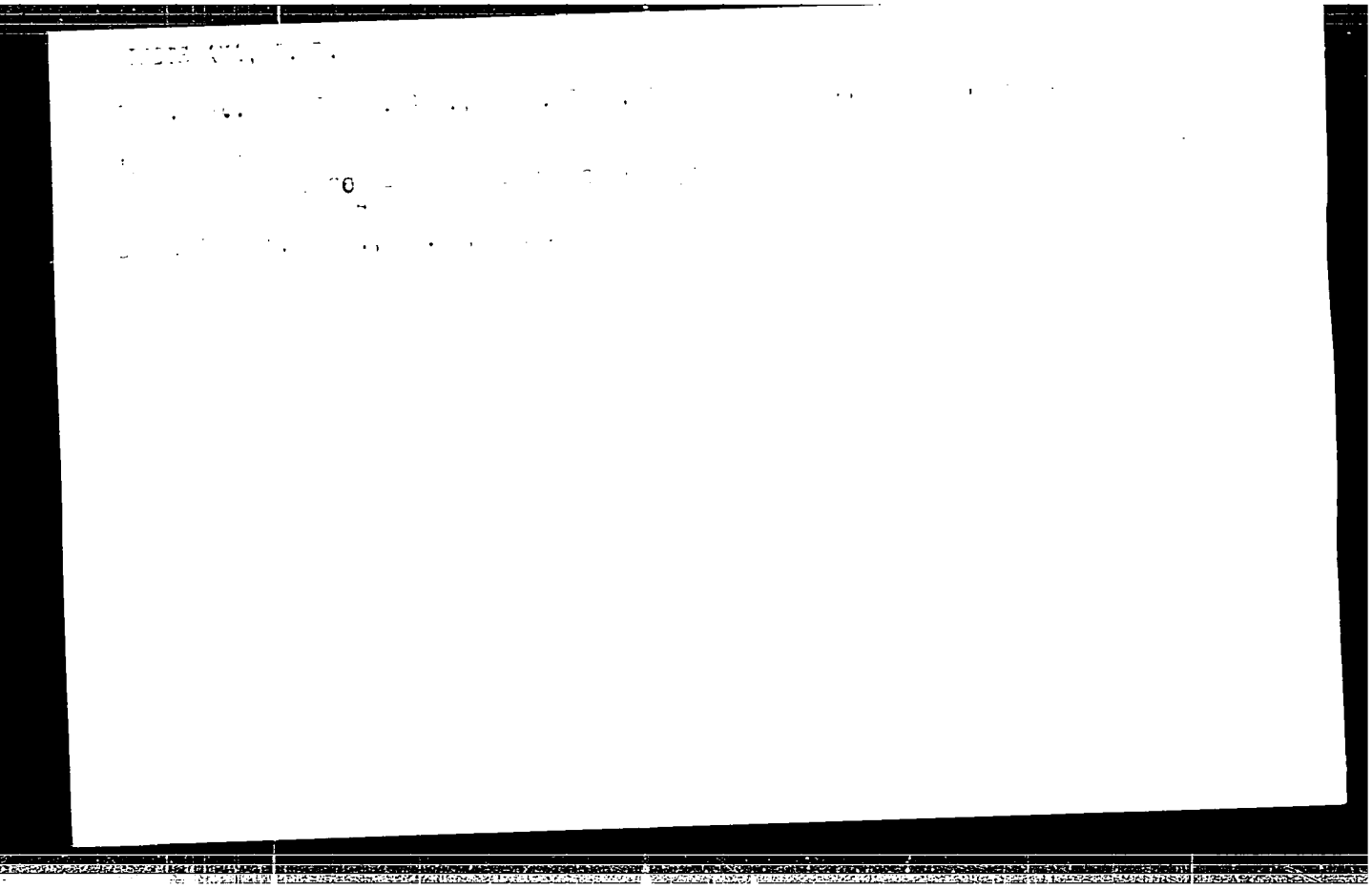
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

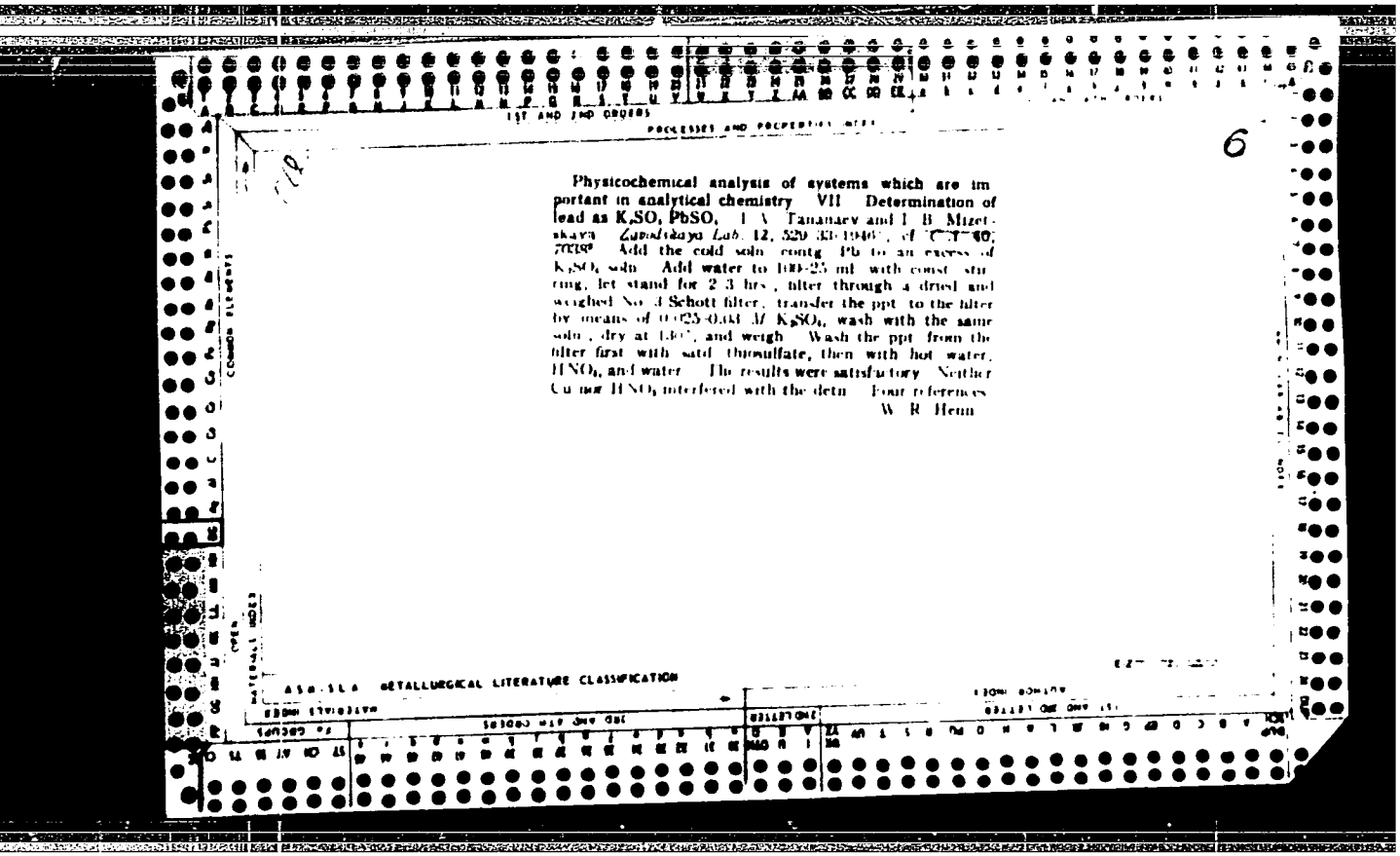
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2

Physicochemical analysis of systems important in analytical chemistry. Solubility of lead sulfate in aqueous solutions of nitrates. I. V. Tananaev and I. B. Mizetskaya. Zhur. Anal. Khim. 1, No. 2, 94-104(1946); cf. C.A. 41, 1167h.—The soly. of $PbSO_4$ at 25° in aq. solns. of the nitrates of Li, Na, K, Ca, and Al in concns. of 0.0001-1.0 M was studied. Pb was detd. polarographically except in systems contg. $Al(NO_3)_3$, in which it was detd. ionometrically. The effect of foreign ions on the soly. does not depend solely on the valency of the ions; their chem. properties should be taken into account. Consequently the Debye-Hückel formulas must be modified to take into account the chem. interaction of the ions. The soly. of $PbSO_4$ and its soly. product in M solns. of the electrolytes increased from K to Li, i.e., in the direction of decreasing ionic radii or increasing hydrophilic properties, and also with increasing valence (Ca and Al). The same order is observed in colloid chem. (lyotropic series) and in [illegible]. Within the range of concns. studied the soly. of $PbSO_4$ is $\sqrt{1.[illegible] \times 10^{-A}}/10^{-4}$, where A is the neg. log of the activity coeff. M. Hosch

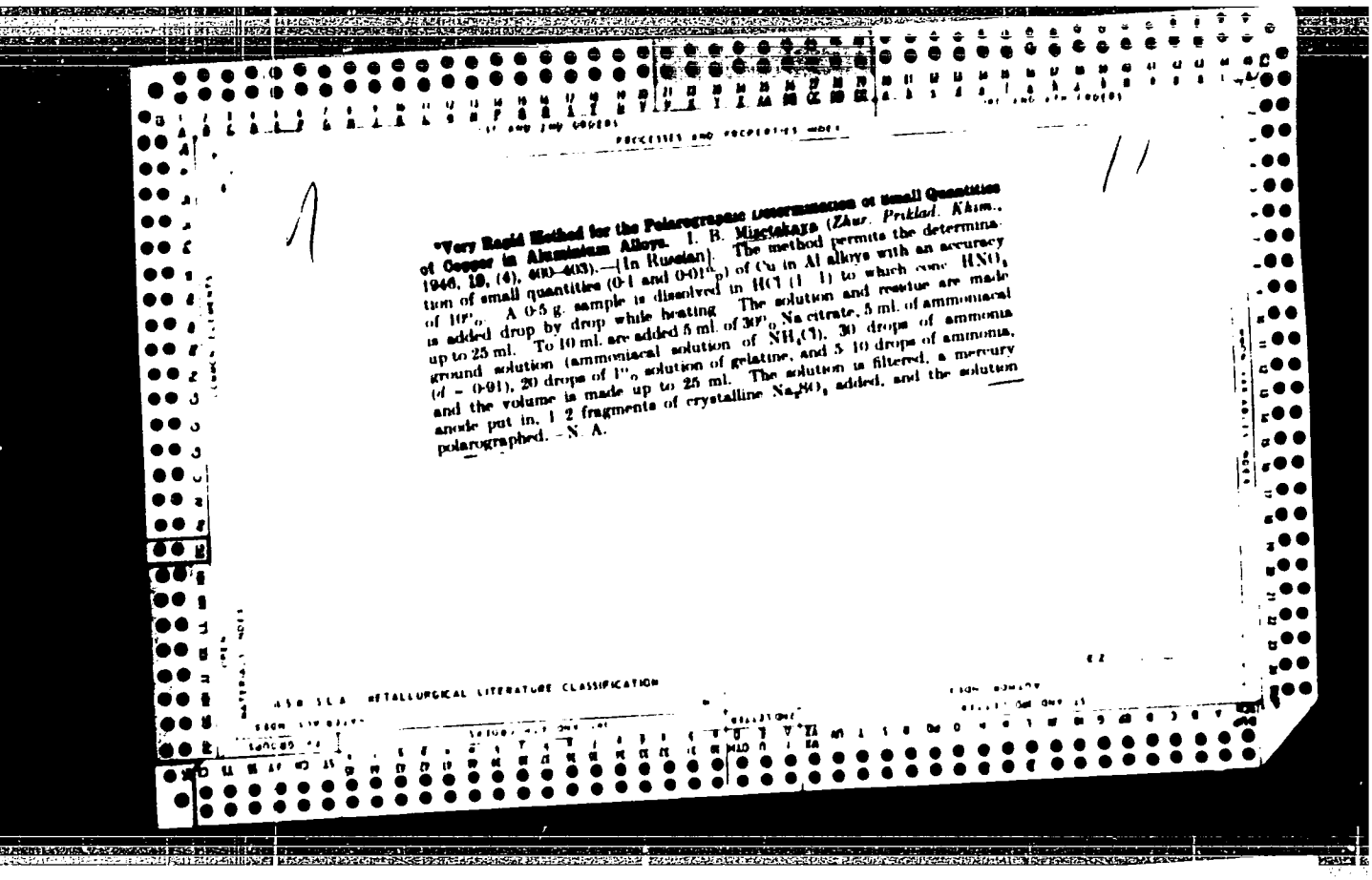
AIR-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



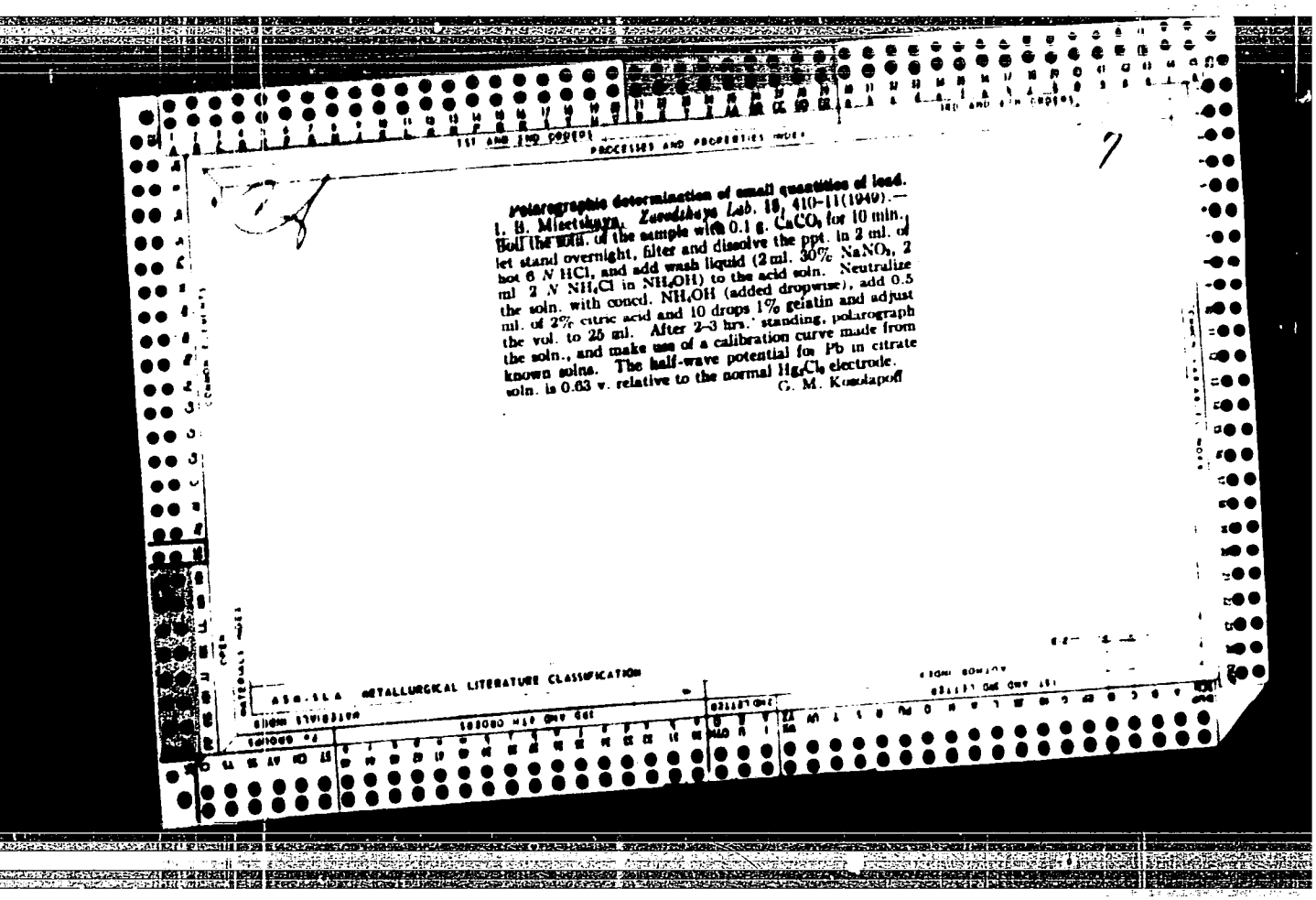


Physicochemical analysis of systems which are important in analytical chemistry VII Determination of lead as K_2SO_4·$PbSO_4$ I V Tananaev and I B Mizetskaya *Zavodskaya Lab.* 12, 520-33(1946); cf CA 40, 7019⁹ Add the cold soln contg Pb to an excess of K_2SO_4 soln Add water to 100-25 ml with const stirring, let stand for 2-3 hrs, filter through a dried and weighed No 4 Schott filter, transfer the ppt to the filter by means of 0.025-0.03 *M* K_2SO_4, wash with the same soln, dry at 130°, and weigh Wash the ppt from the filter first with satd thiosulfate, then with hot water, HNO_3, and water The results were satisfactory Neither Cu nor HNO_3 interfered with the detn Four references

W R Henn



"Very Rapid Method for the Polarographic Determination of Small Quantities of Copper in Aluminium Alloys. I. B. Mirzakhara (*Zhur. Prikład. Khim.*, 1946, **19**, (4), 402–403).—[In Russian]. The method permits the determination of small quantities (0·1 and 0·01%) of Cu in Al alloys with an accuracy of 10%. A 0·5 g. sample is dissolved in HCl (1 : 1) to which conc. HNO_3 is added drop by drop while heating. The solution and residue are made up to 25 ml. To 10 ml. are added 5 ml. of 30% Na citrate, 5 ml. of ammoniacal ground solution (ammoniacal solution of NH_4Cl), 30 drops of ammonia (d = 0·91), 20 drops of 1% solution of gelatine, and 5–10 drops of ammonia, and the volume is made up to 25 ml. The solution is filtered, a mercury anode put in, 1–2 fragments of crystalline Na_2SO_3 added, and the solution polarographed.—N. A.



polarographic determination of small quantities of lead. I. B. Miretskaya. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 15, 410–11(1949).—Boil the soln. of the sample with 0.1 g. $CaCO_3$ for 10 min., let stand overnight, filter and dissolve the ppt. in 2 ml. of hot 6 *N* HCl, and add wash liquid (2 ml. 30% $NaNO_3$, 2 ml. 2 *N* NH_4Cl in NH_4OH) to the acid soln. Neutralize the soln. with concd. NH_4OH (added dropwise), add 0.5 ml. of 2% citric acid and 10 drops 1% gelatin and adjust the vol. to 25 ml. After 2–3 hrs. standing, polarograph the soln., and make use of a calibration curve made from known solns. The half-wave potential for Pb in citrate soln. is 0.63 v. relative to the normal Hg_2Cl_2 electrode.
G. M. Kosolapoff

USSR/Chemistry - Quaternary Systems Nov/Dec 51
Lithium Compounds

"Physicochemical Analysis of Systems Which Are Important in Analytical Chemistry. XXI. Investigation of Solubility (25°) in Quaternary Systems $PbSO_4$-Li_2SO_4-$NaNO_3$-$Mg(NO_3)_2$, $Al(NO_3)_3$-H_2O," I. V. Tananayev, I. B. Mizetskaya, Inst of Gen and Inorg Chem imeni N. S. Kurnakov, Acad Sci USSR

"Zhur Analit Khim" Vol VI, No 6, pp 337-343

Investigated soly of $PbSO_4$ in quaternary systems $PbSO_4$-Li_2SO_4-$MeNO_3$-H_2O (Me = Na, 1/2 Mg, 1/3Al). Soly of $PbSO_4$ in these quaternary systems under conditions eliminating chem reaction was sum of opposing effects: capacity of nitrates to dissolve greater amts of $PbSO_4$ and of Li_2SO_4 to salt out $PbSO_4$. Soly product in system increased 10,000 times. Pptn behavior, ill-defined by any formula of Debye and Hueckel, is fully explained by triaxial soly diagram, which can be used successfully in practical analytical chemistry.

LC 195T28

USSR/Chemistry - Quaternary Systems Nov/Dec 51
(Contd)

LC 195T28

MIZETSKAYA, I. B.

PA 195T28

BA

Physico-chemical analysis of systems important in analytical chemistry. XX. Solubility of precipitates in complex (real) analytical systems. I. V. Tananaev, I. B. Mizetskaya, and V. D. Vinogradova. *Zhur. Anal. Khim., USSR* 1952, 7, 14–20. Solubility in the system $PbSO_4$–$Th(NO_3)_4$–Li_2SO_4–H_2O at 25° has been studied. The Debye-Hückel formula is inapplicable for calculating solubility of $PbSO_4$ in this system because of chemical interaction giving complex salts of the type $ThSO_4^{++}$. General questions on the solubility of ppt under real conditions are discussed on the basis of various examples. The behaviour is referred to a number of types illustrated diagrammatically. G. S. SMITH

MIZETSKAYA, I.B.

Determination of tungsten and molybdenum in phosphate containing mixtures. Part 1. Khim.redk.elem. no.2:115-123 '55. (MLRA 9:4)

1.Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova AN SSSR.

(Tungsten) (Molybdenum)

[illegible]KAYA, I. B.

"The determination of tungsten and molybdenum in mixtures containing phosphates. Communication 1." Khimiya Redkikh Elementov, No. 2, p 115, 1955.

It was experimentally established that the best method for determining tungsten is by an acid hydrolysis and for molybdenum - gravimetric determination in the form of $PbMoO_4$ or reduction with subsequent titration of Mo^V with permanganate. Various other analytical methods are discussed.

"The determination of tungsten in mixtures containing tungsten, molybdenum, phosphorus, silicon, calcium and other admixtures", Khimiya Redkikh Elementov, No. 2, p 124, 1955.

On the basis of the experimental evidence two methods of determining tungsten are proposed: pyramidon and by difference between the determined sum of $PbMoO_4$ $PbWO_4$ and molybdemum.

SO: D--413171

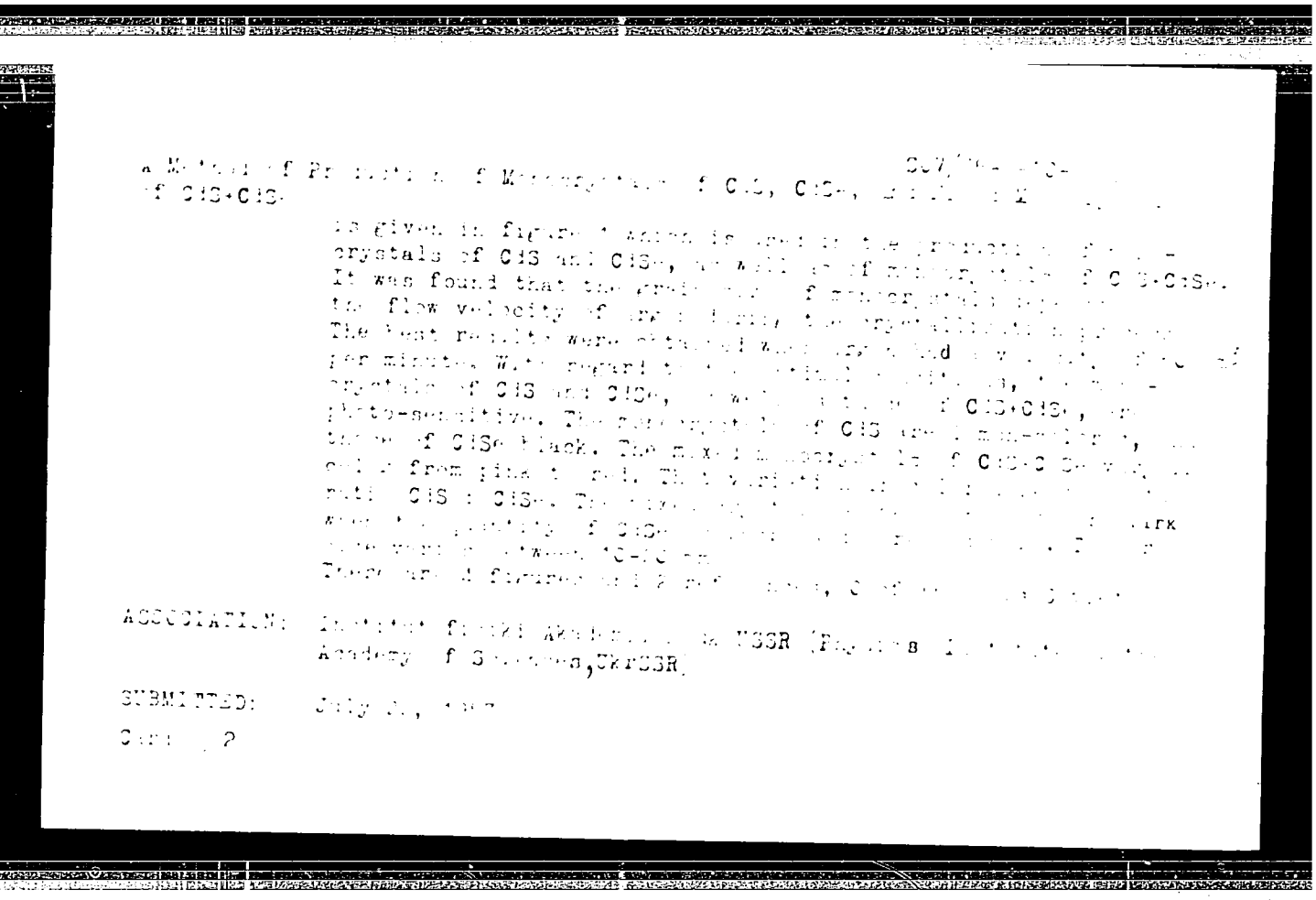
AUTHORS: [illegible]

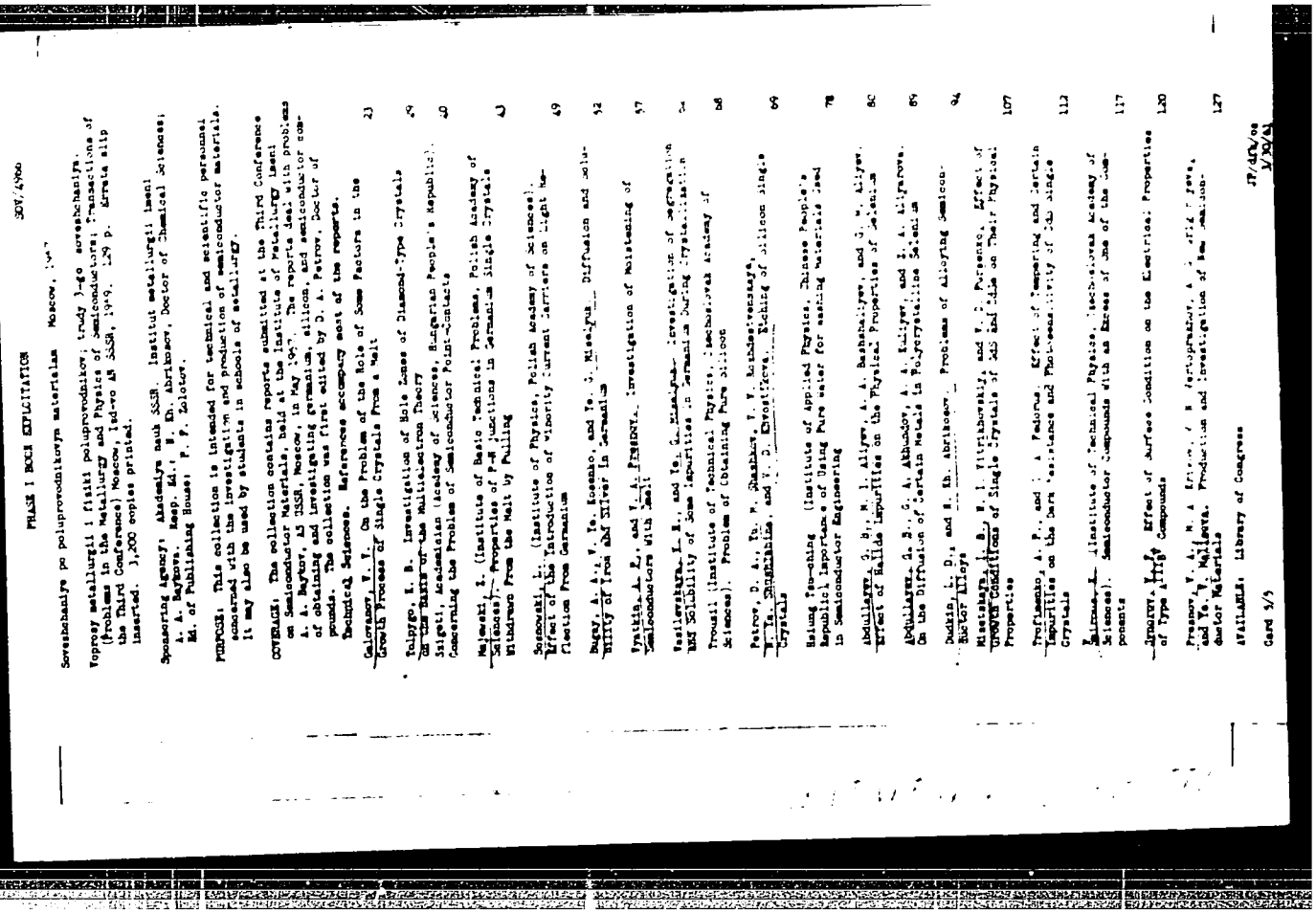
TITLE: A Method of Pr[illegible] of Monocrystals of CdS, CdSe, [illegible] Monocrystals of CdS·CdSe [illegible] CdS, CdSe [illegible] CdS·CdSe)

PERIODICAL: [illegible] (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method [illegible] monocrystals of CdS and CdSe and mixed monocrystals of CdS·CdSe [illegible] sulfur and selenium [illegible] initial materials. The principle of the method is that vapors [illegible] cadmium, selenium and sulfur in argon atmosphere, [illegible] into the field of reaction at a temperature of [illegible], sulfides and selenides of cadmium [illegible] formed. [illegible] optimal conditions [illegible] given for CdS [illegible] of reaction has a temperature of [illegible]°C. [illegible] monocrystals of cadmium sulfide [illegible] 650°C, and [illegible]°C for the evaporation of sulfur. [illegible] conditions are given for the production of CdS·CdSe [illegible] ature of [illegible]

Card [illegible]/2





VITRIKHOVSKIY, N.I.; MIZETSKAYA, I.B.

Production of mixed single crystals of CdS.CdSe from the vapor phase and some of their characteristics. Fiz. tver. tela 1 no.3: 397-402 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Institut fiziki AN USSR, Kiyev.
(Photoelectricity) (Cadium sulfide crystals)
(Cadmium selenide crystals)

VITRIKHOVSKIY, N.I.; MIZETSKAYA, I.B.

Production of mixed single crystals of CdS·CdTe and some of their characteristics. Fiz. tver. tela 1 no.6:996-999 Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Institut fiziki AN USSR, g.Kiyev.
(Cadmium sulfide crystals) (Cadmium telluride crystals)

9.4160 (3201, 1105, 1137)
26.2421

S/181/60/002/010/036/051
B019/B056

AUTHORS: Vitrikhovskiy, N. I. and Mizetskaya, I. B.

TITLE: The Compounded ZnS.CdS Single Crystals and Some of Their Characteristics

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 10, pp. 2579 - 2584

TEXT: The authors investigated the production possibilities of compounded ZnS.CdS single crystals with different compositions and studied some of their physical properties. First, the experimental arrangement and the investigation of the chemical compositions are discussed. The spectral distribution of the photocurrent was determined. Fig. 3 graphically shows the results obtained for six different compositions. The resistivity of all samples was within the range 10^{10} - 10^{13} ohm.cm. Fig. 3 graphically shows the dependence of the forbidden band width on the composition. The authors finally state that for the purpose of breeding compounded ZnS·CdS single crystals, the selection of optimum synthesis conditions which, on the one hand warrant uniform crystal structure of

Card 1/2

S/185/60/005/003/013/020
D274/D303

9.4160
26.2421

26598

AUTHORS: Vytrykhovs'kyy, M.I. and Mizets'ka, I.B.

TITLE: Spectral characteristics of mixed ZnS·CdS single crystals

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 3, 1960, 415-416

TEXT: The obtaining of mixed ZnS·CdS single crystals is described, as well as their physical characteristics. In literature there are no methods for the growth of single crystals of such a composition. For obtaining the single crystals, the authors used a method of synthesis from the vapor phase. Mixed single crystals of different component-ratio and average size 15 x 2 x 0.04 mm were obtained. After the crystallization process, the crystals were divided into separate groups and their chemical composition, crystalline structure and spectral characteristics were studied. The crystals can be divided, according to their shape, into three groups. The chem-

Card 1/3

ical composition was determined by polarographic method. X-ray investigations of the crystals showed that they have a hexagonal lattice and that they constitute a continuous array of solid substantial solutions. The spectral distribution of the photocurrent was studied on the crystals. The specific dark resistance was measured in the range of 10^{10} to 10^{13} Ohm/cm. The ratio between photocurrent and dark current was, at the spectral-distribution maximum, 10 - 10^2, and for some specimens 10^3. A figure is given with the photocurrent as a function of wavelength λ for pure ZnS and CdS (which were obtained by the same method), as well as for mixed ZnS·CdS single crystals. It is evident from the figure that the selective photocurrent-maximum of the mixed crystals shifts gradually, with increasing ZnS percentage, into the short-wave region of the spectrum. For all the investigated specimens, a sharp maximum of the photocurrent is observed at the long-wave edge of eigenabsorption. The sharp drop of the photocurrent for $\lambda > \lambda_m$ can be explained by lower absorption coefficient and absence of impurities; λ_m is the wavelength corresponding to the

maximum). For $\lambda < \lambda_m$, the drop in photocurrent is much less pronounced. Such a behavior of the photocurrent in the short-wave region is quite unusual and deserves a detailed study. The width of the forbidden zone, calculated with respect to the position of the maximum, changes monotonically with the composition of the crystals. The obtained new single-crystals lead to a gradual shifting of the photocurrent-maximum over a wide range of wavelength, from 3400 - 5100 Å. There are 1 figure and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Henderson, Proc. Roy. Soc., 173 A, 323, 1959.

30538

S/564/61/003/000/009/029
D207, D304

24,2600 (1043, 1147, 1114)

AUTHORS: Vitrikhovskiy, N. I., and Mizetskaya, I. B.

TITLE: Growing mixed monocrystals of CdS·CdSe and CdS·CdTe type by crystallization from the vapor phase, and some of their properties

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut kristallografii. Rost kristallov, v. 3, 1961, 345-350

TEXT: The authors deal with the techniques of preparing ternary semiconducting monocrystals CdS·CdSe, CdS·CdTe, and CdSe·CdTe, as well as "hybrids" with a common anion and different cations, such as ZnS·CdS. The listed crystals make it possible to obtain a gradual shift of photoconductivity maximum from 3300 Å (pure ZnS) to 8400 Å (CdTe). The range from 3300 to 5100 Å is covered by ZnS·CdS, from 5100 to 7200 Å by CdS·CdSe, and from 7200 to 8400 Å by CdS·CdTe. The chemical compositions

Card 1/4

S/564/61/003 000 009 029
D207 D304

Growing mixed monocrystals...

of prepared CdS·CdSe powder and monocrystals differed from the compositions of initial mixtures of CdS and Se; this was due to incomplete substitution of sulphur by selenium in the powder and to different vapor pressures and rates of thermal dissociation of CdS and CdSe in monocrystals. CdS·CdSe powder and monocrystals had a hexagonal wurtzite-structure, and monocrystals were substitutional solid solutions miscible in any ratio of the components. Measurements of photoconductive response spectra of CdS·CdSe monocrystals with a ЗМР (ZMR) monochromator showed that with the increase of CdSe the photocurrent maximum shifted towards longer wavelengths and the photocurrent magnitude fell less rapidly with wavelength. The photocurrent-maximum shift was directly proportional to the wavelength, while the electron energy gap was inversely proportional to the wavelength. The photocurrent maximum was the same for each batch of CdS·CdSe monocrystals The resistivity of monocrystals of various compositions ranged from 10^{8} to 10^{10} ohm·cm, compared with 10^{10} ohm·cm for polycrystalline films. The photosensitivity of monocrystals ranged from 0.0003 to 0.008 amp/lumen. volt,

Card 2/4

S/564/61/003/000/009/029
D207/D304

Growing mixed monocrystals...

with up to 0.2 amp/lumen. volt in the best samples; this was much higher than the almost negligible photosensitivity of polycrystalline films. As regards the CdS·CdTe system, actual compositions of monocrystals were not the same as the compositions of initial CdS + Te mixtures. Monocrystals were deposited on a quartz screen at 740 - 830°C in the form of thin needles, plates, and six-sided pyramids of reddish orange color; the largest monocrystals reached 2.0 x 0.6 x 0.02 cm in size. CdS·CdTe monocrystals had hexagonal wurtzite structure with a = 4.13 and c = 6.79 Å. The maximum amount of Te which could be introduced into the CdS lattice was about 2%. With an increase of CdTe in CdS·CdTe monocrystals, the photocurrent maximum shifted towards longer wavelengths. The integral photosensitivity of CdS·CdTe monocrystals was of the same order as that of pure CdS. The resistivity of CdS·CdTe varied from 10^7 to 10^{10} ohm·cm. The photocurrent maxima of ZnS·CdS monocrystals occurred within the interval 5100 - 3400 Å; the maximum shifted towards shorter wavelengths with increase of ZnS content. The resistivity of these monocrystals was of the order of 10^{14} ohm·cm, which is similar to

Card 3/4

S/564/61 003 000 009 019
D207/D304

Growing mixed monocrystals...

the value for pure ZnS monocrystals. As regards the CdSe-CdTe system, the authors were able to prepare crystals in which the photocurrent maximum ranged from 7200 Å (pure CdSe) to 8400 Å (pure CdTe). This range of wavelengths may be used to produce photoresistors. Further work on these crystals is proceeding. Acknowledgments are made to V. E. Lashkarev, Member of AS UkrSSR, for his advice and to L. I. Dotsenko. Abstracter's note: Referred to elsewhere in text as Datsenko. for X-ray structure determinations. There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 2 Soviet bloc references.

Card 4/4

23129
S/181/61/003/005/[illegible]
B125/B202

24.7100 (1153, 1142, 1160)

AUTHORS: Vitrikhovskiy, N. I. and Mizetskaya, I. B.

TITLE: Effect of growing conditions on some physical properties of the mixed single crystals CdS·CdSe

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 5, 1961, 1581-1586

TEXT: The authors attempted to produce large CdS·CdSe single crystals and to compare some of their properties with those of thin single crystals of approximately the same composition. The single crystals (CdS·CdSe) were grown by the sublimation method described earlier (N. I. Vitrikhovskiy, I. B. Mizetskaya. FTT, I. 397, 1959). With different growing conditions (temperature, pressure of saturated vapor, rate of flow of the rare gas, and other factors) crystals of different shapes were obtained: plates, prisms, twins, and needles. At present large crystals of binary compounds are grown by crystallization from a solution as well as by sublimation. The powdery product which was obtained by a previous mixing of the original components CdS and CdSe and by a two-hour heating of the mixture at 900°C in argon atmosphere was sublimated. From the photographs of the ground sections, it

Card 1/5

Effect of growing conditions ...

may be seen that the cross section of the single crystals increases as the growing temperature increases. The length of the single crystals is proportional to the duration of crystallization. At ~1230°C the crystals have the shape of intergrown blocks. According to their crystallization temperature all CdS·CdSe single crystals grown by the authors may be divided into three main types: I): thin crystals are formed between 760 and 1[illegible], medium dimensions 5·15·0.02 mm^3; II): large crystals are formed at [illegible], medium dimensions 6·12·6 mm^3; III): large single crystals, bred [illegible], medium dimensions 3·10·4 mm^3. The majority of the optically [illegible] crystals was observed among the crystals of types I and III. All three types belong to the hexagonal Wurtzite type. Photoconductivity: the spectral distribution of photoconductivity was measured in single crystals of all three types. The compositions of the initial mixtures and of their corresponding single crystals are given in a Table.

Card 2/5

Effect of growing conditions ...

Thick and thin specimens differ with respect ot the spectral behavior of the photocurrent in the region $\lambda < \lambda_m$ of the strong absorption of light and also with respect to the position of maximum photocurrent on the scale of the wavelengths. In large single crystals the maximum photocurrent is more distinct than in thin specimens. The relaxation time of the photocurrent was determined from the duration $\tau_{10\%}$ of the initial 10% decrease of the photocurrent after the darking of the specimen. In type I $\tau_{10\%}$ was 10^{-2} to $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ sec after illumination with approximately 10^{13} quanta/cm^2·sec. It was considerably higher than in the types II and III ($< 10^{-3}$ sec). Temperature and duration of breeding obviously have a strong influence on the deviations from the stoichiometric composition, the recombination processes in the single crystals, and their surfaces. Discussion of the results: single crystals are grown from the vapor phase. Single crystals of type I may form at the beginning of the process within very short time intervals. One part of these crystals is evaporated already before the end of the process, the other is subject to heat treatment during the whole period. A third part of the crystals grown toward the end of the process does not withstand a long-lasting heat treatment. For this reason also

Card 3/5

Effect of growing conditions ...

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN USSR Kiyev (Institute of Semiconductors of the Academy of Sciences UkrSSR, Kiyev)

SUBMITTED: December 9, 1960

(1) Состав исходных смесей и кристаллов смешанного типа CdS · CdSe

(2) Состав исходных смесей, %		(3) Состав кристаллов типа I, %		(4) Состав кристаллов типа II, %		(5) Состав кристаллов типа III, %	
CdS	CdSe	CdS	CdSe	CdS	CdSe	CdS	CdSe
100	—	100	—	100	—	100	—
75	25	78	22	76	24	75	25
50	50	67	33	57	43	53	47
25	75	54	46	32	68	26	74
—	100	—	100	—	100	—	100

Legend to the Table: (1) Composition of the initial mixture and the crystals of the mixed type CdS-CdSe; (2) composition of the initial mixtures, %; (3) composition of the crystals of type I, %; (4) composition of the crystals of type II, %; (5) composition of the crystals of type III, %.

Card 5/5

S/185/62/007/010/012/020
B154/B108

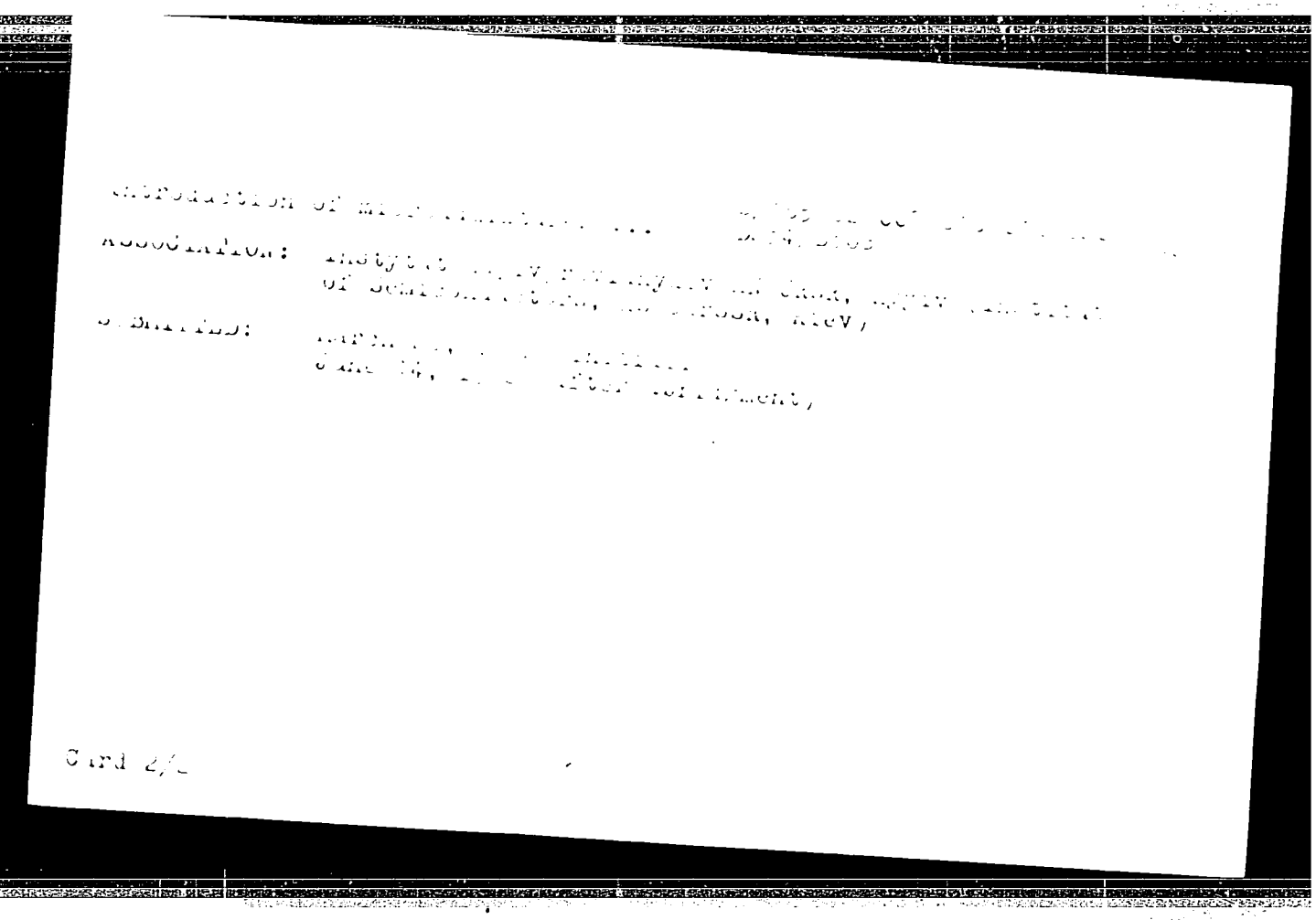
AUTHORS: Burkin, B. ... and Shcherbak, I. B.

TITLE: Introduction of microadmixtures into the monocrystals during their growth, and some characteristics of the layer specimens

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 10, 1962, 1125-1127

TEXT: Crystals were obtained, by the sublimation method, in the presence of vapors of admixture substances. Diameter ... and purity of the influence of admixtures is represented by the ... PbS, Ba, Mn, Ag, CuS, CH_3, HCl, Se. Crystal growth is stimulated by the substances on the right of the ... PbS. Traces of a vapor is especially unfavorable. Spectral ... shows a displacement of ... maximum photocurrent towards shorter wavelength in CdS + Ag and CdS + Se. Monocrystals with an admixture of Cu lose their photosensitivity almost completely after 2 - 3 months. The authors thank V. ... Korsun. There are 2 tables and 2 figures.

Card 1/2



Card 2/2

Anomalous Azbel-Kaner resonance effect in lead telluride.
A. Kobayasi (20 minutes).

Chemico-analytical methods of determination of micro-impurities in doped monocrystals of the type $A^{II}B^{VI}$. I. B. Mizetskaya, L. M. Kalashnik, O. P. Kulik, I. G. Chernyy.

Doping of cubic monocrystals of CdS in the process of their growth and some physical charakteristics of the resulting samples.
N. I. Vitrikhovskiy, I. B. Mizetskaya.

Report presented at the 3rd National Conference on Semiconductor Compounds, Kishinev, 16-21 Sept 1963

L 6609-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(q)/EWP(b) IJP(c)/AS(mp)-2/ASD(a)-5/AFWL/
RAEM(t)/BSD/ESD(gs)/ESD(t)/RAEM(t) JD
ACCESSION NR: AP4044644 S/0048/64/028/008/1316/1317

AUTHOR: Vitrikhovskiy, N.I.; Mizetskaya, I.B. 57

TITLE: Doping of large cadmium sulfide crystals in the process of growth and some physical properties of the resultant specimens /Report, Third All-Union Conference on Semiconductor Compounds held in Kishinev 16-21 Sept 1963/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no.8, 1964, 1316-1317

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium sulfide, single crystal, doping, semiconductor conductivity, light absorption

ABSTRACT: Single crystals of CdS doped with Cu, Ag, Au or In were grown by sublimation from powdered CdS in a manner described elsewhere by the authors (Fiz.tverdogo tela 3,3581,1961), and their electric conductivities and light absorption were measured. The initial powdered CdS contained 2% Cu, Ag or Au, or 0.012% In. The impurity content of the final crystal depended strongly on the conditions of growth. Copper and silver were incorporated in the lattice more readily than gold. Indium, even in small quantities, produced an observable change in the shape of the crystal. This is illustrated by photographs. The presence of Cu or Ag at low concentrations (up to

1/2

10^{-4}%) increased the conductivity but left the ratio of light to dark conductivity unaltered. At higher concentrations these impurities reduced the light to dark conductivity ratio. At large concentrations (about 1.5%), Cu greatly increased the conductivity and changed it from n- to p-type, while Ag did not have this effect. Gold had very little effect on the resistivity, but it could be introduced only in small concentrations. The presence of a small quantity of In increased the dark conductivity from 10^{-9} to up to 10 mho/cm. The transparency of the crystals was measured over the photon energy range from 0.08 to 1.7 eV. Indium effected a considerable increase in free carrier absorption, starting at 0.62 eV. At low concentrations, Cu and Ag decreased the transparency uniformly. At higher concentrations, Cu decreased the transparency nonuniformly starting at 0.62 eV, but Ag did not. Orig.art.has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS,EM NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER:006

2/2

L 33527-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG S/0032/65/031/002/0150/0151

ACCESSION NR: AP5005471

AUTHORS: Kulik, O. P.; Mizetskaya, I. B.

TITLE: Determination of indium in alloyed crystals of cadmium sulfide

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 31, no. 2, 1965, 150-151

TOPIC TAGS: indium, crystal, cadmium sulfide, quinoline/ FEK N 57 No 2 light filter

ABSTRACT: Reactions with orthooxyquinoline, 5, 7 dibromo-8-oxyquinoline, and stilbazine were studied colorimetrically in the determination of indium. The presence of cadmium did not impair the sensitivity of the determinations. For orthooxyquinoline the sensitivity reaches 0.3 micrograms/ml of chloroform extraction; 0.2 micrograms/ml for 5,7 dibromo-8-oxyquinoline extends it to 0.2 micrograms/ml. Indium reacts both with orthooxyquinoline and with 5,7 dibromo-8-oxyquinoline in weakly acid solutions, forming yellow indium oxyquinolinate and yellowish green dibromo-8-oxyquinolinate. Both of these compounds are soluble in chloroform. The optical density of indium oxyquinolinates was measured by the FEK-N-57 with a No. 2 light filter. The optimal range of pH was found to be 3.2

Card 1/2

L 33527-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5005471 0

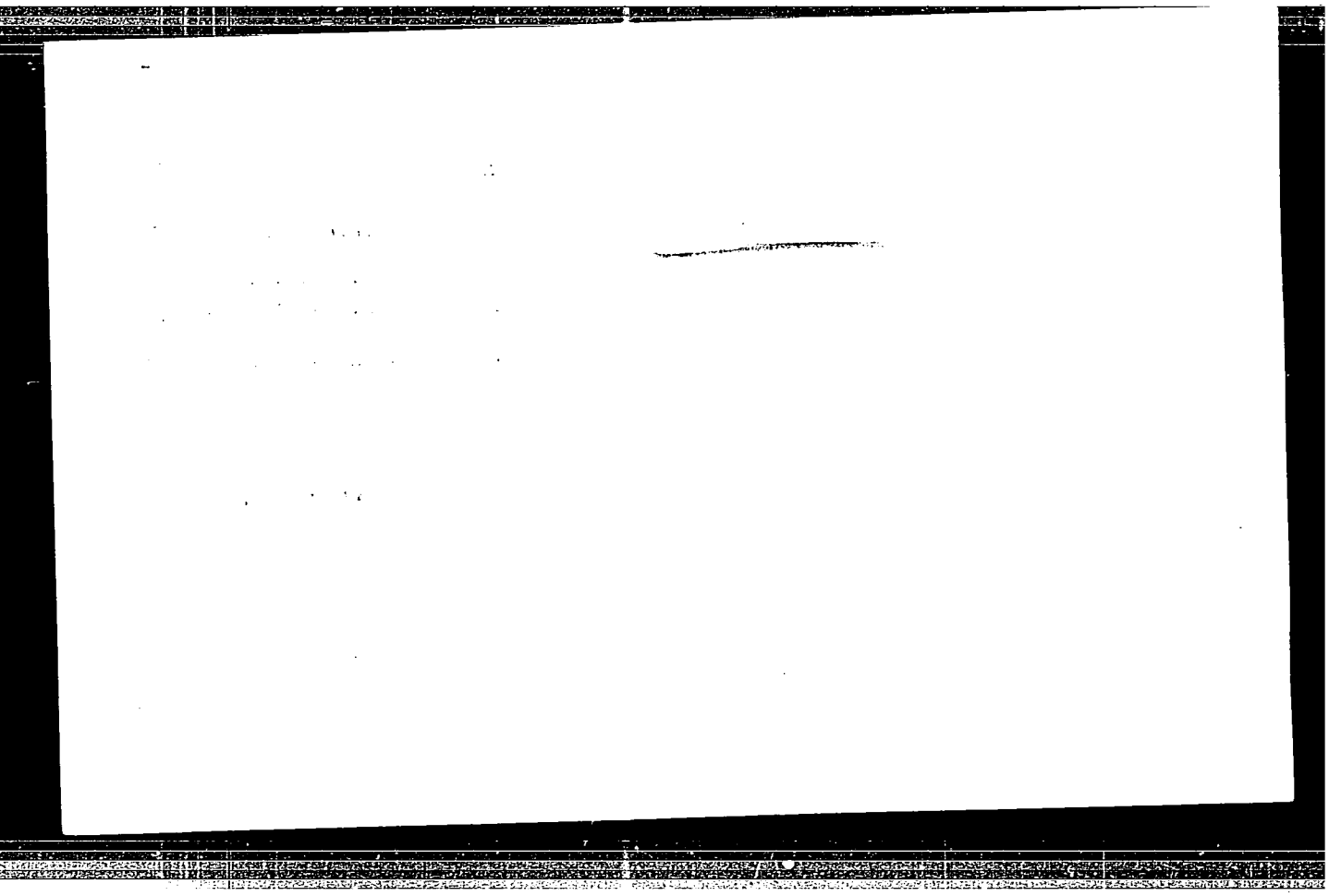
to 4.2 and 3.5 to 4.0 respectively. The article includes both analytical procedures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134810009-4"

KOLOBANOV, S.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; KRASNITSKIY, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIZETSKIY, B.G., inzh.; UGINCHUS, A.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; SUNYGINA, E., red.; NARINSKAYA, A., tekhn. red.

[Hydraulics of structures and pipes] Gidravlika sooruzhenii i truboprovodov; sbornik statei. Pod red. A.A.Uginchusa. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit. USSR, 1961. 122 p. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury USSR. Institut vodosnabzheniya, kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy gidrogeologii.

(Hydraulics)

L 23446-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) MJW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AT4049945 S/2723/64/000/003/0107/0118

AUTHOR: Kuslitskiy, A.B.; Babey, Yu. I.; Serebriyskiy, E.I.; Mizetskiy, V.L.; Borisov, A. Ya.; Karpenko, G.V. (Corresponding member AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Effect of the hardening temperature on the fatigue strength of ShKh15 steel from electroslag and vacuum refining

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Fiziko-mekhanicheskiy institut. Vliyaniye rabochikh sred na svoysta materialov, no. 3, 1964, 107-118

TOPIC TAGS: steel fatigue strength, hardening temperature, electroslag steel, vacuum smelted steel, steel purity, Shkh 15 steel

ABSTRACT: This study was prompted by the lack of data concerning the physical and mechanical properties of electroslag steel (see, e.g., B. Ye. Paton, B.I. Medovar, Yu. V. Latash, Stal', no. 11, 1962) and by the inconclusive results concerning such properties of vacuum smelted steels (see, e.g., H.B. Nudelman, J. Sheehan, A study of the effect of melting practice on the fatigue behavior of high-strength steel. Armour Res. Foundat., Chicago, 1961). The maximum cyclic hardness of ShKh15 steel was tested after a. electroslag smelting followed by vacuum smelting (very pure ShKh15 -

Card 1/2

6

L 2?446-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4049945

free from nonmetallic admixtures); b. the same as (a) but less pure (ShKh15S); c. electro-slag smelting only (ShKh15Sh); d. ordinary smelting in an open electric oven (ShKh15); e. double vacuum arc smelting of pure steel (ShKh15Ch); and f. the same as (e) with an ordinary smelt (ShKh15D). The optimum hardening temperature for the ShKh15S and ShKh15D steel was 850C while all the other steels showed maximum cyclic hardness after hardening at 840C (all samples were annealed at 150C during a 2-hour period). The cyclic hardness of the air-hardened ShKh15 steel from different types of smelts depended on the presence of nonmetallic admixtures as well as on its density. An increase in purity and in density led to a 25-30% increase in fatigue strength. "The degree of contamination of the steel with non-metallic impurities was evaluated by Engineer N.I. Zakhodskaya; Engineer B.F. Ryabov took part in developing and setting up the system of automatic furnace temperature control." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 020 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

L 23067-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) MJW/JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AT4049948 S/2723/64/000/003/0130/0134

AUTHOR: Kuslitskiy, A.B.; Babey, Yu. I.; Serebriyskiy, E.I.; Mizetskiy, V.L.; Borisov, A. Ya.

TITLE: Corrosion resistance and fatigue strength of annealed ShKh15 steel from electroslag and vacuum smelts

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Fiziko-mekhanicheskiy institut. Vliyaniye rabochikh sred na svoystva materialov, no. 3, 1964, 130-134

TOPIC TAGS: steel corrosion, steel fatigue strength, steel annealing, saline corrosion, electroslag melting, vacuum melting, steel impurity/steel ShKh15

ABSTRACT: While the physical and mechanical properties of annealed ShKh15 steel are known to a considerable extent, the resistance to fatigue had not yet been sufficiently investigated. Since the work described earlier by the same authors (AN UkrSSR. Fiziko-mekhanicheskiy institut. Vliyaniye rabochikh sred na svoystva materialov, No. 3, 1964, 107-118) indicated that the differences in smelting technology result in variations in the admixture content of the samples, they now investigated the effects of these nonmetallic admixtures on the static hardness characteristics, fatigue strength, and corrosion resistance of various annealed steels. The results show that: 1. ShKh15 steels from

Card 1/3

L 23067-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5049948

ordinary, electroslag and vacuum smelts in the annealed state have approximately equal static hardness and fatigue strength in air; 2. in a corrosive medium, double vacuum-smelted steel and pure samples from single electroslag smelts with a subsequent vacuum smelting show the best fatigue properties (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 23067-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4049948

ENCLOSURE: 01

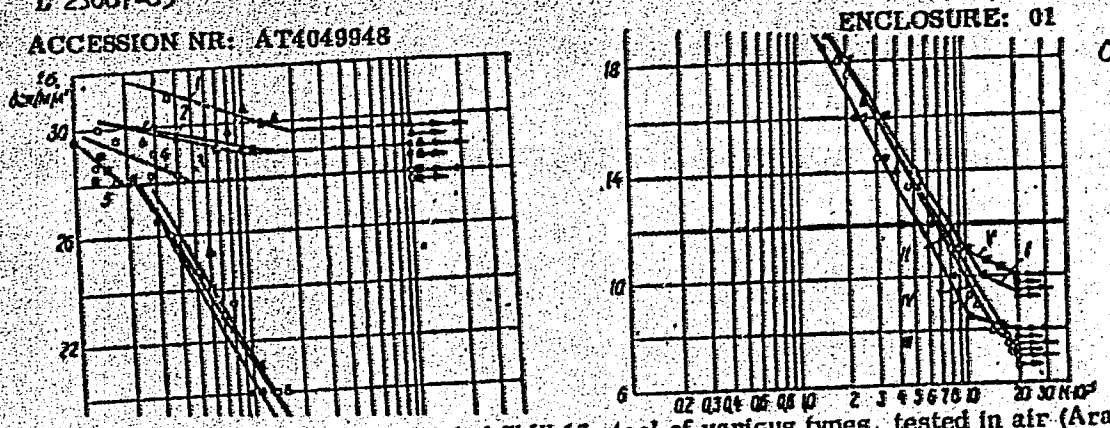


Fig. 1. Fatigue curves of annealed ShKh15 steel of various types, tested in air (Arabic numerals) and in 3% aqueous saline (Roman numerals): 1, I - ShKh15 steel prepared by a single electroslag smelting followed by a single vacuum smelting and containing less non-metallic impurities than in 2/II; 2, II - ShKh15S steel, prepared as in 1, I but containing more non-metallic impurities; 3, III - ShKh15Sh steel prepared by a single electroslag smelting; 4, IV - ShKh15 steel prepared in the usual way; 5, V - ShKh15Ch steel, prepared by double vacuum melting form an especially pure furnace charge.

Card 3/3

L 21923-66 EWA(h)/EWT(m)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(w)/EWP(t) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6014622 SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/65/000/002/0151/0153

AUTHOR: Kuslitskiy, A. B.; Babey, Yu. I.; Karpenko, G. V.; Serebriyskiy, E. I.; Mizetskiy, V. L.; Borisov, A. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Influence of nonmetallic inclusions and metal density on the fatigue strength of electroslag and vacuum remelted ShKh15 steel

SOURCE: Stal', no. 2, 1965, 151-153

TOPIC TAGS: nonmetallic inclusion, bearing steel, steel, electroslag melting, vacuum melting, density, steel microstructure, fatigue strength, annealing/ShKh15 bearing steel

ABSTRACT: Very strict requirements have been set forth as to the purity of ShKh15 ballbearing steel for manufacturing precision instrument bearings. These requirements can only be satisfied by special technology, e. g., by means of vacuum-arc and electroslag remelting (VAR and ESR). The degree of purity as to nonmetallic inclusions is not the same for different methods of remelting. The metal also differs in density. The authors of this paper investigated the relationship of both nonmetallic inclusions and density to fatigue strength of ShKh15 steel which was processed by six different methods: I and II-ESR+VAR (steel ShKh15P and ShKh15S); III-ESR (steel ShKh15Sh); IV--conventional melting in an open arc furnace (ShKh15); V--double VAR of a steel smelted from pure charge materials; and VI--double VAR of ordinary billets. As to

UDC: 669.15

Card 1/2

L 21925-00

ACC NR: AP6014622 3

chemical composition, the steel of all the melting methods conformed to GOST 801-60. Nonmetallic inclusions content was measured according to the scale of ChMTU 236-60. Density was measured by hydrostatic weighing of 20 samples from each of three melts (after quenching and low tempering). The samples were fatigue tested by the rotating-beam method using an NU machine at 50 cps. Samples for fatigue testing were turned from 18-20 mm annealed rods which were then heated to 840-850 C, oil quenched, and tempered at 150°C for 2 hours. The method used for evaluating contamination of the steels did not make it possible to establish a definite relationship between the content of individual forms of nonmetallic inclusions melted by the different methods and their fatigue limit, but, in general, the fatigue strength was lower for those steels which had a higher inclusion content. Of all the methods used it was found that electroslag remelting yields a denser microstructure and, consequently, a higher fatigue strength. Therefore, density of ballbearing steel should be considered as one of the most important factors of its quality and be rigidly controlled in the production of highly reliable bearings. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 010 / OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 mst

MIZGAL, Witold

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Pharmaceuticals, Cosmetics, and Perfumes

Determination of salicylic acid in the presence of H
NH_4Cl in pharmaceutical preparations. Witold Mizgal
and Janina Michniowska (Zaklad Chem. Farm. Akad. Me
Lublin). *Farm. Polska* 9, 169-61(1953).—A sample
0.5–1 g. was heated in 30 ml. H_2O and titrated with 0.
NaOH in the presence of phenolphthalein. Upon cool
and the addn. of 10 ml. 20% KI soln., the sample
shaken and titrated with 0.1*N* HCl with methyl red as
indicator. Each ml. *N* NaOH is equiv. to 0.1381
salicylic acid, and 1 ml. 0.1302*N* HCl is equiv. to 0.126
$HgNH_4Cl$. The standard error is about 0.3%.
L. J. Piotrows

MIZGALSKI, Romuald (Warszawa)

Large American machinery for earthworking. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 36 no. 4:198-201 Ap '64.

MIZOLISKI, W.

Determination of concentrations of drugs containing trivalent nitrogen. Acta Poloniae pharm. 9 no. 4:279-280 1952. (CLML 24:1)

1. Of the Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry (Head--Prof. Fr. Adamanis, M.D.) of Poznan Medical Academy.

MIZGALSKI, W.

BILLEWICZ-STANKIEWICZ, J.; MIZGALSKI, W.; GORNY, D.

Certain pharmacological properties of diethyl-p-nitrophenylphosphoric ester. Acta physiol. polon. 5 no.4:650-651 1954.

(PHOSPHATE,
diethyl p-nitrophenyl phosphate, pharmacol.)

BILLEWICZ-STANKIEWICZ, Jaroslaw; MIZGALSKI, Witold; GORNY, Dionizy

Certain pharmacological properties of diethyl-p-nitrophenyl-phosphoric ester. Ann. Univ. Lublin; sec. D 9:249-290 1954.

1. Z Zadladu Patologii Ogolnej Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie. Kierownik: doc. dr. med. J. Pillewicz-Stankiewicz. i z Zakladu Chemii Farmaceutycznej Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie. Kierownik: doc. dr. W. Mizgalski.
(PHOSPHATES,
diethyl-p-nitrophenylphosphate, pharmacol.)

MIZGALSKI, Witold, dr

Determination of sodium salt of benzoicacid, of paraaminobenzoic acid, of salicylic acid and of paraaminosalicylic acid. Farm. polska 10 no.9:223-225 Sept 54.

1. Z Zakladu Chemii Farmaceutycznej Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu. Kierownik: prof. dr Fr.Adamanis.

(BENZOATES,
sodium benzoate, determ.)
(PARA-AMINOBENZOIC ACID,
sodium salt, determ.)
(PARAAMINOSALICYLIC ACID
sodium salt, determ.)
(SALICYLIC ACID,
sodium salt, determ.)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134810009-4"

MIZGALSKI, W

H-16

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Part 3. - Medicaments, Vitamins, Antibiotics.

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. Khimiya, No 5, 1958, 12246.

Author : Witold Mizgalski, Lech Przyborowski.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Detection and Determination of Ephedrine and Its Derivatives.

Orig Pub : Farmacja polska, 1955, 11, No 11, 267 - 269.

Abstract : A volumetric method of ephedrine (I), pseudo-, nor- and methylephedrine determination was developed. These substances produce complex compounds with Cu soluble in CH_3-OH. About 0.2 g of I hydrochloride is dissolved in 20 mlit of CH_3OH, a mixture of 10 mlit of 5%-ual $CuSO_4$ solution and 10 mlit of 20%-ual NaOH is added, all is shaken 1 to 2 mi-

Card 1/2