

51-4-2-15/28

On a Relationship Between the Intrinsic and Technical Yields of Luminescence of Infinitely Thick Light-Scattering Layers.

technical-to-intrinsic yield ratio on the optical constants of the layer. Experimental verification of the formula for the technical yield obtained by the author was made on powders of uranium glass of two types with different degrees of dispersion. The apparatus used was described in the preceding paper. The authors measured the luminescent intensity of a powder relative to the intensity of luminescence of a plane-parallel plate of the same glass from which powder was made. The glass plate used was sufficiently thin to neglect absorption of luminescence in it. Fig.4 gives the dependence of the yield ratio on dimensions of the powder particles for excitation with various wavelengths (265, 334 and 365 μ). The continuous curves are theoretical and the experimental results are shown by circles. At 265 μ the ratio of the yields is greatest and at 365 μ it is least, because at 365 μ the exciting light passes into a deeper layer of the powder, since at that wavelength the absorption of the exciting light is small. Consequently in the latter case luminescence comes from a deeper layer

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On a Relationship Between the Intrinsic and Technical Yields of Luminescence of Infinitely Thick Light-Scattering Layers.

and therefore it is weakened more on passing through the layer, leading to a lower value of the technical luminescence yield. The effect of the binder, which can be air (curve 1), water (curve 2) or alcohol (curve 3), on the ratio of the luminescence yields is shown in Fig.5 for 365 mμ excitation. Fig.5 shows that the technical-to-intrinsic yield ratio is greatest in dry powder and least in the powder immersed in alcohol. The reason for this lies in the relative refractive index of the powder particles which is 1.491 in air, 1.130 in water and 1.095 in alcohol. The lower the refractive index of particles the more weakly the binding medium scatters light and therefore luminescence is produced at greater depths with consequent greater absorption on emission. The intrinsic yield was obtained by measurements on a plane-parallel plate of uranium glass in which the absorption of light is negligibly small. Knowing the intrinsic yield the authors found the technical yield of powders. Dependences of the intrinsic and technical yields on particle dimensions

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On a relationship between the Intrinsic and Technical Yield of
Luminescence of Infinitely Thick Light-Scattering Layers.

are shown in Fig.6 for various exciting light wavelengths
and in Fig.7 for various binding media. In both Figs.
6 and 7 the continuous curves represent the technical
yields of powders, the dashed curves give the intrinsic
yield for a glass plate and the points give the intrinsic
yield of powders. Figs.6 and 7 show that for powders the
intrinsic yield does not change with wavelength or with
change of the binding medium and that the powder intrinsic
yield is practically equal to the intrinsic yield of a
thin glass plate. There are 7 figures, 1 table and
5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: State Optical Institute named S.I. Vavilov.
(Gos. opticheskiy institut im. S.I. Vavilova).

Submitted: April 1, 1957.

1. Luminescence-Effects of reflecting layers
2. Luminescence-
Measurement-Mathematical analysis

Card: 4/4

MOSUNOVA, V. R. Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "The Biosynthesis of
Nicotinic Acid and the Products of Its ^{Conversion} ~~Transformation~~ in Chick
Embryos." Chernovtsy, 1957. 14 pp 20 cm. (Min of Higher
Education USSR, Chernovtsy State Univ), 100 copies (KL,26-57,106)

MOSUR, M.

Biological protection against the action of ionic radiation, p. 42. (OCHRONA PFACY, Warszawa, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1955.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, Jun. 1955, Uncl.

MOSUR, M.

Industrial factors causing cancer. p. 241

OCHRONA PRACY: BEZPIECZENSTWO I HIGIENA PRACY.

Warszawa

Vol 9, no. 8, August 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) IC Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956

Wojciech M.

1971

The danger of steel in industrial places.

... (Ochrota Iron; ...
Warszaw, Poland)

Mortality Index : East Europe. Accession (1971) ...
February 1971

MOSUR, M.

Evaluation of the dosage of ionizing radiation. p. 7.

OCHRONA PRACY* (Centralna Rada Związkow Zawodowych i Centralny Instytut
Ochrony Pracy). Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 13, No. 9, Sept. 1958

Monthly List of European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 8 August 1959

Uncl.

POLAND/N clear Physics - Installation and Instruments.
Methods of Measurements and Research

C

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 9, 1959, 19599

Author : Moser, Marian

Inst : -

Title : Problems of Protecting Personnel Against the Action of
Ionizing Radiations

Orig Pub : Ochrona pracy, 1958, 13, No 12, 1-5

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 7 -

MOSUR, Marian

Toxic factors in the synthesis of plastic materials. Ochrona
pracy 17 no.2:11-14 '62.

1. Dzielnicowy Wydział Zdrowia w Warszawie.

MOSURSKI, M.

2

Journal of the Institute of Petroleum
Vol. 40 No. 362
Feb. 1954
Products

① Fuel

209. A new method of testing of oxidation stability of lubricating oils. M. Mosurski. *Nafta (Krakow)*, 1952, 8, 186-8. --
The new method consists of circulating a quantity of lub oil (150 gm) at the rate of 0.7 gm/minute ($\pm 2\%$) over a steel plate inclined at 15° heated to 250° C ($\pm 2^\circ$ C) for 12 hr whilst any vapour is collected by suction. All oil is recovered, and then carbon (Conradson) ash and oxygenation analyses are made. As example of the working of this method, several results are tabulated and compared with other methods. Repeatability of this method is ca 20%, but it allows the operator to distinguish between oils with or without antioxidants, because instead of redistribution of oxygen between acids, esters, and carbonyls, the new method shows a fall in oxidn of oil to all 3 kinds of oxygenated products.
This new method is considered superior.

M. S.
5-11-54
ggp

MOSURSKI, HENRYK

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their I-13
Application. Treatment of Natural Gases and Petroleum.
Motor Fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12994

Author : Mosurski Henryk

Inst : Petroleum Institute

Title : Synthesis of Inhibitors and Additives for Oils

Orig Pub : Nafta Biul, Inst. naftowego, 1953, 9, No 9, 9-10

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 266 -

MOSURSKI, H.

Autoignition and surface ignition. p. 172. (TECHNIKA MOTORYZACYJNA, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (MEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

MOSURSKI, H.

✓ 1649. ESTIMATION OF THE WATER CONTENT OF PETROL FIELDS. Mosurcki, H. *Fuel* /
(*Notes (Petroleum, Krakow)*, 1956, vol. 10, 24-257). A critical review.

MCSURSKI, H.

"Oil Additives and Inhibitors", p. 146; "Meeting of Delegates of the Scientific-Technical Association of Engineers and Technicians of the Petroleum Industry", p. 148; "Activities of Committees of the Scientific-Technical Association of Engineers and Technicians of the Petroleum Industry in Organizing Scientific-Technical Conferences", p. 149, (NAFTA, Vol. 11, No. 6, June 1954, Krakow, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (FEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

Mosurski, Henryk

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - Treatment of Natural Gases and Mineral Oil, Motor and Rocket Fuel, Lubricants.

H-23

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 14, 1958, No 48110.

Author : Henryk Mosurski.

Inst : -

Title : Enlarged Laboratory Installation and Synthesis of Antioxidation and Anticorrosion Additives.

Orig Pub : Nafta (Polska), 1957, 13, No 9, Biul. Inst. naftowego, 6.

Abstract : 3 kg of turpentine (I) and 1.5 kg of the lubricating oil Lux-7 (II) are put into a reactor heated in an oil bath with electrical heating. The solution of 1.2 kg of P_2S_2 in 1.5 kg of II is added in the duration of 40 to 60 min. at a temperature of about 110° and stirring it continuously the mixture is heated 1 hour at the temperature of about 150° continuing the stirring. After the reaction

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MOSURSKI, H.

Additional ingredients of motor lubricating oils. p. 315

NAFTA (Instytut Naftowy) Krakow, Poland, Vol. 15, no. 11, Nov. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) LC., Vol. 9, No. 1, Jan 1960

Uncl.

MOSURSKI, Henryk, mgr; JASIECKA-PRZYLUKKA, Eizbieta, mgr, aystent

Oil detergents with alkaline reserve. Nafta 20 no.10:273-275
0 '64.

1. Institute of Petroleum Technology, Krakow.

MOSVIN, V.I.

Universal transfusion-apparatus for blood and liquids. Khirurgia,
Moskva no.4:73-74 Ap '50. (CML 19:2)

1. Of the Children's Surgical Clinic (Head -- Prof. I.S.Vengerovskiy),
Tomsk Medical Institute.

MOSYAGIN, A.M., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda

Improving woodpulp cooking methods. Bum.prom. 37
no.11:21-23 N '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Starshiy varshchik Balakhninskogo kombinata.
(Woodpulp)

MOSYAGIN, D.

Modernization of clay dryers. Stroi. mat. 4 no.12:26-28
D '58.

(MIRA 11:2)

(Clay--Drying)

MOSYAGIN, D.S., inzh.

Improving the design of drying cylinders. Stroi. i dor.
mashinostr. 4 no.4:24-27 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Drying apparatus)

MOSYAGIN, D.S.

Electrified conveying of green brick. Stroil. mat. 5 no.5:25-26
My '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Brick--Transportation) (Conveying machinery)

MOSYAGIN, D.S.

Using motor cranes in loading bricks. Stroim. mat. 5 no.12:26
D '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.) (Bricks--Transportation)

BABKOV, N.; MOSYAGIN, D., inzh.; KRASIL'NIKOV, V.; DEMIDOV, A., tekhnik;
GRISHIN, K., tekhnik; GUBER-GRUB, S., inzh.

Letters to the editor. Stroitel' no.12:14 D '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Upravlyayushchiy stroytrestom No.14, g.Molodechno (for
Krasil'nikov).
(Building)

MOSYAGIN, D. S., inzh.

Economic effectiveness of the modernization of disintegrators.
Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 5 no.4:18-20 Ap '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

(Crushing machinery) (Clay)

MOSYAGIN, D.S., inzh.

Automatic machine for cutting and loading bricks on cars of
compartment kilns. Stroiki dor.mashinostr. 5 no.7:28-30 J1
'60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Brickmaking machinery)
(Bricks--Transportation)

MOSYAGIN, D.S.

Unloading bricks from annular kilns using electric loaders.
Stroi. mat. 6 no.6:29-30 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Bricks--Transportation)

MOSYAGIN, D.S., inzh.

Modernized disintegrator. Suggested by D.S. Mosiagin. Bats.
i izobr.predl.v stroi. no.16:51-55 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Konstruktorsko-tehnologicheskaya kontora Glavmosoblstroymaterialy;
Moskva, Khrustal'nyy per., d.1. (Milling machinery)
(Clay)

KOSYAGIN, D.S.

Modernization of disintegrators. Ogneupory 25 no.1:41-44 '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Glavmosoblstroymaterialy.
(Refractories industry--Equipment and supplies)

MOSYAGIN, D.S., inzh.

Pusher for loading cars into a tunnel. Stroi. i dor. mash. 7
no.3:35 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Bricks--Drying)

MOSYAGIN, D.S., inzh.

Automatic production line for the manufacture of drain pipes
using a package method. Stroi. i dor mash. 7 no.6:22-23 Je
'62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Aseri--Pipe, Clay) (Automation)

MOSYAGIN, D.S., inzh.

Clay looseners. Stroi. i dor. mash. 8 no.2:28-31 F '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

(Clay)

NEYMAN, Yan Markovich, inzh.; MOSYAGIN, Dmitriy Semenovich,
inzh.; MESKIN, Boris Yefimovich; ANTONOVA, N.N., inzh.,

[Mechanization and automation of the processes of manufacturing heat insulating materials in renovated brick plants; based on materials of the Main Administration of the Building Materials Industry in Moscow Province] Iz opyta mekhanizatsii i avtomatizatsii protsessov proizvodstva teploizoliatsionnykh materialov na rekonstruirovannykh kirpichnykh zavodakh; po materialam Konstruktorsko-tehnologicheskoi kontroy Glavmosoblstroimaterialov. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 38 p.

(MIRA 17:3)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. 2. Nachal'nik ot-dela mekhanizatsii i avtomatizatsii Konstruktorsko-tekhnicheskoy kontory Glavnogo upravleniya promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov i stroitel'nykh detaley (for Neyman). 3. rukovoditel' sektora tekhnicheskoy informatsii Konstruktorsko-tehnologicheskoy kontory Glavnogo upravleniya promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov i stroitel'nykh detaley (for Mosyagin). 4. Sotrudnik sektora tekhnicheskoy informatsii Konstruktorsko-tehnologicheskoy kontory Glavnogo upravleniya promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov i stroitel'nykh detaley (for Meskin).

DIKAREV, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; MOSYAGIN, G.M., inzh.

Selection of the relative aperture of an optical system in photo-
electric apparatus. [Trudy] MVTU no. 110:5-16 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Optical instruments)

S/549/62/000/110/003/004
E192/E382

AUTHORS: Mosyagin, G.M. and Petin, B.F., Engineers

TITLE: Survey of some modulation systems for light beams used in photoelectric devices

SOURCE: Moscow. Vysshye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche. [Trudy] no. 110. 1962. Opticheskiye i optiko - elektronnyye pribory. 100 - 117

TEXT: Light-beam modulation systems can be classified as follows: 1) modulation directly in the receiver of the radiation; 2) generation of a modulated (AC) signal in the radiation receiver by supplying the receiver with alternating current of a given frequency and 3) modulation of the beam at the radiation source. The modulation at the radiation receiver can be achieved by means of a rotating shutter. Such a system is illustrated in Fig. 2. This permits determination of the position of the source relative to two coordinate axes since the radiation source 1 can be deflected in two perpendicular directions: along the axis x and along y. The light beam from the source passes through the optical system 2 and is modulated by the

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rotating shutter 3. This is in the form of a thin disc, one half of which is transparent. The modulation frequency is directly proportional to the number of revolutions of the shutter per second. The magnitude ψ of the AC component of the modulated signal depends on the direction of the source. The quantity ψ increases as the radiation source deviates from the optical axis until the image of the source coincides with the rotation centre of the shutter. The quantity ψ then becomes constant. For finding the components x and y of the alternating signal, this is applied to a double phase-sensitive detector. The modulation at the receiver can also be effected by a modulating disc of varying optical density. Such a disc is made of a transparent material and contains N non-transparent and transparent sectors. The surface of the disc is covered with a film of variable transparency so that the intensity of the light passing through the disc varies from a minimum to a maximum value. The signal produced by this system has an envelope whose amplitude is proportional to the radius vector of the position of the radiating source and the phase ψ depends on the direction of the source. Again, x and y components can be determined by a phase-

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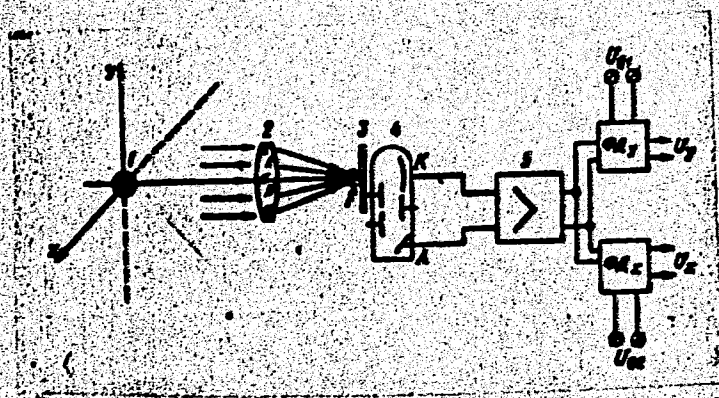
sensitive system. The information regarding the position of the source can be generated by modulating the light beam at two different frequencies; this can be done in a device with either a single optical system or with two optical systems. An alternating signal can be obtained by using a photoresistance which is supplied from an AC source. Usually, two photoresistors are employed and these are connected into a bridge circuit. One of the disadvantages of this system is its considerable inertia caused by the long rise and decay times of the photoresistance. A similar effect can be achieved by using a photomultiplier in which one of the emitters is modulated by an AC signal. In the case of modulation at the source, one of the most successful devices is the cesium lamp which makes it possible to achieve modulation depths of up to 90% at frequencies of up to 10 kc/s. Another method of modulation at the source is interruption of the light beam by a non-transparent shutter in the form of a modulating disc. There are 19 figures.

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Fig. 2:



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1007/1207

AUTHORS Borisevich, Ye. S., Gol'dfarb, M. L. and Mosyagin, M. S.

TITLE Recording device with a luminescent memory

PERIODICAL Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 32. Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no 13, 1962, 7, abstract 32.13.53. (Tr. In-ta fiz. Zemli, AS USSR, no. 19 (186), 1961, 57-63)

TEXT In the device described, random phenomena (e.g., earthquakes) are recorded by means of a light beam reflected from the mirrors of several ГБ-111 (GB-111) galvanometers mounted on a standard H-700 (N-700) [ПОБ-14М (POB-14M)] oscillograph; the reflected light beam is projected onto an endless paper tape, 110 mm wide and 1200 mm long, coated with a phosphorescent layer. The tape closely envelops part of the uniformly-rotating memory drum. Because of afterglow of the phosphorescent layer, the records are stored for a certain time interval but fade out after one complete rotation of the drum. Such an operating sequence ensures continuous recording. Upon any deviation of the light beam exceeding the noise level, the photoelectric relay of the unit is switched on and operates an electromagnet which presses the rotating photographic tape onto the phosphorescent layer. The contact is interrupted after recording and the photographic tape ceases to rotate. Such an arrangement permits several earthquakes to be recorded on a single photographic tape. The time interval from the moment when the phosphorescent tape starts to

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Recording device with a luminescent memory

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rotate until it contacts the electromagnet is the storage time of the unit and varies from 4 sec to 1 min. The wiring diagram of the unit is outlined, and it is shown that the rapid decay of the afterglow brightness of all the phosphors tested permits attainment of good records on the photographic tape at light beam speed varying from 0.2 to 0.3 m/sec. The unit ensures recording of phenomena of a frequency up to 5 cps on paper with a sensitivity of 700 C. The width of the recording line is up to 1mm, the speed of the photographic tape is 480 mm/min. The necessity to devise special types of phosphors is pointed out. There are 4 figures and 3 references. ✓

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

MOSKVITIN, Aleksey Semenovich, inzh.; MOSYAGIN, Nikolay Fedorovich, inzh.;
VANIN, V.I., inzh., nauchnyy red.; NINEMYAGI, D.K., red.; GILENSON,
P.G., tekhn.red.

[Manual on pipes, fittings, and equipment for water-supply and
sewerage installations] Spravochnik po trubam, armature i oboru-
dovaniyu vodoprovodno-kanalizatsionnykh sooruzhenii. Moskva,
Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam, 1958.
473 p. (MIRA 12:4)

(Water-supply engineering--Apparatus and supplies)
(Sewerage)

MOSYAGIN, Sergey Ivanovich; GRZHEGORZHEVSKIY, A.N., kand. ekon. nauk, dots., red.; KOKOSHKO, A.G., red.; NAUMOV, K.M., tekhn. red.

[Technological progress and the development of communist labor methods] Tekhnicheskii progress i razvitie form kommunisticheskogo truda. Moskva, Izd-vo VPSH i AON pri TsK KPSS, 1963. 93 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Socialist competition)

L 43734-65 EMT(d) IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AR5009480

8/0124/65/000/003/A010/A010

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 3A81

AUTHOR: Mosyagin, V.V.; Solomeshch, M.A.

TITLE: The dynamics of rectilinear motion of a variable mass point

CITED SOURCE: Uch. zap. Petrozavodskogo un-ta, v. 11, no. 5, 1963 (1964), 56-59

TOPIC TAGS: variable mass point, rectilinear motion calculation, Meshcherskiy equation

TRANSLATION: A relativistic generalization of Meshcherskiy's equation

$$\frac{d}{dt} (a^2 M \frac{dv}{dt}) = -v \frac{dM}{dt} a + F \quad (1)$$

where $a = [1 - (v^2/c^2)]^{-1/2}$ and F is the external force was derived for the rectilinear motion of a variable mass point. The author considers special cases, in which the equations are reduced to the quadratures:

$$F = Ma f(x), M = M_0 e^{-ax}, F = M \varphi(v), \varphi(v) \ll 0 \quad (2)$$

M. I. Yefinov.

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ACCESSION NR: AR5009480

SUB CODE: ME

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C A

5

Ultraviolet absorption spectra of bivalent palladium complexes. A. V. Balasova and M. A. Mosyagina. *Izv. Vsesoyuzn. Nauch. Issled. Inst. Dugich. Metal. i Legir. (Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. No. 24, 129-32 (1949); cf. C. I. 43, 4953h.* Of the compds. investigated $[Pd(NH_3)_2Cl_2] \cdot 2H_2O$ was stable in aq. solu. At concn. of 0.02-0.1 M it had one band with a max. at 295 m μ . $K_2[Pd(NC_2O_4)_2]$ had a wide band at 252; $(NH_4)_2[PdCl_4] \cdot 2H_2O$ had a band with max. at 424 and 302. $K_2[Pd(NSC_2O_4)_2]$ a broad band with a max. at 307. $Na_2[Pd(C_2O_4)_2] \cdot 2H_2O$ a band with a max. at 380. $[Pd(NH_3)_2Cl_2]$ a band with a max. at 385, and a min. at 310 m μ .
M. Hosen

MOSYAGINA, M. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Spectra, Absorption
Chemistry - Oxalates

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"Absorption Spectra of Solutions of Complex Oxalates of Bivalent Metals in the Ultraviolet Region," A. V. Babayeva, M. A. Mosyagina, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIV, No 6

Continuation of study on influence of the central atom on the character of the spectra of absorption for solutions of complex compounds of bivalent metals. Submitted by I. I. Chernyayev, 29 Nov 48.

PA 29/49T7

CA

6

Platinum *cis*-dihydroxyammine chloride. A. V. Babueva and M. A. Mosyagina. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 76, 256-8 (1950).—The reaction $K_2PtCl_6 + 2 NH_4OH \rightarrow 2 KCl + [Pt(NH_2OH)_2Cl_2]$ (I) was carried out successfully under "mild" conditions preventing formation of $[Pt(NH_2)_2(NH_2OH)_2]Cl_2$ -type compd. Heating and diln. must be avoided. Introduction of more than 2 mols. NH_4OH into the complex was prevented by the use of $NH_4OH \cdot AcOH$ instead of the usual $NH_4OH \cdot HCl$ and K_2CO_3 . The reagent was added in 10-20% excess to a soln. of K_2PtCl_6 in a small amt of H_2O . After 24 hrs., a brown ppt. was filtered off, and the filtrate was acidified with a little dil. HCl and evapd. to dryness in a vacuum desiccator over concd. H_2SO_4 , without heating; attempts to heat resulted in formation of more of the brown ppt. I, light-yellow needles, was extd. from the dry residue with Me_2CO and thus sepd. from a noncryst. yellow paste. The sq. soln. of I is a nonelectrolyte. About 25% of crude I could be obtained also with $NH_4OH \cdot HCl$ and Na_2CO_3 , but about 40% of it remains in the paste, and the rest is in the brown ppt.; the latter, contrary to previous statements (*Compt. Rend.* 1915, p. 546) is certainly not $[Pt(NH_2OH)_2(OH)_2]$, as it contains 10%

Cl. I was identified as the *cis* isomer with the aid of Kurnakov's $CS(NH_2)_2$ reaction, which gave the yellow $[Pt(O)_2Cl_2]$ (*is* = $CS(NH_2)_2$), whereas the orange-yellow *trans* isomer (prepd. by the reaction $[Pt(NH_2OH)_2]Cl_2 + 2 HCl \rightarrow [Pt(NH_2OH)_2]Cl_2 + 2 NH_4OH \cdot HCl$) gives white $[Pt(O)_2(NH_2OH)_2]Cl_2$. Further confirmation was obtained by Jørgensen's reaction with CaH_2N (ρ) which gave $[Pt(NH_2OH)_2]Cl_2$ and further, on heating with HCl , *trans*- $[Pt(NH_2OH)_2]Cl_2$, whereas the *trans* isomer is known to give a mixt. of *trans*- $[Pt(O)_2]Cl_2$ and $[Pt(NH_2OH)_2]Cl_2$. The elec. cond. of *cis*-I increases linearly with time, whereas that of the *trans* isomer levels off, a behavior entirely analogous to that of *cis*- and *trans*- $[Pt(NH_2)_2]Cl_2$. The ultraviolet absorption curves are in agreement with the rule that the absorption bands of the *trans* isomer are shifted to longer waves as compared with those of the *cis* isomer. *cis*-I has maxima at 324 and 265 $m\mu$, as against 350 $m\mu$ and 300 $m\mu$ for the *trans* isomer. *cis*-I is very easily sol. in H_2O , as against a sol. of 3.81 g./100 g. soln. (at 25°) for *trans*. Crystallographic data are: *cis*, triclinic or monoclinic, extinction angle 22°, $n_1 = 1.782$, $n_2 = 1.76$; *trans*, orthorhombic, pleochroism from colorless to orange, $n_1 > 1.782$, $n_2 = 1.76$. N. T.

1951

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USSR

Platinum(II)-dihydroxybenzoate dichloride. A. V. Betzova,
 M. A. Moayyad, and M. A. Shams. *Travaux Scientifiques
 Institut Chimique, Moscou, Acad. Nauk S.S.R.,
 Ser. B, 1971, No. 26, 48-51(1971); C. I.
 (NCRt) (II) were warmed with an excess of NH₄OH in the
 hope of forming *cis*-(NH₄OH)₂Pt(NCR.NH₄OH)₂Cl₂ (III).
 Analysis of the black ppt. showed that not III but (NH₄OH)₂PtCl₂O.
 PtCl₂(NH₄OH)₂ was formed. The green
 supernatant liquid was thought to contain some III. Ppt.
 of the corresponding iodide was attempted with KI. Anal-
 ysis of this ppt. showed that it was K₂PtCl₆. K₂PtCl₆ was
 dissolved in very little H₂O and a soln. of NH₄OH acetate
 (10-20% excess) gave over a period of 24 hrs. violet crystals
 of [Pt(NH₄OH)₄][PtCl₆] (IV), which upon treatment with HCl
 gave [Pt(NH₄OH)₄Cl]₂ (IV), sol. in acetone, H₂O, and di-
 oxane. *trans*-IV with thiourea gives *trans*-[Pt(Thio)₂(NH₄OH)₂]
 Cl₂, white needles, *cis*-IV gives [Pt(Thio)₂Cl]₂, yellow
 prisms. By Jørgensen reaction with Py, *cis*-IV gives *cis*-[Pt-
 (NH₄OH)₂Py]₂Cl₂ (V), which reacts with K₂PtCl₆ to give
 pink [Pt(NH₄OH)₂Py]₂[PtCl₆] (V) upon heating with HCl
 gives *trans*-[Pt(NH₄OH)₂Py]₂Cl₂ (V) yellow prisms. And similarly
trans-IV with Py furnishes the *trans*-V; this treated with
 HCl gives two electrolytes, PtPy₂Cl₂ and IV. W. L.*

AD 1057

Mosvagina, N.A.

Reactions in solutions of chlorides of bivalent platinum
under the influence of ultraviolet radiation. A. V. Batskova
and N. A. Mosvagina. *Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Div.
Chem. Sci.* 1953, 1053 (Engl. translation). See C.A. 48,
3710a. H. L. H.

702

BABAYEVA, A.V.; MOSYAGINA.

Reactions in solutions of diammines of bivalent platinum effected by ultra-violet radiation. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk. no.2:227-231 Mr-Ap '53.
(MLBA 6:5)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurbakova Akademii nauk SSSR. (Platinum) (Compounds, Complex) (Photochemistry)

MOSYAGINA, M. A.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48.
Apr. 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

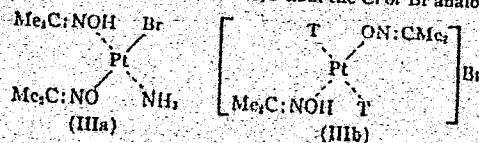
1/2

Complex compounds of platinum with acetoxime. A. V. Baboeva, M. A. Mosyagina, and S. S. Dyudina. *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 107-108 (1953); cf. C.A. 47, 10392b. Bivalent Pt forms definite and rather water-stable complexes with acetoxime (I); the diacetoxime derivs. exist in 2 geometrically isomeric forms. Heating stoichiometric amts. of K_2PtBr_4 and I yields yellow prismatic *cis*-2I.PtBr₂ (II), with n_D^{20} 1.702, n_D^{25} 1.626, extinction angle 45°, sol. in H₂O and Me₂CO; it is a nonelectrolyte and decom. p. 180-3°; heated with H₂SO₄ it explodes. The *cis* structure was proved by the thiourea reaction of N. S. Kurnakov. Often the reaction yields a mixt. of *cis* and *trans* isomers, sep'd. by crystn. from aq. Me₂CO; the formation of the *trans* form is caused by the soly. of the *cis*-dibromide in H₂O, leading to formation of *trans*-PtBr₂ (IIa), which on heating changes to *trans*-dibromo-di-I-platinum with elimination of I. IIa forms yellow prisms and is readily produced from molten I and II. Evapn. of a soln. of II in NH₄OH yields a yellow sparingly sol. IIIa. *trans*-II, formed by heating the *cis* form with I as described above, forms yellow plates, sparingly sol. in H₂O, readily sol. in Me₂CO and aq. Me₂CO and in alk. solns, n_D^{20} 1.710, n_D^{25} 1.667. *trans*-II with thiourea forms IIIb (T = thiourea unit). If this reaction is run in acid medium the product is 2I.2T.PtBr₂. I with $K_2Pt(NO_3)_4$ yields a product to which no reasonable formula could be assigned. Metathesis between the Cl analog of II and $N_2H_4NO_2$ in aq.

(over)

Babaeva, A. V. (2)

medium gave 20% colorless $2I.Pt(NO_2)_2$ with evolution of N oxides. An almost 100% yield results from I and *cis*- $K_2C_2O_4.PtCl_2$ at 50° in soln., which yields a ppt. of colorless $2I.Pt(NO_2)_2$; at a higher temp. the yield is lower; the product forms rhombs, less sol. in H_2O than the Cl or Br analogs.



n_D^{20} 1.659, n_D^{25} 1.603. The same product is obtained fairly pure from I and $K_2[Pt(NO_2)_2C_2O_4]$. The *cis* structure is shown by reaction with $(CH_3NH_2)_2$ in Me_2CO , which forms $EPt(NO_2)_2$ [$E = (CH_3NH_2)_2$]. The isomeric *trans* deriv. is obtained by exchange between $2I.PtCl_2$ and $NaNO_2$ in H_2O in 2 hrs. at room temp., followed by heating at 70° . *trans*- $2I.Pt(NO_2)_2$ (IV), colorless, n_D^{20} 1.690, n_D^{25} 1.603, sparingly sol. in H_2O and Me_2CO ; its aq. soln. has pH 5.6. With $(CH_3NH_2)_2$ it shows the *trans* structure, yielding $(E.I.PtNO_2)(PtCl_2)$ after treatment with K_2PtCl_6 . IV is sol. in alkali, yielding 2 protons from the 2 I groups to give a triionic electrolyte $\{(Me_2CNO)_2Pt(NO_2)_2\}K_3$; the product was isolated as $\{(Me_2CNO)_2Pt(NO_2)_2\}K_3 \cdot 4NH_3 \cdot H_2O$. G. M. K.

MOSYAGINA
M.A.

Complex compounds of bivalent platinum with acetoxime.
 V. Babayra and M. A. Mosyagina. Izvest. Sibirskaya
 Platiny i Drug. Blagotekhnicheskaya Promyshlennost i Neorg.
 Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. No. 28, 202-12(1964); cf.
 C.A. 47, 10392b. $cis-[Pt(A)_2Cl_2]$ (I) (A = acetoxime) with
 an excess of NH_4OH gives a white cryst. ppt. of $[Pt(NH_3)_2-$
 $Me_2CNOCl]$ (II). Treating II with K_2PtCl_6 in a H_2O-Me_2CO
 Cl_2 , which upon reaction with K_2PtCl_6 in a H_2O-Me_2CO
 soln. gives yellow prisms of $[Pt(A)_2NH_3Cl_2]$ (III). Mixing
 warm solns. of I and excess A gives white prisms of $[Pt(A)-$
 $Cl_2]$ (III). $[Pt(A)_2Cl_2]$ is not obtained even on fusing A
 with III. The Cl in II is not replaced upon extended heat-
 ing with NH_4OH , but adding 2.5 g. $cis-[Pt(NH_3)_2Cl_2]$ (IV)
 in small portions to a hot soln. of 2.5 g. A in 20 ml. H_2O
 gives a colorless soln., which is evapd. until sirupy, cooled,
 treated with Me_2CO , stirred, and filtered to yield colorless
 plates of $cis-[Pt(A)(NH_3)_2Cl_2]$ (V), which on reaction with
 K_2PtCl_6 forms rose needles of $[Pt(A)(NH_3)_2][PtCl_6]$. Al-
 though trans diammines are usually obtained by the action
 of acids on tetrammines, treating V with concd. HCl gave
 IV, thus indicating that the Pt-A bond is less stable than
 the Pt- NH_3 bond. Heating a Me_2CO soln. of I with pyr-
 idine gives, after removal of the Me_2CO , a paste. By tri-
 turating the paste with an H_2O-Me_2CO mixt., light-yellow
 crystals, apparent $[Pt(A)_2Me_2CNOCl]$, sep. These on
 treatment with HCl give $[Pt(A)_2py_2Cl_2]$. Heating III with
 concd. HCl gives yellow prisms of $trans-[Pt(A)_2Cl_2]$ (VI)
 ($n_D^{20} = 1.878$, $n_D^{25} = 1.893$); the trans configuration was con-
 firmed by reaction with $CS(NH_2)_2$ to give $[Pt(A)_2Me_2CNO]$.
 Cl_2 , which on acidification would form $[Pt(A)_2(A)]^{++}$.
 Evapp. a soln. obtained by heating $trans-[Pt(NH_3)_2Cl_2]$
 (VII) with A gives a colorless cryst. ppt. of $trans-[Pt(A)_2-$
 $(NH_3)_2Cl_2]$ (VIII), which with K_2PtCl_6 gives brick-red
 $[Pt(A)_2NH_3][PtCl_6]$. Treating VIII with HCl gives VII.

CO 1/2

M.A.

2. V. 2/2
 Heating $\text{trans-[Pt(NH}_2\text{OH)}_2\text{Cl}_2]$ with *A*, and evap. the
 soln. gives colorless $\text{trans-[Pt(NH}_2\text{OH)}_2\text{Cl}_2]$ (IX). The
 fact that IX on treatment with HCl gave a mixt. of VI and
 $\text{trans-[Pt(NH}_2\text{OH)}_2\text{Cl}_2]$ indicates that the Pt-*A* and Pt-
 NH₂OH bonds are of similar stability. Heating stoichio-
 metric am'ts. of $\text{K}_2[\text{PtBr}_4]$ and *A* in H₂O soln. gives yellow
 prisms of $\text{cis-[PtA}_2\text{Br}_2]$ (X) (decomp. 100-3°, $n_D^{20} = 1.702$,
 $n_D^{25} = 1.626$; angle of extinction 45°). Fusing X with *A*
 gives pale-yellow prisms of $\text{[PtA}_2\text{Br}_2]\text{Br}$. Evap. the sol-
 vent from soln. obtained by dissolving X in NH₄OH gives
 light-yellow crystals corresponding in compn. to $\text{[PtNH}_2\text{A-}$
 $\text{Me}_2\text{CNOBr}]$ (XI). Heating X in H₂O with excess *A* gives
 yellow platelets of $\text{trans-[PtA}_2\text{Br}_2]$ (XII) ($n_D^{20} = 1.710$, $n_D^{25} =$
 1.607), readily sol. in alk. solns. Adding 1.5 g. *A* to a hot
 soln. of 3.7 g. $\text{cis-K}_2[\text{Pt(NO}_2)_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4]$ gives on cooling color-
 less crystals of $\text{cis-[PtA}_2(\text{NO}_2)_2]$ (XIII) ($n_D^{20} = 1.656$, $n_D^{25} =$
 1.603). Titrating 1.3 g. VI, 0.5 g. NaNO₂, and 20 ml. H₂O
 for 30 min., after 2 hrs. adding 0.2 g. more NaNO₂, dig-
 est with H₂O, and heating to 70°, gives a colorless ppt. of trans-
 $\text{[PtA}_2(\text{NO}_2)_2]$ (XIV) ($n_D^{20} = 1.690$, $n_D^{25} = 1.603$), which is sol.
 in KOH but reprecip. by HCl. In alkali XIV gives $\text{K}_2[\text{Pt-}$
 $\text{(Me}_2\text{CNO)(NO}_2)_2]$, which can be isolated as $\text{[Pt(NH}_2\text{A)-}$
 $\text{[Pt(Me}_2\text{CNO)(NO}_2)_2]\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$. I, VI, X, and XIII are sol. in
 H₂O and Me₂CO; II and XII are sol. in Me₂CO but slightly
 sol. in H₂O; V and XIII are sol. in H₂O but slightly sol. in
 Me₂CO; XI and XIV are slightly sol. in Me₂CO and H₂O.
 Donald B. Miller

33512

S/619/61/000/01/001/01-
0059/011-

3.9300 (1019, 1327)

AUTHORS: Borisevich, Ye.S.; Labelin, M.V.; Mosyagina, M.S.

TITLE: The OSB-IV seismic oscillograph

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki zemli. Trudy, no. 10 (1961),
Moscow, 1961, Seysmicheskiye pribory, 12-18

TEXT: The authors describe the ~~OSB~~ ^{OSB} IV (OSB-IV) six-channel seismic oscillograph which is one of the latest models of its kind. Its predecessors include the ~~OPSS~~ (OPSS), ~~OGB~~ -II (OGB-II), ~~OSB~~ -I (OSB-I) and other oscillographs developed in the USSR since 1950, when the first attempts at producing portable electromagnetic oscillographs were made on the initiative of Academician G.A. Gamburtsev. The compact and portable OSB-IV oscillograph is intended for earthquake recording under expedition conditions and at temporary seismic stations. It is equipped with a set of six ~~GB-III-BS~~ (GB-III-BS) or ~~GB-III-B~~ (GB-III-B) galvanometers with a common permanent magnet. The galvanometers can also be assembled as separate magnetic systems with shunts. The recording is performed on a 200-mm wide and 600-mm long strip of photographic paper by means of light beams reflected from

4

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D039/D11-

The OSE-IV seismic oscillograph

mirror galvanometers. The drum, bearing the photographic paper, is contained in a detachable lightproof cassette inside the oscillograph. Use of the reflecting mirror system enabled the length of the optical indicator to be cut down to 500 mm. The helical-line recording is done with the aid of a rotating mirror. The speed of the light beams per revolution of the drum may be set from 1 to 7 mm. The spring mechanism ensures continuous operation of the oscillograph for 12 hours at peripheral speeds of the drum of $v_1 = 60$ mm/min, $v_2 = 120$ mm/min and $v_3 = 180$ mm/min, respectively. The oscillograph is also equipped with a flyball speed regulator with a critical number of rotations $n_{reg} = 200$ r.p.m. A flyball pendulum regulator can also be used. Time markings are made from a contact chronometer by breaking the circuit of the galvanometers' luminaire. The luminaire has 0.2-a EL-79(STs-79) lamp. The power supply of the oscillograph is 0.5 A at 6 v DC. All units are contained in a d aluminum housing. The oscillograph has overall dimensions of 550 x 340 x 255 mm and weighs 25 kg. It is simple in design, convenient to use, does not need a darkroom and consumes little electric power and photographic paper. Academician B B Golitsyn and A. Macing are mentioned. There are 5 figures and 11 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/-

33513

S/619/61/000/019/003/01
0039/0111

3.9300 (1019,1327)

AUTHORS: Borisevich, Ye.S.; Kastorskiy, S.A.; Mosyagina, M.S.

TITLE: The OSB-V seismic oscillograph

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk USSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Trudy, no. 19 (1961)
Moscow, 1961, Seismicheskiye pribory, 19-24

TEXT: The article describes the new **ОСБ-V** (OSB-V) seismic oscillograph designed for the recording of earthquakes under expedition conditions and at temporary seismic stations. Its principle of operation is similar to that of the **ОСБ-IV** (OSB-IV) oscillograph described by Ye.S. Borisevich, M.V. Zabelina and M.S. Mosyagina in the above source, pp 1-15. Test models of the OSB-V device have been made at the SKB of the Institut fiziki Zemli (Institute of Physics of the Earth), and small series production of them is to be organized at the Moskovskiy radiomekhanicheskiy tekhnikum (Moscow Radiomechanical Tekhnikum). Unlike the OSB-IV oscillograph, the lightproof drum cassette of the OSB-V is mounted on the outer housing. It has provision for an attachment consisting of three **ГК - VII** (GK-VII) or **M21/2** (M 21/2) galvanometers and luminaires. The OSB-V oscillograph

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S/019/61/000/01-7003/12
1039/511-

The OSB-V seismic oscillograph

is 690 x 405 x 400 mm in size and weighs 34 kgf without the drum cassette and 45 kgf with it. It is equipped with six ~~ГБ-III-60~~ (GB-III-BS) galvanometers assembled in two sets with common permanent magnets. Normal ~~ГБ-III~~ (GB-III) or ~~ГБ-IV~~ (GB-IV) galvanometers can also be used. Recording is performed on a 250 mm wide and 300 mm long strip of photographic paper fixed on a drum rotating at peripheral speeds of 7.5, 15 and 30 mm/min, or 60, 120 and 240 mm/min. Switching from one speed to another is effected by gear systems and regulators. The pitch of the helical line of the recording can be set from 1 to 5 mm per revolution of the drum. A spring mechanism with a pendulum or flyball regulator and a ~~П-31~~ (P-31) hysteresis synchro motor actuate the oscillograph. The spring mechanism operates 8 hrs with the flyball regulator and 12 hrs with the pendulum regulator without rewinding. The length of the optical indicator and the methods of applying the time markings and regulating the filament of the luminaire lamp are the same as for the OSB-IV oscillograph. The optical systems of both devices are also similar. The electrical circuits are similar. The feed mechanism of the luminaire with

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The OMB-V (electronic) model is

an **CU-79** or **CU-78** photoelectronic filament
for feeding the photoreceptor
rate detector.

4

Card 3/3

33518
S/619/61/000/019/005/019
D039/D112

3.9300 (1019, 1327)

AUTHORS: Borisevich, Ye.S.; Gol'dfarb, M.L.; Mosyagina, N.S.

TITLE: A recording instrument with a luminescent memory

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Trudy, no. 19 (186).
Moscow, 1961, Seysmicheskiye pribory, 57-63

TEXT: The authors describe a seismic recorder with a luminescent memory, in which light beams from ГБ-III (GB-III) mirror galvanometers installed in a standard M-700 (П05-14M) (N-700 [POB-14M]) oscillograph are reflected on to moving paper tape coated with a luminophor. Normally, the recording on the excited luminophor persists for a certain time and then fades away without a trace; however, if the deviation of the light beam exceeds a certain level due to seismic activity, then a photorelay actuates an electromagnet which presses a photographic tape against the tape coated with the luminophor and thus produces a contact print of the recording. The duration of the memory, which is determined by the time taken by the actual recording to reach the point of contact with the photographic tape, can be varied from 1 minute to 4 secs. The recorder has all the advantages of

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S/619/61/000/019/008/019

D039/D11-

A recording instrument

recorders with magnetic and electrostatic memories described by A.N. Vetchinkin and V.B. Preobrazhenskiy, and Ye.S. Borisevich, I.I. Zhilevich et al. on pp 50-56 and 44-51 of the above source, and yet is simpler in design and easier to attend. The frequency range of the recorded vibrations is up to 2.5 cps at an amplitude of 10 mm. The luminophor-coated tape is 110 mm wide and 1200 mm long. The width of the photographic tape is 120 mm and its length is 1 m. The speeds of the luminescent and photographic tapes are 30, 120, and 480 mm/min. An annunciator clock is used for the time markings. The luminaire of the galvanometers has a type **С4**-76 (STs-76) lamp (7v, 0.5 a). The oscillograph and the recorder are fed by a set of 27 v storage-batteries or a.c. network current and consume not more than 4 a. The outer dimensions of the recorder are 300 x 260 x 520 mm and its weight 17.6 kgf. The electrical circuit of the recorder consists basically of an automatic photoelectronic device and a solenoid for actuating the photographic-tape-transport mechanism. The No. 75 zinc-sulfide luminophor developed by the chemical industry and the Leningradskiy institut khimicheskoi khimii (Leningrad Institute of Applied Chemistry) was used. However, the device

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009/11

Recording instrument

After a few periods caused overlapping of the recordings at tape speeds of 100-150 mm/min, and it proved to be too coarse-grained (the width of the recording lines reached 1 mm), so that a better luminophor must be developed. However, laboratory tests of the recorder were positive; it can record seismic processes with a frequency up to 5 cps at 1-5 cm. There are 4 figures.

X

Card 3/3

BORISEVICH, Ye.S.; KASTORSKIY, S.A.; MOSYAGINA, M.S.

Seismic type OSB-VI oscillograph. Trudy Inst. fiz. Zem. no.26:
93-97 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

L 5157-66 EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/SWA(h) GW
ACC NR: AT6000082 SOURCE CODE: UR/2619/64/000/035/0043/00

AUTHOR: Borisevich, Ye. S.; Kastorskiy, S. A.; Mosyarina, M. S.
44,55 44,55 44,55

41
B+1

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth in O.Yu. Shmidt, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki zemli AN SSSR)

TITLE: Modernized OSB-VI-M seismic oscillograph 44,55

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki zemli. Trudy, no. 35, 1964, 43-48

TOPIC TAGS: seismography, seismologic instrument, oscillograph, galvanometer, seismologic station 44,55,12 44,65,12 10

ABSTRACT: This oscillograph was designed for use in the field or at a seismic station. It can also be used to record other low-frequency processes. Six galvanometers of either the GB-III-B-5 or GB-III-BS-2.5 types are used. Recording is on paper 280 mm wide with a usable length of 900 mm. The drum rotates at 15, 30, 60, 120, 240, and 480 mm/min. Seismometers recommended for use with this oscillograph are listed, and their parameters are tabulated (SKM-3, USF-III-M, SVK-3, and SGK-3 seismometers). Photograph of instrument, and schematic of seismometer-galvanometer connection are shown. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 3 tables, 1 formula. [FSB: v. 1, no 5]

SUB CODE: ES, EC / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

MOSYAGINA, N.S.
MOSYAGINA, N.S., provizor

Keeping records of total drug issues for given periods in pharmacies attached to hospitals and dispensaries. Apt. delo 6 no.3:55-56
My-Je '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Zaveduyushchiy aptekoy Kaliningradskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy
(PHARMACY--ACCOUNTING)

POGOSYAN, Khoren Petrovich. Prinsipialni uchastiy: UGAROVA, K.F., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHABEL'NIKOVA, M.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PAVLOVSKAYA, A.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PAVLOVA, Ye.M., inzh.; GOLOVUSHKINA, A.N., starshiy tekhnik; MOSYAGINA, Ye.M., starshiy tekhnik; SEMENOVA, A.V., starshiy tekhnik. ZUBYAN, G.D., otv.red.; BLINNIKOV, L.V., red.; YERSHOVA, T.S., tekhn.red.

[Jet streams in the atmosphere] Struinye techeniia v atmosfere. Moskva, Gidrometeor.izd-vo (otd-nie), 1960. 182 p. (MIRA 13:8)
(Jet stream)

MOSYAGINA, Ye.N.

Coombs' reaction and complement titer in hemolytic anemias in children [with summary in English]. Probl.gemat. i perel. krov. 3 no.4:23-27 Il-Ag'58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz Instituta pediatrii (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. O.D. Sokolova-Ponomareva) AMN SSSR.
(ANEMIA, HEMOLYTIC, in infa. & child.
complement titer & Coombs' reaction (Rus))

MOSYAGINA, Ye.N.

Nonspecific immunological reactivity and condition of the active mesenchyma in various stages of the hemolytic process. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 4 no.6:18-23 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. O.D. Sokolova-Ponomareva).

(HEMOLYSIS

nonspecific immunol. reactivity & funct. state of RE system in various stages of hemolysis in rabbits (Rus))

(RETICULOENDOTHELIAL SYSTEM, physiol.

funct. state in various stages of hemolysis in rabbits (Rus))

MOZYAGINA, Ye.N.

Autoimmune hemolytic anemias in children. *Pediatria* 37 no.11:42-46
N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR (direktor - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. O.D. Sokolova-Ponomareva).
(ANEMIA HEMOLYTIC in inf. & child.)

MOSYAGINA, Ye.N.

Determining the average longevity of erythrocytes entering the blood and circulating in it. Biofizika 5 no.3:318-326 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut pediatrii AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(ERYTHROCYTES) (BLOOD—TRANSFUSION)

MOSYAGINA, Ye.N.

Results of determining average reticulocyte maturation time by
means of maturity curves. Probl. gemat. 1 perel. krovi 5 no.111:37-
44 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(ERYTHROCYTES)

MOSYAGINA, Ye.N.

Primary equations of the mathematical theory of processes connected
with the disintegration and production of erythrocytes in the organism.
Probl. genat. i perel. krovi 5 no. 5:3-10 My '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(ERYTHROCYTES)

MOSKAGINA, ^{Ye} N., Doc Med Sci -- "Erythrocytic equilibrium ^{under} ~~in~~
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MOSYAGINA, Yelena Nikiforovna, kand. med. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik; KLEYMENOV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; VOL'VICH, Anatoliy
Grigor'yevich, mladshey nauchnyy sotrudnik; LITVINOV, Boris
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Use of electronic analog computers for studying the dynamics of
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Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 4 no.4:62-70 '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut pediatrii AMN SSSR (for Mosyagina).
2. Nachal'nik
laboratorii vychislitel'nykh mashin Novocherkasskogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta elektrovozostroyeniya (for Kleymenov).
3. Novocherkasskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
elektrovozostroyeniya (for Vol'vich).
4. Laboratoriya
schetnykh mashin Novocherkasskogo politekhnicheskog instituta
(for Litvinov).

(MEDICAL ELECTRONICS)
(ELECTRONIC ANALOG COMPUTERS)
(ERYTHROCYTES)

MOSYAGINA, Yelena Nikiforovna; BYKOV, V.D., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I.,
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[Erythrocyte balance under normal and pathological conditions]
Eritrotsitarnoe ravnovesie v norme i patologii. Moskva, Med-
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(ERYTHROCYTES)

MOSYAGINA, Ye.N.

Experimental comparison of the methods of differential agglutination and maturation of reticulocytes in determining the average longevity of erythrocytes. Pat. fiziol. i eks. terap. 8 no. 5:53-56 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut pediatrii (direktor - dotsent M.Ya. Stukol'tsi) ANI SSSR, Moskva. Submitted April 13, 1963.

MOSYAK, A. A

25(1, 7)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3281

Berezin, Boris Prokop'yevich, Aron Abramovich Mosyak, Vikentiy Markianovich Nikiiforov, Georgiy Ivanovich Pogodin-Alekseyev, Nikolay Dmitriyevich Titov, Boris Gavrilovich Shpital'nyy, and Nikolay Aksept'yevich Shcherbina

Tekhnologiya vazhneyshikh otrasley promyshlennosti, chast' 2: Mashinostroyeniye; uchebnoye posobiye dlya vysshikh partiynykh shkol (Manufacturing Processes of the More Important Branches of Industry, Part 2: Machinery Manufacture; Manual for Higher Party Schools) Moscow, Izd-vo VPSH i AON pri TsK KPSS, 1959. 376 p. 15,600 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Kommunisticheskaya partiya Sovetskogo Soyuz. Vysshaya partiynaya shkola. Kafedra promyshlennogo proizvodstva i stroitel'stva.

Eds.: G.I. Pogodin-Alekseyev, A.G. Kokoshko, and D.R. Beyzel'man; Tech. Ed.: K. M. Naumov.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for students of higher party schools.

COVERAGE: The book deals with manufacturing processes in the machine industry. Rolling, drawing, pressing, forging, and stamping of metals are discussed in Part I, founding in Part II, welding and gas cutting in Part III, and metal cutting in Part IV. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Card 1/9

✓ KOSTOMAROV, I.F.; MOSYAK, A.A.; GLINNIKOV, F.I.

Semiautomatic machine for the assembly and die casting of electric
motor rotors. Lit.proizv. no.2:20-21 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Die casting) (Founding--Equipment and supplies)

MOSYAK, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Republican conference of Moldavian welders. Svar. proizv.
no.9:43 S '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Welding--Congresses)

AYZENBERG, L.N., kand.khim.nauk; ISAKOVA, R.S.; MOSYAK, A.A., kand.khim.nauk

Use of tomato-seed oil as a binder in founding. Trudy Kish.-
Khoz.inst. 26:187-193 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Tomatoes) (Binding materials) (Founding)

L 57518-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) Pad IJP(c)
JD/HW/WB

ACCESSION NR: AR5013022

UR/0137/65/000/004/I071/I071
669.245'782'74'3.018.45

30
29
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 41445

AUTHOR: Mosyak, A. D.; Shnirel'man, V. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the cast, mechanical and anticorrosion properties of Hastelloy D

CITED SOURCE: Dokl. Nauchn. konferentsii professorov i prepodavat. Kishinevsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1963. Kishinev, Kartya Moldovenyaske, 1964, 246-250

TOPIC TAGS: metal corrosion, metal mechanical property, casting, nickel alloy/
Hastelloy D/nickel alloy

TRANSLATION: The alloy has the following composition (in %): 0.1 C, 11-12.5 Si, 0.8 Mn, 4.5-5 Cu, and the remainder Ni and impurities. The Si content may be reduced to 10% and the Cu content to 3-4% to decrease brittleness and improve machinability. Corrosion tests in solutions of H₂SO₄ of various concentration at 70-90°C showed the alloy has high stability when the Si content is less than 11%, but has

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ACCESSION NR: AR5013022

low mechanical properties. Mechanical properties are improved by changing the casting technology and by a single introduction of Ni to the melt before casting.

SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

Card ²/₂

LOTIYEV, B.K.; STERLENKO, Yu.A.; SALAMATIN, A.Ye.; MOSYAKIN, Yu.A.

Studying Lower Cretaceous sediments in Stavropol Territory.
Izv. vysh. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.3:3-7 '63.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut i Groznenskiy nauchno- issledo-
vatel'skiy neftyanoy institut.

(Stavropol Territory—Petroleum, geology)
(Stavropol Territory—Gas, Natural—Geology)

MOSYAKOV, A.

Expansion of building on collective farms in Smolensk Province.
Sel'. stroi. ll no.4:3-4 '56 [i.e., '57]. (MLBA 10:6)

1. Nachal'nik planovo-finansovogo otдела Glavkolkhozstroya Ministerstva gorodskogo i sel'skogo stroitel'stva RSFSR.
(Smolensk Province--Construction industry)

MOSYAKOV, A.

~~Leaders in socialist competition. Sel'. stroi. 12 no.11:15-16 N '57.~~
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Nachal'nik planovo-finansovogo otdela Glavkolkhozstroya Ministerstva
sel'skogo khozyaystva RSFSR.
(Collective farms)

Mosyakov, G.V.

68-1-6/22

AUTHOR: Mosyakov, G.V.

TITLE: An Automatic Control of Heating Coke Ovens Based on the Pressure Drop at the Top of Gas Regenerators (Avtomaticheskoye regulirovaniye obogreva koksovykh pechey po perepadu razrezheniy vverkhu gazovykh regeneratorov)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, No.1, pp. 25 - 29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An automatic control of heating the No.5 battery fired with blast furnace gas on the Zaporozh'ye Coke Oven Works is described (Fig.1). The stability of the supply of gas and air (providing their temperature is constant) is maintained by a constant pressure drop between ascending and descending streams in the gas regenerators. In the case of a sharp change in the calorific value of the gas, the suction on the descending stream (draught in the main waste gas flue) should be changed in order to maintain in the flue the excess air required. For changing the amount of heat supplied to the battery (a change in the coking period, change in the air temperature) the suction on the descending stream should be changed. With a change in the latter, the coefficient of air excess also changed. In order to return it to the previous value, the cross-sectional area of air valves must be changed. The operation of the above system was investigated by Giprokoks, Teplotekhstantsiya and UKHIN. The results are given in Tables 1-4. With the operation of the above scheme,

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68-1-6/22

An Automatic Control of Heating Coke Ovens Based on the Pressure Drop
at the Top of Gas Regenerators.

the consumption of heat per ton of dry coal was on average
630 kcal as against 674 kcal before the automatic control was
introduced. In conclusion, it is stated that further, more
detailed investigations of the operation of the proposed method
of automatic control is necessary.
There are 1 figure and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Zaporozh'ye . Joke Oven Works (Zaporozhskiy koksokhimi-
cheskiy zavod)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Mosyakov, G. V. 68-58-7-8/27
TITLE: Normalization and Control of Heating Conditions of a
Coke Oven Battery (Normalizatsiya vedeniya rezhima
obogreva i regulirovaniya koksovoy batarei)
PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 7, pp 26-29 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: The interdependence of various factors used for the
control of heating conditions of coke ovens is
discussed. It is concluded that an automatic control
of the supply of gas and air for heating based on the
difference of suction in gas regenerators between
ascending and descending streams can secure: a) stable
suction in openings of regenerators on ascending stream
and therefore the constancy of temperature along the
heating walls; b) constancy of the coefficient of air
excess between reverses and c) a simplified control of
gas and draught along the battery length. For
maintaining correct heating conditions, the difference
in temperatures of gas and air used for heating should
be taken into consideration. Preheating of coke oven
gas should be done taking into account changes in the

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68-58-7-8/27
Normalisation and Control of Heating Conditions of a Coke Oven
Battery

air temperature in the tunnel.
There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Zaporozhskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod
(Zaporozh'ye Coke Oven Works)

1. Ovens--Control systems
2. Coke--Production

Card 2/2

MOSYAKOV, G.V.

Hot repair of pitch ovens. Koks i khim. no.5:36-38 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Coke ovens--Maintenance and repair)

L 31305-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6022587

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0346/66/000/001/0060/0061

AUTHOR: Kos'yakov, L. P.; Filkov, P. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Treating animals infected with foot-and-mouth disease

SOURCE: Veterinariya, no. 1, 1966, 60-61

TOPIC TAGS: foot and mouth disease, animal disease therapeutics, commercial animal, virus, virology, serum

ABSTRACT: The authors report on measures they took on a number of farms against Type A1 of the foot-and-mouth disease virus. Comparing the course of the illness with types they had previously encountered (Types A, O, and C) they consider this variant to be more pathogenic, particularly for calves up to one month in age, whose symptoms were more severe than those of older cattle. The treatment they found effective in 3 days for the youngest calves was 10 ml of serum of foaling mares, 500,000 units of Bicillin, and up to one million units of Mycerin. Grown cattle were given larger doses of the same preparations. This treatment saved all cattle, whereas convalescent serum resulted in a great loss of very young cattle. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Cord 1/1 CC

UDC: 619:616.988.085:636

MOSYAKOV, Ye., master sporta (Kiyev); LEBEGINSKIY, M., (Kiyev)

Makers of cord airplane models stride forward. Kryl. rod.
15 no.10:17-19 © '64. (MIRA 18:1)

VYDREVICH, B.I.; KARANDASHOV, Yu.I.; GAVRILIN, L.F.; BLIZNYUK,
V.A.; KOL'TSOV, M.M.; YAVNILOVICH, Ya.A.; FROLOVA,
L.A.; MOSYAKOV, Yu.F.

[Metal products for industrial use; a handbook] Metallo-
izdeliia promyshlennogo naznachenii; spravochnik. Pod
red. E.A. IAvnilovicha. Moskva, Metallurgii, 1966. 727 p.
(MIRA 19:1)

KUPERSHTEYN, A.P.; MOSYAKOVA, P.F.; ROOMERI, P.A.

Recurrences and exacerbations of Botkin's disease in children.
Zdrav. Kazakh. 22 no.8:43-47 '62 (MIRA 17-4)

1. Iz infektsionnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Karagandy; nauchnyy
rukovoditel' temy - prof. M.Te. Luchareva.

LEBEDIV, A.D.; MOSTAKOVA, T.F.; TRUSOVA, N.D.; PLASTININ, N.A.

Compound use of the fruit of the dog rose. Trudy VNIIV 6:115-
116 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Yoshkar-Olinskiy vitaminnyy zavod.
(ROSE)

MOSYASHVILI, G. I.

Institute of Viticulture and Wine-Making, Georgia SSR Academy of Sciences, Tbilisi.

"On the characteristics of rough and smooth forms of some strains of wine yeast."

SOURCE: MIKROBIOLOGIA, Vol. 20, No. 4, July/August 1951

NOSYASEVILI, G. I.

Institute of Viticulture and Wine-Making, Academy of Sciences, Georgia SSR,
City of Telavi.

"On continuous selection of microorganisms from production."

SOURCE: MIKROBIOLOGIA, Vol. 20, No. 5, September/October 1951.

1. MCSYASHVILI, G. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Wine and Wine Making
7. R and S forms of yeast and their use in wine manufacture [In Georgian with Russian summary]. Trudy Inst. vin. AN Gruz. SSR 7, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. April 1953. Unclassified.

1. MOSYASHVILI, G. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Yeast
7. New yeast types for producing natural desert wines. Vin.SSSR, 12, no. 11, 1952.

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