"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

Separation of tungsten and molybdenum... S/828/62/000/000/016/017
E071/E135

From tungsten sexquichloride containing about 5% $MoCl_5$, and from molybdenum pentachloride containing about 5% WCl_6, purified chlorides containing below 0.01% of admixture of molybdenum or tungsten respectively with yields of the main fractions of 70-80% were obtained.
There are 6 figures and 7 tables.

Card 2/2

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ZELIKMAN, A.N. (Moskva); BARYSHNIKOV, N.V. (Moskva); TESLITSKAYA, M.V. (Moskva)

Obtaining rhenium coatings by the method of thermal dissociation of its oxychloride. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Met. i gor. delo no.4:161-168 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

FILYAND, Mikhail Abramovich; SEMENOVA, Yelizaveta Ivanovna; POGODIN, S.A., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR, professor doktor, retsenzent; MEYERSON, G.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; ZELIKMAN, A.N., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; LOGINOV, A.B., red.; STERNIN, I.M., red.; KAMAYEVA, O.M., red.izd-va

[Properties of rare elements; a handbook] Svoistva redkikh elementov; spravochnik. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo Metallurgiia, 1964. 912 p. (MIRA 17:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, A. P.

995-4 21 June

RHENIUM CONFERENCE (USSR)

Tsvetnyye metally, no. 4, Apr 1963, 92-93. S/136/63/000/004/004/004

The Second All-Union Conference on Rhenium, sponsored by the Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov, Academy of Sciences USSR, and the State Institute of Rare Metals, was held in Moscow 19-21 November 1962. A total of 335 representatives from 83 scientific institutions and industrial establishments participated. Among the reports presented were the following: autoclave extraction of Re from Cu concentrates (A. P. Zelikman and A. A. Peredereyev); Re extraction from the gaseous phase (V. P. Savrayev and N. L. Peysakhov); recovery of Re by sorption and ion interchange (V. I. Bibikova, V. V. Il'ichenko, K. B. Lebedev, G. Sh. Tyurekhodzhayeva, V. V. Yermilov, Ye. S. Raimbekov, and M. I. [illegible]); production of carbonyl Re (A. A. Ginzburg); electrolytic

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production of high-purity Re and electroplating

Card 1/2

AID Nr. 995-4 21 June

RHENIUM CONFERENCE [Cont'd] S/136/63/000/004/004/004

and A. A. Nikitina); Re coatings on refractory metals produced by thermal dissociation of Re chlorides (A. N. Zelikman and N. V. Baryshnikov); plastic deformation and thermomechanical treatment of Re (V. I. Karavaytsev and Yu. A. Sokolov); growth of Re single crystals and effect of O_2 on their properties (Ye. M. Savitskiy and G. Ye. Chuprikov); Re-Mo, Re-W, and

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Card 2/2

L 9980-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD--JD/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP3000981 S/0149/63/000/002/0120/0126

AUTHOR: Zelikman, A. N.; Baryshnikov, N. V.

TITLE: Obtaining rhenium coatings by thermal dissociation of rhenium chlorides

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 2, 1963, 120-126

TOPIC TAGS: rhenium coatings, thermal dissociation, rhenium pentachloride, rhenium trichloride

ABSTRACT: The deposition of rhenium coatings on tungsten filaments and molybdenum strips by the thermal dissociation of rhenium chlorides is investigated. Rhenium pentachloride was found to yield better results the-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

independent rate. Above this temperature, ReCl sub 5 dissociates into Cl sub 2

Card 1/2

L 9980-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3000981

0

and ReCl sub 3; the latter, being only slightly volatile, slows down the rate of vaporization of ReCl sub 5. Also, the chloride utilization reaches a maximum at about 200C. At higher temperatures the vapor contains free Cl sub 2, whose concentration rises with increased temperature, amounting to about 30% at 250C. Chlorine in such quantities retards the dissociation

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

Moscow Institute of Steels and Alloys.

Card 2/2

SONGINA, Ol'ga Al'fredovna; ZELIKMAN, A.N., prof., retsenzent

[Rare metals] Redkie metally. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Moskva, Metallurgiia, 1964. 568 p. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kazakhskiy Gosudarstvennyy universitet im. S.M.Kirova, Alma-Ata (for Songina).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, A.N. (Moskva); OREKHOV, M.A. (Moskva)

Decomposition of tantalite concentrates by caustic potassium and sodium solutions at high temperatures and pressures. Izv. AN SSSR. Met. no.6:38-45 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted June 11, 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

L 46889-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6027194 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0078/66/011/008/1989/1991

AUTHOR: Kunev, D. K.; Belyayevskaya, L. V.; Zelikman, A. N.

ORG: none

37
B

TITLE: The systems MoO_3-$CaMoO_4$, MoO_3-$PbMoO_4$ and MoO_3-$ZnMoO_4$

27 27

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 11, no. 8, 1966, 1989-1991

TOPIC TAGS: molybdate, calcium compound, lead compound, zinc compound, phase diagram, x ray diffraction analysis

ABSTRACT: Thermographic and microscopic analyses were used to investigate the systems MoO_3-$CaMoO_4$, MoO_3-$PbMoO_4$ and MoO_3-$ZnMoO_4$. X-ray diffraction was also used to study the MoO_3-$CaMoO_4$ system. The heating and cooling curves were taken with a Kurnakov pyrometer with differential recording. The MoO_3-$CaMoO_4$ system has one eutectic at 25 wt. % $CaMoO_4$ melting at 727±3°C. The MoO_3-$PbMoO_4$ system has one eutectic at 49 wt. % $PbMoO_4$ melting at 670°C. $PbMoO_4$ melts without decomposing at 1063°C. The MoO_3-$ZnMoO_4$ system has one eutectic at 42 wt. % $ZnMoO_4$ melting at 705°C. $ZnMoO_4$ melts with decomposition via a peritectic reaction at 1000°C. No acid molybdates were found in the systems studied. Some data on MoO_3-$MeMoO_4$ systems (where Me = Cu, Fe, Pb, Zn, Ca) are presented. All these systems are of eutectic type. Lead, iron and calcium molybdates melt without decomposing, whereas zinc and copper molybdates melt with decomposition via a peritectic reaction and have lower heats of formation (from the oxides) than

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

L 46889-66

ACC NR: AP6027194

molybdates which melt congruently. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 07Jul65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ACC NR: AP7002405 SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/012/2204/2212

AUTHOR: Zelikman, A. N.; Belyayevskaya, L. V.; Bobylev, V. M.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov)

TITLE: Kinetics of reduction of calcium tungstate and molybdate and of their isomorphous mixture with carbon

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 12, 1966, 2204-2212

TOPIC TAGS: chemical reduction, calcium compound, tungstate, molybdate

ABSTRACT: The kinetics of reduction of $CaWO_4$ and $CaMoO_4$ with carbon were studied in nitrogen at 1000-1210 and 900-1210 °C respectively; an isomorphous mixture of the two compounds was reduced at 1000-1210 °C. The reduction of these salts to tungsten and molybdenum was found to take place without intermediate formation of compounds of lower valences. From the values of activation energies of the reduction reactions it follows that up to 1110 °C for $CaWO_4$ and $CaWO_4$ + $CaMoO_4$ and up to 1000 °C for $CaMoO_4$, the rate-determining step of the process is the desorption of carbon monoxide from the carbon surface (E = 54-105 kcal/mole). In the high-temperature range, the reaction is determined by the first step of gasification (E = 22-33 kcal/mole). In the low-temperature range, the reduction proceeds throughout the volume of the briquet, whereas in

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546.41'786+546.26

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ACC NR: AP7002405

the high-temperature range it moves from the periphery toward the center; this is due to the inhibition of the gasification process by carbon monoxide. The reduction isotherms are adequately described by the equation $[1 - (1 - \alpha)^{1/3}] = K\tau$, where α is the degree of reduction in fractions of unity, τ the time, and K the rate constant of the chemical reaction. The reduction of calcium tungstate was found to be accelerated by an admixture of calcium chloride; the mechanism of action of this admixture is discussed. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 2 tables and 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 19Mar66/ ORIG REF: 019/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

L 00086-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5022340 UR/0149/65/000/003/0108/0114
669.293:669.294

AUTHOR: Zelikman, A. N.; Orekhov, M. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the interaction of columbium and tantalum pentoxides with solutions of sodium hydroxde at temperatures above 100 C

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 3, 1965, 108-114

TOPIC TAGS: tantalum compound, sodium hydroxide, chemical reaction, niobium compound

ABSTRACT: Starting materials were pure columbium and tantalum pentoxides and their mixtures calcined at 900 C for six hours. The tests were made in nickel autoclaves with a capacity of 100 cm^3. In all tests, the weighed portion of pentoxide was 3 grams and the total volume of the solution was 60 ml. A study was made of the effect of temperature (150 and 200 C), concentration of the sodium hydroxide (1:1, 1:3, and 1:12), and duration of autoclave extraction (up to six hours) on the composition of the reaction products. It was found that the rate of the transition of the hexacolumbate to the metacolumbate decreased with an increase

Card 1/2

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L 00086-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5022340

in the concentration of the sodium hydroxide solution. At 200C, a half hour after the temperature had been reached, the sodium hexacolumbate was completely converted into metacolumbate at a sodium hydroxide concentration of more than 2-5%. In the same way, a study was made of the interaction of tantalum pentoxide and of mixtures of the pentoxides of columbium and tantalum with solutions of sodium hydroxide. It was found that tantalum pentoxide, independent of concentration and duration of treatment with sodium hydroxide, in the temperature interval 150-200 C, forms only the anhydrous sodium metatantalate $NaTaO_3$. A mixture of the pentoxides of columbium and tantalum interacts with solutions of sodium hydroxide with the formation either of soluble columbium or tantalum salts or of anhydrous metasals. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov. Kafedra metallurgiy redkikh metallov i metallokeramiki (Moscow Institute for Steel and Alloys. Faculty of

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NR REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 31327-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JW/JG

ACC NR: AP5025796 SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/65/001/009/1582/1587

AUTHOR: Zelikman, A. N.; Dmitriyev, Yu. M.; Khazan, A. Z.

ORG: Institute of Steels and Alloys (Institut stali i splavov)

TITLE: Kinetics and mechanism of sublimation of tungsten dioxydichloride

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 9, 1965, 1582-1587

TOPIC TAGS: tungsten compound, sublimation

ABSTRACT: The kinetics of sublimation of WO_2Cl_2 were studied at 350--500°C by continuous weighing in a stream of argon. It was shown that the sublimation process consists of two consecutive stages: decomposition of WO_2Cl_2 in the solid phase with the formation of WO_3 and $WOCl_4$ and secondary reaction of $WOCl_4$ with WO_3 to form gaseous WO_2Cl_2. For this reason, the sublimates contain a mixture of $WOCl_4$ and WO_2Cl_2 in various proportions and the residue consists of WO_3. The sublimation rate is determined by the decomposition of solid WO_2Cl_2 which is a second-order topochemical reaction. The apparent activation energy is

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L 31327-66
ACC NR: AP5025796

equal to 12.0 kcal/mol. In the 350-500°C range the maximum degree of sublimation is 85%. At 450-500°C, the sublimation rate is sufficiently high to be used for practical applications. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 1 table, 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 30Mar65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

L 13697-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6002552 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/023/0048/0048

INVENTOR: Zelikman, A. N.; Dregan, L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of selective extraction of molybdenum and rhenium. Class 40, No. 176684

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 23, 1965, 48

TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum, rhenium, metal extraction

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of selective extraction of molybdenum and rhenium from aqueous solutions. To increase the yield, molybdenum is extracted first, at a pH 1.8—2 with a solution of di-2-ethylhexyl phosphate in kerosene, and then rhenium is extracted with a solution of trioctylamine in kerosene. The re-extraction of molybdenum and rhenium is performed with a 10% ammonia solution. [ND]

SUB CODE: 07, 13 SUBM DATE: 31Jul64/ ATD PRESS: 4185

Card 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, B.M.

Modernizing vertical milling machines. Stan. i instr. 30 no.1:39 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

(Milling machines)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, E. A.

"Some Ecologico-parasitological Links to the Littoral of the Northern Part of Kandalakshkiy Bay." Cand Biol Sci, Soil Biology Faculty, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 10, Mar 55)

So: Sum. No 670, 29 Sept 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR HIGHER Educational Institutions (15)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

KAMSHILOV, M.M., doktor biol. nauk; ZELIKMAN, E.A.

Specific composition of zooplankton in the shore waters of Eastern Murman. Trudy Murm. biol. sta. 4:41-44 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Murmanskaya biologicheskaya stantsiya Kol'skogo filiala AN SSSR.
(Murman Coast--Zooplankton)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, E.A.

Materials on the distribution and reproduction of euphausiids in the littoral zone of the Murman Coast. Trudy Murm. biol. sta. 4: 79-117 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Murmanskaya biologicheskaya stantsiya Kol'skogo filiala AN SSSR.
(Murman Coast—Euphausiidae)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

AUTHOR: Zelikman, E. A. 20-1-57/58

TITLE: On the Ripening of Gonads and Female Fertility in the Mass Species of Barents Sea Euphausiidae (O sozrevanii gonad i plodovitosti samok u massovykh vidov barentsevomorskikh evfauzii.).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 1, pp. 201-204 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In view of the incontested importance of sona species of this family of crustaceans for the formation of the biomass of the food-plankton these animals deserve more attention. The methodical difficulties of a numerical determination of these very mobile animals induce the search for indirect ways of the determination of their stand, in this case in the coastal zone of the Murman. 5 years observations showed that only 2 species occur in masses in this zone from the Motovskiy gulf to cape Kanin Nos: Thysanoessa inermis and Th. raschii. Quantitative determinations of their eggs and young animals were already given (reference 3). In coastal waters of Murman mainly 2 years old individuals of these species which are 22 mm long lay eggs. A small percentage is 28 mm long and therefore

Card 1/4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

On the Ripening of Gonads and Female Fertility in the Mass Species of Barents Sea Euphausiidae 20-1-57/58

evidently 3 years old. The phases of ripening of the gonads of both sexes are described. A long time before the complete ripeness of the ovary the sperm comes into the thelicum of the female and evidently keeps its capability of fecondation for a longer time. The ripening of the gonad in Th. inermis lasts at leasts 3 months, in Th. raschii about 2 weeks longer. In January it has a size of 1-2 mm and can hardly be recognized. In March it attains a size of about 3 x 4 mm (stage II, figure 1 a). Toward the end of March and the beginning of April oocytes of a size of 0,22-0,30 mm may be distinguished (stage III, figure 1 b). At the beginning of April the gonad is 13-15 mm long and extends from the first segment of the cephalothorax to the second abdominal segment (stage IV, figure 1 v). At the end of April - beginning of May the gonad as a whole properly does no longer exist. The oocytes lying close to the excurrent apertures become hemis spherical and surrounded with a thin hyaline perivitellin-membrane. The above-described image is identical in Th. raschii. The eggs are not laid in portions. The maturation of the ovum does, however, not simultaneously take place in all females or in all populations. Table 1 gives a

Card 2/4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

On the Ripening of Gonads and Female Fertility in the Mass Species of Barents Sea Euphausiidae 20-1-57/58

conception of the fertility of the two species under review. The smaller Th. inermis f. neglecta is less fertile. The typical Th. inermis f. inermis and Th. raschii produce an equal amount of eggs: from 600 to 200 and more according to the size of the females. The largest quantities of eggs of both species counted in the plankton do not exceed 1000 in 1 m^3 of water of the upper 50 m-layer for eggs with 16 blastomeres. For all egg-stages until the nauplius ready for hatching this number amounts to 2000. The number of hatched nauplii of the first stage also does not exceed 1000. Thus it may be assumed that 1 female is in 1 m^3 of water, provided that the animals are equally distributed in the water. The weight of one female is from 70 to 114 mg. According to the results of catch of the station (see Association) the weight of the animals attains 300 mg per 1 m^3. The above-mentioned calculations show that this number must at least be increased by 30 %.
There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 12 references, 9 of which are Slavic.

Card 3/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

On the Ripening of Gonads and Female Fertility in the Mass Species of Barents Sea Euphausiidae 20-1-57/58

ASSOCIATION: Murmansk Biological Station, Kola Branch imeni S. M. Kirov AS USSR (Murmanskaya biologicheskaya stantsiya Kol'skogo filiala im. S. M. Kirova Akademii nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED: September 20, 1957, by I.I. Shmal'gauzen, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 20, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

GOLOVKIN, A.N.; ZELIKMAN, E.A.

Development of Calanus in the breeding area of colonial sea birds of the Murmansk Coast. Okeanologiia 5 no.1:117-127 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Murmanskiy morskoy biologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Dal'niye Zelentsy.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, E.A.

Ecology of the reproduction of mass species of Euphausiacea in the southeastern part of the Barents Sea. Trudy MMBI no.6: 12-21 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Laboratoriya planktona Murmanskogo morskogo biologicheskogo instituta.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, E.A.

Trematide larvae of the family Gymnophallidae Morosov, 1955 (Trematoda: Digenea) and their development. Trudy MMBI no.4:186-201 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Laboratoriya gidrobiologii (zav. - M.M. Kamshilov) Murmanskogo morskogo biologiche[illegible]ogo instituta.
(Kandalaksh[illegible]—Digenea)
(Parasites—[illegible]usks)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, E.A.

Morphology of early developmental stages in euphausiids occurring in large mases in the Barents Sea. Trudy MMBI no.3:23-35 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Laboratoriya gidrobiologii (zav. -M.M.Kamshilov) Murmanskogo morskogo biologicheskogo instituta.
(Barents Sea--Euphausiidae)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, E.A.

Some characteristics of the behavior and possible causes of seasonal vertical migrations of Euphausiacea in the Barents Sea. Trudy Okean kom. 10 no.4:62-67 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Murmanskiy morskoy biologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Barents Sea--Euphausiidae)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, E.A.; KAMSHILOV, M.M.

Long-term dynamics of the biomass of plankton in the southern part of the Barents Sea and factors determining it. Trudy MMBI no.2:68-113 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Barents Sea--Plankton)

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ZELIKMAN, G.A.; MAZEL', Ye.Z.; PRESS, F.P.; FRONK, S.V.; DOBKIN, A.S., red.; SMUL'SKIY, A.S., red.

[Silicon transistor diodes and triodes; manufacture techniques] Poluprovodnikovye kremnievye diody i triody, tekhnologiia proizvodstva. Moskva, Izd-vo "Energiia," 1964. 183 p. (MIRA 17:8)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, G.A., inzh.; LEVENBERG, Ya.S., inzh.; LUKASHOVA, I.P., inzh.; SIDOROV, Yu.I., inzh.; FRONK, S.V., inzh.

Silicon junction diodes. Elektrichestvo no.1:64-68 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:5)

(Transistors)

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24(6), 7(7), 8(2)

SOV/105-59-1-16/29

AUTHORS: Zelikman, G. A., Engineer, Levenberg, Ya. S., Engineer, Lukashova, I. P., Engineer, Sidorov, Yu. I., Engineer, Fronk, S. V., Engineer

TITLE: Junction-Type Silicon Diodes (Ploskostnyye kremniyevyye diody)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 1, pp 64-68 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This investigation concerns the manufacturing process and electric properties of silicon rectifier diodes of the types D 202 to D 205. These are obtained by the method of melting aluminum with the silicon of the n-type. These diodes are obtained from silicon with a specific resistance of 10-30 ohmcentimeters, and show an operating inverse voltage of 100-400 volts and a rectified current of 400 ma. The admissible working temperature of such diodes is + 125°C. These diodes can be used in circuit schemes for rectifying an alternating current with a frequency up to 100 kilocycles. The construction of these diodes is described. It is based on the construction of the germanium diode D-7. Then the volt-ampere characteristics are examined. The principal properties of the diode are expressed by the volt-ampere characteristics (static characteristics) taken at direct

Card 1/3

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current. The static characteristic and the admissible power greatly mark the quality of the diode. But in order to obtain parameters approaching the working method of rectifier diodes, the characteristic is taken at alternating current in a number of cases (dynamic characteristic). The classification of diodes is given. They are divided in 4 groups according to the magnitude of inverse voltage. The diodes shown here may be also connected in series. Finally, the prospects of development of diodes are illustrated. With the use of Si it will become possible in the near future to obtain diodes for inverse voltages of over 1000 volts, rectifier columns for dozens of kilovolts, large diodes for dozens of amperes, and diodes for special purposes with very small return currents and increased limiting frequency. To obtain diodes with high puncture voltage, it might be of advantage to use the stretching method. This method permits to obtain the fields with different conducting capacities of the crystal during the production of the silicon monocrystal. In the development of diodes, attention is directed more and more to the diffusion method. Some preliminary data on the obtaining of p-n-transitions according to the diffusion method are given

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Junction-Type Silicon Diodes

here. M. I. Iglitsyn, Candidate of Technical Sciences, discussed the work with the authors. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

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Card 3/3

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ZELIKMAN, G. A.

G. A. ZELIKMAN, "Silicon rectifying diodes." Scientific Session Devoted to "Radio Day", May 1958, Trudrezervizdat, Moscow, 9 Sep. 58

The difference between rectifiers made from silicon and other semiconductor rectifiers (germanium, selenium, copper oxide). The advantages and inadequacies of silicon rectifiers.

Materials from which silicon rectifiers are produces. Peculiarities of these materials.

Materials used to create the rectifying contact ("junction") in silicon (acceptors and donors).

Methods of producing silicon diodes (alloy and diffusion diodes).

Volt-ampere characteristics of silicon diodes. Temperature dependence. The difference of their charadteristics from other semiconducting instruments.

Existing types of domestic medium power silicon diodes. Prospective developments.

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ZELIKMAN, G.A.; MAZEL', Ye.Z.; PRESS, F.P.; FRONK, S.V.; DOBKIN, A.S., red.; SMUL'SKIY, A.S., red.

[Silicon diodes and triodes; their production technology] Poluprovodnikovye kremnievye diody i triody; tekhnologiia proizvodstva. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 183 p. (MIRA 17:12)

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PLYASHKEVICH, A.M.; PLANOVSKIY, A.N.; BULATOV, S.N.; RYABININ, V.A.
ZELINSKAYA, L.G.

Study of caffeine extraction in the column extractor with sieve plates. Med. prom. 17 no.6:32-36 Je'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze i Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.

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ZELIKMAN, G. F.

Dissertation: "Loss of Alcohol During Transport in Tank Cars." Cand Tech Sci, Central Asia Polytechnic Inst, 14 May 54. Pravda Vostoka, Tashkent, 4 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, G.F.

Per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages in capitalistic countries. Spirt.prom.21 no.2:44-45 '55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Liquours)

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ZELIKMAN, G.F.

Arrangement of the alcohol control section. Spirt.prom. 21 no.4:20-21 '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Distilling industries--Equipment and supplies)

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ZELIKMAN, G.F.

More accurate measuring of alcohol. Spirt. prom. 23 no.4:28-29 '57. (MIRA 10:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

(Distilling industries--Equipment and supplies)

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ZELIKMAN, G. F.

Increasing labor productivity by means of new equipment, mechanization and automatic control. Spirt. prom. 23 no.5:24-26 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spritovoy promyshlennosti.

(Alcohol)

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ZELIKMAN, G.F.

Economic effectiveness of the complete utilization of raw materials in processing sugar beet molasses into alcohol. Trudy TSNIISP no.7:167-172 '59. (MIRA 13:9)
(Sugar beets) (Alcohol)

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ZELIKMAN, G.F.

Promoting industrial safety in alcohol plants. Spirt. prom. 25 no.7:26-28 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Distilling industries--Safety measures)

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GRYAZNOV, Vyacheslav Pavlovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; ZELIKMAN, Grigoriy Fedorovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KUZNETSOV, N.M., inzh., retsenzent; FERTMAN, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, spetsred.; RESH, G.S., red.; CHEBYSHEVA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Calculation, storage and transportation of distilled spirits] Uchet, khranenie i transportirovka spirta. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1958. 179 p.

(Alcohols) (MIRA 11:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, G.F.

Combining starch and alcohol production in alcohol plants.
Spirt. prom. 24 no.7:30-31 '58.
(Alcohol) (Starch) (MIRA 11:11)

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GUTERMAN, V.M.; GARBER, M.Ye.; GAMOL'SKAYA, Z.M.; Prinimali uchastiye: ZELIKMAN, I.D.; TSYPIN, I.I.; KEL'MANSON, V.I.; KISELEVA, V.S.; MIKHAYLOVSKAYA, S.S.; GRINBERG, A.Ya.; MARKIN, I.S.

Raising the wear resistance of equipment parts operating in a hydraulic abrasive medium. Ugol' 39 no.9:61-63 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-tekhnologicheskiy institut ugol'nogo mashinostroyeniya.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Investigation of the conditions for increasing the velocity of crystallization in "sugar loaves." M. I. NAKHMANOVICH AND I. F. ZELIKMAN. *Nauk. Zapiski Tsukrovoi Prom.* 9, 450–92(1930).—A no. of expts. in different refineries in Russia showed that velocity of crystn. in sugar loaves greatly increases with a sharp decrease of the temp. The most convenient temp. in the cooling rooms is +5°–+10°. In summer the low temp. can be maintained with the aid of ventilating fans. The increased rate of the cooling does not affect the quality of the refined sugar. The hardness and the color of the latter remain practically the same as during the cooling of the sugar loaves at the higher temps. The bleaching of the sugar is normal. A no. of tables and diagrams are included.

V. K. BAIKOW

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Boiling of a refinery massecuite with low-pressure steam. I. P. ZELIKMAN. *Nauk. Zapiski Tsukrovoi Prom.* 9, 500-11(1930).—The excess of low-pressure (0.2 atm.) steam was used for boiling refinery massecuite. The increase in the time of boiling caused a slight increase in reducing sugars and coloring matters. These difficulties can be overcome by using a vacuum pan with a larger heating surface.
V. E. BAIKOW

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CA

28

The quality of the sweet (wash) water from the bone-black filters. M. I. NAKHMANOVICH AND I. E. ZELIKMAN. *Nauk. Zapiski Tsukrovoi Prom.* 10, 51-74(1930).—From a no. of expts. the following conclusions can be drawn: With decrease of the density, the proportion of non-sugars increases. The sweet water washes out from the chars the coloring matters adsorbed in the early stages of the filtration. Washing should be stopped when the sweet water decreases to 2.5 Brix (1.3-1.6% of sugar).
V. B. BAIKOW

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

28

Experiments on decolorizing greens from refined loaf sugar with norite. I. P. Zelikman and A. I. Sichkarenko. *Naukk. Zapiski Tsukrovoi Prom.* 10, 403-17(1939). --Greens of 65° Brix mixed with 0.75% of standard norite were heated for 15 min at 60°, 75° and 90°. The increase of the temp. from 60° to 75° gave a decrease in color of about 7% and with a further increase of the temp. to 90°, the color decreased about 5% more. To prevent an increase of reducing sugars at the high temp. all further expts. were made at 75°. Decrease of the d. from 70° to 50° Brix gave about 20% more decolorizing effect. An increase of the time of contact of norite with greens from 15 to 45 min. gave a very slight increase in decolorization. An increase of standard norite from 0.6 to 1.0% gave a noticeable decrease in color. A further increase of norite to 1.25% did not show any further benefit. Expts. at the refinery gave better results than in the lab., probably because of the thickness of the norite cakes in the filter presses. The quality of the sugar from greens treated with norite was lower than that of refined sugar of middle quality. Norite was regenerated by the following scheme: Discharged from filter presses it was mixed with water to about 20° Bé. and boiled with HCl for 1 hr., filter pressed and washed to a slight acid reaction. It was then heated in retorts. Norite used for lower grades of refined sugar was first boiled with NaOH for 2 hrs., then treated as above. Regenerated norite gave very poor results in decolorizing greens. The decolorizing power of norite depends on the initial color of the liquors. Hence decolorizing of refinery greens with bone black is more advisable as the decolorizing results are better and manuf. costs are lower.

V. E. Baikow

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

28

Manufacturing of refined sugar directly from thick beet juice. I. F. ZELIKMAN AND B. YU. BUKHIN. *Nauk. Zapiski Tsukrovoi Prom.* 12, 85-91(1931).—Manuf. of refined loaf sugar directly from sugar beet thick juice filtered through bone black is possible. Satisfactory results were obtained from expts. V. R. BAIKOW

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

28

Direct production of raffinade without recrystallizing. I. F. ZELIKMAN AND L. O. SHNAIDMAN. *Nauk. Zapiski Tsukrovoi Prom.* 9, No. 15, 1-4 (1932); *Facts About Sugar* 27, 253; cf. *C. A.* 26, 5444; 27, 620.—In the production of loaf and "hat" sugar by direct pressing of beet "sand sugar" without affination and recrystn., satisfactory results can be obtained if the following conditions are observed: The sand sugar must be mildly alk. (p_H 7.2-7.5); the pressing must be done in the cold, the moisture content of the magma (to which a little powd. sugar may be added) should not exceed 1.5%, and depends on the degree of pressure applied, the pressed loaves must be dried at a temp. not exceeding 70°; the original color of the sand sugar subjected to pressing must be sufficiently low (about 25° Stammer). For factory conditions where high-powered presses are not available, good results may be had by giving the mass a moisture content of 1.5% and a powd. sugar content of 15% and by using a pressure of 70 atms. If the presses are sufficiently powerful, good loaf can be made without addn. of powd. sugar. Under otherwise equal conditions the solidity of the cubes increases as the amt. of powd. sugar is increased, reaching a max. when the ratio of crystal to powder is 1:1; beyond this the solidity decreases. Cubes having the best outer appearance are obtained by pressing sugar of fairly large grain. G. G.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

28

Affination of massecuites with use of vacuum. I. F. ZELIKMAN AND A. I. SICHKA RENKO. *Nauk. Zapiski Tsukrovoi Prom.* 9, No. 15, 45-59(1932); *Facts About Sugar* 27, 255.—Z. and S. construct a series of large Büchner filters on which the massecuite is spread; vacuum is applied to remove the mother liquor, and later the wash sirup. Air is then drawn through the crystals in order to obtain rapid cooling of the mass.

G. G.

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CA

21

Laboratory experiments on bone-black regeneration. I. F. ZELIKMAN AND K. K. LYUBITZKII. *Nauk. Zapiski Tsukrovoi Prom.* 16-17, 67-122(1932).—Washing chars with water gives the best results with pure water. Continuous washing removes 25-30% more adsorbed matters than periodical boiling in sep portions of water. Chem treatment of char with NaOH or Na_2CO_3 removes 2-4 times more org matters than washing with water alone. The action of NaOH is stronger than that of Na_2CO_3. Doubling the amt. of chemicals and prolonging the treatment do not increase the decolorizing power of chars; if NaOH is used there is a decrease. HCl in amt. of 0.5-1.0% on the wt. of chars increases the decolorizing power by about 20%. HCl gives a better result than NaOH. Acidification in the process of regeneration of chars is absolutely necessary. A comparatively low temp. of 400-500° gives the best results. Higher temp. causes deterioration of the skeleton of bone char. The max. decolorizing power of char is obtained when thermal regeneration follows HCl acidification. V. E. H

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

28

Refining of beet sugar without recrystallization. L. O. SHNAIDMAN AND I. F. ZELIKMAN.—*Nauk. Zapiski Tsukrovoi Prom.* 18, 41-86(1932).—The diffusion juice is sulfitated to p_H 4.5-5.0, defecated and carbonated, 2.5% CaO being used. Carbonated juice is filtered through filter presses and mech. filters. After second carbonation, sulfitation and filtration the juice is treated with Norit (up to 0.4% on the wt. of sugar in juice) and then filtered through filter presses. The sulfitated and filtered thick juice mixed with remelt of sugar "B" and with first run off of massecuite "A" is treated with Norit (0.2% on the wt. of sugar), then filtered and boiled. The greens of massecuite "A" with remelt of sugar "C" and first run off of sugar "B" after the treatment with used Norit are boiled for sugar "B". The massecuite "C" is boiled from dark run off of massecuite "B" and light run off of massecuite "C," previously mixed together and treated with used Norit. After centrifuging and bleaching the massecuite "C," there are obtained 2 run offs. The light one is returned for boiling the massecuite "C," and the dark one is the final molasses.

V. E. BAIKOW

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

CU

28

Refining of sugar directly from beet sugar without recrystallization. I. F. ZELIKMAN, A. I. SICHKARENKO AND A. V. VELICHKEVSKII. *Nauk. Zapiski Tsukrovoi Prom.* 31-2, 65-95(1932).—Granulated sugar is obtained from beet sirup when ripe, healthy, non-stored beet is worked. The yield of a sugar from massecuite of color no darker than 10 Stammer units is 40-45%. Addnl. purification may increase the yield of refined sugar. Speeding up the manuf. as a whole and especially where high temp. is maintained, replacing the second carbonation by sulfitation and thorough filtration, application of activated carbons and three-strikes massecuite, boiling with careful sepn. of run-offs are very important factors in mfg. refined sugar directly from beet juice without recrystn.

V. R. BAIKOW

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

28

The manufacture of a loaf sugar from char-filtered beet sirup. I. F. ZELIKMAN, B. YU. BUKHIN AND I. G. FELDSHTEIN. *Nauk. Zapiski Tsukrovoi Prom.* 24, 35-50 (1932).—Various methods of clarification of beet sirup by bone black to obtain sugar of a quality equal to refined loaf sugar proved unsatisfactory. The great amt. of char required, rapidity of exhaustion of decolorizing capacity, and necessity for frequent regeneration of bone black mitigate against success. V. R. BARKOW

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

28

The filtration of refinery remelts. I. F. Zbigman, K. K. Lyubitzkii and B. O. Lyubin. *Nauk. Zapiski Tzukrovoi Prom.* 25, 41-50(1932).—The increased density of refinery liquors to 74-75° Brix with the object of decreasing the amt. of steam required for further evapn. has the disadvantage of poorer color adsorption by bone black because of the thickness of the liquor. With the following method it is possible to obtain the high decolorizing effect of char without increasing the amt. of steam. The remelt diluted with sweet water to 45-55° Brix is filtered through bone black and then is used for melting the sugar. This melt of 73-75° Brix is filtered through bone black again or through mech. filters. The max. decolorization is obtained when the ratio of the rate of filtration of the thin and thick liquors is as 1:2.4. The decolorizing effect of double filtration is 20% higher as compared to that of thick-liquor single bone-black filtration. The amt. of bone black is not increased. V. R. Baikow

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Pressed refined sugar desiccation. L. F. Zelikman and A. I. Sichkarenko. *Nauk. Zapiski Tsukrovoi Prom.* 10, No. 27, 117-32(1935).—Two methods of drying of refined sugar were observed in refineries. The Passburg app., in which alternatively rarefication of the air and blowing in of a hot air is practiced, has advantages over the continuous chamber drier, where hot air is continuously blown in. In the first case the moisture of the sugar decreased to 0.01–0.03% in 12–15 hrs., while in the second case after the same period of time the moisture was 0.2–0.4%.

V. E. Baikow

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Experiments on regeneration of bone char. L. P. Zelikman and K. K. Lyubitskii. *Nauk. Zapiski Tsukrom Prom.* 10, No. 83, 21-35(1933).—In order to regenerate the max. decolorizing capacity of bone char the following scheme based on lab. and semifactory-scale expts. was proposed: washing of the chars with tap water (free from suspended matter), 800-1000% of water based on the wt. of char, at 75-90°. Dry chars must be heated at 500-600° for 60-90 min. Periodic treatment of chars by HCl in order to remove $CaCO_3$ is necessary. When $CaSO_4$ accumulates in the bone char the treatment by soda or NaOH and HCl is required. The chem. regeneration must be followed by thermal regeneration.

V. E. Baikow

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4"

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

28

Filtration of the run-off from third-strike massecuite through the bone black ordinarily used for the filtration of final molasses. I. F. Zelikman and B. O. Lyubin. *Nauk. Zapiski Tsukrovoi Prom.* 10, No. 34, 45-55(1933).— Instead of filtering the final molasses through bone black, Z. and L. propose to filter the run-off for boiling the last strike. The expts. showed a considerable improvement due to the filtration of the run-off. The color of the final molasses obtained by this new method is much less than the color of ordinary final molasses. The period of boiling of last-strike massecuite is longer because of dilt. of the run-off before filtration, but this can be compensated by leaving the final molasses undiluted. The bone black used for filtration of run-off can be further used for filtration of final molasses. V. E. Balkow

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

B C

B-III-2

Revivication of activated carbons [in sugar clarification]. I. F. Zelikman and K. K. Lyubitski (Nauch. Zap. Sach. Prom., 1934, 10, No. 37/38, 106—113).—For beet-sugar C a temp. of 700° in the lower retort is necessary; 550—600° is suitable for refinery C. The length of treatments depends on the nature of the C and the use to which it has been put. Ch. Abs. (p).

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CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Application of activated carbon in sugar refining. I. F. Zelikman and K. K. Lulbitzkii. *Nauch. Zapiski Sakharnoi Prom.* 11, No. 11-12, 67-78(1934); cf. *C. A.* 30, 3260[9].—Carbon has a better decolorizing effect upon sugar liquors and remelts than upon run-offs. The decolorizing power decreases with increase in the original color of sugar solns. Carbon used once may not be completely exhausted especially with light liquors. Good decolorizing effect is obtained with carbon when the liquors are previously filtered through boneblack. The p_H of liquors treated with carbon having an original p_H of 6.0-7.5 increases by 0.3-0.5. V. K. Halkow

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

28

Felix Saunders

Sweetening off of an activated carbon filter-press. I. F. Zelikman and A. I. Sichkarenko. *Nauch. Zapiski Sakharnoi Prom.* 11, Book 45, No. 7, 37-40(1934).—In a refinery which is using activated C, the wash water follows the same direction as the liquor. Sweet water coming from

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CA

78

Conditions for pressing sugar tablets and cubes.
I. F. Zelikman and A. I. Sichkarenko. *Naukch. Zapiski Sakharnoi Prom.* 11, Book 52-53, No. 8-9, 57-77(1934).
V. K. Baikow

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Manufacture of loaf refined sugar from off-color white sugars without recrystallization. L. E. Zelikman and I. G. Pel'dshtein. *Nauch. Zapiski Sakharnoi Prom.* II, No. 39-41, 84-8(1934).—A description is given of a method for reboiling off-color sugars by dissolving to a high Brix, boiling the massecuite without seeding and dropping it at about 95° Brix. The sugar is bleached in loaf molds with high-purity feed liquor. V. R. Balkow

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

28

Essential principles of sugar storage. L. E. Zelikman and A. S. Reiser. *Nauch. Zapiski Sakharnoi Prom.* 11, Book 51, No. 13, 1-42(1934).—Keeping qualities of refined and raw sugars depend greatly on the moisture content. A detailed discussion and study of storehouses are given.

V. E. Balkow

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

28

Certain conditions for using activated carbons in sugar industry. I. F. Zelikman and K. K. Luibitzkio. *Nauch. Zapiski Sakharnoi Prom.* 11, Book 61, No. 13, 84-93 (1934).—For better action of activated carbons it is advisable to prep. C suspension in water or liquor. The min. time of the contact of C with sugar liquor should be 30 min. and the max. 3 hrs. since after this period of time the color of liquors may increase. The combined action of C and hyposulfite does not give an advantage over sep. application. Prefiltration of liquors with filtercel increases the adsorptive power of carbons. V. E. Baikow

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

28

Rationalization of technical scheme of beet-sugar factory. I. R. Zelikman, K. K. Lulbitskii and A. I. Sichkarenko. *Nauch. Zapiski Sakharnoi Prom.* 11, Book 52-53, No. 8-9, 1-33(1934).—SO_2 is used not only for decolorization, but also for prevention of darkening during boiling and evaps. The most effective application of SO_2 is on juices of the 2nd carbonation. Sulfitation of diffusion juices is not recommended. When the juices of the 2nd carbonation are treated, 0.2% CaO should be added followed by a further sulfitation decreasing the alky. to 0.015-0.02% CaO. Activated C application gives better results when thin juices instead of thick juices are treated. Sulfitation should follow the C treatments. Defeco sulfitation of greens and of sugar "C" considerably decreases the color; 3-4% CaO for greens and 1-2% CaO for sugar should be used followed by sulfitation to a weak alk. reaction. The process is expensive because such a considerable amt. of SO_2 is used. Three crystns. of massecuites and sepn. of run-offs are advantageous.

V. B. Baikow

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

28

Method of refining of high-grade beet sugars. I. F. Zelikman.—*Nauch. Zapiski Sakharnoi Prom.* 11, Book 54, No. 10, 24-9(1934). V. E. Balkow

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

28

Treatment of the first carbonation juice with activated carbon. I. F. Zelikman and A. I. Sichkarenko. *Nauch. Zapiski Sakharnoi Prom.* 11, Book 54, No. 10, 45–50 (1934).—Treatment of juices of the first carbonation with C gives better results than treatment of second carbonation juices. After the treatment the C is exhausted by adsorption of nonsugars and mineral salts. A cheap quality of non-revivifiable C is recommended for this purpose.

V. E. Balkow

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

B-LII-2

Sugar storage. I. F. Zelikman and A. S. Raisel (Nauch. Zapiski Sach. Prom., 1934, 53, 1—42).—Absorption of H_2O is the chief cause of deterioration and is accelerated by the presence of molasses, invert sugar, or caramelisation products in the stored sugar. At 15—25° the limits of R.H above which absorption occurs are 70% for white (sand) sugar and 85% for refined sugar. Stores should be kept warm, or if this is not possible the sugar should be introduced while still warm. Ventilation should be carefully controlled, especially in early spring. J. H. L.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The limits of concentrating juice in evaporating at a sugar-beet factory. I. F. Zelikman. Sovet. Sakhar No. 6, 24-5(1935).—The density of a thick sirup, obtained from an evapg. station, can easily be increased from the usually recommended and applied 60-65° Brix up to 73° Brix.

B. V. Shvartsberg

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BA
B1V

Section 2

Increasing production of pressed refined sugar. L. F. Zelikman (*Sakhar. Prom.*, 1952, No. 2, 18—19; *Sug. Ind. Abstr.*, 1952, 24, 52).—Massecuites for cast sugar production are usually boiled to higher °Brix and higher crystal content than when boiling for pressed sugar, sugar yields being 65 and 55—56%, respectively. Pressed sugar yields are improved by boiling the massecuites to higher °Brix, by increasing the crystallisation in the mixers by further cooling, and by washing in the centrifuges with clairce instead of water.

P. S. ARUP.

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LEYBOVICH, D. M.; ZELIKMAN, I. F.; TROYANOVA, N. L.

Rapid method of determining the coefficient of saturation of solutions in sugar manufacture. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekh. no.5:137-143 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Krasnodarskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, kafedra tekhnologii sakharistykh veshchestv.

(Crystallization—Testing)
(Sugar manufacture)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

KHASANOV, A. K.; ZELIKMAN, I. F.

Testing clarifiers for the products of confectionery factories having own refinery shops. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekh. no.5:84-91 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Krasnodarskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, kafedra tekhnologii sakharistykh veshchestv.

(Confectionery) (Bleaching)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, I.F.

Coefficient of molasses yield in calculating factory production. Sakharnaya Prom. 27, No.1, 19-20 '53. (MLRA 6:1)
(CA 48 no.1:393 '54)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, I.F., professor; DEMCHINSKIY, F.A., inzhener; ZHIGALOV, S.F., professor, retsenzent; P'YANKOV, G.A., inzhener, redaktor; MASLOVA, Ye.F., redaktor; DUBOVKINA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Lump sugar production] Proizvodstvo pressovannogo sakhara-rafinada. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1954. 298 p. (MLRA 8:7)
(Sugar industry)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, I. F.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fermentation Industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63561

Author: Zelikman, ~~I.~~ F., Dzhamelov, M. D.

Institution: None

Title: Accelerated Filtration of Beer Wort

Original Periodical: Dokl. AN UzSSR, 1955, No 11, 17-20; Uzbek resumé

Abstract: Laboratory experiments (under conditions approximating manufacturing) have shown that average filtration rate of beer wort over 40 minutes through a layer of settled sediment increases by 30% of raising the pressure from 0.07 to 0.34 atm, and by 80% on raising the pressure from 0.14 to 0.54 atm. A suitable redesigning of brewery filtration tank to permit filtration of wort under gradually increasing pressure will increase output of the tank; make it possible to increase comminution of malt in order to raise yield of extracted substances, lower moisture content of crushed material and decrease the amount of wash water.

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ZELIKMAN, I.F.

PARSHIKOV,M.Ya.; MAKHINYA,M.M.; SILIN,P.M.; YAPASKURT,V.V.; TEPISHIN,A.S; SHAKIN,A.N.; ZHIDKOV,A.A.; KHELEMSKIY,M.Z.; KARTASHOV,A.K.; BENIN,G.S. LEPESHKIN,I.P.; KRASNYUK,G.M.;ZHVIRKO,I.S.; ZELIKMAN,I.F.; KHEYZE,N.V.

Birthday of P.V.Golovin. Sakh.prom.29 no.5:7 '55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Golovin, Pavel Vasil'evich, 1880-)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, I.F.

GANKE, A.A.

Needed book ("Production of pressed sugar." I.F.Zelikman, F.A. Demchinskii. Reviewed by A.A.Ganke). Sakh.prom. 29 no.7:46-47 '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Sugar industry) (Zelikman, I.F.) (Demchinskii, F.A.)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

Cent. Asian Polytech Inst.

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ZELIKMAN, I.F.

Eliminate unnecessary analyses in refinery laboratories. Sakh. prom. 30 no.11:14-16 N '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Sredneaziatskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Sugar industry)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, I.F.; ABDULLAYEV, T.A.

Saturation coefficient and additional sugar extration from final molasses. Sakh. prom. 31 no.2:11-13 F '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Srednaaziatskiy politikhnicheskiy institut.
(Molasses) (Sugar industry)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, I.F.

Concentration and quality of clear liquor. Sakh.prom. 31 no.3:20-23 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1.Sredneaziatskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Sugar industry)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, I.F.

Sugar refinery with a raffinade section. Sakh.prom. 31 no.7:17-20 Jl '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Sredneaziatskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Sugar industry)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, I.F.; OYKHMAN, M.D.

Operation of sugar refineries. Sakh.prom. 31 no.8:19-22 Ag '57.
(Sugar industry)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, I.F.

ZELIKMAN, I.F.

Regulating technical terminology. Sakh.prom.31 no.9:11-12 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Sredneaziatskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Sugar industry--Terminology)

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ZELIKMAN, I.F.

ZELIKMAN, I.F.

Concerning the suggestions of M. and A. Karomolinskii. Sakh. prom. 31 no.11:65-66 N '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Sredneaziatskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Sugar industry)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

GUSEV, Ye.A.; ZELIKMAN, I.F.

Analysis of the work of sugar refining factories during 1962.
Sakh.prom. 37 no.6:8-13 Je '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po pishchevoy promyshlennosti pri Gosplane SSSR (for Gusev). 2. Krasnodarskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti (for Zelikman).
(Sugar factories)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

KHASANOV, A.K.; ZELIKMAN, I.F.

Manufacture of confectionery products from refining effluents and granulated sugar of various coloring. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.1:104-106 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Krasnodarskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra tekhnologii sakharistykh veshchestv.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, I.F.; TROYANOVA, N.L.

Rate of crystallization of sucrose from a mixture of sugar beet syrup and the unrefined cane sugar solution. Sakh.prom. 36 no.9:21-23 S '62. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Krasnodarskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

LEYBOVICH, D.M.; ZELIKMAN, I.F.

Transfer of saccarose through the ion exchange membranes during the electrodialysis purification of its solutions. Sakh.prom.37 no.9:30-36 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Krasnodarskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Sucrose) (Electrodialysis)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, Isaak Fedorovich; DEMCHINSKIY, Fedor Antonovich; P'YANKOV, A.G., retsenzent; GUSEV, Ye.A., retsenzeng; FUKS, V.K., red.; ZARSHCHIKOVA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Manufacture of lump sugar] Proizvodstvo pressovannogo sakhara-rafinada. 2., perer. i dop. izd. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1962. 367 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Sugar manufacture)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, I.F.

Calculation of the products of the combined processing of raw cane sugar and sugar beets in a factory with a refining section. Izv.vys.uchеb.zav.; pishch.tekh. 2:93-97 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Krasnodarskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, kafedra tekhnologii sakharistykh veshchestv.
(Sugar manufacture)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964410002-4

ZELIKMAN, I.F.

Permissible moisture content of raw sugar in storage. Sakh. prom. 35 no.12:28-31 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Krasnodarskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

(Sugar—Storage)

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