MALININ, Yu.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAYANTS, M.M., inzh.

Calorimeter or conductometer for studying the hydration process of cement during heat and moisture treatment. Trudy NIITSement no.17:45-52 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Cement--Testing)

MALININ, Yu.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KLISHANIS, N.D., inzh.

Study of the hydration process of tricalcium silicate. Trudy NIITSement no.17:53-63 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Calcium silicates)

ROYAK, S.M., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; MALININ, Yu.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAYANTS, M.M., inzh.

Study of the hydration process of tricalcium silicate during heat and moisture treatment. Trudy NIITSement no.17:64-75 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Calcium silicates)

BUDNIKOV, P.P., akademik; ROYAK, S.M.; MALININ, Yu.S.; MAYANTS, M.M.

Hydration kinetics of Portland cement clinker minerals in hydrothermal treatment. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.1:91-94 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsementnoy promyshlennosti. 2. AN UkrSSR (for Budnikov).
(Portland cement) (Hydration)

44560
S/020/63/148/001/018/032
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Budnikov, P. P., Academician AS UkrSSR, Royak, S. M., Malinin, Yu. S., Mayants, M. M.

TITLE: Study of the kinetics of hydration of Portland cement clinker minerals in hydrothermal processing

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 148, no. 1, 1963, 91-94

TEXT: The degree of hydration of $2CaO \cdot SiO_2$, $3CaO \cdot SiO_2$, $3CaO \cdot Al_2O_3$, and $4CaO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot Fe_2O_3$ was calculated from the content of non-hydrated phase determined by x-ray diffraction analysis: $L = 100 - A/100 + mA$, where L is the degree of hydration, A the content of non-hydrated phase, and m the stoichiometric coefficient for the water content of the fully hydrated material. The empirical equation $L = K \log\tau - B$ was found, where τ is the time, K a factor depending on temperature and other experimental conditions, and B a constant proportional to the induction period of hydration. The equation describes the hydration of the principal amount (20-80%) of the individual compounds investigated, and

Card 1/2

their mixtures and the alite phase of Portland cement. Its use simplifies the study of cement hydration. Further investigations are being carried out for combined setting, i.e., short-termed hydrothermal processing and subsequent setting at room temperature. There are 4 figures and 3 tables. The most important English-language reference is: S.Brunauer, L. Copeland, R.H. Bragg, J.Phys.Chem.,60,no.1,112 (1956).

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsementnoy promyshlennosti (All-Union State Scientific Research Institute of the Cement Industry)

SUBMITTED: September 11, 1962

BUDNIKOV, P.P., akademik; ROYAK, S.M.; MAYANTS, M.M.; MALININ, Yu.S.

Occurrence of an intermediate phase during the hydration of tricalcium silicate subjected to hydrothermal treatment. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.1:136-139 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. AN UkrSSR i chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Budnikov).
(Calcium silicates) (Hydration)

L 36940-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW/WB

ACC NR: AP6019713 SOURCE CODE: UR/0128/66/000/006/0003/0005

AUTHOR: Korolev, V. M. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kolobashkin, B. M. (Candidate of technical sciences); Zhmurina, Yu. A. (Engineer); Maslov, A. D. (Engineer); Malinina, A. D. (Technician); Kuyanova, M. M. (Technician)

ORG: none

TITLE: High-strength stainless steel VNL-1

SOURCE: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 6, 1966, 3-5

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, high strength steel, austenitic martensite steel, precipitation hardenable steel, VNL-1 stainless steel

ABSTRACT: A new austenitic-martensitic cast stainless steel designated VNL-1 has been developed. The steel contains 0.08% max C, 0.9% max Mn, 0.75% max Si, 14.07—14.60% Cr, 6.45—7.50% Ni, 0.68—0.83% Mo, 0.016—0.018% S, and 0.028—0.30% P. At room temperature the steel has a tensile strength of 111—123 kg/mm^2, a yield strength of 84—93 kg/mm^2, an elongation of 11.8—19.0%, a reduction of area of 37—45%, and a notch toughness of 5—8 mkg/cm^2. The corresponding figures for -196C are 161—180 kg/mm^2, 107—147 kg/mm^2, 9—16%, 14—21%, and 4—7%. At 500C the steel has a tensile strength of 65—80 kg/mm^2, an elongation of 8—10%, and a reduction of area of 20—40%. In cyclic tests under a stress of 77.5—88 kg/mm^2, the steel withstood

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.74:669.15-194.55

L 36940-66

ACC NR: AP6019713

6000—14000 cycles at a frequency of 8 cycles/min. Under axial stresses, the steel has a fairly low notch sensitivity. The steel can be successfully welded with argon-shielded arc in either the as-cast or heat-treated conditions. Fully heat-treated welds have a strength of over 90 kg/mm^2 and a satisfactory notch toughness in the range -196C to 20C. The corrosion resistance in SO_2 and in sea water of VNL-1 is equivalent to that of EI696 and 268L steels. The steel is used for investment castings into ceramic molds. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 4 tables. [FM]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5039

Card 2/2

MALININA, A. I.

Finkel'shteyn, M. Z., K. F. Zhigach, Ye. M. Mogilevskiy, T. A. Tibilova, and A. I. Malinina. "Carboxymethyl Ethers of Cellulose and Their Use in Industry"

Problems of Petroleum Production and Petroleum Engineering, Moscow, Neftyanoy institut, Gostpptekhizdat, 1957, 393pp. (Trudy vyp. 20)
This book is a collection of articles written by professors and faculty members of the Petroleum Inst. im I. M. Gubkin.

FINKEL'SHTEYN, M.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZHIGACH, K.F., prof., doktor khimicheskikh nauk; MOGILEVSKIY, Ye.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; TIBILOVA, T.A., inzh., MALIMINA, A.I.

Carboxymethyl ethers of cellulose and their use in the national economy. Trudy MNI no.20:67-92 '57. (MIRA 13:5)
(Cellulose)

5(1,3) SOV/20-123-2-22/50

AUTHORS: Zhigach, K. F., Finkel'shteyn, M. Z., Timokhin, I. M., Malinina, A. I.

TITLE: Production of Carboxy-Methyl Cellulose Fractions and Investigation of Its Physical and Chemical Properties (Polucheniye i issledovaniye fiziko-khimicheskikh svoystv fraktsiy karboksimetiltsellyulozy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 2, pp 289-291 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This water soluble sodium salt of the cellulose carboxy-methyl ester (CMC) has found widespread use in the last years as a stabilizer, emulsifier, active addition to synthetic detergents, as a glue etc. (Refs 1,2). CMC is a complex polydisperse product consisting of various fractions that differ from each other by their chemical composition (Ref 3) and their physical and chemical properties. CMC can be produced with different values of the esterification and polymerization. Therefore not every CMC type is suited for the purpose. Only single types can be practically used in the one or other branch of industry: this must be determined in every single case. The connection

Card 1/4

Production of Carboxy-Methyl Cellulose Fractions and Investigation of Its Physical and Chemical Properties

between the chemical composition of the CMC samples and their properties and behaviour has remained unexplained until now. These samples almost ever contain a certain amount of small fibers that are difficult to solve and are capable of swelling, the so-called gel-like phase, the content of which can influence in a high degree the properties (especially the rheological properties, Ref 4) of CMC solutions. For these reasons the authors wanted to close this gap. Four samples of CMC were chosen as objects: a) That used for stabilizing loam solutions in drilling (Refs 2,5), b) That serving for the stabilization of silicate salt solutions when drilling into water-endangered and easily sliding soft rocks (Ref 2), and as a glue (Ref 6). c) German samples of the type VHR, d) A special CMC preparation of low viscosity. Besides its fractionation by means of methanol or acetone samples a - c are separated into the gel- and sol-like phases by centrifuging. I The viscosity, II the stabilizing effect were determined of the fractions obtained. The viscosity of the aqueous solutions of CMC above 0.1% does not obey the Newton law. In the 0.05% solutions investigated

Production of Carboxy-Methyl Cellulose Fractions and Investigation of Its Physical and Chemical Properties

the viscosity anomaly was almost completely lacking. The stabilizing effect of the CMC fractions was determined by the filtration analysis with a pressure drop of 1 atmosphere absolute pressure. Table 1 gives the results. As may be seen, the fractionation tends to show a heterogeneity of the CMC with respect to the degree of polymerization and esterification. The properties of the fractions change according to rules with the order of the isolation of the latter: lower polymerized fractions are esterified in a higher degree. The fractions produced by precipitation are not of equal value with respect to their stabilizing properties. It was also shown that the gel-like phase has only a weak stabilization and effect. Besides the degree of polymerization and esterification this must be taken into account. The ratio of the gel- and sol-like phase is not only important when used as a stabilizer of loam solutions. The gel-like phase is the most effective when using it as a glue. There are 1 table and 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SOV/20-123-2-22/50

Production of Carboxy-Methyl Cellulose Fractions and Investigation of Its Physical and Chemical Properties

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy neftyanoy institut im. I. M. Gubkina (Moscow Petroleum Institute imeni I. M. Gubkin)

PRESENTED: July 3, 1958, by A. V. Topchiyev, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 1, 1958

Card 4/4

5(3),17(3)

AUTHORS: Zhigach, K. F., Finkel'shteyn, M. Z., Timokhin, I. M., Malinina, A. I.

SOV/20-123-3-25/54

TITLE: Carboxy-Methyl Cellulose Preparations for Blood-Substituting Solutions (Polucheniye preparatov karboksimetiltsellyulozy dlya krovezameshchayushchikh rastvorov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 3, pp 471-474 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The sodium salt of the compound under review (Na-CMC) does not considerably change the blood composition if used as a plasma substitute in animals (Ref 1), even not in considerable excess. Na-CMC, however, was negatively characterized since it causes hypertension on intravenous injection. It was useful to try the synthesis of such preparations which also would yield good results with regard to their hemodynamic properties.
CMC preparations can be produced with different polymerization degree (PD) and esterification degree (ED). This work was initiated by the institute mentioned in the "Association" together with Tsentral'nyy institut gematologii i perelivaniya krovi = TsOLIPK (Central Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion) in 1953.

Card 1/4

Carboxy-Methyl Cellulose Preparations for Blood-Substituting Solutions

CMC preparations with different PD- and ED-values were obtained by esterification of pulverized alkali cellulose with sodium monochlorine acetate. The quantity of the esterifying agent depends on the PD of the original alkali cellulose. Table 1 shows that, at the same ratio of the reagents, with a lesser PD of alkali cellulose higher EDs are attained. The desired ED can be obtained by a limitation of the sodium monochlorine acetate consumption, as this reduces the PD of the initial cellulose. For the synthesis of blood-substituting solutions only chemically pure CMC preparations can be used. An instruction for the purification is given. In order to obtain a complete solubility the ED of CMC must be high; values of 70-85 do not influence the blood-substituting properties of CMC (Ref 5). From among the CMC preparations tested (PD of 240 up to 58) those with values between 70 and 100 were the most efficient ones (3% aqueous solutions with a viscosity 3.5 - 5.0 centipoises; contrary to Ref 6). The desired preparations with a low PD can be obtained by a) destruction of the initial cellulose and alkaline cellulose, respectively, or b) by additional splitting of finished CMC preparations. Only the mode b) can be recommended.

Carboxy-Methyl Cellulose Preparations for Blood-Substituting Solutions

In order to accelerate the destruction process of the alkali cellulose that requires a lot of time, by atmospheric oxygen (Table 2), hydrogen peroxide is added to the mercerization bath or to the alkali cellulose during the pulverization. The results of the experiments are given in table 3. Small quantities H_2O_2 (up to 1.5%) do not influence the blood-substituting properties of CMC. Large amounts, if added directly to alkali cellulose, turn CMC preparations toxic, and animals are killed if they are intravenously injected. The increase in the toxic effect cannot be explained by a modification of the average chemical composition. Most probably it is a consequence of the unequal destruction process as well as of the agglomeration of a certain quantity of highly oxidized cellulose by which CMC preparations become toxic. For this reason, H_2O_2 must be used very carefully for the above-mentioned purpose. For the purpose of reducing of the PD below 100 the finished product was hydrolytically cleft with aqueous HCl solution at 65-70°. The duration of this process depends on the initial PD of CMC preparations. Good

Carboxy-Methyl Cellulose Preparations for Blood-Substituting Solutions

SOV/20-123-3-25/54

results were yielded with CMC preparations of a relatively low molecular weight (PD about 130). The investigations performed suggest new ways of synthesizing Na-CMC preparations with blood-substituting properties. There are 5 tables and 9 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy neftyanoy institut im. I. M. Gubkina (Moscow Petroleum Institute imeni I. M. Gubkin)

PRESENTED: July 3, 1958, by A. V. Topchiyev, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 1, 1958

Card 4/4

FINKEL'SHTEYN, M.Z.; TIMOKHIN, I.M.; MOGILEVSKIY, Ye.M.; MALININA, A.I.

Obtaining sodium chloroacetate for the production of carboxymethyl ethers of cellulose. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav. neft' i gaz 2 no.12:43-47 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftikhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M. Gubkina.
(Cellulose) (Acetic acid) (Oil well drilling fluids)

DKHARIYAL, Ch.D.; ZHIGACH, K.F.; MALININA, A.I.; TIMOKHIN, I.M.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, M.Z.

Effect of production techniques of carboxymethylcellulose on its etherification and solubility in water. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.2:29-34 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M. Gubkina.
(Cellulose)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, M.Z.; TIMOKHIN, I.M.; SATIMBAYEV, R.S.; PODLEGAYEV, I.P.; MALININA, A.I.

Using low-viscosity preparations of carboxylmethylcellulose for stabilizing weighted clay muds. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.4:25-27 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M.Gubkina, Namanganskiy zavod iskusstvennogo volokna.
(Cellulose) (Oil well drilling fluids)

DKHARIYAL, Ch.D.; MALININA, A.I.; TIMOKHIN, I.M.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, M.Z.

Effect of some factors on the reaction rate of carboxymethylation of cellulose and the homogeneity of carboxymethylcellulose. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.11:2513-2517 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni I.M. Gubkina.

DKHARIYAL, Ch.D.; ZHIGACH, K.F.; MALININA, A.I.; TIMOKHIN, I.M.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, M.Z.

Factors influencing the effectiveness of cellulose carboxymethylation. Zhur.prikl.khim. 37 no. 5:1099-1105 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni I.M.Gubkina.

L 08460-67 EWP(j)/EWP(k)/EWT(m) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6030903 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/66/039/008/1849/1852

AUTHOR: Dkhariyal, Ch. D.; Malinina, A. I.; Timokhin, I. M.; Finkel'shteyn, M. Z. 34 B

ORG: Moscow Institute of the Petrochemical and Gas Industry imeni I. M. Gubkin (Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Effect of the conditions of preparation of carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) on the degree of its polymerization

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 39, no. 8, 1966, 1849-1852

TOPIC TAGS: cellulose, polymer degradation, polymerization degree

ABSTRACT: A study of the effect of the mercerization temperature showed that as the latter rises, the degree of polymerization of carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) diminishes. This is attributed to the high rate of degradation of cellulose during its mercerization at higher temperatures. In the process of carboxymethylation of cellulose, a rise in the reaction temperature to 80°C reduces the degradation of the CMC obtained. At 95°, however, the degradation is more pronounced. The degree of polymerization of CMC decreases very appreciably with rising content of free NaOH in the reaction mixture. It does not change with changing cellulose/$ClCH_2COOH$ ratio and changes only slightly with the water/cellulose ratio. Ultrasonic waves (19.45 kc) had no effect on the polymerization. It is shown that the degree of polymerization of CMC can be determined in unpurified preparations, since the impurities they contain do not have any

UDC: 547.458.81+541.64

Card 1/2

appreciable effect on the concentration of the low-molecular electrolyte in a 1.5 N NaOH solution. Orig. art. has: 8 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 06Jul64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

FINKEL'SHTEYN, M.Z.; DKHARIYAL, Ch.D.; TIMOKHIN, I.M.; MALININA, A.I.

Effect of successive additions of reagents and the degree of polymerization of cellulose on the degree of esterification and solubility of carboxymethylcellulose in water. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.11:31-34 '62. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M. Gubkina.

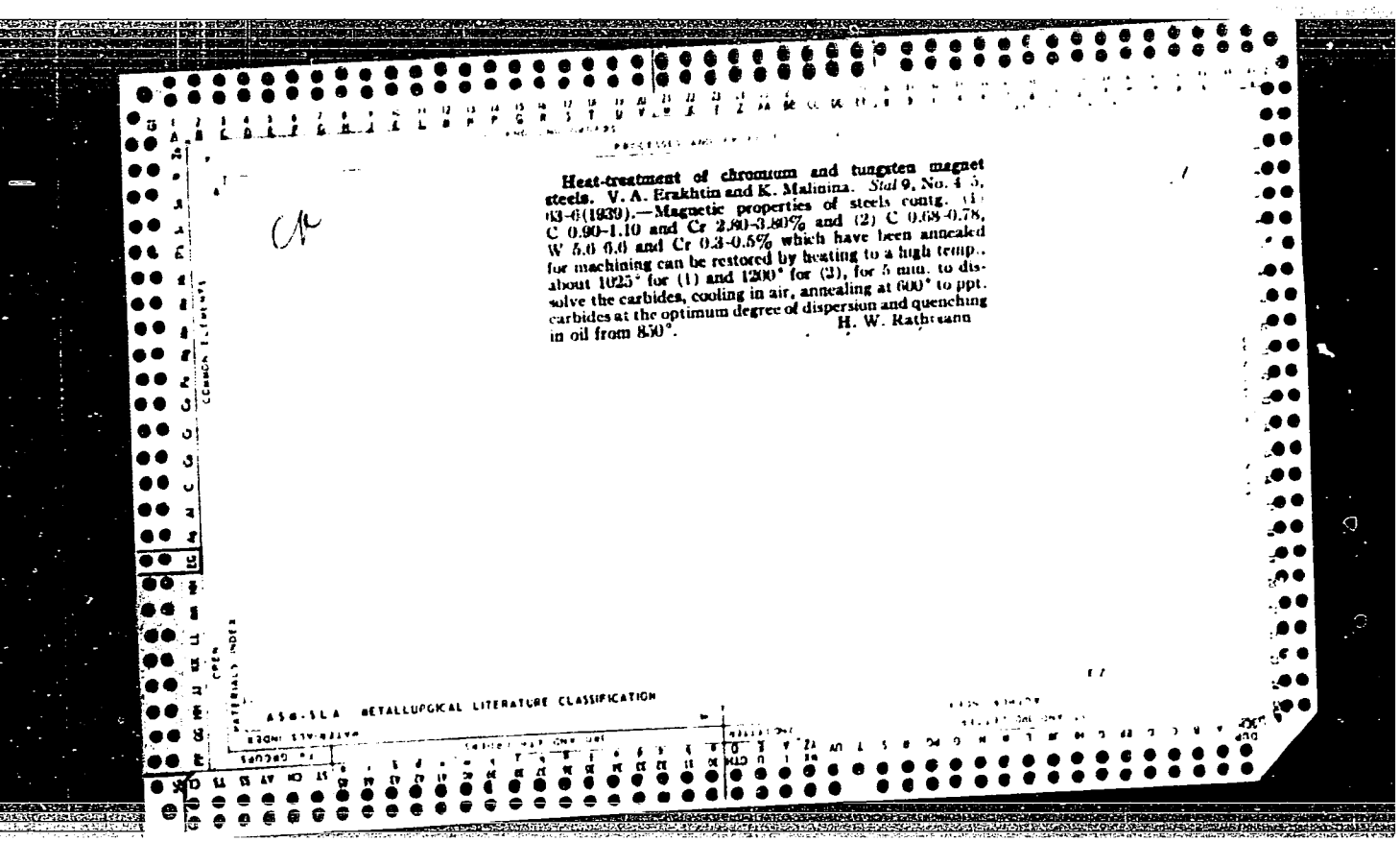
OKLOV, Vladimir Ivanovich; MALININA, G., red.

[A treatise on inspiration which gives birth to great inventions] Traktat o vdokhnove'e rozhdaiushchem velikie izobreteniia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1964. 349 p. (MIRA 17:6)

GAŁKO, N.V.; KURNOSOVA, L.M.; MALININA, G.P.

Results of the study of the safety and immunological effectiveness of simultaneous vaccinations with live vaccines against poliomyelitis and mumps. Trudy Len.inst.epid.i mikrobiol. 22: 86-93 '61. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz virusologicheskoy laboratorii Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera i otdela virusologii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Smorodintsev).
(POLIOMYELITIS--VACCINATION)
(MUMPS--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)



Heat-treatment of chromium and tungsten magnet steels. V. A. Erakhtin and K. Malinina. *Stal* 9, No. 4-5, 63-6(1939).—Magnetic properties of steels contg. (1) C 0.90–1.10 and Cr 2.80-3.80% and (2) C 0.68-0.78, W 5.0 6.0 and Cr 0.3-0.5% which have been annealed for machining can be restored by heating to a high temp., about 1025° for (1) and 1200° for (2), for 5 min. to dissolve the carbides, cooling in air, annealing at 600° to ppt. carbides at the optimum degree of dispersion and quenching in oil from 850°.

H. W. Rathmann

A56-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MALININA, K. A.

MALININA, K. A. "Isothermic Transformation of P9 Austenitic Steel." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Steel imeni I. V. Stalin. Moscow, 195[illegible]. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Sciences)
TECHNICAL

So: Knizhaya Letopis', No. 17, 1956.

MALININA, K.A.

GULYAEV, A.P.; MALININA, K.A.

Isothermal transformation of austenite in high-speed steel. A. P. Gulyaev and K. A. Malinina. *Metalloved. i Obrabotka Metal.* 1956, No. 12, 2-8.—An exptl. study was made of steel R18 (C 0.9, Cr 4.3, W 9, V 2.3%). The types of heat-treatments used were: (*a*) austenitizing at 900° followed by isothermal transformation for 5 hrs. at 750 to 100°; (*b*) the same except 1220° austenitizing; (*c*) 1220° austenitizing, cooled to 20° and isothermally transformed at 700 to 100°; (*d*) the same as *c* except cooled to −78°; (*e*) the same as *c* except held 30 min. at 560° before isothermal transformation at 500 to 100°; (*f*) the same as *e* except the time was 1 hr.; (*g*) the same as *e* except the time was 5 hrs. The amt. of austenite and its compn. after austenitizing at 900° and at 1220° was: 900°, 87%, W 2.0, Cr 2.0, V 0.3%; 1220°, 96%, W 7.4, Cr 4.2, V 1.4%. The amt. of martensite after austenitizing at 1220° and cooling to 20° and to −78° was: 20°, 60%; −78°, 76%. The amt. carbide phases at the beginning of isothermal transformation for various treatments were: *c* 4.0; *e* 4.4; *f* 4.8; *g* 5.8%. The amt. of isothermal transformation was detd. by magnetic measurements. Temp.-time-transformation (TTT) diagrams were constructed for primary austenite produced at 900°, primary austenite produced at 1220°, retained austenite, and tempered retained austenite. Diagrams were also given showing the phase compn. and the hardness after 5-hr. transformation. The TTT diagrams for primary austenite showed zones corresponding to pearlite, bainite, and martensite. The diagrams for retained austenite lacked the bainitic and martensitic zones and showed a faster pearlite reaction the larger the amt. of martensite. The diagrams for tempered

GULYAEV, A.P.; MALININA, K.A.

retained austenite showed bainitic and martensitic zones. On the basis of the expt. results recommendations were made for improving various heat-treatments of this steel. For annealing after hot-working: 1 hr. at 750°, air cool. For annealing after welding: hot welded parts held at 750° for 6 hrs., cooled to 500°, and then air cooled. For step quenching: 5- to 10-min. treatment in a bath at 250 to 600°. For bainitic treatment: quench to 200° and hold for 3 hrs., temper at 560° for 1 hr., cool to 250° and hold for 5 hrs., cool to room temp., and then repeatedly temper for 1 hr. at 560°.

A. C. Guy

8
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2/2
PB copy

MALININA, K.A.

Sensitivity of anisometers and experimental errors in the study of phase transformations. K. A. Malinina. *Zavod. Lab.* 22, 813-14(1956).—Readings of 3 modifications of an anisometer were compared with respect to the amt. of residual austenite found in a high-speed steel. A close agreement was recorded, though the results reported differ from those obtained by the ballistic method. I. D. G.

1-4E2c

4

A-U Sci Res Instrument Inst.
MS i IP

MALININA, K. A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

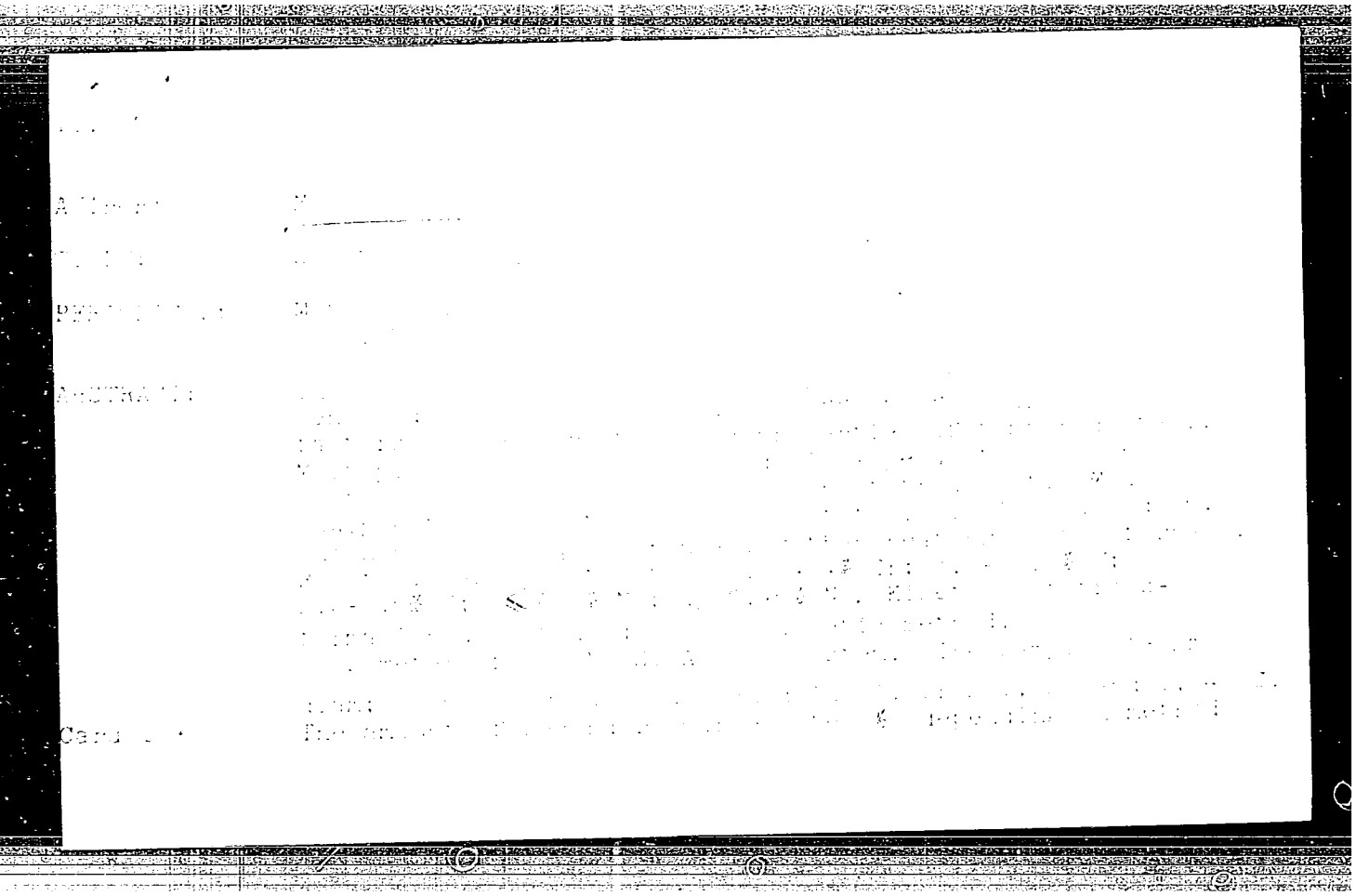
Sixth conference of laboratory workers employed by instrument making plants. Zav.lab.22 no.11:1394-1395 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

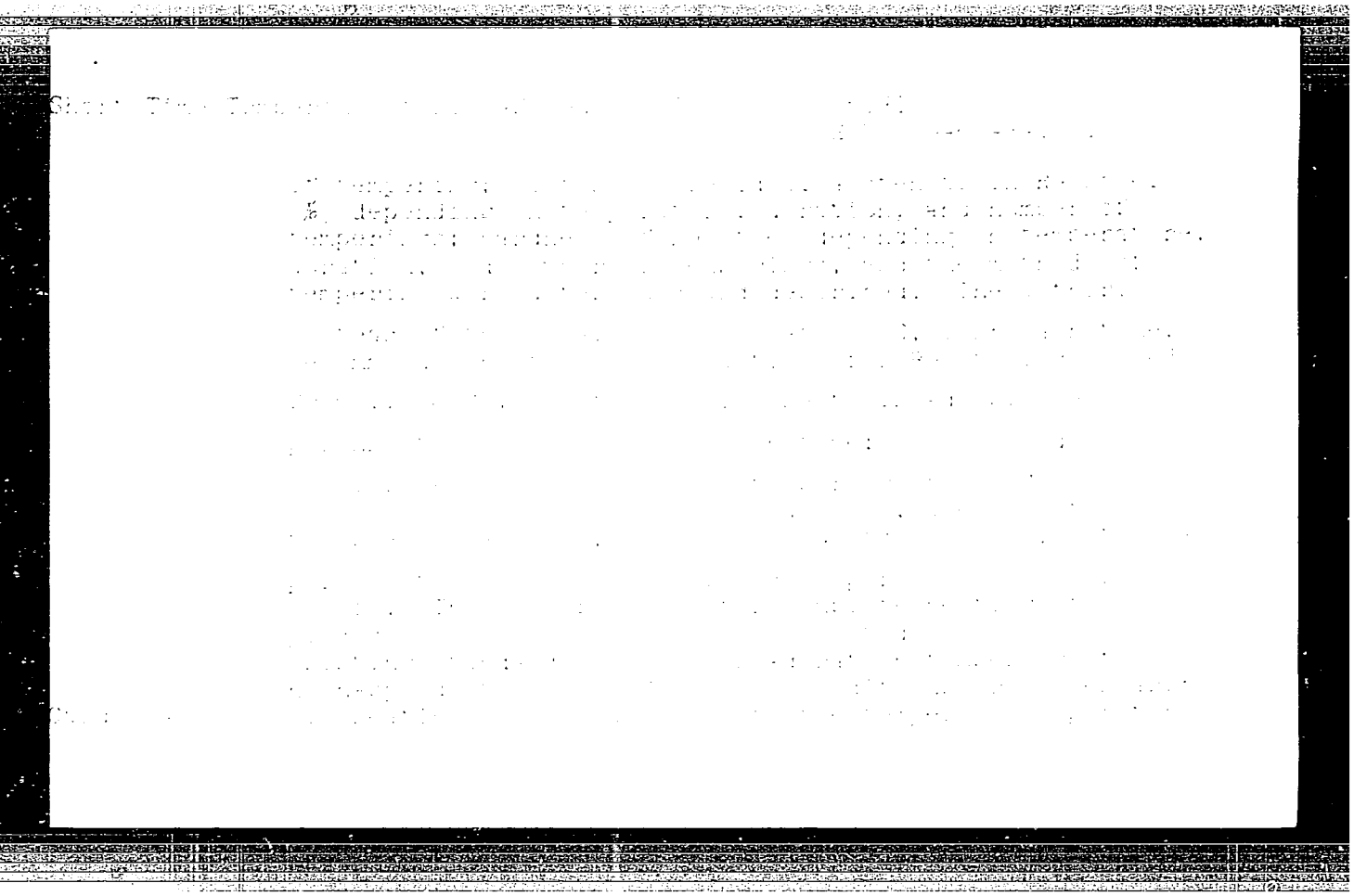
1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instrumental'nyy institut.
(Scientific apparatus and instruments)

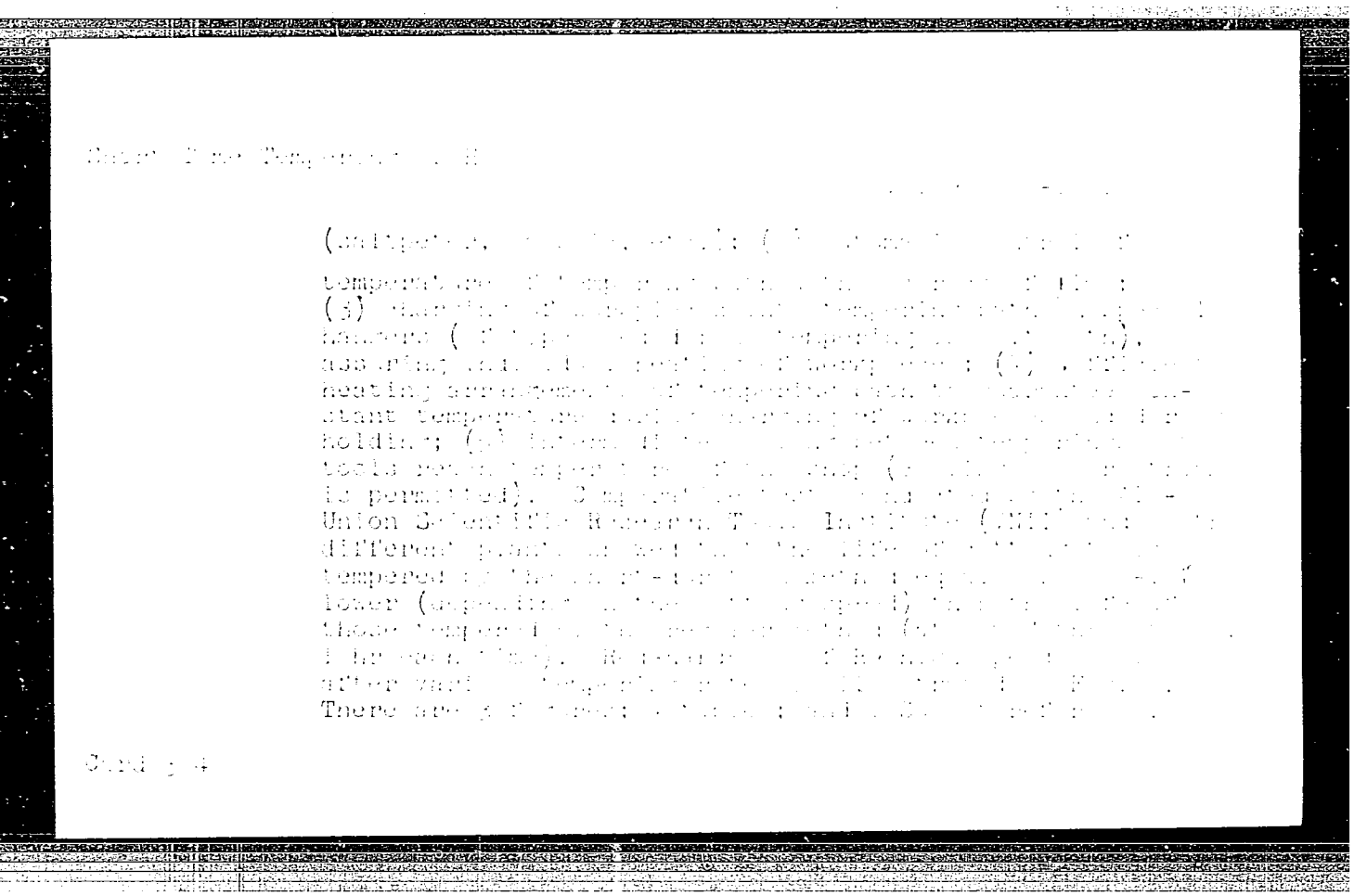
MALININA, K.A.; SMOL'NIKOV, Ye.A.; SUYETOV, A.P.; BADAYEVA, A.A.; LUNEVA, Z.S.; KUKOLEV, V.V.; SOKOLOVSKAYA, V.V.; LEBEDEVA, Ye.A.; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

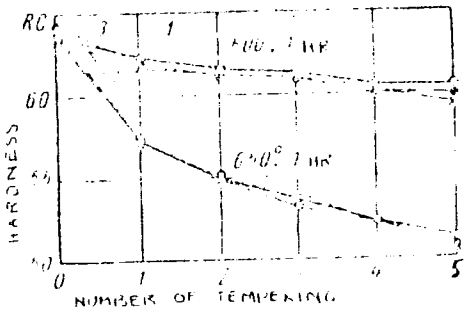
[Technological operations in the manufacture of metal-cutting tools; instructions] Tekhnologiia izgotovleniia metallorezhushchikh instrumentov; rukovodiashchie materialy. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry. No.7. [Heat treatment] Termicheskaia obrabotka. 1960. 127 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instrumental'nyy institut. 2. Termicheskaya laboratoriya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instrumental'nogo instituta (for all, except Uvarova).
(Metal-cutting tools) (Metals--Heat treatment)









GULYAYEV, A.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MALININA, K.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; SAVERINA, S.M., inzh.; YAKOVLEVA, V.I., red.; UVOROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Tool steels, properties and heat treatment; manual] Instrumental'nye stali, svoistva i termicheskaia obrabotka; spravochnik. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 205 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instrumental'nyy institut.

(Tool steel)

MALININA, K.A.

Recrystallization of austenite in rapid steel following hot plastic deformation. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.5:15-17 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instrumental'nyy institut.

KURDINA, A.A.; MALININA, K.N.

Tertian malaria with prolonged incubation time in migrants from the south. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol.24 no.3:220-223 Jl-S '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz Leningradskoy gorodskoy protivomalyariynoy stantsii (zav.stantsiyey, R.M.Sobolova)
(MALARIA, epidemiology,
in Russia, tertian malaria in migrants from southern Russia)

ZAPOL'SKAYA, A. N.; KURDINA, A. A.; MALININA, K. N.; PANFEROVA, Ye. A.

Relation of dysentery to hymenolepiasis. Med. paraz.i paraz. bol. 24 no.4:308-310 O-D '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Iz Leningradskoy protivomalyariynoy stantsii (zav. R. M. Soboleva)
(TAPEWORM INFECTION, in infant and child, hymenolepiasis, relation to dysentery)
(DYSENTERY, in infant and child, relation to hymenolepiasis)

MALININA, K. N.

KURDINA, A.A., MALININA, K.N., PANFEROVA, Ye.A.

The problem of the relation of dysentery to giardiasis helminth infections. Med.paraz. i paraz. bol. 27 no.2:183-188 Mr-Ap '58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz parazitologicheskogo otdela Leningradskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach N.G. Grigor'yeva, zav. otdelom R.M. Soboleva).

(DYSENTERY, complications
giardiasis or helminth infect., interrelation (Rus))
(GIARDIASIS, complications
dysentery, interrelation (Rus))
(HELMINTH INFECTIONS, complications
dysentery, interrelation (Rus))

H-7

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binders. Concrete.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2074

Author : Mironov S.A., Astreyeva O.M., Malinina L.A.

Inst : -

Title : Interaction of Minerals of Tricalcium Aluminate and Tetracalcium Alumoferrite with Finely Ground Quartz Sand During Autoclaving.

Orig Pub : Tsement, 1957, No 2, 9-13

Abstract : A study of interaction of quartz sand and synthesized C_3A and C_4AF under conditions of autoclaving for 4 and 24 hours at pressures of 8, 12 and 16 atmospheres gauge pressure. It was found that the strength of samples prepared from pure C_3A and subjected to autoclaving, is very low, which is attributed to the formation of tricalcium hydroaluminate of cubic form. The strength of samples made from pure C_4AF is high; the products of

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binders. Concrete. H-7

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2074

hardening of C_4AF are the hexahydrate of iron hydroaluminate, a considerable amount of Ca hydroxide and Fe hydroxide. On addition of ground sand to the C_3A strength of the samples is increased considerably; in the experiments that are described a strength of up to 200 kg/cm^2 was attained. On addition of ground sand to C_4AF strength of the samples is decreased, which is due, apparently, to the fact that the main portion of the sand constitutes a lean addition, while the strength of the new formations is lower in this instance. It is pointed out that it is advantageous to utilize sandy portland cement, having as a base alite-alumoferrite clinker, in the manufacture of autoclaved articles; on steaming of the articles at atmospheric pressure the same clinker is recommended but with a substitution of finely ground active additives, in lieu of the sand.

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Malinina, L.A., Ingenieur.

TITLE: On the composition of Portland Cement and the "optimum" pressure of steam for concrete components subjected to autoclave treatment. (O sostave Portlandtsementa i optimal'nom davlenii para pri avtoklavnoi obrabotke betonnykh izdelii).

PERIODICAL: "Beton i Zhelezobeton" (Concrete and Reinforced Concrete), 1957, No.2, pp.65-68 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: This autoclave method accelerates the process of hardening and saves Portland cement (up to 50%) by the addition of finely ground sand. The selection of the type of Portland cement and optimum steam pressure are claimed to be very important. Investigations carried out by Professor S. A. Mironov of the NIITS are explained as follows: Clinker substances (C_3S, C_2S, C_3A and C_4AF) and also quartz sand were obtained synthetically and ground to pass a mesh with 4.900 squares/cm^2. Test results show that the high strength of the samples, after autoclave treatment, is developed in samples prepared from C_4AF and that samples made from C_3A possess no measureable strength. The addition of finely ground sand results in increased strength of the product due to the presence of hydrosilicates. Products based on C_3A are of average strength and products based on C_4AF

On the composition of Portland Cement and the "optimum" pressure of steam for concrete components subjected to autoclave treatment. (Cont.)

are the weakest. All the clinker materials react chemically in the autoclave with the finely ground quartz sand, the addition of the latter inducing more complete hydration of all the clinker particles and thus considerably increasing the strength of the products. The largest quantity of quartz sand combines with C_3S, a slightly smaller quantity with C_2S; this results in the formation of calcium hydrosilicate of considerable strength. C_3A and C_4AF also react with certain quantities of quartz sand forming:

$$3\ CaO\ .\ A_2O_3\ .\ XSiO_{2y}\ H_2O \text{ compounds.}$$

The author recommends the introduction of this autoclave method in all new factories for precast concrete products. The products should be cured under pressure (8 to 12 ats). There are 2 graphs, 2 tables and 2 references, one of which is Russian.

KALININA, L. A., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of the cement composition and steam pressure for concretes of autoclave solidification." Mos, 1958. 19 pp. (Acad of Construction and Architect USSR, Sci Research Inst of Concrete and Reinforced Concrete NIIMB), 120 copies. (KL, 9-58, 118)

MIRONOV, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BUZHEVICH, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRASNYY, I.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; MALININA, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHAVIN, B.N., red.izd-va; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Instruction on autoclave hardening of concrete products made with solid and porous aggregates] Instruktsiia po avtoklavnoi obrabotke izdelii iz betonov na plotnykh i poristykh zapolniteliakh. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 25 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona, Perovo. 2. Laboratoriya yacheistykh i legkikh betonov i uskorennogo tverdeniya betona Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for all except Khavin, Borovnev).
(Autoclaves) (Concrete products)

MIRONOV, S.A., prof.; MALININA, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Investigating the modulus of elasticity in autoclave-hardened concretes. Trudy NIIZHB no.11:175-185 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

(Concrete—Testing)

MIRONOV, Sergey Andreyevich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MALININA, Larisa Alekseyevna, kand. tekhn. nauk; GLEZAROVA, I.L., red. izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn. red.

[Accelerating the hardening of concrete; steaming concrete under factory conditions] Uskorenie tverdeniia betona; proparivanie betona v zavodskikh usloviiakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 222 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Concrete)

MALININA, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Frost resistance and spontaneous deformations in autoclave concretes made with dense and porous aggregates. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.1:33-35 Ja '61. (MIA 14:2)

(Frost resistant concrete)

MIRONOV, S.A., prof.; MALININA, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; FEDOROV, V.A., inzh.

Strength increase and linear deformations of concrete during steaming. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.4:170-174 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Mironov).
(Reinforced concrete)

MALININA, L., kand.tekhn.nauk

How to choose a steaming system. Stroitel' no.5:28-29 My '61.
(MIRA 14:6)
(Precast concrete)

S/081/62/000/007/077/107
B150/B101

AUTHORS: Mironov, S. A., Sizov, V. N., Malinina, L. A., Khvorostyanskiy, V. F.

TITLE: Investigation of the composition and processes of heat treatment of highly stable mortars and fine-grained concretes for prestressed reinforced concrete panels

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal Khimiya, no. 2, 1962, 391 - 392, abstract 2K354 (Tr. N.-i. in-ta betona i zhelezobetona Akad. str-va i arkhitekt. SSSR, no. 20, 1961, 52 - 69)

TEXT: The fundamental technological factors are considered for obtaining the requisite strength of vibrated and rolled concrete for prestressed and reinforced panels. To obtain a strength of 300 - 400 kg/cm^2 with preheating for 2 to 4 hours at 100°C it is essential to apply fresh high-quality low aluminate alite cements containing $C_3S \geqslant 55\%$ and $C_3A \leqslant 6\text{-}8\%$ with a specific surface of 3500 - 4000 cm^2/g. It is necessary to use classified sand, eliminating particles less than 0.6 mm and to introduce instead parts of sand (25-50%) of granitic rubbles with grains of 10 to 15 mm in size. The

Card 1/2

S/08[illegible]/62/000/002/077/[illegible]
B150/B101

Investigation of the composition ..

reduction of B/L (V/Ts) to ensure a sufficiently satisfactory depositing of the concrete mix makes it possible to obtain fine-grained concrete of great strength immediately after short-duration preheating. Keeping the freshly prepared mix for 2/3 of an hour before pouring into the mold can also increase the strength of the vibrated and rolled panels. It is advantageous to stir the concrete mix in vibratory mixers or in crushers. Heat treatment at 100°C should be carried out for 3 - 4 hours with the surface covered to prevent loss of moisture. When testing for resistance to frost, samples of the cement-sand mortar, preheated for 3 hours at 100°C were kept for 300 cycles of freezing and thawing without any substantial loss of weight. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

MALININA, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; FEDOROV, V.A., ~~inzh.~~

Deformations of concretes in the process of steaming and during further storage provided with air-drying. Izv.ASiA 4 no.1: 90-97 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Concrete)

MIRONOV, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MALININA, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; FEDOROV, V.A., inzh.; KAYSER, L.A., inzh.; KRONGAUZ, S.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; PANFILOVA, L.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; SEMENOV, L.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; PODUROVSKIY, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; VINNITSKIY, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; KLIMOVA, G.D., red. izd-va; SHEVCHENKO, T.N., tekhn. red.

[Instructions on curing concrete and reinforced concrete products at plants and building sites]Instruktsiia po proparivaniiu betonnykh i zhelezobetonnykh izdelii na zavodakh i poligonakh. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 33 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut betona i zhelezobetona, Perovo. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Mironov).
(Precast concrete--Curing) (Autoclaves)

S/081/62/000/022/053/088
B180/B186

AUTHORS: Mironov, S. A., Malinina, L. A.

TITLE: Chemical additives to accelerate concrete setting

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1962, 365, abstract 22K363 (Stavba, v. 9, no. 2, 1962, 41-44 [Slovak])

TEXT: A study was made of the effect of the following additions on the setting rate of concrete made with cement type 500: $CaCl_2$, NaCl, $NaNO_3$, K_2CO_3, $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, $Al_2(SO_4)_3$+$CaCl_2$, $AlCl_3$, $Na_2S_2O_3$. Whatever the consistency of the concrete mixture, the composition of the cement or the conditions of setting, the most satisfactory additions were $CaCl_2$ and NaCl in the amount of ~1% (by weight of the cement). Chemical additions combined simultaneously with steaming produced the strongest concrete. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

MIRONOV, S.A., prof.; MALININA, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOROLEVA, O.Ye., inzh.

Effect of the duration of curing on concrete strength. Bet.i zhel.-bet. 9 no.5:196-199 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Precast concrete--Curing)

MIRONOV, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MALININA, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; FEDOROV, V.A., inzh.

Physicomechanical properties of concrete with compact and porous aggregates subjected to autoclave treatment. Trudy NIIZHB no.32:88-109 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

MIRONOV, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MALININA, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; LIFANOV, I.I., inzh.; MALINSKIY, Ye.N., inzh.

Dilatometric studies of structures of cement mortars subjected to various heat treatments. Trudy NIIZHB no.32:66-76 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

MIRONOV, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, MALININA, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MALINSKIY, Ye.N., inzh.

Method of determining deformations of various concretes in the process of autoclaving. Strol. mat. 10 no.6:35-40 Je '64. (MIRA 17:10)

MIRONOV, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MALININA, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHVOROSTYANSKIY, V.F., inzh.; [illegible], V.Ye., inzh.; KUZNETSOVA, M.N., red.

[Methods for the rapid heat treatment of concrete and prospects for using them in the production of precast concrete] Metody kratkovremennoi teplovoi obrabotki betona i perspektivy ikh primeneniia pri proizvodstve sbornogo zhelezobetona. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. [illegible]

ILYONKV, Sergey Andreyevich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MALININA, Larisa Alekseyevna, kand. tekhn. nauk

[Acceleration of the hardening of concrete] Uskorenie tverdeniia betona. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 347 p. (MIRA 17:7)

MIRONOV, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; MALININA, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MALINSKIY, Ye.N., inzh.

Role of the excess pressure of air-steam medium in the process of thermal treatment of building materials. Stroi. mat. 11 no. 12:8-11 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

BRONSHTEYN, R.M.; GORYUNOVA, V.G.; STERLIN, I.I.; MALININA, L.I.; IVANOVA, A.S.

Rapid complexometric (trilonometric) methods for determining the zinc, magnesium, and calcium content of paint materials. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.2:42-44 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Paint materials) (Zinc--Analysis)
(Magnesium--Analysis) (Calcium--Analysis)

PUGACHEV, A.G., kand. med. nauk; KRIZOVSKAYA, N.I.; MALININA. L.I.

Clinical Xpray data in incomplete intestinal version. Pediatriia 42 no.3:25-30 Mr'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - kand. med. nauk A.G. Pugache ; nauchnyy konsul'tant - prof. S. Ya. Doletskiy) Instituta pediatrii (dir. M. Ya. Studenikin) AMN SSSR i Detskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.13 imeni N.F. Filatova (glavnyy vrach L.A.Vorokhobov), Moskva.

ARENDT,A.A., prof.; ARTARYAN,A.A.. kand.med.nauk; BAIROV,G.A.,prof.; VOLKOV,M.V., prof.; VARSHAVSKAYA, D.Ya., kand. med. nauk; VOROKHOBOV, L.A.; GENEL'LOV, A.I., kand. med. nauk; DANIYEL'BEK, K.V., kand. med. nauk; DERZHAVIN, V.M., kand. med. nauk; DOLETSKIY, S.Ya., prof.; YERMOLIN, V.N.; ZATSEPIN, S.T., kand. med. nauk; ZVYAGINTSEV, A.Ye., dots.; ISAKOV,Yu.F., doktor med. nauk; KOZYREV, V.A., kand. med. nauk; KONOVALOV, A.N.; KORNYANSKIY, G.P., prof.; KLIMANSKIY, V.A., kand. med. nauk; KLIMKOVICH, I.G., dots.; KONDRASHIN, N.I., kand. med. nauk LEVINA, O.Ya., kand. med. nauk; LENYUSHKIN, A.I., kand. med. nauk; LEYBZON, N.D., doktor med. nauk; MALININA, L.I., doktor med. nauk; MAREYEVA, T.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; NERSESYANTS, S.I., kand. med. nauk; OVCHINNIKOV, A.A.; OGLEZNEV, K.Ya., kand. med. nauk; ROSTOTSKAYA, V.I., kand, med. nauk; STEPANOV, E.A., kand. med. nauk; EPSHTEYN, P.V.; OSTROVERKHOV, G.Ye., prof., glav. red.; DOMBROVSKAYA, Yu.F., prof., otv. red.

[Multivolume manual on pediatrics]Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo po pediatrii. Moskva, Meditsina. Vol.9.[Pediatric surgery] Khirurgiia detskogo vozrasta. Red.toma S.IA.Doletskii. 1964. 654 p.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Dombrovskaya). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Bairov, Volkov).

COUNTRY : USSR

SUBJECT : Cultivated plants. Fodder crops. Vegetables. Cucurbits.

AGR. EXP. STA. : [illegible]

AUTHOR : [illegible], M. I.

TITLE : Priaral'skaya Experimental Station of VIR (All-Union Institute of Plant Growing).

TITLE : Watermelon in the Semi-deserts of Kazakhstan.

SOURCE : Sad i ogorod, [illegible]

ABSTRACT : The Priaral'skaya Experimental Station of VIR (All-Union Institute of Plant Growing) has developed the agricultural technique for semi-desert watermelon growing. It is recommended to mulch the soil on the fields with the aid of the side plantings of sorghum. The highest yields have been obtained on disced tracts and virgin lands. When sowing watermelons on virgin lands and disced tracts, no cultivation is done between the rows in the first year since the sprouts of weeds burn out under

CARD: 1/2 *) Institute of Plant Growing).

-74-

ATE :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No. 10934

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

RIG. PUB. :

STRACT : arid conditions. The best varieties of watermelons for Priaral'skaya semi-desert are: Melitopol'skiy, Semipalatinskiy Polokrylyy, Sol'-Iletskiy, Belosemyanko and others. The best period for sowing is April beginning of May. The feeding area for watermelons under the conditions of Priaral'ye is 3 x 2 meters. -- V. D. Latkin-Turkov

CARD: 2/2

MALININA, M.I.

Adaptation features and properties of watermelons in dry farming.
Trudy po prikl. bot., gen. i sel. 32 no.3:219-222 '59.
(MIRA 14:5)

(Melons) (Plants, Effect of aridity on)
(Adaptation (Biology))

MALININA, M. I., CAND AGR SCI, "~~CHARACTERISTICS~~ OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF WATERMELONS IN THE ~~NON-IRRI-~~ ~~GATED AREA~~ OF THE SEMI~~DESERT~~ REGION OF WESTERN KAZAKHSTAN." LENINGRAD-PUSHKIN, 1960. (MIN OF AGR RSFSR, LENINGRAD AGR INST). (KL, 3-61, 226).

IVANOVA, Z.B.; DOBROV, N.S.; MALININA, M.S.; POTASHKIN, A.A.

A new preparation for the moist eradication of insects in grain elevators. Selektsiya i Semenovodstvo 17, No.6,51-3 '50. (MLRA 3:5) (CA 47 no.17:8958 '53)

USSR / General and Special Zoology. Insects P

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 1, 1958, 2361

Author : Yefremova N. I. and Malinina M. S.
Inst :
Title : The Preparation NIUIF-100 for the Disinfection of Warehouses.

Orig Pub: Zashchita rast. ot vredit. i bolezney, 1956, No 3, 28-29

Abstract: The following pests were destroyed by the emulsions of NIUIF-100: the granary Curculionidae and the peas Bruchidae, in 3 days and 3 nights, by a concentration of 0.001-0.01%; the rice Curculionidae, in 2-6 days and nights, by a concentration of 0.025-0.01%; mites, in 7 days and 7 nights, by a concentration of 0.005-0.01%; scarabs of the small Tenebrionidae, in 9 days and 9 nights, by a concentration of 0.01-9.06%.

Card 1/2

MALININA, M.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Spray disinfestation of grain storages. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 3 no.4:30 Jl-Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Moskovskaya stantsiya zashchity rasteniy.
(Insecticides) (Grain--Storage)

IVANOVA, Z.V., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; MALININA, M.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Prepare storages to receive new crops. Zashch.rast.ot vred.i bol. 5 no.7:32-34 Jl '60. (MIRA 16:1)
(Granaries--Disinfection)

S/117/60/000/012/015/022
A004/A001

AUTHORS: Malinina, N., Molodkina, M., Datskiy, M., Filippov, G.

TITLE: Cement Models for the Manufacture of Dies

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1960, No. 12, p. 36

TEXT: Generally the complex profile of the working surface of forging dies for blades is machined on copying milling machines according to wooden model templets. These models lose their geometrical shape rather quick because of temperature fluctuations and the effects of air moisture in the storing rooms. Instead of having model sets for forging dies made of wood, the manufacture of which takes a model maker of the 6th grade some seven days, the Leningradskiy metallicheskiy zavod (Leningrad Metallicheskiy Plant) produces these models from cement. The templets used for the cement-model making serve also for the checking of the die shape during the milling operation and fitting work. At the beginning a frame work is manufactured from templets, distance sleeves and gaging pins. Braces are mounted on the sides of the framework, tightened by wedges and cramps. Then diluted construction gypsum is filled into the framework, the side walls of which are removed after the solidification of the gypsum. The profile of the die

Card 1/2

model is then shaped subsequently between every pair of neighboring templets, the surplus gypsum being cut away flush with the templet profile. Those parts of the profile for which the framework does not provide a templet is done by surface gaging. The ready gypsum mold is covered with a thin nitro-lacquer coating and greased with stearin diluted with kerosene in order to prevent the gypsum from sticking to the cement. Side walls are mounted to the ready mold and the cement is poured in. The process of the cement model setting takes 3-4 days. The cast cement model-templet has a smoother and better surface than the wooden ones, while its manufacture costs by 2-2.5 times less than that of wooden model-templets. There are 4 figures.

STRELETSKIY, D.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; MALININA, N.G., inzh.

"Economics of steel elements" by IA. M. Likhtarnikov. Reviewed by D.N.Streletskii, N.G.Malinina. Prom. stroi. 40 [i.e. 41.] no.3:55-56 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Steel, Structural)

MALININA, N.G., inzh.

Setting labor standards for preparing welded structural elements of aluminum alloys. Avtom. svar. 17 no.11:65-71 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. NII montazhspetsstroy.

MALININA, N.V., kand.med.nauk (Leningrad)

Urinary excretion of neutral 17-ketosteroids in dysentery. Vrach. delo no.10:127-128 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. P.I.Strelov) Instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Leningrad.
(STEROIDS) (DYSENTERY)

MALININA, N. YE. PA 50T45

USSR/Geophysics Jan 1947
Magnetic Fields - Earth

"Magnetic Field of West Siberia," N. Ye. Malinina, Inst Terrestrial Magnetism, 18 pp

"Izv Akad Nauk SSSR. Ser Geograf i Geofiz" Vol XI, No 1

Regional magnetic anomalies of the territories of West Siberia mapped and published for first time. Maps made without use of the results of detailed magnetic surveys carried out by number of organizations, chiefly by the West Siberian Expedition of the State-Union Geophysical Trust, due to the war

50T45

USSR/Geophysics (Contd) Jan 1947

and the necessity of rapid work. Maps may be used to solve general questions of geologic structure in West Siberia, and to plan geophysic and geologic prospecting work. Future mapping will use more complete data then available. Submitted by Academician L. S. Leybenzon.

50T45

3(6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2770

Malinina, Natal'ya Yevgen'yevna

Magnitnoye pole zemli (The Earth's Magnetic Field) Moscow, Svyaz'izdat, 1959. 39 p. (Series: Lektsii po tekhnike svyazi) 8,300 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo svyazi SSSR. Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye.

Resp. Ed.: Yu. D. Kalinin; Ed.: V.I. Bashchuk Tech. Ed.: S.F. Karabilova

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for the general reader interested in earth science. It will be of interest to communications and other specialists concerned with the effects terrestrial magnetism.

COVERAGE: This booklet discusses questions in terrestrial magnetism and the Earth's magnetic field. The importance of such studies to geologists in the matter of prospecting mineral deposits is noted. Studies were carried out by magnetic stations under the direction of IZMIR (Institute for the

Card 1/3

SOV/2770

The Earth's Magnetic Field

Study of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere, and Radio Wave Propagation). No personalities are mentioned. There are 8 Soviet references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/3

SOV/2770

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

MM/gmp
12-21-59

Card 3/3

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(Women and socialism)

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[Upswing; about the "12th of October" Collective Farm] Vzlet; o kolkhoze "12-i Oktiabr'." Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1961. 29 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.5, no.17) (MIRA 14:9)
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Let's build three-row livestock barns. Sel'. stroi. 15 no. 2:4-5 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

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MALININA, R.

Characteristics and parameters of amplifier vacuum-tubes. Kinomekhanik no. 5:35-39 My '53. (MLRA 6:6)
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AUTHORS: Yakovlev, P. Ya., Razumova, G. P., Malinina, R. D.

TITLE: Polarographic Determination of Impurities in Steel on Nickel Basis by Means of a Co-precipitation With Methyl Violet

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 9, pp 1039-1041 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method for the quantitative co-precipitation of impurities with methyl violet (I) (of the triphenylmethane series, recommended by V. I. Kuznetsov (Refs 1-3)) and a subsequent polarographic determination of zinc, cadmium, lead, and bismuth was elaborated. This method is based upon a simultaneous precipitation of zinc thiocyanate of the iodides of cadmium, lead and bismuth. The experiments showed that zinc with (I) is precipitated quantitatively in the presence of thiocyanate and that for bismuth, satisfying results are also obtained with a precipitation in the presence of potassium iodide (II) and ammonium thiocyanate (III) (Table 1, results for Bi and Cd). Lead is precipitated quantitatively in form of methyl violet salt in the presence of iodides. (I), (II), and (III) were ad-

Card 1/2

Polarographic Determination of Impurities in Steel on Nickel Basis by Means of a Co-precipitation With Methyl Violet

ded in the ratio 1 : 10 : 10 for the joint precipitation of the impurities. The analysis is concluded by polarographing on a self-recording integral-differential TsLA polarograph with an electrolizer of the system Gintsvetmet. The accuracy of the method was tested by a determination of impurities added in definite quantities to the solution of the alloy (Table 2), and the determination error was ascertained to amount to 10 to 15% relatively. The course of an analysis is given. There are 2 tables and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy)

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AUTHORS: Fedorov, A. A., Ozerskaya, F. A., Malinina, R. D., Sokolova, Z. M., Linkova, F. V.

TITLE: Determination of manganese, iron, nickel, and lead contents in pure electrolytic chromium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21, 1961, 112, abstract 21D113 (Sb. tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-t chernoy metallurgii, no. 19, 1960, 7 - 21)

TEXT: Methods for determining Mn, Fe, Ni, and Pb in highly pure electrolytic chromium have been developed. Mn determination is based on removing Cr from perchloro acid solution as CrO_2Cl_2 and photometrically determining the violet color of MnO_4^- forming after oxidation of manganese by means of periodate. 0.5 g (0.02 - 0.04% Mn) or 1g (0.001 - 0.02% Mn) of chromium is dissolved in 30 milliliters (ml) of concentrated HCl and 30 ml of $HClO_4$ (specific gravity 1.67). The solution is evaporated, concentrated HCl is added, and the substance is heated until the

Card 1/3