Determination of manganese...

liberation of CrO_2Cl_2 vapors has stopped. This process is repeated. The dry residue is dissolved in 5 ml of concentrated HCl, 15 ml of H_2SO_4 (1:4) is added, and the substance is heated until white H_2SO_4 fume has been formed. After cooling, the salt deposits are dissolved in a minimum amount of water, the solution is filtered, and evaporated to 15 - 20 ml. The residue is mixed with 1 ml of concentrated H_3PO_4, 20 ml of 2.5% KIO_4 solution, boiled for 5 - 8 min, moderately heated for another 15 - 20 min, cooled, diluted with water to 50 ml, and photometrically measured with a green light filter in a 5-cm cuvette, a standard solution serving for comparison. For determining Fe (0.002 - 0.1%), 0.5 - 2 g of the sample is dissolved in H_2SO_4 (1:4), the Cr^{3+} is oxidized with ammonium persulfate to Cr^{6+}, and iron and aluminum (as collector) are precipitated with NH_3. The precipitate is dissolved, and Fe photometrically determined with o-phenanthroline. Determination of Ni (0.001 - 0.1%) includes its separation from Cr by extracting the

S/081/61/000/021/030/094
B101/B147

Determination of manganese...

nickel dimethyl glyoximate with chloroform from weakly ammoniacal solution, re-extraction of Ni, and photometric determination with dimethyl glyoxime in alkaline medium in the presence of an oxidizing agent. For determining Pb, the latter is coprecipitated by means of H_2S with Cu (as collector). After separation from Cu by precipitation (together with Fe) by means of NH_4OH solution, polarographic determination is performed in hydrochloric acid solution containing NaCl. The effect of atmospheric oxygen, Sb, Bi, Cu, and Fe^{3+} is eliminated by metallic iron reduced with hydrogen.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

X

S/081/61/000/020/031/089
B117/B147

AUTHORS: Malinina, R. D., Ptushkina, [illegible]. V.

TITLE: Aluminum determination by the potentiometric method without compensation in compositely alloyed steels and alloys on iron basis

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 20, 1961, 111-112, abstract 20D73 (Sb. tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-t chernoy metallurgii, no. 19, 1960, 51-53)

TEXT: To eliminate the disturbing effect of Fe in the potentiometric titration of Al with NaF solution, reduction of Fe^{3+} with metallic Zn to Fe^{2+} is suggested. 0.1-0.5 g of the sample to be analyzed is dissolved in 15 milliliters of HCl (specific gravity 1.19), oxidized with 2-3 milliliters of concentrated HNO_3, and dried by evaporation. Then, 10 milliliters of concentrated HCl is added, and drying by evaporation is performed once more. After cooling, 30 milliliters of HCl (1 : 1) is added and heated until dissolution of the salts. Then, 15 milliliters of water is added, and 10-15 grains of metallic Zn, depending on the presumable Fe content, are

Card 1/2

Aluminum determination by the ...

introduced. After reduction, the solution is percolated through a filter with paper pulp, and the latter is washed with 1% hot HCl solution. The filtrate obtained is neutralized with ammonia. HCl is added until dissolution of the tin hydroxide precipitate, and 3 milliliters more. 10 g of NaCl and 20 milliliters of 50% CH_3COONa solution (the solution volume must be $\leqslant$ 100 ml) are filled in. Titration is performed with 2-3% NaF solution by the potentiometric method without compensation, with electrodes of aluminum and nichrome wire. The method developed permits Al determination in steels and alloys without previous separation of Fe and other elements. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

YAKOVLEV, P.Ya.; RAZUMOVA, G.P.; MALININA, R.D.; DYMOVA, M.S.

Use of thioacetamide for the determination of impurities in metallic niobium. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.1:90-93 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. I.P.Bardin Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, Moscow.
(Niobium--Analysis) (Acetamide)

YAKOVLEV, P.Ya.; MALININA, R.D.

Polarographic determination of antimony (0.01 - 0.2 percent) in titanium dioxide. Sbor. trud. TSNIICHM no.24:136-139 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Titanium oxide--Analysis) (Antimony--Analysis) (Polarography)

YAKOVLEV, P.Ya.; MALININA, R.D.

Polarographic determination of tin and nickel in zirconium base alloys. Sbor. trud. TSNIICHM no.24:140-146 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Zirconium alloys--Analysis) (Tin--Analysis)
(Nickel--Analysis)

YAKOVLEV, P.Ya.; MALININA, R.D.

Equipment for polarography. Zav.lab. 28 no.11:1398-1400 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. TSentral'nyy institut chernoy metallurgii imeni I.P.Bardina.
(Polarography)

YAKOVLEV, P. Ya.; MALININA, R. D.

Verification of the polarographic method of determination of the ammonium ion. Zav. lab. 28 no.12:1434-1435 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii im. I. P. Bardina.

(Ammonium compounds) (Polarography)

MALININA, R.D.

Using certain organic substances as polarographic base electrolytes. Sbor.trud. TSNIICHM no.31:158-161 '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Polarography) (Electrolytes)

YAKOVLEV, P.Y.; RAZUMOVA, G.P.; MALININA, R.D.

Investigating the quantitative precipitation of lead by thioacetamide from steel and alloy solutions. Sbor.trud. TSNIICHM no.31:183-194 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Alloys--Analysis) (Lead--Analysis)

L 52080-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AT5012935 UR/2776/64/000/037/0068/0071

12
11
81

AUTHOR: Yakovlev, P. Ya.; Malinina, R.D.

TITLE: Contribution to the polarographic determination of indium 27

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Sbornik trudov, no. 37, 1964. Novyye metody ispytaniy metallov; khimicheskiy kontrol v metallurgii (New methods in the analysis of metals; chemical control in metallurgy), 68-71

TOPIC TAGS: polarography, indium determination, cadmium determination, aluminon

ABSTRACT: In order to increase the sensitivity of the polarographic determination of indium, solutions were used containing aluminon at pH 3-10. A polarographic analysis of indium was carried out in the presence of cadmium in 2 N HCl and in HCl solutions of various pH's. It was found that indium and cadmium in 2N HCl are reduced at the same value of the applied potential (from -0.55 to -0.65 V) and give a total diffusion current. The half-wave potential is -0.6 V (relative to the mercury anode). Differences in the behavior of the diffusion current of indium and cadmium as a function of the pH were used to determine the content of indium and cadmium in the same solution by subtracting the diffusion current of cadmium from the total diffusion current. The

Card 1/2

L 52080-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5012935

study established the possibility of determining indium polarographically in a solution of aluminon with the aid of a TsLA polarograph, and of jointly determining indium and cadmium in the same solution. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

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

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 016 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

MALININA, S.I. (Moscow)

Composition and properties of acids. Khim. v shkole 9 no.4:16-24 Jl-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(Acids--Study and teaching)

MARTINA S. I.

4

Heterocyclic compounds. III. Synthesis of 7,8-dimethoxyisocoumarin-3-carboxylic acid. S. I. Kanevskaya and S. I. Martina (Moscow Pharm. Inst.). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 25, 161-3; *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 25, 727-9(1955)(Engl. translation); cf. *C.A.* 26, 1917; 49, 1040f.—Me 7,8-dimethoxy-3-isocoumaryl ketone (2.48 g.) added to aq. soln. of 7.8 g. chloramine B in 100 ml. H_2O and heated at 75–80° until $CHCl_3$ formation ceased; on cooling the pptd. $BzNH_2$ was sepd. and the filtrate extd. with Et_2O, then acidified with 1:2 HCl, yielding 38% *7,8-dimethoxyisocoumarin-3-carboxylic acid*, m. 264° (from EtOH); on titration with hot NaOH the substance behaves like a lactone acid, consuming 2 equivs. NaOH. Boiling 2 hrs. with 25% NH_4OH, it yields 7,8-dimethoxyisocarbostyryl-3-carboxylic acid.

G. M. Kosolapoff

(1)

GOREMYKIN, V.I.; KIRYUSHKIN, D.M.; MALININA, S.I.; PKHAKADZE, Ye.A.; FURSOVA, K.N.

Independent work of eight grade students in the first topic of their chemistry course. Khim. v shkole 15 no.5:21-30 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Chemistry—Study and teaching)

KIRYUSHKIN, D.M.; MALININA, S.I.; FURSOVA, K.N.

Independent work of students in laboratory classes on chemistry. Khim. v shkole 17 no.2:17-28 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Chemistry--Study and teaching)

3(5) SOV/1[illegible]-91-[illegible]/[illegible]

AUTHOR: Malinina, T.I.

TITLE: On Subglacial Oscillations in the Yakkimvarskiy Bay of Ladoga Lake

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vsesoyuznogo geograficheskogo obshchestva, 1959, Nr 2, pp 156 - 159 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author took part in the survey of Lake Ladoga in 1957/8, organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences. Laboratoriya ozerovedeniya(Limnologic laboratory). She describes periodical oscillations of the surface of the lake free of ice, and under an ice cover. The latter phenomenon has not been so far described (except by V.V. Solov'yev in respect to the subglacial oscillations on Lake Baykal, and by A.E. Forsild on the Lake Bolshoye Medvezh'ye). The Yakkimvarskiy Bay is situated in the northwestern part of Ladoga Lake. The survey was carried out at 2 points with

Card 1/2

SOV/12-91-3-6/21

On Subglacial Oscillations in the Yakkimvarskiy Bay of Ladoga Lake

the aid of the microlimnigraph of V.F. Matveyev's system. The observations also included temperature and wind direction. The results registered at 2 points are shown on 6 graphs. Maximum oscillations occuring at both points, were of 1 - 2 cm for a period of 56 min. The greatest observed oscillation occured on April 15th and 16th, apparently caused by a strong east wind. There are 6 graphs, 1 Soviet and 1 English reference.

Card 2/2

KALESNIK, S.V.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.M., prof.; MALININA, T.I., kand.nauk; RASPOPOV, I.M., kand.geograf.nauk, master sporta SSSR po turizmu; SEMENOVICH, N.I., kand.nauk; SMIRNOV, L.Ye., kand.nauk; SMIRNOVA, N.P., kand.nauk; STAL'MAKOVA, G.A., kand.nauk; YEVGENOV, D.N., kand. nauk; MATYUSHIN, V.P.; PASPOPOV, O.M.; SLOBOZHAN, I.I., red.; TIKHONOVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[For you, hikers!] Vam, turisty; kak provodit' nabliudeniia nad prirodoi v turistskom pokhode. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1960. 246 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kalesnik).
(Tourism) (Nature study)

MALININA, T.I.

Hydrographic characteristics of the Khoper-Medveditsa interfluve.
Trudy Lab. ozeroved. 9:10-13 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Khoper Valley—Hydrography)
(Medveditsa Valley--Hydrography)

MALININA, T.I.

Meteorological conditions in the field work period during 1951-1954.
Trudy Lab. ozeroved. 9:182-202 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Vyazovka District (Stalingrad Province)--Hydrometeorology)

MALININA, T.I.

Water balance of the Polivnoy Pond in the summer and fall of 1951-1954. Trudy Lab. ozeroved. 9:238-269 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Vyazovka District (Stalingrad Province)--Farm ponds)
(Hydrology)

MALININA, T.I.

A single-noded seiche on Yakimvar Bay, Lake Ladoga. Izv.Vses. geog. ob-va 92 no.3:274-276 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Ladoga, Lake—Seiches)

MALININA, T.I.

Rise and flow fluctuations of the water level in Yakimvarskiy Bay. Trudy Lab. ozeroved. 12:128-134 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Yakimvarskiy Bay--Hydrology)

MALININA, T.I.

Seiches in Yakimvarskiy Bay. Trudy Lab. ozeroved. 12:139-148 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Yakimvarskiy Bay--Seiches)

KALESNIK, S.V.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.M.; DAVYDOV, A.F., kand. nauk; MALININA, T.I., kand. nauk; PETROVA, N.A., kand. nauk; RASPOPOV, I.M., kand.geogr.nauk master sporta SSSR po turizmu; SEMENOVICH, N.I., kand. nauk; DOBKOVICH, V.V., kand. nauk; MATYUSHIN, V.P., kand. nauk; SLOBOZHAN, I.I., red.; TIKHONOVA, I.M., tekhn. red.

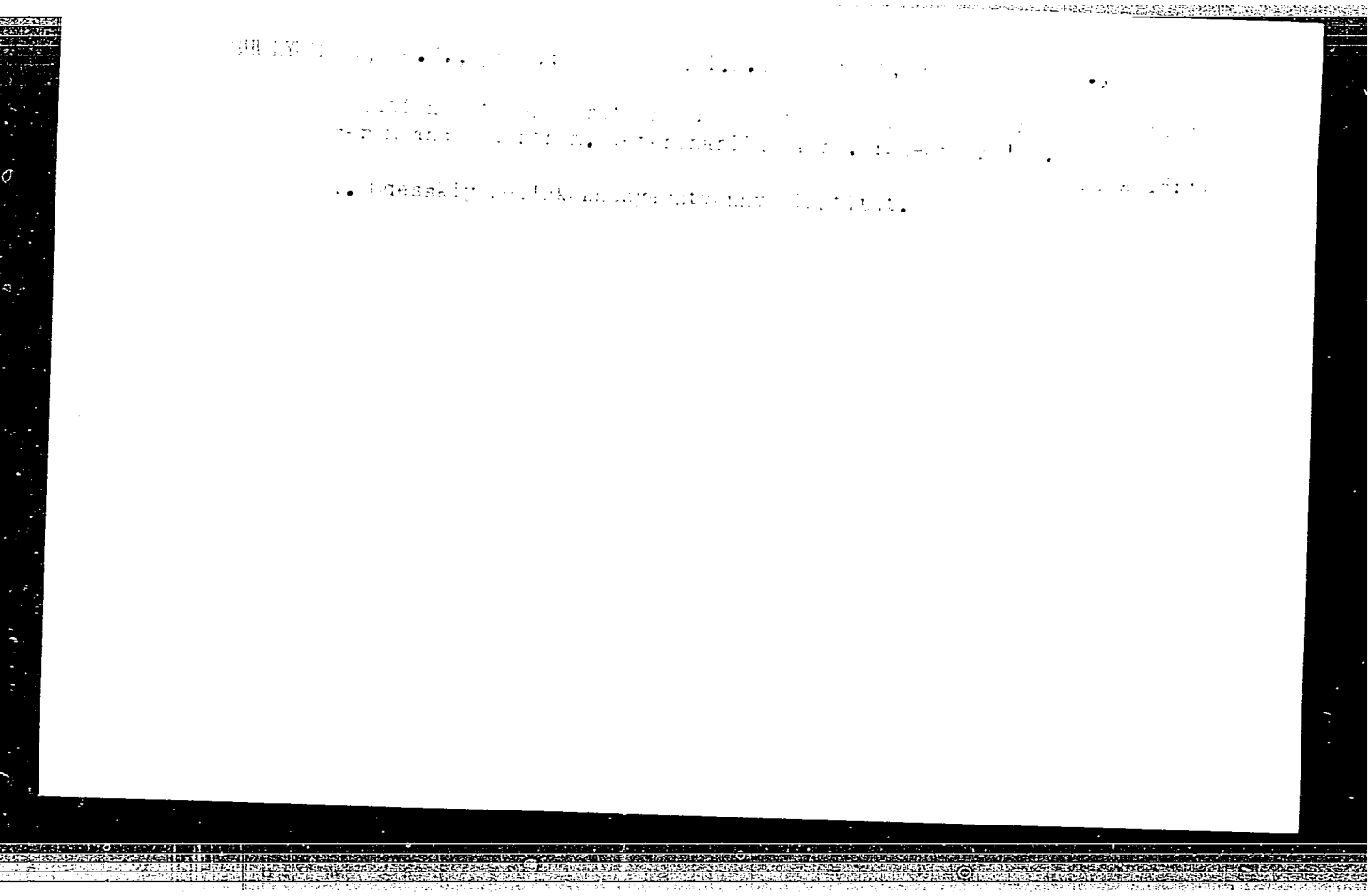
[For you, tourists! How to conduct observations of nature during a trip] Vam, Turisty! Kak provodit' nabliudeniia nad prirodoi v pokhode. Izd.2 per. i dop. [By] A.F.Davydov i dr. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1963. 280 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kalesnik).
(Nature study) (Tourism)

MALININA, [illegible]; RAS[illegible]OV, [illegible]

Discussion of [illegible] Soviet [illegible]gy. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va [illegible] no.2:[illegible] Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA [illegible])

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031810017-9"



MALININA, T.P., aspirant

Formation of postvaccinal paratyphoid agglutinins in calves.
Veterinariia 42 no.4:33-34 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Odesskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

MALYMINA, V.A. [Malymina, V.A.]; ROMANYUK, G.C. [Romaniuk, H.C.]; KOSARUK, G. Ya. [Kosaruk, H. IA.]; BALAYEVA, C.P. [Balaieva, C.P.]

Manufacture of goods from synthetic fibers in the Zhitomir Hosiery factory. Leh. prom. no.4:12-14 O-D '64
(MIRA 18:1)

CA MALININA, V.I.

1

The use of the stereoscope with improved photometric ocular for the rapid analysis of metals and alloys. L. M. Ivantsov, V. I. Malinina, and V. V. Polyakova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 16, 453–7(1950).—The d. "wedge" is a thin circular strip deposited on a disk which rotates in the plane of the spectrum; the strip is made to cover the base metal comparison line. The disk is rotated until this line has the same apparent intensity as the minor constituent line. The position of the disk is noted, and the compn. read from a previously prepd. working curve. Cyrus Feldman

State Sci. Res. Inst. Nonferrous Metals

USSR/ Chemistry - Spectral analysis

Card 1/1 Pub. 43 - 66/97

Authors : Britske, M. E.; Gerken, E. B.; Zdanovich, I. D.; Ivantsov, L. M.; Kafanova, T. A.; Malinina, V. I.; Mironova, E. A.; and Polyakova, V. V.

Title : Spectrographic determination of admixtures in Pb, crude lead, water jacket slag and certain powders

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 18/2, 283-284, Mar-Apr 1954

Abstract : Report is presented on a complex of methodical works conducted by the State Scientific Research Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals on the determination of admixtures in lead, crude lead, waterjacket slag and certain powders by means of spectrographic methods. The results obtained in these experiments are tabulated. Tables.

Institution : State Scientific Research Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals

Submitted : .....

7(6), 15(6)

AUTHORS: Malinina, V. I., Varlamov, V. P. SOV/32-24-11-[illegible]/37

TITLE: Concerning a New Method for Analyzing Petroleum and Bitumens Without Prior Ashing (O novom metode analiza neftey i bitumov bez predvaritel'nogo ozoleniya)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 11, pp 1374 - 1375 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the determination of micro-elements in petroleum good results are obtained by the spectral method, but the previous ashing used in this method can lead to the loss of easily volatile micro-elements. This latter fact was mentioned at the IV. International Petroleum Congress in Rome in 1955. A method is described in this paper which is based upon the analysis of coke (obtained from the petroleum or bitumens). The petroleum is evaporated until a powdery coke is obtained. The coke is then reduced to particles 0,1 mm in size. In order to increase the sensitivity of the spectral analysis the coke samples were investigated on tissue paper strips treated with ammonium chloride. A ISP -28 spectrograph and a current

Card 1/2

Concerning a New Method for Analysing Petroleum and Bi- SOV/[illegible]
tumens Without Prior Ashing

strength of 8-12 amperes were used. Si, P, K, Li, Ba, Sr, Mg, Ca, and Cr were determined qualitatively, and Mn, Ni, V, Fe, Cu, Na, and Ti were quantitatively determined. The analytical lines used were Mn 2593,73, Ni 3050,82, V 3183,98, Fe [illegible]7, Cu 3273,9, Na 3302,32, Ti 3372,80 Å. AMF-2 microphotometer was used in the photometric analysis of the spectra. The relative experimental error was 1%. There are 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy neftyanoy institut (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Petroleum Geological Prospecting)

Card 2/2

5(2)

AUTHORS: Kudymov , B. Ya., Malinina, V. I., SOV/32-25-5-22/56
Varlamov, V. P.

TITLE: Method of a Quantitative Spectral Analysis of Water on the Content of Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine and Sulphur (Metodika kolichestvennogo spektral'nogo analiza vod na soderzhaniye khlora, ioda i sery)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 5, pp 583-584 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A water spectral analysis was worked out, which may find vast application in geological laboratories. A spectrograph ISP-51 was employed, as the most sensitive spectral lines of the elements mentioned in the title lie in the visible spectrum. A spark generator IG-3 served as spectrum exciter and the discharge took place in a fulgurator (Fig, Scheme) with a capacity of 1 cm^3. "Ortochrom" photofilms were used for the iodine and sulphur determination, and films of the "Spectral Type II" for the bromine and chlorine determination. The following spectral lines were used: Cl 4794.54, Br 4704.86, J 5161.19 and S 5453.88 Å. The determination accuracy was tested with artificial mixtures (Table 1) and the relative error in the halogen and sulphur determination was found to amount to

Card 1/2

Method of a Quantitative Spectral Analysis of Water on the Content of Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine and Sulphur

SOV/32-25-5-22/56

± 15%. The determination accuracy of spectral analysis on subterranean water samples was determined by comparing with data obtained from chemical analyses and amounts to ± 20% for chlorine in the case of a high chlorine content. There are 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geological Petroleum Prospecting)

Card 2/2

MALININA, V. S.

23652.

NEKOTORYE DANNYE O SOSTAVE PISHChEVYKH PRODUKTOV V RAYONE RASPOSTRANENIYA UROVSKOY ENDEMII. TRUDY BIOGEOKHIM. LABORATORII (IN-TA GEOKHIMII I ANALIT. KHIMII IM VERNADSKOGO), IX, 1949, s. 55-65.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

MALININA, V.S.

Determination of the biochemical consumption of oxygen in the water of the Sea of Azov. Gidrokhim.mat. 25:47-58 '55.
(MLRA 9:6)
1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii.
(Azov, Sea of--Oxygen)

PAL'CHEVSKIY, V.V.; ZAKHAR'YEVSKIY, M.S.; MALININA, Ye.A.

Thermodynamic characterizarion of the processes of protolytic dissociation of benzoic and p-hydrozybenzoic acid. Vest. LGU 15 no.16:95-101 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Benzoic acid) (Hydrogen ion concentration)

ROGINSKIY, S.Z.; AL'TSHULER, O.V.; YANOVSKIY, M.I.; MALININA, Ye.I.; MOROKHOVETS, A.Ye.

Preparation of radioactive cesium concentrates by the use of ion exchange glauconite columns. Radiokhimiia 2 no.4:431-437 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Cesium--Isotopes) (Glauconite)

MALINKINA, Ye.I.; TARUBAROVA, Ye.V.

Effect of residual austenite on the formation of cracks. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.5:17-20 My '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

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

L 40824-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6019204 SOURCE CODE: UR/0121/66/000/006/0030/0031

AUTHOR: Fadyushina, M. N.; Malinkina, Ye. I.

51
49
B

ORG: None

TITLE: Industrial use of R12 steel

SOURCE: Stanki i instrument, no. 6, 1966, 30-31

TOPIC TAGS: tool steel, hardness, plasticity, metal welding, crack propagation, ~~metal heat treatment~~ ductility/ R12 steel, R18 steel

ABSTRACT: The results of tests carried out at various plants indicate that R12 steel can replace R18 steel satisfactorily. Many cutting tools have been made from this steel in recent years. The chemical composition for R12 steel is 0.8-0.9% C, 12-13% W, 3.1-3.6% Cr and 1.5-1.9% V. Impurity elements are within the limits specified for high-speed cutting steel. R12 steel does not present any problems as far as production is concerned. Various specimens were made from both R12 and R18 steel and subjected to various tests. Analysis shows that R12 steel is ductile in the 900-1200°C range and has a higher ductility than that of R18 steel by a factor of 1.5-2. R12 steel was tested by welding to 45 and 40Kh steels under conditions for welding R18 steel. No difficulties were encountered during welding. Crack formation during welding was checked by periodic inspection of the specimens. Cracks were noticed in R12

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.14.018.252.3.7

steel with a decarbonized surface. Crack formation was not observed in the majority of cases when similar experiments were performed using samples whose surfaces were not decarbonized. Cutting tools were made from R12 steel using the same production techniques as required for R18. The results show that R18 steel products require less polishing than R12, while the two grades are otherwise similar. The effects of heat treatment are considered. The results show that red hardness is normal (RC 58) for R12 steel only in specimens with a diameter of less than 5 mm. Samples with larger diameters show reduced red hardness. These results show that R12 is only slightly different from R18. The operational properties of R12 and R18 steels are compared. Cutting tools made from R12 steel are as good as those made from R18. Only one case was reported where R12 steel products were considered inferior to R18 products. This is explained by the fact that the materials machined by the cutters made from R12 steel were harder. Cutting tools made from R12 steel may be used for working structural steel with a hardness of up to HB 250. Among the various advantages of R12 steel are the fact that it is less expensive than R18 steel and may be polished more easily than R9. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 000

KOZLOV, V.V.; BELOV, B.I.; prinimali uchastii: LYANDE, Yu.V., MALININA, Ye.K.

Some aspects of the diazotization of aminoanthraquinones. Izv. vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 2 no.3:374-380 '59. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut narodnogo khozyaystva imeni G.V.Plekhanova, kafedra organicheskoy khimii.
(Anthraquinone) (Diazotization)

ROGINSKIY, S.Z.; MALININA, Ye.V.; YANOVSKIY, M.I.; AL'TSHULER, O.V.; MOROKHOVETS, A.Ye.

Preparation of concentrates of radioactive cesium isotopes on heavy metal ferrocyanides precipitated from solutions with a high content of extraneous salts. Radiokhimiia 2 no.4:438-445 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Cesium—Isotopes) (Ferrocyanides)

Malinina, Ye. Ye.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Technical Oleaceae, Sugar Plants M-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 1667

Author : Ye.Ye. Malinina
Inst : Not Given
Title : The Selection and Agrotechny of the Winter Lactarius Deliciosus [an edible brown mushroom]

Orig Pub : V sb.: Kratkiy otchet... VASKhNII za 1955g., Krasnodar, 1956, 60-65

Abstract : The experiment of raising winter lactarius deliciosus in Saratovskaya Oblast' is generalized. The particular importance of the early autumn sowing period and the best depth of embedding the seeds are emphasized. It is established that the lactarius deliciosus as a winter crop greatly surpasses its summer crop and mustard in yield and early ripening. The selection station of Krasnokutsk has obtained the Zavolzhskiy variety for district distribution as well as certain prospective numbers. The prospects of this culture being cultivated in the arid districts of the USSR is viewed.

Card : 1/1

MALININA, Z.Ye.; YEGOROVA, V.D.

Study of the virulence of the plague microbe and production of live plague vaccines. Report No. 3: Chemical composition of plague microbes of various virulence. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.10:98-102 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut "Mikrob".

L 18454-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1)

ACC NR: AP6006377 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0109/0109

INVENTOR: Starokol'tsev, V. I.; Kostyukov, B. V.; Malinka, A. V. 40 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Ultrasonic device for automatically following a welded joint. Class 42, No. 178152 [announced by the V. I. Lenin Pipe Rolling Plant (Truboprokatnyy zavod)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 109

TOPIC TAGS: welding inspection, piezoelectric transducer, ultrasonic inspection

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces an ultrasonic device for automatically following a welded seam during inspection. The unit contains ultrasonic piezoelectric pickups, an electronic amplifier circuit and a mechanism for moving the pickups along the seam. Changes in the diameter of the pipe and variations in the wall thickness are compensated by using two piezoelectric pickups located symmetrically with respect to the seam and an additional electronic circuit which generates an error signal proportional to the difference between the times of arrival for the ultrasonic oscillations reflected from the seam to the first and second pickups.

SUB CODE: 13, 20/SUBM DATE: 07Sep64

Card 1/1

UDC: 620.179.16.05 621.791.019

TEREKHOVSKIY, B.I. [Terekhova'kii, B.I.]; SKRYABINSKAYA, I.V. [Skriabyna'ka, I.V.]; PAVLIKOV, V.M. [Pavlykov, V.M.]; MALINKA, M.K. (Malynka, M.K.]

Increasing the whiteness of a porcelain body by treatment with water vapors during firing. Leh.prom. no.4:62-64 O-D '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN UkrSSR.
(Porcelain)

L 48836-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/DM

ACCESSION NR: AP5005811 S/0089/65/018/002/0181/0183

AUTHOR: Malinkin, A. A.; Nasyrov, F., Kolesov, V. F. 27 B

TITLE: Characteristics of asymptotic neutron spectrum in uranium

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 2, 1965, 181-183

TOPIC TAGS: uranium fission, neutron spectrum, asymptotic spectrum, fission cross section, diffusion length

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to determine more precisely the characteristics of the asymptotic neutron spectrum in natural uranium. Measurements were made of the fission cross sections of U^{235} and U^{238}, and of other spectral indicators. In addition, a direct measurement was made of the neutron spectrum in the energy region up to 0.95 MeV. The measurements were made with a spherical critical assembly with an active zone of U^{235} (90% enrichment) in a uranium reflector 30 cm thick. The reaction cross sections were measured at a distance of 65 cm from the boundary of the active zone and not less than 32 cm from its external boundaries. The neutron spectrum was measured at a point where

Card 1/2

L 48836-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5005811

it reached its equilibrium state. The values obtained for the various cross sections, for the diffusion length, and for the cross section ratios are listed in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure, and the asymptotic neutron spectrum is shown in Fig. 2 of the Enclosure. The results agree within 10% with those obtained by others. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 08Feb64 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

[redacted], A.A.; [redacted], F.; [redacted], L.P.

Characteristics of asymptotic neutron spectra in uranium.
Atom. energ. 18 no.2:181-183 F '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

MALINKIN, A. I.

"A Chuck for Holding Work for Facing
Adjustable Nuts at the Base of the Thread",
Stanki I Instrument, 14, No. 4-5, 1943

BR-52059019.

MALINKIN, A. I.

"Self-Adjusting Chuck for Grinding Thin-walled Parts", Stanki I Instrument, 14, No. 6, 1943.

BR-52059019.

MALINKIN, A. I.

"An Attachment for Rolling Index Grooves on a Disk", Stanki I Instrument, 14, No. 7-8, 1943.

BR-52059019

MALINKIN, A. I.

Nakatka na tokarnom stanke malkoshlitsevogo zuba. (Vestn. Mash., 1949, no. 5, p. 51-52)

Knurling of small slitted teeth on lathes.

DLC: TN4.W4

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

MALINKIN, I.A., inzhener.

Standardization of consumers' goods. Standartizatsiia no.1:12-15 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Upravleniye po standartizatsii.
(Russia--Manufactures--Standards)

MALINKIN, I.A.

Standardizing textile testing techniques. Standardizatsiia. no.5:86-88 S-O '56. (MLRA 10:1)

(Southport, England--Textile industry--Testing) (Southport, England--Standardization--Congress)

MALINKIN, I.A., inzhener.

Immediate tasks in standardizing the products of the textile industry. Standartizatsiia no.2:82-84 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Textile industry--Standards)

MALINKIN, Kh.M., inzh., REZIKOV, V.I.

Electrical relay centralization of switches and signals. Torf. prom. 37 no.4:13-14 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Chernoramenskoye transportnoye upravleniye.
(Gorkiy Province--Peat--Transportation)

MALINKIN, N. P.

20840. Malinkin, N. P. Povysit' effektiunost' mineral' nykh udobreniy. Sats. sel. Khoz-vo Uzbekistana, 1949, No. 1, s. 20-26.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949.

CA

15

Applying fertilizer to cotton at different stages of growth N. P. Malinkin and P. V. Protasov. *Sovet. Agron.* 9, No. 11, 63-73(1951).—N applications are essential all through the growing season. N starvation in the early stages and an abundance of N in the later stages retards the maturity of the fruit. With the increase in growth, side dressing with N should be increased. P is also essential from the early stages of growth. An abundance of P speeds up boll formation and maturity. All of the P can be applied at the time of prepg. the soil. Fractional applications of P had no effect on plant and yield. K is also essential throughout the growing season, especially at the time of maturity.

I. S. Joffe

MALINKIN, N. P.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr. 1954)

Name	Title of Work	Nominated by
Malinkin, N. P.	"Cotton Growing" Textbook	Ministry of Agriculture Uzbek SSR

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

МАЛИНКИН, Н. П.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Technical, Oil and Sugar Crops. M-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 10875

Author : Malinkin, N.P.

Inst : Union Scientific-Research Cotton Institute.

Title : The Effectiveness of Fertilizing Cotton on Saline Lands.

Orig Pub : Udobreniye i urozhay, 1956, No 8, 31-34

Abstract : On the basis of data acquired on the Bukhara and Fedchen testing stations Union Scientific-Research Cotton Institute it has been demonstrated that organic and mineral fertilizers have no effect if applied to cotton on saline soils (when the chlorine content is greater than 0.015% at the one meter level). If the soil is well drained in the spring, so that the chlorine content drops to between 0.012% and 0.002%, the fertilizer effectiveness increases. With a chlorine content of 0.022% cotton

Card 1/2

2

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Technical, Oils and Sugar Plants. M-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 10878

Author : Malinkin, N.P.

Inst : Central Station of Fertilizers and Agricultural Soil Husbandry.

Title : The Influence of Fertilizers on the Raw Cotton Yield and Fiber Quality.

Orig Pub : Udobreniye i urozhay, 1957, No 5, 22-27

Abstract : On the basis of data of the Central Station of Fertilizers and Agricultural Soil Husbandry Union Scientific Research Cotton Institute it is concluded that the raw cotton yield varies between wide margins (26-57% with the long-fiber varieties and 21-48% with the fine-fiber varieties), depending upon the conditions of the environment and agricultural engineering. It is feasible to increase

Card 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 10878

the raw cotton yield by adding nitrogen fertilizers provided that the soil is sufficiently supplied with P. Simultaneous application of N and P increases the raw cotton yield and is more effective than applying them separately. The seeds are larger when fertilized. On a fertilized base the strength of the individual fiber, the maturity, breaking length, and other quality indices were significantly higher. Fertilizers had both a positive and a negative effect on fiber length.

USSR / Soil Science. Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils. J

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 95706.

Author : ~~Malinkin, N. P.~~
Inst : Scientific-Research Institute of Cotton Growing.
Title : Phosphate Cycle in Soil After Cultivation of Lucerne and Grass Mixtures.

Orig Pub: Sots. s.kh. Uzbekistana, 1957, No 9, 31-35.

Abstract: Field experiments over many years by the United Scientific-Research Institute of Cotton Growing as regards the development of the influence of cotton-lucerne crop rotation on the content of P_2O_5 in sierozem soils of the cotton regions in Central Asia showed the following. Lucerne, somewhat enriching P_2O_5 in the upper horizon

Card 1/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104761

AUTHOR : Malinkin, N. P.
INST. :
TITLE : The Influence of Continous Application of Fertilizers on the Lynamics of the Yield of Cotton Wool in Regions of Irrigated Agriculture in Middle Asia.
ORIG. PUB. : Zemledeliye, 1957, No. 9, 50-53

ABSTRACT : Procedurally a more correct initiation of experiments in large-scale crop rotation, when all of the fields in the rotation were studied in the same year, was carried out at a number of experiment stations in Middle Asia (Ak-Kavakskaya, Fergansknya, Pakhta-Aral'skaya, Tsazhikskaya stations etc.). Experiments have determined that even with an annual application of mineral fertilizers under cotton, the yield of cotton wool decreases from one year

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104761

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : to the next to the extent of the remoteness from the year of plowing up grasses. This decrease in the yield takes place especially sharply on soils having a tendency to salification when measures toward weakening this process had not been taken. However, with a systematic application of fertilizers to the fields of cotton-alfalfa crop rotations, owing to the constant accumulation of humus and N in the soil and an increase in it of the available forms of P, the yields at the end of the rotation remain at a comparatively high level in relation to the yielding

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 195 No.

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : ability of cotton plant on the bed and increase with each succeeding turn of crop rotation. -- B.L. Klyachko-Gurvich

CARD: 3 /3 96

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

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67899

Author : Malinkin, N.P.
Inst : -
Title : The Effect of Lucerne in Combination with Extended Application of Fertilizers on the Agrochemical Properties of Sierozems.

Orig Pub : Udobreniye i urozhay, 1957, No 11, 35-43.

Abstract : When mineral and organic fertilizers were applied systematically to cotton-lucerne rotations on irrigated sierozem soils of the Ak-Kavak testing station, supplies of humus, of N, and of total P accumulated in the soil, and there was also a rise in the content of assimilable forms of P. This enables plants to live in the soil; there is a rise in raw cotton yields. When fertilizers were applied every year to cotton in a cotton-lucerne rotation, there was a decline (in comparison with the unfertilized variants)

Card 1/2

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

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67899

in the loss of organic substance from the soil in the years following the lucerne rotation. -- N.I. Bazilevich

Card 2/2

MALINKIN, N.P.

Organic matter in irrigated Sierozems of Central Asia [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no. 6:85-91 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy ordena Lenina nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopkovodstva, Tashkent.
(Soviet Central Asia--Sierozem soils)

MALINKIN, N. P.: Doc Agric Sci (diss) -- "Fertilizing cotton in crop rotation on the irrigated land of Central Asia". Tashkent, 1959, published by SAGU. 27 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Soil Inst im V. V. Dokuchayev), 150 copies (KL, No 1, 1959, 121)

MALINKIN, N.P., prof., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Effect of fertilizers on soils of the various improvement conditions. Zemledelie 25 no.1:65-70 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Uzbekistan--Soils--Fertilizers and manures)

MALINKIN, Nikolay Petrovich

[Fertilization of cotton under conditions of deficient water supply] Udobrenie khlopchatnika v usloviiakh malovod'ia. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1962. 20 p. (MIRA 19:1)

MALINKIN, S.G.

7

The recovery of spent wash in the fermentation in the acetone-butyl alcohol production. B. M. Naklimanovich, S. G. Malinkin, K. K. Dokhlikov, and V. V. Senkevich (Acetone-Butyl Plant, Dokshukinsk). *Spirtovaya Prom.* 21, No. 4, 11–14(1955).—Expts. were made with spent wash which showed the usual analysis for dry matter, reducing matter, pentosans, lactic and acetic acid, and N-contg. matter. It was found that in 2-3% cultures any addn. beyond 25% spent wash would act deleterious, but in 20% cultures up to 40% could be added. The findings were applied for several months in actual plant operations, with no untoward results, for mashes both based on wheat and rye, as brought out by the final analyses for acetone, BuOH, and EtOH. Werner Jacobson

MALINKIN-S.G.

Bacteriophage of the acetone-butanol organism Clostridium acetobutylicum. B. M. Nakhmanovich, S. G. Malinkin, and V. V. Senkevich (Acetone Works, Dorogomilovsk). *Mikrobiologiya* 25, 77-83(1956).—Sudden fermentation stoppages, with normal pH but with lysis of *C. acetobutylicum* cultures, were traced to a specific bacteriophage with titer (most active specimen) 10^{-12}. Fermentation stopped in 4 hrs. after inoculation with the phage, which loses activity slowly at room temp. or in repeated inoculations but keeps well around 0°. Complete inactivation takes 20 min. at 120°. Some cells became acclimated to the phage. Julian F. Smith

3

LOGOTKIN, Ivan Sergeyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; IYERUSALIMSKIY, N.D., prof., doktor biol. nauk, retsenzent; MALINKIN, S.G., inzh., retsenzent; MALCHENKO, A.L., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, spetsred.; MASLOVA, S.F., red.; CHEBYSHEVA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Technology of the manufacture of acetone and butyl alcohol] Tekhnologiia atsetono-butilovogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1958. 266 p. (MIRA 11:10)
(Acetone) (Butyl alcohol)

NAKHMANOVICH, B.M ; MALINKIN, S.G.; KOCHKINA, L.V.

Causes for different yields of solvents from rye and wheat starch in acetone-butyl production. Trudy TSNIISP no.6:82-89 '58.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Starch) (Acetone) (Butyl alcohol)

PETROV, A.V., MALINKIN, V. A.

Cotton Spinning

Seeking the optimum ratio of twists in spinning and twisting. Tekst. prom., 12, No. 7, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October, 1952, UNCLASSIFIED.

MALINKIN, V.A.

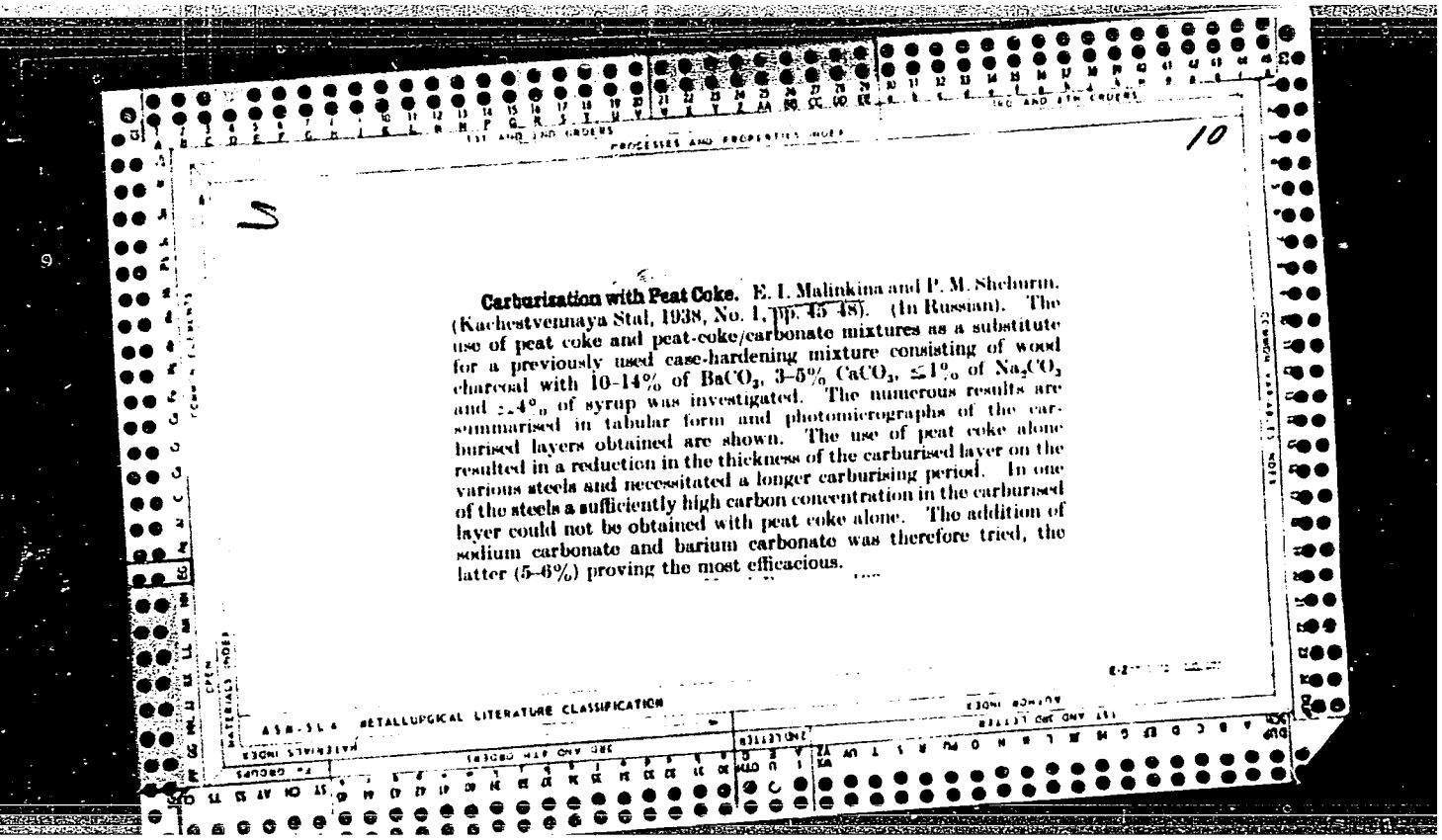
On the analysis of breakage in spinning. Tekst.prom. 22 no.6: 45-46 Je '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey fabriki imeni Krasnoy Armii i Flota Moskovskogo oblastnogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Spinning)

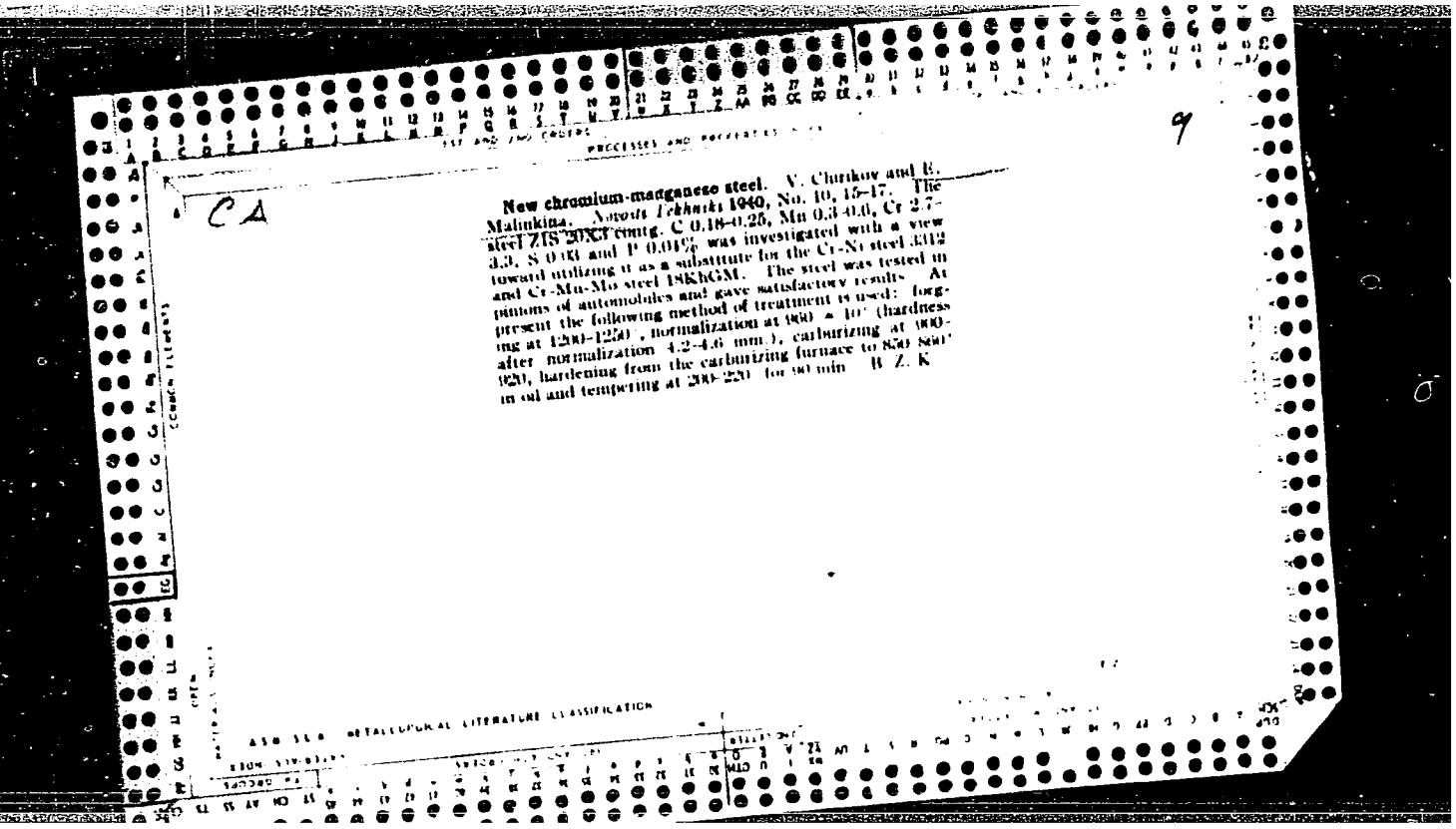
MALINKINA, M.G.

Timely delivery complicated by an ovarian tumor strangulated in the pelvis minor. Akush. i gin. 39 no.4:126 Jl-Ag '63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz rayonnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach A.S. Afanas'yev), Slavyansk-na-Kubani Krasnodarskogo kraya.



Carburization with Peat Coke. E. I. Malinkina and P. M. Shchurin. (Kachestvennaya Stal, 1938, No. 1, pp. 45–48). (In Russian). The use of peat coke and peat-coke/carbonate mixtures as a substitute for a previously used case-hardening mixture consisting of wood charcoal with 10–14% of $BaCO_3$, 3–5% $CaCO_3$, ≤1% of Na_2CO_3 and ≥4% of syrup was investigated. The numerous results are summarised in tabular form and photomicrographs of the carburised layers obtained are shown. The use of peat coke alone resulted in a reduction in the thickness of the carburised layer on the various steels and necessitated a longer carburising period. In one of the steels a sufficiently high carbon concentration in the carburised layer could not be obtained with peat coke alone. The addition of sodium carbonate and barium carbonate was therefore tried, the latter (5–6%) proving the most efficacious. ....



9

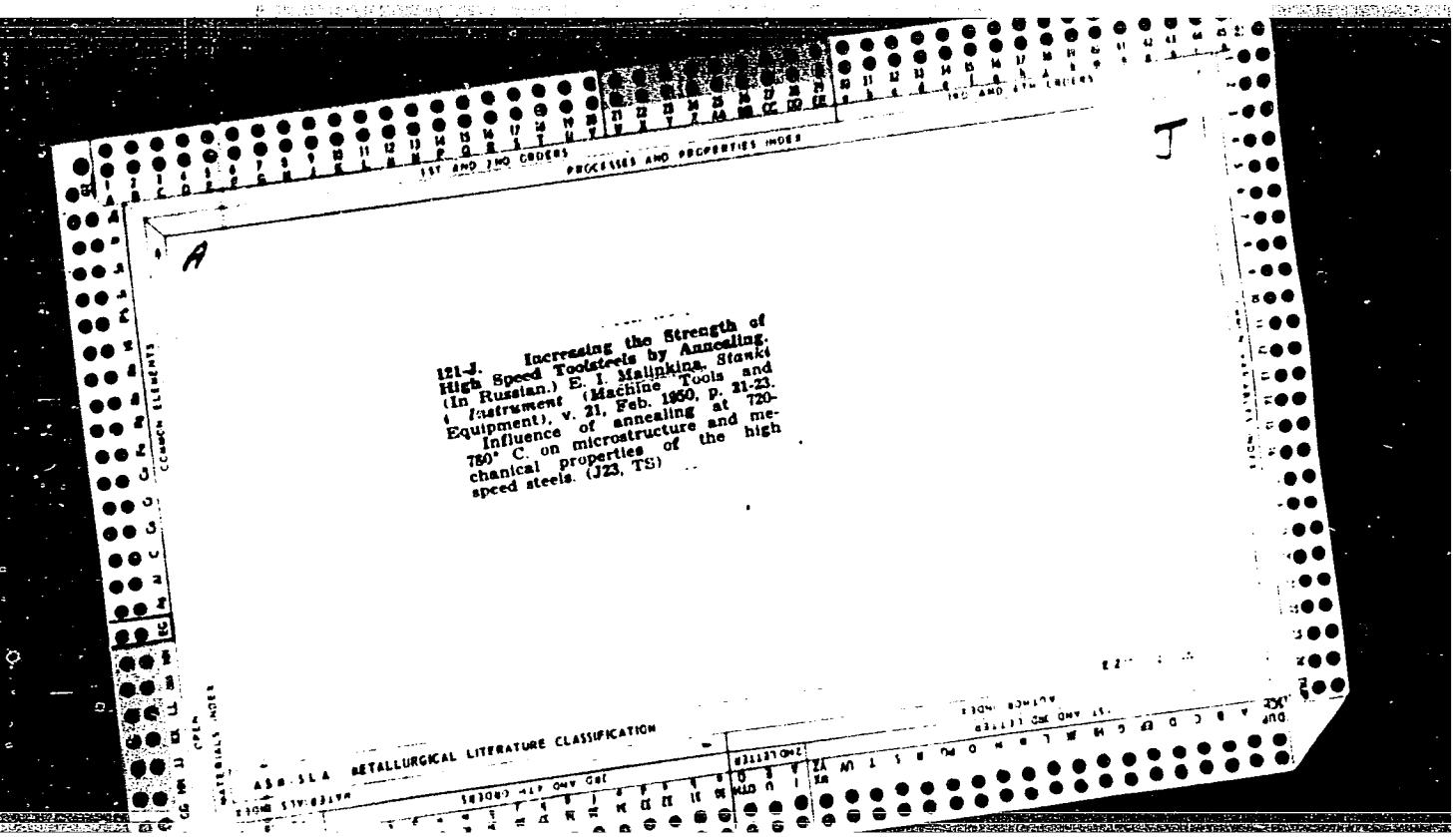
CA

New chromium-manganese steel. V. Chirikov and E. Malinkina. *Novosti Tekhniki* 1940, No. 10, 16–17. The steel ZIS 20XG (mntg. C 0.18–0.25, Mn 0.3–0.6, Cr 2.7–3.3, S 0.03 and P 0.04%) was investigated with a view toward utilizing it as a substitute for the Cr–Ni steel 34I2 and Cr–Mn–Mo steel 18KhGM. The steel was tested in pinions of automobiles and gave satisfactory results. At present the following method of treatment is used: forging at 1200–1250°, normalization at 900 ± 10° (hardness after normalization 4.2–4.6 mm.), carburizing at 900–920°, hardening from the carburizing furnace to 850–860° in oil and tempering at 200–220° for 90 min. B. Z. K.

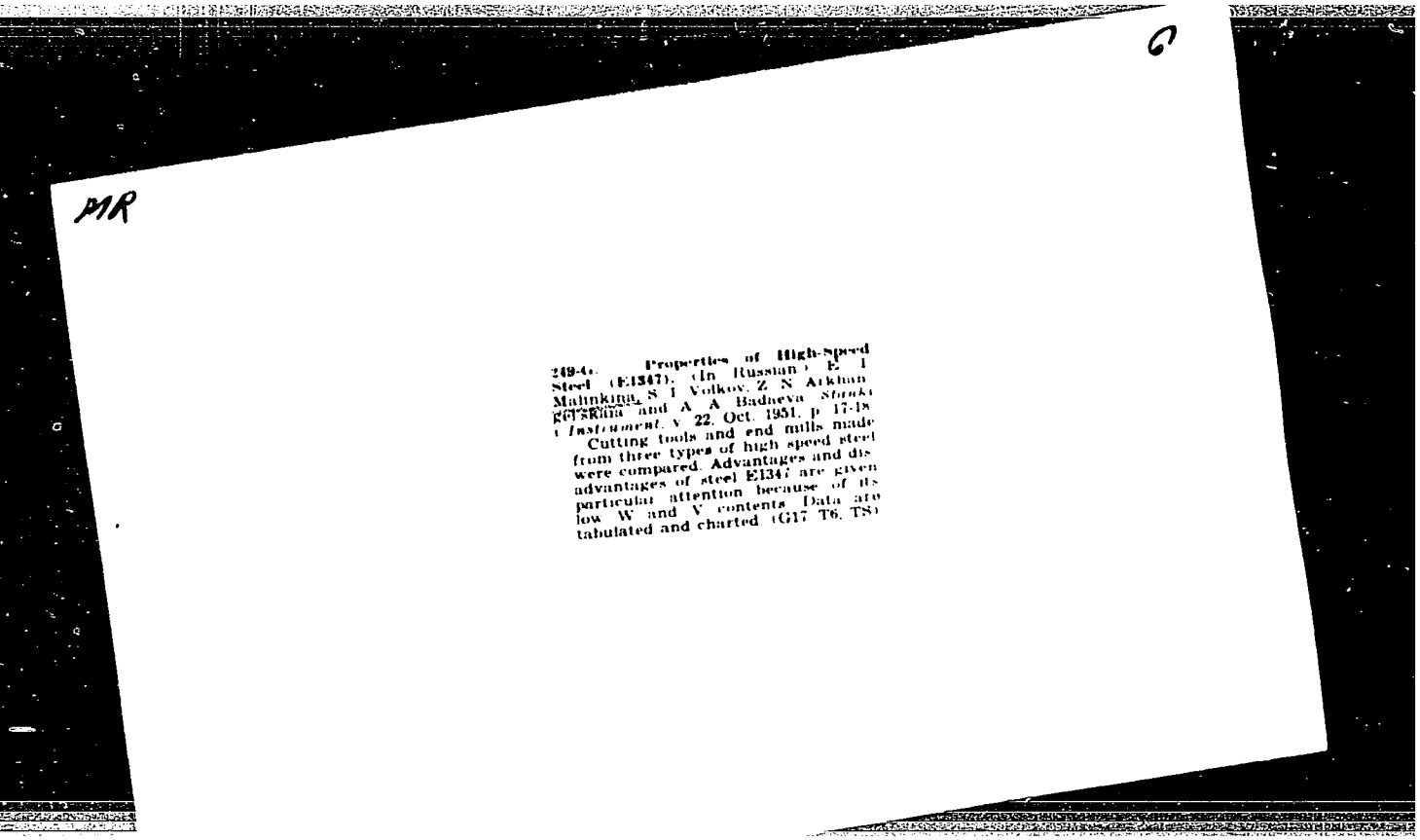
10

S

Increasing the Ductility of Tempered High-Speed Steel. E. I. Malinkina. (*Stanki i Instrument*, 1950, No. 2, 21–23). [In Russian]. The significance of additional tempering at 720° C. on the ductility and plasticity of high-speed steel was investigated using two steels with a sorbitic-type pearlitic structure. The main conclusions were : Additional tempering at 720–760° C. improves ductility and plasticity, heating for 2 hr. being sufficient ; subsequent cooling must be rapid ; with the normal tempering involving initial heating at 850–900° C., it is possible to obtain improved ductility and plasticity by rapid cooling after isothermal soaking at 720–740° C. ; brittleness develops rapidly in the 550–600° C. range. — S. S.



121-J. Increasing the Strength of High Speed Toolsteels by Annealing. (In Russian.) E. I. Malinkina. *Stanki i Instrument* (Machine Tools and Equipment), v. 21, Feb. 1950, p. 21-23. Influence of annealing at 720-780° C. on microstructure and mechanical properties of the high speed steels. (J23, TS)



MR

249-4. Properties of High-Speed Steel (E1347). (In Russian.) E. I. Malinkina, S. I. Volkov, Z. N. Arkhangel'skaya, and A. A. Badueva. *Stanki i Instrument*, v. 22, Oct. 1951, p. 17-18.

Cutting tools and end mills made from three types of high speed steel were compared. Advantages and disadvantages of steel E1347 are given particular attention because of its low W and V contents. Data are tabulated and charted. (G17: T6, TS)

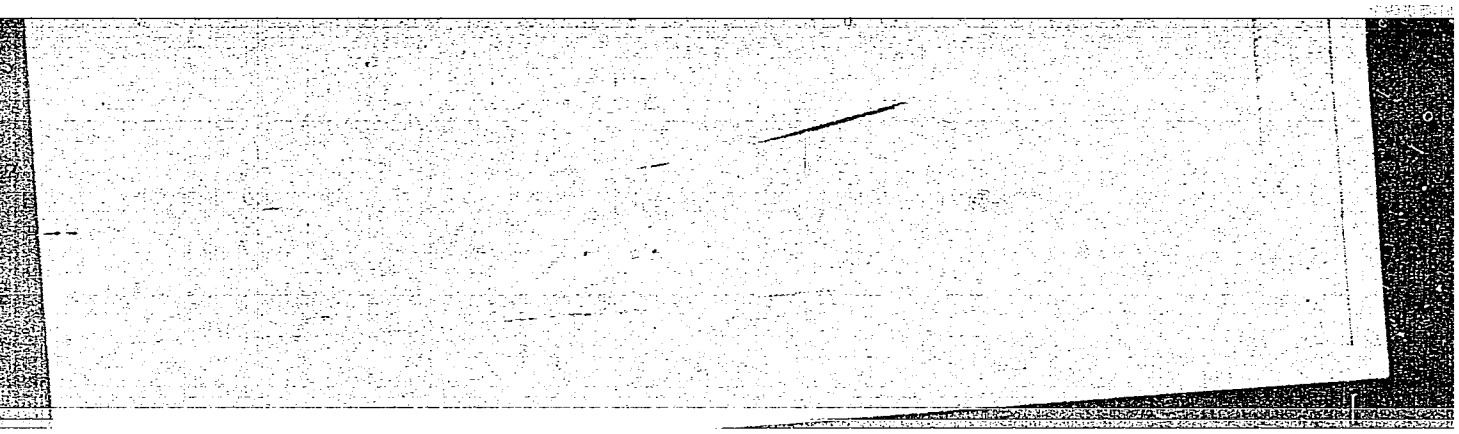
Malinkina, E. I.

62

Effect of the Hardenability of a Tool on Crack Formation. E. I. Malinkina. (*Standt i Instrument*, 1953, (8), 23-27). [In Russian]. The investigation described aimed at formulating the conditions leading to cracking in a tool steel in relation to the cross-section, and consequently the hardenability of the tool. The steel was a 1%-carbon tool steel. As-cast its microstructure was a mixture of granular and lamellar pearlite. Frequency of crack formation in heat-treated specimens of sections and the distribution of hardness were found for hardening temperatures in the range 750–1000° C. The conditions leading to the formation of different types of crack are summarised in two diagrams.—S. K.

MALINKINA, Ye.I.

Effect of hardening temperature upon the strength of high-speed steel, brand R9. Stan.i instr. 24 no.12:21-23 D '53. (MLRA 7:1)
(Steel--Heat treatment)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031810017-9"

MALINKINA, E.I.

USSR/Miscellaneous - Industrial tools

Card 1/1 Pub. 103 - 7/23

Authors : Malinkina, E. I. and Fedyushina, M. N.

Title : Cracks in files and means for their elimination

Periodical : Stan. i instr. 2, 23-24, Feb 1954

Abstract : The causes for the formation of cracks in files and steps for the prevention and elimination of file damages are discussed. Longitudinal cracks were found to originate during the hardening and immediately after the quenching of the newly manufactured files. Transverse cracks are assumed to originate during the heating in salt baths, in air furnaces, etc. Illustration

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

Malinkina, E. I.

Improving the Structure of High-Speed Steel Obtained from a Casting. E. I. Malinkina. (*Stal'*, 1955, (4), 368–370). [In Russian]. This is a critical discussion of the structure and properties of high-speed steel tools prepared from large castings, with special reference to carbide segregation. 200–400 kg castings of the steel are inferior to small castings or plates, but they can be improved by suitable hot plastic deformation.—S. K.

Malinina, E. I.

Causes of the formation of cracks in carburized parts and measures for preventing them. E. I. Malinina. *Metallovod. i Obrabotka Metallov* 1955, No. 6, 24-8; cf. preceding abstract.—The preceding work showed that a carburized layer might be a homogeneous microstructure, e.g., pearlitic, or it might be a mixt. of several microstructures. In the latter instance the stress state would be inhomogeneous. In particular, when martensite forms on the surface and troostite forms in the lower layer, there are compressive stresses in the surface and tensile stresses in the lower layer. The tensile stresses might cause cracks to form. If austenite is in the layer below the martensite the tensile stresses will be smaller because of plastic deformation of the austenite. During air cooling of steel 18KhGM from the carburizing temp., troostite forms in the surface layer and martensite forms in a lower layer. Thus, there are tensile stresses in the surface and cracks form there. At slower or faster rates of cooling cracking does not occur. For other grades of steel the dangerous cooling rate might be different.

A. G. Guy

MALINKINA, Ye.I.

Heat treatment of welded cutting tools. Stan. i instr. 26 no.7:28-29 Jl '55. (MIRA 8:9)
(Metal-cutting tools)

MALINKINA, Ye.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Controlling the hardening capacity of carbon steels for tools.
Standartizatsiia no.2:66-72 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instrumental'nyy institut.
(Tool steel--Metallurgy)

GULYAYEV, A.P.; KOLESANOVA, A.A.; MALINKINA, Ye.I.

Scale for martnesite microstructures. Zav.lab. 22 no.3:314-315 '56. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instrumental'nyy institut.
(Martensite) (Metallography)

MALINKINA, Ye.I.

"Tool steels" by IU.A.Geller. Reviewed by E.I.Malinkina. Stan. i instr. 27 no.10:43 O '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Tool steel) (Geller, IU.A.)