MALINOVSKIY, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk

Lowering the sulfur content in concentrates at the Donets Basin coal preparation plants. Obog. i brik. ugl. no.5:5-10 '58. (MIRA 12:9)

(Donets Basin--Coal preparation)

MALINOVSKIY, V.A.

MALINOVSKIY, V.A., prof., dokt. tekhn. nauk.

Adhesional wetting classification of coals. Ugol' 33 no.1:35-38 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ugleobogashcheniya.
(Coal preparation)

MALINOVSKIY, V.A., prof., doktor.tekhn.nauk

Radical changes in the field of coal preparation. Ugol' 33 no.10:53-57 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po obogashcheniyu i briketirovaniyu ugley.
(Coal preparation)

MALINOVSKIY, V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk.

Expand coal preparation in every possible way. Mast.ugl. 8 no.1:9-10 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)

(Coal preparation)

MALINOVSKIY, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Increasing labor productivity and cutting operation costs in coal preparation plants. Ugol' 34 no.7:50-55 Jl '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

(Coal preparation)

MALINOVSKIY, Vsevolod Aleksandrovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; TRUPAK, N.G., prof., dokt. tekhn.nauk, otv. red.; GONCHAROVA, I.V., red.izd-va; SAGITULLINA, R.I., tekhn. red.

[Flotation process in dressing minerals] Flotatsionnyi protsess obogashcheniia poleznykh iskopaemykh. Moskva, Izd-vo Vsesoiuz. zaochnogo politekhn. in-ta, 1960. 44 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Flotation)

MALINOVSKIY, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Increasing the yield of concentrate and lowering the preparation costs of coals used for coking. Ugol' 36 no.6:48-52 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Coal preparation)

MALINOVSKIY, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; IVANCHENKO, O.Ya., inzh.; IVANOV, G.P., inzh.

Flotation and gravitation method of high-sulfur coal preparation. Obog.i brik. ugl. no.21:66-74 '61. (MIRA 16:5)
(Coal preparation)

MALINOVSKIY, V.A.

Determination of the product of solubility of zirconium phenylarsonate. Azerb. khim. zhur. no.5:113-116 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

MALINOVSKIY, V.A.; KOSTYUKIN, A.A.

Vibration leaching of valuable components from raw mineral...
TSvet. met. 38 no.2:47-49 F '65.

MALINOVSKIY, V. G.

USSR/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis, Instruments, K-7

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 35874

Author: Malinovskiy, V. G., Tuluyevskiy, Yu. N.

Institution: Ural Institute of Ferrous Metals, USSR

Title: On the Problem of Averaging the Results of Spectral Analysis

Original Periodical: Zavod. laboratoriya, 1955, 21, No 9, 1087-1089

Abstract: A method is considered for averaging the results of spectral analysis of specimens made in the form of rods. The method was checked in the determination of Si and Mn in cast irons. The ratio of the concentration of the element determined in 2 samples, used simultaneously as electrodes, reached 2.5 for Si and 3 for Mn. Up to these concentration ratios the authors obtained complete averaging by grinding one electrode down to a flat plen, and the other to a truncated cone with an area of 1.5 mm. When grinding one of the electrodes to a sharp cone, with an angle of 65° at the vertex, the authors noted that the result of the analysis

Card 1/2

USSR/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis. Instruments, K-7

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 35874

Abstract: deviates from the average, approaching by 5-10% the [illegible] of the element in the electrode that is ground down to a sharp angle.

Card 2/2

MALINOVSKIY, V.G.

133-7-28/28

AUTHOR: Malinovskiy, V.G. and Babiy, A.S. Engineers.

TITLE: Investigations of the Yenakiyevo Metallurgical Works. (Issledovaniya Yenakiyevskogo Metallurgicheskogo Zavoda)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, No.7, pp. 670 - 671 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: A. Optimum conditions of sintering process. As a result of investigations carried out in co-operation with the Ukrainian Institute of Metals (Ukrainskiy Institut Metallov), it was established that on increasing the basicity of sinter to 0.9, a saving in coke of 20 to 50 kg per each 100 kg of the flux transferred from the raw state into sinter. On increasing the basicity of sinter from 0.52 to 0.87, the output of a sinter strand calculated on iron, decreased by about 6% and the strength of sinter decreases. An increase in bed height from 180 mm to 200 mm increases air leakages from 23.1 to 48.1%. An optimum addition of slacked lime for the intensification of the sintering process is 2%, which corresponds to an increase in output of 7.6%. An increase in the basicity of sinter by 0.1% in the basicity range 0.35 - 0.8 increases the output of blast furnaces by 1.2% as well as decreases the coke rate. An increase in the proportion of sinter in the burden by 1% gives the following improvement in furnace output (Bessemer pig).

Card1/6

Investigations of the Yenakiyevo Metallurgical Works. 133-7-28/28

Blast Furnace	No.1	No.2	No.3
Increase in output	0.30	0.36	0.46
Decrease in Coke rate	0.27	0.32	0.36

B. Low-alloy Bessemer steel for rolling periodic profiles for fittings. The production of periodic profiles from low-alloy Bessemer steel Nos. 12 - 16 present no difficulty. Steel produced in 140 experimental heats had satisfactory mechanical properties. Steel obtained was not inferior to open hearth steel 25TC and considerably better than steel 6CT5. On the basis of results obtained standards 4MTY 5503-56 were established.

C. Bessemer heats using steam-oxygen bottom blowing.. 78 experimental heats using Bessemer iron containing 0.6 - 0.9% Si in a converter with a Dinas lining were carried out. The proportion of steam in blast 30 - 45%. The process is not accompanied by splashes of metal, the amount of dust in fumes - 1.5 g/m^3 so that gas cleaning is not necessary, The output increased by 30 - 35% in comparison with air blast. Mean consumption of oxygen and steam per ton of pig was 57.2 kg and 41.1 kg, respectively. Nitrogen content in the experimental steel was 5 - 8 times lower than in the usual Bessemer steel.

Card2/6

Investigations of the Yenakiyevo Metallurgical Works.

Rolling properties of steel were also improved. Mechanical properties of low-carbon low-nitrogen steel (0.003% N_2) were considerably better than those of the usual Bessemer steel, despite a somewhat higher phosphorus content (up to 0.07%).

D. Increase in the durability of Bessemer tuyeres. From a number of tuyeres tested, the best results were obtained with chamotte-chromite tuyeres (10 - 15% addition of chromium ore). An increase of durability of 2 - 4 heats was obtained. A change in the height of tuyeres from 650 to 750 mm increased their durability by 2 - 3 heats. Changes in the positioning of tuyeres in the bottom did not produce any positive results.

E. Mastering of the operation of open hearth furnaces with basic roofs. The use of basic roofs in three 140 - 150 ton open hearth furnaces instead of silica roofs increased the durability of roofs by a factor of 2 - 2.5, decreased the duration of heats by 28 - 50 min, increased the daily output by 4.8 - 11.6%, decreased fuel consumption by 0.5 - 10.2% and decreased cold stoppages by 1.7 - 4.8%. Changes in the petrographic composition of chrome-magnesite bricks during service are outlined.

F. Deoxidation of rimming steel with ferro-manganese in ladle.

Card3/6 Deoxidation of rimming steel in ladle decreased the duration of

Investigations of the Yenakiyevo Metallurgical Works.

heats by 5 - 10 min; ferro-manganese losses were decreased by 30% in comparison with the deoxidation in furnace. The quality of the surface of the ingot and mechanical properties of rolled sheets did not deteriorate.

G. Passes of rolling mills from a high-chromium cast iron. The use of cast iron containing 18% of chromium for roll passes of a 280 mill were 6 - 8 times more durable than those made from grey cast iron.

H. An investigation of the hardening of steel rolls by welding on. The durability of welded-on rolls increased more than twice. The method used was that recommended by the Institute of Electro-welding of the Ac.Sc. of the Ukrainian SSR imeni E.P.Paton (Institut Elektrosvarki AN Ukr.SSR imeni E.P.Paton). (No details given.)

I. Rolling of slabs cast by a continuous casting method. Rimming and killed MCT.3 steel slabs cast by a continuous casting method were rolled according to existing instructions (no details). The surface of sheets produced was better than from normal slabs and practically did not require dressing. The yield of finished product from killed steel was 98.4% and from rimming steel 75%. The main defect was caused by lamination

Investigations of the Yenakiyevo Metallurgical Works.

in places of a collection of non-metallic inclusions. Transverse rolling of slabs increases the proportion of defects caused by lamination. The mechanical properties of metal correspond to the requirements of standard ГОСТ 380-50.

J. Rolling of ingots of modified shape. In ingots of the type VI and VII the degree of sloping of the narrow faces was decreased (data on dimensions are given). This improved the quality of heating and allowed the number of passes to be reduced (on average by 4 passes).

K. Study of the properties of steel produced in top oxygen blown converters. Properties of killed steel rolled into rails and rimming steel rolled into strip (60 x 10 m) produced in top oxygen blown converters were studied. It was found that ingots from the experimental steel in quality and rolling ability were better than those from the usual Bessemer steel. Strength characteristics (σ_B and σ_s) of the experimental metal were noticeably lower than those of Bessemer steel, but plastic properties considerably higher. Mechanical properties of the experimental metal satisfied ГОСТ 380-50 for open hearth steel of corresponding kinds.

L. An investigation of lamination in sheets from Bessemer and

Card5/6 open hearth rimming steel. It was found that the defect was

Investigations of the Yenakiyevo Metallurgical Works.

caused by a collection of non-metallic inclusions which are usually situated mainly in the central zone of the upper part of the ingot and in the region of secondary bubbles in the remaining part of the ingot. The proportion of defective sheets decreases with increasing velocity of teaming (with bottom casting), with a decrease in boiling time in moulds to 8 minutes and an addition of a fluxing mixture (2/3 scale, 1/3 ground sand), ground glass or ground ferro-silicon. In the case of using ferro-silicon the top part of the ingot is more uniform, which is explained by the deoxidising effect of ferro-silicon.
M. The stability of rolls from magnesium-inoculated iron. Ten broken rolls were investigated. In some cases, graphite was found to be in plate and not in nodular form; in others, the content of cementite and ledeburite exceeded 15%. Some rolls broken during mechanical treatment contained 60 - 70% of cementite (ledeburite) not only on the external surface but also in the centre. As standards ЧМТУ 4293-54 do not indicate the limiting proportion of cementite, this should be introduced for rolls from nodular iron.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.
Card 6/6

18.2000

SOV/

AUTHORS: Malinovskiy, V. G., Babiy, A. S.

TITLE: From Investigations at Plant Laboratories and Institutes in 1958. At Yenakiyevo Metallurgical Plant (Yenakiyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 10, p 883 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: (1) In cooperation with the Ukrainian Institute of Metals (Ukrainskiy institut metallov), the production of fluxed sinter with a maximum basicity of 1.0, and its suitability for the blast-furnace process, were studied. It was found that increased basicity (from 0.7 to 1.0) reduced productivity of the belt for sinter transport by 5.5%, and for iron transport by 8.2%, owing to increased return (from 31.7 to 35.4%). However, blast-furnace productivity increased by 3.7%. (2) Further studies in collaboration with the same institute concerned oxygen-enrichment for the intensification of the sintering

Card 1/2

From Investigations at Plant Laboratories and Institutes in 1958.

75[illegible]
SOV/133-59-10-5/[illegible]

process. The use of preheated air in sintering Krivoy Rog ore is recommended. At 200 to 300° C, the specific consumption of coke breeze drops by 20 to 30%. Best results were achieved by a simultaneous increase of air temperature and oxygen concentration to 23%. (3) By means of laboratory experiments, the effect of adding crushed dolomite during the sintering of fluxed agglomerate was determined. The addition of 2% of crushed dolomite decreased speed of sintering by 20%. (4) Cast iron production with decreased manganese content (from 2.2 to 1.4%) cut the production cost per ton of cast iron.

Card 2/2

18.3200

SOV/133-59-10-13/39

AUTHORS: Malinovskiy, V. G., Babiy, A. S.

TITLE: From Investigations at Plant Laboratories and Institutes in 1958. At Yenakiyevo Metallurgical Plant (Yenakiyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 10, p 903 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The following research was conducted: (1) Decreased period of open-hearth melting (by 4.3%) using compressed air, and improvement of individual melting periods. (2) Development and introduction of melting techniques and pouring of semikilled BSt. 5-type Bessemer steel by determining the dependence of the ingot meniscus on chemical composition of the metal, blowing techniques, deoxidation, and pouring. A slightly curved or even surface of the ingot head is recommended as well as a maximum content of 0.12% Si, 0.050% S, and optimum carbon content of 0.20 to 0.32% in the metal. (3) Melting

Card 1/2

From Investigations at Plant Laboratories and Institutes in 1958. At Yenakiyevo Metallurgical Plant

75952
SOV/133-59-10-13/39

25G2S-type low alloy steel in Bessemer shop presented no special difficulties. Steel possessed good deformability in rolling. Tensile strength of rolled periodical profiles: 64 to 75 kg/mm^2; yield limit: 43 to 50 kg/mm^2; elongation: 18 to 28%; impact toughness: from 8.3 kgm/cm^2 at +20° to 3.1 kgm/cm^2 at -60° C. (4) Improvement of oxidation methods of 25G2S-type Bessemer steel by means of aluminum sleeves placed over the ladle stopper led to a decrease in aluminum consumption (0.5 instead of 1 kg/t) without affecting mechanical properties. (5) Bessemer bottom and tuyere life was prolonged by introducing chromite chamotte tuyeres, the former from 19.5 to 20.5 melts and the latter from 16 to 18.7 melts. (6) Application of air-hardening chromomagnesite concrete lining for charging door prolonged the life of the doors 2 to 3 times as compared with chamotte.

Card 2/2

18.5100

(USSR)
307/133-59-10-32/39

AUTHORS: Malinovskiy, V. G., Babiy, A. S.

TITLE: From Investigations at Plant Laboratories and Institutes in 1958. At Yenakiyevo Metallurgical Plant (Yenakiyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 10, p 937 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Research concerned: (1) Rationalization of reduction rates in three-high mill with dynamometric measuring of pressure on rolls, allowed the rolling of 1400 mm sheet with a decreased number of passes increasing mill output by 3.3%. (2) Weight control of sheet bars in "800" mills and subsequent sheet rolling in two-high mills prolonged life of rolls and facilitated mill set up. (3) Life of rolls built-up under ceramic flux (ZhS-450) was 10 to 20% shorter than that of rolls built-up with electrode powdered metal PP 3Kh2V8 wire which also were considerably less expensive. (4) Life of U7-steel cutters of 700-t press for hot cutting of 150 x 150 to 180 x 180 mm intermediate rolled product was prolonged 4 to 6 times by using

Card 1/2

From Investigation at Plant Laboratories and Institutes in 1958. At Yenakievo Metallurgical Plant (Yenakievskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod)

75969
SOV/133-59-10-30/39

powdered metal PP 3Kh2V8 electrode wire for their manufacture and subsequent heat treatment. (5) Dependence of mechanical properties of steel on chemical composition and rolled profiles: a statistical survey of over 10,000 open-hearth and Bessemer St3 and St5 steel melts testified to increased tensile strength and yield limit as well as to decreased elongation with growing content of carbon, manganese, and silicon (regardless of steel type). Larger diameters of round and periodical profiles (from 10 to 32 mm) slightly promoted strength characteristics while increased thickness of the strip (from 10 to 25 mm) decreased them. The following minimum values of $\sum$ (C+$\frac{1}{4}$ Mn) in % are recommended to achieve State Standards (GOST 380-50) for open-hearth steel (group A, St3kp) for the rolling of various profiles: Round profiles - 0.25, angle iron with unequal sides and 10 to 16 mm thick strip - 0.26, angle iron with equal sides and channel irons Nr 10 and 12 - 0.27, periodical profile of B St5 semi-killed steel - 0.35.

Card 2/2

MALINOVSKIY, V.G., inzh.; PONOMARENKO, A.A., inzh.; BER, Z.I., inzh. [deceased]; SLOBODCHIKOV, Ye.L., inzh.; LAVRIK, P.F., inzh.; prinimal uchastiye NIZIN, N.I., tekhnik

Automatic built-up welding of iron mill rolls. Svar.proizv. no.7:24-26 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Yenakiyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Malinovskiy, Ponomarenko, Ber). 2. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Slobodchikov, Lavrik). 3. Prokatnaya laboratoriya Yenakiyevskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Nizin).
(Rolls (Iron mills)—Maintenance and Repair)
(Electric welding)

S/133/60/000/007/002/016

AUTHORS: Malinovskiy, V.G.; Babiy, A.S.

TITLE: News in Brief

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, No. 7, p. 593

TEXT: 1) In the Yenakiyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Yenakiyevo Metallurgical Plant). In order to increase the quantity of lime added to the concentrate to 30 kg/t, a calcinating installation with a useful area of 15 m^2 was included in the technology of concentration. Calcination is carried out by coke gas. By grinding the lime to a size as small as 3 - 10 mm, applying a vacuum of 350 - 400 mm H_2O in the machine and other improvements, the rate of calcination was raised to 70 - 75% and the output of the machine was increased. By adding 28 kg lime/t to the sinter charge with the concentrating machine, the output of the sinter belt could be increased by 4%, (the rate of calcination was increased).

2) By using 25% coal of low coking capacity (Type ПС - PS) in the fuel of the sinter charge, no considerable effect on the rate of the sinter process and the quality of the concentrate could be observed. When,

Card 1/2

however, the amount of coal was increased above 50%, the output of suitable concentrate decreased by 5.4% with an inconsiderable increase in the rate of concentration and a slight decrease in FeO content.

3) Adding 20% scale to the sinter charge reduced the output of the concentrating equipment by 9.4% without changing the fractional composition of the concentrate. Optimum results were obtained by adding 10% of scale; the output of the equipment was increased by 13% on account of the improvement of the gas-penetrability of the charge and the increase of the vertical rate of sintering. The iron content of the concentrate increased, the quality of silicate decreased by 1 - 2%.

S/133/60/000/007/006/016

AUTHORS: Malinovskiy, V.G.; Babiy, A.S.

TITLE: News in Brief

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, No. 7, p. 610

TEXT: In the Yenakiyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Yenakiyevsk Metallurgical Plant) the formation of transversal cracks and burn-outs in ingot molds and measures for their prevention have been investigated. Transversal cracks and burn-outs in ingot molds appear not only on account of the shortcomings in the casting technology, but also due to the method of cooling the ingot molds after the removal from the ingots (chain-like non-metallic inclusions destroy the metal during alternating coolings and heatings). When the ingot molds are cooled in water, the cracks appear after 7 - 17 pourings. By coating the ingot molds with graphite paints with the addition of 10% molasses and by applying top pouring and cooling the ingot molds in air (instead of water) it was possible to reduce the consumption of ingot molds from 23 to 10.8 kg/ton of steel.

Card 1/1

MALINOVSKIY, V.G.; BABIY, A.S.

At the Yenakiyevo Metallurgical Plant. Stal' 20 no. 7:593,610 Jl '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Sintering) (Steel ingots--Defects)

MALINOVSKIY, V.G.; BABIY, A.I.

Research by plant laboratories in 1959. Stal' 20 no.6:[illegible].
(Enakiyevo—Steel—Metallurgy)

MALINOVSKIY, V.G.; OSIPENKO, K.P.

Automatic instrument for determining sulfur. Zav.lab 26 no.10: 1167-1169 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Yenakiyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Sulfur--Analysis)

MALINOVSKIY, V.G.; OROBTSEV, V.M.

Improving the mixing of sinter charges. Metallurg 8 no.2:12 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Yenakiyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Sintering)

MALINOVSKIY, V.G.; MELEZHIK, V.D.; SAVCHENKO, I.A.

Seminar on improving the technology of steel production in oxygen-blown converters. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.6:81-82 N-D '63. (MIRA 18:1)

MISHCHENKO, N.M., inzh.; BERDICHEVSKIY, Ye.Ye., inzh.; TERMINOSYAN, N.S., inzh.; KURILOV, A.I., inzh.; POLYAKOV, M.M., inzh.; DEMIDOVICH, Ye.A., inzh.; PINDYURIN, N.I., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: MALINOVSKIY, V.G.; MOLCHANOV, I.V.; MASHISHINA, M.P.; YEMCHENKO, Ye.K.; CHEREDNICHENKO, A.A.; STEPANOV, V.A.; SKACHKOV, L.N. [deceased]; KOSHMAN, A.I.; SHCHEKLIN, V.V.; CHUBATYUK, Ye.G.; KHITOVA, Ye.Ye.; KOROBOVA, G.Z.; ROTMISTROVSKIY, B.M.; VEYSBEYN, A.D.

Increasing the efficiency of section tandem mills by the use of repeaters. Stal' 23 no.3:236-241 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Yenakiyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Rolling mills--Equipment and supplies)

BRAYNIN, I.Ye.; LAD'YANOV, I.N.; MISHCHENKO, N.M.; BABIY, A.S.; TOPILKO, V.M.; VELICHOVSKIY, V.G.; KOVALEV, P.I.

Production of 33S silicon reinforcement steel. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.6:67-69 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

GONCHARENKO, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; BABIY, A.S.; BAYDUK, V.F.; BAZILEVSKIY, A.R.; MISHCHENKO, N.M.; MALINOVSKIY, V.G.; NELEPA, V.I.; TOL'SKIY, A.A.; TRET'YAKOV, Ye.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHALIF, M.L.; PODOPRIGORA, I.D.

Smelting of steel in oxygen- and steam-blown converters with an acid lining. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.4:20-25 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

KRUGLYAKOV, E.P.; MALINOVSKIY, V.K.; NESTERIKHIN, Yu.Ye.

Parameters of plasma clots in a coaxial injector. Mag. gidr. no.1: 80-86 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

L 00305-66 EWT(1)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EPA(w)-2 IJP(c) AT
ACCESSION NR: AP5016650 UR/0382/65/000/002/0031/0034
533.9.082.5

AUTHOR: Kruglyakov, E. P.; Malinovskiy, V. K.; Nesterikhin, Yu. Ye.

TITLE: Feasibility of temperature and density determination of nonstationary plasma by means of optical interferometry

SOURCE: Magnitnaya gidrodinamika, no. 2, 1965, 31-34

TOPIC TAGS: plasma diagnostics, interferometer, plasma temperature, electron density

ABSTRACT: The application of a Michelson interferometer to nonstationary plasma diagnostics is reported. Preliminary results on the degree of ionization, electron density and plasma temperature are reported. The method consists of using streak and framing camera photography of the interferograms, and is used for events lasting a few microseconds. It is useful for studies where plasma concentration is 2×10^{14} cm^{-3} and its length is 10 cm or more. It is suggested that interferograms of plasma flows around obstacles can be used for determining its mean-free-path, temperature, and Alfven's velocity. A simple experiment to determine plasma temperature

Card 1/2

L 00305-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5016650

for flows around a T-shaped obstacle is described. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 020ct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ME, OP

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

TITLE: Excitation of strong collisionless shock waves in plasma 21

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 2, 1965, 79-83

TOPIC TAGS: shock wave, plasma, magnetic field, electron temperature, electron density, Alfven wave, plasma shock wave

ABSTRACT: Experimental results were obtained on collisionless shock wave excitation in a plasma. The plasma was created in a conical source by a pair of 17 μf-10 kv capacitors. The discharge lasted 5 μsec at 350 kamps. The plasmoid was then accelerated through a 0-2 kilo-oersted longitudinal magnetic field in a 5.2 x 200 cm glass tube. The shock wave excitation was achieved by means of a copper coil supplied by a 0.6 μf-50 kv capacitor bank. The discharge time was 10^{-6} μsec. The density of the plasmoid varied between 5×10^{14} to 5×10^{16} cm^{-3}. Spectrophotometric records indicated that after the excitation coil discharge the plasma is set into periodic oscillations. X-ray measurements on the

Card 1/2

L 52353-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013374

2

plasmoid showed a sharp drop in x-ray output as the electron density of the plasma increased from 10^{14} to 10^{16}. These x-rays are shown to arise after the excitation of the plasma shock wave. Special collectors were used to measure the ion and electron currents, but it was not clear how the shock front was forming in the plasmoid. "The authors express their deep gratitude to G. I. Budker for his interest and to R. Z. Sagdeyev for his valuable advice." Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 09May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ME, NP

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2 mfb

21

TITLE: Plasmoid parameters in coaxial injectors

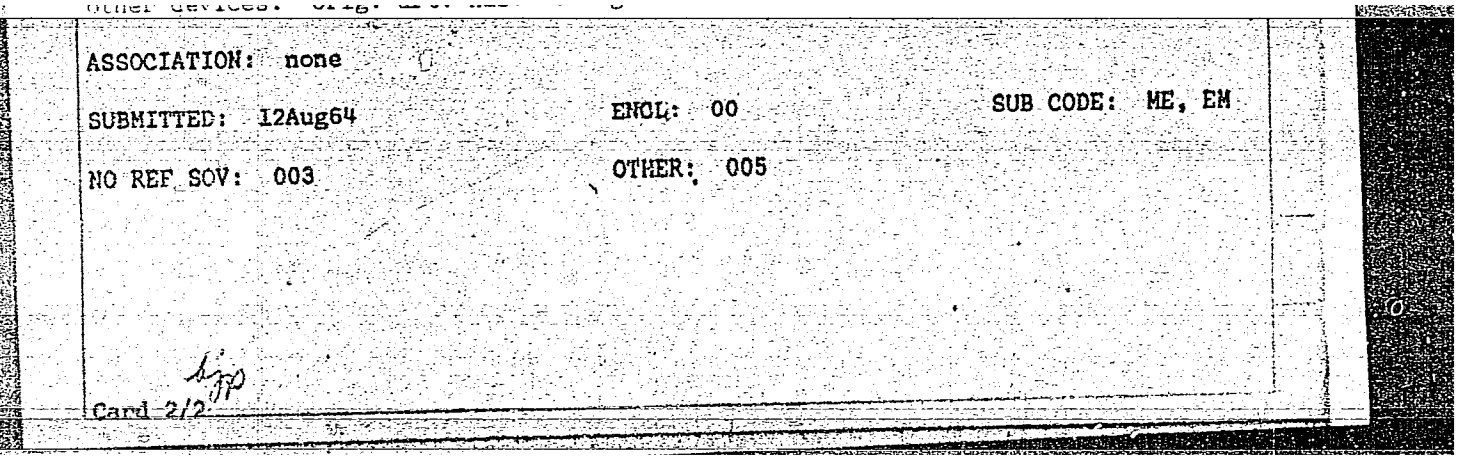
SOURCE: Magnitnaya gidrodinamika, no. 1, 1965, 80-86

TOPIC TAGS: magnetohydrodynamics, plasmoid acceleration

ABSTRACT: Results of experiments designed to determine the parameters needed to describe the characteristics of plasmoids (plasmoid front velocity, density profile and ion temperature) in different regimes are described. Plasmoid acceleration was achieved by discharging a 260-microfarad capacitor bank charged up to 10 kv and outfitted with a crowbar switch. The accelerator tube was filled by rapid injection of hydrogen gas. Langmuir and magnetic probes were used. An interferometer was used to investigate plasma density and structure. It was found that density profile depended on the amount of injected gas. Optimum mass was found above which plasmoid speed began to decrease and its volume rapidly increased. The tail part of the plasmoid was found to be strongly affected by crowbarring of the discharge

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031820006-0"



other devices: orig. [illegible]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 12Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ME, EM

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT7004845 SOURCE CODE: UR/3226/66/000/040/0001/0011

AUTHOR: Dolgov-Savel'yev, G. G.; Kruglyakov, E. P.; Malinovskiy, V. K.; Fedorov, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Optical interferometry of plasma

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut yadernoy fiziki. Prepring, no. 4, 1966. Opticheskaya interferometriya plazmy, 1-11 and inserts following p. 11

TOPIC TAGS: optic interference, plasma diagnostics, plasma electron, electron density, laser application

ABSTRACT: The authors describe an optical interferometer used in conjunction with a laser at the Institute of Nuclear Physics SO AN SSSR for the measurement of the electron density in a plasma under thermonuclear conditions and to determine the degree of ionization of the plasma. Two different variants of the interferometer are described, one with a field of 150 mm and the other with a field of 250 mm. The theory of the interferometer is briefly outlined and the individual interferometer elements are described together with the requirements which they must satisfy. The characteristics of the lasers used for the illumination of the optical interferometers are presented. The lasers used were a Q-switched ruby laser, Q-switched neodymium-glass laser, and a quasi-cw ruby laser. Suitable high-speed photography devices are also described. The minimum observable electron densities are 5×10^4 cm^{-3} when a Mach-

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7004845

Zender interferometer is used. The sensitivity can be doubled by using a Michelson interferometer, and improved further (to 10^{14} cm^{-3}) using the longer wavelength of the neodymium-glass laser. The authors also used a scheme consisting of Michelson and Fabry-Perot interferometers, and were able to effect a sixfold passage of light through the arm with the plasma. This should theoretically increase the sensitivity by 10 - 20 times, but the equipment vibrated excessively and its potential capabilities could not be realized. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 5 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2

MALINOVSKIY, Vladimir Iosifovich; STARINSKAYA, Z.V., red.; KARPINOVICH, Ya.I., tekhn. red.

[How to make visual aids for a mathematics class]Izgotovlenie nagliadnykh posobii po matematike. Minsk, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. BSSR, 1962. 89 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Mathematics--Study and teaching)

BALATS, D.S.; MALINOVSKIY, V.N.

Machine for coiling coupling devices. Mashinostroitel' no.12:23 D '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Machine tools)

S/115/60/000/011/007/013
B019/B058

9.6000 (1024, 1099, 1067)

AUTHORS: Malinovskiy, V. N., and Kharchenko, R. R.

TITLE: A Digital Bridge Made of Semiconductor Elements

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1960, No. 11, pp. 37 - 41

TEXT: D.C. bridges for measuring resistances have so far been made from electromechanical elements. The authors conducted studies concerning the design of digital bridges made of semiconductors. The key (Fig.1) is described as being the most important element of the bridge. In the scheme proposed here it consists of three junction-type triodes of the type П202 (D202), two auxiliary ballast resistors and an auxiliary source. The function of this key is described in detail, the measuring part of the bridge with the keys is dealt with next, and the bridge circuit shown in Fig.4 is finally discussed. K_1 to K_{12} are the keys, T_1 to T_{12} are triggers, НО is a zero instrument, ГИ (GI) is an impulse generator, and TK a trigger key. The checkup of the bridge showed that it operates safely and [illegible]s a measuring accuracy of 0.2 ohm in the

Card 1/3

85740

A Digital Bridge Made of Semiconductor Elements

S/115/60/000/011/007/013
B019/B058

0 to 100 ohm range. It is specially pointed out that the reactance of the resistance measured does not influence the measuring result at a low inner resistance of the bridge source. There are 8 figures.

Legend to Fig.1:
1) junction-type triodes, 2) ballast resistors, 3) auxiliary source.

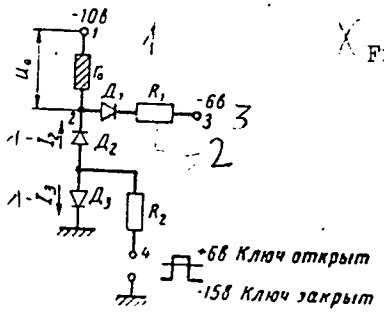


Fig.1

Fig.1

Card 2/3

S/115/60/000/011/007/013
B019/B058

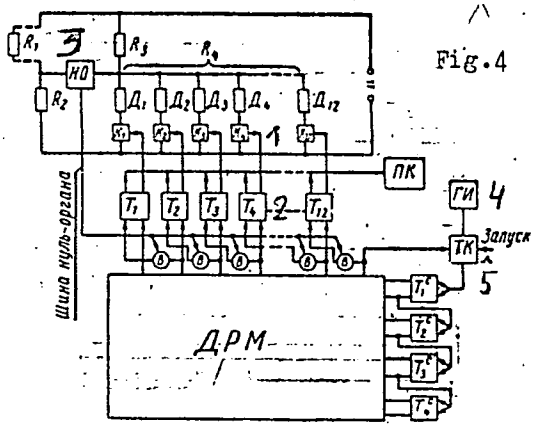


Fig.4

Fig.4

Legend to Fig.4:
1) keys, 2) trigger, 3) zero instrument, 4) impulse generator, 5) trigger key

Card 3/3

MALINOVSKIY, V.N.

Epidemiological characteristics and prevention of trichomoniasis. Vest.derm.i ven. 34 no.9:50-53 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz venerologicheskogo dispansera No.2 Kuybyshevskogo rayona Moskvy (zaveduyushchiy rayonnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya Z.P. Stepanova).

(TRICHOMONIASIS)

MALINOVSKIY, B.N.; MALINOVSKIY, V.N.

New device for the castration of sorghum. Agrobiologiia no.3:473-474 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyevodstva, Leningrad.
(Sorghum) (Pollen)

MALINOVSKIY, V.N.

Using switching bridge circuit in measuring the resistance of an active impedor. Priborostroenie no.12:4-5 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Bridge circuits)

MALINOVSKIY, V.N.

Mobile and immobile Trichomonas in stained preparations. Vest. derm.i ven. 35 no.3:47-50 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz Moskovskogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispansera No.2 (glavnyy vrach V.N. Malinovskiy).
(TRICHOMONAS)

KONCHALOVSKIY, V.Yu.; MALINOVSKIY, V.N.; SEMENOV, V.F.; SEMKO, Yu.I.

Parameters of switching transistors. Izm.tekh. no.12:41-43 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Transistors)

ARSHINOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; ALEKSEYEV, G.A., inzh.; YEGOROV, S.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., retsenzent; MALINOVSKIY, V.A., inzh., retsenzent; YULIKOV, M.I., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.

[Metal cutting and metal-cutting tools] Rezanie metallov i rezhushchii instrument. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashinostroenie," 1964. 543 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. BORODIN, A. I., MALINOVSKIY, V. S., PLETNER, YU. V., RIUKHINA, T. P.
2. USSR (600)
4. Chemistry - Study and Teaching
7. Homemade visual aids for chemistry, Khim. v. shkole, no. 1, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

MALINOVSKIY, V.S.

DRANITSYNA, V.B.; MALINOVSKIY, V.S. (g.Kalinin)

Counter-flow method for a lecture demonstration of gas absorption.
Khim.v shkole 9 no.5:56-57 S-O '54. (MLRA 7:9)
(Chemistry--Experiments) (Absorption)

MALINOVSKIY, V.S. (g.Kalinin); RYUKHINA, T.P. (g.Kalinin).

Lecture demonstrations for industrial use of adsorption. Khim. v shkole 10 no.1:54-55 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:4)
(Adsorption)

DRANITSYNA, V.B.; MALINOVSKIY, V.S. (g.Kalinin)

Extraction of oil from plant materials. Khim. v shkole 13 no.4: 30-32 Jl-Ag '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Extraction (Chemistry)) (Oils and fats)

BRADIS, A.V., starshiy prepodavatel'; MALINOVSKIY, V.S., dotsent; SOROKIN, V.K., starshiy laborant

Content of the trace elements copper, molybdenum, manganese, cobalt, zinc and silver in wild and cultivated plants of Kalinin Province. Report No.1. Trudy KGMI no.10:19-23 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz kafedry fiziki (zav. kafedroy starshiy prepodavatel' A.V. Bradis) i kafedry obshchey khimii (zav. kafedroy dotsent V.S. Malinovskiy) Kalininskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

DRANITSYNA, V.B., assistent; VENEDIKTOVA, T.M., assistent; PINT, L.V., assistent; BRADIS, A.V., starshiy prepodavatel'; MALINOVSKIY, V.S., dotsent

Content of some microelements in the water and soils of the "Zavety Il'icha" State Farm in Kalinin District, Kalinin Province. Trudy KGMI no.10:16-18 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khimii (zav. kafedroy - dotsent V.S. Malinovskiy) i kafedry fiziki (zav. kafedroy - starshiy prepodavatel' A.V.Bradis) Kalininskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

MALINOVSKIY, V.V.

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
MALINOVSKIY, V.V.	"Fruit Nursery"	All-Union Agricultural Society

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

MALINOVSKIY, V.Yu.

Origin of the relief of the Lower Tunguska Basin. Biul. Kom. chetv. per. no.22:91-104 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Tunguska Basin--Geology, Structural)

MALINOVSKIY, V.Yu.

Development of the relief in the Atasu Basin (central Kazakhstan). Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; geol.-geog.nauki no.1:98-104 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Moskovskiy universitet, geologicheskiy fakul'tet, kafedra istoricheskoy geologii. (Atasu Valley--Geology)

MALINOVSKIY, V. Yu.

Old lower Pleistocene valley in central Kazakhstan in connection with the isolation of the Katpagan series. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 34 no.6:117-122 N-D '59. (MIRA 14:3)
(Kazakhstan--Geology, Structural)

MALINOVSKIY, V.Yu.

Basic stages in the development of the relief of the western Kazakh Hills and northern Bet-Pak-Dala. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv. 3 no.4:26-42 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Kazakhstan--Geology, Structural)

MALINOVSKIY, V.Yu.

Moraines of Taz glaciation in the lower Ob' Valley. Biul. Kom. chetv. per. no.25:92-95 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Ob' Valley--Moraines)

MALINOVSKIY, V.Yu.

Recent tectonics of the Karaganda region (central Kazakhstan). Vest.Mosk.un. Ser.4:Geol. 16 no.6:46-54 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. TSentral'no-Kazakhstanskaya ekspeditsiya geologicheskogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Karaganda region--Geology, Structural)

MALINOVSKIY, V.Yu., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk

Permafrost in central Kazakhstan. Priroda 50 no.8:107 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Atasu Valley--Frozen Ground)

MALINOVSKIY, V.Yu.

Geomorphology of the Irtysh-Balkhash watershed. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 7 no.2:142-147 F'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lomonosova.

Malinovskiy, Ye. I.

137-1957-12-23422

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 84 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Malinovskiy, Ye. I.

TITLE: The Contamination of Ball-Bearing Steel by the Products of Disintegration of the Refractory Lining in Siphons and Ladles. (Zagryazneniye sharikopodshipnikovoy stali produktami razrusheniya sifonnogo i kovshevogo ogneupornogo pripasa)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Primeneniye radioaktivn. izotopov v chernoy metallurgii. Chelyabinsk, Knigoizdat, 1957, pp 158-168

ABSTRACT: The method of radioactive indicators was employed in this investigation. The isotope Ca^{45}, in the form of $Ca(NO_3)2$, was introduced into the refractory lining (RL) in such quantities as to produce 23 and 14 mc of radioactivity per each 100 kg of siphon and ladle (RL) respectively. 35 experimental smeltings of roller-bearing steel were conducted according to the usual technology in electric arc-furnaces of 30-40 t capacity. Of these heats 13 were poured through the experimental siphon RL, 20 were poured into a ladle lined with experimental RL, and in the remaining two heats Ca^{45} (in the form of CaO) was added to the final slag. Samples of metal from which non-metallic

Card 1/2

137-1957-12-23422

The Contaminat'n of Ball-Bear. Steel by the Prod. of Disintegr. (cont.)

inclusions (NMI) were to be extracted were taken from the sections of 160 mm stock which represented 18, 35, and 65 percent of the height of the ingot. By the thin-layer method it was established that the specific activity of the NMI extracted from ingots which were poured through the experimental siphon RL, constituted 22-480 imp/min. g., which signified that 0.5 percent of the disintegration products of the siphon RL was present in the steel; no disintegration products of the ladle RL, nor any furnace-slag particles were found in the steel. A count of the activity of the slag, which rose to the surface of the metal in the molds, indicated the presence of 3.7 - 7.1 percent of the particles of the siphon RL and of 1.2 - 3.6 percent of furnace-slag particles. It is concluded that the contamination of the ball-bearing steel is not caused by the furnace-slag or the RL, but rather that the degree of purity of steel is affected by the secondary oxidation at the time of discharge.

A. Sh.

1. Steel-Contamination 2. Refractory materials-Application

Card 2/2

MALINOVSKIY, YE. I.

24-8-14/34

AUTHORS: Malinovskiy, Ye. I. and Morozov, A.N. (Chelyabinsk).

TITLE: Sources of contamination of steel by oxide inclusions during tapping casting. (Istochniki zagryazneniya stali oksidnymi vklyucheniyami po khodu vypuska i razlivki).

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk,Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk" (Bulletin of the Ac.Sc., Technical Sciences Section), 1957, No.8, pp. 102-108 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated from 1954 onwards the origin of non-metallic inclusions detected in the finished steel under shop conditions by means of radio-active isotopes. The steel was produced in 40 ton electric arc furnaces and cast into ingots weighing 2.65 tons by the syphon method. In the first part of the experiments the influence of the refractory materials of the ladle and the syphon was investigated by introducing Ca^{45} in accordance with the method developed by Samarin, A.M. and his team (1) and (2). The authors of this paper obtained results which differed from those of Samarin and his team; they have no explanation for this divergence except for the suggestion that the differences may be due to the differences in the dimensions of the ingots. In the second part of their experiments the authors investigated the influence of secondary oxidation

Card 1/3

Sources of contamination of steel by oxide inclusions during tapping casting. (Cont.)

using Zr^{95} and Ta^{182} for this purpose. As regards secondary oxidation the behaviour of Zr^{95} characterises sufficiently accurately the behaviour of aluminium, particularly since both form high melting point oxidation products which are difficult to remove from the metal. A total of seven melts of the ball bearing steel ШХ-15 were investigated in the experiments; in three of these Zr^{95} was used as an isotope, whilst in the remaining four Ta^{182} was used. The results differ somewhat from those published by Yedneral, F.P. (3). It was found that the products of a decomposition of the refractories of the ladle and the syphon do not remain in the finished steel and, therefore, do not determine the content of oxide inclusions in the steel. The oxidation products, including high melting point inclusions which form as a result of oxidation of the steel during tapping into the ladle are removed adequately from the metal in the ladle. The contamination of the steel with oxide inclusions is due predominantly to oxidation of the powerful deoxiding agents during the process of casting and crystallisation of the steel. The contamination of the metal can be reduced by reducing the dissolved oxygen

Sources of contamination of steel by oxide inclusions during tapping casting. (Cont.)

content of the metal in the ladle, by means of an additional powerful deoxiding agent, and eliminating secondary oxidation by casting in vacuum or in an atmosphere of a neutral gas (argon or possibly nitrogen).
There are 6 figures, 4 tables and 3 Slavic references.

SUBMITTED: December 18, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

MALINOVSKIY, Ye.I.

MALINOVSKIY, Ye.I.; MOROZOV, A.N. (Chelyabinsk)

Causes for the dirtying of steel by oxide inclusions during discharging and pouring. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.tekh.nauk no.8:102-108 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

(Steel castings)

MALINOVSKIY, Ye. I.

MALINOVSKIY, Ye. I., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Determination of sources of contamination of steel with oxide impurities in the course of the drawing-off and casting of steel." Sverdlovsk, 1958. 12 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Ural Polytech Inst im S.M. Kirov). 100 copies (KL, 20-58,98)

18(3) SOV/148-59-1-4/19

AUTHORS: Povolotskiy, D.Ya., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent, Malinovskiy, Ye.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Effect of a Constant Electric Field on Sulfur Migration in the Metal-Slag System (Vliyaniye postoyannogo elektricheskogo polya na peremeshcheniye sery v sisteme metall-shlak)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy - Chernaya metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 35-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Information is given on experiments carried out for the purpose of completing the existing data relating to the effect of a constant electric field on sulfur migration in the metal-slag system. The described experiments were carried out in the magnesite crucible of a high-frequency furnace where 10 to 12 kg of low-carbon steel were smelted; direct and alternating current were passed through the slag and the metal with the use of graphite and ferrous electrodes. It was proved that the passing of a constant electric field through the metal-slag system with a low FeO content caused the discharge of sulfuric ions on the anode, thus confirming the theory that sulfur in the slag existed in the form of negative ions.

Card 1/2

The Effect of a Constant Electric Field on Sulfur Migration in the Metal-Slag System

It was stated that the electrolytic refining of cast iron from sulfur was possible, although the practical efficiency of the method must be tested. In a metal-slag system with a FeO content exceeding 7%, the effect of direct current on electrolytic sulfur migration was not observed, which was explained by the fact that a relatively high ferrous oxide content in the slag increased the potential of ferrous ions and that the process of their recharging prevented the electrolytic sulfur migration.
There are: 1 table and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Chelyabinsk Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 2, 1958

MALINOVSKIY, Ye.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; ROYAK, D.B., inzh.

Effect of deoxidation conditions of 38KhMIUA steel on its nonmetallic inclusion content. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 2 no.4:53-56 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1.Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut i Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod. Rekomendovano kafedroy metallurgii chernykh metallov Chelyabinskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Oxidation-reduction reaction) (Steel--Defects)

NIKITIN, B.M.; SMOLYAKOV, V.F.; MALINOVSKIY, Ye.I.; AKULOV, V.P.

Improving the quality of stainless steel ingot surfaces made by electric slag remelting. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.3:31-32 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:11)

L 6516-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP5024893 MJW/JD SOURCE CODE: UR/0130/65/000/010/0016/0017

AUTHOR: Nikitin, B. M.; Yershov, G. S.; Malinovskiy, Ye. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of sodium oxide on the refining capacity of fluxes used in electroslag melting

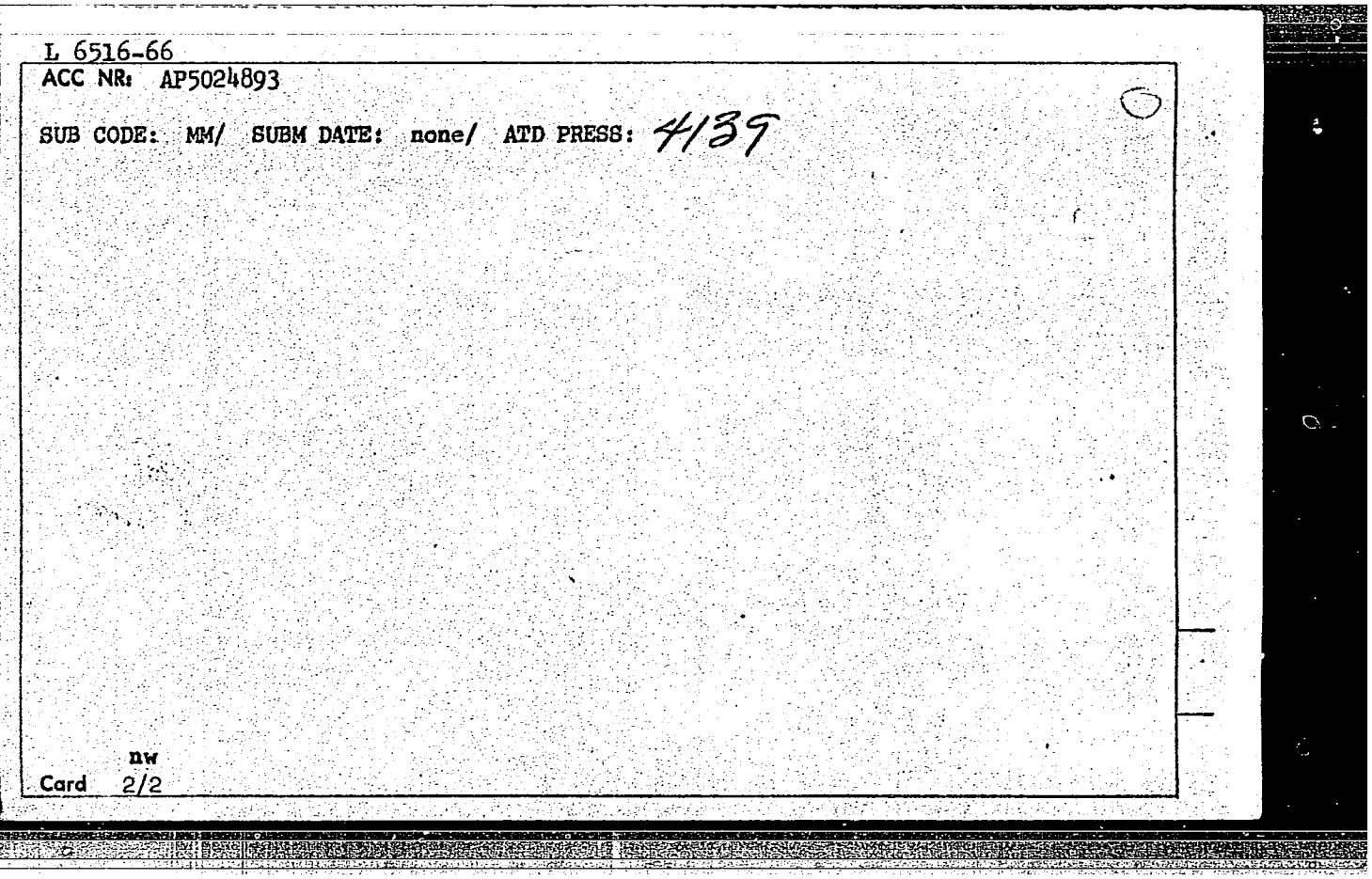
SOURCE: Metallurg, no. 10, 1965, 16-17

TOPIC TAGS: steel melting, electroslag melting

ABSTRACT: The effect of sodium oxide on the refining capacity of the slags of the CaF_2-Al_2O_3-Na_2O system used in electroslag melting has been investigated. It was found that increasing the sodium-oxide content reduces the viscosity and surface tension of slags. As a result, it stimulates the diffusion of silicon, aluminum, and magnesium oxides and lowers the content of nonmetallic inclusions in metal. Sodium oxide added to the slag in the amount of 6% lowers the surface tension of slag at 1600C from 425 to 370 erg/cm^2. In addition, sodium oxide is a strong desulfurizer. In electroslag-melted heats of the EI654, 30KhGSA, and 12Kh2N4A steels, the sulfur content dropped from 0.005% to 0.001%, from 0.019% to 0.003%, and from 0.015% to 0.006%, respectively. Sodium oxide also improves the heat transfer in the bath and, as a result, produces ingots with a smooth surface. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [ND]

UDC: 669.187.6.009.01

Card 1/2 0901 1707



L 6516-66
ACC NR: AP5024893

SUB CODE: MM/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 4139

nw
Card 2/2

MALINOVSKIY, Ye.P.

Dissolving and redeposition of molybdenite during the formation of microcline in the Pervomayskoye deposit. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.3:63-70 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Transbaikalia--Molybdenite)

MALINOVSKIY, Ye.P.

Role of the structural factor in the formation of various types of quartz-wolframite deposits. Geol.rud.mestorozh. no.3:84-88 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Wolframite) (Quartz)

MALINOVSKIY, Ye.P.; IGNATOVICH, V.I.

Structure of the Inkurskoye tungsten stockwork. Geol.rud.mestorozh. no.2:79-89 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva, i Buryatskoye Geologicheskoye upravleniye, g. Ulan-Ude.
(Dzhida Valley--Tungsten ores)

MALINOVSKIY, Yevgeniy Pavlovich; LUKIN, L.I., kand. geol.-miner. nauk otv. red.; KRISTAL'NYY, B.V., red.

[Structural conditions for the formation of vein volframite deposits] Strukturnye usloviia formirovaniia zhil'nykh vol'framitovykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 162 p. (MIRA 18:9)

MALINOVSKIY, Ye.Yu., inzh.

Electronic simulator for investigating transient processes in single-motor excavators. Vest.mashinostr. 42 no.8:25-28 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Excavating machinery--Testing) (Electronic instruments)

GAYTSGORI, M.M. (Moskva); MALINOVSKIY, Ye.Yu. (Moskva)

Investigating a mixed drive system with a parallel power takeoff.
Mashinovedenie no.4:24-31 '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

BAUMAN, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MALINOVSKIY, Ye.Yu., kand. tekhn. nauk

Using the method of mathematical simulation for accelerating research work. Stroi. i dor. mash. 10 no.9:35-36 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

MALINOVSKIY, Yu., inzh.; TSEYTLIN, E., inzh.

Adjusting water-pumping stations. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 10 no.9: 29-31 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Pumping stations)

KOPTEV, O.; MASLOV, G.; MALINOVSKIY, Yu.

Integrating dosage measuring devices. Radio no.4 41-42 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

(Radioactive substances--Measurement)

REYSH, Arvid Karlovich; VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, N.P., nauchnyy red.; MALINOVSKIY, Yu.F., red.; NESMYSLOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Single-bucket construction excavators] Odnokovshovye stroitel'nye ekskavatory. Kalinin, Proftekhizdat, 1961. 100 plates. (MIRA 15:3)
(Excavating machinery)

STARICHKOV, Vladimir Semenovich; OSTROVA, I.M., red.; MALINOVSKIY, Yu.F., red.; KYABOV, N.F., nauchnyy red.; PERSON, M.N., tekhn. red.

[An aid for the master machinist]V pomoshch' masteru-slesariu; (al'bom). Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1961. 225 p. (MIRA 15:8)

(Metal cutting)

KOROTKORUCHKO, V.P.; DVORNIKOVA, P.D.; ISHCHENKO, I.N.; Prinimal uchastiye: FEDORCHENKO, Ye.Ya.; LEVRESHCHUK, L.N.; FEDOROVA, A.P.; MALINOVSKIY, Yu.I.

Activity of some glycolytic enzymes in the blood of patients with cancer. Vop. med. khim. 7 no.3:273-276 My-Je '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. First Surgical Clinic of the "A.A. Bogomolets" Medical Institute, and Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiev.
(CANCER) (GLYCOLYSIS)

MALINOVSKIY, Yu.M.

Transgressions and climate. Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 36 no.6:108-109 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Paleoclimatology)

KARGIN, V.A., akademik; MALINSKIY, Yu.M.; RABINOVICH, A.L.; TRIFEL', B.Yu.

Strength of model specimens of unidirectional structures. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.6:1273-1275 Ag '64 (MIRA 17:9)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova i Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

S-2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Nervous System.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 10, 1958, 45503

Author : Korbicka, J., Malinovsky, L.
Inst : Not given
Title : Materials for the Determination of the Firmness of the Falx Cerebri in the Adult and the Newborn.

Orig Pub: Ceskosl. morfol., 1956, 4, No 4, 365-378

Abstract: With the aid of a specially constructed simple device, the elasticity and firmness of the anterior, median and posterior sections of the great crescent-shaped extension (CE) and strips, fashioned from it, were ascertained. CE was stretched along its length. It was established that, in the adult, the psoterior section of CE exhibited greater elasticity and firmness, while the median section

Card 1/3

16

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Nervous System. S-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 10, 1958, 45503

Abstract: exhibited the least elasticity. The unequal elasticity and firmness of the different sections of CE depended upon their unequal composition; in the posterior, and frequently in the anterior, sections, the fibers are oriented preeminently lengthwise, in the median section they form the likeness of a grill. The posterior section is composed of very thick collagen fibers, while the median section has considerably fewer fibers. CE in adults is 3 1/2-8 times firmer than in the newborn. In the latter, the posterior section of CE is firmer. A protracted, but insignificant in strength, action produces the same effect as a strong one of short duration. Only the dorsal section of CE offers resistance to deformity, originating at birth. -- A. I. Braude

Card 2/2