

MAMINOV, O.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Designing a foam apparatus of continuous action for paraffin oxidation. Masl.-zhir.prom. 28 no.4:30-32 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Kirova.  
(Paraffin)

S/081/62/000/023/112/120  
B117/B186

**AUTHORS:** Ismagilov, K. G., Maminov, O. V., Mnukhin, G. D.

**TITLE:** Investigation of the process of drying of weather balloon bags. Continuous drying of bags. Communication 4

**PERIODICAL:** Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 764, abstract 23P591 (Tr. Kazansk. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta, no. 27, 1961, 82 - 87)

**TEXT:** Small and medium-sized bags for pilot and radio balloons are dried in a drying chamber. The covers inflated to a certain diameter whilst continuously rotating around their axis of symmetry, then put into containers and transported by a conveyer into the drying chamber. Uniform drying is ensured. This permits the use of a drying agent at 50 - 60°C which intensifies the drying process. The time of drying is reduced to 1/10 - 1/12 of that required by the existing method in a drying room. The efficiency of the drier is calculated, and a schematic diagram is given. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

NESMELOV, V.V.; MAMINOV, O.V.; TERPILOVSKIY, N.N.; LEBEDEVA, N.M.

Alteration of certain physical properties of paraffin in the process of its oxidation in the foamed condition. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekhn. 4 no. 2:283-286 '61.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut im. S.M. Kirova. Kafedra obshchey khimicheskoy tekhnologii.

(Paraffins) (Oxidation)

New methods of drying ...

S/081/61/000/023/051/061  
B107/B110

uniform drying of the latex foil in the individual zones being taken into consideration, etc. The hydrodynamics of the internal blow out of the cover and of the nozzle were studied; thus, it was possible to find a correct solution of the problem of flow distribution inside the cover and an equation for calculating the hydraulics of the nozzle. In this case, the drying time is reduced by a factor of 8-10 as compared with drying in the drying room of the works. A method of continuous drying was elaborated and studied for the drying of covers of small dimensions for ballooning and radiosondes. According to this method the inflated balloon cover is continuously rotated round the symmetry axis and moves at the same time gradually along the axis of a channel of circular section, through which the drying agent is introduced. Under comparable conditions, the drying time required is 10-12 times shorter with continuous drying than in the drying room. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/081/61/000/023/051/061  
B107/B110

AUTHORS: Ismagilov, K. G., Maminov, O. V.

TITLE: New methods of drying meteorological balloon covers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1961, 556, abstract  
23P324 (Tr. Kazansk. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta, no. 29, 1960,  
197-199)

TEXT: Previously, the gel is partially dried by alternating inflating and releasing of the air and by pouring off the water formed. Thus, the gel solidifies and the moisture is reduced to 35-55%. The latex foil of the cover shows varying thicknesses along the meridional section; when the cover is inflated, diffusion of free moisture and vapors from the interior is made difficult and the foil of the cover is very sensitive to local blow up. According to the new method of cover drying with internal blow up the drying is achieved by using a nozzle of special design. This guarantees the continuous introduction of fresh and evacuation of used drying agent from the cover, produces continuous turbulent flows, and distributes rationally the flows of the drying agent inside the cover, a

Card 1/2

NESMELOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEBEDEVA, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
TERPILOVSKIY, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAMINOV, O.V., kand.tekhn.  
nauk; MAMINOV, O.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; DANYUSHEVSKAYA, R.G.

Oxidation of paraffins in a foaming state. Masl.-shir.prom.  
26 no.1:15-18 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut imeni S.M.  
Kirova.

(Paraffins) (Oxidation)

NESMELOV, V.V.; TERPILOVSKIY, N.N.; LEBEDEVA, N.M.; DANYUSHEVSKAYA, R.G.;  
MAMINOV, O.V.

Study of the oxidation of Novo-Ufinsk paraffin in the foaming  
state in the presence of manganese dioxide. Trudy KKHTI no.26:  
19-22 '59. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Paraffins) (Oxidation)

SOV/138-59-2-15/24

Method of Drying Envelopes of Meteorological Balloons

can be regulated. Experiments show that balloons prepared by ionic deposition of synthetic latex can be dried in 10 to 40 minutes, according to size, with air at 50° to 55°C. This is said to be 12 times more rapid than drying by methods formerly used, and gives a product with better spherical form without local swellings and reduction of wall thickness. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni S.M.Kirova  
(Kazan' Technological Institute imeni S. M. Kirov)

Card 2/2



SOV/138-59-2-15/24

AUTHOR: Ismagilov, K. G. and Maminov, O. V.

TITLE: Method of Drying Envelopes of Meteorological Balloons  
(Sposob sushki obolochek meteorologicheskikh sharov)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, 1959, Nr 2, pp 49-50 (USSR)

TITLE: A method of drying balloons by internal circulation of hot air is described and illustrated. Air at temperatures between 40° and 70°C is blown into the envelope through an internal distributing pipe with holes at the top and bottom ends and with diaphragms arranged to ensure good distribution of hot air at the "poles" of the balloon, which tend to be thicker and carry more moisture than the material at the "equator". Direct impingement of the air jets, which might cause local swelling, is prevented by keeping the orifices of the internal tube at correct distance from the walls. The air escapes through ports in an outer tube at the top, and the thick neck of the balloon is dried by the exit air. The balloon is kept inflated to the desired degree by simultaneous regulation of the exit vents and a throttle in the inlet pipe so that the desired rate of air change

Card 1/2

NESMELOV, V.V.; MAMINOV, O.V.; TERPILOVSKIY, N.N.; LEBEDEVA, N.M.;  
DANYUSHEVSKAYA, R.G.

Problem of foam formation during the oxidation of paraffin in  
bubble columns and in a continuous foam oxidizer. Trudy KKHTI  
no.26:15-18 '59. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Paraffins) (Oxidation)

ISMAGILOV, K.G.; MAMINOV, O.V.

Method of drying meteorological ballon covers. Kauch. i rez.  
18 no.2:49-50 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Kazanskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.  
(Rubber goods)

*MAMINOV, O.V.*

NESMELOV, V.V., kand. tekhn.nauk; LEBEDEVVA, N.N., kand. khim. nauk;  
DANYUSHEVSKAYA, R.G.; TERPILOVSKIY, H.N., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
MAMINOV, O.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Continuous oxidation of paraffin in a foamy state. Masl.-zhir. prom.  
24 no. 6:20-26 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni S.M.Kirova.  
(Paraffins)

Continuous Oxidation of Paraffin in Foam State  
in Apparatus of the Rotor- and Bottom Type

SOV/153-58-6-19/22

of the products. Thus the oxidation may be intensified. Rotor apparatus have a lower capacity, are, however, well suitable for the formation processes of neutral oxygen-containing products. In foam oxidation apparatus heat conditions are easily regulated. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra obshchey khimicheskoy tekhnologii, Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni S. M. Kirova (Chair of General Chemical Technology, Kazan' Institute of Chemical Technology imeni S. M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: November 10, 1957

Card 4/4

Continuous Oxidation of Paraffin in Foam State  
in Apparatus of the Rotor- and Bottom Type

SOV/153-58-6-19/22

in the apparatus, b) The initial temperature of the process is below 140°, c) The variation of the air consumption does not influence the time during which the paraffin is in the apparatus. Two processes take place at the same time: oxidation and distillation. e) An intensive resin- and mud formation takes place at temperatures above 150°. f) The optimum paraffin consumption amounts to 10-20 l/hour. g) The maximum rate of oxidation is reached at 740 rpm. However, a transparent model shows that an intensive foam formation takes place only at certain places of the apparatus. The time the paraffin remains in the apparatus must be at least five times longer in order to obtain a better oxidation intensity. This would increase and complicate its structure. However, the rate of oxidation in foam oxidation apparatus (Fig 2) with bottoms is after the increase of the acid numbers 8-12 times and after the increase of aliphatic acids (Table 1) 20 times higher than in periodically working apparatus of the bubbling type. The capacity is 2-3-5 times higher. The oxidation proceeds mainly under the formation of carboxylic acids. Higher temperatures did not deteriorate the quality

Card 3/4

Continuous Oxidation of Paraffin in Foam State  
in Apparatus of the Rotor- and Bottom Type

SOV/153-58-6-19/22

of foam production from paraffin: 1) use of the centrifugal force in a rotor apparatus; 2) exploitation of the kinetic energy of the gaseous reagent, i.e. air which is blown through a perforated bottom and forms a support in order to maintain the foam on the bottom. The extended laboratories in the Kazan' neftemaslozavod (Kazan' Petroleum and Oil Refinery) were used for the experiment. B. Ya. Kononov, Director, and A. S. Moiseyeva, Head Engineer, collaborated in the experiment; A. A. Aleksandrovskiy, Assistant of the Kazan' Institute of Chemical Technology imeni S. M. Kirov, M. S. Khaykin, V. V. Levandovskiy, A. V. Matuzova and V. P. Solov'yeva, assistant chemists, collaborated in the experimental part. A rotor apparatus worked out by V. S. Nikolayev, Docent of the Kazan' Institute of Chemical Technology imeni S. M. Kirov (Fig 1) served for the experiments; paraffin of Groznyy, Drogobych, and Novokuybyshevsk was used as material. Potassium permanganate and soda were used as catalysts. The following conclusions were drawn: 1) the following facts are very important: a) The oxidation is imperfect if the paraffin is kept longer than 100 seconds

Card 2/4

5(1,3)

AUTHORS: Nesmelov, V. V., Maminov, O. V., SOV/153-58-6-19/22  
Lebedeva, N. M., Danyushevskaya, R. G.,  
Terpilovskiy, N. N.

TITLE: Continuous Oxidation of Paraffin in Foam State in Apparatus  
of the Rotor- and Bottom Type (Neprreryvnoye okisleniye  
parafina v pennom sostoyanii v apparatakh rotornogo i  
polochnogo tipa)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i  
khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 108-114 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The interaction between gases and liquids is very intensive  
in foam state (Refs 1,2). In the present paper the results  
of the oxidation mentioned in the title with molecular oxygen  
are discussed. This process belongs to the complex chemical  
heterogeneous catalytic processes with a chain mechanism of  
the reaction. The best results were obtained when the whole  
initial material was transformed in well mobile foam. The  
rate of process depends on the height of the foam in the  
oxidation column. However, completely satisfactory outputs  
of the foam apparatus can only be obtained in the case of a  
continuous process. The authors investigated two methods

Card 1/4



SOV/153-58-5-25/20

Some Characteristic Features of the Hydrodynamics of the Foam Layer of the Paraffin - Air System

suffers. The addition of regained paraffin or of 2-5% oxidized paraffin increases the foam formation rapidly. Then the surface active substances (alcohols) contained therein play a positive role. High air velocities (higher than 0.2 m/sec.) are unfavorable for the transformation of the whole paraffin into foam. The intensity of the oxidation is decreased, a heat supply becomes necessary, and finally reaction products are carried along by air and are removed. The air velocity of 0.1 m/sec. is optimal. A system in which the catalyst is distributed in the form of colloidal particles favors the foam formation. Perforated bottoms with openings of 1-2 mm covering 80-90% of the total surface are good for the foam formation. There are 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut, Kafedra obshchey khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Kazan' Chemo-Technological Institute, Chair of General Chemical Technology)

Card 3/4

SOV/153-58-5-25/28

Some Characteristic Features of the Hydrodynamics of the Foam Layer of the Paraffin - Air System

In the foam apparatus as devised by Pozin and his collaborators (Ref 2) there are, however, very favorable conditions. To use this apparatus for paraffin oxidation several constructional modifications were necessary, like, installation of electrical heating, cooling coils etc. Experiments have shown that paraffin can be oxidized continuously in a foam layer. The rate of oxidation increases thereby by the 8-12 fold, since high turbidity is attained. Table 1 (p 151) shows the influence exerted by different air velocities and different types of raw materials upon the foam formation and the degree of oxidation as well as the losses of paraffin. The oxidation was carried out for 15 minutes at 160° and in the presence of manganese dioxide as catalyst. The results tend to show a dependence between the foam formation and the efficiency of the oxidation process. The more of the liquid is transformed into foam, and the higher the foam layer is the more perfect the oxidation process takes place. Pure paraffin without additions is very difficult to transform into foam at temperatures up to 160°, even at higher air velocities. Above 170° this takes place easier, but then again the quality of the oxidation products

Card 2/4

5(1, 3)

SOV/153-58-5-25/28

AUTHORS:

Maminov, O. V., Nesmelov, V. V., Terpilovskiy, N. N.,  
Lebedeva, N. M., Danyushevskaya, R. G.

TITLE:

Some Characteristic Features of the Hydrodynamics of the Foam Layer of the Paraffin - Air System (Nekotoryye osobennosti gidrodinamiki pennogo sloya sistemy parafin-vozdukh)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 149-153 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Paraffin oxidation is an exothermal process. The atmospheric oxygen is absorbed by paraffin by entering certain chemical reactions with the latter. In this case the mass exchange between air and paraffin depends to a high degree upon the hydrodynamic working conditions of the apparatus. The mass exchange is to a high degree influenced by the degree of turbidity of the gas and liquid flow (Ref 1). Under certain conditions of the motion in the turbulent range the gas becomes a disperse medium distributing within the liquid phase. The contact surface is enlarged and is rapidly renewed. These hydrodynamic conditions cannot be produced in the usual bubbling columns with periodic drive. The capacity of such columns is extremely insufficient.

Card 1/4

MAMINOV, O.V.

NESMELOV, V.V.; TMRPILOVSKIY, N.N.; MAMINOV, O.V.; LEBEDEVA, N.M.;  
DANYUSHEVSKAYA, R.G.

Continuous oxidation of foaming paraffins by molecular oxygen.  
Khim. nauka i prom. 3 no.1:130 '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. S.M. Kirova.  
(Paraffins) (Oxidation)

G.V. MAMINOV

5(0) PHASE I BOOK EXHIBITION 807/2019

Kasim. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskii Institut imeni S.M. Kirova  
Trudy, vyp. 22, Khimicheskii nablki (Transactions of the Chemical and Technological  
Institute imeni S.M. Kirov, Kazan. Nr 22, Chemical Sciences) Kazan', 1968.  
175 p. Errata slip inserted. 500 copies printed.

Editorial Board: K.M. Mochalov (Resp. Ed.) Professor, A.A. Trufanov, (Resp. Ed.)  
Professor, I. Ye. Lyayuk ( deputy Resp. Ed.) Professor, G.S. Fozdrimanskiy, (Ed.)  
Professor, I. Ye. Lyayuk ( deputy Resp. Ed.) Professor, G.S. Fozdrimanskiy, (Ed.)  
Professor, A.M. Grigor'ev, Professor, M.A. Bolotov, Professor, D.A. Tarasov  
(Resp. Secretary) Docent; Ed.: Yu. Kasvi; Tech. Ed.: I. Kh. Lyayalits.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for industrial chemists, technologists, scientists,  
teachers, and research students in applied chemistry.  
COVERAGE: The collection contains reports by faculty members of the sponsoring in-  
stitute commencing the 75th year of the birth and first anniversary of  
the death of Professor Aleksey Mikhaevich Vasil'yev, Doctor of Chemical Sciences  
and Head of the Faculty. A list of faculty members' scientific activities is given  
along with a chronological bibliography published in the past years. The collection  
of the institute under his leadership. Articles of the collection deal mainly  
with electro-chemistry and the analysis of electrochemical processes, chemical  
analyses, and investigations of the prospective application of physicochemical  
phenomena in industrial processes, e.g., cleansing with ultrasound, enhancing  
the properties of building materials with additives, etc. References are given  
at the end of each article.

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Card 5/6

5.1170

68958  
SOV/81-60-2-7236

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1960, Nr 2, p 565 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Ismagilov, K.G., Maminov, O.V.

TITLE: A Study of the Process of Drying the Covers of Meteorological Balloons.  
Communication 1 12E

PERIODICAL: Tr. Kazansk. khim.-tehnol. in-ta, 1957 (1958), Nr 22, Part 1, pp 145-153

ABSTRACT: A preliminary partial decrease of the moisture content in the gel of meteorological balloon covers prior to drying can be achieved by mechanical packing of the gel by means of its inflation with air and subsequent cleansing. The first cycle of inflation - cleansing - is the most efficient one. Thirty to 55% of all moisture present in the cover is eliminated. Later on the moisture of the covers can be brought to 55% by means of deep syneresis. These methods make it possible to decrease the moisture content in the covers to 35 - 55% instead of 80 - 115% at the present time. 4

Card 1/1

V. Lepetov

MAKINOV, O. V.

"Some Questions of the Hydraulics of an Absorber Without a Charge." Cand Tech Sci, Kazan' Chemicotechnological Inst, Kazan', 1954. (RZhMekh, Sep 54)

SO: Sun 432, 29 Mar 55

MAMINKONOV, Akop Gasparovich, MEZIN, I.G., otv. red.; PROKOPIYEVA, N.B., red.;  
RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn. red.

[Automatic control in oil fields] Avtomatizatsiya neftepromyslov.  
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1958. 65 p. (MIRA 11:8)  
(Petroleum engineering)  
(Automatic control)



On the water budget of a cloud system. (Cont.) 49-5-10/18

standard observations it is possible to obtain data for evaluating certain characteristics of the water budget of cloud systems. By organising ~~sounding~~, by specially equipped aircraft, of the cloud system and additional rainfall observations in the neighbouring region, it is possible to obtain reliable and sufficiently accurate data for evaluating the rainfall capacity of cloud systems. During their existence, cloud systems with a warm front form rainfall in quantities which are larger by an order of magnitude than the moisture content at the given instant of the clouds. It follows therefrom that the entire mass of liquid water in clouds of this type is renewed several times during their existence (for instance over 2 to 3 hours).

There are 2 tables and 5 references, 4 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: December 20, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Ac.Sc. U.S.S.R., Institute of Applied Geophysics.  
(Akademiya Nauk SSSR Institut Prikladnoy Geofiziki).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress  
Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Mamina, Ye. F. and Fedorov, Ye. K.

49-5-10/18

TITLE: On the water budget of a cloud system. (O vodnom balanse oblachnoy sistemy).

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Seriya Geofizicheskaya"  
(Bulletin of the Ac.Sc., Geophysics Series), 1957, No.5,  
pp. 658-663 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: On the basis of meteorological observations and results of vertical sounding by aircraft an approximate quantitative evaluation is given of the relations between the humidity content of a cloud and the rain produced by it. On the basis of the indications of rainfall measurements in several stations uniformly distributed along a territory which was covered by a cloud system, the authors evaluated the average magnitude of the rainfall dropping on the territory under consideration and these data are entered in Table 1, pp.660-661. Comparison of the rainfall data with the data of the water content of the cloud systems indicates that in all cases the quantity of rainfall during 2 to 3 days from the cloud system exceeds the reserve of liquid water in the system by several times; on the average this ratio equals 6.9, the minimum being 3.8 and the maximum 9.4. The authors arrived at the following conclusions: by analysing the

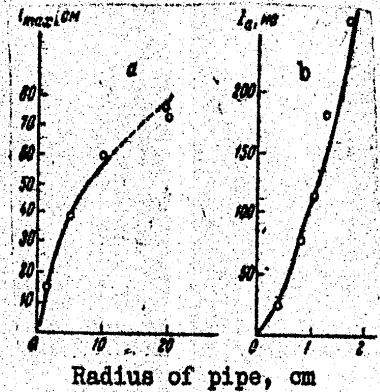
Card 1/2

L 23871-66

ACC NR: AP6008623

equation is solved for various initial and boundary conditions. The calculated results are compared with experimental results of C. Edeleanu and I. Gibson (Chem. Ind., 1961, N. 10, 301) (see Fig. 1).

Fig. 1. Comparison of calculated and experimental data for steel 18-8 in 30% sulfuric acid. a - extent of passive region for the case of partially passivated construction; b - current from the active region of the pipe. Open circles: experimental data taken from reference cited.



It is suggested that the derived expression for the depth of anodic protection should prove useful in the development of methods for the protection of pipelines exposed to the action of corrosive media. Orig. art. has: 5 graphs and 19 equations.

SUB CODE: 07, 13/ SUBM DATE: 19Apr65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2 dda

L 23871-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/WB

ACC NR: AP6008623

SOURCE CODE: UR/0365/65/001/006/0662/0669

AUTHORS: Makarov, V. A.; Kolotyrkin, Ya. M.; Knyazheva, V. M.; Mamin, Ye. B. 52  
51

ORG: Scientific Research Physico-Chemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut) B

TITLE: The extent of anode protection of metals from corrosion in corrosive media

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 1, no. 6, 1965, 662-669 18  
pipeline, steel,

TOPIC TAGS: electrochemistry, corrosion, corrosion protection, corrosion resistant steel/ 16-8 steel

ABSTRACT: A theoretical derivation for the depth of anodic protection offered to a metal pipe surface exposed to corrosive media is presented. The derivation is based on the assumption that the anodic polarization curve in the region of the "active loop" may be divided into a finite number of regions, for each of which the current-potential relationship may be expressed by an equation similar in form to Tafel's equation. It is also assumed that, in passive region, the current density is independent of the potential. The differential equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{2\rho}{r} f(\varphi) = 0$$

is derived, where  $f(\varphi) = i$ ,  $i$  is the current,  $\varphi$  the potential on the outer surface of the pipe,  $r$  is the radius of the pipe, and  $\ell$  the depth of anodic protection. This 2

Card 1/2

UDC: 620.197.5

MAMINA, V.V.

Effect of parasympathetic impulses on the thyroid gland. Trudy Ukr.  
nauch.-issl. inst. eksper. endok. 19:166-178 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz otdela gistofiziologii Ukrainskogo instituta eksperimental'noy  
endokrinologii.

MAMINA, V.V.

Effect of prolonged hyperthyroidation on the adrenal cortex,  
thymus and spleen. Trudy Ukr.nauch.-issl.inst.eksper.endok.  
18:42-49 '61. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Iz otdela gistofiziologii Ukrainskogo instituta eksperimental'-  
noy endokrinologii.  
(ADRENAL CORTEX) (THYMUS GLAND) (SPLEEN) (HYPERTHYROIDISM)

ALESHIN, B.V.; MAMINA, V.V. (Khar'kov)

Reproduction of the basic symptoms of euthyroid goiter under  
experimental conditions. Probl.endok.i gorm. 7 no.4:3-18 '61.  
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz otdela ~~patofiziologii~~ (zab. - zasluzhennyi deyatel'  
nauki prof. B.V. Aleshin) Ukrainского instituta eksperimental'-  
noy endokrinologii (dir. -- kand.med.nauk S.V. Maksimov).  
(GOITER) (URACIL)

ALESHIN, B. V.; DEMIDENKO, N. S.; MAMINA, V. V.; SIDORENKO, E. V.

Significance of higher parts of the central nervous system in the pathogenesis of goiter disease. *Activ. nerv. sup.* 3 no.3:289-304 '61.

1. Ukrainskiy institut eksperimental'noy endokrinologii i Khar'kovskiy meditsinskiy institut, Khar'kov, SSSR.

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM physiol)  
(GOITER etiol)



VYAZOVSKAYA, R.D.; MAMINA, V.V.

Correlation between the concentration of thyrotropic hormone  
in the hypophysis and in the peripheral blood. Biul. eksp. biol.  
i med. 49 no.2:36-40 F '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz otdela gistofiziologii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki  
prof. B.V.Aleshin) Ukrainskogo instituta eksperimental'noy endo-  
krinologii (dir. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk S.M.Maksimov).  
Khar'kov. Predstavlena deyatvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V.Parinym.  
(PITUITARY HORMONES)

MAMINA, V. V., Candof Bio Sci -- (diss) "Reaction of the Thyroid Gland  
on Strumogen Under Conditions of a Distorted Afferent Signalization,"  
Khar'kov, 1959, 13 pp (Khar'kov State University im Gor'kiy)  
(KL, 1-60,121)

MAMINA, Serafima Yefimovna, dots.; TEREKHINA, Galina Mikhaylovna,  
st. prepod.; FAUSHKIN, Gleb Aleksandrovich, dots.;  
BELYAKOVA, Ye.V., red; LARIONOV, A.K., prof., retsenzent

[Handbook for practical work in engineering geology] Ru-  
kovodstvo k prakticheskim zaniatiyam po inzhenernoi geo-  
logii. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1965. 117 p.  
(MIRA 18:12)

*MAMINA, S.Ye.*  
SAMOYLOV, V.G.; MAMINA, S.Ye.

Combating seepage of water from water basins. *Biul.MOIP. Otd.geol.*  
31 no.4:65-76 J1-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Soil percolation)

MAMINA, S. Ye. Cand. Geolog-Mineral Sci.

Dissertation: "Stability of Railroad Earth Embankments Under Conditions of River Valleys Inundated During Floods." Moscow Order of Lenin State U. imeni M. V. Lomonosov. 26 Jun 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jun, 1947 (Project #17836)

ARBUZOV, B.A., akademik; SAMITOV, Yu.Yu.; MAMINA, R.M.

Proton magnetic resonance of 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol  
sulfite and carbonate. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.2:338-341 Mr '62.  
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I.Ul'yanova-Lenina.  
(Propanediol--Spectra)

YERMOLAYEV, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; ZAGOROVSKIY, Leonid Vasil'yevich; MA-  
MINA, Mariya Nikanorovna; CHERKASOV, V.N., red.; UCHITEL', I.Z.,  
red. izd-va; KHENOKH, F.M., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on installing storm protection on buildings in rural areas]  
Posobie po ustroistvu grozozashchity stroenii v sel'skoi mestnosti.  
Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1961. 97 p. (MIRA 14:11)  
(Lightning protection)

SORKIN, Ya.G.; NEL'KENBAUM, Ya.I.; MAMINA, F.A.

New nonionogenic demulsifiers for eastern oils. Trudy Bash NIINP no.5:  
322-332 '62. (MIRA 27:10)

1. Chernikovskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.



SORKIN, Ya.I.; NEL'KENBAUM, Ya.I.; MAMINA, F.A.

Vat residues of fatty acids as raw materials for the production of non-ion-forming demulsifiers. *Khim.i tekhn. topl.i masel* 6 no.2: 28-32 F '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Chernikovskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.  
(Acids, Fatty) (Emulsions)

PODKOSOV, L.G.; PODKOL'ZINA, Ye.P.; MAMINA, A.V.; YERSHOV, V.S.; FEDOROV,  
M.V.; RUZHITSKAYA, K.P.

New methods and apparatus for the dressing of titanium-zirconium  
sands. Min.syr'ie no.9:3-15 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

MAMINA, A.A., (Dobryanka).

Activities of the Mathematicians' Section of the Dobrianka District.  
Mat.v shkole no.3:86-87 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:6)  
(Dobryanka District--Mathematics--Study and teaching)

MAKAROV, V.A.; KOLOTURKIN, Ya.M.; KNYAZHEVA, V.M.; MAMIN, Ye.P.

Range of action of the anodic protection of metals in corrosive media. Zashch.met. 1 no.6:662-669 N-D '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

I. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya.Karpova, Moskva.

27, 2400 2220  
21.5250

31559  
S/081/61/000/022/039/076  
B110/B101

AUTHORS: Mamin, Ye. B., Moiseyenko, P. P., Pekarskiy, N. A.

TITLE: Universal canyon with annular channel for powerful  $\gamma$ -radiation sources

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1961, 278, abstract 22K11 (Sb. "Radioakt. izotopy i yadern. izlucheniya v nar. kh-ve SSSR. v. I". M., Gostoptekhzdat, 1961, 233-240)

TEXT: The authors describe the construction principles of protective devices and the calculation of the relative decrease in the amount of protective materials per unit of useful area of the canyon. They give initial data for the construction of lateral protections of the canyon with annular channel. They describe the structural elements of the universal protection canyon with a source of  $10^5$  g-equiv. Ra activity. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

X



MAMIN, V.N., inzh.

Automatic washing of the rods of wet MP-VTI ash traps. Elek.sta.  
33 no.1:78-80 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Furnaces)(Ash disposal)

MAMIN, V.N. inzhener.

Mechanical opening and closing of sliding doors. Elek.sta. 27 no.4:  
57-58 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

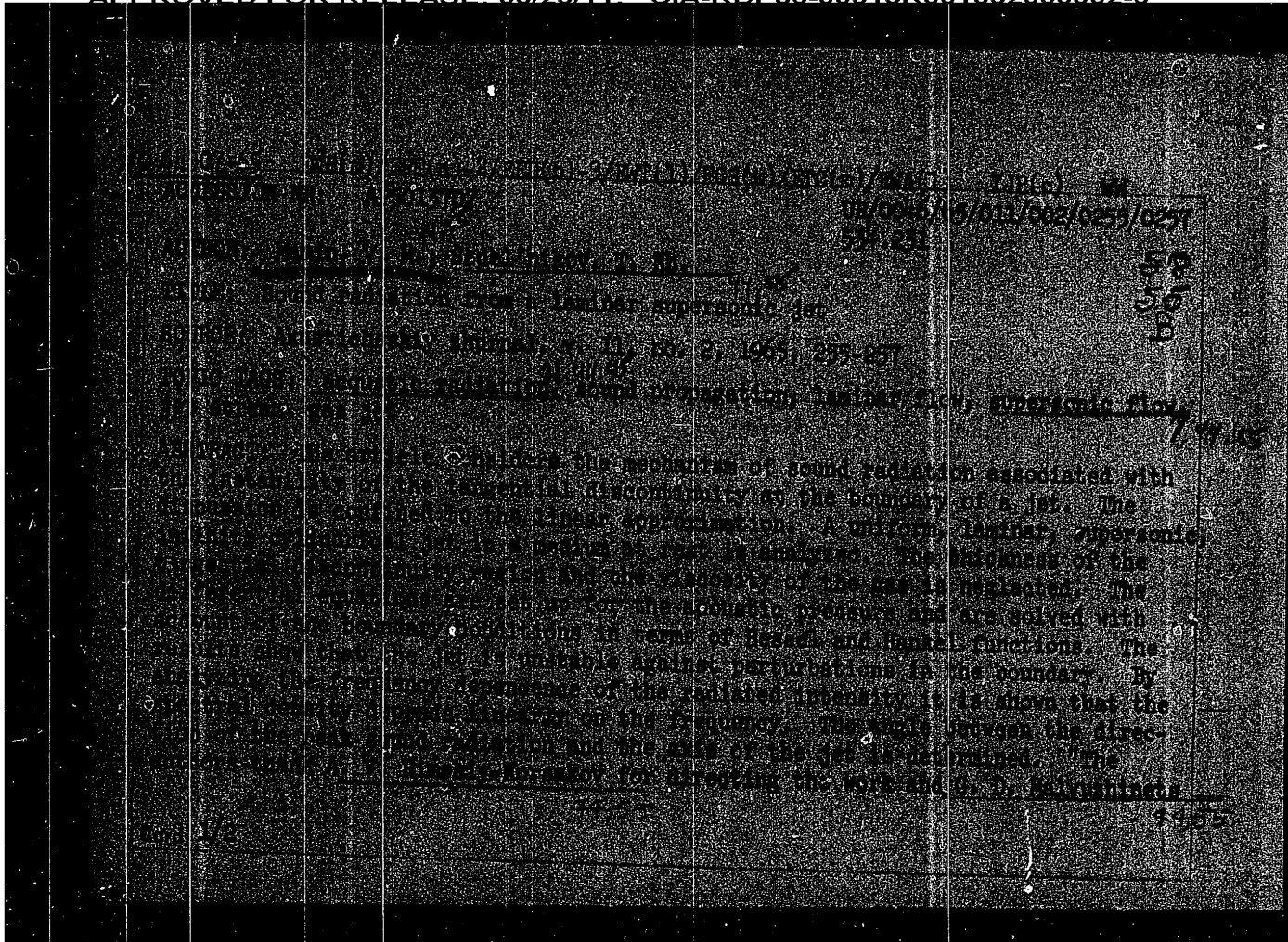
(Doors)



MAMIN, Y. N.

Y. N. MAMIN, MECHANICAL CUTTER-SEPARATOR FOR COAL SAMPLES, *Prilož. Y.N. 602*  
(Izdat. Sta. (for Sta. Moscow), Nov. 1955, Vol. 2, No. 2). The coal  
sampling device described, which has been satisfactorily operating at a power  
plant for a year, has a periodicity of action (two minutes) and intersaction  
of coal flow which guarantees the representative character of the sample.  
Simple to construct, it can be used at any point in the fuel path and made, if  
necessary, at the power plant workshops. (L).  
C.E.M.





MAMIN, R.G. (Moskva)

Problem of dosimetric characteristics of some methods of  
large focus X-ray and gamma-therapy. Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl.  
inst. rentg. i rad. 11 no.1:73-79 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

SEMENOV, V.A.; MAMIN, N.S. (Moskva)

State and perspectives of further development of radioengineering  
service in the institutions of the public health system. Vest. znan.  
i rad. AN no.3:3-7 Moskva 1969. (CIA 18,7)

PERESLEGIN, I.A.; RABKIN, I.Ye.; MAMIN, R.G.

The VIII USSR Congress of Roentgenologists and Radiologists.  
Vest. rent. 1 rad. 40 no.1:73-78 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

MAMIN, R.G.

Computation of the integral absorbed dose of irradiation  
through a grid. Med. rad. # no.11:64-66 # 163.

(MIRA 17:12)

MAMIN, R.G.; TENISHEV, R.Kh.

Calculation of the general integral dose in local roentgen  
and  $\gamma$ -ray irradiation. Med.rad. no.10:69-73 '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgenoradio-  
logicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.  
(RADIOACTIVITY--MEASUREMENT)



MAMIN, N.O.

Effect of mountain conditions on the physiological indices of  
a saddle horse. Trudy Tadzh. med. inst. 62:161-168 '63.  
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Tadzhikskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, Dushanbe.

С. И. ШИШОВ  
И. П. ШИШОВ

ENCLOSURE 61

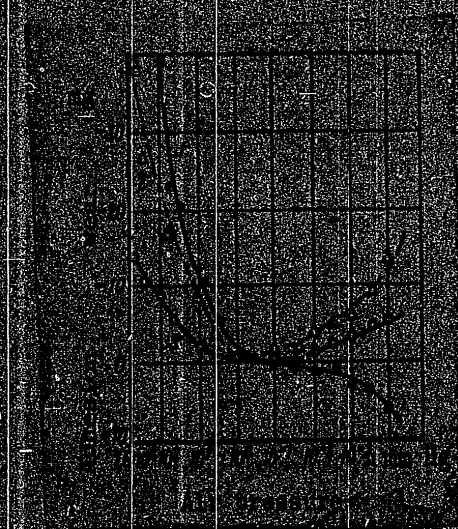
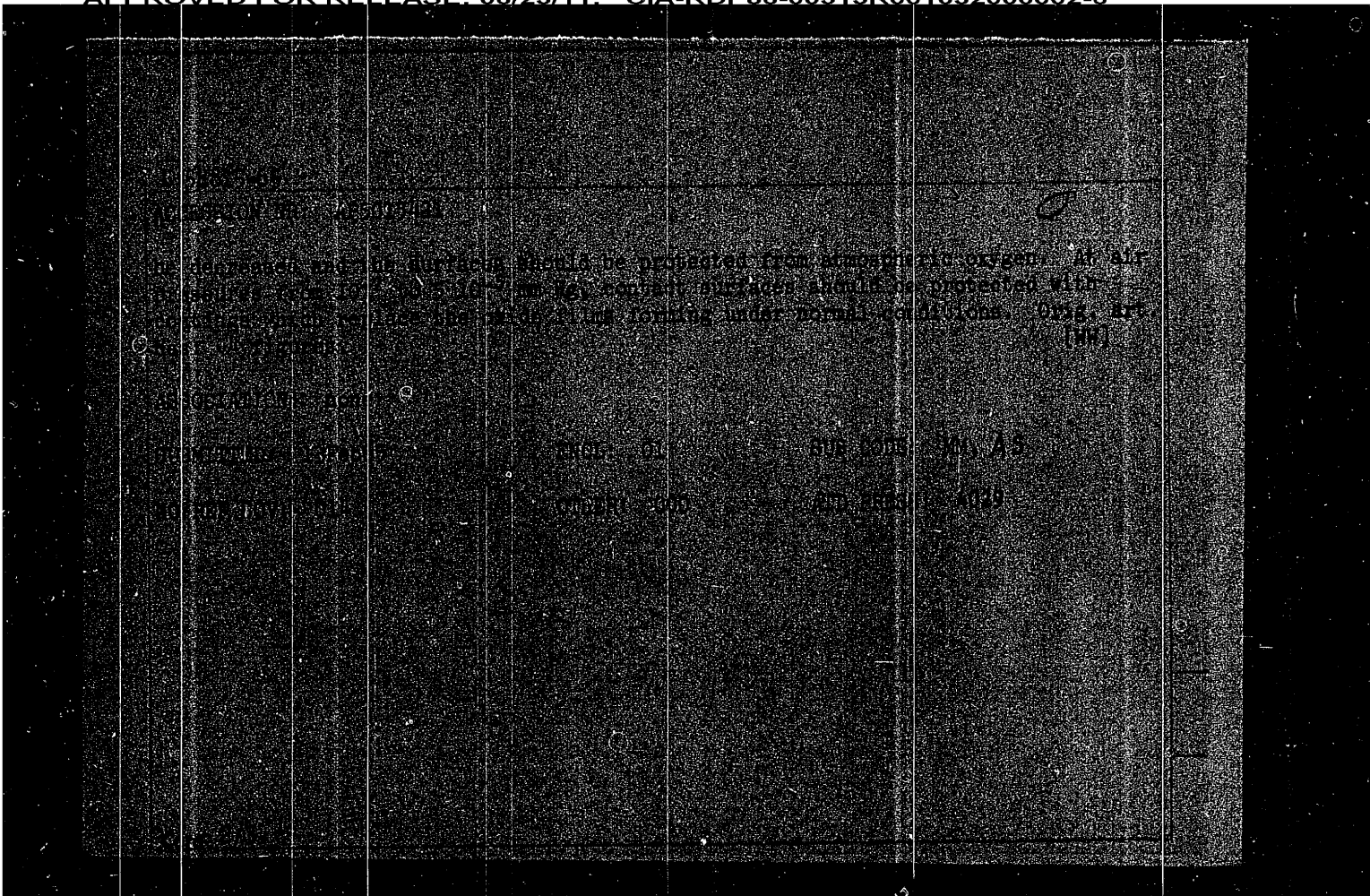
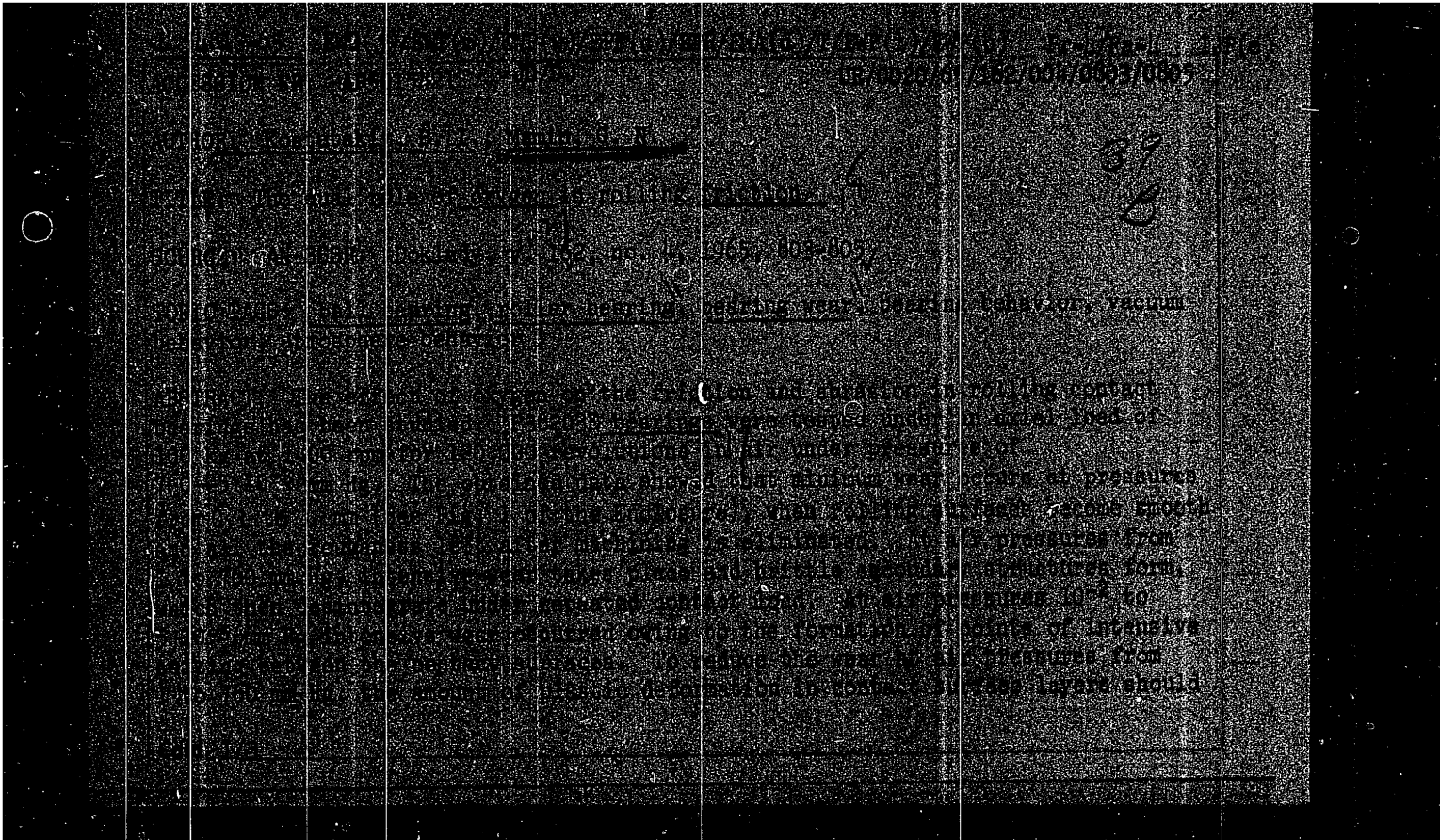


Fig. 1. Dependence of the wear of rolling contact bearing parts on oxygen content (air pressure) in the friction contact zone.  
1 - shaft; 2 - inner ring; 3 - outer ring.





tekhn. red.

[Experiences of Vladimir Province workers] Opyt vladimirtsev.  
Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'.khoz.RSFSR, 1960. 95 p.

(MIRA 14:12)

(Vladimir Province--Agriculture)

DUBOVIK, V.N., st. prepodav.; MAMIN, A.U., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, dots.; OTTO, P.I.; RUMYANTSEVA, A.Ya., kand. geogr. nauk, ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti dots.; SEREGIN, I.A., st. inzh.; MOSKALEV, A.F.; KOLESNIKOV, B.P., prof., doktor biol. nauk, rektor; OKOROKOV, V.I., kand. biol. nauk, dots.; KLIMENKO, R.A.; STARIKOVA, L.A., assistent; SHUMILOVA, V.Ya., assistent; MAKSIMOVA, Ye.A., dots.; KIRIN, F.Ye., kand. geogr. nauk, dots.; KUZNETSOVA, A.V., red.; MATVEYEV, S.M., red.; MOROZOV, V.K., red.; RUTKOVSKIY, I.M., red.; TYAZHEL'NIKOV, Ye.M., red.

[Nature of Chelyabinsk Province] Priroda Cheliabinskoi oblasti. Cheliabinsk, Iuzhno-Ural'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 241 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra geografii Chelyabinskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta (for Dubovik, Mamin, Rumyantseva, Kirin). 2. Nachal'nik geologicheskogo otdela Chelyabinskogo geologorazvedchnogo tresta (for Otto). 3. Chelyabinskaya gidrologicheskaya stantsiya (for Seregin). 4. Nachal'nik pochvennoy partii Chelyabinskoy zemleustroitel'noy ekspeditsii (for Moskalev). 5. Institut biologii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR (for Kolesnikov). 6. Kafedra zoologii Chelyabinskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta (for Okorokov, Starikova, Shumilova). 7. Chelyabinskiy rybnyy trest (for Klimenko).

*MAMIN, A. U.*

14-57-7-14202

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 7,  
p 6 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Mamin, A. U.

TITLE: Use of Regional Data in the Study of Plains (Ispol'zovaniye krayevedcheskogo materiala pri izuchenii ravnin)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Ivanovsk. gos. ped. in-ta, 1956, Vol 9,  
pp 151-158

ABSTRACT: Observations made near the city of Ivanov assisted the instructor to prepare lessons on the topics "The Earth's Surface" and "The Russian Plain."

Card 1/1

L 46966-66

ACC NR: AT6024926

lower limit given by the technical specifications, providing that the corrosion resistance of the welded specimens is checked. However, the introduction of Zr in amounts of no more than 0.15-0.17% is associated with the separation of intermetallic phases during the crystallization, and these phases not only decrease the plasticity of the cast and deformed material, but also raise the thermal stresses of a welded structure. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

vmb



L 46966-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/JH

ACC NR: AT6024926 (A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2981/66/000/004/0170/0174

AUTHOR: Semenov, A. Ye.; Novikov, I. I.; Zolotarevskiy, V. S.; Mamin, A. S.

38  
37  
36

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of manganese and zirconium on the hot cracking of alloys of the Al-Mg-Zn system

SOURCE: Alyuminiyevyye splavy, no. 4, 1966. Zharoprochnyye i vysokoprochnyye splavy (Heat resistant and high-strength alloys), 170-174

TOPIC TAGS: manganese containing alloy, zirconium containing alloy, aluminum zinc alloy, magnesium containing alloy, brittleness

ABSTRACT: The object of the work was to determine the effect of Mn and Zr on the hot cracking of alloys of the Al-Mg-Zn system containing various Mg/Zn ratios. The introduction of Mn into the alloys was found to cause a substantial increase in their hot cracking because of an expansion of the temperature range of brittleness, a decrease of the elongation per unit length, and an increase in linear shrinkage. Addition of 0.12-0.25% Zr to alloys of aluminum with magnesium, zinc, and manganese increases their resistance to the formation of crystallization cracks because of a narrowing of the brittleness range and an increase in elongation per unit length in this range. It is recommended that a high Zr content be used in the filler wire in welding Al-Mg-Zn-type alloys, and that the Mn content of these alloys be maintained close to the

Card 1/2

ILYALETDINOV, A.N.; MAMILOV, Sh.; BEREZINA, F.S.

Mobilization of the  $P_2O_5$  of phosphate meal during the decomposition  
of rice straw. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 3 no.1:52-57  
Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:5)

MAMIKONYANTS, N.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik

X-ray picture of intrathoracic abscesses in tuberculous spondylitis. Probl.tub. no.6:61.64 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz kostno-khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - doktor med. nauk Ye.N. Stanislavleva) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - kand. med.nauk V.F. Chernyshev, zam. dir. po nauchnoy chasti - prof. D.D. Aseyev).

(SPINE--TUBERCULOSIS) (CHEST--RADIOGRAPHY)

STANISLAVLEVA, Ye.N., kand.med.nauk; GUR'YAN, Ye.V., kand.med.nauk;  
MAMIKOYANTS, N.G.

Medical surgical interventions in tuberculous spondylitis.  
Khirurgiya 36 no.11:105-111 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kostno-khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - kand.med.nauk  
Ye.N. Stanislavleva) Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta tuberkuleza.

(SPINE--TUBERCULOSIS)

STANISLAVLEVA, Ye.N.; MAMIKONYANTS, N.G.

"Experimental osteoarticular tuberculosis." Reviewed by E.N.  
Stanislavleva, N.G.Mamikonyants. Probl.tub. 37 no.3:106-109  
'59. (MIRA 12:6)

(BONES--TUBERCULOSIS)

**MAMIKONYANTS, N.G.**

Operative treatment of organic destructive forms of tuberculosis of the thoracic and thoracolumbar areas of the spine in adults. Ortop., trav. i protez. 20 no.10:38-42 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz kostno-khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik Ye.N. Stanislavleva) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - kand.med.nauk V.F. Chernyshev).

(TUBERCULOSIS SPINAL surgery)

MAMIKONYANTS, N.G.

Importance of antibacterial therapy in the surgical treatment of spondylitis tuberculosa with abscesses in adults. Probl. tub. 36 no.7:52-55 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kostokhirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - kand.med.nauk Ye.N.Stanislavleva) Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. V.F.Chernyshev, zam.dir.po nauchnoy chasti - prof.D.D.Aseyev). (SPINE--TUBERCULOSIS) (CHEMOTHERAPY)

VOLODIN, N.I., MAMIKONYANTS, N.G., SEREZHNIKOVA, S.F.

"Problems of antibacterial therapy and immunity in tuberculosis."  
Reviewed by N.I. Volodin, N.G. Mamikonians, S.F. Serezhnikova.  
Probl.tub. 36 no.6:110-114 '58 (MIRA 11:10)  
(TUBERCULOSIS)



MAMIKONYANTS, Mkrtych Konstantinovich; YUSUFOV, Iskendir Mamedovich;  
SARKAROV, U.A., red.

[Organizing accounting in contracting construction organizations  
of the petroleum industry] Praktika organizatsii ucheta v pod-  
riadnykh stroitel'nykh organizatsiakh neftianoi promyshlennosti.  
Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos.izd-vo neft. i nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry,  
1956. 446 p. (MIRA 12:10)

(Petroleum industry---Accounting)

L 11547-66

ACC NR: AP6005029

determining power losses in drilling. He was the first to investigate the problem of selecting the most suitable power characteristics with due consideration for wave-like torque distribution along the drilling string. He did research on the automatic regulation of drill feed, critical roller-bit speeds, self-starting electrical pumps, etc. A party member since 1945, subject has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09, 13 / SUBM DATE: <sup>14</sup> none

HW  
Card 2/2

11547-66 EWT(d)/EWP(k)/EWP(1)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/65/000/001/0091/0092

ACC NR: AP6005029

AUTHOR: Azimov, B. A.; Alizade, A. A.; Aslanov, R. K.; Guseynov, F. G.; Dzhubarly, Ch. M.; Yel'yashevich, Z. B.; Kadymov, Ya. B.; Kulizade, K. N.; Kyazimzade, Z. I.; Mamikonyants, L. G.; Petrov, I. I.; Rustamzade, P. B.; Spirin, A. A.; Syromyatnikov, I. A.; Esibyan, M. A.; Efendizade, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Professor Boris Maksimovich Plyushch

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 1, 1965, 91-92

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering, electric engineering personnel, petroleum engineering personnel, petroleum engineering

ABSTRACT: Brief biography of subject, a doctor of technical sciences and head of Department of Electric Power and Automation in Industry at the Azineftekhim (Azerbaijan Petrochemical Institute), on the occasion of his 60th birthday in October 1964. Graduating from Azerbaijan Polytechnical Institute imeni Azizbekov, subject worked in Caspian shipping industry and later headed the designing division at the Azerbaijan department of Elektroprom. With Azineftekhim since 1927, starting as laboratory assistant; department head since its formation in 1938; deputy dean of power engineering division in 1943-45. One of top Soviet experts on the electric power supply and electrical equipment of the petroleum industry, he has trained many engineers and scientists for this field and is the author of over 60 published works and inventions. Widely known are his works on

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.313.1/3

30  
29  
B

MAMIKONYANTS, L.G., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KHACHATUROV, A.A., kand.  
tekhn.nauk

Authors' reply. Elektrichestvo no.12:78-79 D '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

MAMIKONYANTS, I.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof. (Moskva); SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.,  
doktor tekhn. nauk, prof. (Moskva); TER-GAZARYAN, G.N., doktor tekhn.  
nauk (Moskva)

Studies of special modes of operation of synchronous machines in the  
U.S.S.R. Elektrichestvo no.7:5-11 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

L 22157-66

ACC NR: AP6012997

general network; 3) although the devices for repeated switching with self-synchronization are effective in establishing parallel operation, they are only seldom installed because of their relative complexity; 4) nonsynchronous repeated switching devices are, on the other hand, simple setups for fast re-establishment of synchronization; in 80% of the switching there occurs resynchronization; in only 1% of cases there appeared a prolonged asynchronous situation; 5) some resynchronizations failed to materialize only because of related network interruptions caused by incorrect operation of protecting devices or of the plant personnel; and 6) greatest damage was reported in instability cases involving small power-deficient systems connected to large power networks. The article concludes with a list of problems deserving further attention. Orig. art. has: 5 tables. [JPRS]

SUE CODE: 10, 09 / SUEM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 /

Card 2/2 ddn

L 22157-66

ACC NR: AP6012997

SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/65/000/006/0001/0005

AUTHOR: ~~Mankonyants, L. G.~~ (Doctor of technical sciences); Portnoy, M. G. <sup>47</sup>  
(Candidate of technical sciences); Khachaturov, A. A. (Candidate of technical sciences) <sub>B</sub>

ORG: VNIIE

TITLE: Generalization of the results of experimental application of asynchronous operating conditions to power systems

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 6, 1965, 1-5

TOPIC TAGS: hydroelectric power plant, turbine, electric switch

ABSTRACT: Over the past 15 years brief asynchronous operating conditions have been often used for the increase in stability and reliability of power systems. It is of importance for the further development of the theory and practice of asynchronous operation to survey and generalize the results of experiences with such types of operation. Consequently, asynchronous operating conditions affecting entire power systems or their separate parts are being discussed. The results of the study of a large body of data shows that 1) turbogenerators with indirect cooling of windings may work without excitation through 30 min intervals without signs of damage; 2) in hydrogenerators excitationless work leads to significant overloading and, consequently, hydroelectric plants should contain protective devices separating the generator in question from the

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.31

BELOVA, L.A., inzh.; MAMIKONYANTS, L.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.;  
TUTUBALIN, V.N., kand. fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk

Probability of insulation failure in turbogenerator stator  
windings dependent on the duration of the operation. Elektri-  
chestvo no.4:42-47 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut elektroener-  
getiki.



AZIMOV, B.A.; ALIZADE, A.A.; ASLANOV, R.K.; GUSEYNOV, F.G.; DZHUVARLY, Ch.M.;  
YEL'YASHEVICH, Z.B.; KADYMOV, Ya.B.; KULIZADE, K.N.; KYAZIMZADE, Z.I.;  
MAMKONYANTS, L.G.; PETROV, I.I.; RUSTAMZADE, P.B.; SPERIN, A.A.;  
SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.; ESIBYAN, M.A.; EFENDIZADE, A.A.

Professor Boris Maksimovich Pliushch, 1904- ; on his 60th birthday.  
Elektrichestvo no.1:91-92 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:7)

MAMIKONYANIS, L.G., doktor tekhn. nauk; KHACHATUROV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Conditions governing the use of nonsynchronous cutting in  
electric power systems. Elektrichestvo no.1:14-17 Ja 1965.

(HRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektroenergetiki.

MOROZOVA, Yu. A.; MAMIKONYANTS, L.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.

[Methodology for calculating transient processes in synchronous generators taking into account the characteristics of the machine exciters] Metodika rascheta perekhodnykh protsessov v sinkhromykh generatorakh s uchetom kharakteristik mashinnykh vzbuditelei. Moskva, Energ. in-t, 1963. 42 p. (MIRA 18:1)

AZAR'YEV, D.I., kand. tekhn. nauk (Moskva); YENIKOV, V.A., prof.,  
doktor tekhn. nauk (Moskva); LITKENS, I.V., dotsent, kand.  
tekhn. nauk (Moskva); MAMIKONYANTS, I.G., prof., doktor  
tekhn. nauk (Moskva); PORTNOY, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk  
(Moskva); SOVALOV, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk (Moskva)

Fundamentals of the determination of power system stability.  
Elektrichestvo no.11:1-8 N '63. (MIRA 16:11)

SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.; MAMIKONYANTS, I.G.; MAMEDOV, A.M.; KULI-ZADE, K.N.;  
ABDURASHITOV, S.A.; DZHUVARLI, Ch.M.; RUSTAM-ZADE, P.B.; GUSEYNOV,  
F.G.; GAZAR'YAN, S.I.; EGENDI-ZADE, A.A.; ALI-ZADE, A.S.

B.P. Al'bitskii; obituary. Elektrichestvo no.12:88 D '62.

(MIRA 15:12)  
(Al'bitskii, Boris Petrovich, 1887-1962)

SIROTINSKIY, L.I.; POLIVANOV, K.M.; NETUSHIL, A.V.; BABIKOV, M.A.;  
SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.; DROZDOV, I.G.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M.; CHILIKIN, M.G.;  
BESSONOV, L.A.; BUTKEVICH, G.V.; ZHEKULIN, L.A.; NEYMAN, L.R.;  
GORTINSKIY, S.M.; SMIRNOV, A.D.; MAMIKONYANTS, L.G.; PETROV, I.P.

Vsevolod IUr'evich Lomonosov; obituary. Elektrichestvo no.12:88  
D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Lomonosov, Vsevolod IUr'evich, 1899-1962)

CHILIKIN, M.G.; RAZEVIK, D.V.; SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M.;  
MAMIKONYANTS, L.G.; ANISIMOVA, N.D.; VAZYAGIN, L.K.;  
SOLDATKINA, L.A.

V.A. Venikov; on his fiftieth birthday and the twenty-fifth  
anniversary of his theoretical and educational work. Elektrichestvo  
no.7:87 JI '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Venikov, Valentin Andreevich, 1912-)

KOSTENKO, M.P., akademik; MAMIKONYANTS, L.G., prof.; SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A., prof.

Session of Committee No.17 (Generators) of the International  
Conference on Large Electric Systems (CIGRE). Elektrichestvo  
no.6:86-89 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Turbogenerators--Congresses)  
(Electric power plants--Congresses)



MAMIKONYANTS, L.G., KRIKUNCHIK, A.B., LIVANOVA, O.V., SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.,  
ULITSKIY, M.S.

"Power supply systems and electric drive of auxiliaries for  
modern thermal power stations."

Report to be submitted for the 19th Biennial Session, Intl. Conf. on  
Large Electric Systems(CIGRE), Paris, France, 16-26 May '62.

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GORNSHTEYN, V.M. (Moskva); GORTINSKIY, S M. (Moskva); KARTVELISHVILI,  
N A (Moskva); MAMIKONYANES, L.G. (Moskva); MEL'NIKOV, N.A.  
(Moskva); TIMOFEYEV, D.V. (Moskva); TSVETKOV, Ye.V. (Moskva)

Principal trends in carrying out overall electrification.  
Elektrichestvo no.10:77-79 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Electrification)

MAMIKONYANTS, L.G., doktor tekhn.nauk; SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A., doktor tekhn.  
nauk

Asynchronous operating condititons of synchronous generators. Elek.  
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(Electric generators)

MAMIKONYANTS, Lev G., SYROMYATNIKOV, Ivan A.

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Magnitude of the electromagnetic moment of rotation originating  
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189-216 '59. (MIRA 13:9)

(Electric machinery)

SOV/105-59-3-4/27

Investigation of the Synchronizing Process of Water-wheel Generators

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektroenergetiki  
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Engineering)

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SOV/105-59-3-4/27

## Investigation of the Synchronizing Process of Water-wheel Generators

analysis of complicated electromechanical transients in electrical machines. The most important results of this study can be summarized as follows: 1) The synchronizing of generators with customary parameters will always proceed successfully, if the absolute value of the mechanical torque is smaller than the average asynchronous torque in that slip range, where the slip exceeds the critical value corresponding to the time constant  $T'_d$ . 2) The mechani-

cal torque which ensures successful synchronizing is larger if under initial conditions this torque is directed as the average asynchronous torque, and it is smaller, if the two torques are directed oppositely. This circumstance is of paramount practical importance in machines which are not fitted with damper circuits in the rotor. 3) If no excitation is present or if it increases slowly a "time" synchronizing of the machine is possible at angles, which approach  $\pi/2$  or  $-\pi/2$ . This kind of synchronizing is caused by the dynamic reactive torque. Afterwards the machine proceeds into a stable equilibrium or it falls out of step. There are 7 figures, 2 tables, and 9 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

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8(5)

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ABSTRACT: This is a short report on the results of an analysis of the synchronizing process of water-wheel generators, which were connected to the grid by self-synchronizing. The investigations were carried out with a mathematical electronic simulator of the type IPT-5. The calculations with this simulator were carried out with the collaboration of N. B. Glagoleva and M. P. Rogovskaya. At first the phenomena occurring during synchronizing are described qualitatively, then the investigations with the simulator are briefly discussed. The conditions of synchronizing were investigated with the simulator for generators with and without transverse damping circuits. In accordance with the self-synchronizing method the generator was connected to a powerful grid across reactive resistances of different magnitude. The active resistance of the stator circuit was not taken into account. The investigations substantiate the fact that without doubt it is highly expedient to use mathematical simulators in the

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Currents and Torques in Induction Motors and  
Alternators at Variable Speeds

SOV/105-58-8-11/21

1. Induction motors--Circuits  
--Measurement
2. Induction motors--Performance
3. Torque

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Currents and Torques in Induction Motors and  
Alternators at Variable Speeds

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paper can be used in principle for the determination of the torque and the amperages in the case of a general motion of the rotor. They can also be employed for the determination of the motion of the rotor in the general case according to the method of successive approximation(Ref 4). There are 7 figures, 2 tables, and 23 references, 20 of which are Soviet.

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Currents and Torques in Induction Motors and  
Alternators at Variable Speeds

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in formula (3) and (4) can be computed elementarily. In the **general** case these integrals must be determined numerically. A short analysis is conducted of the influence of acceleration on the amperages and torques of machines of inductor and **synchronous** type for the special case of uniform acceleration. The analysis of three types of machines is conducted: an induction motor with one winding in the rotor, and with two closed windings in the rotor, a synchronous machine with salient poles and with an exciter winding without a damping circuit in the rotor and a synchronous machine with longitudinal-transversal-damping circuit in the rotor and with one exciter winding. Subsequently the influence of acceleration on that component of current and torque is investigated, which is caused by the free stator field. It is proved, that this influence must not be taken account of, as well as the corresponding component of the electromagnetic moment. Only in the analysis of processes with a relatively small slip with a changing sign **is it** necessary to take into account the influence of the variation of speed on the characteristic curves of current and torque versus slip. The general formula: given in this

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