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34255

An investigation of the ... S/114/62/000/002/002/004
E194/E955

in combustion products of fuels containing 0.2 and 1% sulphur were plotted for nickel-based steels grades EI 437B, ЭИ 602 (EI 602) and ЭИ 435 (EI 435) and also for a number of other steels grades EI 481, 3X13 (3 Kh 13), ЭИ 417 (EI 417), ЭИ 612 (EI 612), ЭИ 607, (EI 607), ЭИ 617 (EI 617) and others. The results show that the corrosion resistance of the steels diminishes above a temperature of 600-700°C for iron-based steels and above 750-800°C for nickel-based steels. As sea-water might enter the fuel or the combustion air of marine gas turbines, admixtures of salt water were made to the combustion products. When salt water was present in the air to the extent of 1% weight of the fuel, the corrosion of alloys by combustion products was higher with sulphurous fuels than in low sulphur. If the amount of salt water is reduced to 0.3% there is considerable reduction in the corrosion loss with sulphurous diesel fuel. As turbines may operate intermittently tests were made of exposure to combustion products followed by exposure to normally moist air. Under the test conditions used the iron-based steels (EI 481, 1X18H9T (1 Kh 18N9T), 3 Kh 13 and 2 Kh 13) and nickel-based steels (EI 437 B) behave similarly in combustion

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An investigation of the ...

products of fuels containing 0.2 and 1% sulphur. When the sulphur content is increased to 1.4%, the corrosion of the iron-based steels increases quite rapidly, whilst that of the nickel-based does not. It is concluded that the combustion products of sulphurous fuels containing from 0.2-1% sulphur have practically identical corrosivity to steels based on iron and to those based on nickel. If the sulphur content is increased to 1.4-1.6% there is more corrosion. On a number of steels (for instance grades EI 481 and 2 Kh 13) the presence of low-humidity air in the combustion chamber causes the combustion products of sulphurous fuels to somewhat retard the corrosion process as compared with the products of low sulphur fuel, apparently because a protective sulphide film forms on the metal surface. Alternate action of combustion products and moist air, which corresponds to actual corrosion conditions in gas turbines, increases the corrosion of the steels by a factor of 2-3 for fuels containing 1.4-1.5%

Card 4/5

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34255

An investigation of the ... S/114/62/000/002/002/004
E194/E955

sulphur as compared with fuels containing 0.2-1% sulphur. There are 6 figures, 3 tables and no references.

Card 5/5

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11.0 13

S/065/62/000/004/004/004
E194/E184

AUTHORS: Fat'yanov, A.D., Mikulin, Yu.V., and Aleksandrova, L.A.

TITLE: Assessment of the deposit forming tendencies of high sulphur distillate fuels in a model combustion chamber

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.4, 1962, 56-59

TEXT: Diesel fuel currently produced from high sulphur Eastern crudes is more aromatic than corresponding fuel from low sulphur crudes. Such distillate fuels are widely used in gas turbines where deposit formation is a nuisance and high aromatic content is known to promote deposit formation. Accordingly, deposit formation tests were made in a laboratory combustion chamber rig described by N.A. Ragozin in his book (Ref.1: Topliva dlya vozdushno-reaktivnykh dvigateley (Fuel for Aviation Jet Engines), Gostoptekhizdat, 1956). Fuels of various sulphur contents in the range 0-0.77% and aromatic content in the range 6.45-23.6% were prepared by blending available fuels or by acid treatment. All the fuels were of similar viscosity and gravity.

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In the rig fuel was burned at a rate of 500 g/hour and tests were made for times of 2 and of 5 hours. Deposit formation was assessed by weight increase. In two hour tests it was found that for a given aromatic content variations in sulphur within the range quoted had little effect on deposit formation but that deposit increased with aromaticity, and the more so the higher the sulphur content. For instance, with a sulphur content of 0.10-0.21% increasing the aromatics content from 6.5-10% to 22% increases the deposit formation by a factor of 1.5. With a sulphur content of 0.45-0.7% a similar increase in aromaticity doubles the deposit formation. Similar behaviour was observed in studying the deposit forming tendencies of commercial and experimental diesel fuels containing various amounts of sulphur and aromatics. High sulphur fuel to Standard ГОСТ 305-58 (GOST 305-58) containing 0.8-0.9% sulphur was tested on a full-scale gas turbine for 105 hours. Light and easily removed deposit was found on three of the nozzles; there was no deposit on the other thirteen. Three hundred hour tests with this fuel on a 300 kW turbine showed no increase in deposit formation as

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

L 07945-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(f) DJ/WE

ACC NR: AP6026439 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/66/000/005/0047/0049

AUTHOR: Mikulin, Yu. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Smirnov, M. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Englin, B. A. (Candidate of technical sciences)

25

ORG: None

TITLE: Start-up wear in a diesel when highly flammable starting fluids are used

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 5, 1966, 47-49

TOPIC TAGS: diesel engine, engine starter system, engine piston, engine cylinder

ABSTRACT: The authors study the "wear" of "friction surfaces" in the ZD-6 diesel engine during cold starting in summer and winter, i. e. at ambient temperatures above and below zero. Winter start-up was done with a highly flammable "starting fluid," DA arctic diesel fuel and MT-14p condensed oil. Standard products were used for summer start-up, i. e. DL diesel fuel and "MS-20" oil with a 3% additive of TsIATIM-339." The engine was started once in the morning and once in the afternoon each day with 160 starts in the summer and an equal number in the winter. After starting the engine was idled for 15 minutes and then killed. Winter temperatures were zero to -28°C with an average of -8.4°C while summer temperatures varied from 1 to 32°C with an average temperature of 21°C. It was found that ring wear is more dependent on starting temperature than cylinder wear. Average ring wear during start-up is 3.45 times

UDC: 621.436.573-324-004.62

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

L 07945-67

ACC NR: AP6026439

higher in winter than in summer. Sleeve wear is also higher in winter although the total wear from start-up is insignificant, e. g. average sleeve wear after 160 start-ups was only 2.2 μ while sleeves are only replaced after 300-500 μ of wear. Thus the results of this wear study show that highly flammable starting fluids may be recommended for cold starting of diesel engines. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 13/21/ SUBM DATE: None/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 YC

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

L 06541-67 EWT(m) DJ

ACC NR: AP6019754 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0113/66/000/006/0004/0006

AUTHOR: Mikulin, Yu. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Smirnov, M. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Lozar', A. S.; Petrova, S. V.; Karnitskiy, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Possibility of decreasing diesel starting wear during the winter

SOURCE: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 6, 1966, 4-6

TOPIC TAGS: diesel engine, lubricant, lubricant additive, diesel fuel, lubricating oil, ENGINE STARTER SYSTEM, ENGINE PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTIC

ABSTRACT: Diesel-engine wear during low-temperature starts is analyzed, and a table is presented listing various Soviet cities, their average temperatures, and the wear on cylinder sleeves during the year at these temperatures. All of the experiments were conducted using a ZD-6, a 6-cylinder, 4-cycle diesel engine with direct fuel injection; the engine develops 150 hp at 1500 rpm. Starting wear on a diesel engine in summer and winter demonstrated the expediency of using a special starting fluid and low-viscosity, thickened oils for cold starts. Cold starting of the engine significantly facilitates diesel operation at low temperatures and does not increase normal wear. For cold starts in winter, a special starting fluid based on DA GOST 4749-49 arctic diesel fuel and low-viscosity, thickened MT-14p oil, diluted with ~15% diesel fuel, are recommended. In summer, DL GOST 4749-49 fuel and MS-20 with a 3%

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L 06541-67

ACC NR: AP6019754

admixture of TsIATIM-339 are recommended. The greatest wear is during the first few minutes of operation; in areas with below zero average temperatures, it will be above 15 μ and in the areas with above zero average temperatures it will be below 15 μ. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table. [WH

SUB CODE: 21 / SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

21

Various methods for determining the moisture content in Russian coal. L. N. V. MIKULINA, A. I. KORELIN AND A. P. SHAKHNO. *Izvestiya Teplotekh. Inst.* 1932, 933–37.—An attempt to define the most reliable method for the detn. of H_2O in various types of coal did not produce satisfactory results, and it was decided to use the method of distg with gasoline, which appeared to give the best results.

A. A. BOEHTLINGK

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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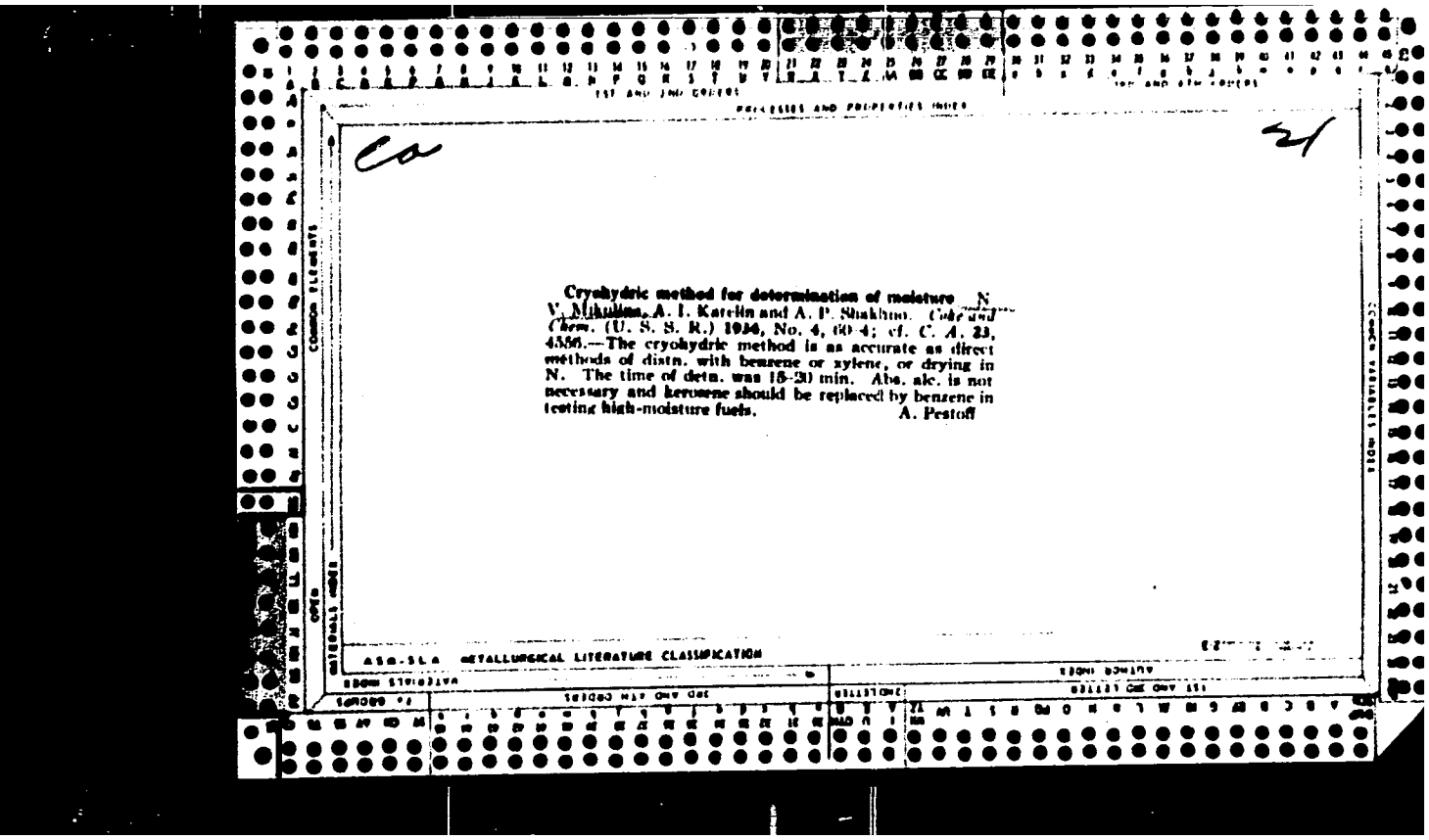

Ca

21

Cryohydric method for determination of moisture. N. V. Mikulina, A. I. Karelin and A. P. Shakhno. *Coke and Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 1936, No. 4, 60-4; cf. *C. A.* 23, 4556.—The cryohydric method is as accurate as direct methods of distn. with benzene or xylene, or drying in N. The time of detn. was 15-20 min. Abs. alc. is not necessary and kerosene should be replaced by benzene in testing high-moisture fuels.
A. Pestoff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

ca

7

Alkaline solutions of hyposulfite as oxygen absorbers. T. A. Tikeev and N. V. Nikulina. Zhur. Tverdogo Topliva [illegible], 677-88(1937).-In pyrogallol soln. [illegible] absorption is incompl[illegible] [illegible] and CO is evolved, particularly with increasing [illegible] [illegible] that can affect the results in highly accurate gas [illegible] analysis; rate of absorption of [illegible] decreases with increasing [illegible] [illegible] of $Na_2S_2O_4$, NaOH and water [illegible] [illegible] is recommended. Data are tabulated and plotted. [illegible] references. A. A. P[illegible]

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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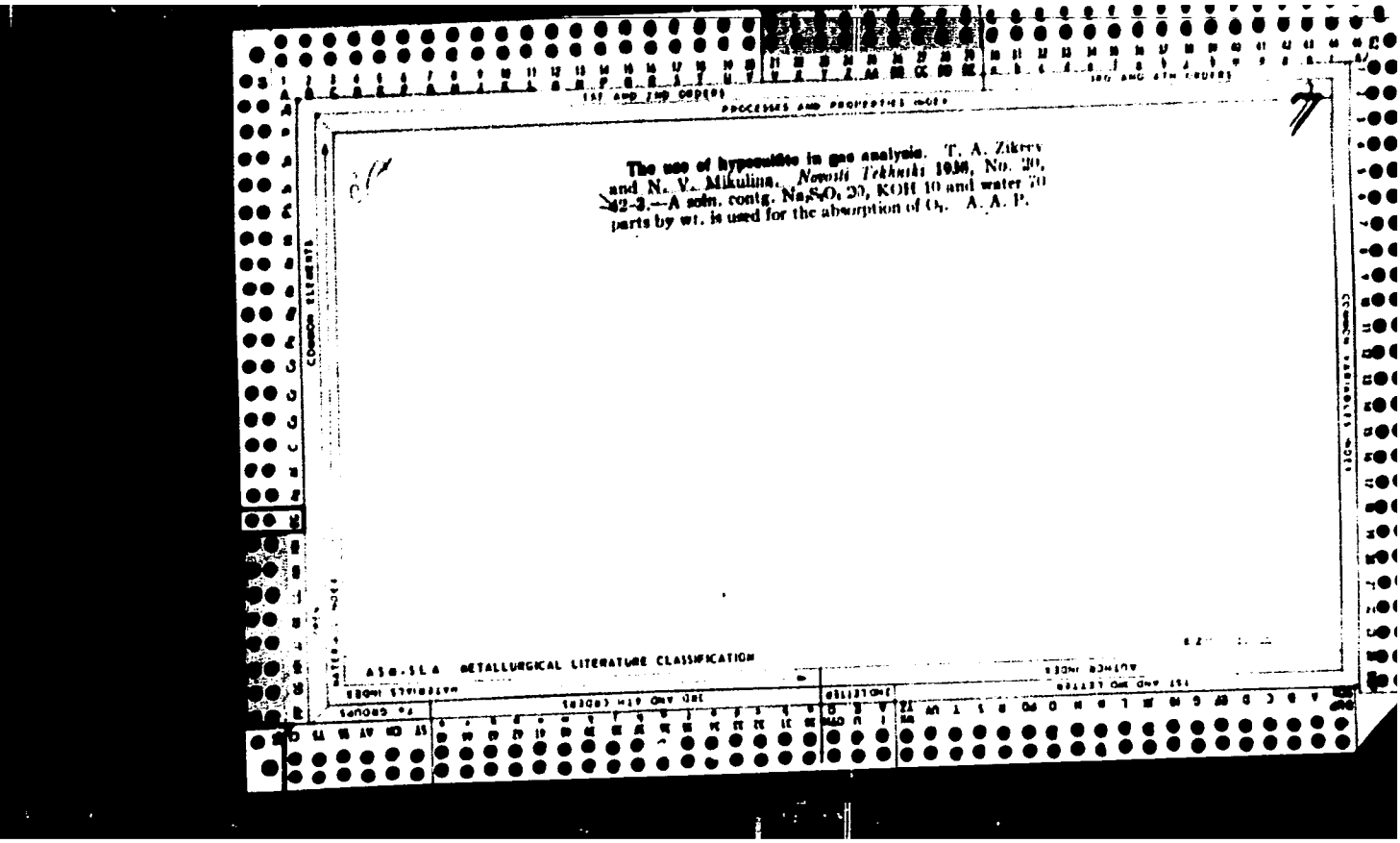

The use of hyposulfite in gas analysis. T. A. Zikeev and N. V. Mikulina. *Neftyanoe Tekhnika* 1938, No. 20, 42-3.—A soln. contg. $Na_2S_2O_3$ 20, KOH 10 and water 70 parts by wt. is used for the absorption of O_2. A. A. P.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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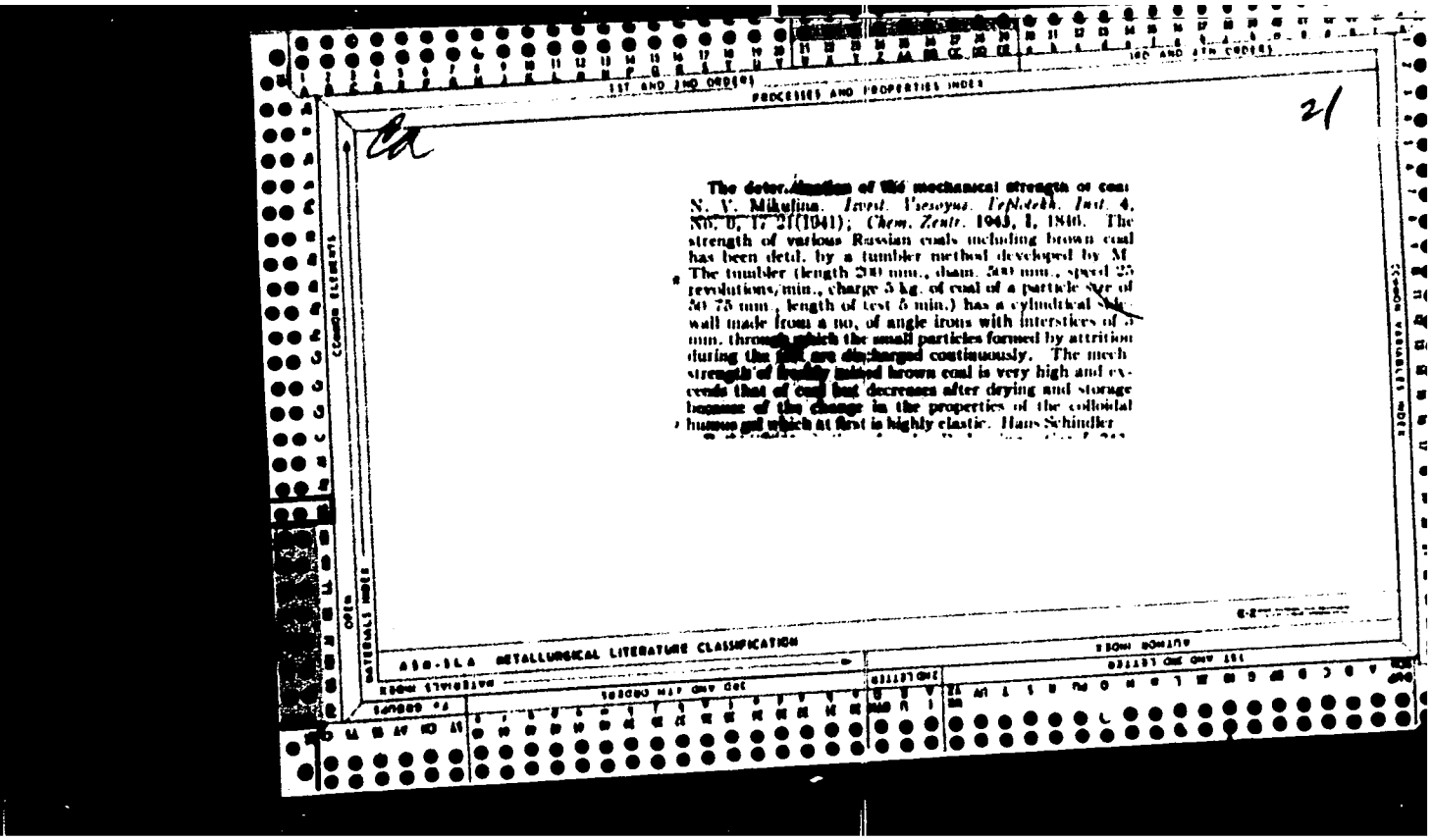
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3



The deter[illegible] of the mechanical strength of coal
S. V. Mikulina. *Izvest. Vsesoyus. Teplotekh. Inst.* 4, No. 6, 17-21(1941); *Chem. Zentr.* 1943, I, 1846. The strength of various Russian coals including brown coal has been detd. by a tumbler method developed by M. The tumbler (length 200 mm., diam. 500 mm., speed 25 revolutions/min., charge 5 kg. of coal of a particle size of 50-75 mm., length of test 5 min.) has a cylindrical side wall made from a no. of angle irons with interstices of 3 mm. through which the small particles formed by attrition during the test are discharged continuously. The mech strength of freshly mined brown coal is very high and exceeds that of coal but decreases after drying and storage because of the change in the properties of the colloidal humous gel which at first is highly elastic. Hans Schindler

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINA, N.V.

Automatic transfer of gas in nonautomatic gas analyzers. Zav.lab. 22 no.5:610-611 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskogo.
(Chemical apparatus) (Gases--Analysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

SOV/96-59-6-11/22

AUTHOR: Mikulina, N.V. (Engineer)

TITLE: Determination of the Components of Chemically Incomplete Combustion of Solid Fuel in Flue Gases (Opredeleniye komponentov khimicheskoy nepolnoty goreniya tverdogo topliva v ukhodyashchikh gazakh)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 6, pp 61-64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The usual method of detecting chemically incomplete combustion is by analysis of flue gases. However, even the best of available gas analysers is not sufficiently accurate for this purpose, and the procedure described below was accordingly developed. It is based on complet oxidation of the combustible components of the flue gas and determination of the percentage composition of their oxidation products. The carbon dioxide formed is determined by titration and the water by weight. Because of the low concentration of combustible components, large gas samples, of the order of 5 litres, are taken. The apparatus is described in some detail a an outline drawing of it is given in Fig 1. The method of checking the apparatus is explained. The analytical procedure is then described. The gas is first dried an freed of CO_2, then carbon monoxide is oxidised with

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

Determination of the Components of Chemically Incomplete Combustion of Solid Fuel in Flue Gases

I_2O_5 to give carbon dioxide which is absorbed by a known volume of 0.1 N barium hydroxide. Methane and hydrogen are then oxidised over copper oxide at a temperature between 850 and 900 °C to give carbon dioxide and water. The water is absorbed by sulphuric acid and the carbon dioxide by 0.1 N barium hydroxide. At the end of the test the barium hydroxide solutions are back-titrated and the amount of water absorbed by the acid is determined by change of weight. The method of calculating and recording the results is explained in detail. In order to check the equipment a number of gas mixtures were accurately made up and analysed. The results of analysis of these mixtures was compared with their known composition and, in some cases, with the results obtained by gas chromatography. The results, which are given in Table 1, show a discrepancy not greater than 0.07% between the different methods. Since this may be the sum of the errors in two methods, it follows that accuracy of the method here recommended is in fact considerably higher. The equipment was then used to

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

Determination of the Components of Chemically Incomplete Combustion of Solid Fuel in Flue Gases

make a large number of flue gas analyses, and the samples were also analysed on an Orsat apparatus. The concentration of unburned components was usually small, as will be seen from Table 2, and only in a few cases, when the combustion conditions were changing, was there appreciable incomplete combustion. In such cases the differences between parallel determinations for carbon monixide and methane did not exceed 0.005% and for hydrogen, 0.05%. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut
(All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINA, N.V., inzh.

Physical and chemical characteristics of coals from the Karakichi deposit. Teploenergetika 7 no. 12:52-55 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Karakichi region--Coal)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINA, N.V., inzh.

Concerning an article by A.I. Vysotskoi and others.
Teploenergetika 8 no.8:96 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Electric power plants)
(Fuel)
(Vysotskoi, A.I.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINA, N.V., inzh.

Physical and chemical characteristics of the Kharanor deposit coals. Teploenergetika 9 no.1:7-10 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Chita Province—Coals)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINA, N.V., inzh.

Physical and chemical characteristics of coals of the Kholbozhin horizon of the Gusinoozersk deposit. Elek. sta. 36 no.1:23-25 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

ZELIKIN, M.B., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIKULINA, O.G.

Preparation of a high-quality adsorbent for the clarification of a polyethylene glycol solution. [Trudy] NIOKHIM 15:76-82 '63.
(MIRA 18:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

SUDAKOVA, I.M.; MIKELINA, R.V.

Laboratory reproduction of nematodes associated with fungi, typical representatives of the cotton nematode fauna. Trudy Gel'm. lab. 16:125-127 '65. (MIRA 19:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

SUDAKOVA, I.M.; STOYAKOV, A.V.; MIKULINA, R.V.

Methods of studying nematodes of the roots and the rhizosphere soil of cotton in the Uzbek S.S.R. Trudy Gel'm. lab. 16:128-130 '65. (MIRA 19:2)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINA, Samuel

Trade-union organizations increase their interest in wage problems. Prace mzda 10 no.3:132-135 Mr '62

1. Pracovnik Slovenskej odborovej rady.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINA, T. A.

32735. Nablyudeniye meditsinskoy sestry za bol'nymi vo vremya dezhurstva. Med. sestra, 1949, No. 10, s. 26-27

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 44, Moskva, 1949

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

HOL'TEDAL', Ulaf [Holtedahl, Olaf]; KHINKIS, V.A. [translator]; MIKULINA, T.M., red.; SHANTSER, Ye.V., red.; ZNAMENSKAYA, V.K., red.; GRIBOVA, M.P., tekhn.red.

[Geology of Norway] Geologiia Norvegii. Pod red. T.M.Mikulinoi i E.V.Shantsera. Predisl. E.V. Shantsera. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry. Vol.2. 1958. 394 p. [Translated from the Norwegian] (Norway--Geology) (MIRA 12:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

SHANTSER, Ye.; LAVRUSHIN, Yu.A.; MIKULINA, T.M.

Biteke layers in northern Kazakhstan and their possible analogues. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geol. 30 no.1:116-129 Ja '65 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINA, Ye.

Forty cities in one year. Tekh.mol. 25 no.10:24 and 34-35 O '57.
(MIRA 10:10)
(Building)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

AUTHOR: Mikulina, Ye. SOV/25-58-12-3/40

TITLE: The Laboratory of the Future (Laboratoriya budushchego)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1958, Nr 12, pp 6-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'nogo proyektirovaniya (Scientific-Research Institute for Experimental Planning) has been founded in Moscow to develop better homes and better, faster building methods. This institute, headed by B.R. Rubanenko, Active Member of the Academy of Construction and Architecture of the USSR, is associated with this academy. By 1959, approximately 500 workers will be employed by the institute, where the newest building materials, mainly

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synthetic, will be tested. There are 2 photos.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINA, Yelena

Modest people. Grazhd. av. 15 no.11:16-17 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Airplanes--Maintenance and repair)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINA, Yelizaveta

Happy days of childhood. Sov.Foto 21 no.6:25-26 Je '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Fotokorrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskaya zhenshchina".
(Photography of children)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINA, Yelena Nikolayevna,; KOSTIN, V., red.; MUKHIN, Yu., tekhn. red.; [redacted], V., otv. red.

[Rivals of metal, stone, and wood] Soperniki metalla kamnia dereva. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1958. 45 p. (MIRA 11:11)
(Plastics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

NENAROKOV, M.I.; MIKULINA, Z.A.

How and when to sow grass mixtures for establishing cultivated meadows on flood lands of steppe rivers. Zemledelie 7 no.6: 70-72 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Pavlovskoye opytnoye lugovoye pole Instituta sel'skogo khozyaystva tsentral'no-chernozemnoy polosy im. V.V.Dokuchayeva.

(Pastures and meadows)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

NENAROKOV, M.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; MIKULINA, Z.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Radical improvement of sod in overgrazed and damaged pastures.
Zhivotnovodstvo 21 no.5:28-30 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Pavlovskoye opytnoye pole.
(Pastures and meadows)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINICH, Nikolay Il'ich [Mikulinich, M.I.]; AVSYANNIKOVA, S.G. [Ausyannikava, S.H.], kand. ekonom. nauk, red.; TARKAYLA, I., red.; SHARSHUL'SKIY, I.[Sharshul'ski, I.], tekhn. red.

[Practice in monetary wages and intrafarm accounting on a collective farm] Vopyt hrashovai aplaty pratsy i umutryhaspadarchaha razliku u kalhase. Pod red. S.G.Ausiannikava. Minsk, Dziarzh.vyd-va BSSR. Red. sel'skahaspadarchai lit-ry, 1961. 41 p. (MIRA 15:1)

(Collective farms—Income distribution)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

Mikulinskaya, L. R.

AUERMAN, L.Ia., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; MIKULINSKAYA, L.R., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Amylographic analysis of rye flour, dough and bread. Trudy MTIPP 2:248-258 '52. (MLRA 9:2)

(Rye) (Starch)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

SHCHERBATENKO,V.V., inzhener; SMOLINA.N.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MIKULINSKAYA,L.R., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BROVKIN, S.I., inzhener

Methods of reducing loss in bakery product output. Standartizatsiia no.3:58-63 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Baking)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINSKAYA, L.A.

Digestibility and nutritional value of rye bread depending on its moisture content. A. Yu. Gribina, V. V. Shelterbatenko, L. R. Mikulinskaya, and V. S. Pashovkin (All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Bakery Ind., Moscow). *Voprosy Pitaniya* 14, No. 2, 27–30(1955).—Three different samples of rye bread, differing in their moisture contents (55, 51, and 48%, resp.), excluding the bread crust, have been studied for their organoleptic properties (taste, porosity, color of the crust), phys. properties (percentage of porosity, sp. vol., compressibility, relative elasticity, and adhesiveness), and chem. properties (moisture, acidity, sugar, cellulose, and fat) and for the utilization of their proteins by human organism. The results indicate that the phys. properties are greatly changed by the moisture content of bread; that the normal taste of rye bread is affected when the moisture content is over 50%; that the chem. compn. of the bread is only slightly changed (sugar 1.32, 1.48, and 1.53; cellulose 1.02, 1.05, and 1.38; and fat 1.21, 1.3, and 1.38% for the breads contg. 55, 51, and 48% moisture, resp.); and that the nutritional value of the bread decreases with increasing moisture content (ex. utilization values for the original bread dietary proteins utilized by 4 men during a 3-day period with increasing the moisture content of the bread were 74.22, 71.82, and 69.4%, resp.). E. Wierbicki

Inst. Nutrition, Acad Med Sci

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINSKAYA L.R.

28-6-12/40

AUTHORS: Shcherbatenko, V.V., and Mikulinskaya, L.R. Engineers

TITLE: Objective Evaluating Methods for Quality of Bread (Ob"yektivnyye metody otsenki kachestva khleba)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1957, # 6, pp 43-44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article describes the mechanical methods used by the USSR bread-baking plants for evaluating bread properties.

The following instruments are described and illustrated: photometer "ФТ -2", devised by the Institute of Light Technique (Svetotekhnicheskiy institut); device "ЦМ -3" for evaluating the color of flour; device "ВНИИХП-2" for evaluating the compressibility and relative resilience of bread. The general work principles of the instruments are described.

There are 2 photographs.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Baking Industry (VNIIKhP).(Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlebopekarnoy promyshlennosti)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Industry-USSR 2. Bread-Quality control

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

SHCHERBATENKO, V.V.; MIKULINSKAYA, L.R.

Statistical method for determining relative uniformity of porosity in porous materials. Zav.lab.23 no.2:216-217 '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlebopekarnoy promyshlennosti.
(Porosity) (Mathematical statistics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

SHCHERBATENKO, V.V.; MIKULINSKAYA, L.R.; BEGANSKAYA, L.S.; ZUBKOV, I.A.; GRINEVICH, K.P.; KOTRELEV, V.M.; VOLODIN, P.A.

Use of organosilicon compounds and fluoroplast in the baking industry. Trudy TSNIIKHP no.8:85-88 '60. (MIRA 15:8)
(Bakers and bakeries--Equipment and supplies)
(Protective coatings)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

SHCHERBATENKO, V.V.; MIKULINSKAYA, L.R.; BEGANSKAYA, L.S.; ZUBKOV, I.A.; GRINEVICH, K.P.

Testing organosilicon compounds for the glazing of bread molds. Trudy TSNIIKHP no.8:88-89 '60. (MIRA 15:8)
(Bakers and bakeries—Equipment and supplies)
(Protective coatings)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

SHCHERBATENKO, V.V.; MIKULINSKAYA, L.R.; BEGANSKAYA, L.S.; CHERESHKEVICH, L.V.; CHEGODAYEV, D.D.; YAVZINA, N.Ye.; GRINEVICH, K.P.

Investigating the possibility of bread baking in molds coated with polymeric materials. Trudy TSNIIKHP no.10:82-86 '62.

(MIRA 18:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

SHCHERBATENKO, V.V.; MIKULINSKAYA, L.P.; BORZENKOVA, I.Ye.; POLYAKOV, V.V., red.; SELIVERSTOVA, R.L., red.izd-va; SOTNIKOVA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Collection of technologic[illegible]ctions for baked products in rural bakeries] Sbornik [illegible]logicheskikh instruktsii na khlebobulochnye izdeliia dlia sel'skogo khlebopecheniia. Moskva, Izd-vo TSentrosoiuza, 1963. 134 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. TSentral'nyy soyuz potrebitel'skikh obshchestv SSSR. Upravleniye organizatsii proizvodstv.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINSKAYA, M.Ya.

Student use of their knowledge of psychology in practice teaching. Vop. psikhol. 4 no.1:164-167 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kafedra pedagogiki i psikhologii Batumskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta im. Sh. Rustaveli.
(Student teaching)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

BOGACHEV, I.N.; MALINOV, L.S.; Prinimala uchastiye MIKULINSKAYA, O.A.

Effect of chromium and nickel on phase transformations and the hardening of manganese steel under the effect of plastic deformations. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 15 no.5:678-684 My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. Kirova.
(Manganese steel--Metallography)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

VOLOVICH, N.I.; KRASOVITSKAYA, A.M.; MIKULINSKAYA, R.M.; ZLATOPOL'SKAYA, R.D.; EDEL'SHTEYN, R.I.; SAVITSKAYA, [redacted], L.I.; DERKACH, V.S., professor, direktor; ZIMINA, O.I.; SOKOLOV, G.S.; ISTOMINA, I.D.; GORDIYENKO, Ye.G.; KLYUCHNIKOVA, L.Sh.; NADTOKA, V.L.; KOCHINA, V.N.; AVTONOMOVA, L.V.; BEREZUB, L.G.; GOL'DENBERG, R.A.; BELAYA, O.S.; SAVCHENKO, A.M.

Study of efficacy of the enteral immunization against dysentery. Authors' abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.8:27 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Ukrainskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. I.I.Mechnikova v Khar'kove. (Dysentery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINSKAYA, R.M.

VOLOVICH, N.I.; KRASOVITSKAYA, A.M.; ZLATOPOL'SKAYA, R.D.; MIKULINSKAYA, R.M.; PETRENKO, M.D.; ZHUK, A.S.; CHERNYAVSKAYA, L.N.; GOL'[redacted], R.A.

Studies on the efficiency of enteral immunization against dysentery with poly-antigen immunogen; authors' abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. no.8:32-33 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Iz Khar'kovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova (dir.kandidat biologicheskikh nauk G.P.Cherkas) i Khark'kovskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach A.I.Stul'nikov)

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, prevention and control, *poly-antigen immunogen)
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES, *poly-antigen immunogen in prev. of bacillary dysentery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINSKAYA, B.M.; VOLOVICH, N.I.; KRASNOVITSKAYA, A.M.

Epidemiologic and diagnostic significance of reactivity of enteric vaccines. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.11:60-62 N '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz Khar'kovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova (dir. kandidat biologicheskikh nauk B.P.Cherkas) i Khar'kovskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach L.I.Magnibeda)

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, prevention and control, vacc., epidemiol. & diag. aspects of reactivity)
(VACCINES AND VACCINATION, dysentery vacc., epidemiol. & diag. aspects of reactivity)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

VOLOVICH, N.I.; MIKULINSKAYA, R.M.

Materials on a study of the effectiveness of active immunization and the epidemiology of diphtheria in Kharkov during 1949-1950. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. no.7:31-37 Jl '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Iz Khar'kovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni I.I. Mechnikova (dir. kandidat biologicheskikh nauk G.P. Cherkas.)
(DIPHTHERIA, prevention and control, vacc. in Russia, results)
(VACCINES AND VACCINATION, diphtheria, in Russia, results)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

USSR / Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary Microbiology. F-5

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 21983

Author : Gaidamaka, M.G., Ishchenko-Linnik, K.M., Mikulinskaya, R.M., Chebotareva, Ye. V.

Inst :

Title : An Experiment in Applying Vi-Agglutination Reaction for Detection of Typhoid Bacilli Carriers.

Orig Pub: Sb. tr. Kharkovsk. n.-i. in-ta vaktsin i syvorotok, 1955, 22, 155-157

Abstract: Two cases of applying Vi-agglutination reaction for detection of enteric typhoid bacilli carriers are described. In the first case 47 patients were tested by the method of dripping Vi-agglutination on glass; the sera of 8 of these yielded a positive reaction. After numerous examinations of the excreta, the Ebert bacillus was isolated in all 8. The method of drop agglutination: the Batnagar strain, almost totally devoid of O and H antigens,

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

USSR / Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary Microbiology. F-5

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 21983

Author : Gaidamaka, M.G., Ishchenko-Linnik, K.M., Mikulinskaya, R.M., Chebotareva, Yu. V.

was cultured on hen embryo, after which it acquired the property of yielding a positive reaction with a standard serum at a dilution of 1:25 - 1:50 in 5-10 minutes. An agar culture of this strain was suspended in a drop of serum being tested, which was diluted 1:8 with physiological saline, and it was placed for 10-15 minutes into a moist chamber. In the second case, the sera of 53 exposed persons were examined by the volumetric method. In 2 of these a positive reaction was obtained at a dilution of 1:8, in 5 in a 1:40 dilution. The type of agglutination (in the agglutinoscope) was finely grained. As a Vi-strain the same Batnagar strain was used. In the subsequent excreta examination, the Ebert bacillus was found in 2 out of 7 who yielded a positive Vi-agglutination. The authors believe that the reaction of Vi-

Card : 2/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 21983

agglutination, especially dripping on a glass, presents a sufficiently reliable, least laborious and technically uncomplicated method of detecting typhoid bacillus carriers.

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINSKAYA, R.M.; FYADINA, D.D.; DROMASHKO, A.I.; SHULICHENKO, A.I.; ROMASHKO, Yu.V.; ZLATOPOL'SKAYA, R.D.; BERGOL'TSEVA, L.A.; VEREZUB, L.G.; CHAYKINA, T.N.; YEMEL'YANOVA, O.I.; GINZBURG, L.Ya.; GOLODYUK, L.F.; RUMYANTSEVA, I.V.; VYCHEGZHANIN, A.G.; GOL'DENBERG, R.A.

Data on the study of the epidemiological effectiveness of vaccination against influenza in Kharkov in Octover 1957. Vop.virus. 4 no.4:407-411 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok imeni I.I. Mechnikova.
(INFLUENZA, prevention & control)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

KORSHAKOVA, A.S.; SEKHETA, P.M.; MIKULINSKAYA, Ye.Ya.; LEVINA, Ye.N.; TIMAKOV, V.D professor, direktor.

Practices for the prevention of dysentery. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no. 7:7-11 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni pochetnogo akademika N.F. Gamalei Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. (Dysentery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

BESSMERTNYY, B.S.,; KAGAN, G.Ya.,; MIKULINSKAYA, Ye.Ya.

Statistical method in experimental research in the field of microbiology and immunology; size variation of the lethal dosage in experimentation. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 27 no.2: 91-96 F'56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Is Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR.

(MICROBIOLOGY, statist.
method in tixicity & lethal dosage determ.)
(IMMUNOLOGY
same)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

KOPYLOV, M., inzh.; GINZBURG, M.; ARTAMONOVA, V.; MIKULINSKIY, A.; CHERNOV, A.; IGLIN, S.

Technical information. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. no.4:32-49 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktornyy institut (for Kopylov). 2. Starshiy insh. po tekhnike bezopasnosti neftezavoda imeni XXII s"yezda Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza, Baku (for Ginsburg).

(Technological innovations)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINSKIY, A.M.

Improving the work conditions of molders in the operation of pneumatic rammers. Lit. proizv. no. 4:11-12 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Molding (Founding)) (Pneumatic tools)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINSKIY, A.M.

Hygienic evaluation of the vibration factor in working with pneumatic rams. Gig.i san. 26 no.1:132-138 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(VIBRATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL ASPECTS)
(MOLDING (FOUNDING)--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINSKIY, A.M.; BAKIN, K.V.; LYAMIN, Ye.F.

Attachment for pneumatic tampers reducing vibration to worker's hands. (MIRA 14:12)
Stan.i instr. 32 no.12:35-36 D '61.
(Pneumatic tools)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINSKIY, A.M.

State of some physiological functions of the organism in operators of pneumatic rammers. Trudy GIGT no.9:196-201 '62.

Hygienic evaluation of vibration while working with electric wrenches. Trudy GIGT no.9:207-213 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

ART'AMONOVA, V.G.; MIKULINSKIY, A.M.

Physiological and hygienic evaluation of vibration in electric ramming. Trudy LSGMI 75:132-137 '63.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedry gigiyeny truda s klinikoy professional'nykh zabolevaniy (zav. kafedroy - prof. Ye.TS. Andreyeva - Galanina) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Gor'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy (dir. instituta - kand. med. nauk O.M. Gavruseyko).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINSKIY, A.M., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Improving working conditions for farmers working with pneumatic tools. Avt.prom. 31 no.4:46-47 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Gor'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekspluatatsii traktornogo i sel'skokhozyaystvennogo parka.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

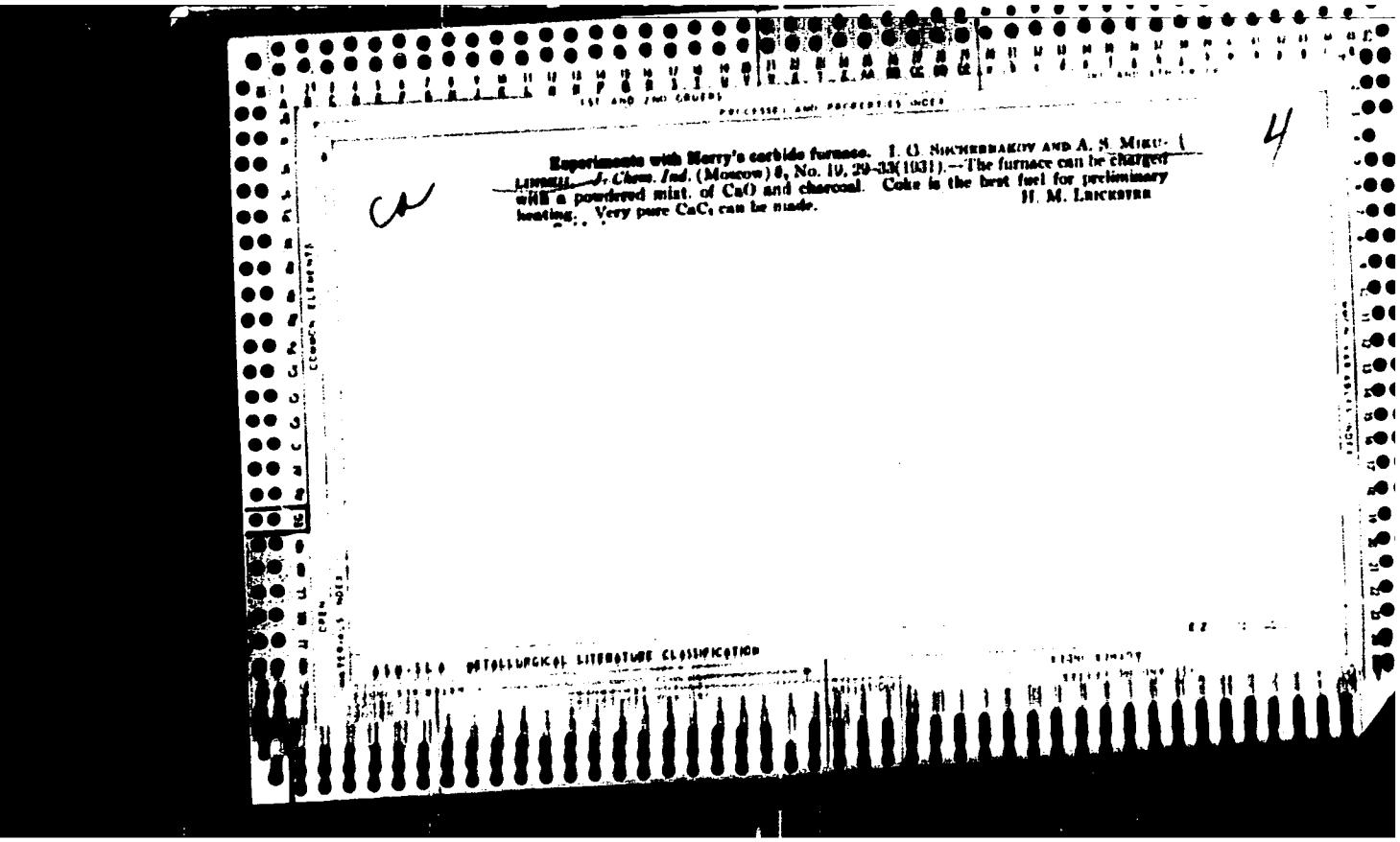
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINSKIY, A.M., kand. med. nauk

Vibration sickness and measures for its prevention. Mashinostroitel' no.12:39 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3



Experiments with Herry's carbide furnace. I. G. Nichebrakov and A. S. Mikulinskii. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 8, No. 10, 29–33(1931).—The furnace can be charged while a powdered mixt. of CaO and charcoal. Coke is the best fuel for preliminary heating. Very pure CaC_2 can be made. H. M. Lackstein

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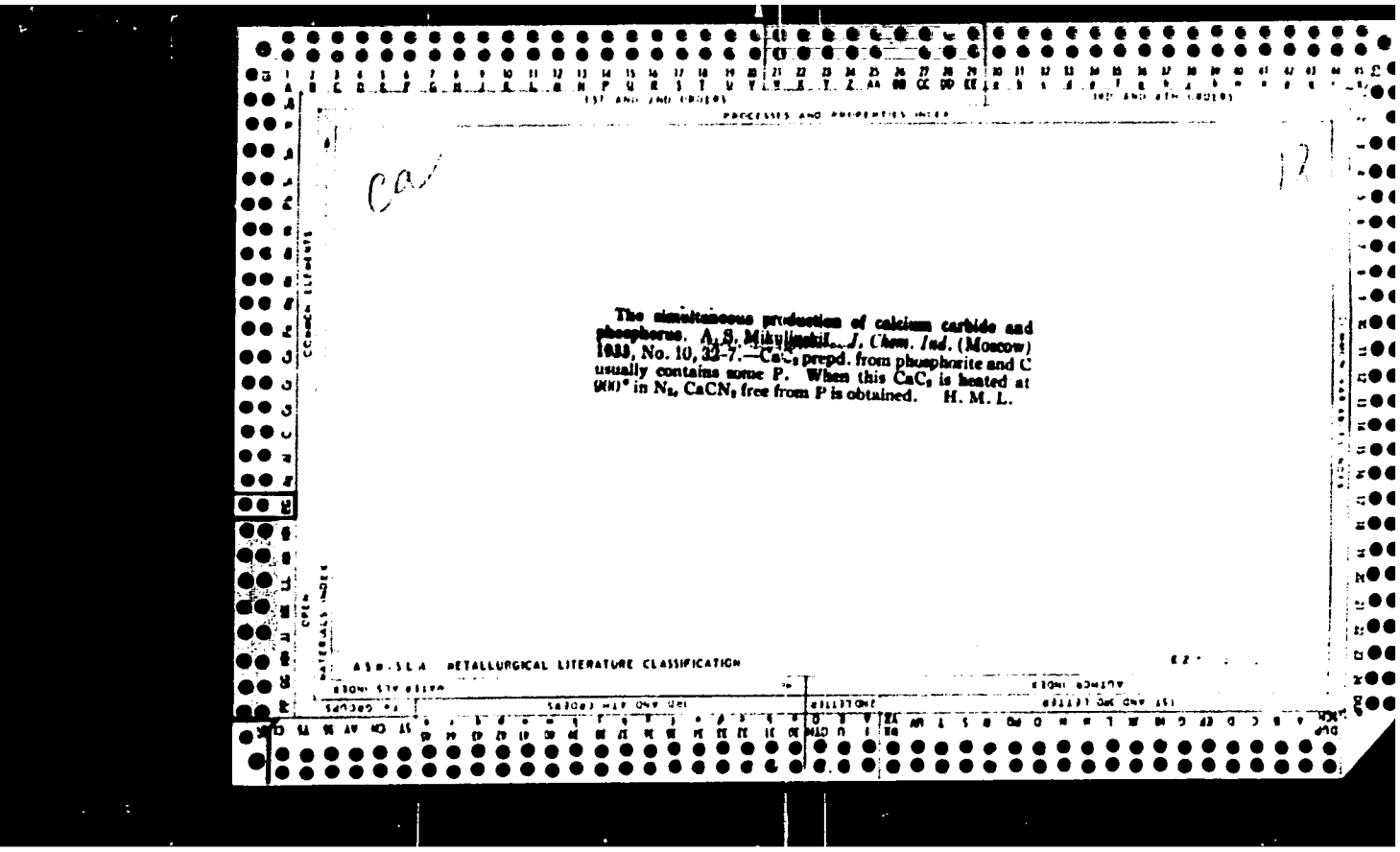
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3



Ca

The simultaneous production of calcium carbide and phosphorus. A. S. Mikulinskii. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 1933, No. 10, 32-7.—CaC_2 prepd. from phosphorite and C usually contains some P. When this CaC_2 is heated at (NH)° in N_2, $CaCN_2$ free from P is obtained. H. M. L.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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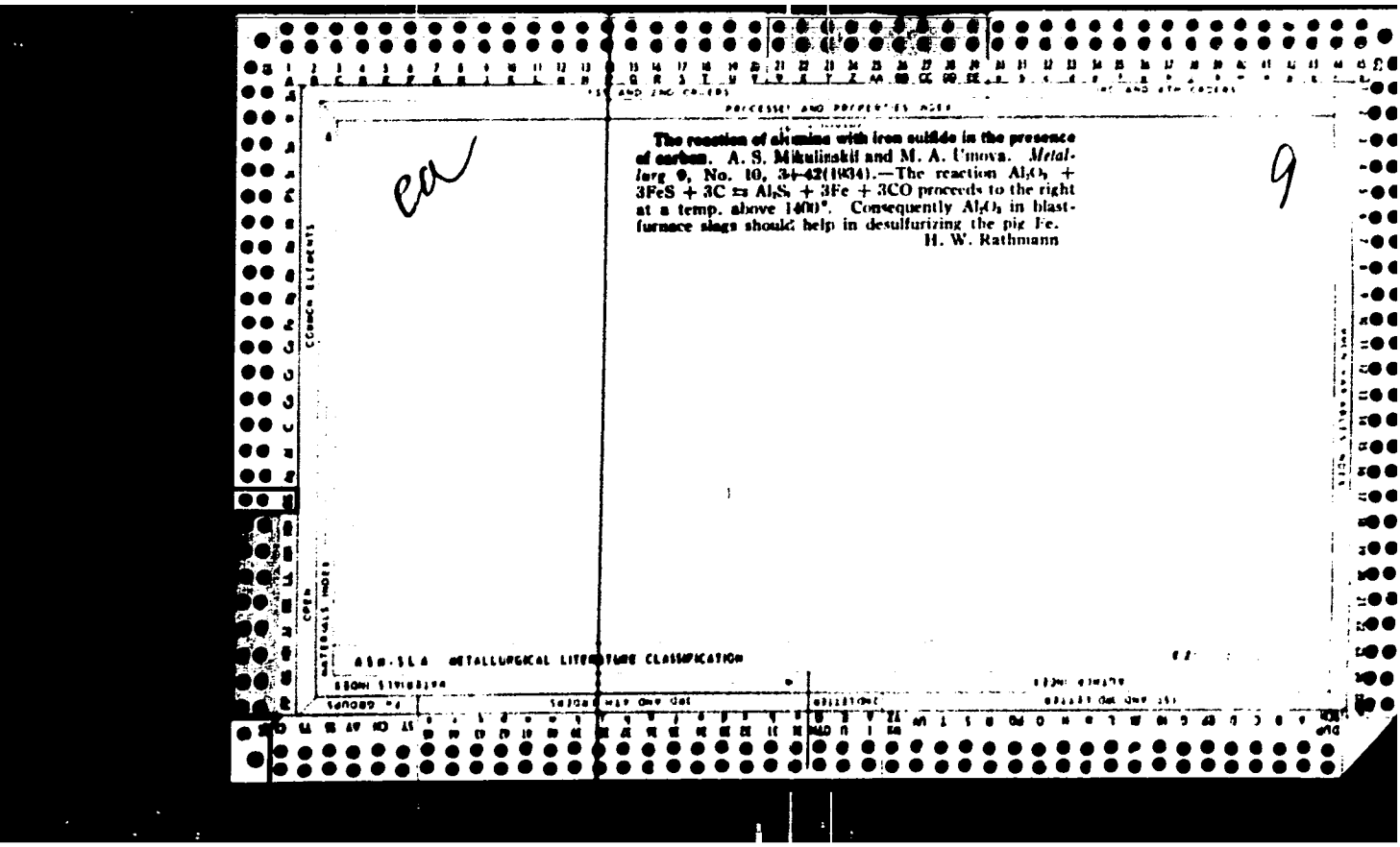
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3



The reaction of alumina with iron sulfide in the presence of carbon. A. S. Mikulinskii and M. A. Umova. *Metallurg* 9, No. 10, 34-42(1934).—The reaction Al_2O_3 + 3FeS + 3C ⇄ Al_2S_3 + 3Fe + 3CO proceeds to the right at a temp. above 1400°. Consequently Al_2O_3 in blast-furnace slags should help in desulfurizing the pig Fe.
H. W. Rathmann

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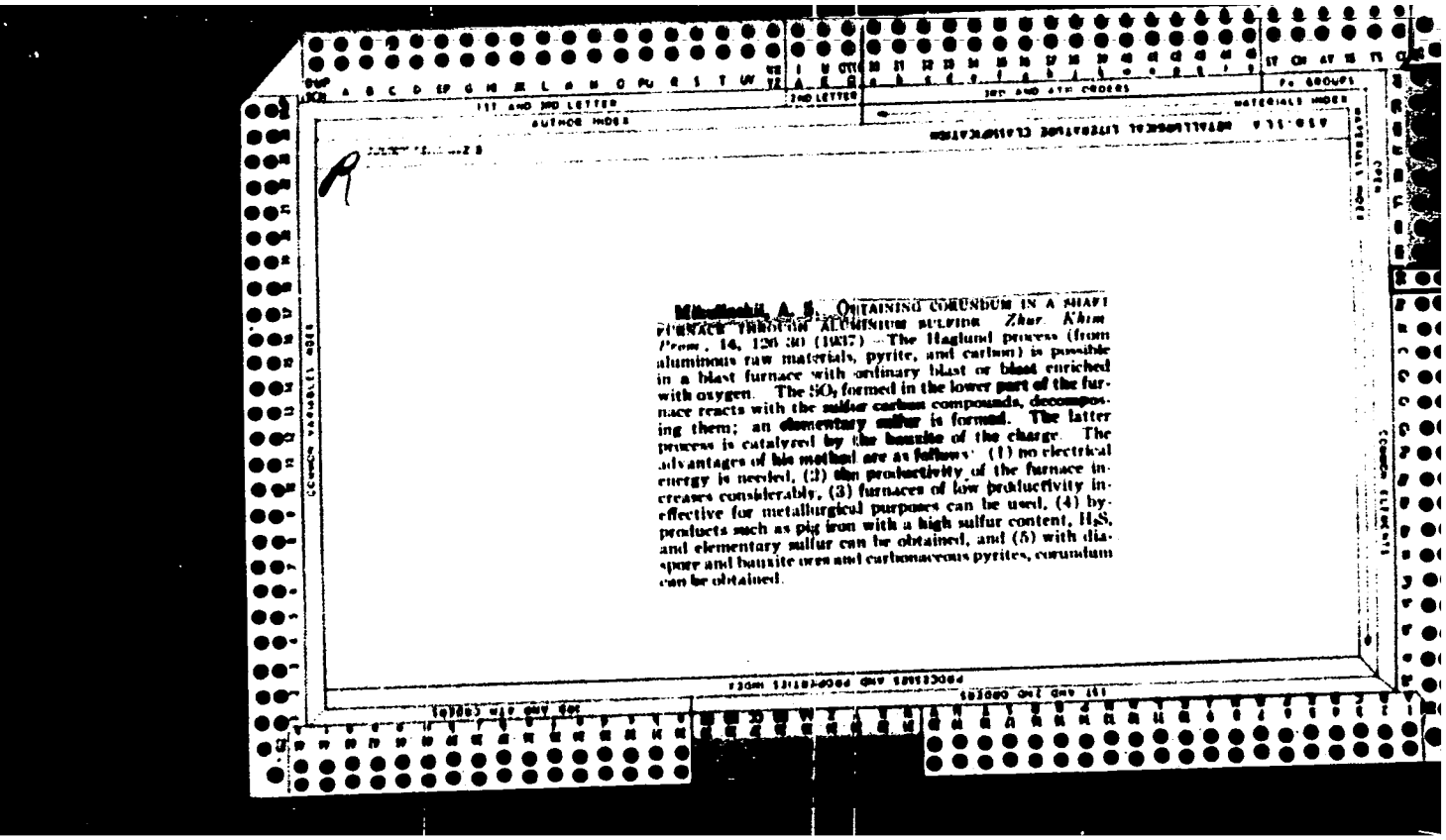

Mikulinskii, A. S., OBTAINING CORUNDUM IN A SHAFT FURNACE THROUGH ALUMINUM SULFIDE. *Zhur. Khim. Prom.*, 14, 126-30 (1937). — The Haglund process (from aluminous raw materials, pyrite, and carbon) is possible in a blast furnace with ordinary blast or blast enriched with oxygen. The SO_2 formed in the lower part of the furnace reacts with the sulfur carbon compounds, decomposing them; an elementary sulfur is formed. The latter process is catalyzed by the bauxite of the charge. The advantages of his method are as follows: (1) no electrical energy is needed, (2) the productivity of the furnace increases considerably, (3) furnaces of low productivity are effective for metallurgical purposes can be used, (4) by-products such as pig iron with a high sulfur content, H_2S, and elementary sulfur can be obtained, and (5) with diaspore and bauxite ores and carbonaceous pyrites, corundum can be obtained.

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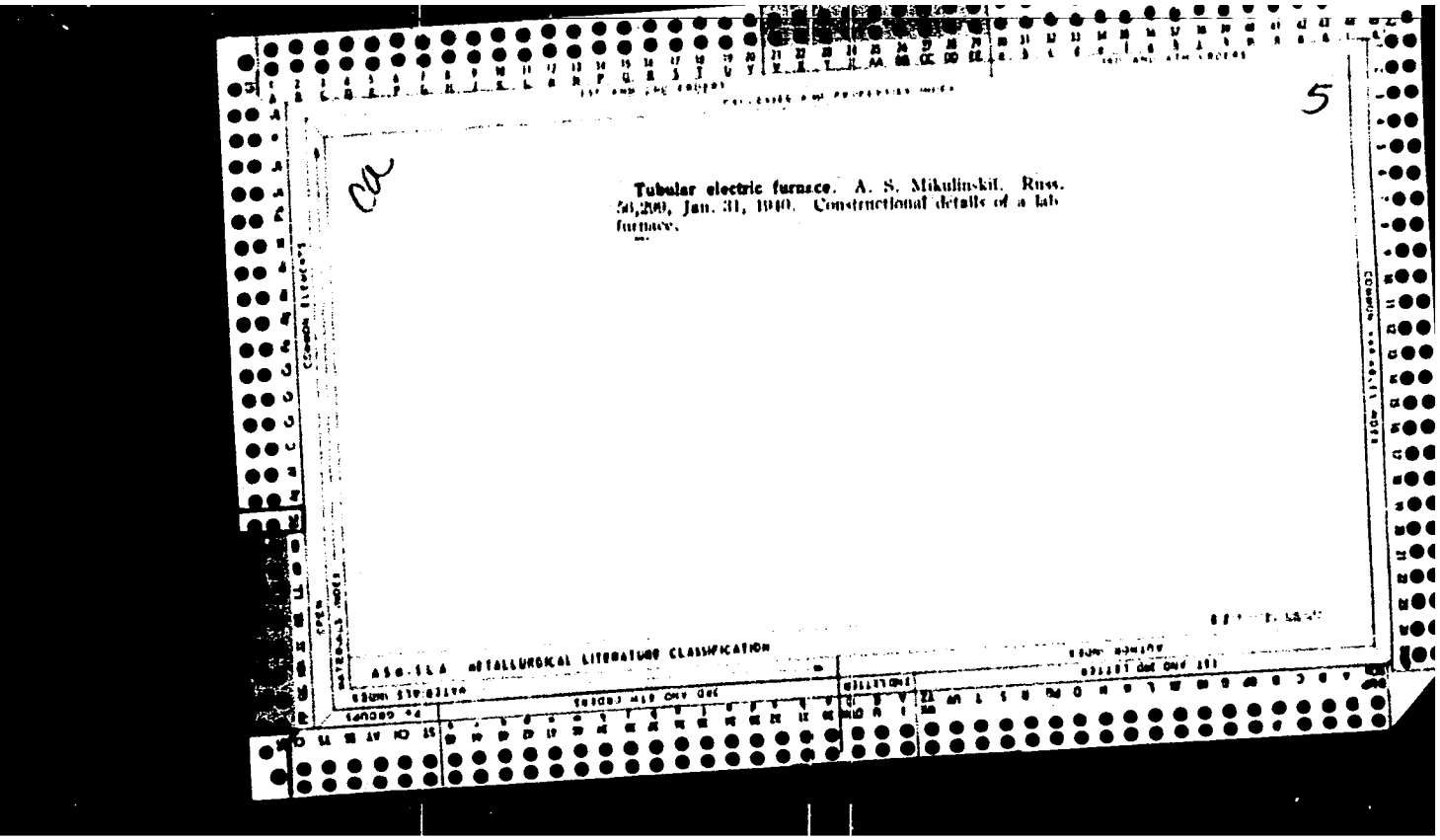

5

Tubular electric furnace. A. S. Mikulinskii. Russ. 58,200, Jan. 31, 1940. Constructional details of a lab furnace.

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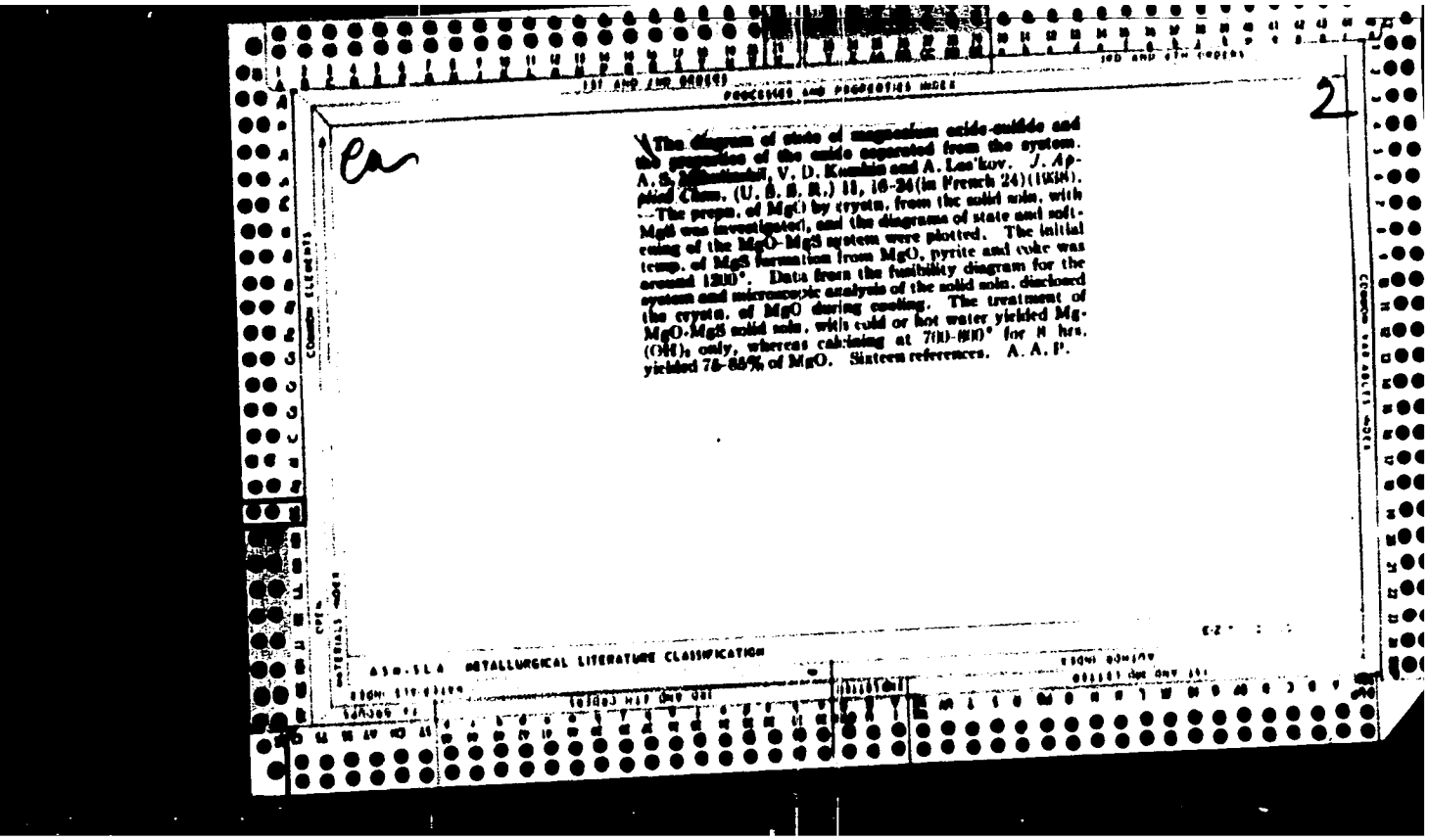

The diagram of state of magnesium oxide-sulfide and the preparation of the oxide separated from the system. A. S. [illegible], V. D. Kuznetsov and A. Lee'kov. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 16-24(in French 24)(1938). The prepn. of MgO by cryst. from the solid soln. with MgS was investigated, and the diagrams of state and soft. temp. of the MgO-MgS system were plotted. The initial temp. of MgS formation from MgO, pyrite and coke was around 1200°. Data from the fusibility diagram for the system and microscopic analysis of the solid soln. disclosed the cryst. of MgO during cooling. The treatment of MgO-MgS solid soln. with cold or hot water yielded $Mg(OH)_2$ only, whereas calcining at 700-800° for 8 hrs. yielded 75-85% of MgO. Sixteen references. A. A. P.

A50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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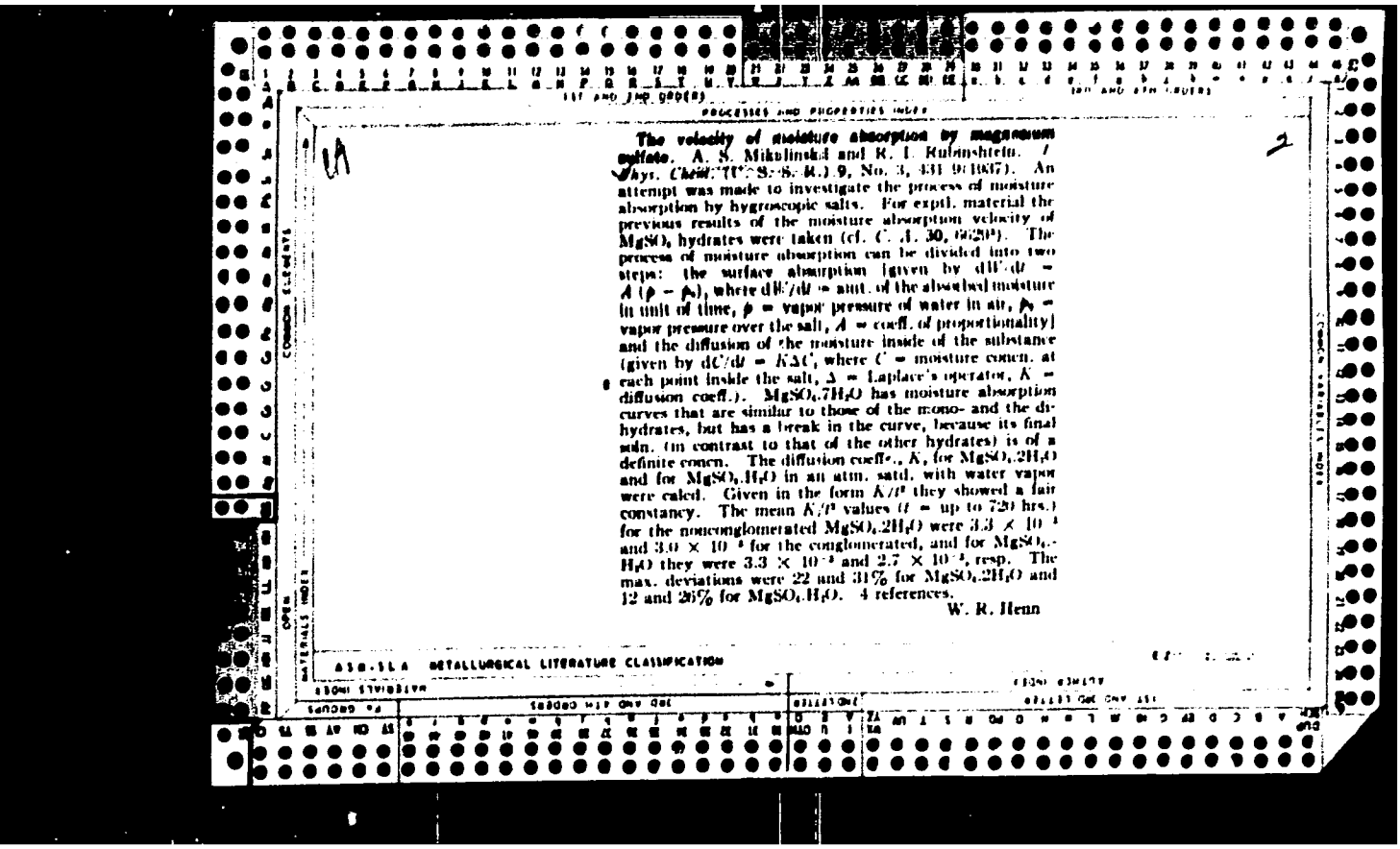

The velocity of moisture absorption by magnesium sulfate. A. S. Mikulinskii and R. I. Rubinshtein. *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* (U.S.S.R.) 9, No. 3, 431-9(1937). An attempt was made to investigate the process of moisture absorption by hygroscopic salts. For expti. material the previous results of the moisture absorption velocity of $MgSO_4$ hydrates were taken (cf. C. A. 30, 6250). The process of moisture absorption can be divided into two steps: the surface absorption [given by $dH/dt = A(p - p_0)$, where dH/dt = amt. of the absorbed moisture in unit of time, p = vapor pressure of water in air, p_0 = vapor pressure over the salt, A = coeff. of proportionality] and the diffusion of the moisture inside of the substance (given by $dC/dt = K\Delta C$, where C = moisture concn. at each point inside the salt, Δ = Laplace's operator, K = diffusion coeff.). $MgSO_4.7H_2O$ has moisture absorption curves that are similar to those of the mono- and the di-hydrates, but has a break in the curve, because its final satn. (in contrast to that of the other hydrates) is of a definite concn. The diffusion coeffs., K, for $MgSO_4.2H_2O$ and for $MgSO_4.H_2O$ in an atm. satd. with water vapor were calcd. Given in the form K/l^2 they showed a fair constancy. The mean K/l^2 values (t = up to 720 hrs.) for the nonconglomerated $MgSO_4.2H_2O$ were 3.3×10^{-4} and 3.0×10^{-4} for the conglomerated, and for $MgSO_4.H_2O$ they were 3.3×10^{-3} and 2.7×10^{-4}, resp. The max. deviations were 22 and 31% for $MgSO_4.2H_2O$ and 12 and 26% for $MgSO_4.H_2O$. 4 references.

W. R. Henn

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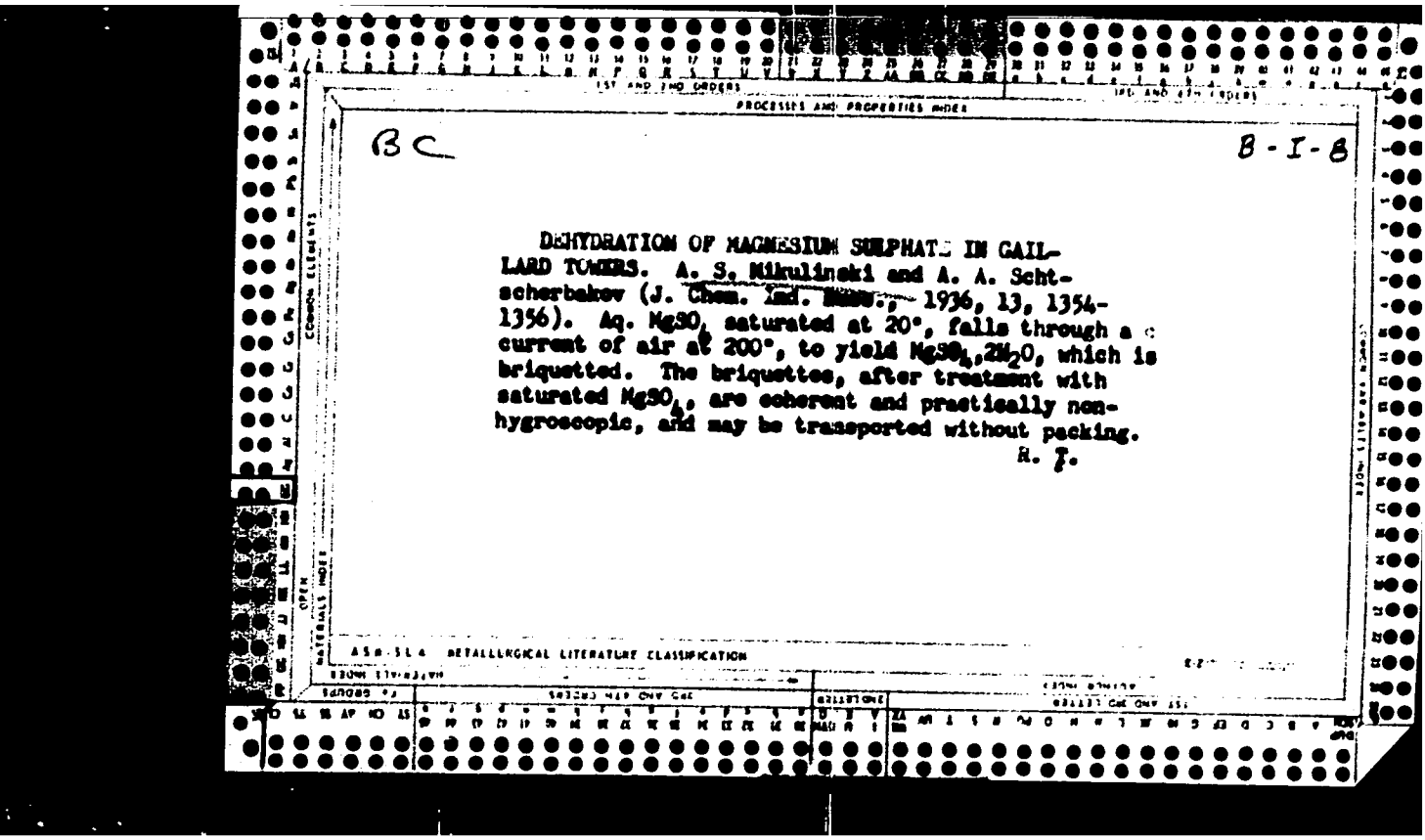

BC

B-I-B

DEHYDRATION OF MAGNESIUM SULPHATE IN GAILLARD TOWERS. A. S. Mikulinski and A. A. Schtscherbakov (J. Chem. Ind. Russ., 1936, 13, 1354-1356). Aq. $MgSO_4$ saturated at 20°, falls through a current of air at 200°, to yield $MgSO_4,2H_2O$, which is briquetted. The briquettes, after treatment with saturated $MgSO_4$, are coherent and practically non-hygroscopic, and may be transported without packing.

R. T.

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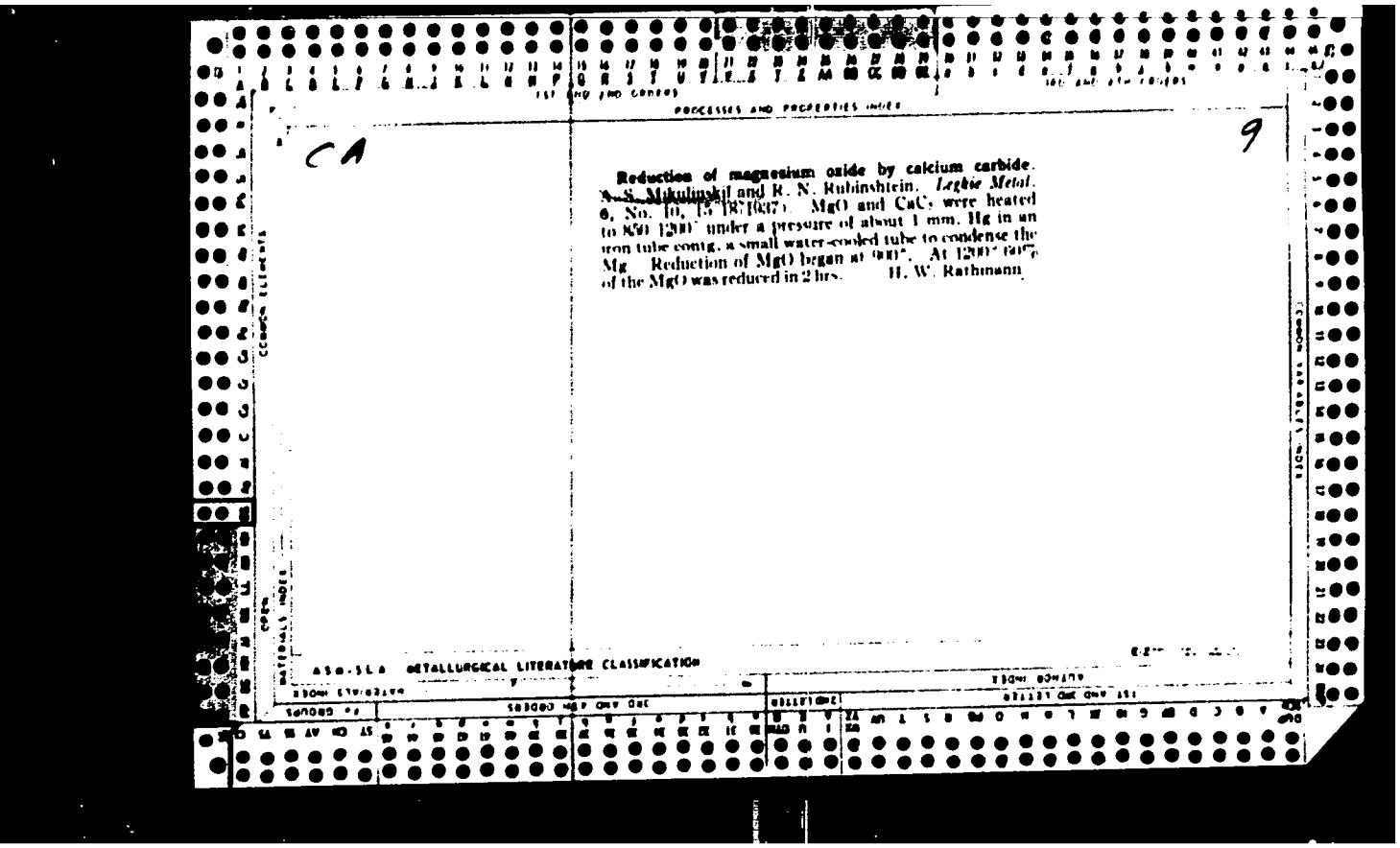

CA

9

Reduction of magnesium oxide by calcium carbide. A. S. Mikulinskiĭ and R. N. Rubinshtein. *Legkie Metal.* 6, No. 10, 15-18 (1937). MgO and CaC$_2$ were heated to 850-1200° under a pressure of about 1 mm. Hg in an iron tube contg. a small water-cooled tube to condense the Mg. Reduction of MgO began at 900°. At 1200-1250° of the MgO was reduced in 2 hrs. H. W. Rathmann

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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BC

A-1

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Calculation of the activation energy of dehydration of magnesium sulphate. A. S. Mikulinskii and R. N. [illegible] (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]—[illegible]).—The accuracy of the result obtained (cf. preceding abstract) is discussed.

E. R.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

BC

Kinetics of dehydration of magnesium sulphate heptahydrate. A. S. [illegible] and E. N. [illegible] (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1936, 8, [illegible].—The velocity of dehydration of $MgSO_4,7H_2O$ in an air stream has been measured, at [illegible]°. It is assumed that the process proceeds in two stages: $7H_2O \rightarrow 6H_2O \rightarrow 1H_2O$, and that its velocity depends on two consts., the first being that of a chemical reaction and the second that of a diffusion. These consts. are calc., and their logs represented by straight lines as functions of $1/T$. The activation energy of the dehydration is calc. to be 1670 g.-cal. per mol. of H_2O. E. R.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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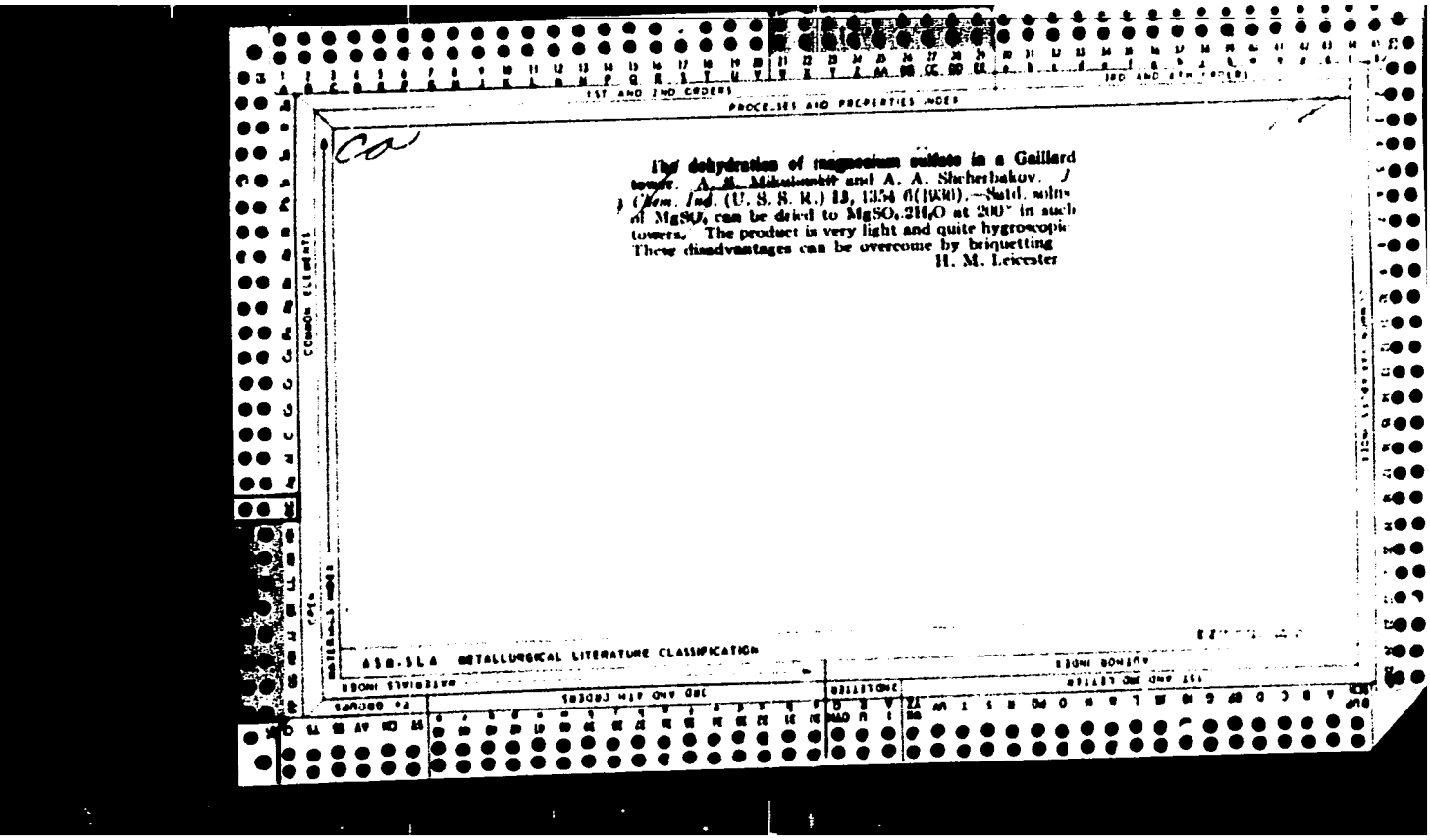

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The dehydration of magnesium sulfate in a Gaillard tower. A. N. Mikhailovskii and A. A. Shcherbakov. *J. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 13, 1354-6(1936).—Satd. solns. of $MgSO_4$ can be dried to $MgSO_4.2H_2O$ at 200° in such towers. The product is very light and quite hygroscopic. These disadvantages can be overcome by briquetting.
H. M. Leicester

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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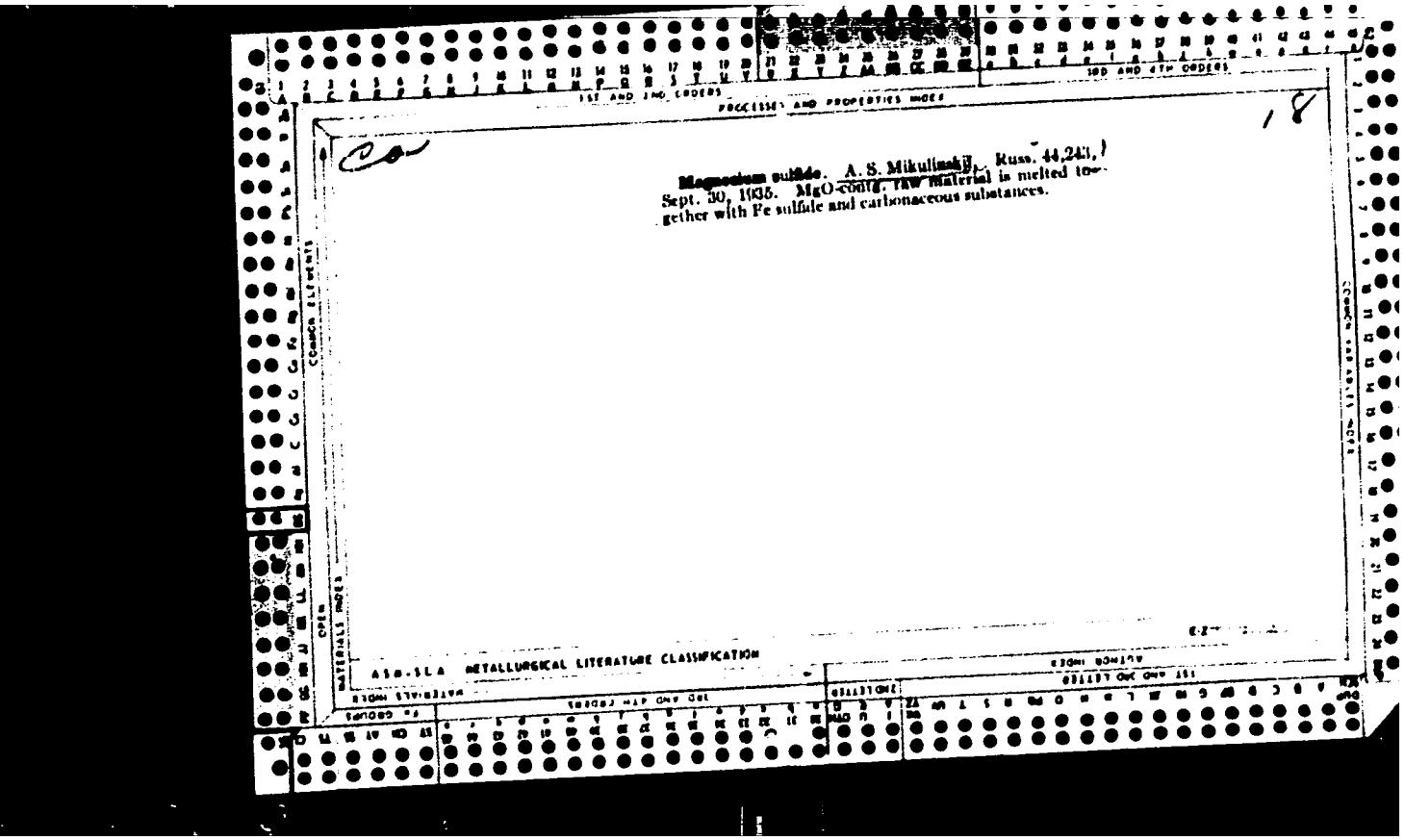

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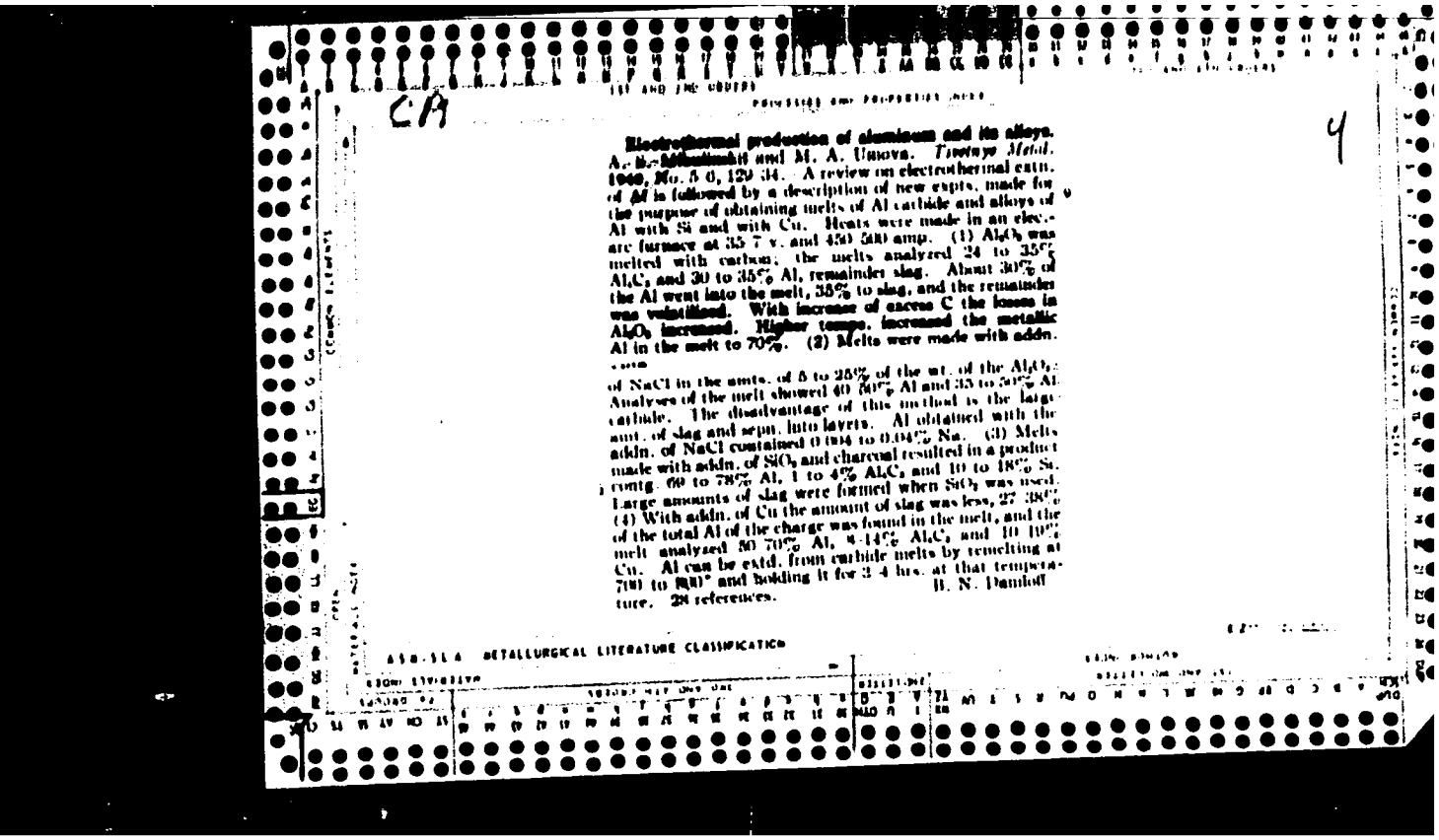

CA

4

Electrothermal production of aluminum and its alloys. A. [illegible]khit and M. A. Usova. *Tsvetnye Metal.* 1940, No. 5-6, 129-34. A review on electrothermal extn. of Al is followed by a description of new expts. made for the purpose of obtaining melts of Al carbide and alloys of Al with Si and with Cu. Heats were made in an elec. arc furnace at 35-7 v. and 450-500 amp. (1) Al_2O_3 was melted with carbon; the melts analyzed 24 to 35% Al_4C_3 and 30 to 35% Al, remainder slag. About 30% of the Al went into the melt, 35% to slag, and the remainder was volatilized. With increase of excess C the losses in Al_2O_3 increased. Higher temps. increased the metallic Al in the melt to 70%. (2) Melts were made with addn. of NaCl in the amts. of 5 to 25% of the wt. of the Al_2O_3. Analyses of the melt showed 40-50% Al and 35 to 50% Al carbide. The disadvantage of this method is the large amt. of slag and segn. into layers. Al obtained with the addn. of NaCl contained 0.034 to 0.04% Na. (3) Melts made with addn. of SiO_2 and charcoal resulted in a product contg. 60 to 78% Al, 1 to 4% Al_4C_3 and 10 to 18% Si. Large amounts of slag were formed when SiO_2 was used. (4) With addn. of Cu the amount of slag was less, 27-38% of the total Al of the charge was found in the melt, and the melt analyzed 50-70% Al, 8-14% Al_4C_3 and 10-10% Cu. Al can be extd. from carbide melts by remelting at 700 to 800° and holding it for 3-4 hrs. at that temperature. 28 references.

B. N. Daniloff

A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

2

Velocities of high-temperature processes. I. Kinetics of the reduction of magnesium oxide by various reagents. A. S. Mikulinskii. J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 14, 17-29(in German, 29)(1941).—The reaction velocity at high temp. was detd. by a spring balance placed inside the tightly closed elec. furnace with heating elements of C. This balance showed the decrease in the wt. with time at const. temp. The initial temps. of reduction of MgO by the following reagents are tabulated: C, CaC_2, Al, ferro-aluminum and ferrosilicon (90%). Twenty-five references. II. Velocities of production of phosphorus (from Vyatka) and its technical consequences. A. S. Mikulinskii and P. G. Moran. Ibid. 30-6(in German, 36).—The expts. were made with a phosphorite contg. SiO_2 8.38, Fe_2O_3 2.57, P_2O_5 [illegible], $Al_2O_3 + TiO_2$ 6.01, and CaO 44.28%; Kuznetsk coke contg. C 84.6, S 0.05 and P 13.1% (?), and quartz contg. SiO_2 98.1, Al_2O_3 0.6, Fe_2O_3 0.5 and H_2O 0.57%. The ratio of ingredients was phosphorite:quartz:coke = 1:0.307:0.140. The mixt., in pieces of 7-8 and 12-14 mm., was placed in a graphite test tube and heated in an elec. furnace to 1400-14[illegible]°. Higher temps. cause part of the material to sublime together with, and thus contaminate, the P. At this temp. and size of pieces 75 to 120 min. are needed for satisfactory yields. 17 references. A. A. Bochtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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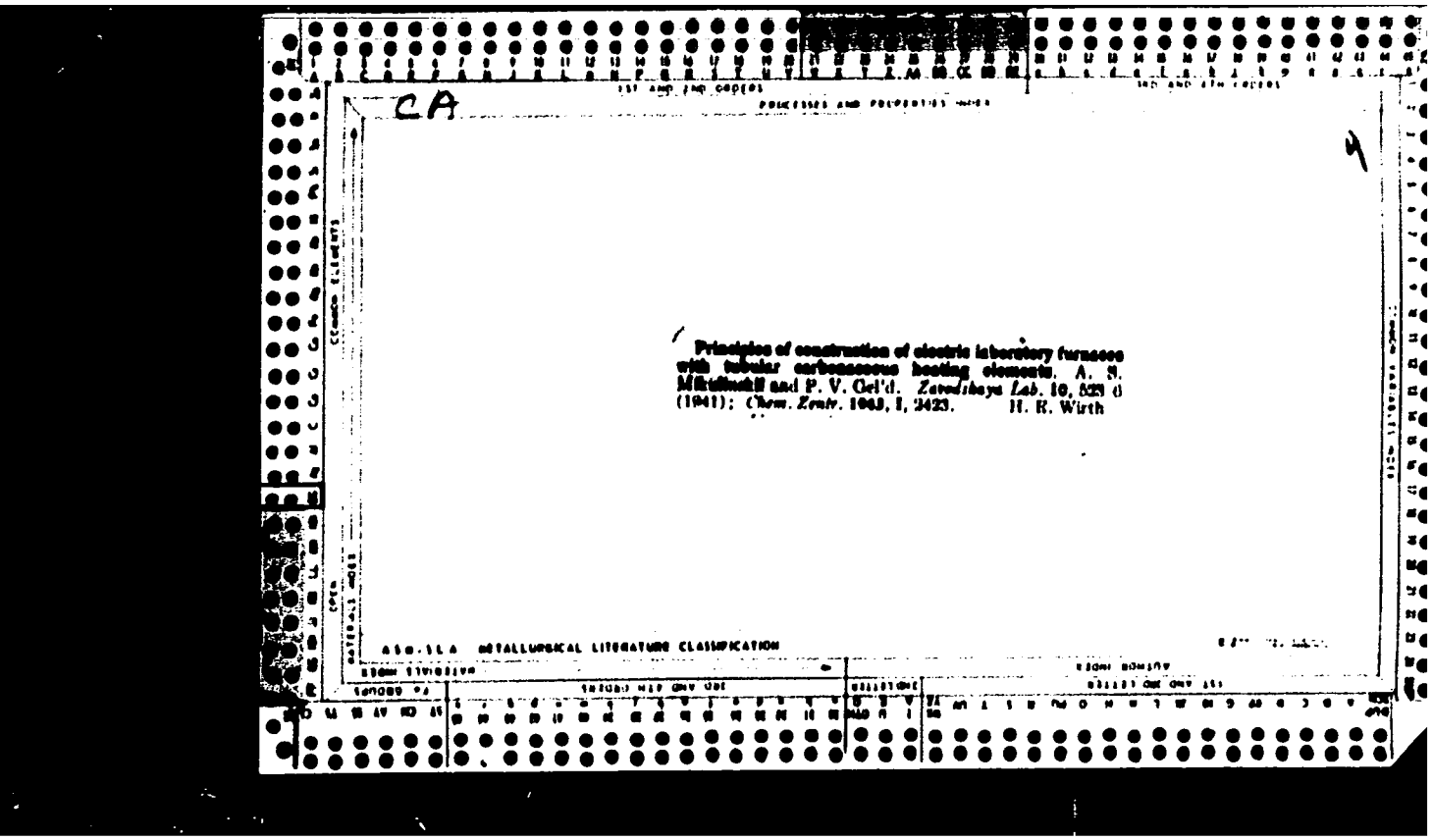

CA

Principles of construction of electric laboratory furnaces with tubular carbonaceous heating elements. A. S. Mitrofanoff and P. V. Gel'd. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 10, 825 (1941); (*Chem. Zentr.* 1943, I, 2423. H. R. Wirth

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MIKULINSKIY, .A. S.

USSR/Galvanometers
Photoelectric effect

May 47

"The Photocontact Galanometer," P. V. Gold, A. S. Mikulinskiy, Yu. G. Koltypin, 1 p

"Zavod Lab" Vol XIII, No 5

Three schematic diagrams, with very brief description.

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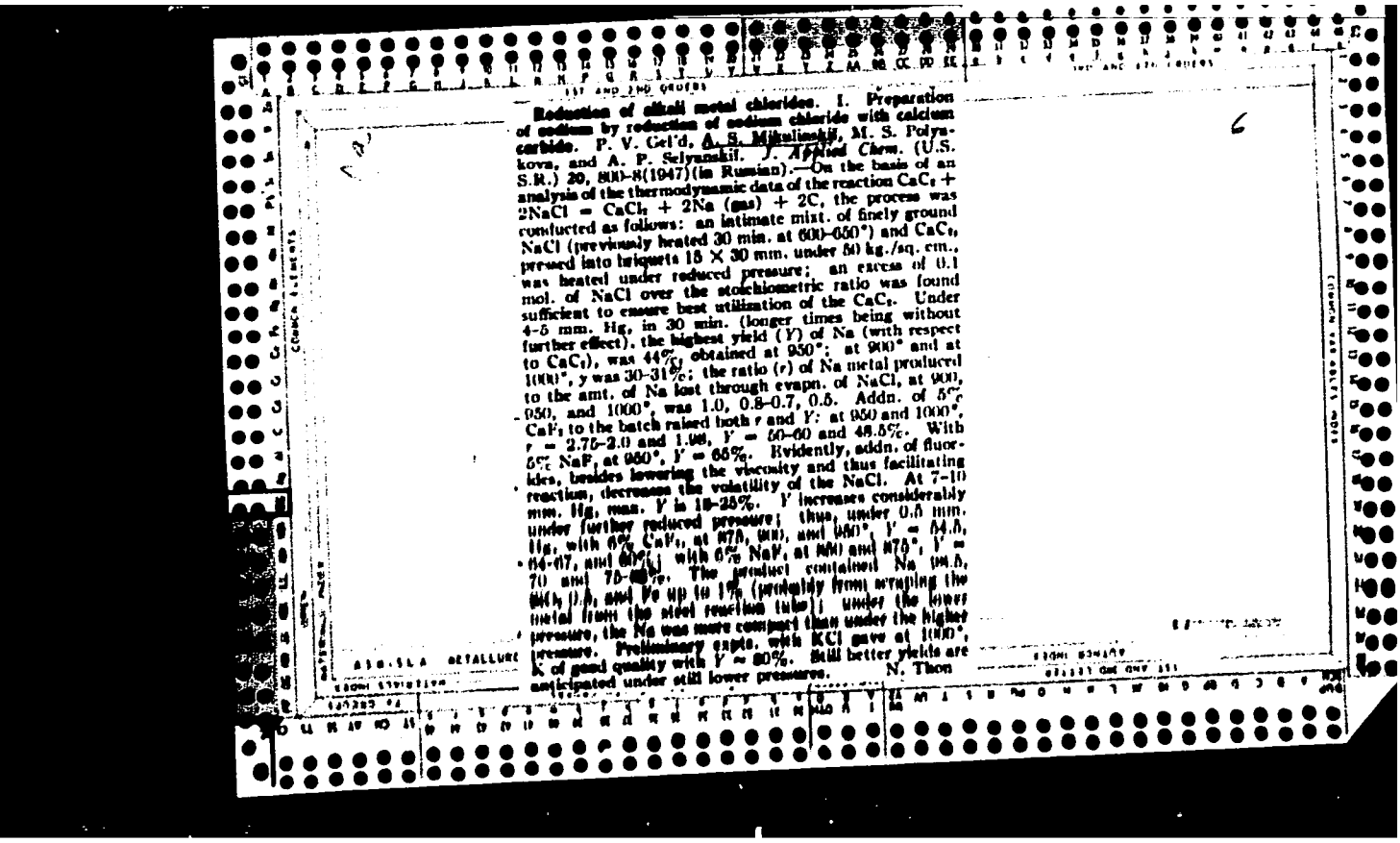

Reduction of alkali metal chlorides. I. Preparation of sodium by reduction of sodium chloride with calcium carbide. P. V. Gel'd, A. S. Mikulinskii, M. S. Polyakova, and A. P. Selyanskii. *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 20, 803-8(1947)(in Russian).—On the basis of an analysis of the thermodynamic data of the reaction $CaC_2 + 2NaCl = CaCl_2 + 2Na$ (gas) + 2C, the process was conducted as follows: an intimate mixt. of finely ground NaCl (previously heated 30 min. at 600–650°) and CaC_2, pressed into briquets 15 × 30 mm. under 50 kg./sq. cm., was heated under reduced pressure; an excess of 0.1 mol. of NaCl over the stoichiometric ratio was found sufficient to ensure best utilization of the CaC_2. Under 4–5 mm. Hg, in 30 min. (longer times being without further effect), the highest yield (Y) of Na (with respect to CaC_2), was 44% obtained at 950°; at 900° and at 1000°, y was 30–31%; the ratio (r) of Na metal produced to the amt. of Na lost through evapn. of NaCl, at 900, 950, and 1000°, was 1.0, 0.8–0.7, 0.5. Addn. of 5% CaF_2 to the batch raised both r and Y: at 950 and 1000°, r = 2.75–2.0 and 1.00, Y = 50–60 and 48.5%. With 5% NaF, at 950°, Y = 65%. Evidently, addn. of fluorides, besides lowering the viscosity and thus facilitating reaction, decreases the volatility of the NaCl. At 7–10 mm. Hg, max. Y is 18–25%. Y increases considerably under further reduced pressure; thus, under 0.5 mm. Hg, with 6% CaF_2, at 875, 900, and 940°, Y = 64.5, 64–67, and 68%; with 6% NaF, at 900 and 875°, Y = 70 and 75–80%. The product contained Na 99.5, NaCl 0.5, and up to 1% (probably from scraping the metal from the steel reaction tube); under the lower pressure, the Na was more compact than under the higher pressure. Preliminary expts. with KCl gave at 1000°, K of good quality with Y ~ 30%. Still better yields are anticipated under still lower pressures. N. Thon

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MIKULINSKIY, A. S.

"Selection of Basic Parameters for Electric Ore Heating Furnaces," Prom. Energet., No. 4, 1948. Prof., Dr. Technical Sci. Ural Sci. Res. Inst. Chemical Ind. -c1948-.

"The Photo contact Galvanometer," Zarod Lab., 13, No. 5, 1947;

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MIKULINSKIY, A. S.

36130 K opredeleniyu parametrou eleKtrichesKiKh pechey s podvishnymi eleKtrodami, pogrushennymi v tverduyu shiKhtu. V sb: Teoriya i praktika rudnoy elektrotermii. Sverdlovsk-Moskva, 1948, S. 5-13.--Bibliogr: 13 nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

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MIKULINSKIY, A. S.

35839 Opredeleniye uslovnoy khimicheskoy postoyannoy dlya paroobraznykh neorganicheskikh veshchest v sb: Teoriya I praktika rudnoy elektrotermi sverdlovsk-moskva, 1948, s. 14-18.--Bibligr: 7 Nazv

SO: Lepotis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINSKIY, A. S.

35847. Raschetu konstant ravnovesiya reaktsiy po polnomu uravneniyu nernsta. "
ST: Teoriya i parametrika rudnoy elektrotermii. Sverdlovsk-Moskva, 19[illegible], S. 14-20

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 39, Moskva, 1949

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MIKULINSKIY, A. S.

MIKULINSKIY, A. S. I GEL'D, P. V.

36087 Germetichnyye pechi s ugol'nym nagrevatelem. (Pech' UMG-1). V sb: Teoriya i praktika rudnoy elektrotermii. Sverdlovsk-Moskva, 1948, C. 21-22

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINSKIY, A. S.

MIKULINSKIY, A. S., GEL'D, P. V., KOLTYPI.., YU. G.
36082 Germetichnaya uglerodistaya pech' soprotivleniya UMG-2. V sb: Teoriya i praktika rudnoy elektrotermii. Sverdlovsk-Moska, 1948, No. 23-24.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

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MIKULINSKIY, A. S.

MIKULINSKIY, A. S., GEL'D, P. V., I KOLTYPIN, YU. G.

36083 FotoKontaKtnyy gal'vanometr. V sb: Teoriya i praKtika rudnoy eleKtrotermii. Sverdlovsk-Moskva, 1948, S. 25-26.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINSKIY, A. S.

MIKULINSKIY, A. S. I GEL'D, P. V.
36088 Germetichnyy shidKostnyy reostat. V sb: Teoriya i praKtika rudnoy eleKtrotermii. Sverdlovsk-Moskva, 1948, S. 27-28.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

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MIKULINSKIY, A. S.

MIKULINSKIY, A. S. I GEL'D, P. V.

36183 Povedeniye ognevpornykh izdeliy pri vysokikh temperaturaKh. V sb: Teoriya i praktika rudnoy elektrotermii. Sverdlovsk-Moskva, 1948, S. 29-32.

SO: Letopis'Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134210015-3

MIKULINSKIY, A. S.

MIKULINSKIY, A. S. I MARON, F. S.

36146 Vosstanovleniye Kremnezema uglerodom. V sb Teoriya i praktika rudnoy elektrotermii. Sverdlovsk-Moskva, 1948 S. 33-44.--Bibliogr: 6 nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhrunal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

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36179. [redacted], A. S. i [redacted], A. S. Razmery luskov i skorost' polucheniya fosfora
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