

MINKIN, A.S.

[Repair and servicing of metal-cutting machine tools] Remont i obsluzhivanie metallovezhushchikh stankov. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry [Leningradskoe otd-nie] 1953. 235 p. (MLRA 6:7)
(Machine tools)

MINKIN, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk (Leningrad)

Reorganize the system of planned preventive maintenance of
manufacturing equipment. Shvein. prom. no.4:12-14 J1-Ag '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

(Sewing machines--Maintenance and repair)
(Clothing industry)

MASLENNIKOVA, T.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; MINKIN, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Qualifications of young technicians. Shvein. prom. no.4:24-27
Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnikum legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Technical education) (Clothing industry)

MINKIN, Anatoliy Samuilovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; GLAUBERZON, Yevgeniy Mironovich; ANDREYEV, A.I., red.; FREGER, D.P., red. izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Repair and operation of certain kinds of machines and electric equipment at garment factories in Leningrad] Remont i eksploata-tsia nekotorykh vidov tekhnologicheskogo i elektrotekhnicheskogo oborudovaniia na shveinykh fabrikakh Leningrada; obzor. Leningrad, 1961. 87 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Leningrad—Clothing industry)

MINKIN, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; GEL'BERG, B.T.

Using resins in repairing. Mashinostroitel' no.11:18-19 N '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

(Epoxy resins)

MINKIN, A.V., inzhener.

Setting brick clay in double lengthwise rows on cars. [Suggested by
A.V.Minkin.] *Bats.i isobr.predl.v stroi.nol*46:16-17 '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Brickmaking)

MINKIN, A.V.

MINKIN, A.V., insh.

Recirculating waste heat in tunnel dryers. Rats. i izobr. predl.
v stroi. no.3:74-75 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Bricks--Drying) (Waste heat)

M. I. K. + M. H. 72.

AVDUSIN, D.A.; BELOGORTSEV, I.D.; BUDAYEV, D.I.; ~~MINKIN, A.T.~~; RYABKOV,
G.T.; KHEKIN, A.M., IVANOV, I.P.; KROLIK, I.D.; ANDREYEV, H.V.;
VALIKOVA, K., red.; FILIPPENKOVA, M., tekhn.red.

[Smolensk; a guidebook] Smolensk; spravochnik-putevoditel'.
[Smolensk] Smolenskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 217 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Smolensk--Description)

SOV/137-58-7-14314

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 52 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Voznesenskiy, A.A., Minkin, B.M.

TITLE: Effect of Zinc on Blast-furnace Firebrick (Vliyaniye tsinka na ogneupornuyu kladku domennoy pechi)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sibirsk. metallurg. in-ta, 1957, Nr 4, pp 3-22

ABSTRACT: The influence of precipitations of zinc in the brickwork of the lower portion of a blast-furnace shaft upon the condition thereof is examined. It is noted that the precipitation of Zn and compounds thereof cause increasing portions of the brickwork of the upper portion of the shaft to be partially or totally resistant to cooling, and destroy the brickwork in the lower portion of the shaft, and that the processes by which these phenomena occur are the following: 1) formation and precipitation of ZnO in the brickwork in a clearly-defined crystalline form, 2) condensation of Zn in the brickwork and oxidation thereof in the solid and liquid state to ZnO not crystalline in exterior appearance. A listing is given of procedural steps with the purpose of reducing the harmful effect of Zn on the firebrick and increasing the life of blast-furnace operation without damage to the

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-7-14314

Effect of Zinc on Blast-furnace Firebrick

integrity of the shell of the shaft: Smelting of hot, readily reducible and low-oxide fluxed sinter of the maximum basicity attainable without damage to its mechanical strength; diminution in the upper limit of the size of the Tashtagol ore being smelted to 35-40 mm, an increase in the size of the sinter, with reduction of the 0-10 mm fraction to the minimum possible; and reduction in the intensity of the peripheral gas flow without interference with the evenness of the process, particularly when furnaces are run at high pressure.

M.M.

1. Furnaces--Deposits
2. Zinc deposits--Thermal effects
3. Zinc oxide deposits--Thermal effects
4. Refractory materials--Performance

Card 2/2

MINKIN E. B.

А. В. Ширинский.
Разработка технических решений по передаче по телеграфному каналу сигналов управления вращением антенны радиолокационной станции.

Г. И. Кошкин
История развития теории теории управления в связи.

И. И. Жданов
Математический анализ работы на строгости и надежности линий связи и радиосвязи на вычислительных сетях.

12 часов
(с 10 до 16 часов)

В. И. Терещин,
И. Е. Волынский
Электронный телеграфный аппарат

В. В. Шенников,
В. И. Ширинский
Электронные методы автоматизации сигналов.

Р. А. Бурдakov
Анализ и синтез автоматизированной системы фототелеграфного аппарата с автоматизированной системой обслуживания.

20

12 часов
(с 18 до 22 часов)

Г. А. Емельянов
О методах регулирования антенной телеграфной системы при гетеродинах и статистической передаче в ее каналах телеграфной телеграфной системы.

А. С. Шенников
Повышение эффективности использования канала связи при фототелеграфировании.

В. И. Корсаков
Каналы передачи системы телеграфной связи.

С. СЕВЕРОВ ТЕЛЕВИДЕНИЕ
Руководитель С. И. Котов

9 часов
(с 10 до 16 часов)

В. Г. Ковалев,
А. С. Антонов
Телевидение на импульсно-модулированной передаче.

В. И. Сорокин
Высокоскоростная импульсная передача.

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report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications in. A. G. Popov (VURE), Moscow, 8-12 June, 1959

KIRSANOV, V.I.; MINKIN, E.B.

Features in using synchronous start-stop systems on wire
communication lines. Elektrosviaz' 15 no.8:58-61 Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Telegraph)

KOROTKOVA, N.U., inzh.; KIRSANOV, V.I.; MINKIN, E.B.

Electronic regenerative transmission. Vest. svyazi 21 no.4:4-5
Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi (for Korotkova).
2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut svyazi (for Kirsanov, Minkin).
(Telegraph—Automatic systems)

MINKIN, G.S.

✓ 2089. Minkin, G. S., Evaluation of valve springs (in Russian),
Sb. tr. Leningr. Otd. Vses. nauch. inzh.-tekhn. ob-va vod. transp.
no. 2, 89-95, 1955; Ref. Zh. Mekh. no. 12, 1956, Rev. 8681.

Elementary calculations are used to determine the endurance of
springs, statically and on account of fatigue. An investigation is
made of the relation between the frequency of natural oscillation
of the springs and the safety factor for fatigue, and a formula is
obtained linking the calculated rpm of the cam shaft of a four-
stroke engine and the safety factor of the valve spring.

A. F. Rozhnyazovskii
Courtesy Referativnyi Zburnal, USSR
Translation, courtesy Ministry of Supply, England

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4F1
4E2b

1/1

MIRKIN, I.B.

DECEASED

1961/2

d. 1960

see ILC

TRANSPORTATION

MINKIN, I.I. (Rostov-na-Donu); SHATILOV, V.V., inzh. (Rostov-na-Donu)

Information and centralized freight delivery. Zhel. dor. transp.
47 no.5:35-36 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Nachal'nik Rostovskoy gorodskoy tovarnoy stantsii (for Minkin).

MINKIN, L.M.

Distribution and age of Mesozoic intrusions in the Aldan massif.

Mat. po geol. i pol. iskop. Iak. ASSR no. 2: 3-22 '60,

(MIRA 15:10)

(Aldan Plateau—Rocks, Igneous) (Geological time)

L 40364-66 EWT(1) JM

ACC NR: AP6014249

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/005/0936/0938

AUTHOR: Golubentsev, A. F.; Minkin, L. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Minimizing the noise factor of a TW tube with an allowance for the current precipitation at the delay-system entrance

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 5, 1966, 936-938

TOPIC TAGS: TW tube, noise factor

ABSTRACT: The slight effect of current precipitation on the minimum noise factor of TW tubes has been noted by W. R. Beam (RCA Rev., 1955, 16, 551) and by B. A. McIntosh (Canadian J. Phys., 37, 285). This finding is criticized because it is based on the effect of the current precipitation only on the "noisiness" of the electron beam. If the current precipitation occurs only in the

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UDC: 621.385.632:621.391.822

L 40364-66

ACC NR: AP6014249

electron gun, the above finding is true. If, however, the current precipitation takes place at the entrance of the delay system, the TW-tube noise factor cannot be expressed in terms of electron-beam noisiness. A formula for the minimum TW-tube noise factor covering the latter case is developed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 8 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 23Jul65 / ORIG REF: 000 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 hs

MINKIN, M.

~~_____~~ Closer to actuality. Sov. foto 19 no.6:42-46 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

(Photographs)

SOV/156-58-3-31/52

AUTHORS: Ardashev, B. I., Minkin, V. I., Minkin, M. B.

TITLE: On the Mechanism of the Transformation of Acylated Arylamines (O mekhanizme peregruppirovok atsilirovannykh arilaminov)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 526-529 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of the transformation of the acylarylamines under the action of catalysts was investigated. This transformation takes place at higher temperatures in the presence of acid catalysts. The reaction of the transformation of acetanilide with the catalyst $ZnCl_2$ in an HCl current was experimentally carried out. After heating to 150-200° for 30 minutes NN'-diphenylacetamide was formed in good yield. On a further increase in temperature this compound converts to flavaniline. The NN'-diphenylacetamide crystallises in the form of white needles; the yield is 76 %. On the addition of anhydrous $ZnCl_2$ and after heating for several hours (5 hours) to 250°C in a weak HCl current flavaniline is

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On the Mechanism of the Transformation of Acylated Arylamines SOV/156-58-3-31/52

formed in a yield of about 41%. There are 18 references,
4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: **Kafedra** organicheskoy i organicheskoy
khimii Novochoerkasskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta
(Chair of Inorganic and Organic Chemistry at the Novochoerkassk
Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1958

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6022213 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/66/000/005/0090/0091

AUTHOR: Minkin, M. B.; Tsyurul'nikov, B. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Induction magnetometer for weak magnetic fields

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 5, 1966, 90-91

TOPIC TAGS: magnetometer, radio noise

ABSTRACT: Intended for measuring alternating magnetic fields of 0.008--80 amp/m intensity and for determining field frequency spectra within 25--500 cps, the new instrument consists of a 10000-turn coil ferrite-core sensor, a preamplifier, a spectrum analyzer, a reference-frequency oscillator, and a power-supply unit. Only a few features of each component are given. The total error of the instrument is $\pm 3\% \pm 0.002$ amp/m; it is made up of ferrite-permeability frequency error, emf compensation error, preamp error, and phase-sensitivity element error. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001

Card 1/1

UDC: 681.2:538.122

L 27827-66 EWT(m)/ENP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AR6016194

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/011/D026/D026

AUTHOR: Osipov, O. A.; Semenova, I. M.; Kogan, V. A.; Minkin, M. I.; Sokolov, V. L.

TITLE: Infrared spectra of gallium, indium, titanium, and tin chlorides with some organic ligands

27 27 27 27 27

56
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 11D203

REF SOURCE: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, t. 3, vyp. 1, 1964, 76-83

TOPIC TAGS: spectrum analysis, chloride, IR spectrum, gallium, indium, titanium, tin

ABSTRACT: An infrared spectrum analysis was used for the study of the characteristics of interaction between gallium and indium chlorides with acetone, methylhexyl ketone, cyclohexanone, acetophenone, benzophenone, and some other oxygen-containing compounds. [Translation of abstract.]

[KP]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 PB

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BLINKIN, M. I.

Starting Car and Tractor Diesel Engines, MASHGIZ, 1948.

MEMORANDUM

MATVEYEV, A.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; **CHAMOV, A.N.**, inzhener, redaktor; **GOL'D, B.V.**, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsensent; **DYBOV, O.V.**, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsensent; **MINKIN, M.L.**, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsensent; **OSTROVTSKY, A.N.**, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsensent; **TIKHONOV, A.Ye.**, tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Studies in construction of automobiles; collection of scientific research problems of the Molotov Automobile Factory and the Zhdanov Polytechnical Institute at Gorkiy] Issledovaniia v oblasti konstruirovaniia avtomobilii; sbornik nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot avtomobil'nogo zavoda imeni Molotova i Gor'kovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta imeni Zhdanova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1953. 249 p.
[Microfilm] (MLRA 9:2)

(Automobiles -- Design and construction)

MINKIN, M. L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TRAKTOVENKO, I. A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSIPIYAN, A. V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, otvetstvennyy redaktor; ZIL'BERBERG, Ya. G., inzhener, sekretar' BRILING, N. R., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, KALISH, G. G., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; PEVZNER, Ya. M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; RAMAYYA, K. S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHRUSHCHEV, M. M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOZLOVSKIY, I. S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MATVEYEVA, Ye. N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[An investigation of Soviet automobile radiators] Issledovanie otechestvennykh avtomobil'nykh radiatorov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1954. 43 p. (Moscow. Gosudarstvennyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii avtomobil'nyi i avtomotorny institut. [Trudy], no. 74) (MLRA 8:9)
(Automobiles--Radiators)

MINKIN, M.L.

Answer to V.V.Anokhin. M.L.Minkin. Avt. trakt. prom. no.6:31
Je '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomotornyy institut
(Gunpowder) (Automobiles--Fuel systems) (Anokhin, V.V.)

MINKIN, M.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Saving nonferrous metals in manufacturing radiators. Avt. i trakt. prom.
no. 6:4-6 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomotornyy institut.
(Automobiles--Radiators) (Nonferrous metals)

SOV/113-58-2-11/15

AUTHORS: Minkin, M.L., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Moiseychik,
A.N.

TITLE: Methods of Pre-Start Heating of Liquid-Cooled Engines (O
sposobakh predpuskovogo podogreva dvigateley s zhidkostnym
okhlazhdeniyem)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 2, pp 37 - 40
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Reliable starting of an engine is determined by the resist-
ance to the turning of the engine and by the temperature of
the cylinder and the air in the fuel mixture. The resist-
ance to turning depends on the viscosity of the oil. The
SU-type oil has a viscosity of 50 centistokes at a temper-
ature of +50° C and 29,000 centistokes at -20° C. A.N. Khvat-
kov of the NII Avtopribory found that starting an engine is
possible only up to a viscosity of 2,000 centistokes. Ac-
cording to [Ref 3] the viscosity may reach 10,000 centi-
stokes. High viscosity leads to a higher resistance and
makes the heating of rubbing surfaces necessary. The use of
special oils, fuels etc, without heating increases wear.
In the experiments described here a Vebasto-80WII liquid
heater and a Vebasto-65HL3 air heater were used in a GAZ-51

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SOV/113-58-2-11/15

Methods of Pre-Start Heating of Liquid-Cooled Engines

engine filled with antifreeze. A combined method in which both heaters were applied showed the best results (see Table). In the engine 20 thermocouples were installed to measure the temperature at different places. The liquid heater supplied 5,000 large calories per hour, the air heater 3,000 large calories per hour. At a temperature of -30°C a heating of 30 min at this rate proved sufficient. There is 1 graph, 1 table, and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: NAMI

1. Internal combustion engines--Starting 2. Internal combustion engines--Heating 3. Heaters--Performance 4. Temperature --Measurement 5. Lubricants

Card 2/2

SOV-113-58-10-3/16

AUTHOR: Minkin, M.L., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Automatic Fan Control of Cooling Systems (Avtomaticheskoye upravleniye ventilyatorom sistemy okhlazhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 10, p 8 - 12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author first considers various foreign fan control systems, designed by, for example, Schwytzer Corporation, Thompson Products - US, Schwytzer-Kammins, Bendix-Westinghouse, General Motors Corporation, Ford, and others. He then describes the electromagnetic pulley for the "ZIL-120". A thermostatically fan control based on the suggestion of I.G. Shekhel¹ was developed by NAMI. At the ~~Kutaiskiy~~ avtozavod (Kutaisi Automobile Plant) an experimental series of thermostatically controlled fans is being manufactured, which embody the results of preceding experiments in this field. There are seven diagrams, one graph and one photo.

ASSOCIATION: NAMI

1. Automotive industry---USSR 2. Cooling fans---Control systems

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SOV/113-59-2-13/20

AUTHORS: Minkin, M.L., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Khmel - nitskiy, E.Ye.

TITLE: Some Experience in the Production of Plate Radiators (Iz opyta proizvodstva plastinchatykh radiatorov)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 2, pp 27-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes the tests conducted by NAMI with plate radiators, used in "Moskvich" automobiles, upon request from the Moscow Small-Displacement Car Plant. The tests showed that the heat emission of the radiators can be increased up to 10% by using corrugated plates (Fig 2) with ridges and cavities. Furthermore, the use of copper instead of brass for their construction would further increase the heat emission by 16-18%. There are 1 photograph, 2 graphs, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: NAMI; Moskovskiy zavod malolitrzhnykh avtomobiley (Moscow Small Displacement Car Plant)

Card 1/1

MINKIN, M.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHMEI'NITSKIY, E.Ye.; SHAYEVICH, A.G.; KARAVAYEV,

New radiators for the ZIL motor vehicles. Avt.prom. no.9:10-14
S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy avtomotorny institut i Moskovskiy
avtozavod imeni Likhacheva.
(Motor vehicles--Radiators)

MINKIN, M.L., kand.tekhn.nauk

Oil coolers of automobile engines. avt.prom. no.6:29-32 Je
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotorny institut.
(Automobiles--Engines--Cooling)

MINKIN, Matvey Lazarevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; YEGOROV, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; DAVTYAN, R.I., inzh., red.; SMIRNOVA, G.V., tekhn. red.

[Starting devices for motor-vehicle engines] Puskovye ustroystva avtomobil'nykh dvigatelei. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 138 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Motor vehicles--Ignition)

MINKIN, M.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHMELE'NITSKIY, E.Ye.; SHAYEVICH, A.G.; KARAVAYEV, B.I.; PAPIN, A.A.

Increasing the effectiveness of cooling systems for automobile engines. Avt. prom. no.2:10-13 P '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy institut i Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva.

(Automobiles--Engines--Cooling)

MINKIN, M.L., kand.tekhn.nauk

New standard for motor-vehicle radiators. Avt.prom. 27 no.12:
40-41 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotorny institut.
(Motor vehicles--Radiators--Standards)

LEYBZON, Z.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; MINKIN, M.L., kand. tekhn. nauk;
DERYUGIN, P.Ye.

Influence of air temperature and humidity on the efficiency
indices of the GAZ 21A engine. Avt. prom. 30 no.12:5-9 D '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Tsentral'nyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotorny institut.

L 15603-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(f)/EPR/T-2/EWA(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5004966

8/0286/65/000/002/0073/0073

AUTHORS: Karnitskiy, V. V.; Minkin, M. L.; Lozar', A. S.; Shaydorov, P. L.; Petrova, S. V.; Goryunov, V. G. 17 B

TITLE: Device for starting internal combustion engines at low temperatures.
Class 46, No 167704

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 2, 1965, 73

TOPIC TAGS: ignition system

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate describes a device for starting an internal combustion engine (example: Y-block diesel). The device has space for an easy-to-ignite starter liquid which is fed to an intake track. A mixer receives the intake emulsion, and a compressed air supply turns the liquid into a spray. The mixer is multichanneled so that the emulsion flows to one or a group of sprayers. This ensures transmission of the emulsion to any or all cylinders of the engine block. The device is shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

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L 35603-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5004966

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy ordena trudovogo krasnogo znameni nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy institut (Central Order of the
Trudovoye Krasnoye Znameniye Scientific Research Automobile and Automotive
Institute)

SUBMITTED: 24Dec62

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: FR

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 05716-67 EMI(a)/T FON/DA/WE
ACC NR: AP6006514 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0113/65/000/011/0012/0014

AUTHOR: Karnitskiy, V. V.; Minkin, M. L. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: NAMI

TITLE: Starting cold engines by using highly flammable liquids

SOURCE: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 11, 1965, 12-14

TOPIC TAGS: motor vehicle, engine reliability, engine starter system, engine ignition system, diethyl ether, *FUEL COMPOSITION, FLAMMABILITY*

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss various liquids and their respective injection systems for introducing them into engines before starting. American, French and English starting aids are discussed. A test was set up to determine the effect of diethyl ether content in the starting mixture on starting time, using the SMD diesel at -10°C. The results show that a diethyl ether content of 40% and less is effective at -20 to -25°C. On the basis of these data all other control starting was carried out with a 60% diethyl ether content in the starting mixture. A starting mixture was developed at the Central "Order of the Red Banner of Labor" Scientific Research Institute of Automobiles and Automobile Engines for diesels with the following composition: 65% diethyl ether, 12% light mineral oil, 20% petroleum ether, 3% aldehydes and 0.2% antioxidant. This mixture ensured diesel starting down to -40°C with smooth engine

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.431.73:62-57

D 05716-57

ACC NR: AP6006514

operation. The NAMI-5PP-40 and NAMI-6PP-40 starting attachments were produced as the result of a series of tests carried out on diesel and carburetor engines. These starting attachments can be used both for diesel and carburetor engines up to 40 liters. They spray the starting mixture into the intake manifold instead of spraying it directly into the cylinder. This is more economical than the latter. A diagram is given for one of these starting attachments. It differs from the French "Start-pilot" in that it has many more channels and ensures a uniform distribution of the starting emulsion to each individual injector or valve. An empirical formula is presented which describes the relationship between engine displacement capacity, design characteristics, ambient temperature and the minimum amount of starting mixture necessary for starting the engine at a given temperature. The starting mixture and attachments were tested under arctic conditions and proved successful. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 tables, 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 21,13/ SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2 *lu*

11-2019-66 311(7)/7 DIA/WE

ACC NR: AP6011222 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/006/0057/0057

INVENTOR: Gureyev, A. A.; Sobolev, Ye. P.; Shchegolev, N. V.; Alekseyev, A. I.; Kornitskiy, V. V.; Minkin, M. L.; Senichkin, M. A.; Livshits, S.M.; Englin, B.A.; Mikulin, G.V.

ORG: none

51
B

TITLE: Starter fluid for engines with carburetors. Class 23, No. 179870

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 6, 1966, 57

TOPIC TAGS: carburetor engine, starter fluid, engine starter fluid, antioxidant additive, antiwear additive

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued describing a starter fluid for engines with carburetors. The fluid has a base of sulfuric ether and a mixture of low-boiling hydrocarbons with an antioxidant additive. It is suggested that to improve the functioning properties of the fluid, isopropyl nitrate or oxidation products of hydrocarbons plus an antiwear compound be added. [Translation] [NT]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 13Nov64/

Card 1/1 af

UDC: 661.17:621.434.019-632

L 10296-57 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWP(f)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)
ACC NR: AP7003088 SOURCE CODE: UR/0292/66/000/010/0001/0004

AUTHOR: Belen'kiy, Yu. M. (Engineer); Gertsov, S. M. (Engineer); Lutsenko, V. Ye.³¹
(Engineer); Minkin, M. M. (Engineer); Katkov, G. F. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Serial production of step electric motors 14

SOURCE: Elektrotekhnik, no. 10, 1966, 1-4 10

TOPIC TAGS: electric motor, electric industry

ABSTRACT: As a result of extensive theoretical and experimental work it was shown that most reliable step motors are of the split-phase magnitoelectric and four-phase inductor type.

The USSR industry at present manufactures 14 models of split-phase magnitoelectric step motors which designated by letters ShDA. All these motors have 16 steps for each complete revolution and operate on a voltage of 14 or 28 volts; they weigh from 110 to 1,500 grams.

The four-phase inductor type step motors are manufactured in 15 models and are designated by letters ShDR. These motors have 24, 40, 56 or 120 steps for each complete revolution; they all operate on a voltage of 10 volts; their weight ranges from 100 to 700 grams. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09, 05 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004.

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.313.13-133.3.001.3

L 08990-67

ACC NR: AP6012113

(A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/007/0027/0027

AUTHORS: Ivobotenko, B. A.; Gertsov, S. M.; Lovenotskiy, Yu. N.; Lutsenko, V. Yo.; Minkin, M. M.

17

ORG: none

TITLE: A multiphase step electric motor. Class 21, No. 180239

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 7, 1966, 27

TOPIC TAGS: electric motor, torque

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a multiphase step electric motor of the induction type with control windings and with permanent excitation magnets located in the stator. The electric motor has a toothed rotor without a winding (see Fig. 1). The design increases the torque in given size motors and simplifies their production. The stator is made with an internal permanent magnet in the form of two symmetrical halves magnetized with opposite polarity. The permanent magnet is enclosed between the halves of the stator.

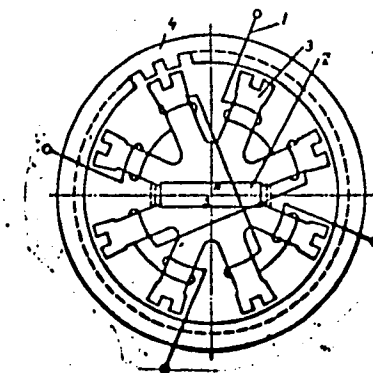
Card 1/2

UDC: 621.313.13.025.4-133.3

L 08990-67

ACC NR: AP6012113

Fig. 1. 1 - control windings; 2 - permanent magnet; 3 - stator; 4 - rotor



Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 21Jan65

Card 2/2 nst

ACC NR: AP7002978

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/024/0077/0077

INVENTOR: Veksler, B. Ye; Katkov, G. F.; Malinskiy, S. A.; Minkin, M. M.;
Remennikov, V. S.; Rybakov, L. A.; Sokolinskiy, Ye. A.; Fedorov, V. N.; Shmulovich,
I. Sh.; Gertsov, S. M.; Pishchulin, V. V.

ORG: None

TITLE: A seismic prospecting station. Class 42, No. 189598

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 24, 1966, 77

TOPIC TAGS: seismic prospecting, frequency divider, quartz crystal, seismologic station

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a seismic prospecting station containing an amplification-conversion channel, registration unit and power supply. The unit is designed for improved reliability and operational convenience. A quartz oscillator with a frequency divider system is used as a precision-frequency power supply and synchronizing unit. The oscillator is connected through amplifiers to the actuating units of the station.

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: 04Jun65

Card 1/1

UDC: 550.340.19

MINKIN, N., gvardii kapitan

Reading Lenin with one's heart. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 4
no.1:55-57 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:9)

CHERVENAKOV, A., prof.; MENKOV, H.; KABALANDOV, M.

Studies on the resistance of urinary infections to antibiotics
early and late after surgery. *Khirurgija (Sofia)* 17 no. 4.
417-418 '54

1. Institut za spetsializatsia i osv urshenstvane na
lekarite, Sofia, Katedra po urologia (rukovoditel na
katedrata: prof. A. Chervenakov).

MINKIN, N.I.

Unit for loading shor lumber. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 14 no.2:
34 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Dubovitskogo lesopromkhoza.
(Conveying machinery)

MINKIN, R.B.

Peculiarities of the pre-icteric phase of Botkin's disease in Leninabad. Zdrav. Tadzh. 3 no.2:39-41 Mr-Apr '56. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Leninabadskoy Gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.1 (glavvrach A.A. Abdullayev).

(LENINABAD--HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

MINKIN, R.B.

Clinical evaluation of the normal phonocardiogram. Trudy LSGNI
48:357-380 '59. (MIRA 14:2)

(HEART—SOUNDS)

ARRIGONI, I.M.; MINKIN, R.B.; RASPUTIN, A.M.; SOLOV'YEVA, Ye.A.;
TARTAKOVSKIY, M.B.

New method for a clinical evaluation of the electrocardiogram
(frequency analysis of waves of the ventricular complex).
Trudy LSGNI 48:408-433 '59. (MIRA 14:2)
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

ARRIGONI, I.M.; MINKIN, R.B.; RASPUTIN, A.M.; SOLOV'YEVA, Ye.A.;
TARTAKOVSKIY, M.B.

Clinical significance of the frequency analysis of the ventricular
complex of the electrocardiogram. Trudy ISGNI 48:434-446 '59.
(MIRA 14:2)

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

MINKIN, R.B.; TARTAKOVSKIY, M.B.

Significance of the auricular component in the formation of the
first heart sound. Trudy ISGNI 48:507-511 '59. (MIRA 14:2)
(HEART—SOUNDS)

MINKIN, R. B.

Importance of esophagocardiography in evaluating hemodynamic changes
in heart defects. Terap. arkh. no.7:28-34 '61.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Is kliniki vnutrennikh bolezney (sav. - prof. A. A. Kedrov)
Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(HEART--DISEASES) (CARDIOGRAPHY)
(ESOPHAGUS--EXPLORATION)

MINKIN. R.B.

Frequency and localization of heart murmur heard during the phonocardiographic examination of healthy persons. *Kardiologia* . 3 no.3. :38-81 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz kafedry vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.A.Kedrov) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(HEART--SOUNDS)

MINKIN, R.B. (Leningrad, D-88, ul. Plekhanova, d.12, kv.64)

Results of the evaluation of the effectiveness of a mitral commissurotomy with the aid of esophagocardiography. Grud. khir. 6
no.4:34-37 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Klinika vnutrennikh bolezney No.1 (zav. - prof. A.A.Kedrov)
Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

Minkin, S.L.

MINKIN, S.L., prof. (Khar'kov, ul. Artema, d.6, kv.4)

Late observations of amputations for endarteritis obliterans. Nov.
khir.arkh. no.6:64-65 H-D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(AMPUTATION OF LEG) (ARTERIES--DISEASES)

MINKIN, S.S., teknik

Machining of bottom edges on a boring and turning lathe.
Khim.mash. no.1:42 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Chemical engineering--Equipment and supplies)

MINKIN, S. YU.

Minkin, S. Yu. - "Sympathetic decentralization of the upper limb," In symposium:
VIII Sessiya Neyrokhirurg. soveta i Leningr. in-ta neyrokhirurgii (Akad. med. nauk SSSR),
Moscow, 1948, p. 270-73

SO: U-3600, 10 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, №. 6., 1949.)

MINKIN, S. Yu.

Minkin, S. Yu. - "Method of operation on the chest section of a borderline sympathetic trunk in vegetative disorders of the upper extremities," In the symposium: V. N. Shamov, Kiev, 1949, p. 29-37

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)

MINKIN, S. Yu.

Csetinskiy, T. G. and Minkin, S. Yu. - "The effect the removal of the right hemisphere of the brain has on the functions of the stomach," In the collection: V. N. Sharov, Kiev, 1949, p. 39-42

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)

MINKIN, S. YU.

PA 63/49T62

USSR/Medicine - Scientists
Publications - Surgery

May 49

"In Honor of Professor Vladimir Nikolayevich Shamov,
General-Leytenant, Medical Corps," S. Yu. Minkin,
1 3/4 pp

"Khirurgiya" No 3

Reviews achievements of 40 years of theoretical
and practical activity as a surgeon by this officer,
who, along with other officers, is an active member
of the Acad Med Sci and an honorary member of the
Surg Soc of Pirogov (1947).

63/49T62

MINKIN, S. YU.

1. IGNATOVICH, B. I., MARGARITOVA, G. F., MINKIN, S. YU., RUBIN, I. L.
2. USSR (600)
4. Sciatic Nerve
7. Data on the pathogenesis of experimental trophic ulcer of the extremities. Vop. neurokhir. 16 no. 5, '52.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

1. MINKIN, S. Yu.: RUTMAN, Z. V.: ARASLANOVA, R. M.
 2. USSR (600)
 4. Tissues - Extracts
 7. Problem of tissue therapy. Vest. khir. 72 no. 6, 1952.
-
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., otv.red.; VASNETSOV, N.A., prof., red.; VERESHCHAGIN, M.N.,
prof., red.; MINKIN, T.S., prof., red.; POPOV, P.I., prof., red.;
STUDENTSOV, A.P., prof., red.; CHAGIN, V.G., prof., red.;
SABIN, I.M., dotsent, red.; TANYASHIN, I.F., dotsent, red.;
BORISOVICH, F.K., red.; SOKOLOVA, N.N., tekhn.red.; PEVZNER, V.I.,
tekhn.red.

[The N.E. Bauman State Veterinary Institute in Kazan (1873-1953);
materials on the history of veterinary education in the U.S.S.R.]
Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyi veterinarnyi institut imeni N.E. Baumana
(1873-1953); materialy k istorii veterinarnogo obrazovaniya v SSSR.
Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1956. 182 p. (Kazan, Veterinarnyi institut.
Uchenye zapiski, vol.63). (MIRA 16:8)
(Kazan—Veterinary colleges)

MIRNIN, V. B.

AUTHOR SHTYREW D.A. Deputy Director, Blast-Furnace Plant, PA-3055
Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine
SUCHKOV I.A., Supervisor of the Technological Group, Kuznetsk
Metallurgical Combine
MINKIN V.A., Director, Blast-Furnace Laboratory, Kuznetsk
Metallurgical Combine

TITLE The Kuznetsk Blast-Furnace Workers. (Kuznetskiye domenshchiki.-
Russian)

PERIODICAL Metallurg 1957, Vol 2, Nr 4, pp 9 - 12 (USSR)
Received: 5/1957 Reviewed: 7/1957

ABSTRACT The first blast-furnace iron was produced about two years after
construction at the Kuznetsk Combine had started. Four blast
furnaces were constructed, with almost 4,000 m³ work space.
Until 1940, the workers of the combine solved different
questions of working methods. The workers learned to regulate
the working of the furnace from above, and, inter alia, suc-
cessful attempts were made to obtain a stability of the blast
and of the heat economies.
It was learnt to correct the melting stock after dust had been
completely eliminated usw. A uniform operation of the furnace
was obtained by careful determination and fixation of the
melting stock at the ore depot, in the ore bunkers, and directly
during the process of charging. During this process, the constancy

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PA - 3055

The Kuznetsk Blast-Furnace Workers.

of the heat state in the blast furnace was rigidly observed by changing the ore burden per ton coke. After ten years, the effective coefficient of the furnace space rose by 26 % as result of the elimination of the above shortcomings. The first postwar Five-Year Plan was fulfilled in 3.5 years. The blast-furnace iron amount increased by 40 % as result of technological improvements. Among these technological improvements were: changed system of charging the furnace, which regulates the gas current; the active struggle against freezing of raw materials; automatization of the charging of the furnaces; speeding-up of repairs of furnaces; extension of the metallurgical path. The following alterations were also introduced: furnace operation with blast feeding with constant and increased moisture content and with melting of furnace pig iron of low manganese concentration. Also the Fifth Five-Year Plan was concluded with high performance characteristics. The production of pig iron increased by 25 % as result of further modernization. The Plan for 1956 was surpassed by several thousand tons of pig iron, with a saving of 3,800,000 rubles. For the first time in the entire USSR, the Kuznetsk Combine succeeded in automatizing the weighing scales which resulted in speeding up the work and making it more accurate. The personnel of the combine received political and technological

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The Kuznetsk Blast-Furnace Workers.

PA - 3055

education. Workers from Kuznetsk were frequently sent to other plants as instructors. Many of them had started in the combine as construction and auxiliary workers and then were promoted to responsible specialized posts. For 1957, the personnel of the Combine plans further measures: further improvement of the blast-furnace operation in connexion with changed ore quality, shortening of furnace lay-offs during repair work, automatic regulation of the gas flow in the furnace by using a revolving distributor corresponding to the heat feeders of the throat at several points. Automatization will permit to change, according to need, the system of charging, the charging platform, and the amount of the coke charge at a change of the gas flow in the furnace shaft. It is intended to take into account the gas drop on different horizons in the furnace, and to regulate the furnace charge in accordance to the static gas drop; this regulation is supposed to be automatic. The disadvantages must not be forgotten: not all resources have been used, not all furnaces are being operated uniformly and without

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The Kuznetsk Blast-Furnace Workers.

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interruptions, the discipline of working methods is often violated, and not all has been done so far in order decrease the amount of waste.

(7 reproductions, among them 6 pictures of persons.)

ASSOCIATION: Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine, Stalinsk.

PRESENTED BY: -

SUBMITTED: -

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 4/4

MINKIN, V.I.

MINKIN, V.I. "Some Problems in the Construction of Kolkhoz Ponds."
Min Higher Education USSR. Novocherkassk Soil Improvement
Engineering Inst. Novocherkassk, 1956. (Dissertation for
the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 18, 1956,

Minkin, V. I.

Catalytic rearrangements of some acetylated ~~arylamines~~
B. I. Ardashov and V. I. Minkin (State Univ., Rostov-on-Don)
Zhur. Obshch. Khim. 27, 1201-3 (1957). --Heating
26.5 g ZnCl₂ to 220-30° while 10 g AcNHPh is added over
1 hr. and heating 14-30 min. longer over 10% ~~duration~~

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G. M. Koelupoll

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MINKIN, V. I.

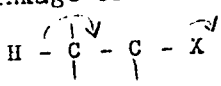
79-11-55/56

AUTHOR: Minkin, V. I.

TITLE: By Way of Discussion (V poryadke diskussii)
Some Remarks Concerning the Problem of the σ -Binding (Nekotoryye zamechaniya k voprosu o σ -sopryazhenii).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 11, pp. 3173-3175 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the year 1935 J. Backer and W. Natan introduced the conception "hyperconjugation" of short and simple bindings which was later on given its physical foundation. They assumed that a linkage of the simple bindings of the type



were X only manifests itself as anion, is possible. The fundamental investigations concerning the problem of the linkage of simple (σ)-bindings were performed by soviet scientists which investigated this effect mainly in connection with the organometallic compounds. But the linkage of simple bindings may also sufficiently clearly manifest itself in the chemical process of substances without an organometallic nature as it was shown in some reactions of alkylchlorocarbonates. These remarks refer

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By Way of Discussion. Some Remarks Concerning the Problem of the
 σ -Binding.

79-11-55/56

to the further test to determine the reactivity of some com-
pounds through the conception of the σ -binding. The authors were
especially interested in the problem concerning the difference
in the action of substituents such as the methyl- and ethyl-
groups upon the chemical behavior of the esters of phenols and
alkylanilines. It was earlier stated the ethyloxy-group in aroma-
tic compounds exerts a stronger ortho-para orientating action
than the metoxyl-group which was then by the authors brought in
connection with the greater capability of polarization of the
ethyl radical. It seems that the ethylamine group also is more
nucleophilic than the methylamine group. The above-mentioned facts
are proved by examples. No strict argument may, however, be held
on this opinion, as there exists no physical theory of the linkage
of simple bindings. There are 1 table, and 21 references, 7 of
which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Rostov State University (Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet).

SUBMITTED: October 9, 1956

1. Metalorganic compounds-Chemical analysis
2. Metalorganic compounds-Molecular structure
3. Molecular structure-Determination
4. Cyclic compounds-Molecular structure

Card 2/2

Distr: 4E2c(1)/4E3d/4E15 7

3

Synthesis of 6-methoxyquinoline. B. I. Anfshex and V. I. Minko. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 30, 1877-8(1957), no. 11, 7319. — Anisidine (28 g.), 25 ml. 90% H₂SO₄ and 120 g. glycerol at 95-100° was added gradually (60-80 min.) through a reflux condenser to 22 g. nitroanisole (I) preheated at 170°, the mixt. b. 145-52°, refluxed 4.5-6 hrs., cooled to 70-80°, and dil'd. with 250 ml. H₂O. I was ext'd. with excess C₆H₆, filtered, dist'd. and dissolved in Et₂O (aided by 2 portions of 25 and 15 g. phthalic anhydride), yielding 64% 6-methoxyquinoline, b. 127-30°, b. 279-84°. J.B.

Prof

SOV/156-58-3-31/50

AUTHORS: Ardashev, B. I., Minkin, V. I., Minkin, M. B.

TITLE: On the Mechanism of the Transformation of Acylated Arylamines (O mekhanizme peregruppirovok atsilirovannykh arilaminov)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, No 3, pp. 526-529 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of the transformation of the acylarylamines under the action of catalysts was investigated. This transformation takes place at higher temperatures in the presence of acid catalysts. The reaction of the transformation of acetanilide with the catalyst $ZnCl_2$ in an HCl current was experimentally carried out. After heating to $150-200^\circ$ for 30 minutes NN'-diphenylacetamide was formed in good yield. On a further increase in temperature this compound converts to flavaniline. The NN'-diphenylacetamide crystallises in the form of white needles; the yield is 76%. On the addition of anhydrous $ZnCl_2$ and after heating for several hours (5 hours) to $250^\circ C$ in a weak HCl current flavaniline is

Card 1/2

On the Mechanism of the Transformation of Acylated Arylamines SOV/156-58-3-31/58

formed in a yield of about 41 %. There are 18 references,
4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: **Kafedra** organicheskoy i organicheskoy
khimii Novocherkasskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta
(Chair of Inorganic and Organic Chemistry at the Novocherkassk
Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1958

Card 2/2

79-2-59/64

MINKIN, V. I.

AUTHORS: Ardashev, B. I., Minkin, V. I.

TITLE: Investigations in the Field of Quinoline Derivatives
(Issledovaniya v oblasti proizvodnykh khinolina).
XVII. Synthesis of Some 6- and 8- Alkoxy Quinolines
(XVII. Sintez nekotorykh 6- i 8- alkoksikhinolinov).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 2, pp. 545-546 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The hitherto applied methods for the synthesis of alkoxy quinolines according to Skraup (ref. 1), Kon (ref. 4), Das et al. (ref. 6) were deficient. With a quiet reaction a good yield was achieved on the occasion of gradual addition of a mixture of amine, sulfuric acid, and glycerin to the oxidizing agent which was heated to a temperature higher than that of the reaction temperature. This method was suggested by Walter (ref. 10) and recommended by Manske (ref. 11). The present method has some advantages in comparison to the alkylation of the 8-oxyquinoline according to Bedall (ref. 12) or Fränkel (ref. 13) or to the synthesis with arsenic acid according to Knüppel (ref. 14, 15). In the present work 6- and 8- methoxy quinoline as well as 6- and 8-ethoxy quinoline were synthesized according to the above mentioned altered method. The yields amounted to 38 - 64%, the specific data of the products are given.

Card 1/2

Investigations in the Field of Quinoline Derivatives.
XVII. Synthesis of Some 6- and 8- Alkoxy Quinolines.

79-2-59/64

There are 17 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Rostov State University (Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet).

SUBMITTED: January 31, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Ardashev, B.I., Minkin, V.I. SOV/79-28-6-52/63

TITLE: Investigations in the Field of Quinoline Derivatives
(Issledovaniya v oblasti proizvodnykh khinolina).
XIX. New Method of Synthesis of Quinoline by Regrouping
Acylated Arylamines (XIX. Novyy metod sinteza khinolinov
peregruppirovkoy atsillirovannykh arilaminov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 6, pp. 1578-
1581 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the investigation of the lepidine regrouping of the
ethyl acetanilides the authors carried out regroupings of
a series of alkyl formalinides which take place on milder
conditions in a nitrobenzene medium. The existing data
permit to make the assumption that the catalytic regroupings
of the alkyl acylanilides make possible the synthesis of
various quinoline derivatives and that it appears as one
of the few quinoline syntheses which have general character.
The mechanism of the investigated regrouping differs from
that of the reaction according to Pictet (Ref 12) (Pikte)
and is not connected with any cleavage of the alkyl radical
from nitrogen, as the α, β -dimethyl indole to be expected in

Card 1/3

SOV/ 79-28-6-32/63

Investigations in the Field of Quinoline Derivatives. XIX. New Method of Synthesis of Quinoline by Regrouping Acylated Arylamines

this case in the conversion with hydrochloric aniline does not permit lepidine to be formed. As was found in the first stage of the reaction N,N'-diaryl-N-alkyl acylamidine is formed which is obtained on heating (150-160°) the amine salts with their acyl derivatives (Refs 16,17). The best yields of the products were actually obtained in using the amidines regroup to the anil of the corresponding o-aminocarbonyl compound which then cyclizes into the quinoline (see scheme). The investigated reaction in principle appears as a new method of the synthesis of quinoline. There are 1 table and 29 references, 13 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Rostov-na-Donu State University)

SUBMITTED: March 25, 1957
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307/79-28-6-32/63

Investigations in the Field of Quinoline Derivatives. XIX. New Method
of Synthesis of Quinoline by Regrouping Acylated Arylamines

1. Quinolines--Synthesis

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MINKIN, V.I.; ARDASHEV, B.I.

New means of preparing quinaldine bases and N-arylquinaldine salts by condensation of aryl amines with aldehydes. Part 20. Zhur.ob.khim. 28 no.9:2556-2560 S '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Quinaldine compounds) (Condensation products (Chemistry))

MINKIN, V. I., Candidate Chem Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the mechanism of preparation and new methods of synthesis of certain quinoline derivatives". Rostov na Donu, 1959. 11 pp (Rostov State U, Chair of Organic Chem), 150 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 128)

5(3)
AUTHORS: Ardashev, B. I., Minkin, V. I., SOV/74-28-2-5/5
(Novocherkassk)

TITLE: Regroupings and Migrations of Acyls in the Series of
Aromatic Amines (Peregripirovki i migratsii atsilov v ryadu
aromaticheskikh aminov)

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi khimii, 1959, Vol 28, Nr 2, pp 218-234 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In spite of a large number of papers in this field, regroupings
of acylated aromatic amines described in this paper have not
yet been systematically dealt with in publications. By means
of regrouping of acylated arylamines nitrogenous heterocyclic
compounds of the quinoline and acridine series, difficultly
accessible arylamino ketones and substituted aminoaryl
benzoic acids a. o. can be obtained. The regrouping of
acetanilide which is accompanied by a shift of the acetyl
group toward the aromatic nucleus, was detected by Fischer
and Rudolph (Ref 2). The regrouping of acylanilides in the
presence of acid catalysts is usually not terminated by the
formation of arylamino ketones. This fact is explained by an
increased reactivity of the substances formed which readily
enter into condensation and cyclization. During reaction in

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Regroupings and Migrations of Acyls in the Series
of Aromatic Amines

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glacial acetic acid by the influence of sirupy phosphoric acid aromatic amino ketones in the form of acetyl derivatives can be separated (Ref 13) the latter of which have been formed by reacylating in acetic acid. Due to the volatility of o-arylamino ketones with steam the isomers can be easily divided. O-arylamino ketones are extremely reactive compounds. If subjected to strict conditions of regrouping of acylanilides they can readily transform into different nitrogenous heterocyclic compounds. The investigation of the regrouping mechanism presents great difficulties. Besides, one and the same regrouping may take place according to various mechanisms which is conditioned by the used catalyst. In this case all regroupings of acylanilides may be divided into three kinds: 1) regrouping with $AlCl_3$; 2) regroupings with phosphoric acids; 3) regroupings with $ZnCl_2$. Nevertheless the regrouping mechanism is insufficiently investigated and requires further investigations. The regrouping of alkylacylanilides taking place in polar solvents and in the presence of ionizing catalysts is probably a heterocyclic reaction. Results obtained

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of Aromatic Amines

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by the regrouping of different alkylacylanilides are given in Table 1. The reaction is bribing in its effect due to the accessibility of the initial compounds, however, requires further investigation. On heating acylated diarylamines or a mixture of diarylamines and carboxylic acids, anhydrides or acid chlorides in the presence of $ZnCl_2$ at $200-300^\circ$ a shift of the acyl residue from nitrogen into the ortho-position toward the amino group and a cyclization into corresponding mesosubstituted acridines take place. Acridines can be obtained by means of regrouping of the previously synthesized acyl derivative of the diarylamine. However, the yield remains unchanged as in the case of the main reaction (Refs 49, 51, 66 Chemical, physiological and other characteristics of acridines are described in detail in Albert's monographs (Refs 76, 94). The problem of the regrouping mechanism of diacylanilides cannot be considered to be solved. Some investigation results of this reaction are summarized in Table 2. A special case is the regrouping of N-arylphtalimides taking place on its heating up to $200-225^\circ$ with the alloy $NaCl + AlCl_3$. The

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Regroupings and Migrations of Acyls in the Series
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intermolecular nature of this reaction is obvious. In all cases investigated the reaction took place exclusively in the ortho-position to the amino group. In conclusion it may be stated that the regroupings of acyl radicals are of decisive importance to the synthesis of aromatic and heterocyclic amines which are important from a practical point of view. There are 2 tables and 117 references, 27 of which are Soviet.

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USCOMM-DC-60842

SOV/79-29-1-43/74

AUTHORS: Ardashev, B. I., Minkin, V. I.

TITLE: Investigations in the Field of Quinoline and Its Derivatives
(Issledovaniya iz oblasti khinolina i yego proizvodnykh).
XXI. Simultaneous Condensation of Aryl Amines With Hydra-
crylic Aldehyde (XXI. Sovmestnaya kondensatsiya arilaminov
s gidrakilovym al'degidom)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 1,
pp 200 - 202 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In a previous paper (Ref 1) Ardashev showed that hydracrylic
aldehyde (β -oxypropionaldehyde) is capable of reacting in
the Skraup reaction beside acrolein. In this connection it
was of interest to investigate the reaction of some aromatic
amines with this aldehyde in order to obtain quinolines.
Apart from one patent by Chichibabin (Ref 5) this reaction
has hitherto remained unknown. It was found that already
under the usual conditions of the Skraup synthesis, i.e. in
the case of addition in drops of aldehyde to the reaction
mixture at 120-140° quinoline is obtained in a yield of 15%.
On using a lighter oxidizing agent, nitrobenzene sulfuric
acid and by carrying out the reaction in a diluted solution

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Investigations in the Field of Quinoline and Its Derivatives. XXI. Simultaneous Condensation of Aryl Amines With Hydracrylic Aldehyde SOV/79-29-1-43/74

with hydracrylic aldehyde, quinolines are obtained in yields up to 50%. Thus, the conclusion can be drawn that in the usual Skraup reaction with glycerin (also acrolein if no glycerin is available) part of the reaction is the reaction with hydracrylic aldehyde formed from glycerin or acrolein. This reaction was extended to diaryl amines. E.g. n-phenyl quinoline salt was synthesized from diphenyl amine. Thus, it was determined that it is also possible to introduce secondary amines into the modification of the Skraup synthesis, with hydracrylic aldehyde. Among some ways of reaction of this aldehyde with aryl amines which lead to quinolines the most probable one is shown in the scheme. There are 10 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Novochoerkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Novochoerkassk⁺ Polytechnical Institute)
SUBMITTED: November 21, 1957

Card 2/2

5(3)

AUTHORS:

Minkin, V. I., Ardashev, B. I.

SOV/79-29-4-18/77

TITLE:

Investigations in the Field of Quinoline and Its Derivatives (Issledovaniya iz oblasti khinolina i yego proizvodnykh). XXIII. A New Method of Synthesis of Quinaldine Compounds and N-Aryl Quinaldine Salts (XXIII. Novyy sposob polucheniya khinal'dinovykh soyedineniy i N-arilkhinal'diniyevykh soley)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 4, pp 1129-1132 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The quaternary quinoline salts with an aryl radical on the nitrogen are important as initial products for the synthesis of cyanine dyes and photosensitizers (Ref 1). The best accessible substances of the quinoline arylates synthesized according to references 2 - 5 are the N-aryl quinaldine salts which are obtained according to Skraup (Ref 5). All synthesis methods known so far have the general disadvantage that they are little suitable for the introduction of higher fatty aldehydes into the reaction with diaryl amines. In connection with the above-said results the authors used the variation of quinaldine synthesis earlier devised by them (Ref 7) for

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Investigations in the Field of Quinoline and Its
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the purpose of synthesizing some hitherto unknown 2,3-dialkyl quinoline arylates from diaryl amines and higher fatty aldehydes (Ref 7). This synthesis is based on the separate performance of two steps of development: 1) On the formation of the dimers of vinyl diphenyl amine, which possibly exhibit cyclic structure (Ref 8), and 2) on their dehydrogenation to the quinoline derivatives. The first step is carried out in neutral, the second in acid medium. The formation of the N-aryl-2,3-dialkyl-quinoline salts can be illustrated in connection with the previously suggested scheme (Refs 7, 9) according to the given scheme. The yield of the reaction products in the form of their perchlorates is 20 - 65 %. One molecule of quinoline arylate is formed, accordingly, from 2 molecules of the initial diaryl amine. The primary aromatic amines in the form of their acyl derivatives yield, under equal conditions, also quinaldine products, probably according to the above scheme. The reaction described is of general importance. There are 11 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

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Investigations in the Field of Quinoline and Its
Derivatives. XXIII. A New Method of Synthesis of
Quinaldine Compounds and N-Aryl Quinaldine Salts

SOV/79-29-4-18/77

ASSOCIATION: Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Novocherkassk
Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: January 14, 1958

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/R350
Soveshchaniye po khimii, tekhnologii i primeneniyu proitvodstva
piridina i kinolina. Riga, 1957

Esenciya, tekhnologiya i primeneniye proizvedennykh piridina i
kinolina: materialy soveshchaniya (Chemistry, Technology
and Utilization of Pyridine and Quinoline Derivatives:
Materials of the Conference) Riga, Izd-vo AN Latvyskoy
SSR, 1960. 299 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies
printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya nauk Latvyskoy SSR. Institut
khimii; Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo.

Ed. I. S. Buzhaya; Tech. Ed.: A. Klyuzevskiy. Editorial
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Yanasa, Candidate of Chemistry (Resp. Ed.), L. P. Zalukayev,
Doctor of Chemistry, and M. M. Kalyn.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for organic chemists and
chemical engineers.

COVERAGE: The collection contains 33 articles on methods
of producing or producing pyridine, quinoline, and
their derivatives from natural sources. No personalities
are mentioned. Figures, tables, and references accompany
the articles.

II. SYNTHETIC MEANS OF PREPARING PYRIDINES AND
QUINOLINES

Salykov, A. S. and O. S. Orlovchenko. [Sredneaziatskiy
gosudarstvennyy universitet Ibrat V. I. Lenina (Central
Asia State University Ibrat V. I. Lenin)]. Synthetic Studies
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Prilozhenie V.I.

MINKIN, V. I.; DOROFYENKO, G. N.

Formylation and acylation of organic compounds with substituted amides
of carboxylic acids. Usp. khim. 29 no. 11:1301-1335 N '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet i Luganskiy
sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Formylation) (Acylation) (Amides)

Minkin, V. I.

2

S/079/60/030/05/53/074
B005/B125AUTHORS: Minkin, V. I., Ardashev, B. I., Tskhadadze, K. A.TITLE: The Condensation of Diaryl Amines¹ With Isovaleraldehyde¹

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 5, pp. 1647-1649

TEXT: -The synthesis of several previously unknown derivatives of N-aryl-2-isobutyl-3-isopropyl quinolines is described in the present report. The derivatives named were isolated in the form of their perchlorates. The production was carried out according to the Doebner-Miller reaction by the condensation of secondary aromatic amines with the aldehyde of the iso-valeric acid. The mechanism of this reaction was already investigated previously (Refs. 1, 2). The authors assume that the ring closure in asymmetrical diaryl amines occurs towards the more strongly nucleophilic aryl group. This assumption is in accord with the data of G. T. Pilyugin (Ref. 4). The reaction according to Doebner-Miller was also applied to secondary aliphatic-aromatic amines. The N-methyl quinaldinium perchlorate formed in negligible amount in the corresponding reaction of the methyl aniline. The formation of this product can be explained by the decomposition

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The Condensation of Diaryl Amines With
Isovaleraldehyde

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B005/B125

of the intermediately forming dimer of the vinyl methyl aniline under the separation of methane (vide also Refs. 8, 9). The schemata of the formation of the normal reaction product and the by-product mentioned are given. The reaction worked out by the authors can be carried out on the one hand with various aromatic and aliphatic-aromatic secondary and acylated primary amines, and on the other hand with various aliphatic aldehydes; and it can generally be used for the synthesis of arylates and alkylates of quinaldine and of 2,3-dialkylquinoline. Nitrobenzene or another polar solvent can be used as a solvent. o-Nitrodiphenylamine, 2,4-dinitrodiphenylamine, and N-phenylanthranilic acid form no quinolinium salts, since these amines are too weakly basic. Also indole forms no quinolinium salt. All of the syntheses carried out are thoroughly described in the experimental section. The yield, melting point, and chlorine content are given for each synthesized product. The influence of the solvent on the yield of N-phenylquinaldinium perchlorate is given in a summary. There are 9 references, 6 of which are Soviet. ✓

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