

Enrichment of Hexachlorane by Means of Repeated  
Application of the Mother Liquor

06215  
SOV/64-59-6-7/28

and the evaporation residue from the mother liquor is given. The solubility of the  $\gamma$ -isomer in the mother liquor is considered to be due to lipoid admixtures contained in the latter, which hardly dissolve  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -isomers but easily dissolve the  $\gamma$ - and  $\delta$ -isomers. The results obtained concerning the effect of the  $\delta$ -isomer and of other substances, which are easily soluble in the mother liquor, on the solubility of the  $\alpha$ -,  $\beta$ -, and  $\gamma$ -isomers shows that Sieber and Schwabe's statements (Ref 4) are incorrect, according to which the solubility of the one isomer is independent of the already dissolved amount of another isomer. Work-technological data, data on the solubility, and extraction results (Table ) are given. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

BEZOBRAZOV, Yu.N.; MOLCHANOV, A.V.; IVANOVA, T.A.; DANIKOVA, L.F.; ABRAMYAN,  
Ye.P.

Development of a method for preparing hexachloran with a higher  
content of the  $\gamma$ -isomer and the preparation of lindane. [Trudy]  
NIUIF no.164:14-16 '59. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Benzene hexachloride)

MOLCHANOV, A.V.; IVANOVA, T.A.

Preparing hexachloran by a continuous method in the presence of  
alkalies. [Trudy] NIUIF no.171:84-87 '61. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Benzene hexachloride)

S/068/60/000/010/001/001  
B071/E435

AUTHORS: Gluzman, L.D.; Gilyazetdinov, L.P. and  
Moïchanov, B.A.

TITLE: On the Utilization of High Boiling Coal Tar Fractions  
for the Production of Carbon-Black

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1960, No.10, pp.51-54

TEXT: The problem of production of an active carbon black from raw materials derived from the coking by-products and the development of technological and GOST standards for coal tar raw materials for the production of carbon black were investigated. Typical samples of coal-tar oils (creosote absorption oil; a mixture of absorption and anthracene oil; anthracene fraction I; anthracene fraction II; pitch distillate) from the Kadiyevsk and Zaporozhsk Coking Works were taken for the investigation. Physico-chemical characteristics of these oils and, for comparison, of some petroleum oils are given in Table I. Group-structural analysis of the petroleum and coal tar oils was calculated by the methods given in earlier works (Ref.3 and 4). The product of the total number of benzene rings in the molecule and the content of carbon in the aromatic structures, named "aromatization factor" ✓  
Card 1/4

S/068/60/000/010/001/001  
E071/E435

On the Utilization of High Boiling Coal Tar Fractions for the Production of Carbon-Black

( $A=K_0Ca$ ) was conditionally taken as the main physico-chemical characteristic of the raw materials. This index at  $Ca \leq 85\%$  characterizes the influence of the chemical composition of the raw material on the yield and properties of carbon black. Testing of coal-tar oils for the production of anthracene carbon black was carried out on an experimental plant with a throughput of 10 kg/hr under the following conditions: consumption of coke-oven gas for the carburization of oils - 10 m<sup>3</sup>/kg; the temperature of carburized mixture - 360 to 380°C; the distance between burners and precipitating surface - 46 mm; overflow of tar from the carburettor - 6 to 9% on the starting raw material. The experimental samples of carbon-black did not differ substantially in their physico-chemical and physico-mechanical properties and corresponded to the requirements of GOST 7885-56. The yields of carbon-black from the individual oils are given in Table 2. Testing of the oils for the production of active furnace carbon-black was carried out on a pilot plant NIISHP, described in Ref.5.

Card 2/4

S/068/60/000/010/001/001  
E071/E435

On the Utilization of High Boiling Coal Tar Fractions for the  
Production of Carbon-Black

Technological conditions were kept the same for all types of raw materials; throughput was 20 kg/hr with an air consumption of 6.5 m<sup>3</sup>/kg, the temperature of the process varied from 1200 to 1300°C depending on the type of raw material. The experimental results are given in Table 3. It was found that coal tar oils in 79 to 92% consist of di- and tri-cyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. ¶ The most aromatized is pitch distillate. The yield of active anthracene carbon-black increases with increasing number of rings in the molecule and the content of aromatic carbon in the raw material. Anthracene fraction and pitch distillate present a high-quality raw material for the production of active anthracene carbon-black. The yield, specific surface and oil number of active furnace carbon black increase with increasing number of rings in the molecule and the content of carbon in aromatic structures of the raw material. In order to obtain moderately structurized carbon-black (more suitable for rubber than highly structurized black) absorption creosote oil, anthracene oil, anthracene fraction and mixtures of pitch distillate and

Card 3/4

S/068/60/000/010/001/001  
E071/E435

On the Utilization of High Boiling Coal Tar Fractions for the  
Production of Carbon-Black

anthracene fraction II with petroleum oils can be used.  
There are 3 tables and 5 references: 3 Soviet, 1 English and  
1 German.

ASSOCIATIONS: UKHIN, Gluzman, L.D.;  
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy  
promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the  
Tyre Industry) Gilyazetdinov, L.P.;  
Kadiyevskiy sazhevyy zavod (Kadiyevka Carbon Black  
Works) Molchanov, B.A.

Card 4/4

S/081/62/000/014/023/039  
B166/B144

AUTHORS:

Molchanov, B. A., Gluzman, L. D., Gilyazetdinov, L. P.,  
Chaykun, K. I.

TITLE:

Pitch distillate, a new form of raw material for the  
production of carbon black

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 14, 1962, 532, abstract  
14M204 (Vestn. tekhn. i ekon. inform. N.-i in-t tekhn.-ekon.  
issled. Gos. kom-ta Sov. Min. SSSR po khimii, no. 12, 1961,  
23 - 24)

TEXT: Industrial test results for a trial batch of pitch distillate (PD) are given, this being got by oxidizing and coking coal-tar pitch to form a highly aromatized product used in the manufacture of carbon black. The industrial process for producing the carbon black is practically the same as when producing spray burner black from anthracene fraction. It is established that both these forms of carbon black have the same physico-chemical properties but the yield of the carbon black from PD is 2.3% higher. The experimental carbon black fulfils the requirements of

Card 1/2



Pitch distillate, a new form...

S/081/62/000/014/023/039  
B166/B144

ГОСТ 7885-56 (GOST 7885-56). PD dissolves well at a temperature  $\geq 50^{\circ}\text{C}$  in green oil and catalytic gas oil; the mixtures obtained are transportable. To avoid the burners coking up in continued operation it is expedient to use PD mixed with the anthracene fraction (mixtures with a small PD content have been tested). When 5 - 10% PD is added to green oil the yield of spray burner black is increased by 3%. PD is being introduced into the production of spray burner and lamp black to replace the anthracene fraction which is in short supply. Available stocks of PD also permit of its use for partly replacing green oil. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

AUTHOR:

Molchanov, B.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences SOV/113-58-4-5/21

TITLE:

Atomization of the Liquid in the Carburetor as a Method of Investigating the Carburation (Raspylivaniye zhidkosti v karbyuratore kak metod issledovaniya smeseobrazovaniya)

PERIODICAL:

Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 4, pp 16-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In investigating the carburation in the carburetor it is not possible to determine the dimensions of the droplets of the atomized fuel, since there are no adequate devices. Thus an indirect method has to be applied, which is based on M.S. Volynskiy's general rule for the atomization of all liquids, in which another liquid, whose atomization will be fixed, may be observed. In the suggested method a developer was used for atomization. The amount of developer added to water was minimal. The arrangement (Figure 1) for atomization of the developer in a K-25A carburetor of the "Moskvich" engine is described. Photographs (Figure 2) of prints of the atomization of the liquid depending on the

Card 1/2

Atomization of the Liquid in the Carburetor as a Method of Investigating  
the Carburation

SOV/113-58-4-5/21

speed of the air in the diffuser and the position of the throttle are discussed. Mathematical considerations of the experimental results confirm the usefulness of the method. There is 1 diagram, 2 photos, and 3 graphs.

1. Carburetors--Analysis    2. Fuels--Atomization    3. Drops  
--Measurement    4. Carburetors--Testing equipment    5. Carburetors  
--Test results

Card 2/2

MOLCHANOV, B.S.; CHETKOV, V.A.; ABRAMOVICH, S.A., inzh., nauchn.  
red.

[Designing industrial ventilation systems; a manual for  
designers] Proektirovanie promyshlennoi ventilatsii; po-  
sobie dlia proektirovshchikov. Leningrad, Stroiizdat,  
1964. 278 p. (MIRA 17:12)

L 14351-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/ENP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10/Pa-4  
SSD/AEDC(a)/ASD(p)-3 WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4648205

S/0191/64/000/011/0022/0026

Author: Melman, B. V. I. Borison

SOURCE: *Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 11, 1964, 22-26

TOPIC TAGS: polyorganosiloxane, silicone, thermoxidative condensation, alkaline polymerization, heat stability, thermal elasticity, phenyltrichlorosilane, dimethyldichlorosilane, chlorinated silicon

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the rate of the thermoxidative polycondensation and alkaline polymerization of the low-molecular hydrolysis products of di- and trifunctional organosilicon monomers depending on the number of chlorine atoms in the phenyl

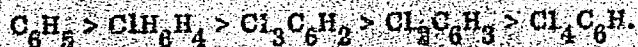
A mechanism is also proposed for alkaline polymerization. Polydimethylphenyl and

Card 1/8

L 14351-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP4048205

polydimethylmonochlorophenylsiloxane were obtained with 0.3% KOH in the form of an aqueous solution at 20 and 30C. It was found that the introduction of one Cl atom into the phenyl ring slows down the rate of polymerization. An increase in the number of Cl atoms

chlorophenyl ring slows down the rate of polymerization. An increase in the number of Cl atoms from two to three increases the rate of polymerization; with four chlorine atoms in the phenyl group, the polymerization does not reach its end point. Only an increase in the concentration of the solution to 63% leads to gel formation. On the basis of the experimental data, the chlorophenyl groups can be arranged in the following order according to decreasing activity during alkaline polymerization:



A study of the thermooxidative destruction of halogen-substituted polydimethylphenylsiloxanes heated at 350 for 24 hours showed that the final degree of destruction was 27.6-30.8% and did not depend on the number of Cl atoms in the phenyl group. The analytical data showed that the Cl atoms are very stable under the given conditions in the polymer molecules. The direction of stability of the chlorinated polymers was

droquinone and azobenzene (1%) had a favorable effect on the heat stability. 443

Card 2/3

L 14351-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP4048205

4

fireproofness was increased 1.5-fold by one Cl atom, and was doubled by two atoms in the phenyl ring, as compared to non-halogenated polydimethylphenylsiloxane. The thermomechanical properties were also improved by an increase in the number of Cl atoms. For films on steel backing, the introduction of one or two Cl atoms into the phenyl group



For films on metal backing, the introduction of one or two Cl atoms into the phenyl group increased the tensile strength of the polymer on steel 2.5-3.5 times, and the micro-hardness 3 and 4 times, respectively. The experimental data are plotted, tabulated and discussed in detail. The authors express their gratitude to Ye. P. Mikheyev and G. V. Matsarev for supplying the chlorine-containing organosilicon monomers, and to T. F. Altukhova and K. B. Ryazanov for the determination of the physico-mechanical properties of the polymers." Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 3 tables and 3 chemical equations.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, MT

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

L 19/06-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j) Pz-L/Pr-L/Ps-L AFWL/SSD RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5000747

S/0191/64/090/012/0014/0017

AUTHOR: Molchanov, B. V.; Chukardin, B. P.; Borisov, M. F.; Ryazanov, K. B. /5

TITLE: An electron microscopic study of chlorine containing organic polysiloxanes during their thermoxidative decomposition.

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy\*, no. 12, 1964, 14-17

TOPIC TAGS: polysiloxane, silicoorganic polymer, polyorganosiloxane, halogenated polysiloxane, polymer structure, electron microscopy, thermoxidative degradation, polycondensation

ABSTRACT: Microstructural changes during heating in air at 200, 250, 350, and 400C were studied by electron microscopy at 1:10,000 magnification with experimental specimens of polyphenyldimethylpolysiloxane, and of polychloro-, polydichloro-, and polytrichlorophenyldimethylsiloxane. The polymers were prepared by cohydrolysis and thermoxidative polycondensation of phenyltrichlorosilane, chlorinated phenyltrichlorosilanes, and dimethyldichlorosilane, and deposited as films from toluene solution. Structural changes in the transparent or semitransparent specimens started at 200-250C and involved the appearance and growth of globules and fibrillae, a loss of transparency, and the emergence of crystalline forms. The changes were less pronounced if only one film surface was exposed to air.

Card 1/2

L 19006-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP5000747

Orig. art. has: 9 photomicrographs.

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 27790-65 EST(m)/EPA(s)-2/EFP(c)/T/EAP(j)/EPR Pc-4/Pr-4/Pa-4/PE-10 WW/DJ/VM  
ACCESSION NR: AP5004312 S/O191/63/000/002/0026/0028

AUTHOR: Bogdanov, I. P.; Grebenshchikova, G. V.; Losev, V. B.; Mishchenko, M. L.;  
Molchanov, B. V.; Farbarov, I. L.

TITLE: Study of the thermal degradation of polychloroorganosiloxane polymers

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 2, 1965, 26-28

TOPIC TAGS: silicorganic polymer, organosiloxane, polychlorosiloxane, polymer thermal degradation, phenylsiloxane polymer, chlorinated polymer

ABSTRACT: The effect of chlorination of the phenyl radical on the thermal stability of polydimethylphenylsiloxanes was studied experimentally. The thermal properties of polydimethyl-, polydimethylchloro-, polydimethyldichloro- and polydimethyltrichlorophenylsiloxane were determined by recording the thermal effects of pyrolysis to 800C on Kurnakov's pyrometer, by measuring the pyrolytic weight loss to 1000C, and by analyzing the gaseous decomposition products generated up to 1000C. The non-halogenated polymer showed a small exothermic effect at 530C, while the chlorine-substituted specimen exhibited stronger exothermic effects at 550-565C, the height of the peaks increasing with the number of chlorine atoms. Chlorine

Card 1/2

L 27790-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5604312

containing specimens started to decompose at lower temperatures, and the rate of gas generation and the percentage of bonded chlorine split off as hydrogen chloride both increased with the degree of chlorination. The amount of hydrogen liberated as H<sub>2</sub> or methane as compared with the initial hydrogen content of the methyl groups decreased in the chlorinated polymers, indicating a shielding effect of chlorine with respect to the stability of the methyl. Generally, the thermal stability decreased with increasing chlorine content. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00, 00

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 37216-66 EWP(j)/ENT(m)/T IJP(c) RM/WW/JWD

ACC NR: AP6018125

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/006/0026/0027

AUTHOR: Molchanov, B. V.; Borisov, M. F. (deceased); Grebenshchikova, G. V.

ORG: none

42  
41  
B

TITLE: Synthesis and properties of polyphenyldimethylmethyl-(gamma-trifluoropropyl)-siloxanes

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 6, 1966, 26-27

TOPIC TAGS: siloxane, polymerization, heat resistance

ABSTRACT: The effect on polymer properties of introducing methyl-(gamma-trifluoropropyl)siloxy groups (A) into polyphenyldimethyl-siloxanes was studied. Low molecular weight polyphenyldimethylmethyl-(gamma-trifluoropropyl)-siloxanes (B) were obtained by reacting dimethylsilicon dichloride, phenylsilicon trichloride and methyl-(gamma-trifluoropropyl)silicon dichloride. B was polymerized at 30°C with 0.3% KOH. Increasing the amount of A in the polymer reduced the alkaline polymerization rate, increased gel time, produced insignificant improvements in mechanical properties of the polymer, increased the rate

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.84.01:53

L 37216-66

ACC NR: AP6018125

of rearrangement processes in the siloxanes, and reduced the thermal stability of the polymers in the 300-600°C range. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 1 figure and 1 equation.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003

*ms*  
Card 2/2

L 44257-66 FWF(j)/FNT(m) PM

ACC NR: AP6013282 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/008/0079/0079

INVENTOR: Borisov, M. F.; Molchanov, B. V.; Antonov, R. P. 21

ORG: none B

TITLE: Preparation of chlorinated polyorganosiloxanes Class 39, No. 180798 15

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 8, 1966, 79

TOPIC TAGS: polyorganosiloxane, organosilicon monomer, *chlorinated organic compound*

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for preparing chlorinated polyorganosiloxanes by hydrolytic polycondensation of organosilicon monomers. In order to conduct both the hydrolysis and halogenation simultaneously, the hydrolytic condensation is performed in the presence of an oxidizer such as hydrogen peroxide.

[LD]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 17Nov64/

Card 1/1 MT

UDC: 678.84.944:542.938



USSR/Cultivated Plants - Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugar-Bearing. M-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 29888

Author : Molchanov, D.M., Lysenko, F.F., Rodimtsev, I.A., Rzhavskiy,  
G.K., Shafrin, A.N.

Inst : -

Title : Cotton Sowing Times in Uzbekistan.

Orig Pub : Sots. s. kh. Uzbekistana, 1957, No 3, 7-10

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 13 -

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Plants for Technical Use. M  
Oil Plants. Sugar Plants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24961

Author : Molchanov, D.M.

Inst : NOT given

Title : Early Fertilization of the Cotton Plant

Orig Pub : Khlopkovodstvo, 1958, No 5, 16-19

Abstract : On the Ak-Kavak Central Agricultural Engineering Station and the Central Station of Fertilizers, SoyuzNIKHI, conditions of the cotton plant's initial nutrition were studied. It was established that the most effective action of N and P in the beginning of the plant growth coincides with the beginning of the formation of real leaves in the shoots of the first pair. The increase

Card 1/3

114

effective are the early fertilizer applications on soils, impoverished by the forms of N accessible to the plant. For the first treatments it is necessary to apply...

RABINER, N.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.; MOLCHANOV, D.N., inzhener.

Lines of equipment for sulfitation and desulfitation of fruit in  
canning. Ref. nauch. rab. VNIIEOP no.3:37-50 '55. (MIRA 9:11)  
(Fruit--Preservation) (Canning and preserving)

DEREVENKO, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MOLCHANOV, D.N., inzh.; AVAGIMOV, E.A., inzh.

Combine for harvesting corn at increased speeds. Mekh. i elek.  
sots. sel'khoz. 21 no.5:31-33 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kubanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

MOLCHANOV, D.P., LEONOV, N. I., RATNER, L. S. and KUDRYAVTSEV, A. A.

"Study of the Infectiousness of Saliva in Foot-and-Mouth Disease on the Basis of a Physiological Experiment". Veterinariya, 1947, No. 3.

All-Union Inst. Experimental Vet. Medicine

NOVOZHILOV, A.A., glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Bostandykского rayona,  
Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskoy oblasti; MOLCHANOV, D.P., veterinarnyy vrach  
Bostandykской rayonnoy vetelechnitsy.

Conteol of brucellosis in farm animals in the district. Veterinaria  
33 no.6:21-22 Je '56. (MLBA 9:8)  
(Kazakhstan--Brucellosis--Preventive inoculation)

L 10622-63

EWP(r)/EWP(m)/RDS--EM

ACCESSION NR: AP3000582

S/0096/63/000/006/0058/0061

52  
51

AUTHOR: Molchanov, E. I., (Candidate of technical sciences); Plotkin, Ye. R.  
(Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Temperature distribution in the zone of the root joint of a cooled  
gas-turbine blade

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 6, 1963, 58-61

TOPIC TAGS: turbine-rotor blade, gas turbine, turbine-blade cooling

ABSTRACT: The temperature distribution in a turbine rotor blade at 760C gas temperature and 170C cooling-air temperature was calculated by the hydraulic analog method for the following arrangements of cooling-air introduction and at a total air feed rate of 16.8 kg/hr: 1) under the blade rim, to the upper and lower part of the fir-tree joint, and under the root; 2) under the blade rim only; and 3) under the rim and the root. The temperature distribution in four cross sections of the blade and in two sections of the fir-tree joint were plotted graphically for the different cooling arrangements under steady and unsteady operating conditions. The results showed that the highest cooling

Card 1/52

L 10622-63  
ACCESSION NR: AP3000682

efficiency is attained when the air is introduced to the upper and lower part of the fir-tree joint and the lowest when it is introduced under the root. Considerable longitudinal temperature gradients occur under steady operating conditions, and nonuniform temperature distributions are established in the blade and the joint. These temperature gradients cause thermal stresses which must be considered in calculating the blade strength. A decrease in the air-feed rate does not substantially affect the temperature distribution in the blade and joint, provided that the heat transfer coefficient from the air remains constant. At small feed rates the air is heated by 100--150C during passage through the slots in the joint; this, however, does not affect the radial temperature distribution in the blade. Therefore, the air flow rate can be economically minimized in the cooling system considered. In evaluating the temperature distribution under nonsteady operating conditions, longitudinal heat flows along the blade can be neglected and the problem can be solved by two-dimensional analysis. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskii institut (All-Union Institute of Heat Engineering)

Card 2/32



MOLCHANOV, E. I.; PLOTKIN, E. R.

"Temperature distribution in gas-turbine blades."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12  
May 1964.

Dzerzhinskiy All-Union Heat Technology Inst.

NOV/135-59-11-8/26

18(5,7)

AUTHORS:

Timofeyev, M.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Molchanov,  
E.P., Engineer

TITLE:

Electroslag Welding of Turbine Disks from Austenite and Perlite Steels

PERIODICAL:

Svarchnoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 11, pp 19-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This article was registered with the Committee on Matters of Inventions and Discoveries attached to the Council of Ministers of the USSR under Nr 9924 with priority from May 21, 1958. Turbine disks are normally manufactured from high-alloy austenite steel. Preparing disks with a rim from austenite steel and with central part from low-alloy perlite steel was a problem owing to the absence of welding methods ensuring a sufficient strength of joint between two different kinds of steel. However, such a construction is very desirable as it reduces the cost price of disks, on the one hand, and increases their working capacity, on the other hand. After long research, it was established that the best method of joining austenite and perlite steel is the process of electroslag welding. Fluxes FTs-7 and A (30% SiO<sub>2</sub>, 15% MgO, 25% CaF<sub>2</sub>,

Card 1/2

SOV/135-59-11-8/26

Electroslag Welding of Turbine Disks from Austenite and Perlite Steels

22%  $Al_2O_3$ , 8%  $CaO$ ) were recognized as the most suitable for the job. Materials for manufacturing welded disks were: Steel EI415 for the disk central part, and steel EI612 for the rim. Before welding, steel EI415 was annealed, hardened in oil at  $1000^{\circ}C$  and tempered at  $660^{\circ}C$  during 3 hours. The rims from EI612 steel were hardened at  $1150^{\circ}C$  and double-stabilized at  $750^{\circ}C$  (during 10 hours) + at  $700^{\circ}C$  (during 25 hours). Inspection of the welded joints disclosed on defects; mechanical properties of disks welded by the above method were tested with a special machine and recognized as entirely satisfactory. Preliminary calculations show that the cost price of welded disks is by 2.5 - 3 times less compared to what it is when weldless disks are used. There are 1 table, 2 diagrams and 4 photographs.

ASSOCIATION: TANIITMASH

Card 2/2

RAKOGH, G.M.; CHERNOGUREBEL', N.I.; MOLCHANOV, F.G.

Using cold welding in making cathodes for the electrolysis of zinc sulfate solutions. TSvet. met. 31 no. 7:85-87 JI '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Chelyabinskiy tsinkovyy zavod.  
(Zinc sulfate--Electrometallurgy)  
(Welding)

SOV/136-59-4-18/24

AUTHOR: Molchanov, F.G.

TITLE: Complex Mechanisation of the Transport of Waelz-Furnace Oxides (Kompleksnaya mekhanizatsiya transporta Vel'ts okislov)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 4, pp 81-83 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author gives a brief account of the old and new oxide-handling arrangements in a plant with two Waelz furnaces. The new mechanised system (Fig) was proposed by B.V.Arkipov, N.M.Tarabukin, A.D.Epov and N.G.Devyatkin. It has considerable flexibility and is estimated to save 207,000 roubles a year nominally. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy tsinkovyy zavod (Chelyabinsk zinc works)

Card 1/1

MOLCHANOV, F.M. (Khar'kov)

Machine for bending pipes of a diameter from 102 to 219  
millimeters without sand filling and without heating.

(MLRA 9:10)

Vod. i san. tekhn. no.7:32-33 J1 '56.

(Pipe bending)

MOLCHANOV, G. G.

Mekhanicheskii sposob restavratsii tsilindrovyykh kryshek dvigatelei  
vnutrennego sgoraniia. (Vestn. Mash., 1950, no. 5, p. 16-17)

Mechanical method of renovating cylinder end caps in internal combustion  
engines.

DLC: TM4.V4

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

MOLCHANOV, G.G.

Voprosy remonta dvigatelei vnutrennego sgorania. (Vestn. Mash., 1951, no. 3, p. 24-25)

Problems of repairing internal combustion engines

DLC: TN4

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



MOLCHANOV, G. G.

1259. Trazvelaya industriya-osnova krutogo pod'ema proizvodstva predmetov narodnogo potrebleniya. M., 1954. 16s. 22sm. (Akad. obshchestv. nauk. pri TSK KPSS. Kafedra polit. ekonomii). 220 ekz. B. ts. [54-4533]

SO: Knishnaya Letopis, Vol. 1, 1955

S/119/63/000/001/005/016  
D201/D308

AUTHOR: Molchanov, G.G.

TITLE: Electromechanical transducer of electromagnetic type with a flat control valve for hydraulic power amplifier (1)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, no. 1, 1963, 13-15

TEXT: The author discusses the unified design of electrical control elements which makes it possible for theoretical and practical parameters of the transducer to agree within 2-3%. A diagram of the transducer is given. It consists of two parallel connected electromagnets with U-shaped wires and of an armature between them. A flat sleeve valve is fixed to the lower section of the armature, which directly controls the hydraulic power amplifier. Two flat springs limit the movement of the armature. The control and magnetizing coils are wound around both electromagnets. With no error-signal present in the regulator, currents in both coils are equal and forces acting in air gaps with the armature in neutral.

Card 1/2

S/119/63/000/001/005/016  
D201/D308

Electromechanical transducer ...

position, are equal and of opposite sign. When the signal is applied a force appears, which displaces the armature from its neutral position. The expression for the pulling force of each electromagnet is given and its analysis shows that, provided the coil currents are constant, the force is independent of the armature displacement. Experiments have shown good agreement with theory. The operation is improved when the transducer is immersed in oil. There are 4 figures. ✓

Card 2/2

L 07885-67

ENT(d)/ENT(m)/ENP(k)/ENP(h)/ENP(l)/ENP(v) DJ/GD

ACC NR: AT6021730

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0081/0088

AUTHOR: Dvoratskiy, V. K.; Kolchanov, G. G.; Temnyy, V. P.; Titov, S. K.

ORG: none

66  
E+1

TITLE: System of elements for automatic hydraulic control 14

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Pnevmoavtomatika (Pneumatic automation). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 81-80

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control system, hydraulic device, hydraulic engineering, hydraulic equipment, hydraulic logic device, hydraulic pressure amplifier, hydraulic resistance, hydraulics

ABSTRACT: Modules comprising a hydraulic control system are described. The operational amplifier consists of a resistance-membrane summation amplifier and a power amplifier. The operational amplifier, shown in figure 1, operates as follows: The elastic membranes 2 and 3 in the body of the summation amplifier 1 are connected by rod 4. Supply pressure  $P_s$  enters through choke (resistance) 8 into first amplification stage I, and simultaneously through channel 16 into pressure nozzle 12 of second amplification stage II. The input pressure is fed through chokes 5 into amplifier I, causing an average pressure of the inputs to be generated in the membrane chamber. The pressure difference forces the membrane to move flap 6 with respect to nozzle 7. The size

Card 1/3

L 07885-67  
ACC NR: AT6021730

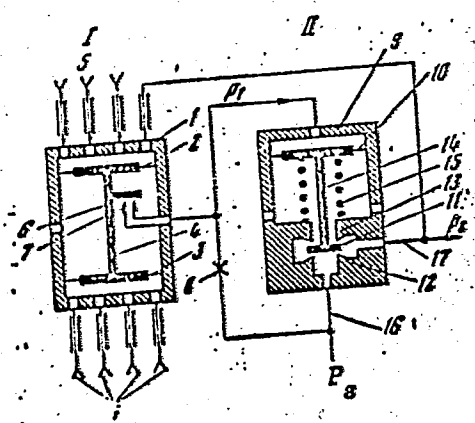


Fig. 1.

of the valve opening establishes a certain value of pressure within the middle chamber of amplifier I. This pressure serves as input  $P_1$  to second stage II. The displacement of the membrane 10 is transferred to valve gate 11 through rod 14. The membrane is preloaded by spring 15. Valve chamber 12 and 13 is connected to output channel 17 and valve 13 leads to the pressure sink. The output pressure is determined by the position of valve gate 11. The hydraulic differentiator is constructed using two operational amplifiers, an inertial element, and chokes (resistances). The first operational amplifier with the inertial element works as a repeater of the lagging signal and is connected to one of the chambers of the second amplifier which operates as a summation unit. The in-

Card 2/3

L 07885-67

ACC NR: AT6021730

put pressure is fed into the choke of the inertial element; the pressure difference across this choke serves as the input to the second amplifier. The transfer function of the differentiator is

$$W(p) = \frac{kT_p}{T_p + 1}.$$

The hydraulic integrator is very similar to the differentiator except that the inertial element and the corresponding choke are contained in the feedback loop. The hydraulic capacitor is a single outlet chamber which can have either a flexible membrane or a spring-loaded bellows such that the internal volume changes with respect to the input pressure. The hydraulic chokes can either be of the laminar or turbulent flow type. The former is usually in the form of a tube with a small bore. An electro-hydraulic converter was designed for the performance analysis of the hydraulic modules. It is based on displacement measurement of a membrane by means of a linear differential transformer. The bandwidth of this instrument is 0.1 to 100 cps. Each of the described modules is shown by a block diagram and fairly extensive performance data are included. Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

SUB CODE: 13,14/

SUBM DATE: 03Feb66/

ORIG REF: 005

Card 3/3 *ad*

IVANYUK, Vladimir Yakovlevich; MOLCHANOV, G.M.; SKORBILINA, T.N., red.;  
GABERLAND, M.I., tekhn.rad.

[Basic causes of nervousness and its prevention] Osnovnye  
prichiny nervnosti i ee preduprezhdenie. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.  
lit-ry, 1960. 50 p. (MIRA 13:6)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)

MOLCHANOV, G.M.

Dynamics of hallucinations in schizophrenia. Probl.sud.psikh.  
82540-549 '59. (MIRA 13:6)  
(Schizophrenia) (Hallucinations and illusions)



MOLCHANOV, G. M.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Dynamics of hallucinations in patients suffering from schizophrenia." Moscow, 1961. 20 pp; (Ministry of Public Health RSFSR, Ryazan' Medical Inst imeni Academician I. P. Pavlov); 300 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 204)

MOLCHANOV, G.M.

Development and course of hallucinations in schizophrenics. Trudy  
Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.psikh. 27:7-13 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Pervyy moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut imeni  
Sechenova, direktor - prof. V.V.Kovanov. Psikhiatricheskaya  
klinika imeni S.S.Korsakova, zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN  
SSSR prof. Ye.A.Popov [deceased].  
(HALLUCINATIONS AND ILLUSIONS) (SCHIZOPHRENIA)

MOLCHANOV, G.M., kand.med.nauk

Structure and characteristics of depressive states in vascular  
(atherosclerotic) and presenile psychoses. Trudy I-go MMI 21:  
(MIRA 16:9)  
227-240'63.

I. Kafedra psikiatrii (zav. - prof. V.M.Banshchikov) I-go  
Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.  
Sechenova.

(DEPRESSION, MENTAL) (CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)  
(SENILE, PSYCHOSIS)

MOLCHANOV, G.M., kand.med.nauk

Differential diagnosis of vascular (atherosclerotic) disorders and presenile psychoses. Trudy 1-go MMI 21:241-260'63.  
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Kafedra psikhiiatrii (zav. - prof. V.M.Banshchikov) 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

(DIAGNOSIS, DIFFERENTIAL)  
(CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (SENILE PSYCHOSIS)

MOLCHANOV, G.M., kand. med. nauk; ROMANOVA, I.S., kand. med. nauk

Preliminary data on the use of the preparation 7843 P. P. (mafepiti)  
in a protracted course of schizophrenia. Trudy 1-go MMI 25:66-75 '63.  
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra psikhiiatrii 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo  
instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova (zav. kafedroy prof. V.M.Banshchikov).

BANSHCHIKOV, Vasilii Mikhaylovich; MASLIYEV, Aleksandr Tikhonovich;  
ROMANOVA, Irma Semenovna; MOLCHANOV, Georgiy Mikhaylovich;  
VOZNESENSKIY, L.S., red.

[Methodological manual for a practical course in  
psychiatry in the Public Health Faculty of the Medical  
Institute] Metodicheskoe posobie k prakticheskomu kursu  
psikhiatrii na sanitarno-gigienicheskom fakul'tete Medi-  
tsinskogo instituta. Moskva, Mosk. med. in-t im. I.M.  
Sechenova, 1965. 75 p.

(MIRA 18:12

ACC NR: AR6023345

SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66#000/004/A055/A055

AUTHOR: Molchanov, G. M.; Nayanzin, N. G.

TITLE: A self correcting measuring system

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat telemekh i vychisl tekhn, Abs. 4A408

REF SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. vychisl. matem. i tekhn. Vyp. 7. Tashkent, Nauka, 1965, 90-97

TOPIC TAGS: measuring system, self correcting system, reliability engineering

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the described system is to increase appreciably the reliability of digital program control of machines and to expand the area of application of start-stop clutches (C), which is restricted owing to the presence of malfunctions which introduce errors into the magnitude of displacement of the end link of the measurement system. The system consists of a computer and storage unit, start-stop C of left and right rotations controlled by electromagnets, differential feedback sensors, and the electrical circuits for the automatic correction of the malfunctions of the start-stop C. The sensor for each revolution, discharging the capacitor, sends a voltage pulse of + 300 V or - 300 V to the winding of the first decision element, thus reading out of the recorded number occurs. The polarity of the supply voltage of the capacitor is established by a flip-flop contact of the first decision element. Upon malfunction of C (when it makes one revolution more than prescribed by the program) the capacitor is discharged to the winding of the

UDC: 62-529:621.9

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AR6023345

electromagnet controlling C of the opposite rotation and rotates the output shaft of the differential in the opposite direction for a value of one impulse. The operation of the system is described. The probability of the appearance of a malfunction at the output of the differential is determined and it is shown that the reliability of C increased with the introduction of the correcting system. [Translation of abstract] 1 illustration. V. Sh.

SUB CODE: 14

Card 2/2



MOLCHANOV, G.N.; KRYSHAL', V.N.; AVGUSTINOVICH, V.G.

Using a new method of cutting small-module bevel gears for cotton  
pickers. Sel'khoz mashina no.12:21-24 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)  
(Gear cutting) (Cotton-picking machinery)

35903  
S/123/62/000/004/002/014  
A004/A101

1.4/000

AUTHOR: Molchanov, G. N.

TITLE: On the applicability of mineral-ceramic carbides in machine bearings

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 4, 1962, 20, abstract  
4A145 ("Tr. Sredneaz. politekh. in-ta", 1961, no. 15, 25 - 34)

TEXT: The author analyzes the possibility of using the wear-resistant microlite material (volumetric weight 3.96 - 3.98,  $\sigma_b$  bend = 45 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, HRA 91 - 93), consisting mainly of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, as bearing material in high-speed mechanisms. A reduction in the total radial wear of the "shaft - bearing" pair, if mineral-ceramic bearings are used in comparison with bronze or cast-iron bearings, is taking place on account of a reduced wear of the bearing itself. It was found that steel shafts can run in mineral-ceramic bearings particularly under conditions of aggressive media and high temperatures.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

X

MOLCHANOV, G.N.; MANGUTOV, R.A.; PIRIKHIDOV, S.V.

Reliability of the numerical program control system for lathes.

Stan. 1 Instr. 36 no.5:7-9 My '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

MOLCHANOV, G.N., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk

Review of A.S. Azarov's book "Mechanization and automation of  
machining parts on lathes." Mekh. i avtom. proizvod. 17 no.8:  
56-57 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy "Metallorazhushchiye stanki i  
instrument" Tashkentskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.

MOLCHANOV, G.N., kand.tekhn.nauk,dotsent; PEREGUDOV,L.V., inzh.

Machining precision on lathes with numerical programming.  
Vest.mashinostr. 44 no.7:61-64 JI '64. (MIRA 17:9)

MOICHANOV, G.N.; PEREGUBOV, L.V.

Using lathes with numerical program control. Stan. i instr.  
36 no.2:40 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

L 56022-55 EWP(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) Po-4/Pq-4/Pf-4/Pg-4/Pk-4/  
PL-4 IJP(c) BG

ACCESSION NR: AP5015943 UR/0167/65/000/003/0016/0021

AUTHOR: Molchanov, G. N.

40  
39  
B

TITLE: A study of the reliability of the read-out units of digital programmed control systems

SOURCE: AN USSR, Izvestiya, Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1965, 16-21

TOPIC TAGS: reading unit reliability, perforated tape programming, automatic control reliability, programmed control system, digital control, punched tape reader

ABSTRACT: The author reports a theoretical and experimental study (on a special stand, Author's Certificate No. 32584 of 26 April 1962) of a read-out unit for perforated 35-mm tape (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). A description of its operation is followed by an outline of reliability calculations and the data from the experimental investigations. Results show that: 1) this type of device is most suitable for stands processing a small number of samples; 2) for the processing of larger batches of material, the construction of the reader must be improved further in accordance with the recommendations of the scientific-research laboratory TashPI-SKIB (these recommendations are not given in this article); and 3) a study of the risks involved in failures of elements of automatic systems prior to theo-

Card 1/4

L 56027-69

ACCESSION NR: AP5015943

retical reliability calculations should be organized. Orig. art. has: 6  
formulas, 1 figure, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Tashkentskiy politekhnichaskiy inatitut (Tashkent Polytechnic In-  
stitute)

SUBMITTED: 10Jan65

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: IE, DP

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 000

Card 2/4

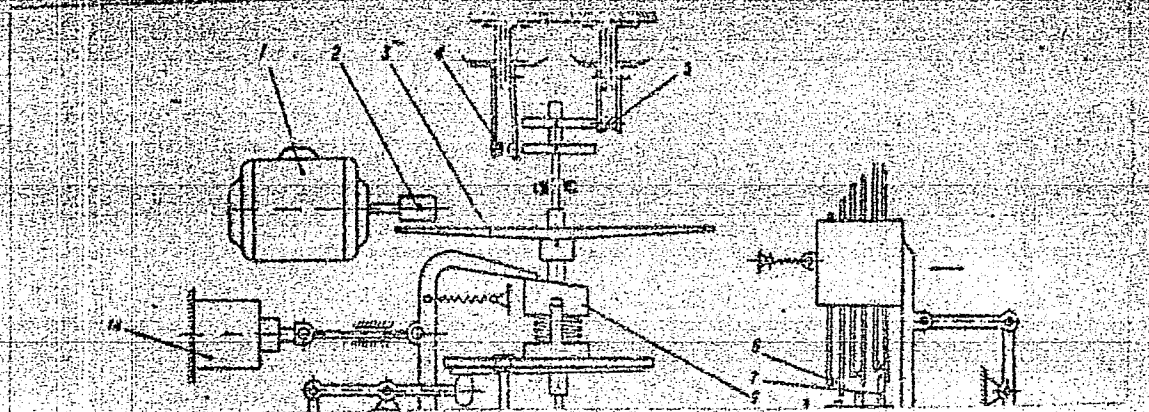


L 56022-5

ACCESSION NR: AP5015943

ENCLOSURE: 01

0



Card 3/4

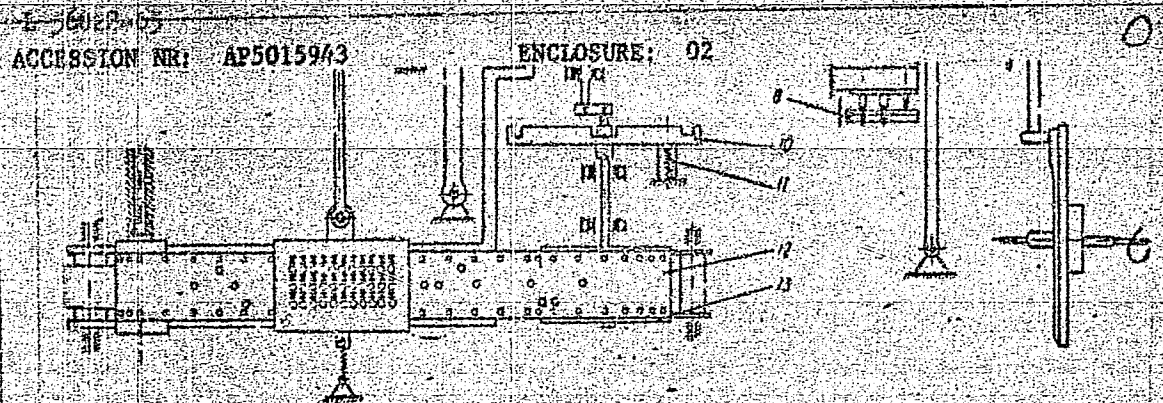


Figure 1. Block diagram of the perforated tape read-out unit: 1 - Electric motor; 2 - roller; 3 - friction transmission disk; 4, 5 - voltage input contacts; 6 - electrical contacts; 7 - reading pipe; 8 - frame; 9 - single turn clutch; 10 - Maltese cross; 11 - retainer; 12 - punch tape; 13 - indented drum for tape displacement; 14 - electromagnet.

Card *col*  
4/4

MOLCHANOV, Gennadiy Pavlovich; GARSIA, L., red.; DARONYAN, M.,  
mlad. red.

[Ceylon] TSeilon. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mysl'," 1964. 155 p.  
(MIRA 17:5)

MOLCHANOV, G. T.

"Protecting a Generator from Short Grounding  
by Current Transformers with Annular Magnetic  
Circuits." Elek. Stan., No. 1, 1949. Engr.

MOLCHANOV, G. V.

USSR/Electricity - Motors, Induction

Sep 51

"Concerning G. I. Shturman's Article 'Open Squirrel Cages in Squirrel-Cages Induction Motors'," N. K. Arkhangel'skiy, A. A. Minin, K. A. Chefranov, Engineers, "Glavenergoneft"; G. V. Molchanov, Engr "Griproneftemash"

"Elektrichestvo" No 9, pp 81, 82

The 1st group, from "Glavenergoneft", state that Shturman's method is quite unsatisfactory and cite expts conducted by Sinel'nikov and Zemlvanyy in the All-Union Elec Eng Inst, in which slotting of the end rings reduced the efficiency of the motors tested by 4.5-5% and the power factor by 17-19%, while increasing increasing the starting torque by only 5-36%. Molchanov gives examples of successful application of Shturman's method.

PA 196T55

MOLOCHANOV, G.V.

[Mechanization of heavy manual operations in underground oil-well repairing] Mekhanizatsiia tiazhelykh ruchnykh operatsii pri podzemnom remonte neftianykh skvazhin. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gornotoplivnoi lit-ry, 1953. 73 p.

(MIRA 6:12)

(Petroleum--Well repair)

MOLOCHANOV, G. V.

"Mechanization of the Underground Repair of Oil Wells." Cand  
Tech Sci. Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Petroleum Inst named  
I. M. Gubkin, Min Higher Education, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 13,  
Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical  
Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

ADONIN, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; ALIVERDIYAZADE, K.S., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
AMIYAN, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANISIMOV, Ye.P., inzh.; APRESOV,  
K.A., dotsent; BALEN'KIY, V.M., inzh.; BOGDANOV, A.A., kand.  
tekhn.nauk; GORBENKO, L.A., inzh.; DANIELYAN, A.A., inzh.;  
DAKHOV, V.N., prof.; IVANKOV, R.A., inzh.; KORNEYEV, M.I., inzh.;  
LAVRUSHKO, P.N., inzh.; LESIK, N.P., inzh.; LOVLYA, S.A., kand.  
tekhn.nauk; LOGINOV, B.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; MININZON, G.M., kand.  
tekhn.nauk; MOLCHANOV, G.Y., kand.tekhn.nauk; MURAV'YEV, I.M.,  
prof.; MUSHIN, A.Z., inzh.; OL'SHYANG, D.Ye., inzh.; PODGORNOV,  
M.I., inzh.; FAYERMAN, I.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; FOKINA, Ye.D., inzh.;  
EFISHEV, A.M., inzh. [deceased]; YERSHOV, P.R., vedushchiy red.;  
MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Reference book on petroleum production] Spravochnik po dobyche  
nefti. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi  
lit-ry. Vol.2. 1959. 589 p. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Oil fields--Production methods)



ABRAMOV, M.A.; ALIVERDIZADE, K.S.; AMIROV, Ye.M.; ARENSON, R.I.; ARSEN'YEV,  
 S.I.; BAGDASAROV, E.M.; BAGDASAROV, G.A.; BADAMYANTS, A.A.; DANIYE-  
 LYAN, G.N.; DZHAFAROV, A.A.; KAZAK, A.S.; KERCHENSKIY, M.M.; KOBYU-  
 KHOV, S.I.; KRASNOBAYEV, A.V.; KURKOVSKIY, A.I.; LALAZAROV, G.S.;  
 LARICNOV, Ye.P.; LISTENGARTEN, M.Ye.; LIVSHITS, B.L.; LISIKYAN,  
 K.A.; LOGINOVSKIY, V.I.; LYSENKOVSKIY, P.S.; MOLCHANOV, G.V.; MAY-  
 DEL'MAN, N.M.; OKHON'KO, S.K.; ROMANIKHIN, V.A.; ROSIN, I.I.; RU-  
 STAMOV, E.M.; SARKISOV, R.T.; SKRYPNIK, P.I.; SOBOLEV, N.A.; TARA-  
 TUTA, R.N.; TVOROGOVA, L.M.; TER-GRIGORYAN, A.I.; USACHEV, V.I.;  
 FAYN, B.P.; CHICHEROV, L.G.; SHAPIRO, Z.L.; SHEVCHUK, Yu.I.; TSUDIK,  
 A.A.; ABUGOV, P.M., red.; MARTYNOVA, M.P., vadushchiy red.; DANIYE-  
 LYAN, A.A.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Oil field equipment; in six volumes] Neftianoe oborudovanie; v  
 shesti tomakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-  
 toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.3. [Petroleum production equipment] Obo-  
 rudovanie i instrument dlia dobychi nefti. 1960. 183 p.

(MIRA 13:4)

(Oil fields--Equipment and supplies)

MOLCHANOV, G.V.

Building machinery for difficult and labor-consuming oil field  
operations. Neft.khoz. 39 no.8:27-36 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Oil fields—Equipment and supplies)

MOECHANOV, G.V.

Efficient trend in the construction of units of underground well  
repair. Neft. khoz. 40 no.1:50-55 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Oil wells--Equipment and supplies)

MOLCHANOV, G.V.

Problem of the complete mechanization of oil-field labor-consuming and difficult processes and means of solving it. Neft. khoz. 40 no.8:57-66 Ag '62. (MIRA 17:2)

MOLCHANOV, G.V.

Series of multipurpose EG pipe hoists. Mash.i neft. obor. no.12;  
7-9 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut  
neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya.

MOLCHANOV, G.V.

Efficient methods and speeds for hoisting and lowering strings  
by completely mechanized production and drilling assemblies; a  
topic for discussion. Neft. khoz. 42 no. 5:11-16 My '64.  
(MIRA 17:5)

MOLCHANOV, G.V.

Some problems in the design of pipe elevators. Mash. i nef. obr.  
no.515-10 '65. (MIRA 18t6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut  
neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya.

MOLCHANOV, G.V.

Utilization of equipment for the overall mechanization and automation of a group of difficult and labor-consuming processes in petroleum production. Neft. khoz. 43 no.6:32-38 Je '65.  
(MIRA 18:7)



MOLCHANOV, G.V.

New KTG pipe wrenches for screwing and unscrewing pipes in  
lowering and hoisting operations. Mash. i neft. obor. no.11:  
6-7 '63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy in-  
stitut neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya.

MOLCHANOV, I., gvardii podpolkovnik

Aerial fire at night on an illuminated target. Vest. Vozd. Fl.  
37 no.1:37-40 J '55. (MIRA 16:8)

(Aerial gunnery)

MOLCHANOV, I.A., inzh.;

On V.S. Bondarenko's article "Improve the inspection of boiler  
units." Bezop.truda v prom. 3 no.3:15-16 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

(Boiler inspection)

(Bondarenko, V.S.)

MOLCHANOV, I.A., inzh.

Prevent of tower cranes. Bezop.truda v prom. 3 no.10:  
17-18 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Cranes, derricks, etc.--Safety measures)

MOLCHANOV, I.A., inzh.

Intensify the safety inspection of compressor units.  
Bezop.truda v prom. 4 no.8:12-14 Ag '60.  
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Komitet Gosgortekhnadzora USSR.  
(Stajino Province—Coal mines and mining—Safety measures)

MOLCHANOV, I.A., inzh.

Preventing breakdowns of the high pressure boiler units. Bezop.  
truda v prom. 5 no.8:7-10 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Gosgortekhnadzor USSR.  
(Pressure vessels) (Machinery--Inspection)

MOLCHANOV, Ivan Avtonomovich, inzh.; RYZHENKO, M.F., red. izd-va;  
MATUSEVICH, S.M., tekhn. red.

[Operation of steam boilers, pressure vessels and hoisting  
machinery; regulations, instructions, norms] Eksploatatsiia pa-  
rovykh kotlov, sasudov i gruzopod'emnykh mashin; pravila, in-  
struktsii, normy. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Kiev, Gostekhzdat  
USSR, 1962. 643 p. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Boilers) (Pressure vessels) (Hoisting machinery)

MOLCHANOV I. I.

✓ The use of superphosphate as a stabilizer in circulation cooling systems. I. I. Molchanov. *Elek. Stantsii* 21, 62, No. 5, 51-2 (1962). The use of superphosphate to deter the deposit of carbonate scale is described. J. Rowlar Leach



M

Country : USSR  
Category: Cultivated Plants. Fruit. Berries.

Jbs Jour: RZhDiol., No 11, 1958, No 49089

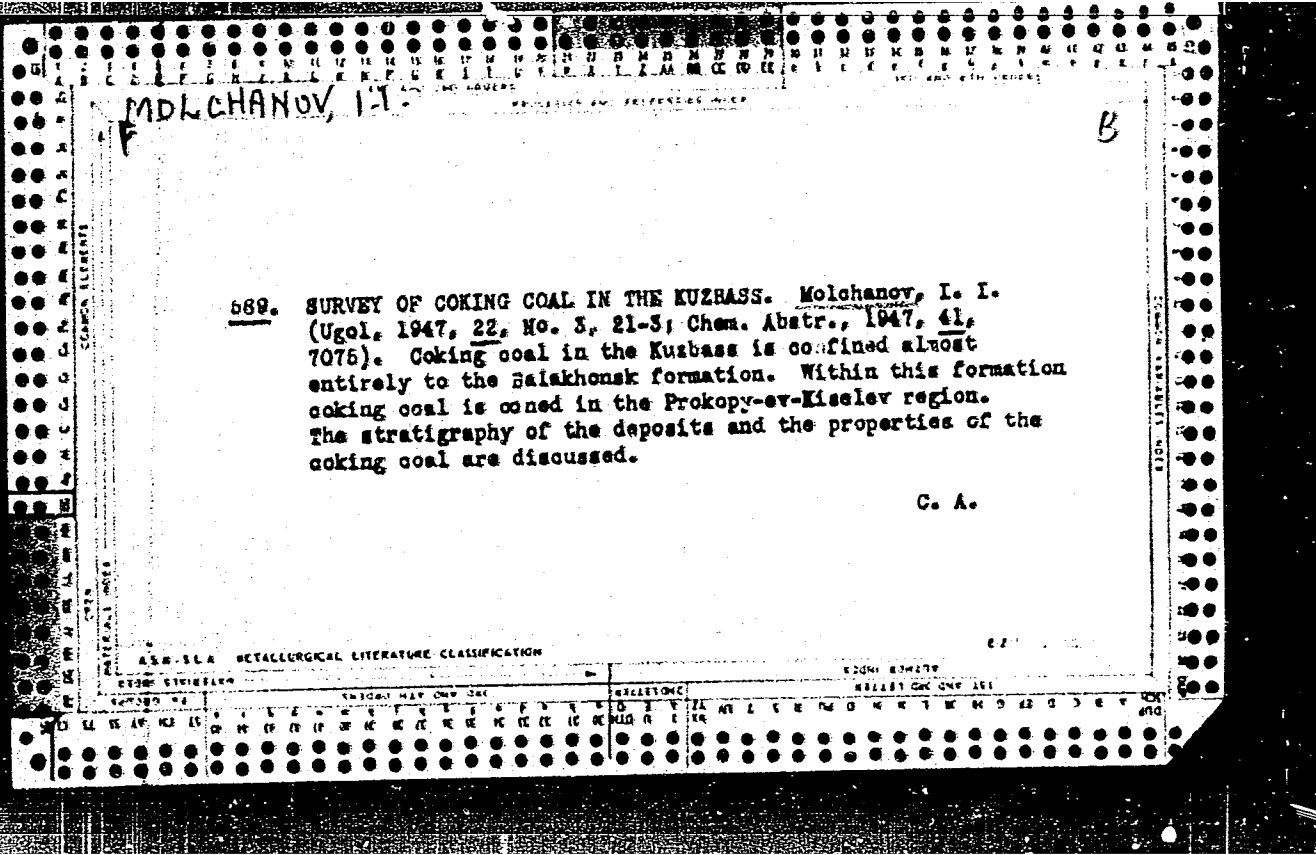
Author : Molchanov, I.I.  
Inst : Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture in  
the North Eastern Districts of the Non-Chernozem  
Zone.

Title : On the Question of the Development of Horticulture  
in the North Eastern Parts of the Nonchernozem Belt.

Orig Pub: Dyul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. N.-i. in-ta s.kh. sev.-  
vost. r-nov nachernozem. polosy, 1957, No 2-3,  
35-37

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1



MOLCHANOV, I.I.

GORBACHEV, T.F.; KOZHEVIN, V.G.; KARPENKO, Z.G.; MOLCHANOV, I.I.; POPOV, V.K.;  
SOKOLOV, V.D.; SHEIKOV, A.A., otvetstvennyy red.; RATHIKOVA, A.P.,  
red.isd-va; BERIOV, A.P., tekhn.red.; NADINSKAYA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Kuznetsk Coal Basin] Kuznetskii ugol'nyi bassein. Ugletekhizdat,  
1957. 199 p. (MIRA 11:2)  
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal mines and mining)

MOLCHANOV I.I.

AUTHOR: Burtsev, D.N.; Molchanov, I.I. 132-58-5-14/14

TITLE: Conference of Coal-prospecting Geologists and Coal Chemists  
(Soveshchaniye geologov-uglerazvedchikov i uglekhimikov)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i Okhrana Nedr, 1958, Nr 5, pp 63-64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From 26 to 29 March 1958, a conference of Soviet coal-prospecting geologists and coal chemists took place at VSEGEI in Leningrad by order of the Minister of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources of the USSR. Among the 200 specialists, there were 32 members of the Ekspertno-Geologicheskii Sovet (Council of Geological Experts) and representatives of the All-Union, RSFSR and UkrSSR State Plans, the USSR AS, research institutes and universities. The conference was devoted to two main themes: 1) The results of studies of the coal basins and deposits in the USSR, and the further direction of geological prospecting from 1959 to 1965 and 2) The results and methods of studies for their complex utilization. S.A. Skrobov of the Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (USSR Ministry of the Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources) and N.V. Shabarov of VSEGEI spoke on the first theme. They pointed out that the USSR has 58% of the world's coal deposits, and that the presently un-

Card 1/3

## Conference of Coal-prospecting Geologists and Coal Chemists 132-58-5-14/14

developed coal reserves exceed those to be opened between 1959 and 1965 by 5 times. The insufficient capacity of concentration plants makes the lack of ash coal for coking still more acute. Increased prospecting for coking coal, mainly in the Donets, Kuznetsk and Karaganda basins, will go on in the new 7-year period. The second theme was introduced by I.I. Ammosov of IGI of the AS USSR who stressed the need for a practical knowledge of petrology in coal prospecting. Additional reports were presented by F.Ya. Saprykin of VSEGEI, I.V. Shmanenkov of VIMS and V.M. Ratynskiy of IGI of the AS SSSR. Critical remarks on faulty planning and errors in methods were delivered by the Deputy President of GKZ, K.V. Mironov. The editors of the individual volumes of "Geologiya ugol'nykh mestorozhdeniy" (Geology of Coal Deposits) made brief statements. Volumes I - IV will be published by 1 December 1958, V - VII by 1 March 1959 and VIII by 1 June 1959.

Card 2/3

Conference of Coal-prospecting Geologists and Coal Chemists 132-58-4-14/14

ASSOCIATION: Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources of the USSR) Glavgeologiya pri Sovets Ministrov RSFSR (Main Geological-Prospecting Administration of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3 1. Geochemistry-Conference

USGCM-DC-54817

MOLCHANOV, I.I.

Coal resources of the Russian Federation and their efficient  
use. Ugol' 39 no.7:6-10 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete  
Ministrov RSFSR.

14(5)

SOV/132-59-8-17/18

AUTHORS: Kalmykov, G.S., and Molchanov, I.I.

TITLE: Intensify the Prospecting for Coal Deposits Suitable for Coking and Opencast Mining in East Siberia

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana neдр, 1959, Nr 8, pp 60-61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A conference called by the Sektsiya uglja i goryuchikh slantsev ekspertno-geologicheskogo soveta Glavgeologiya RSFSR (the Coal and Oil Shales Section of the Expert-Geological Council of the Glavgeologiya of the RSFSR) took place on 17-19 June 1959 in Irkutsk. The aim of the Conference was to discuss a possible occurrence of new, and further development of already discovered binding coal deposits for opencast mining in the Irkutsk, Kansk-Achinsk, Tunguska, and Minusinsk coal basins. Representatives of the Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany neдр SSR (Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources of the USSR), of the USSR and

Card 1/4



SOV/132-59-8-17/18

Intensify the Prospecting for Coal Deposits Suitable for Coking and Opencast Mining in East Siberia

RSFSR Gosplans, of the Irkutsk and Krasnoyarsk Sovnarkhozes, and of scientific-research and planning institutes took part in the conference. The situation in the Irkutsk coal basin was especially studied in connection with the planned building of the Tayshetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Tayshet Metallurgical Plant), which will require large quantities of binding coals for its furnace charges. The basin, with a superface of about 36,000 sq km has been only partly explored. At present only the Chernkhovo coal deposit is being mined. Its reserves are assessed at 737 million tons. In 1958, 14.7 million tons were mined, mainly by the opencast method. Favorable geological conditions, and the high quality of coal characterize this deposit, but in about 20-25 years it will be exhausted. Other coal deposits of the Irkutsk Basin are the Azeyskoye, the Novometelkinskoye and Karantsayskoye

Card 2/4

SOV/132-59-8-17/18

Intensify the Prospecting for Coal Deposits Suitable for Coking and Opencast Mining in East Siberia

deposits. The Azeyskoye deposit consists of brown coal, situated near the railway main line. An opencast mine will be operated here, with a general capacity of 6 million tons a year. The Novometelkinskoye deposit is situated 80 km to the south of the main railway. It is composed of well binding gas coals, but the content of sulfur is 6 to 8%, which limits the possibility of producing the needed metallurgical coke. The Karantsayskoye deposit has huge (over 1.3 billion tons) amounts of gas coal, partly with a high sulfur content, and its exploitation is made difficult by geological and mining conditions. The Karmagay deposit situated in the trans-Angara part of the Irkutsk basin is composed of deep coal strata. The coal has a high ash content, and owing to difficult mining conditions, is of little industrial interest. The Expert-Geological Council

Card 3/4

SOV/132-59-8-17/18

Intensify the Prospecting for Coal Deposits Suitable for Coking and Opencast Mining in East Siberia

therefore recommended a sharp increase in the volume of exploratory and prospecting work in the entire basin. The country's largest deposits were discovered in the Kansk-Achinsk Basin. The annual reserves of coal in the Basin are evaluated at 79.7 million tons. Four coal deposits are already being explored: the Itat, Bogotol, Nazarovka and Irsha-Borodino deposits. The last two are already being exploited. The Council advises the Krasnoyarskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye (Krasnoyarsk Geological Administration) to further proceed with its exploration of the above region. This exploration must be terminated in 1960-1961. The Council also recommends further geological exploration of the Tunguska basin, especially in the Angara region.

ASSOCIATION: Glavgeologiya RSFSR

Card 4/4

MOLCHANOV, I.I.

Method for comparative economic evaluation of mineral resources.  
Razved. i okh. nedr 27 no.3:7-11 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

I. Glavgeologiya RSFSR.  
(Geology, Economic)