ZALMANZON, Ye.S.; MIL'NER, B.I.; ROZENBAUM, G.I.; ITSELIS, F.G.

Suitability of various types of tissue culture for detecting poliomyelitis and other enteroviruses in the practical laboratory. Vop. virus. 6 no.6:750-754 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya, Moskva.
(POLIOMYELITIS) (VIRUSES) (TISSUE CULTURE)

DREYZIN, R.S.; ZALMANZON, Ye.S.

17th session of the General Assembly of the Academy of Medical Scienes. Vop. virus. 8 no.3: 376-380 My-Je'63. (MIRA 16:10)
(VIROLOGY—CONGRESSES)

ZAIMANZON, E.S.; LIAPUNOVA,E.A.

Relationship between synthesis of deoxyribonucleic acid and protein of type 5 adenovirus in the course of its reproduction. Acta virol. (Praha) [Eng.] 8 no.2:183-187 Mr'64.

1. Institute of Radiation and Physico-chemical Biology, U.S.S.R., Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow.

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ZALMANZON, Ye.S.; LOBAREVA, L.S.

Behavior of an attenuated LSC 2 ab strain of poliomyelitis virus type 1 following purification on some ion-exchangers. Vop. virus. 9 no.5:559-564 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR, Moskva.

ZALMANZON, Ye.S.; ZELENIN, A.V.; KAFIANI, K.A.; LOBAREVA, L.S.; LYAPUNOVA, Ye.A.; TIMOFEYEVA, M.Ya.

Effect of some antineoplastic antibiotics on the synthesis of nucleic acids and reproduction of viruses in a culture of human amnion cells (strain FL). Antibiotiki 10 no.7:617-622 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR, Moskva.

GRUNIN, I.I., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; SOMOV, G.P., polkovnik med. sluzhby, kand.med.nauk; ZALMOVER, I.Yu., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby

Far Eastern scarlatinoid fever. Voen.-med. zhur. no.8:62-66 Ag '60. (MIRA 14:7)

(MARITIME TERRITORY—SCARLET FEVER)

727. LESIONS OF THE PANCREAS IN EPIDEMIC PAROTITIS (Russian text) - Zalmover I. Yu. and Krinitskii A. F. - SOV. MED. 1957, 3 (123-124)

In epidemic parotitis, patients sometimes manifest involvement of the pancreas with vomiting, pain in the epigastrium, diarrhoea and rise of temperature. The pancreas affection can also occur without symptoms and can develop only diastasuria. Among 56 patients with epidemic parotitis clinical symptoms were observed only in 3 cases, whereas diastasuria (ranging from 128-512 U.) was recorded in 20% of patients. For an early diagnosis and treatment of the affection of the pancreas in epidemic parotitis it is imperative to investigate routinely the diastase content of the urine.

ZAIMOVER, I.Yu.; GOGOTOV, L.T. (Vladivostok)

Problem of levomycetin therapy in influenza. Klin.med. 39 no.3:151 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(CHLOROMYCETIN) (INFLUENZA)

ZALMOVER, L.Yu., KRINITSKIY, A.F.

Affection of the pancreas in epidemic parotitis. Sov.med. 21 no.3: 123-124 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:7)

(MUMPS, compl.
disord. of pancreatic funct.)
(PANCREAS, dis.
funct. disord. in mumps)

ZALMOVER, I.Yu.

ZALMOVER, I.Yu.; ROYAK, D.M.

Botkin's disease following transfusion of blood preserved according to Kliukvins's method. Sov.med. 21 Supplement:29 '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(BLOOD—TRANSFUSION) (HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

SLUTSKIY, A.S., inzh.; SAVICH, V.V., inzh.; ZALMOVER, Yu.Ye., inzh.

Semiautomatic paint sprayer and drier. Mashinostroenie no.2:76-77 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

SLUTSKIY, A.S., inzh.; SAVICH, V.V., inzh.; ZALMOVER, Yu.Ye., inzh.

Coaxial heaters. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.2:51-52 Ap-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

ZLOCHEVSKIY, P.M.; ZAL'MUNINA, A.M. (Moskva)

Mechanism of Adams-Stokes seizures. Klin.med. 39 no.5:125-133 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz bol'nitsy No.46 Timiryazevskogo rayona Moskvy (glavnyy vrach N.A. Sharova).
(HEART BLOCK) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

ZAL'NOVA, N.S.

Treatment of lambliasis. Med. paraz.i paraz.bol. 34 no.4:431-434 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Klinicheskiy otdel Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsinu imeni Ye.I.Martsinovskogo i kafedra terapii sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova. Submitted March 21, 1965.

PLOTNIKOV, N.N.; KARNAUKHOV, V.K.; ZAL'NOVA, N.S.; ALEKSEYEVA, M.I.; BORISOV, I.A.; STROMSKAYA, T.F.

Treatment of fascioliasis in man with chloxyle (hexachloroparazylene). Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 34 no.6:725-729 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Klinicheskiy otdel Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo i otdel parazitologii sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Moskvy. Submitted June 16, 1965.

PLOTNIKOV, N.N.; CZERETSKOVSKAYA, N.N.; KARNAUKHOV, V.K.; ZAL'NOVA, N.S.; FAYBUSOVICH, G.M.; KUKHTA, G.I.; ALEKSEYEVA, M.I.

Specific therapy of opisthorchosis in man by means of hexachloro-paraxylene; preliminary report. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 33 no.6: 676-681 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Klinicheskiy otdel Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravo-okhraneniya SSSR.

1099. THE PROBLEM OF EOSINOPHILIC INFILTRATION OF THE LUNGS (Russian text) - Zalnova N. S. - MED. PARAZIT. I PARAZIT. BOL. 1957, 3 (308-311)

Literature data concerning the transitory eosinophilic pulmonary infiltration are adduced. Nine personally observed cases are described and in 3 of them ascariasis was discovered. Eosinophilia varied from 61 to 9%. Precipitation reactions with ascaris larvae were strongly positive. Clinical manifestations were mild - subpyrexial state, slight cough and expectoration. Duration of the disease was up to 3 months. Specific treatment (oil of chenopodium) resulted in rapid clinical improvement with marked reduction of eosinophilia and disappearance of pulmonary infiltrates. In differential diagnosis the migratory phase of ascariasis should be considered. In this phase eosinophilic pulmonary infiltration occurs also and resolves after dehelminthization with oxygen, piperazine or oil of chenopodium. (S)

LYSENKO, A.Ya.; GOZODOVA, G.Ye.,; FASTOVSKAYA, E.I.; ZAL'NOVA, N.S.: CHURNOSOVA, A.A.

Seeking methods for radical chemical prevention and cure without recurrence of tertian malaria with short and long incubation periods. Report no.6: Results of an investigation of tolerance to the new antimalarial drug quinocid . Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 24 no.2:147-154 Ap-Je '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz sektora eksperimental'noy parazitologii Instituta malyarii meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta-Prof. P.G.Sergiyev, zav.sektorom prof. V.P.Pod"yapol'skaya) i Stalinabadskoy gorodskoy sanitrano-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach stantsii Kh.V.Vakhidov)

(QUINOLINES, effects,
aminoquinoline deriv.tolerance)

ZAL'NOVA, N.S.

Lamblia infection in gastrectomized patients. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 33 no.4:433-436 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Klinicheskiy otdel Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

ZAL'NOVA, N. S., MASHLOVSKIY, SH. D., FASTOVSKAYA, E. I., CHURNOSOVA, A. A., SERGIYEV, P. G., STAVROSKYAY, V. I., LYSENKO, A. L., BRAUSE, M. B., GLAZKIKH, V. F., CHUKOVA, T. A., GAZODOVA, G. YE.

"Quinocide and the prospects of acceleration of the malaria eradication rate in the USSR."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

MIKHAYLOV, A. A.; ZAL'NOVA, N. S.; ASLAMAZOV, E. G.

Changes in the electrocardiogram in schistosomiasis treated with antimony sodium tartrate salt. Terap. arkh. 34 no.4:62-67 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kafedry propedevticheskoy i professional'noy terapii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. Ye. M. Tareyev) i kafedry urologii (zav. - prof. I. M. Epshteyn) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I. M. Sechenova klinicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. N. N. Plotnikov) Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye. I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(SCHISTOSOMIASIS) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)
(ANTIMONY SODIUM TARTRATES)

ZAL'NOVA, N.S. (Moskva)

Pseudo-outbreak of malaria. Sov. med. 24 no. 2:145-147 F '60.
(MIRA 14:2)

(MALARIA)

ZAL'NOVA, N.S.

ZAL'NOVA, N.S.

Problem of pulmonary eosinophilic infiltrations [with summary in English]. Med.paraz. i paraz.bil. 26 no.3:308-311 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz klinicheskogo sektora Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G.Sergiyev, zav. sektorom - prof. N.N.Plotnikov).

(ASCARIASIS, complications,
Loeffler's dis. (Rus))
(LOEFFLER'S SYNDROME, etiology and pathogenesis,
ascariasis (Rus))

ZAL'NOVA, N.S.; ZHITNITSKAYA, E.A.; STROMSKAYA, T.F.; KHL'METOVA, A.A.

Treatment of necatoriasis with naphthamon (alcopar). Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. no.5:515-518 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdela Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo (dir. instituta - prof. P.G. Sergiyev, zav. otdelom - prof. N.N. Plotnikov), sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Moskvy (glavnyy vrach M.S. Sokolovskiy) i poliklinniki No.25 Moskovskogo gorodskogo otdela zdravookhraneniya (glavnyy vrach N.T. Sidorchuk).
(WORMS, INTESTINAL AND PARASITIC) (AMMONIUM COMPOUNDS)

ZALOKAR, I.

Impregnation of porosity in casting., p. 165

STROJNISKI VESTNIK (Fakuleta za eletroehniko in strojnistvo Univerzé v Ljubjani Institut za turbostroje v Ljubljana Drustov strojnih inzenirjev in tehnikov LR Slovenije in Storjna industrija Slovenije) Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. Vol. 3, no. 6, Dec. 1957

Monthly List of East European Accession EEAI LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959. Uncla.

ZALOKER, I.

Development of the technology and production of automobiles. p. 137

STROJNISKI VESTNIK (Fakulteta za elektrotehniko in strojnistvo Univerze v Ljubjani Institut za turbostroje v Ljubljani Drustvo strojnih inzenirjev in tehnikov LR Slovenije in Storjna industrija Slovenije) Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. Vol. 3, no. 6, Dec. 1957.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959. Uncl.

ZALOGA, B. D.

Issledovanie raboty bystrokhodnykh dvigatelei vnutrennego sgoraniia indikatorami davleniia. Moskva, Oborongiz, 1940. 84, (4) p. illus. (Tsentrsl'nyi institut aviatsionnogo motorostroeniia. Trudy, vyp. 35)

Bibliography: p. (86)

Using pressure indiactors for the investigation of the behavior of high-speed internal combustion engines.

DLC: TJ759.Z3

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

Zaloga, B.D.

MASLENNIKOV, MIKHAIL MIKHAILOVICH, and B. D. ZALOGA.

Sravnenie antidetonatsionnykh svoistv topliv na razlichnykh dvigateliakh. (Tekhnika vozdushnogo dlota, 1941, v.15, no.2, p.23-36, tables, diagrs.)

Title tr.: Comparison of anti-knock qualities of aviation fuels in various engines.

TL504.T4 1941

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

ZALOGA, B. D.

O tochnosti opredeleniia indikatornykh pokazatelei rabochego protsessa dvigatelia. Moskva, Izd-vo biuro novoi tekhniki, 1946. 18 p., illus., tables, diagrs. (Tsentral'nyi institut aviatsionogo motorostroeniia. Trudy, no. 105)

Bibliography at the end.

Accuracy in indicating the performance of engines.

DLC: Unclass.

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

ZAICA, P. D. ..... Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Regulation and Intensification of the Combustion Process in a Light-Fuel Engine by the Method of Injection and Gas Separation," Central Sci Res Inst of Aircraft Engine Building imeni P. I. Baranov--TsIAM, 22 May 47.

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

26.3150
26.1120
11.1210

85182
S/065/60/000/011/009/009
E194/E484

AUTHORS: Tereshchenko, Ye.P., Zaloga, B.D. and Maksimov, S.M.

TITLE: Evaluation of the Combustion Characteristics of Aviation Gas Turbine Fuels on a Small-Sized Single-Combustion-Chamber Rig

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel., 1960, No.11, pp.64-70

TEXT: The rig employed a single combustion chamber 376 mm long, of maximum diameter 178 mm with flame tube 294 mm long, of maximum diameter 148 mm and volume 0.0045 m^3. Air was delivered through a receiver and electric heater. Fuel was delivered through pumps and filters. A magneto and sparking plug were provided for ignition. The principal characteristics of an aviation gas turbine that depend on the quality of the fuel are: starting, limits of stable combustion, completeness of combustion and deposit formation in the combustion chamber. These properties were accordingly tested. The properties were assessed by comparison with a reference fuel, grade T-1 being chosen. Starting properties were assessed with an air flow through the chamber of 0.1 kg/sec at an inlet temperature of 60°C, the criterion of

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Evaluation of the Combustion Characteristics of Aviation Gas Turbine Fuels on a Small-Sized Single-Combustion-Chamber Rig

starting properties being the optimum fuel/air ratio, the weaker the mixture at which ignition occurs the better the starting properties. Combustion stability tests were made at an air flow rate of 0.25 kg/sec and an inlet temperature of 60°C, the stability limit was flame extinction with weak mixture and appearance of flames beyond the chamber with rich mixtures. Completeness of combustion was assessed by relating the amount of heat evolved to the composition of the fuel-air mixture. The formula used to assess the completeness of combustion is given and a typical characteristic for the reference fuel T-1 is shown in Fig.2. The tendency to deposit formation was assessed by the weight of deposit formed in the combustion chamber in one hour with an air flow rate of 0.25 kg/sec, an inlet temperature of 60°C and a fuel/air ratio of 4. The physical and chemical properties of fuels tested are given in Table 1 and data are given on starting properties. The fuels differ considerably in starting properties, the lighter the fractional composition, the greater the vapour pressure and the lower the viscosity the better the starting

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Evaluation of the Combustion Characteristics of Aviation Gas Turbine Fuels on a Small-Sized Single-Combustion-Chamber Rig

properties. Fig.3 shows a graph of the starting characteristics of fuels T-2 and T-1 obtained on a full-scale combustion chamber with an inlet air temperature of -35°C. Fuel T-2 was shown to have better starting characteristics than fuel T-1. In this respect the small and full-size combustion chambers give results that are in good agreement. Stable combustion under all operating conditions is a fundamental requirement of aviation gas turbines, and maximum and minimum fuel air ratios for a number of fuels are quoted. Gasoline grade B-70 (B-70) and the wide distillation-range fuel grade T-2 have wider limits of stable combustion than heavy fuels of the kerosene types TC-1 (TS-1) and T-1. This is also true for full-scale combustion chambers. Fig.4 gives completeness-of-combustion data for various fuels in the small-scale combustion chamber, the properties that give good starting characteristics also give complete combustion. Fig.5 shows graphs of completeness of combustion of aviation gasoline grade B-70 and fuel T-2 in a full size combustion chamber under altitude conditions. Fig.6 shows graphs of completeness of

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combustion of fuels T-1 and T-2 in an engine type 8K-1 (VK-1), taken during flight at altitude. Comparison of the data given in Figs.4,5 and 6 shows that assessment of completeness of combustion on the small single chamber installation is in qualitative agreement with the assessment in full-scale combustion chambers under high flying conditions. Data on the tendency to deposit formation of various fuels in a small-size chamber are given in Table 2 and it will be seen that paraffinic fuel gives least deposit and aromatic fuel the greatest. Of the fuels tested the lighter the fractional composition the less the tendency to deposit formation. A formula is given which expresses the tendency to deposit formation in terms of the carbon-hydrogen ratio, the hydrocarbon composition, the fractional composition and the rosin content of the fuel, see Eq.(1). Table 2 gives comparative data of the deposit forming tendency of various fuels determined by tests in the small chamber and calculated by Eq.(1) and it will be seen that there is reasonably good agreement. Eq.(1) relates to deposit formation for a particular combustion

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chamber under given test conditions, the tendency to deposit formation in other chambers and under other conditions can be expressed by the more general Eq.(2). Table 3 gives data on the deposit-forming tendency of fuels T-2, TS-1 and T-1 tested in engines types VK-1 and РД (RD). Comparison of the data given in Tables 2 and 3 shows that the deposit forming tendencies as assessed by the single-chamber rig are in qualitative agreement with the engine test results. There are 6 figures, 3 tables and 3 references: 1 Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: TsIAM im. Baranova

Card 5/5

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B002/B016

5.3300B

AUTHORS: Petrov, A. D., Zaloga, B. D., Malanicheva, V. G., Zakharov, Ye. P., Nefedov, O. M., Tereshchenko, Ye. R., Chel'tsova, M. A.

TITLE: Properties of Naphthene Hydrocarbons of Different Structural Types of the Composition C_{14}-C_{28}

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 6, pp. 1769-1780

TEXT: Since there are no data available on the most important physical properties of the various alkyl cyclohexanes of the composition C_{14}-C_{20} with branched side chain, the alkyl decalins and the tricyclohexyl alkanes and didecalyl alkanes, an attempt was made here to detect some relationships between heat of combustion by volume and weight, molecular weight, structure, number of naphthene rings, their mutual arrangement in the molecule and the degree of the side chain branching. The following naphthene hydrocarbons were synthesized by hydrogenation of alkyl-aromatic hydrocarbons of the benzene and naphthalene series which were obtained by

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Properties of Naphthene Hydrocarbons of Different Structural Types of the Composition C_{14}-C_{28}

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the authors for the first time by means of magnesium and lithium-organic compounds: 1) alkyl cyclohexanes with quaternary C-atom in the side chain, 2) 1,1-dicyclohexyl alkanes and 1,1,1-tricyclohexyl alkanes, 3) 1,2-dicyclohexyl ethanes, 4) α-alkyl decalins, 5) 1,1-di-(α-decalyl) alkanes. Furthermore some isoparaffins of the carbon number C_{14}-C_{22} and di- and tricyclohexyl alkanes with cyclohexyl rings distributed along the chain were synthesized by the Grignard-Wuertz reaction. Heat of combustion, solidification point, density, kinematic viscosity at 20° and structure of the compounds were determined. The values are summarized in the table. The heat of combustion was determined in a bomb calorimeter according to ГОСТ 5080-55 (GOST 5080-55), and the solidification point according to ГОСТ 1533-42 (GOST 1533-42). The results show that the heat of combustion by volume of compounds with about the same molecular weight is the higher, the higher the number of the naphthene rings contained in these compounds. It was further found that in the 1,1-di-(α-decalyl)-alkanes the solidification point, the viscosity, and the calorific value by volume decrease with increasing molecular weight. In alkyl cyclohexanes with equal branching degree, however, an increase of these properties is

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Properties of Naphthene Hydrocarbons of Different Structural Types of the Composition C_{14}-C_{28}

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observable, which reflects the influence of the mutual arrangement of the rings in the molecules. It was further confirmed that the density, the calorific value by volume, and the viscosity increase proportionally to the number of the tertiary, but especially of the quaternary carbon atoms in the side chains. The synthetic procedure is briefly outlined in the experimental part. Synthesis schemes are given. There are 1 table and 20 references: 7 Soviet and 13 American.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 7, 1959

Card 3/3

L 02306-67 EWT(m)/T WE/GD

ACC NR: AT6015193 (A,W) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0038/0045

AUTHOR: Tararyshkin, M. Ye.; Zaloga, B. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for evaluating the thermal stability of fuels under dynamic conditions

SOURCE: Metody otsenki ekspluatatsionnykh svoystv reaktivnykh topliv i smazochnykh materialov (Methods for the performance evaluation of jet propellants and lubricants). Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1966, 38-45

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum fuel, fuel thermal stability, fuel deposit formation, fuel corrosiveness, fuel and lubricant additive, petroleum refining

ABSTRACT: The method worked out for evaluating the thermal stability of fuels comprises injecting the fuel heated to the desired temperature through a filter simulating the operation of the fuel filter of an engine. Measurement of the pressure drop through the filter as its pores become plugged with deposits of insolubles formed by thermal decomposition of the fuel gives an accurate determination of the thermal

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stability of the fuel. A fuel causing no essential pressure drop after 5 hours in the test equipment is considered heat stable. Corrosiveness of the fuel is determined by change in weight of metal strips immersed in the heated fuel for a given time. Method-confirming tests were run with standard fuels T-1" and TS-1" and with T-1 purified by H_2SO_4 treatment and T-1 with deposit-preventing additives. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 21 / SUBM DATE: 10Dec65

Card 2/2 hdl

L 02304-67 EWT(m)/EWP(f)/T-2 FDN/WW/WE/GD

ACC NR: AT6015190 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0005/0017

67
B+1

AUTHOR: Tereshchenko, Ye. R.; Zaloga, B. D.; Maksimov, S. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of evaluating reactive fuels on a small turbojet engine combustion chamber

SOURCE: Metody otsenki eksplu[illegible]atsionnykh svoystv reaktivnykh topliv i smazochnykh materialov (Methods for the performance evaluation of jet propellents and lubricants). Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1966, 5-17

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum fuel, combustion characteristic, combustion chamber test, turbojet engine test

ABSTRACT: The possibility of evaluating fuels on small single combustion chamber laboratory equipment (see figs. 1 and 2) was investigated. Tests were run on B-70 aviation gas," on diesel, T-2," TS-1," and T-1 fuels" and kerosene for fuel start-up characteristics, limits of stable combustion, completeness of combustion and carbon deposition. The laboratory method is sufficiently accurate for practical purposes. Test values are in agreement with those obtained on full size turbojet engine combustion chambers. The laboratory method is recommended for evaluating new fuels

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ACC NR: AT6015190

and also for testing standard fuels prepared from new crudes or by changed technology. Orig. art. has: 7 tables, 8 figures and 3 equations.

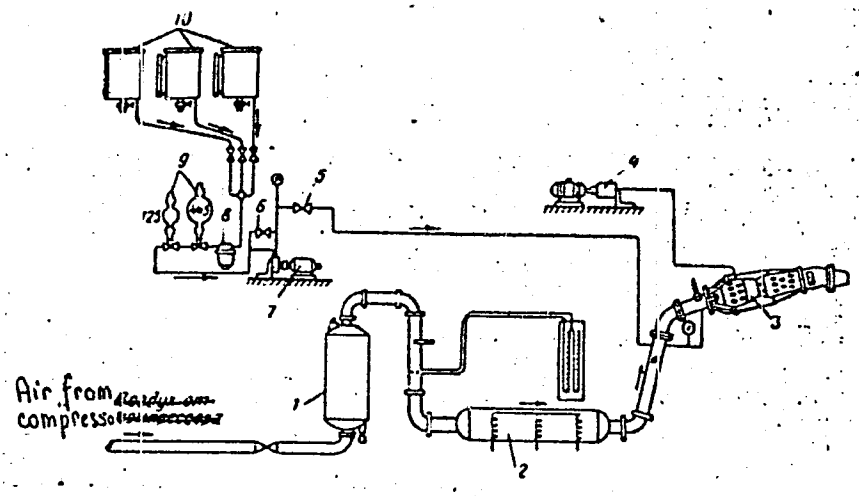

Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of small single chamber installation: 1--receiver, 2--electric air preheater, 3--small combustion chamber, 4--induction coil, 5--stopcock, 6--fuel valve, 7-- fuel pump, 8-- filter, 9-- gages, 10--fuel tanks.

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ACC NR: AT6015190

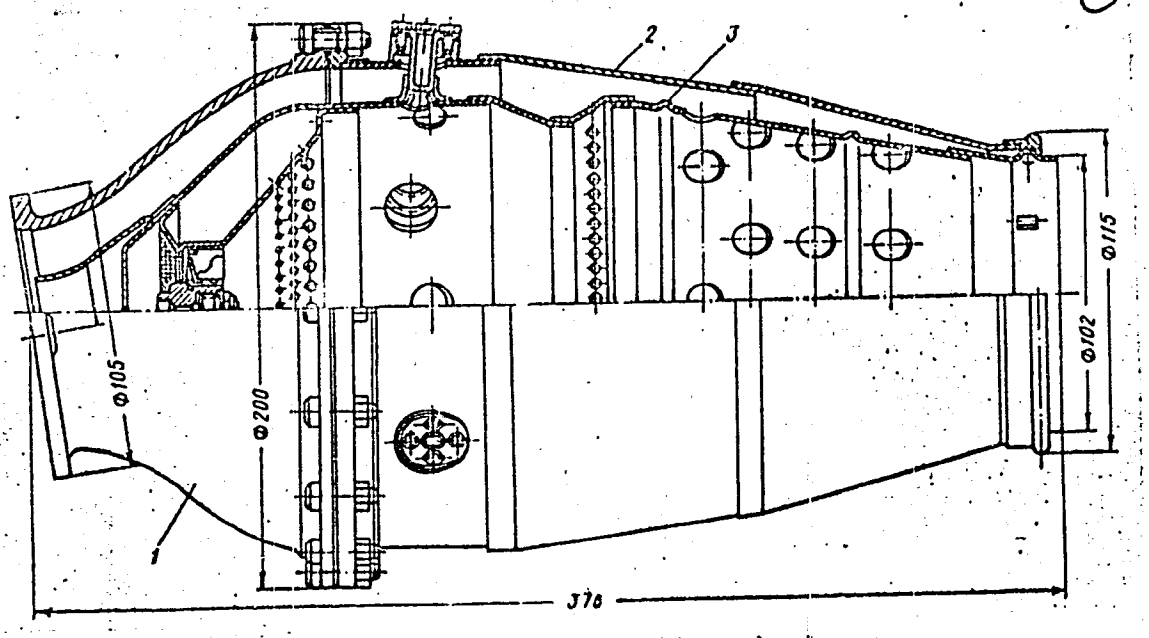
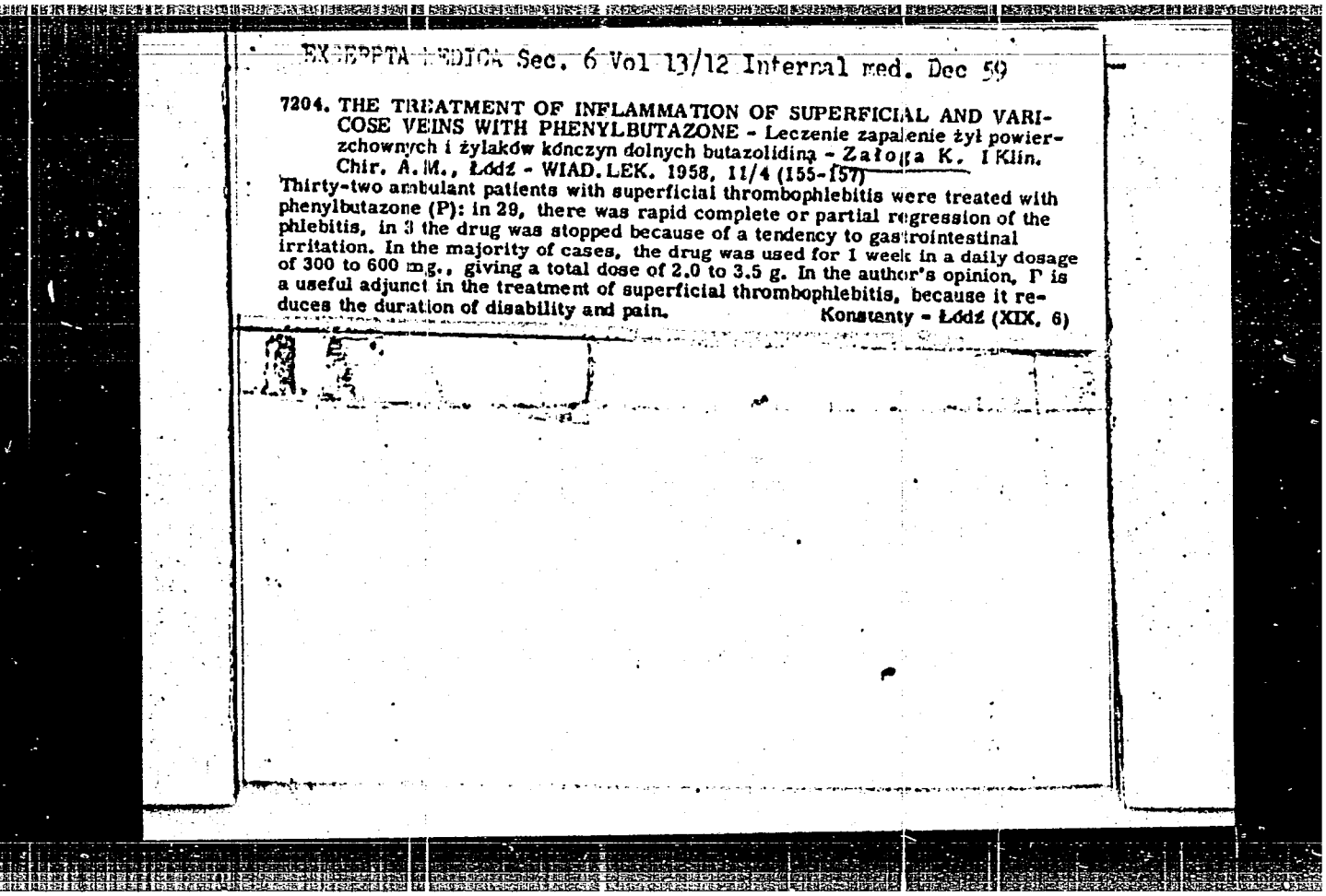


Fig. 2. Diagram of small combustion chamber:
1--diffuser, 2--housing, 3--fire tube.

Card 3/3 SUB CODE: 21,14/ SUBM DATE: 10Dec65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 6 Vol 13/12 Internal med. Dec 59

7204. THE TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATION OF SUPERFICIAL AND VARICOSE VEINS WITH PHENYLBUTAZONE - Leczenie zapalenie żył powierzchownych i żylaków kończyn dolnych butazolidiną - Załoga K. I Klin. Chir. A. M., Łódź - WIAD. LEK. 1958, 11/4 (155-157)

Thirty-two ambulant patients with superficial thrombophlebitis were treated with phenylbutazone (P): in 29, there was rapid complete or partial regression of the phlebitis, in 3 the drug was stopped because of a tendency to gastrointestinal irritation. In the majority of cases, the drug was used for 1 week in a daily dosage of 300 to 600 mg., giving a total dose of 2.0 to 3.5 g. In the author's opinion, P is a useful adjunct in the treatment of superficial thrombophlebitis, because it reduces the duration of disability and pain. Konstanty - Łódź (XIX, 6)

ZALOGA, K.

Postoperative quantitative changes in prothrombin in blood.
Polski tygod. lek. 7 no. 26:859-865 30 June 1952. (CLML 23:3)

1. Of the First Surgical Clinic (Head--Prof. M. Stefanowski, M. D.)
of Lodz Medical Academy.

ZALOGA, K.

Vitamin K preoperative liver function test. Polski tygod. lek. 8 no.23: 814-817 8 June 1953. (CIML 25:1)

1. Of the First Surgical Clinic (Head--Prof. M. Stefanowski, M.D.) of Lodz Medical Academy.

ZALOGA, Konstanty (Lodz, ul. Mielczarskiego 4 m 14)

Considerations on control of thrombosan therapy. Polski tygod. lek. 9 no.17:517-520 26 Apr 54.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi, kier. prof. dr med. M.Stefanowski.
(COUMARIN, derivatives,
methyl bishydroxycoumarin, ther., control)

ZALOGA, Konstanty

Acute volvulus of the stomach. Polski przegl.chir. 27 no.3:261-267 Mar '55.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej A M w Lodzi.Kierownik: prof. dr Med. M. Stefanowski.
(STOMACH, diseases
volvulus, diag. & ther.)

ZALOGA, Konstanty

Diseases of the urachus. Polski przegl. chir. 27 no.12: 1214-1218 Dec 55.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Lodzi. Kierownik: prof. dr. med. M. Stefanowski, Lodz, ul. Mielczarskiego 4.
(URACHUS, dis. surg.)

ZALOGA, Konstanty; DOWGIALLO, Zbigniew

Antagonistic effect of thrombosan and vitamin K on blood coagulation. Polski tygod. lek. 11 no.11:481-483 12 Mar 56.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej A. M. w Lodzi; kier.: prof. dr. med. Marian Stefanowski. Lodz, ul. Wigury 19.
(HEMORRHAGE, etiology and pathogenesis,
bishydroxycoumarin & vitamin K (Pol))
(COUMARIN, derivatives,
bishydroxycoumarin causing hemorrh. (Pol))
(VITAMIN K, injurious effects,
hemorrh. (Pol))

ZALOGA, Konstanty.

Treatment of varicose veins in women during pregnancy.
Gin. polska 28 no.2:265-270 Mar-Apr 1956.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Lodzi. Kierownik:
prof. dr. M.Stefanowski. Lódź, ul. Mielczarskiego 4.
(PREGNANCY, complications
varicose veins, ther. (Pol))
(VARICOSE VEINS, in pregnancy
ther. (Pol))

ZALOGA, Konstanty

Treatment of recurrent varicose veins. Polski przegl. chir. 28 no.11:1149-1154 Nov 56.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr. M. Stefanowski. Lodz, ul Mielczarskiego 4.
(VARICOSE VEINS, surg.
technic (Pol))

ZALOGA, K.

STEFANOWSKI, M.; ALEKSANDROWICZ, J.; KOMOPKO, C.; ZALOGA, K.

Results of surgical treatment of 1544 cases of varicose veins at a dispensary for vascular diseases of the lower extremities. Polski przegl. chir. 29 no.1:59-61 Jan 57.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr. M. Stefanowski. Lodz, ul. Wigury 19, I Klinika, Chirurgiczna A.M. = Adres autorow.
(VARICOSE VEINS, surgery,
statist. (Pol))

ZALOGA, Konstanty

Varicose veins in pregnancy. Pol. przegl. chir. 37 no.10: 953-956 O '65.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Lodzi (Kierownik: prof. dr. M. Stefanowski).

ZALOGA K. I.

1209. **The treatment of inflammation of superficial and varicose veins with butazolidine** Leczenie zapalenia zyl powierzchownych i zylaków konczyn dolnych butazolidyna. ZALOGA K. I. Klin. Chir. A.M., Lódz *Wiad. lek.* 1958, 11/1 (155–157)

Thirty-two ambulant patients with superficial thrombophlebitis were treated with butazolidine: in 29, there was rapid complete or partial regression of the phlebitis, in 3 the drug was stopped because of a tendency to gastrointestinal irritation. In the majority of cases, the drug was used for one week in a daily dosage of 300 to 600 mg., giving a total dose of 2.0 to 3.5 g. In the author's opinion, butazolidine is a useful adjunct in the treatment of superficial thrombophlebitis, because it reduces the duration of disability and pain. Konstanty — Lódz (XIX, 6)

ZALOGA, Konstanty

2-stage rupture of the spleen. Pol. przegl. chir. 35 no.5: 483-490 '63.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr M. Stefanowski.

(SPLENIC RUPTURE)

ZALOGA, Konstanty (Lodz, Mielczarskiego 4.)

Case of mesenteric hernia. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.14:624-625 6 Apr 59.

1. (Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej A. M. w Lodzi; Kierownik: prof. dr. M. Stefanowski).
(MESENTERIES, dis.
hernia, case report (Pol))

ZALOGA, Konstanty; KORZYCKI, Jerzy

Early postoperative ileus. Pol. przegl. chir. 37 no.4:299-305 Ap'65.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi (Kierownik: prof. dr. M. Stefanowski).

DOBROVOL'SKIY, Aleksey Dmitriyevich; ZALOGIN, Boris Semenovich; POLOZHENTSEVA, T.S., mlad. red.; LYUBIMOV, I.M., red.

[Seas of the U.S.S.R.; their nature and utilization] Moria SSSR; priroda, khoziaistvo. Moskva, Mysl', 1965. 350 p. (MIRA 18:9)

ZALOGIN, Nikolay Savel'yevich [Zelohin, M.S.]; KARPENKO, P., red.; GUSAROV, K. [Husarov, K.], tekhn.red.

[Examination problems in mathematics] Konkursni zadachi z matematyky. Kyiv, Derzh.vyd-vo tekhn.lit-ry URSR, 1959. 436 p. (MIRA 13:8)
(Mathematics--Problems, exercises, etc.)

ZALOGIN, B.

Useful book. Gunther Dietrich's book "Science of the seas: an introduction to oceanography." Reviewed by B. Zalogin. Vop. geog. no.62:210-213 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

ZALOGIN, B.S.

Winter vertical circulation in the Kara Sea. Vop. geog. no.62:131-135 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

ZALOGIN, B.S.

Fall convection under real conditions. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 18 no.3:39-44 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Kafedra okeanologii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(East Siberian Sea--Temperature)

ZALOGIN, B. S.

Subject : USSR/Meteorology AID P - 3190

Card 1/1 Pub. 71-a - 17/23

Author : Sabinin, K. D. and Zalogin, B. S.

Title : Testing thermobatigraphs of the TB-52 type at sea

Periodical : Met. i. gidr., 5, 58-60, S/O 1955

Abstract : The testing of a thermobatigraph used to record temperatures and depths of water is described. The article gives a detailed description of the instrument and its usage. Two diagrams show the recording curves.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

3(9)

AUTHORS: Zalogin, B. S., Edel'man, M. S. SOV/50-59-4-15/21

TITLE: Use of the Bathythermograph in the Arctic Ocean (Primeneniye batitermografa v arkticheskom more)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 58-61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For some years, bathythermographs have been made by the industry in the USSR, and are widely used in expeditions and fishing. A survey on the experience made with such use in the Arctic Seas is given here. In the course of a joint expedition in one of the Arctic Seas of the Chair of Oceanology of the Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University) and the Arkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (Arctic Scientific Research Institute), the apparatus "TB-52" produced in series was used. This bathythermograph is a product of the Moskovskiy zavod gidrometeopriborov (Moscow Works of Hydrometeorological Apparatus). Reversing thermometers were also used simultaneously with the bathythermograph. Both devices were immersed at the same time. The diagrams obtained show a conformity of measurements by means of the bathythermograph and the reversing thermometers. The mean difference computed by 32 bathythermograms was 0.19°, the bathythermograph in

Card 1/2

most cases indicating a lower temperature than the thermometers. Besides these investigations carried out at the station, the bathythermograph was immersed while traveling through an area more than 40 m deep; a particular device was designed for immersing the apparatus, which also eliminated the danger of winding the wire rope around the propeller. Experience taught that for calculating the length of the wire rope thrown out in immersing the bathythermograph to the desired depth it is not correct to extrapolate according to the table supplied with the apparatus. A particular table for shoal-water areas would have to be compiled on the basis of special investigations. Figure 2 shows the temperature-distribution curves obtained at the different stations, figure 4 those obtained en route. These show that the bathythermograph can be widely used both at the stations and on the ships in motion, offering a detailed picture of the structure of the thermocline. Wide water areas can be recorded in a short time by means of the bathythermograph. Finally the intention is expressed to design an apparatus for depths of 0-25 m and 0-50 m. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963710012-1"

ZALOGIN, B.S.

Consultation. Geog. v shkole 26 no.1:62-63 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Aral Sea) (Caspian Sea)

DENISOV, Yu.N.; ZALOGIN, G.N.; KALASHNIKOV, V.K.

Flow near the critical point with magnetic fields parallel with and perpendicular to the body surface. Mag. gidr., no.3:81-86 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

L 14233-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWA(d)/FCS(k)/EWA(1)

ACC NR: AP5024906 UR/0382/65/000/003/0081/0086

AUTHOR: Denisov, Yu.N.; Zalogin, G.N.; Kalashnikov, V.K.

ORG: None

TITLE: Flow in the viscinity of a critical point, with magnetic fields either parallel or perpendicular to the body surface

SOURCE: Magnitnaya gidrodinamika, no.3, 1965, 81-86

TOPIC TAGS: magnetohydrodynamic theory, magnetized plasma flow, hypersonic magnetized plasma flow

ABSTRACT: A two-dimensional, non viscous, hypersonic, constant density and finite conductivity gas flow is studied behind the departed shock wave in front of a magnetized cylindrical body. The cases of a magnetic field parallel to the body surface and perpendicular to it are analyzed separately. In the viscinity of the critical point, the shock wave is assumed to be coaxial with the body. For a negligible magnetic Reynold's number, the non-dimensional system of equations becomes (asterisks designate dimensional quantities)

$$\operatorname{grad}\left(kP+\frac{U^2}{2}\right)-\mathbf{U}\times\operatorname{rot}\mathbf{U}=Sk[\mathbf{U}\times\mathbf{H}]\times\mathbf{H} \quad (1) \qquad \operatorname{div}\mathbf{U}=0, \quad (2)$$

where $k=\rho_\infty^*/\rho^*$ - ratio of densities, $S=\sigma^* B_0^{*2} R_b^*/\rho^* U_\infty^*$ - parameter of magnetohydrodynamic

Card 1/2 UDC 538.4

interaction; $P=p^*/\rho_\infty^* U^2$; $U=U^*/U^*$; $H=H^*/H^*$; $r=r^*/R_b^*$ - are, respectively, the non-dimensional pressure, velocity, magnetic field intensity and the polar coordinate. After suitable transformations, the computer programmer is presented with the differential equation (3) for $\varphi(y)$, closely related to a basic assumed component of the velocity potential function $\varphi(r,\theta)$, with the initial conditions (4):

$$\varphi'''\varphi(1-ky)^3-\varphi\varphi''k(1-ky)^2-\varphi\varphi'k^2(1-ky)-2k^3\varphi^2+ +k(\varphi')^2(1-ky)^2-\varphi'\varphi''(1-ky)^3=Sk^3\varphi; \quad (3)$$

$$\varphi=1;\ \varphi'=-1;\ \varphi''=1-3k+2k^2 \quad (4)$$

for y = 0

A similar analysis is performed in the case of magnetic field perpendicular to the surface of the cylindrical body. The results of computer calculations, performed with the utilization of the Runge-Kutta approximation technique, showed that the parallel magnetic field has no substantial influence on the gas flow. The perpendicular magnetic field, in aggreement with known experimental data on the flow around a magnetized sphere, has been found to exert a considerable influence on the flow pattern. Authors thank prof. A.B. Potapov for his review of the paper and for his comments. Orig. art. has 4 figures, 16 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20, SUBM DATE: 06Dec64/ ORIG REF: 004 OTH REF: 001

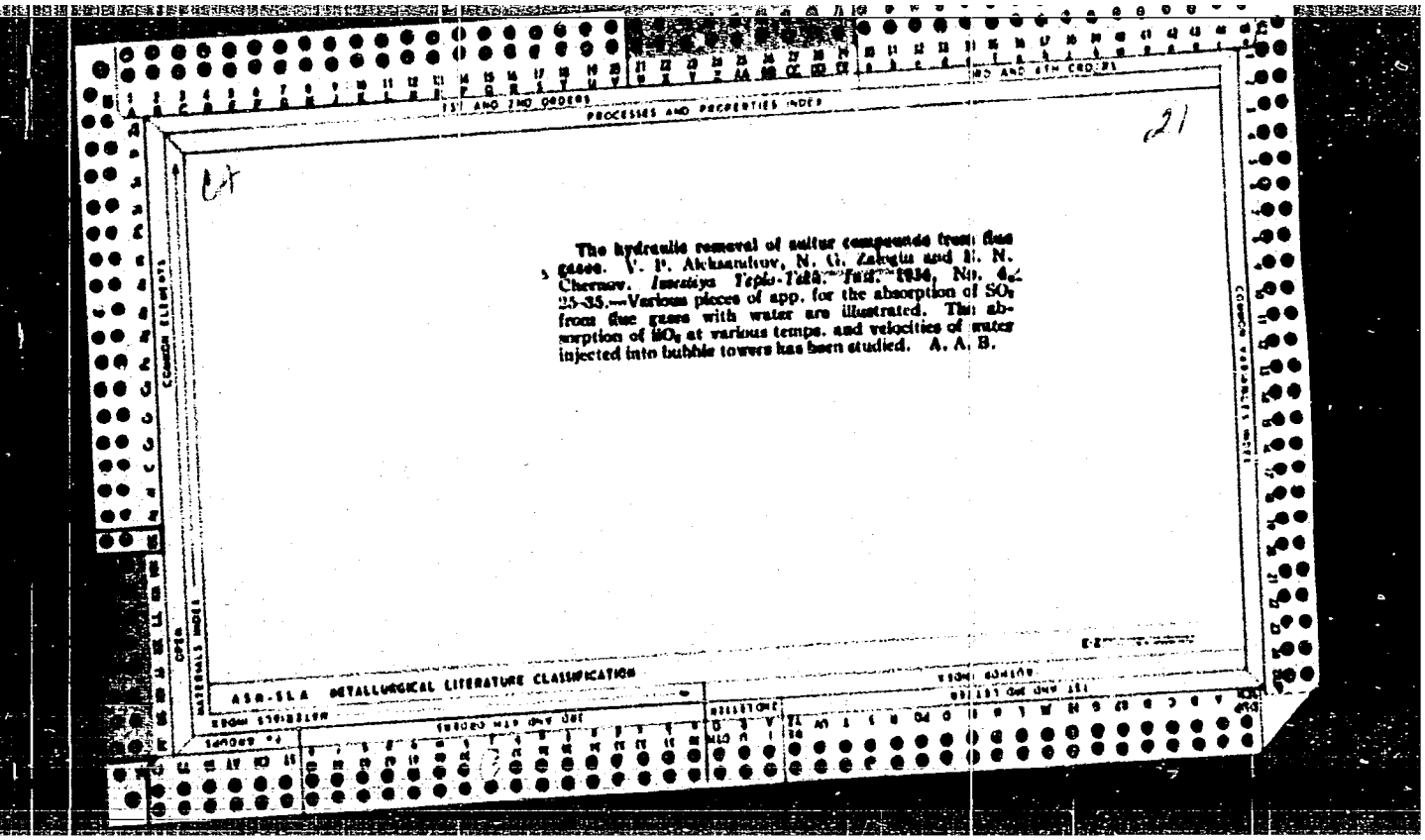
Card 2/2

Zalogin, N. A.

ANGLO-RUSSKII

English-Russian dictionary for metallurgists of the ferrous and non-ferrous metal industry Moskva, Gostekhizdat, Ogiz RSFSR, 1940. 392 p. 42-27501

TN609.A6 1940



The hydraulic removal of sulfur compounds from flue gases. V. P. Akhmatulov, N. G. Zalogin and B. N. Chernov. *Izvestiya Teplo-Tekh. Inst.* 1934, No. 4, 25-35.—Various pieces of app. for the absorption of SO_2 from flue gases with water are illustrated. The absorption of SO_2 at various temps. and velocities of water injected into bubble towers has been studied. A. A. B.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

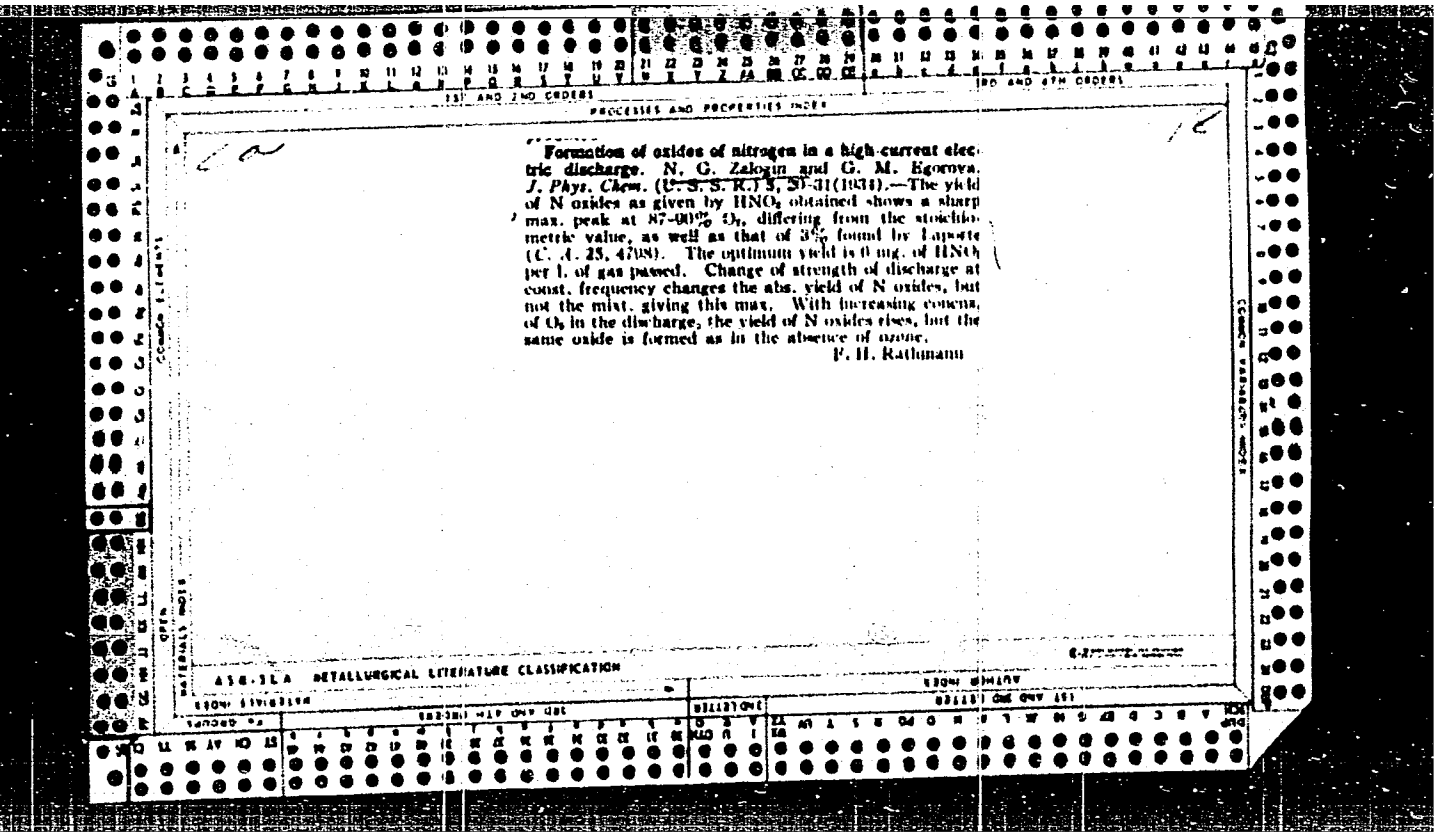
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Be

A-3

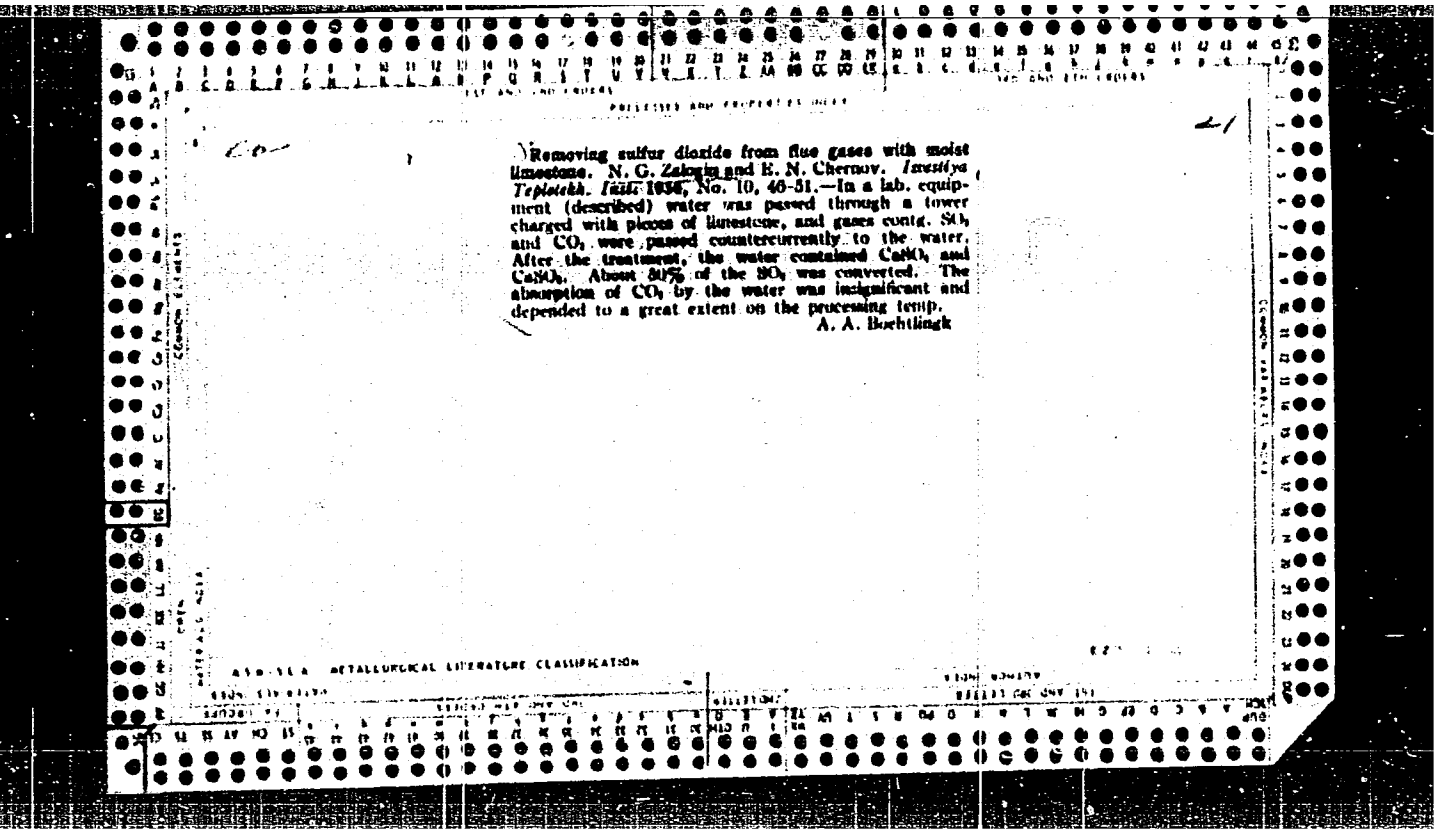
Formation of butadiene and acetylene by the action of the high-frequency discharge on ethylene. A. A. Balandin, J. T. Eidus, and N. G. Zalogin (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., [illegible], 132—135).—In a closed system treatment of C_2H_4 with a high-frequency discharge produces H_2, saturated hydrocarbons, and a thick oil, mol. wt. about 500. In a circulatory system the product contains butadiene (I) and C_2H_2. The amount of (I) formed is dependent on the velocity of circulation and on the amount of H_2 added to C_2H_4. A chain mechanism is proposed. R. N. R.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



"Formation of oxides of nitrogen in a high-current electric discharge. N. G. Zalogin and G. M. Egorova. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 5, 27-31(1934).—The yield of N oxides as given by HNO_3 obtained shows a sharp max. peak at 87-90% O_2, differing from the stoichiometric value, as well as that of 3% found by Lepsoe (C. A. 25, 4708). The optimum yield is 0 mg. of HNO_3 per l. of gas passed. Change of strength of discharge at const. frequency changes the abs. yield of N oxides, but not the mixt. giving this max. With increasing concns. of O_2 in the discharge, the yield of N oxides rises, but the same oxide is formed as in the absence of ozone.

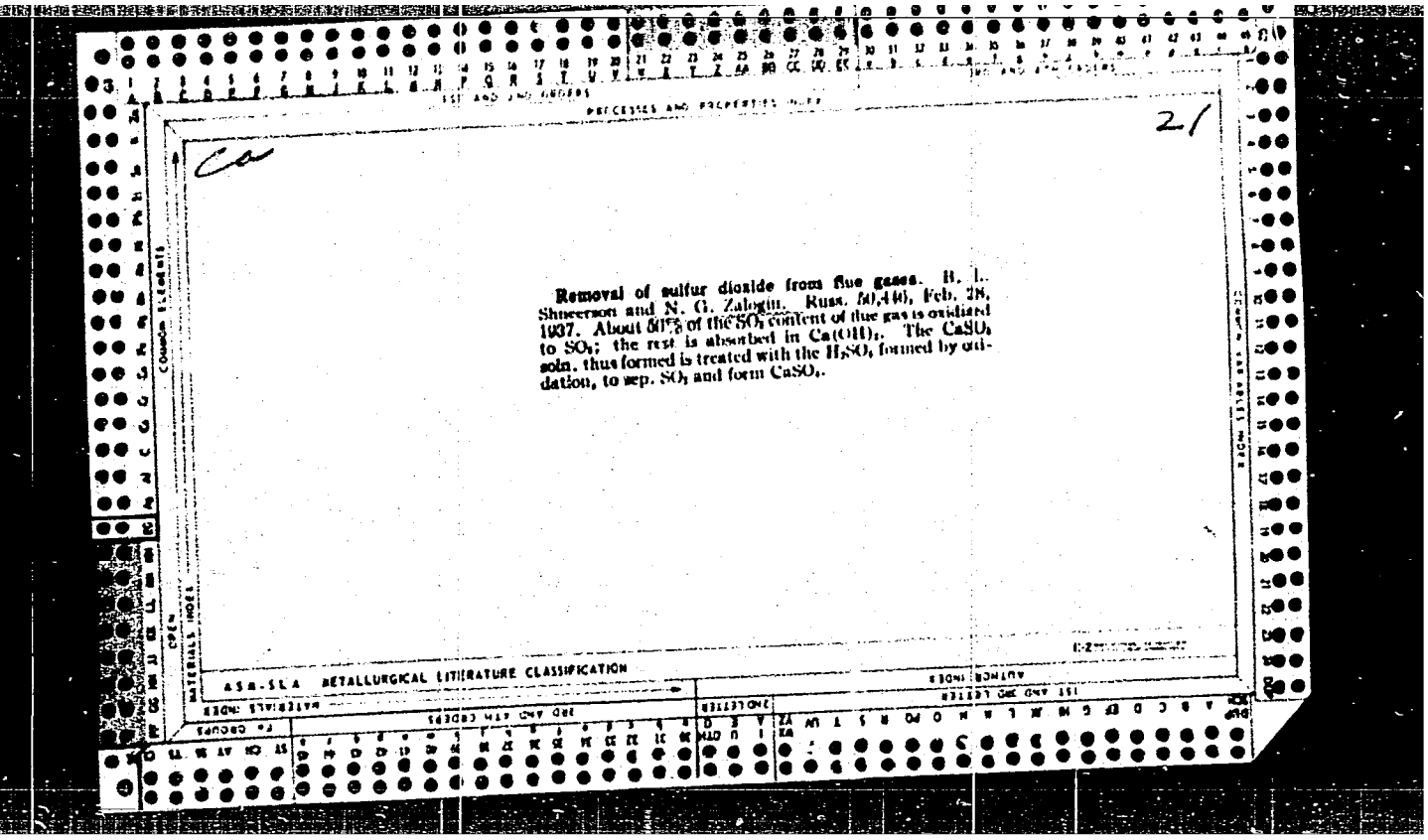
P. H. Rathmann



Removing sulfur dioxide from flue gases with moist limestone. N. G. Zalogin and E. N. Chernov. *Izvestiya Teplotekh. Inst.* 1936, No. 10, 46-51.—In a lab. equipment (described) water was passed through a tower charged with pieces of limestone, and gases contg. SO_2 and CO_2 were passed countercurrently to the water. After the treatment, the water contained $CaHO_3$ and $CaSO_3$. About 80% of the SO_2 was converted. The absorption of CO_2 by the water was insignificant and depended to a great extent on the processing temp.

A. A. Boehtlingk

ASTM-TSA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

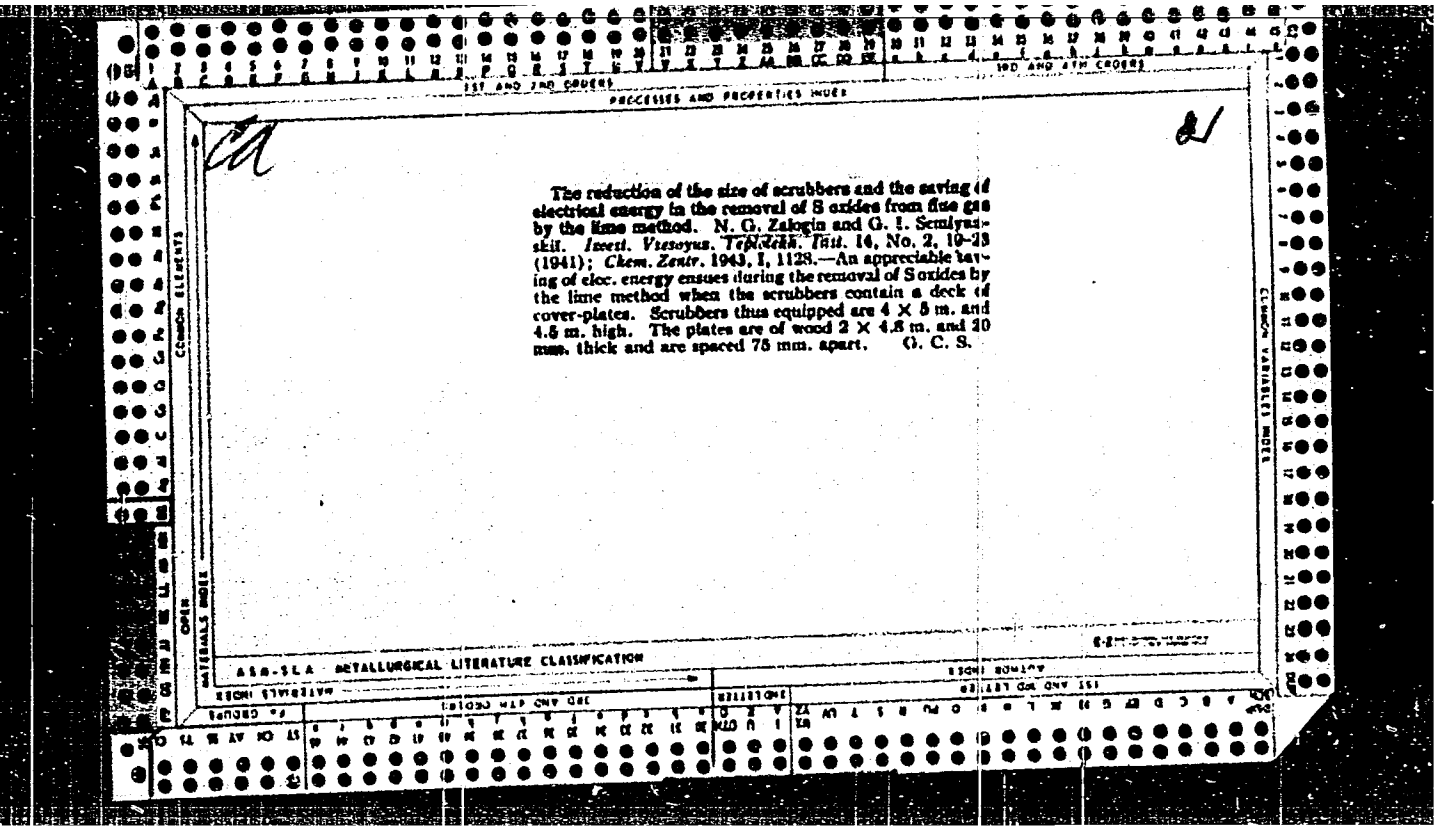


Ca

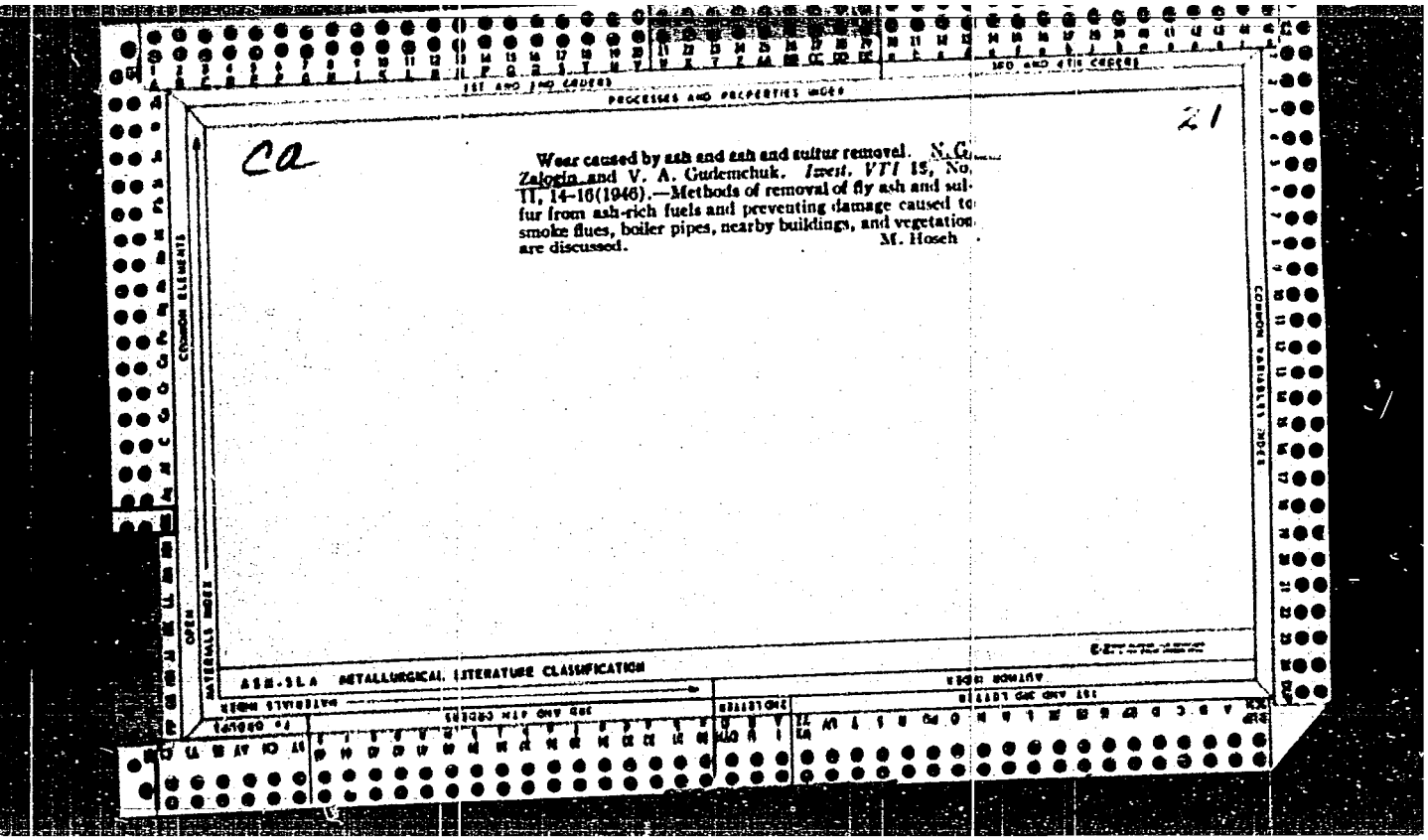
21

Removal of sulfur dioxide from flue gases. B. L. Shneerson and N. G. Zalogin. Russ. 50,440, Feb. 28, 1937. About 50% of the SO_2 content of flue gas is oxidized to SO_3; the rest is absorbed in $Ca(OH)_2$. The $CaSO_3$ soln. thus formed is treated with the H_2SO_4 formed by oxidation, to sep. SO_2 and form $CaSO_4$.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The reduction of the size of scrubbers and the saving of electrical energy in the removal of S oxides from flue gas by the lime method. N. G. Zalogin and G. I. Semlyanskii. *Inzest. Vsesoyus. Teplotekh. Inst.* 14, No. 2, 19-23 (1941); *Chem. Zentr.* 1943, I, 1128.—An appreciable saving of elec. energy ensues during the removal of S oxides by the lime method when the scrubbers contain a deck of cover-plates. Scrubbers thus equipped are 4 × 5 m. and 4.5 m. high. The plates are of wood 2 × 4.8 m. and 20 mm. thick and are spaced 75 mm. apart. G. C. S.



Ca

21

Wear caused by ash and ash and sulfur removal. N. G. Zalogin and V. A. Gudemchuk. *Izvest. VTI* 15, No. 11, 14–16(1946).—Methods of removal of fly ash and sulfur from ash-rich fuels and preventing damage caused to smoke flues, boiler pipes, nearby buildings, and vegetation are discussed. M. Hoseh

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ZALOGIN, N. G.

The purification of smoke gases. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1948.
122 p. (50-37381)

TP319.Z3

ZALOGIN, N. G. PA 161T28

USSR/Electricity - Boilers May 50
Power, Electric

"Operation of the Battery Cyclone," N. G. Zalogin, Cand Tech Sci, 4½ pp

"Elek Stants" No 5

Describes construction and operation of battery cyclone fitted to purify gases of 160 tons/hr boiler burning pulverized Moscow coal. Notes several unsatisfactory features which should be eliminated in future designs.

[redacted] 161T28

Steam Boilers

Local wear of economizer coil tubes from cinders, Rab. energ., 1, no. 2, 1951

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. Unclassified.

SALOGIN, N. G.

Ashes, Removal of

Deterioration of the bars of shutter ash traps. Rab. energ. 2 No. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

ZALOGIN, N. G.

PA 233T31

USSR/Engineering - Boilers, Ash Deposits Aug 52

"Measures for Decreasing Ash Deposition in the Gas Flues of Boilers," N.G. Zalogin, Cand Tech Sci, Lab of Gas Purification

"Iz V-S Teplotekh Inst" No 8, pp 1-6

Outlines nature of ash deposits and discusses various factors having effect on formation of these deposits, such as velocity and direction of gas motion, nonuniform distribution of coarse and fine ash particles along cross section of gas passage, and position and shape of surfaces of heating. Suggests some measures for reducing intensity of ash-deposit formation disregarding elimination of deposits already formed.

233T31

1. ZALOGIN, N. G.

2. USSR (600)

4. Coal, Pulverized

7. Purification of gas in burning pulverized anthracite. Izv. VTI 21 no. 9, 1952

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

ZALOGIN, N.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Planning cyclone batteries. Elek.sta. 24 no.7:15-19 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:7)
(Furnaces) (Ash disposal)

ZALOGIN, Nikolay Georgiyevich; SHUKHER, Solomon Mikhaylovich; KORIKOVSKIY, I.K., redaktor; FRIDKIN, A.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Purification of stack gases] Ochistka dymovykh gazov. Izd. 2-e, perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. energeticheskoe izd-vo, 1954. 224 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:2)

(Air--Purification) (Smoke prevention)

USSR/ Engineering - Ash collectors

Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 7/26

Authors : Zalogin, N. G., and Sergeev, A. M.

Title : An experiment on using shutter-type ash collectors in an effort to eliminate the wear of heated surfaces

Periodical : Vest. mash. 2, 31-38, Feb 1954

Abstract : Experiments were conducted on installing shutter-type ash collectors in the electric power stations utilizing fuels with ash contents of 7% per 1000 kcal/kg., in order to eliminate the wear of the waste gas heaters. A description of the above mentioned ash collectors is presented, together with a table giving technical specifications. Diagrams; drawings; table.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

ZALOGIN, N.S.

USSR/ Miscellaneous - Book review

Card 1/1 : Pub. 128 - 27/31

Authors : Zalogin, N. S.

Title : Criticism and bibliography

Periodical : Vest. mash. 10, 108-109, Oct 54

Abstract : A critical review is presented of N. S. Gapanovich, I. Ya. Krayz, L. P. Reva, and M. A. Rokhlenko's book, "Reference Materials on the Exploitation and Repair of Automobiles", published by Mashgiz 1953. The book is being severly criticized by the author of this article and in his opinion it contains to many errors and misinterpretations to be of any practical value.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

ZALOGIN, N. G.

V 530. PREVENTION OF DEPOSITS IN HYDRAULIC ASH REMOVAL SYSTEMS. Zalogin, N.G. (Elekt. Sta. (Per Sta., Moscow), Aug. 1955, 4-9). Deposits in the pipes of systems were mainly calcium carbonate formed from calcium bicarbonate in the water used for ejection and from free lime in the ash. (L).

GOGITASHVILI, G.G.; ZALOGIN, N.S., redaktor; RUDENSKIY, Ya.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Safety manual for workers in chemical laboratories] Pamiatka po tekhnike bezopasnosti dlia rabotnikov zavodskikh khimicheskikh laboratorii. Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, Ukrainskoe otd-nie, 1955. 50 p. (MIRA 10:1)
(Chemical laboratories)

ZALOGIN, N. G.

AID P - 3316

Subject : USSR/Power Engineering

Card 1/2 Pub. 26 - 2/28

Author : Zalogin, N. G., Kand. Tech. Sci.

Title : Preventing sediments in hydraulic ash removal systems

Periodical : Elek. sta., 8, 4-9, Ag 1955

Abstract : The settling of mineral sediments in the ash removal conduits at steam power plants equipped with ash removal devices of the Moskal'kov design is discussed. A table of properties of various coal types is given. The ash removal equipment and system are explained in detail with diagrams. The mineral content of sediments is analyzed. A combination system for ash removal, by scouring and pumping, is recommended. Six diagrams.

AID P - 3316

Elek. sta., 8, 4-9, Ag 1955

Card 2/2 Pub. 26 - 2/28

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

ACC NR: AP7005097 SOURCE CODE: UR/0104/66/000/011/0002/0006

ZALOGIN, N. G. (Candidate of technical sciences)

"Peculiarities of Utilization on Electric Station Fuels with High-Content of Free Calcium Oxide in Ash"

Moscow, Elektricheskiye Stantsii, Number 11, November 66, pp. 2-6.

Abstract: The bituminous shales of the Estonian SSR and of the Leningrad region, as well as the coal of Kansk-Achinsk basin have an objectionably high content of calcium oxide in their ash.

Construction of high-capacity power plants operating on Kansk-Achinsk basin coal and on Baltic bituminous shales has brought up a problem of overcoming a number of difficulties resulting in burning these coals with high ash content. The attention of scientific-research institutes and design bureaus of various boiler-building plants should be concentrated on solution of these difficulties.

Unfortunately the existing boiler-building plants generally have no special departments engaged in design boilers suitable for burning such type of coals.

Thus, for example, shale-burning boilers of medium pressure BK3-75-39F were manufactured by the Barnaul Boiler Plant for the Angrenskaya GRES, the

UDC: 662.62.004.14

0926 1610

ACC NR: AP7005097

boilers TP-17 and TP-67 of the Pribaltiyskaya GRES by the Taganrog Boiler Plant, and the Z10 boilers of Nazarovskaya GRES.

By correct distribution of orders to design and manufacturing concerns much of the operating difficulties could be avoided.

Practice has shown that to ensure reliable operation of power plants burning bituminous shales and similar fuels with high ash content, it is necessary to apply more complicated and expensive designs than normally used for other fuels. This applies particularly to collection, removal and utilization of the ash.

The use of such coals in conventional boilers results in considerable difficulties and eventually requires substantial redesign of the existing power plants. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS: 39,183]

ORG: none

TOPIC TAGS: electric power plant, coal, steam boiler/TP-17 steam boiler, TP-67 steam boiler, BK3-75-39F steam boiler

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Card 2/2

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