AP7001562

SOURCE CODE: UR/0251/66/044/003/0585/0588

AUTHOR: Karamyan, A. T.; Kaminskiy, V. A.; Bochikashvili, T. P.

ORG: none

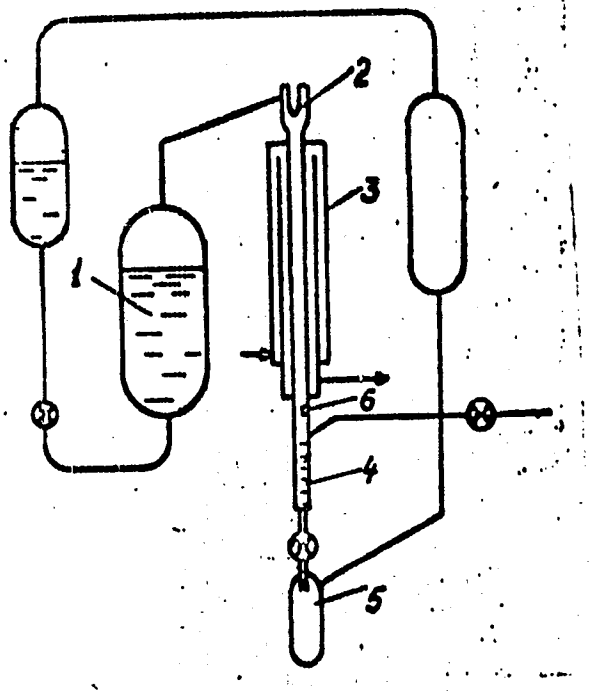
TITLE: Physical properties of the complex compound $(CH_3)_2O \cdot BF_3$

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 44, no. 3, 1966, 585-588

TOPIC TAGS: boron compound, ester, chemical separation, solid, physical property

ABSTRACT: The complex compound of boron trifluoride with dimethyl ester is widely used in the separation of boron isotopes, but the published literature on the physical properties of this compound is insufficient and sometimes even contradictory. To fill this gap the authors carried out a detailed investigation of the properties of this compound. Since during the separation process the complex compound $(CH_3)_2O \cdot BF_3$ always is present in a mixture with the product of its thermal decomposition -- the complex compound $c(CH_3O)_3B \cdot 2BF_3$, the physical parameters of this mixture were also investigated as a function of the concentration of its components. Density was measured with the aid of a pycnometer as a function of temperature

Card 1/4



and found to vary from 1.270 g/cm^3 at 0.0°C and 1.239 g/cm^3 at 24.0°C to 1.142 g/cm^3 at 97.0°C. Specific heat was found to be 0.406 cal/g-deg. Heat of vaporization measured with the aid of the setup shown in Fig. 1

Fig. 1. Diagram of setup for measuring the heat of vaporization:
1 - vaporizer; 2 - pocket for measuring the vapor temperature; 3 - double-jacketed reflux condenser; 4 - flow meter; 5 - liquid tank; 6 - pocket for measuring the temperature of the condensed complex compound

and found to be 20.9 ± 0.2 kcal/mole. Vapor viscosity was measured by means of device shown in Fig. 2 and found to range from $215 \cdot 15^{-6}$ poises at 98°C to $315 \cdot 10^{-6}$ poises at 129°C.

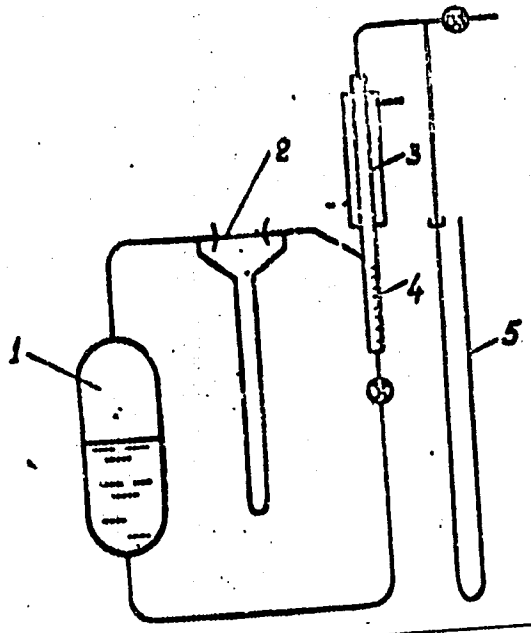


Fig. 2. Diagram of setup for determining vapor viscosity:

1 - vaporizer; 2 - rheometer; 3 - reflux condenser; 4 - flow meter; 5 - manometer

ACC NR: AP7001562

The viscosity of the liquid compound was determined with the aid of a standard viscosimeter and found to range from $2.05 \cdot 10^{-2}$ poises at 15°C to $0.88 \cdot 10^{-2}$ poises at 82°C. Surface tension, as determined by the capillary method, ranged from 36 dynes/cm at 0°C to 27 dynes/cm at 90°C, and the refractive index, as determined by means of an Abbe-type refractometer, ranged from 1.3102 n_D^{20} for pure $c(CH_3O)_3B \cdot 2BF_3$ to 1.3325 n_D^{20} for a $c(CH_3O)_3B \cdot 2BF_3$ solution containing 50% $(CH_3)_2O \cdot BF_3$. These findings on the physical properties of the complex compound $(CH_3)_2O \cdot BF_3$ make possible the prior calculation and evaluation of the hydrodynamic processes in separatory columns for the production of boron isotopes, as well as thermal calculations. Knowledge of the density and refractive index of mixtures of this compound and its liquid decomposition product makes possible a rapid quantitative analysis of the degree of thermal decomposition of this compound in the columns. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 7 tables.

SUB CODE: 07, 20/ SUBM DATE: 28Jan66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card 4/4

AKOPOV, Yu.R.; GVERDTSITELI, I.G.; KAMINSKIY, V.A.; PARTSAKHASHVILI, G.L.

Packs for columns used in isotope separation. Atom. energ. 17 no.5:384-393 N '64. (MIRA 17:12)

KAMINSKIY, V.A.

Distillation under nonadiobatic conditions. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 28 no.5:529-534 My '62. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN GruzSSR. Submitted April 18, 1961.

AUTHOR: Kaminskiy, V.D. SOV/113-58-4-17/21

TITLE: The LAZ-695 Bus (Avtobus LAZ-695)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 4, p 45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article briefly enumerates characteristics of the new LAZ-695 passenger city bus (photo on cover p 1) by the L'vov Bus Plant. The bus has 32 seats and a capacity of 55 passengers. It has two doors and an integral body, a 109-HP, 4-stroke, ZIL-158L engine with carburetor and reaches a maximum speed of 65 km/hr at a fuel consumption of 37 liters per 100 km when fully loaded.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy avtobusnyy zavod (The L'vov Bus Plant)

1. Passenger vehicles--Design

Card 1/1

BIKBULATOV, A.G.; KAMINSKIY, V.D.

Prospects for finding gas and oil in the central sector of the Yuryuzan'-Sylvenskoye depression. Geol. i geofiz. no.5:50-55 '64.

1. "Bashneft'".

KAMINSKII, V. K.

Kaminskii, V. K. and Yunak, P. N. PRODUCTION OF GRAPHITE PLUGS AND CRUCIBLES IN THE LUTSCH SWOBODY FACTORY AND THEIR BEHAVIOR IN PRACTICE. Ogneupory, 9, 77-84 (1941).- Best results were secured with the use of fire-clay plugs and graphite crucibles. The crucibles contain up to 20% graphite. The addition of coarse-flake graphite to the raw materials for plugs increased the refractoriness in comparison with additions of fine-flake materials.

1. KAMINSKIY, V.K., KUSHNERIK, N.I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Coke Ovens

7. Mechanizing the molding of coke-oven materials. Ogneupory 17 no. 4, 1952., Krasnogorovskiy Zavod imeni Lenina

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, August 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KAMINSKIY, V. K.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62335

Author: Gin'yar, Ye. A., Kaminskiy, V. K., Koysman, I. Ye.

Institution: Krasnogorov Plant imeni Lenin

Title: Production of Burners from Ware Containing a High Percentage of Chamotte for Coke Ovens

Original Periodical: Ogneupory, 1956, 21 No 1, 6-9

Abstract: To improve thermal stability of burners (B) of coke ovens the Krasnogorov Plant imeni Lenin has initiated mass production of B from half-dry high chamotte content kaolin paste in lieu of plastic press formed chamotte clay B. The mixture consists of 85% kaolin chamotte and 15% Vladimir kaolin as binder. Chamotte is produced by firing of plastic briquet consisting of 80% Vladimir kaolin and 20% Chasov-Yar clay at 1,400° for 8 hours. Chamotte is ground in ball mills and the paste is made in [redacted]usher-roll mills. After

Card 1/2

KAMINSKIY, V.K.

TSIGLER, V.D.; KAMINSKIY, V.K.; KUSHNERIK, N.I.; PANKRATOV, D.I.; LARIONKOV, A.P.; EYSMOND, M.V.

Redesigning certain elements of low tonnage gas chamber kilns for burning dinas bricks. Ogneupory 21 no.3:107-114 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut ogneuporov (for TSigler). 2. Krasnogorovskiy ogneupornyy zavod (for Kaminskiy, Kushnerik, Pankratov, Larionkov, Eysmond).
(Firebricks) (Kilns)

KAMINSKIY, V. K.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-12

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31583

Author : Strelets V.M., Kaminskiy V.K., Belobragin N.Z.

Title : Production of Semi-Acidic Coke Shapes by Semi-Dry Pressing on Frictional Presses

Orig Pub: Ogneupory, 1956, 21 No 4, 152-157

Abstract: Laboratory and semi-production scale experiments have shown the possibility of producing semi-acidic coke shaped articles, of class A according to GOST 4873-49, containing 74-75% SiO_2, by semi-dry pressing on frictional presses. The following mix is recommended (in % by weight): chamotte 50 (Chasov-Yarskaya clay Ch-2 + Vladimirskiy kaolin

Card 1/2

Khar'kov Refractory Inst. (Strelets
Krasnograd refractory Plant im Lenin (Kaminskiy)

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-12

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31583

VL-1, refractoriness above 1730°), byproduct of concentration of Prosyanovskiy kaolin 30 (refractoriness 1700°, grain size from 2-2.5 to 0.9 mm) and Chasov-Yarskaya clay Ch-1, 20; moisture content of mix 5.5-6.5%, number of press impacts 6-7, of these the first 2-3 are light.

Card 2/2

15 (2)

AUTHORS: Kaminskiy, V. K., Pankratov, D. I., Kushnerik, N. I.

SOV/131-59-9-3/12

TITLE: An Experiment for the Utilization of Foam Filters

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 9, pp 395-401 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method for removing dust from gases by means of a foam layer was developed by the Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta (Leningrad Institute of Technology imeni Lensovet). In 1957 the high efficiency of such apparatus was proved in the Krasnogorovka Works imeni Lenin by means of a test foam filter. The testing plant was elaborated by the above mentioned works together with the Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (UNIIO) (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Refractories). Table 1 shows the experimental results obtained with a foam filter. Table 2 shows the suction ventilation systems of the fire-clay grinding section. Table 3 shows the working results of the ventilation- and purification systems, equipped with foam filters, for January and February 1959. Figure 1 shows the schematic illustration of a foam filter, followed by a description. Figure 2 is a schematic illustration of the foam filter apparatus of the fire-clay section. Table 4 shows the pulp

Card 1/2

density in the clarifying plant. In the majority of cases the degree of purity was above 95%. Figures 3 and 4 show photos of the foam filters in the fire-clay section, as well as of the clarifying plants. A description of these plants follows. Finally the foam filters are designated as simple, cheap, and efficient devices. There are 4 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Krasnogorovskiy shamotno-dinasovyy zavod im. Lenina (Krasnogorovka Fire-clay and Dinas Works imeni Lenin)

[illegible], V.K.

Work of enterprises of the "Refractories Ore" trust in 1961.
Ogneupory 26 no.10:446-447 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Trest "Ogneupornorud".
(Refractories industry)

KAMINSKIY V. M

137-58-6-13346

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 314 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kaminskiy, V. M., Rozenberg, E. Z.

TITLE: An Investigation of Heat-resistance Properties of Solid Solutions (Izucheniye zharoprochnosti tverdykh rastvorov)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issled. po zharoprochn. splavam. Vol 2, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 34-43

ABSTRACT: A presentation of the results of an investigation dealing with the effect of the magnitude of interatomic forces in crystal lattices of Ni-base solid solutions (SS) on their stress-rupture time properties, as well as of the effect of the internal structure of austenite grains on the strength of the metal at elevated temperatures. The characteristic temperature or the mean-square deviation of the atoms from their equilibrium position during thermal oscillations served as standards of the strength of the interatomic bonds (IB). Indirect studies of the strength of the IB were performed on the basis of a relationship in which the magnitude of G and internal friction appear as functions of the temperature employed in the tests and the composition of the alloy. The stress-rupture time properties of

Card 1/2

137-58-6-13346

An Investigation of Heat-resistance Properties of Solid Solutions

the alloys at temperatures of 600, 700, and 800°C provided the standards for the heat-resistance properties. In order to study the effect of the internal grain structure of SS's on their behavior at elevated temperatures, X-ray diffraction and magnetic analysis methods were employed to investigate structural changes occurring during phase hardening in an alloy containing 29% Ni and 1% Ti. Attention is drawn to the direct relationship existing between the strength of the IB in the crystal lattice of SS's and the heat-resistance properties of the latter. Alloying of Ni with Ti and Cr increases the strength of the IB. At elevated temperatures and relatively small stresses, which would effect destruction of the alloy only after a very long period of time, the alloyed SS's may lose their advantage over SS's which have been alloyed to a smaller degree; this condition is due to a decrease in the difference of mobility of atoms in crystal lattices of the SS's investigated, as well as to the progress of "diffusional" deformation. It is pointed out that disruptions in the lattice of a SS, caused by a large number of intragranular division interfaces which appear after the phase hardening, result in an increased resistance to high-speed deformation and a reduced resistance to low-speed deformations. Bibliography: 11 references. 1. Nickel alloys--Mechanical properties 2. Nickel alloys--Test results 3. Nickel alloys--Crystal structure

V. N.

Card 2/2

S/799/62/000/003/005/008

AUTHORS: Kaminskiy, V.N., Shidlovskiy, R.P.

TITLE: Constant memory equipments for specialized machines.

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut elektronnykh upravlyayushchikh mashin. Tsifrovaya tekhnika i vychislitel'nyye ustroystva. no.3. 1962, 40-49.

TEXT: The paper describes two types of memory with a constant composition of the information. Both types are memory equipments with ferrite cores with a rectangular hysteresis loop. The capacity of the one type is 1,280 30-digit numbers, that of the other 1,088 12-digit numbers. The maximal times of revolution amount to 25 and 15 μsec, respectively. All fundamental networks employ semiconductor dibdes and tricdes. It is noted that memory equipments with a constant composition of information permits the dependable storage and reprpduction of information recorded therein. Information recorded in such memory equipment is not lost during random skips in the operation, either by the memory equipment or in the machine as a whole. Thisvaluable quality opens broad perspectives for their utilization in specialized digital control machines that operate with real objects according to fixed programs. In comparison with other types of memory equipments employing ferrites of the same memory capacity, such memory equipments are significantly simpler and

Card 1/2

Constant memory equipments for specialized machines. S/799/62/000/003/005/008

contain a smaller number of hardware items. For identical memory capacities the first memory equipment described here requires for its construction a smaller number of cores and other accessories than the second. However, it cannot match the latter with respect to the time of revolution for a complete cycle. An optimal relationship between the number of addresses and numerical blocks in the memory matrix is determined in each specific case from the programming conditions, the required time of revolution for a full and average cycle, and by the practical possibility of the construction of the required commutators. Illustrations comprise the block schemes of the memory matrices of the two types of memory, the fundamental principles of operation of the memory cores, the fundamental scheme of a typical switching unit of the address commutator, a schematic network of the magnetization current generator, a schematic network of the read-out amplifier, and a time diagram of the operation of the two types. There are 10 figures.

Card 2/2

S/799/62/000/003/006/008

AUTHORS: Kaminskiy, V.N., Filinov, Ye.N.

TITLE: Selection of magnetic cores for matrix-type memory equipments.

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut elektronnykh upravlyayushchikh mashin. Tsifrovaya tekhnika i vychislitel'nyye ustroystva. no.3. 1962, 60-75.

TEXT: The paper sets forth the result of the development of the elements of a matrix-type memory equipment (ME) of a capacity of 2,048 numbers with the use of BT-1 (VT-1) ferrite cores, which was performed at the Institute of Electronic Control Machines, AS USSR, during 1959 and 1960. A supplementary impulse is used to reduce the noise background due to semiexcitation in the ME. The relationships between the read-out signals and the semiexcitation noise with the operational conditions of the core are examined. Optimal parameters of the operating current pulses are selected, among them that of the supplementary pulse. Criteria are provided for the selection of cores for a ME, also a testing code. The circuitry of an automatic equipment for the inspection of ferrite rings according to the criteria selected is described. The experimentation of the pulse characteristics of ferrite cores was performed in the amplitude region corresponding to the effective field of a plain matrix, $H_m < H_c$, taking into account the requirements of transistor control of a memory, the duration of the current-pulse fronts was established in the range of 0.1-1.0 μsec,

Card 1/2

Selection of magnetic cores for matrix-type ....

which corresponds to existing Soviet transistors. The results of the investigation yielded the above-stated criteria for the selection of cores. The dimensions of the VT-1 cores were the following: ODiam 1.5 mm, IDiam 1.1 mm, height 0.7 mm. The static parameters obtained on 300 cores penetrated by common windings satisfied the requirements of the temporary Engineering Specifications developed by the Institute of Precision Mechanics and Computer Engineering, AS USSR, at a temperature of 26°C: H_c = 1.35 ϕ, B_r = 2,300 gauss, B_r/B_s = 0.85, in a saturating field H_s 10 ϕ. The equipment employed in the measurement of the impulse characteristics is described. The pulse characteristics of the VT-1 cores are described and depicted graphically, including the time characteristics of the magnetic polarity reversal, the relationship between the ratio of the read-out signals of the codes "1" and "0" with the amplitude of the magnetic polarity reversing pulses, and the dependence of the noise on the amplitude of the supplementary pulse, the dependence of the coefficients of quadraticity of the shifted cycles on the operating field, H_m, the curves of the statistical distribution of the noises, and the dependence of the noise on the duration of the supplementary pulse and on the duration of the fronts of the read-out semicurrents and the supplementary pulse. A full-page block scheme of the automatic inspecting device for ferrite annuli is provided, and the accuracy of the development is critically analyzed. There are 11 figures and 12 references (8 Russian-language Soviet and 4 English-language).

Card 2/2

DZHEBASHVILI, I.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; GVINIANIDZE, I.I., inzh.;
KAMINSKIY, V.N., inzh.

Testing a tractor engine with a turbocharger under altitude conditions.
Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.2:10-13 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mashinostroyeniya i metalloobrabotki Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva GruzSSR (for Dzhebashvili, Gvinianidze). 2. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktornyy institut (for Kaminskiy).

MORGULIN, Yu.B., kand. tekhn. nauk; POVETKIN, G.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAMINSKIY, V.N., inzh.

Air cooling of the compressor as a means of increasing the effectiveness of turbocharging of diesel engines. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.6:3-6 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Gosudarstvenny soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktornyy institut.

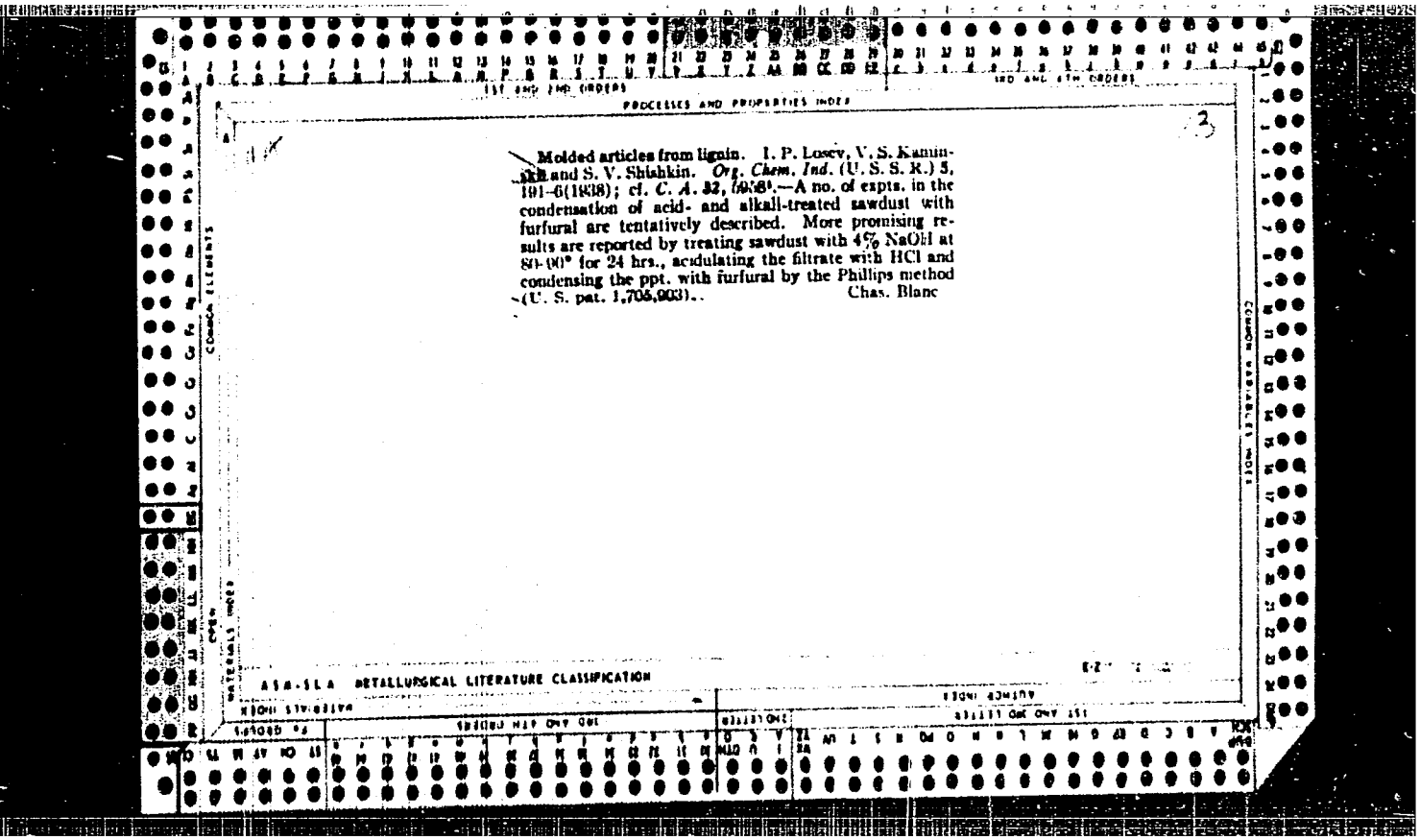
NIKOTIN, Pavel Petrovich; PERFILETOV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; KAMINSKIY, Viktor Samoylovich[deceased]; KAZARNOVSKIY, D.M., red.; ZHITNIKOVA, O.S., tekhn. red.

[Materials for cable manufacture] Materialy kabel'nogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 310 p. (MIRA 17:1)

BRANDT, A.A.; KAMINSKIY, V.N.; TYAGUNOV, A.V.

Study of a plasma frequency multiplier. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 3: Fiz., astron. 20 no.1:82-84 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra fiziki kolebaniy Moskovskogo universiteta.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Molded articles from lignin. I. P. Losev, V. S. Kamin-skii and S. V. Shishkin. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 5, 191–6(1938); cf. *C. A.* 32, 1958⁹.—A no. of expts. in the condensation of acid- and alkali-treated sawdust with furfural are tentatively described. More promising results are reported by treating sawdust with 4% NaOH at 80–90° for 24 hrs., acidulating the filtrate with HCl and condensing the ppt. with furfural by the Phillips method (U. S. pat. 1,705,903).. Chas. Blanc

ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

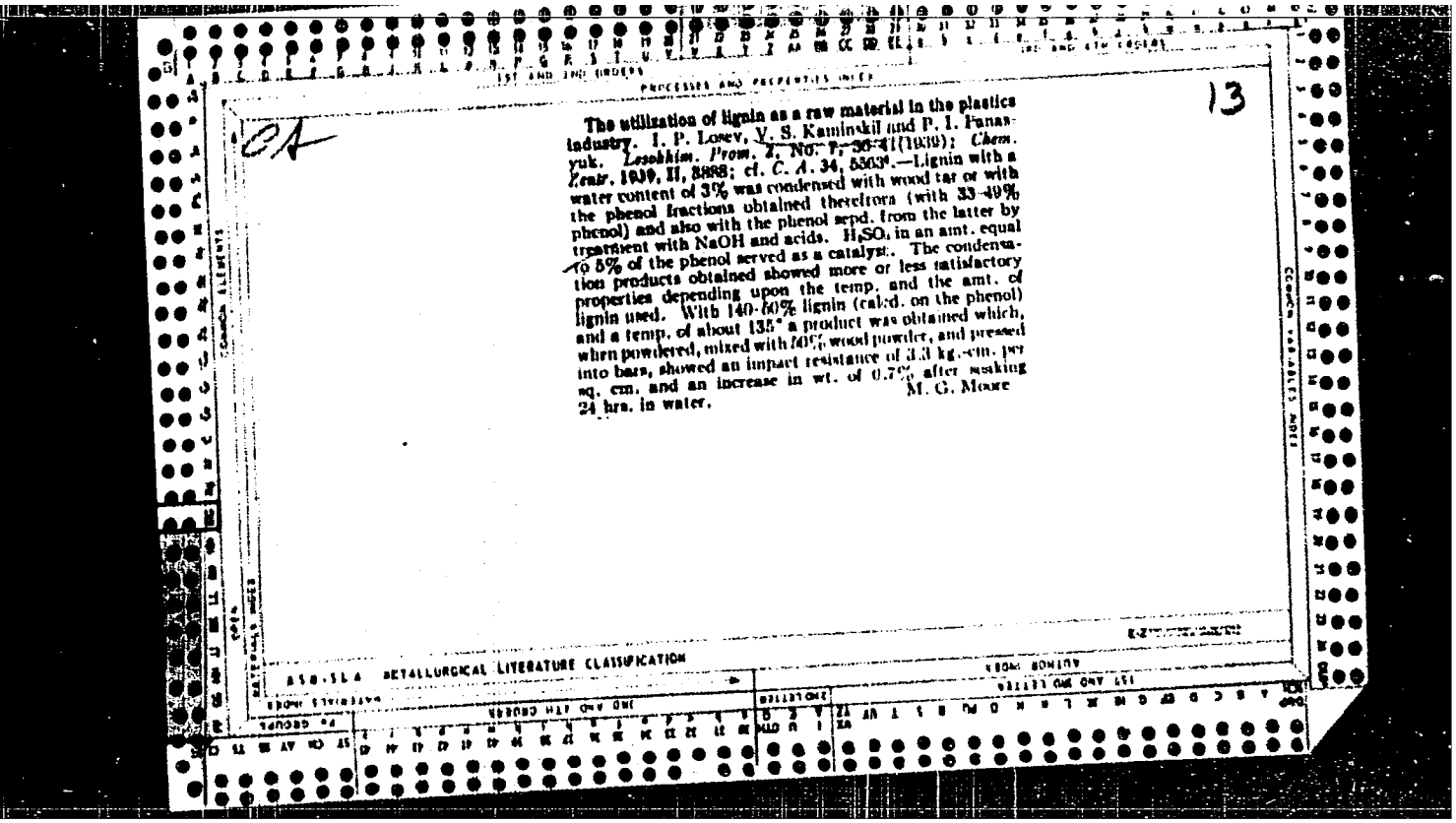
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

BC

B-II-5

Nature of resins present in technical lignin. V. S. Kaminski and S. L. Livshitskii (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1938, 11, 1636—1641).—Pine lignin is extracted with a no. of org. solvents, of which $C_2H_4Cl_2$ is the most suitable. The resin so extracted (yield 4%) is identical with that from sulphite-cellulose. R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

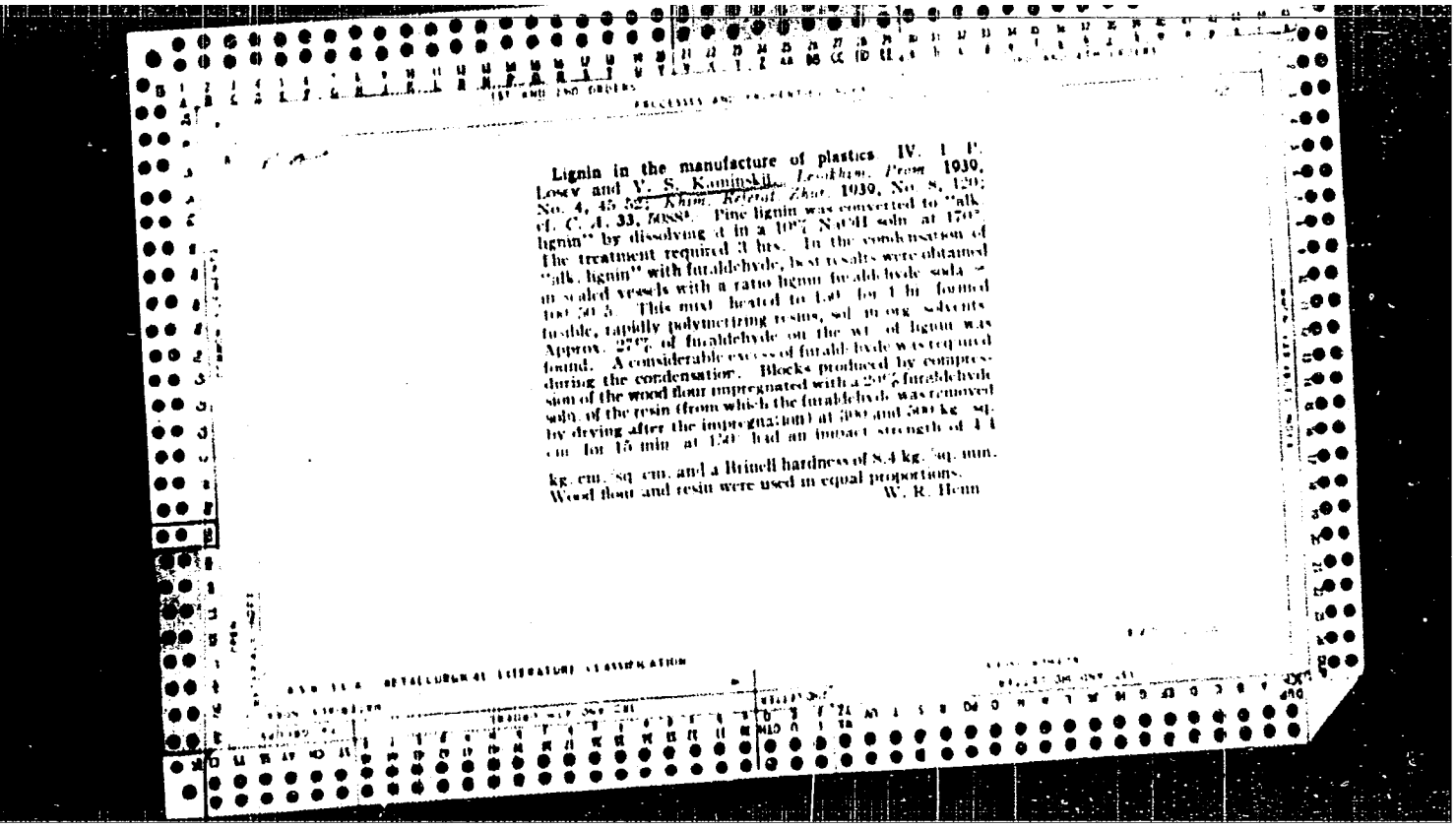


CA

13

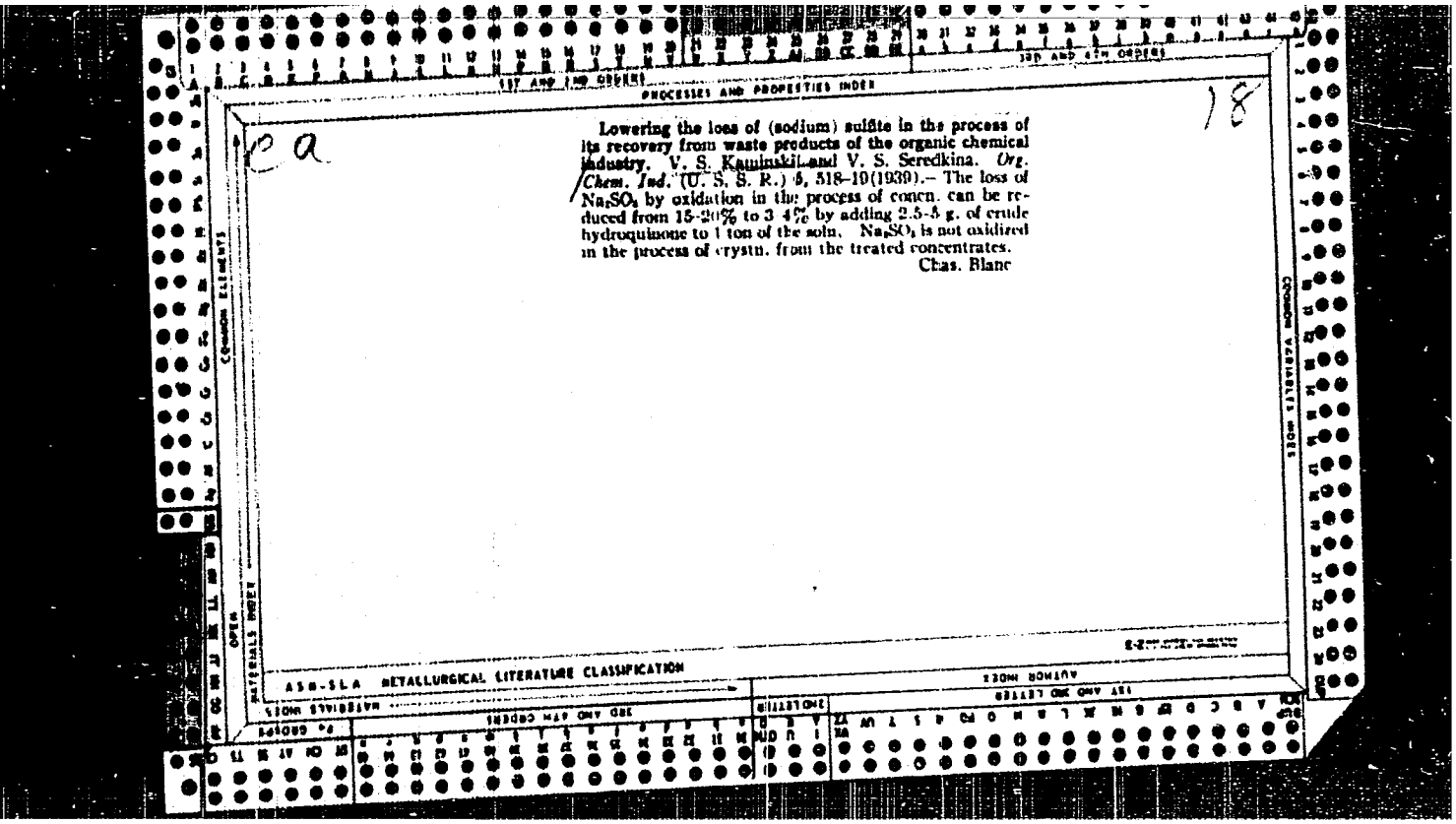
The utilization of lignin as a raw material in the plastics industry. I. P. Losev, V. S. Kaminskii and P. I. Panasyuk. *Leskhim. Prom.* 7, No. 7, 36-41(1939); *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, II, 3888; cf. *C. A.* 34, 5503⁹.—Lignin with a water content of 3% was condensed with wood tar or with the phenol fractions obtained therefrom (with 33-49% phenol) and also with the phenol sepd. from the latter by treatment with NaOH and acids. H_2SO_4 in an amt. equal to 5% of the phenol served as a catalyst. The condensation products obtained showed more or less satisfactory properties depending upon the temp. and the amt. of lignin used. With 140-60% lignin (calcd. on the phenol) and a temp. of about 135° a product was obtained which, when powdered, mixed with 40% wood powder, and pressed into bars, showed an impact resistance of 3.3 kg.-cm. per sq. cm. and an increase in wt. of 0.7% after soaking 24 hrs. in water.

M. G. Moore



Lignin in the manufacture of plastics IV. I. P. Losev and V. S. Kaminskii. *Leskhim. Prom.* 1939, No. 8, 120; No. 4, 45-52; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939, No. 3, 139; cf. C. A. 33, 5088⁸. Pine lignin was converted to "alk. lignin" by dissolving it in a 10% NaOH soln. at 170°. The treatment required 3 hrs. In the condensation of "alk. lignin" with furaldehyde, best results were obtained in sealed vessels with a ratio lignin:furaldehyde:soda = 100:50:5. This mixt. heated to 140° for 1 hr. formed a resin, rapidly polymerizing resins, sol. in org. solvents. Approx. 27% of furaldehyde on the wt. of lignin was found. A considerable excess of furaldehyde was required during the condensation. Blocks produced by compression of the wood flour impregnated with a 25% furaldehyde soln. of the resin (from which the furaldehyde was removed by drying after the impregnation) at 500 and 500 kg./sq. cm. for 15 min. at 120° had an impact strength of 4.4 kg.-cm./sq. cm. and a Brinell hardness of 8.4 kg./sq. mm. Wood flour and resin were used in equal proportions.

W. R. Henn



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

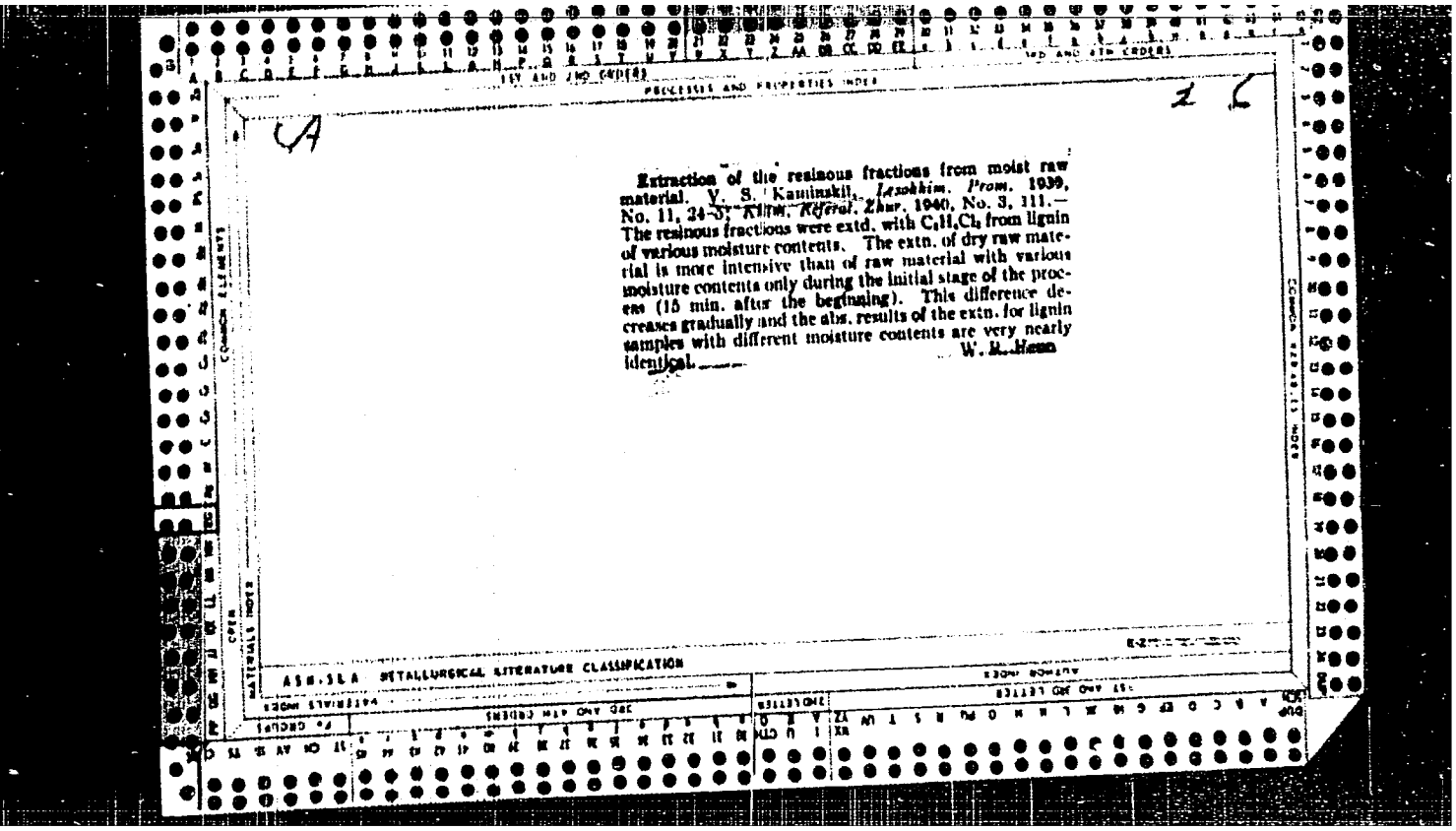
18

2a

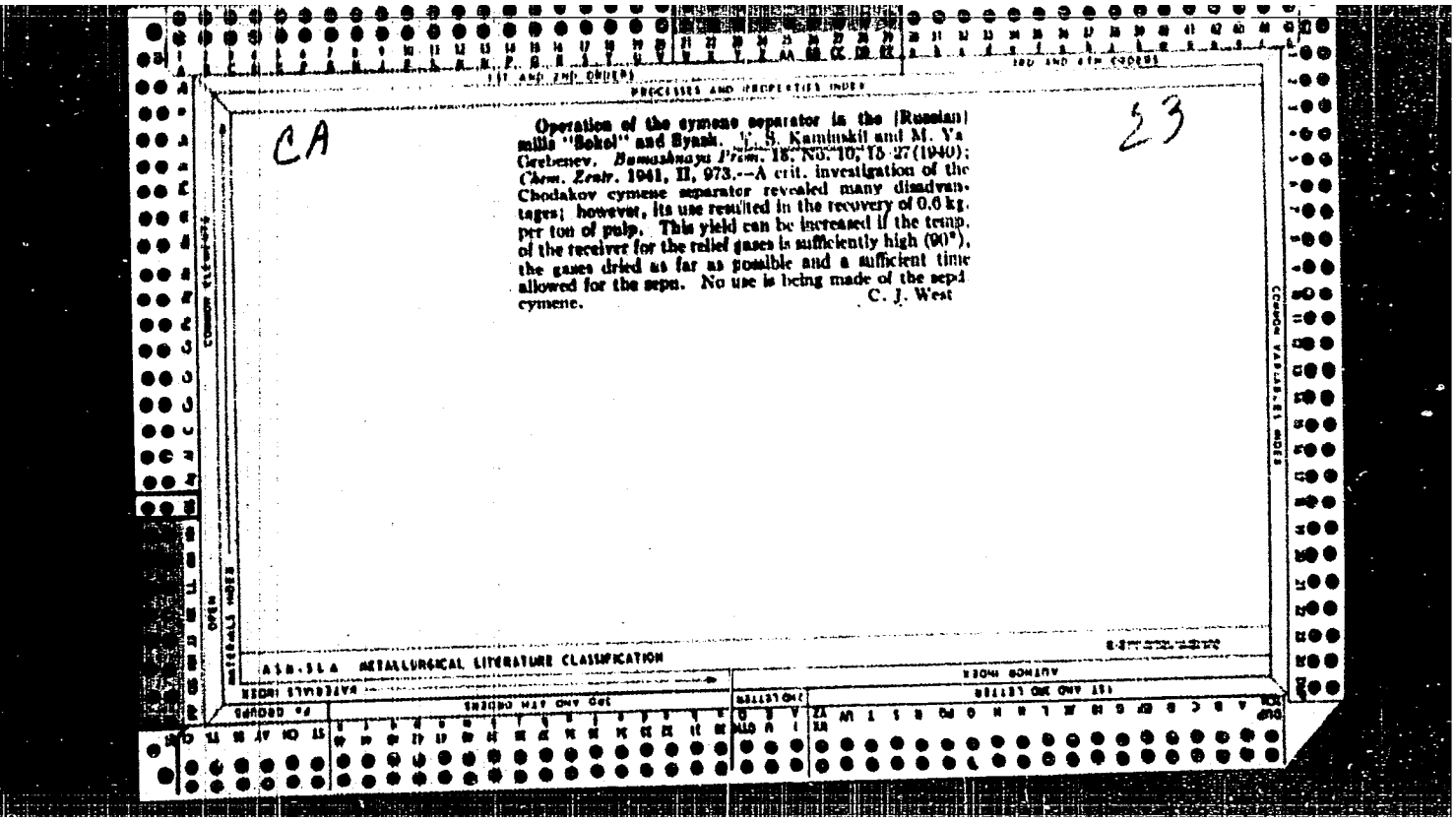
Lowering the loss of (sodium) sulfite in the process of its recovery from waste products of the organic chemical industry. V. S. Kaminskii and V. S. Seredkina. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 5, 518–10(1939).– The loss of Na_2SO_4 by oxidation in the process of concn. can be reduced from 15–20% to 3–4% by adding 2.5–5 g. of crude hydroquinone to 1 ton of the soln. Na_2SO_3 is not oxidized in the process of crystn. from the treated concentrates.

Chas. Blanc

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Extraction of the resinous fractions from moist raw material. V. S. Kaminskii. *Lesokhim. Prom.* 1939, No. 11, 34–5; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 3, 111.—The resinous fractions were extd. with C_6H_6,CH_3 from lignin of various moisture contents. The extn. of dry raw material is more intensive than of raw material with various moisture contents only during the initial stage of the process (15 min. after the beginning). This difference decreases gradually and the abs. results of the extn. for lignin samples with different moisture contents are very nearly identical. W. H. Hess



CA

23

Operation of the cymene separator in the [Russian] mills "Sokol" and Byank. L. S. Kaminskii and M. Ya Grebenev. *Bumazhnaya Prom.* 18, No. 10, 15–27 (1940); *Chem. Zentr.* 1941, II, 973.—A crit. investigation of the Chodakov cymene separator revealed many disadvantages; however, its use resulted in the recovery of 0.6 kg. per ton of pulp. This yield can be increased if the temp. of the receiver for the relief gases is sufficiently high (90°), the gases dried as far as possible and a sufficient time allowed for the sepn. No use is being made of the sepd cymene. C. J. West

LOSEV, I.P.; KAMINSKIY, V.S.

Plastic mass. Patent U.S.S.R. 77,039, Dec.31, 1949.
(CA 47 no.19:10274 '53)

KAMINSKIY, V. S.

USSR/Chemistry - Wood Hydrolysis Nov 52

"The Hydrolysis of Wood With Aniline Sulfate Solution," I. P. Losev, V. S. Kaminskiy, Ye. B. Trostyanskaya, Moscow Inst of Avn Technol

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol 25, No 11, pp 1228-1231

The hydrolysis of wood in aniline sulfate solution proceeds with sufficient intensity. Part of the aniline combines with the non-hydrolyzed components of the wood. The aniline that is combined, depending on the conditions of the reaction, may make up 75% of the weight of the lignin contained in the original wood.

236T6

236T6

KAMINSKYY, V.S.

(4)

Fuel Abs. V.15 Jan 1954 Natural Solid Fuels; Preparation

160. INVESTIGATION OF SEDIMENTATION PROCESS OF SOLID IMAGE OF COAL IN WATER SUSPENSIONS BY MEANS OF SEDIMENTATION CENTRIFUGING. Dmitriev, L.G., Kaminskii, V.S., Korshunov, V.I. and Rubin, V.B. (Ugol (Coal), Mar. 1953, 41-44; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1953, vol. 47, 7190). Two laboratory centrifuges, one of continuous action equipped with an auger and the other of intermittent action, were used to study removal of solids from coal washing waste water. The first has a separation factor of 165 and the suspension travelled 320 mm inside; the separation factor of the second was 275 and the path of the suspension was 120 mm. The solid content of the suspensions fed into the centrifuges was 100-125 g/l. It was reduced to 30-40 g/l. in the continuous centrifuge and to 10 g/l. in the intermittent action centrifuge. (L). C.A.

KAMINSKIY, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

The desiccation centrifuge is a Russian invention. Ugol' 29 no.4: 33-37 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:2)
(Centrifuges) (Coal preparation)

KAMINSKIY, V. S.

BEYLINA, TS.O., inzhener; BLAGONADEZHDIN, V.Ye., inzhener; BOGUSLAVSKIY, P.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VORONKOV, I.M., professor, GITINA, L.Ya., inzhener; GROMAN, M.B., inzhener; GOROKHOV, N.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk [deceased]; DENISYUK, I.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DOVZHIK, S.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DUKEL'SKIY, M.P., professor, doktor khimicheskikh nauk [deceased]; DYKHOVICHNYY, A.I., professor; ZHITKOV, D.G., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOZLOVSKIY, N.S., inzhener; LAKHTIN, Yu.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; LEVENSON, L.B., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk [deceased]; LEVIN, B.Z., inzhener; LIPKAN, V.F., inzhener; MARTYNOV, M.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MOLEVA, T.I., inzhener; NOVIKOV, F.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSETSKIY, V.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSTROUMOV, G.A.; PONOMARENKO, Yu.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RAKOVSKIY, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; REGIRER, Z.L., inzhener; SOKOLOV, A.N., inzhener; SOSUNOV, G.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; STEPANOV, V.N., professor; SHEMAKHANOV, M.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; EL'KIND, I.A., inzhener; YANUSHEVICH, L.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOKSHITSKIY, Ya.M., inzhener, redaktor; BULATOV, S.B., inzhener, redaktor; GASHINSKIY, A.G., inzhener, redaktor; GRIGRO'YEV, V.S., inzhener, redaktor; YEGURNOV, G.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ZHARKOV, D.V., dotsent, redaktor; ZAKHAROV, Yu.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KAMINSKIY, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KOMARKOV, Ye.F., professor, redaktor; KOSTYLEV, B.N., inzhener, redaktor; POVAROV, L.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ULINICH, F.R., redaktor; KLORIK'YAN, S.Kh., otvetstvennyy redaktor; GLADILIN, L.V., redaktor; (Continued on next card)

BEYLINA, TS.O. --- (continued) Card 2.
RUPPENEYT, K.V., redaktor; TERPIGOREV, A.M., glavnyy redaktor; BARABANOV, F.A., redaktor; BARANOV, A.I., redaktor; BUCHNEV, V.K., redaktor; GRAFOV, L.Ye., redaktor; DOKUKIN, A.V., redaktor; ZADEMIDKO, A.N., redaktor; ZASYAD'KO, A.F., redaktor; KRASNIKOVSKIY, G.V. redaktor; LETOV, N.A., redaktor; DISHIN, G.L., redaktor; MAN'KOVSKIY, G.I., redaktor; MEL'NIKOV, N.V., redaktor; ONIKA, D.G., redaktor; OSTROVSKIY, S.B., redaktor; POKROVSKIY, N.M., redaktor; POLSTYANOY, G.N., redaktor; SKOCHINSKIY, A.A., redaktor; SONIN, S.D., redaktor; SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.O., redaktor; STANCHENKO, I.K., redaktor; SUDOPLATOV, A.P., redaktor; TOPCHIYEV, A.V., redaktor; TROYANSKIY, S.V., redaktor; SHEVYAKOV, L.D., redaktor; BYKHOVSKAYA, S.N., redaktor izdatel'stva; ZAZUL'SKAYA, V.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Mining; an encuclopedic handbook] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheskii spravochnik. Glav.red. A.M. Terpigorev. Chleny glav.red. F.A. Barabanov i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po ugol'noi promysh]. Vol.1. [General engineering] Obshchie inzhenernye svedeniia. Redkollegiia toma S.Kh.Klorik'ian i dr. 1957. 760 p.
(Mining engineering) (MLRA 10:10)

ZARUBIN, L.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAMINSKIY, V.S., kand. tekhn.nauk; SHLAU, A.V., inzh.; SHTEYNBERG, D.I., inzh.

Wear of the main joints and parts of a centrifugal coal dewatering filter. Sbor. inform. po obog. i brik. ugl. no.3: 3-10 '57. (MIRA 12:9)
(Coal preparation--Equipment and supplies)
(Centrifuges)

ZARUBIN, L.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAMINSKIY, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk;
SHLAU, A.V., inzh.

Vibrating centrifuges for dewatering fine coal. Sbor. inform. po obog. i brik. ugl. no.3:11-18 '57. (MIRA 12:9)
(Coal preparation--Equipment and supplies) (Centrifuges)

BORTS, M.A., inzh.; ZARUBIN, L.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KAMINSKIY, V.S., kand. tekhn.nauk; KORSAK, L.L., inzh.

Studying the hydrodynamics of liquids in the rotor of a precipitating centrifuge by means of a radioactive isotopes. Sbor. inform. po obog. i brik. ugl. no.4:3-12 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(Hydrodynamics) (Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)
(Coal preparation--Equipment and supplies)

Kaminsky, V.S.

65-7-3/14

AUTHORS: Yurovskiy, A.Z., Kaminsky, V.S. and Rubinshteyn, A.L.

TITLE: An Elemental Sulphur in Coals (Ob elementarnoy sere v kamennykh uglyakh)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliva i Masel, 1957, No.7, pp. 20 - 23 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: One of the authors proposed a hypothesis of the formation of pyrites in coal according to the reaction:

$2FeSO_4 + 5H_2S = 2FeS_2 + 2S + H_2SO_4 + 4H_2O$. Analysis of two samples of Donets coals for elemental sulphur using the sulphite method was carried out (a detailed description of the analytical procedure is given). It was found that both samples contained about 0.15% of elemental sulphur. As this sulphur could not be extracted by carbon tetrachloride, it should be present in coal in amorphous form. It is concluded that the presence of the elemental sulphur can be taken as the confirmation of the above hypothesis on the formation of pyrites and that in addition to sulphate, pyritic and organic sulphur in coal, elemental sulphur should be included into the classification of forms of sulphur in coal. There are 2 tables and 12 references, 8 of which are Russian, 2 English, 1 German and 1 French.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

68-58-2-3/21

AUTHORS: Kaminskiy, V.S. and Yurovskiy, A.Z.

TITLE: Centrifugal Beneficiation of Coking Coals (Tsentrobezhnoye obogashcheniye koksuyushchikhsya ugley)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp 10-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Scientific principles of centrifugal beneficiation of coals are discussed. The necessity of the correct choice of the size to which coal is crushed is illustrated with examples. It is pointed out that the centrifugal method of beneficiation is based on the simultaneous utilisation of the basic principles of beneficiation, i.e. rational crushing, true heavy solutions and a strong centrifugal field. Therefore, this method is particularly suitable for the de-sulphurisation and de-ashing of coals which are difficult to beneficiate. Three modifications of the technological scheme for centrifugal beneficiation are discussed: Fig.3 - two-product scheme; Fig.4 - three-product scheme; Fig.5 - a simplified scheme without an additional cleaning of the concentrate. A brief description of the required equipment - beneficiation, separating and washing centrifuges and automatic filter press for separating the concentrate and the clarification of the solution are given. Characteristics of heavy liquids (Tables 3 and 4) are briefly discussed. The operation of the centrifugal method of

Centrifugal Beneficiation of Coking Coals 68-58-2-3/21

beneficiation is illustrated on a number of examples of laboratory and experimental-industrial de-sulphurisation of Donets coals (Table 5), de-ashing of low sulphur coals (Tables 6-8) and petrographic beneficiation of coals (Table 9). Following experimental work on the Zhilevsk experimental coal washery, during which the technology of the process was developed and the main equipment checked, two new industrial plants at Bogurayevsk and Novo-Kondrat'yevsk TsOF of 300 000 tons/year output were designed. The above plants should beneficiate Donets coal 3-0 mm of the PS type. Some economic features of the process are discussed. It is pointed out that the figures quoted are only approximate. There are 9 tables, 8 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIUgleobogashcheniye (VNII for Coal Concentration and Briquetting) and IGI AN SSSR

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Coal - Processing 2. Coke - Production

KAMINSKIY, V.S.

10(4); 21(5); 24(8) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2457

Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po primeneniyu radioaktivnykh i stabil'nykh izotopov i izlucheniy v narodnom khozyaystve i nauke. 2d, Moscow, 1957

Teplotekhnika i gidrodinamika; trudy konferentsii, tom. 4 (Heat Engineering and Hydrodynamics; Transactions of the All-Union Conference on the Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in the National Economy and Science, Vol 4) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 88 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya nauk SSSR, and USSR. Glavnoye upravleniye po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii.

Eds.: M. A. Styrikovich (Resp. Ed.), O. Ye. Kholodovskiy, and N. S. Fomichev; Ed. of Publ. House: L. M. Sinel'nikova; Tech. Ed.: N. I. Sazonov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientists and laboratory workers concerned with the use of radioactive and stable isotopes.

COVERAGE: This collection of papers deals with the application of radioactive and stable isotopes as measuring tools in various types of scientific investigation. No personalities are mentioned. References are given after some of the articles.

BOCHKOV, Yu.N., inzh.; ZARUBIN, L.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAMINSKIY, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Mechanism of dewatering coal breeze in screw-type centrifugal settling machines. Obog. i brik. ugl. no.6:20-28 '58. (MIRA 12:7)
(Coal preparation--Equipment and supplies)
(Centrifuges)

ZARUBIN, L.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAMINSKIY, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHLAU, A.V., inzh.

Operating UTSM-1 screw-type centrifugal settling machines in coal preparation plants. Obog. i brik. ugl. no.6:29-33 '58. (MIRA 12:7)

(Coal preparation--Equipment and supplies)
(Centrifuges)

ZARUBIN, L.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAMINSKIY, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Vibrating centrifuge for dewatering coal pulp. Obog. i brik. ugl. no.6:34-36 '58. (MIRA 12:7)
(Coal preparation--Equipment and supplies)
(Centrifuges)

KAMINSKIY, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; SOKOLOVA, M.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Centrifugal coal preparation. Nauch.trudy po obog.i brik.ugl. no.1:22-60 '58. (MIRA 12:10)
(Coal preparation--Equipment and supplies)

KAMINSKIY, V.S.

11(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2996

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh

Genezis tverdykh goryuchikh iskopayemykh (Genesis Of Solid Fuels) Moscow, AN SSSR, 1959. 358 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo im. D. I. Mendeleyeva. Moskovskoye otdeleniye.

Resp. Eds.: N. M. Karavayev, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, and N. G. Titov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: A. L. Bankvitser; Tech. Ed.: I. F. Kuz'min.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for geochemists, geologists, and other specialists interested in the genesis of solid mineral fuels.

COVERAGE: The collection of papers on the genesis of solid mineral fuels has been prepared for presentation at the 2nd All-Union Conference on this subject. The formation of humic acids and peat from the decomposition of microorganisms and plants is discussed in connection with studies on the origin of hard coal and brown coal and on the role of certain mineral components in the coal-forming process. The chemical composition of peat and the organic mass of coal are analyzed and shown in a number of tables. Estonian "Kukkersite" oil shales are analyzed as are the brown coals of the Dnepropetrovsk basin. Metamorphism and carbonization of coal found in different parts of the Urals and the Ukrainian SSR are also discussed. The transformation of parent matter into combustible minerals is analyzed. References accompany individual articles.

KAMINSKIY, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOKOLOVA, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Preparation of Tkibuli coals by the centrifugal method. Obog. i brik. ugl. no.7:16-23 '58. (MIRA 12:7)
(Tkibuli--Coal preparation) (Centrifuges)

SOV/68-58-12-4/25

AUTHORS: Kaminskiy, V.S., and Sokolova, M.S.

TITLE: The Use of Surface Active Substances for the Intensification of the Dewatering of Flotation Concentrates (Primeneniye poverkhnostno-aktivnykh veshchestv dlya intensifikatsii obezvozhivaniya flotokontsentrata)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 12, pp 13-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A laboratory investigation on the application of surface active substances for the intensification of dewatering of fine coals is described. 30 substances were tested, and the experimental results are shown in Figs 1 - 5. The best results (7-5.4% decrease in the water content) were obtained with additions of "mylonafta" (probably a naphthenic soap) in a proportion of 1-2g/litre of pulp (2-3kg/ton of coal). Preliminary experiments on an industrial scale were carried out on the Kal'miussk TsOF where a decrease in the moisture content of only 3.4-3.7% was obtained (Table). The lower results obtained under

Card 1/2

The Use of Surface Active Substances for the Intensification of the Dewatering of Flotation Concentrates

industrial conditions are ascribed to an insufficiently intensive mixing of the reagent with coal. The work is being continued.

There are 5 figures, 1 table and 4 references (all Soviet).

ASSOCIATION: VNIIU gleobogashcheniye (All-Union Scientific-Research Institute for the Beneficiation of Coal)

KAMINSKIY, V.S.

5(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2127

Koksokhimicheskoye proizvodstvo; sbornik statey (By-Product Coking Industry; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1959. 240 p. 2,500 copies printed.

Ed.: B. S. Filippov; Ed. of Publishing House: A. A. Bevyakin; Tech. Ed.: P. G. Islent'yeva

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers and technicians in the by-product coking industry and in scientific research institutes. The book may also be used by students in secondary and higher technical schools.

COVERAGE: The articles in this collection on the by-product coking industry appeared originally either in the periodical Koks i khimiya (Coke and Chemistry) or in other publications during 1955-1958. The book discusses the development of raw-material reserves for coking, technology of the manufacture of coke, quality of coke and further enlargement of the number of chemical coking products obtained. Some articles are devoted to a new procedure for preparing and beneficiating coals, new methods for coking, and to the mechanization and automation of industrial processes. References accompany individual articles.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

TM/ag
10-30-59

KAMINSKIY, V.S.; KORSHUNOV, V.I.; SOKOLOVA, M.S.

Enrichment of Bureya coal by means of centrifugal separation and by combined methods. Izv.Sib.ots. AN SSSR no.1:34-43 '59.
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Coal preparation)

SOV/65-59-7-7/12

AUTHORS: Kaminskiy, V.S., and Leytes, S.Ya.

TITLE: Reaction of Dilute Nitric Acid with Sulphur-Containing Coals (O vzaimodeystvii razbavlennoy azotnoy kisloty s sernistymi uglyami)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1959, Nr 7, pp 27-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors consider that some aspects of the reaction of dilute nitric acid with coal and pyrites have not been sufficiently studied. In the present paper they describe their own work which started with the investigation of the reaction of 18 - 20 % nitric acid at 95 - 100 °C with half its weight of pyrite (ground to under 0.2 mm and freed from sulphates) present as large inclusions in Donets coal. The reaction was continued for 20 minutes after which the nitrogen oxides were driven off and absorbed. Table 1 shows the quantities of products obtained compared with those calculated by the equation

$$2FeS_2 + 10HNO_3 = Fe_2(SO_4)_3 + 10NO + H_2SO_4 + 4H_2O \quad (4)$$

There is good agreement. For experiments with low-sulphur coal 0.96% S Bezymyannyy (Kuzbass) was treated to

Card 1/2

Reaction of Dilute Nitric Acid with Sulphur-Containing Coals

give a concentrate with 3.5% ash and 0.70% S; a product practically free from pyrite (0.64% S) was obtained by reaction with nitric acid. The results obtained are compared with those for a high-sulphur coal and for pyrites (Table 2). The high-sulphur coal was from Nr 3/5 Yasinovka mine. It contained 26.8% ash, 5.33% sulphur; in addition, tests were carried out with a concentrate (8.4% ash, 3.8% S) prepared from this. The coals were found to reduce nitric acid to nitrogen dioxide, which partly reacts with the carbonaceous materials. At the same time the coal combines with a little oxygen, which is liberated on the reaction with nitric acid.

Card 2/2

There are 2 tables and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIUgleobogashcheniye
(VNII Coal Beneficiation)

KAMINSKIY, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOKOLOVA, M.S., kand. tekhn.nauk

Bureya coal preparation by means of centrifuging. Obog. i brik. ugl. no.9:13-25 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Bureya Basin--Coal preparation)
(Separators (Machines))

KAMINSKIY, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; RUBINSHTEYN, A.L., kand.tekhn.nauk;
YUNOVSKIY, A.Z., doktor tekhn. nauk

Determining the various types of sulfur contained in coal.
Obog. i brik. ugl. no.9:53-59 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Coal--Analysis) (Sulfur)

KAMINSKIY, V.S.; SOKOLOVA, M.S.

Centrifugal coal preparation in Eastern Siberia. Ugol' 34 no.7: 46-50 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ugleobogashcheniye.

(Siberia, Eastern--Coal preparation)

31971
S/081/61/000/023/040/061
B138/B101

15.2120

AUTHORS: Bezborodov, M. A., Mazo, E. E., Kaminskiy, V. S.

TITLE: The role of aluminum in aluminophosphate glasses

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1961, 341-342, abstract 23K267 (Sb. "Stekloobrazn. sostoyaniye", M.-L. AN SSSR, 1960, 441-444. Diskus., 446)

TEXT: The following six ternary, quarternary and quinternary phosphate systems have been investigated: K_2O - PbO - P_2O_5, Al_2O_3 - B_2O_3 - P_2O_5, K_2O - Al_2O_3 - B_2O_3 - P_2O_5 (with 5, 10, 15, and 20% Al_2O_3), K_2O - Al_2O_3 - B_2O_3 - P_2O_5 - SiO_2 (with 15% K_2O, 20% B_2O_3), K_2O - PbO - Al_2O_3 - P_2O_5 - SiO_2 (PbO 10%, SiO_2 15%), K_2O - Al_2O_3 - P_2O_5. The glass formation ranges, thermal expansion and chemical stability of these systems were studied. In both the borophosphate silicic and lead phosphate silicic glasses, chemical stability was improved by the introduction of Al_2O_3. The chemical stability of glasses is very closely

Card 1/2

KAMINSKIY, V.S.; LEYTES, S.Ya.

Production of ferric sulfate. Khim.prom. 2:138-143 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po obogashcheniyu i briketirovaniyu ugley.
(Iron sulfate)

KAMINSKIY, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Using heavy liquids for coal preparation. Obog.i brik. ugl. no.17: 32-46 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Coal preparation)

KAMINSKIY, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; TROFIMOV, V.A., inzh.; SHLAU, A.V., inzh.

Vibrating filter centrifuge for dewatering coal. Khim. mash. no.6:4-6 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Coal preparation--Equipment and supplies)
(Centrifuges)

KAMINSKIY, V. S., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHLAU, A. V., inzh.

Use of the centrifugal method for petroleum recovery from petroleum impregnated briquet crumbs. Obog. i brik. ugl, no.24:38-44 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Briquets(Fuel)) (Petroleum waste)

BRUK, O.L., inzh.; KAMINSKIY, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHTEYNBERG, D.I.

Filtration and washing of flotation products of fine coal in heavy liquids. Obog. i brik.ugl. no.28:31-37 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

KAMINSKIY, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHLAU, A.V., inzh.

Study of the vibrational discharge of small classes of coal out of centrifugal filters. Obog. i brik.ugl. no.28:51-57 '62.
(MIRA 17:4)

KAMINSKIY, V. S., kand. tekhn. nauk

"Modern industrial centrifuges," by [prof., doktor] V. I. Sokolov. Reviewed by V. S. Kaminskii. Ugol' 37 no.10:61-62 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Centrifuges) (Coal preparation plants--Equipment and supplies)
(Sokolov, V. I.)

SKLOVSKAYA, A.A., otv. red.; DREMAYLO, P.G., insh., zam. otv. red.; KAMINSKIY, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, zam. otv. red.; AVETISYAN, A.N., red.; BRILLIANTOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; GALIGUZOV, N.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; GORLOV, I.P., red.; GREBENSHCHIKOV, V.P., red.; DAVYDKOV, M.I., red.; ZVENIGORODSKIY, G.Z., red.; KARPOVA, N.N., red.; KOZKO, A.I., red.; MARUSEV, P.A., red.; PONOMAREV, I.V., red.; POPUTNIKOV, F.A., red.; SOKOLOVA, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; TURCHENKO, V.K., red.; FILIPPOV, V.A., red.; YUSIPOV, A.A., red.; YAGODKINA, T.K., red.; MIRONOVA, T.A., red. izd-va; LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn. red.; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Technological trends in coal preparation] Tekhnicheskie napravleniia obogashcheniia uglei. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1963. 120 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektno-konstruktorskiy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po obogashcheniyu i briketirovaniyu ugley. 2. Gosudarstvennyy proyektno-konstruktorskiy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po obogashcheniyu i briketirovaniyu ugley (for Yagodkina, Brilliantov).
(Coal preparation)

KAMINSKIY, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; SOKOLOVA, M.S., kand.tekhn.nauk;
BRUK, O.L., inzh.; KORSAK, L.L., inzh.

Study of the adsorption of calcium chloride by the products of gravity preparation of coals using the radioisotope method.
Obog.i brik.ugl. no.30:65-70 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

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Moscow. Institut narodnogo khozyaystva im. G.V. Plekhanova

Sbornik nauchnykh rabot, vyp. 11 (Collection of Scientific Papers, No. 11) Moscow, Gostorgizdat, 1957. 237 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring agency: Ministerstvo torgovli SSSR

Ed.: Kuznetsova, S.Yu.; Tech. Ed.: Balashov, V.I.

PURPOSE: The book brings together some studies of various aspects of Soviet industrial economics.

COVERAGE: The authors in a series of articles discuss and review some basic economic aspects of Soviet industry and agriculture, and the material and cultural attainments of the past forty years. The authors are faculty members of the Moskovskiy institut narodnogo khozyastva im. G.V.Plekhanova (Moscow Institute for National Economy im. G.V.Plekhanov).

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