

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their H-2  
Application. Elements. Oxides. Mineral Acids. Bases. Salts

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 1875

0.4-0.7 m/second. Optimal content of CaO in the circulating solutions is of 5-8 g/liter. With adequate specific volume of the towers the content of N oxides in the waste gases can be reduced to 0.1% by volume.

Communication I see RZhKhim, 1957, 63894.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722520018-4"

KIL'MAN, Ya. I.; KLEVKE, B.A.; GAMBURG, D.Yu.

Production and utilisation of liquid nitrogenous fertilizers.  
Khim.prom. no.3:135-141 Ap-May '57. (MLRA 10:7)  
(Ammonia) (Nitrogen)

KIL'MAN, Ya.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KLEVKE, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Ways for lowering product losses during the concentration of  
ammonium nitrate solutions by evaporation. Trudy GIAP no.7:  
213-218 '57. (MIRA 12:9)  
(Ammonium nitrate)

KIL'MAN, Ya.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Removal of impurities from ammonium nitrate solutions. Part 2.  
Trudy GIAP no.7:219-223 '57. (MIRA 12:9)  
(Ammonium nitrate)

KIL'MAN, Ya.I. kand. tekhn. nauk; KUZ', N.P.; VETROV, N.Ye.; ALEKSEYEVA, M.N.

Using wash water and main filtrate for the preparation of ammonium carbonate. Trudy GIAP no.8:164-172 '57. (MIRA 12:9)  
(Ammonium carbonate)

Continuous conversion (to  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$ ) of nitrate solutions with ammonium carbonate. Ya. I. Kil'man. *Trudy Gosudarst. Nauch.-Issledovatel. i Proekt. Inst. Avot. Prom.* 1957, No. 8, 173-7. — The conditions favorable for carrying out the continuous process of converting Mg (or Cu) nitrate to  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$  on a lab. scale was investigated. The process was shown to be possible, but the results must be verified on a larger scale. v. P. Trimble, Jr.

3  
4836  
1132

KIL'MAN, Ya.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.; BELYAYEV, N.I., inzhener.

Utilizing low potential heat from waste steam. Prom. energ. 12  
no.4:16-18 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

(Steam) (Nitrogen industries)

AUTHORS: Kil'man, Ya. I., Klevke, V. A. 64-58-3-5/20

TITLE: The Use of Carbonate Waste (Ispol'zovaniye otbrusnogo karbonatnogo shlama)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 3, pp 22-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Nitrogen is bound in carbonate mud in the form of the double salt  $MgCO_3(NH_4)CO_3 \cdot 4H_2O$ . The transport of the mud is facilitated because of its moisture content of 20%, and as the mud is finely dispersed a good distribution in the soil can be expected so that according to the opinion of agricultural experts its use in the Ukraine and Poles'ye regions would be opportune because of its lime-manure properties and its acid-decreasing effect on the soil. The use in the production of granulated superphosphates for the preparation of mineral fertilizers would also be appropriate, as well as for an addition to ammonium nitrate in order to improve the physical properties and to prevent a loss of nitric acid in the production of additives. By experiments with common turnips it was proved that by the use of carbonate mud the crop was 37.5% greater than with natural lime manure. Thus carbonate mud proved an excellent fertilizer especially for soils deficient in magnesium,

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The Use of Carbonate Waste

64-58-3-5/20

whereas parallel experiments in the laboratory of the TsZL of the Dneprodzherzhin ATZ proved that a use in the production of calcium ammonium nitrate leads to good results. Carbonate mud can also be used for the production of the heat insulation material "sovelit" where a drying can be made by centrifuging, and the liquid can be used for the production of solutions of carbonate of ammonia.

1. Fertilizers--Effectiveness
2. Carbonates--Properties
3. Carbonates--Applications

Card 2/2



5(1)

AUTHORS: Kil'man, Ya. I., Klevke, V. A.

SOV/64-58-8-11/19

TITLE: The Transportation of High-Concentration Ammonium Nitrate Melts (Transportirovaniye vysokokontsentrirrovannykh plavov ammiachnoy solitry)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 8, pp 494 - 497 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the production of granulated ammonium nitrate (I) a highly concentrated (98.0 - 98, 5%  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$ ) melt is conducted from high-lying three-stage evaporators into the granulation columns. To make it possible for the melt to flow of itself the system has to be fairly complicated. To simplify design it has been tried several times to use special pumps for pumping the melt. In order to solve the problem, appropriate tests were carried out at the Stalinogorskiy khimicheskiy kombinat (Stalinogorsk Chemical Kombinat) and the Kemerovskiye azotnotukovyy zavod (Kemerovo Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant), in which pumps of the "Mor" and "KhMZ-6/30" (Figure) were used. The investigations were carried out with melts of relatively

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The Transportation of High-Concentration Ammonium Nitrate Melts

SOV/64-58-8-11/19

low (93.0 - 95.0%) and higher (97.5 - 98.5%) concentrations. In the Kemerovo Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant the workers of the TsZL and GIAP conducted extensive and careful investigations. Evaporators of the "AS" system were used in this plant. In the same plant a modification of the chrome steel centrifugal pumps "KhNZ-6/30" designed by the "Sverdlovskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (Sverdlovsk Machinery Works) was tested in 1956. The tests were conducted by N. N. Artem'yeva and N. V. Meshcheryakov, and the pump was changed in the GIAP. The concentration of the melt entering the pumps is 95%  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$ . It is circulated until a concentration of 98.5%  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$  is reached and is then conducted into the granulation columns. "Mor" type pumps operating with a pressure of 6.2 atmospheres pump melt of a concentration of 98 - 98.5% to the height of 37 m, their capacity being 16.6 cu.m/h. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

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The Transportation of High-Concentration Ammonium  
Nitrate Melts

SOV/64-58-8-11/19

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza (State Scientific Research and Planning Institute for the Nitrogen Industry and the Products of Organic Synthesis)

Card 3/3

KIL'MAH, Ya.I.

Preventing the accumulation of impurities in industrial recirculated water. Khim.prom. no.7:601-602 O-N '59. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Water supply, Industrial)

5.1300

78203  
SOV/80-33-3-4/47

AUTHORS: Kil'man, Ya. I., Klevke, V. A.

TITLE: ~~Concerning the Use of Solutions Contaminated With~~  
Concerning the Use of Solutions Contaminated With  
Ammonium Nitrate and Ammonia for the Production  
of Nitric Acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 3,  
pp 533-535 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The production of one ton of 55-58%  $\text{HNO}_3$  requires  
0.4-0.6 ton distilled water. The cost of water could  
be saved if the condensed vapor that develops during  
the production of ammonium nitrate from nitric acid  
and gaseous ammonia were used for this purpose.  
The substitution could also use the ammonium nitrate  
and ammonia lost in the vapors of nitrate production.  
The condensate of these vapors, purified by spraying  
over wet filters of air purifiers of ammonium nitrate

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With Ammonium Nitrate and Ammonia for the  
Production of Nitric Acid

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production, contained 10-12%  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$ . The solution was then used for the experimental absorption of  $\text{NO} + \text{NO}_2$ . It was known that  $\text{NO}_2 + \text{NH}_4$  reaction reduces part of the nitrogen to elementary state either directly or because of the decomposition of freshly formed unstable ammonium nitrite. Similarly, the  $\text{NO}_2 + \text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$  reaction reduces nitrogen to elementary state because of the decomposition of both ammonium nitrite and nitrous acid formed as intermediates. Experimenting under various conditions (performed by B. M. Faber), the authors found that the ammonium nitrite resulting from the latter reaction does not decompose at low temperatures, but nitrous acid does. Consequently, twice as much N gets lost as the N content of  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$  that reacted with  $\text{NO}_2$ .  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$  remaining in the produced nitric acid makes concentration of the latter

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Concerning the Use of Solutions Contaminated  
With Ammonium Nitrate and Ammonia for the  
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impossible by either direct synthesis or dehydration  
with  $H_2SO_4$ . The condensed vapors of ammonium nitrate  
production can be purified to a maximum 1%  $NH_4NO_3$   
in the condensate by a two-stage treatment: (1)  $H^+$   
substitution for the  $NH_4^+$  of both  $NH_4OH$  and  $NH_4NO_3$ ,  
resulting in  $NH_4K$  (K stands for a complex insoluble  
cation) and  $HNO_3$ ; (2) Formation of  $RaNO_3$  at the  
expense of  $HNO_3$ , where Ra is the organic part of anion  
exchange resins insoluble in water. The purified  
condensate can be used for the production of  $HNO_3$   
for limited purposes such as the treatment of  
fertilizers, etc. There are 5 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: May 25, 1959

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27517

S/080/60/033/006/034/041/XX  
D232/D302

11.2120

AUTHOR: Kil'man, Ya.I.

TITLE: Determining the boiling points of aqueous solutions  
of nitric acid with ammonium nitrate and urea nitrate

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 33, no. 6, 1960,  
1415 - 1418

TEXT: In the single stage production <sup>of</sup> ammonium nitrate preheating  
of the reagents especially nitric acid, is a very important step,  
pre-determining the concentration of ammonium nitrate. Neverthe-  
less, initial preheating of nitric acid to temperatures exceeding  
85°C creates difficulties, owing to the corrosion of stainless  
steel. The corrosion of stainless steel in dilute nitric acid at  
relatively high temperatures is quite appreciable especially in  
the gaseous phase. One of the indications of the action of ammoni-  
um nitrate in reducing corrosion of stainless steel in nitric acid  
at elevation temperatures is the electrochemical processes, rela-

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S/080/60/033/006/034/041/XX  
D232/D302

Determining the boiling points ...

ted to the rise in the boiling point of the nitric acid containing ammonium nitrate. The effect of urea nitrate, magnesium nitrate and other salts on the boiling point of nitric acid was investigated. The addition of urea nitrate was done following data given by B.Yu. Rozman (Ref. 3: O termicheskoj stoykosti ammiachnoy selitry (Thermal Stability of Ammonium Nitrate) ELIIVT, 106, 1957). Urea nitrate appears as a stabilizer decreasing the thermal composition of ammonium nitrate. The boiling point of the mixture of nitric acid with ammonium nitrate and urea nitrate was determined by the methods of L.M. Kontorovich and V.A. Klevke (Ref. 4: Tr. GIAP, 7, 33, 1957). The data obtained was corrected to standard

pressure using the empirical rule  $\frac{P_{\text{mixture}}}{P_{\text{or water}}} = \text{const.}$  From this

data it is clear that with the addition of ammonium nitrate, the boiling temperature of the mixture increases, while in the case of urea nitrate, the reverse happens. This could be explained by the fact that urea nitrate forms an acid compound of the type

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Determining the boiling points ...

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D232/D302

$\text{NH}_2 - \text{CO} - \text{NH}_2 - \text{HNO}_3$  which is sparingly soluble in water and nitric acid. This property explains the decrease in the boiling temperature of the mixture of nitric acid with urea nitrate since urea nitrate decreases the concentration of nitric acid. There are 2 figures, 3 tables and 7 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: J.J. Dorsey, Patents of commercial Solvents Company 2723183, 8.XI.1955.

SUBMITTED: May 25, 1959

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KIL'MAN, Ya.I.

Some results of the activity of the Local Organization of the D.I. Mendeleev All-Union Chemical Society at the State Institute of the Nitrogen Industry and the Products of Organic Synthesis. Zhur.VKHO 6 no.4:461-463 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Predsedatel' Soveta pervichnoy organizatsii Vsesoyuznogo khimicheskogo obshchestva imeni D.I.Mendeleyeva pri Gosudarstvennom institute azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza. (Chemical societies)

33443

S/064/62/000/001/006/008  
B110/B138

11.2120

AUTHOR: Kil'man, Ya. I., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Stabilization of the thermal decomposition of highly concentrated fusions of ammonium nitrate

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 1, 1962, 66 - 69

TEXT: For the production of highly concentrated  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$  fusions (99.5 - 99.8%  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$ ), evaporation has to be carried out at  $\sim 200^\circ\text{C}$ , and this may mean considerable  $\text{N}_2$  losses due to thermal decomposition. In experiments at 165 - 240°C and 500 mm Hg, the inhibiting effect of different urea additions (0.1 - 1.0% by weight of  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$ ) was studied and some of the physical and chemical properties of the solid substance. One cause of decomposition being increase of free acid due to  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$  hydrolysis, variations in acid content of the fusion and pH no. of the medium were studied in dependence on evaporating temperature and time. 300 ml of neutral  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$  solution of given concentration was heated to a given

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S/064/62/000/001/006/008  
B110/B138

Stabilization of the thermal...

temperature for 2 - 30 min at 500 mm Hg. Then the condensate was re-conducted into the reaction vessel to keep the concentration constant. Fusion and condensate were analyzed for  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$ ,  $\text{HNO}_3$ ,  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , urea (urease method), and nitrite (by  $\text{KMnO}_4$  in the condensate) content. The concentration of the fusion was determined by the formalin method and from moisture content, and pH was determined in a 10% aqueous solution. With 2 min at 165 - 210°C losses related to  $\text{N}_2$  are 0.11 - 0.19%. They increase with evaporation time and temperature, reaching a maximum of 1.4% at 240°C. With 5 min of evaporation, acidity increases slightly before (200°C = 0.035%) and rapidly after 200°C. At 240°C, the nature of decomposition changes and nitrous oxide forms. Acid content is reduced to about 1/4 by a urea addition of 0.2% with 20 min at 220°C. With an addition of 0.1 - 0.2% at 180 - 200°C, a neutral fusion can be obtained even with 30 min evaporation time. Additions of 0.3 - 0.5% are sufficient to stabilize thermal decomposition at 210 - 220°C. The pH no. increases with urea additions. Additions of 0.1 - 0.3% are recommended to eliminate neutralization by gaseous  $\text{NH}_3$ , to obtain a neutral final product, and

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Stabilization of the thermal...

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B110/B138

improve working conditions. Agglutination was 6.5% with a urea addition of 0.5% and non-existent with samples obtained at  $> 200^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The hygroscopic point was determined with an automatic electromagnetic balance with particles  $< 2$  mm and  $> 1$  mm. The humidity of the samples was determined by the iodopyridine method. The hygroscopic points measured on particles  $< 2 - > 1$  mm, remained constant and agreed with published data. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 20 references: 11 Soviet and 9 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Chem. Eng. News, 36, no. 34, 50 (1958); Chem. Trade J., 143, no. 3721, 724 (1958); G. Feik, R. Hainer, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 76, 5860 (1954); C. Borland, E. Schali, J. Ass. Offic. Agric. Chem., 42, no. 3, 579 (1959). ✓

ASSOCIATION: GIAP

Card 3/3

34720

S/137/62/000/002/104/14  
A030/A101

12.2300

11.1160

AUTHORS: Killman, Ya. I., Zil'berman, D. E.

TITLE: Corrosion of 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) steel in a mixture of nitric acid and ammonium nitrate at high temperatures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 82, abstract 21560  
(Vestn. tekhn. i ekon. inform. N.-i. in-t tekhn.-ekon. issled. Gos. kom-ya Sov. Min. SSSR i Khimii", 1961, no. 2, 55 - 58)

TEXT: The investigations were carried out upon protected polished specimens of 1Kh18N9T steel. The tests were carried out simultaneously in pure HNO<sub>3</sub> and HNO<sub>3</sub> with an admixture of 5, 10, and 20% NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> for a period of 100 hours. The first series of tests were carried out in 57% HNO<sub>3</sub> at boiling temperature. For the first 100 hours the admixture of NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> reduced the corrosion slightly, but later on the corrosion of the specimens in the HNO<sub>3</sub> containing 20% NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> was increased. The corrosion of 1Kh18N9T steel in boiling HNO<sub>3</sub> is very great and partakes of a pitting nature. In the second series of tests the acid was not permitted to boil. The result of that test shows that 1Kh18N9T steel may be

X

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Corrosion of...

S/137/62/000/002/10A/140  
A060/A101

utilized in apparatus operating with  $\text{HNO}_3$  of the indicated concentration at temperatures up to  $100^\circ\text{C}$ .

N. Yudin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

X

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KIL'MAN, Ya.I.

Nomogram for determining the thermal effect of neutralization  
reaction during the production of ammonium nitrate. Khim.prom.  
no.2:146 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Ammonium nitrate)  
(Heat of reaction)



KIL'MAN, Ya.I.

Role of the local organization of the D.I. Mendeleev  
All-Union Chemical Society in carrying out the decisions  
of the March (1962) Plenum of the Central Committee of the  
CPSU. Zhur. VKHO 7 no.6:689 '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Chemical industries)

KIL'MAN, Ya.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

More effective utilization of the heat of industrial chemical  
reactions. Prom. energ. 19 no.1:38-42. Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

KIL'MAN, Ya.

Develop voluntary principles. NTO 5 no.8:53-54 Ag '63.  
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Predsedatel' soveta Vsesoyuznogo khimicheskogo obshchestva imeni D.I. Mendeleeva pri Gosudarstvennom nauchno-issledovatel'skom i proyektnom institute azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza.

KIL'MAN, Ya.I.; ROZLOVSKIY, A.I.

For more rapid introduction of the achievements of science  
and technology into the national economy. Zhur. VKHVO 8 no.3:  
349-351 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

KIL'MAN, Ya.I.

Activity of the board of the local organization of the  
D.I. Mendeleev All-Union Chemical Society at the State Insti-  
tute of the Nitrogen Industry. Zhur. VKHO 8 no.5:574 '63.  
(MIRA 17:1)

KIL'MAN, Ya.I.; KLEVKE, V.A.

Production of ammonium nitrate by the one-step method. *Biul.tekh.-  
ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform.* 16 no.8:  
14-18 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

KIL'MAN, Ya.I., inzh.

Inhibition of the thermal decomposition of ammonium nitrate  
during its production. Bezop. truda v prom. 8 no.11:41-42  
N '64. (MIRA 18:2)





7-23017-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP404775A

Ya. I. Kil'man and V. A. Klovke (Byull. ekonom. informatsii GOSNITI, No. 8, 14, (1963)) the melt temperature could be reduced from 220 to 170C with a simultaneous increase in the HNO<sub>3</sub> concentration. Investigations in a large tests reactor at 211-220C showed that the process proceeded normally even if the HNO<sub>3</sub> concentration was over 60%. If the reaction zone temperature increased it could be reduced by lowering the pressure in the system. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza (State Institute of the Nitrogen Industry and Products of Organic Synthesis)

SUBMITTED: 20Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, CC

NO REF SOY, 001

OTHER: 000

cont 2/2

KILMAN, Ya.T.

Production of nitric fertilizers. Biol. tekhn.-khim. inform. Ser.  
nauch.-issl. Inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform. 17 no.8:13-24 no.16.  
(MIRA 1971)

KIL'MAN, Ya.I.

Present state and prospects for the development of nitrogen  
fertilizer production. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.12:2469-  
2575 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

EPA(a)-2/BWP(b)/RT(s)/RZ(b)-2/EA(A)/RR/T/BWP(v)/KPA(bb)-2/BWP(b)  
PRZ/PR/P-10/PS-J / LP(S)/RZC ...

ACCESSION NR. AF-0052180

870080/84/057/012/2631/2636



AUTHOR: Kil'man, Ya. I., Zil'berman, D. E.

TITLE: Corrosion under conditions for preparing ammonium nitrate by the one-stage (steamless) method

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 12, 1964, 2631-2636

TOPIC TAGS: ammonium nitrate production, corrosion, corrosion resistance, construction material, niobium, quartz, Teflon lining

ABSTRACT: The corrosion resistance of various materials was investigated to find the ones suitable for various parts of the equipment for ammonium nitrate production by the steamless method. Niobium was recommended for the heat exchanger. 1Kh18N9T steel was resistant to 56% HNO<sub>3</sub> + 16% NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> at 200C for 100 hours, but substantial corrosion set in in 200 hours. Niobium was also recommended for the reactor-neutralizer. stainless steel and ferrosilicide corroded, especially in the upper zone of the reactor. Quartz was suitable for

Cord/2

L 23189-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002190

attachments; porcelain Raaching rings corroded. The possibility of using Teflon  
linings was discussed; the technique of applying them to stainless steel must  
be improved. Orig. art. has 4 tables. /8

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 12Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC

NR REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

KIL'MAN, Ya.I.

Boiling points of nitric acid and ammonium nitrate solutions at  
various pressures. Khim. prqm. 40 no.11:844-845 N '64  
(MIRA 18:2)

10-10-68 10:10/10:10/10:10/10:10

IP(6) III  
IP/0201/00/000/002/0009/0012

10-10-68 10:10/10:10/10:10/10:10

10-10-68 10:10/10:10/10:10/10:10

10-10-68 10:10/10:10/10:10/10:10

10-10-68 10:10/10:10/10:10/10:10

10-10-68 10:10/10:10/10:10/10:10

ABSTRACT: An attempt was made to produce ammonium nitrate using an increased concentration (62%) of nitric acid. This was conducted using an enlarged unit of the existing plant. The acid of a concentration less than 60% was not used. This was not done when the concentration was greater than 60% (although the amount was limited to 1000). The nitric acid was fed into pressure tank 1. The acid from the pressure tank was returned by an overflow line to acid supply tank 1. The nitric acid entered the horizontal heater 1 where it was heated to a predetermined temperature. The ammonium entered the intermediate space of the vertical heater 2 for additional heating. When the reagents were heated to the desired temperature, they were fed to reactor-neutralizer 6 where the ammonium and

10-10-68

171-4-65

CLASSIFICATION: A95012812

nitric acid were introduced to form ammonium nitrate. There were nearly no losses of bound nitrogen in the gaseous phase due to thermal decomposition of the ammonium nitrate or the initial reagents. The effective use of the nitrogen contained in the initial components (ammonia and nitric acid) when the process was conducted under basic conditions averaged 98.6%. It was found that nitric acid can be used in concentrations greater than 50% to produce ammonium nitrate when the reacting mass is held in the high intensity reactor for short periods. Orig. art. has 1 figure, 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gosdobytnyye nauki, Khimicheskoy promyshlennosti pri Gosplane SSSR (State Committee for the Chemical Industry of Gosplan SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 1/20/66

DATE: 01

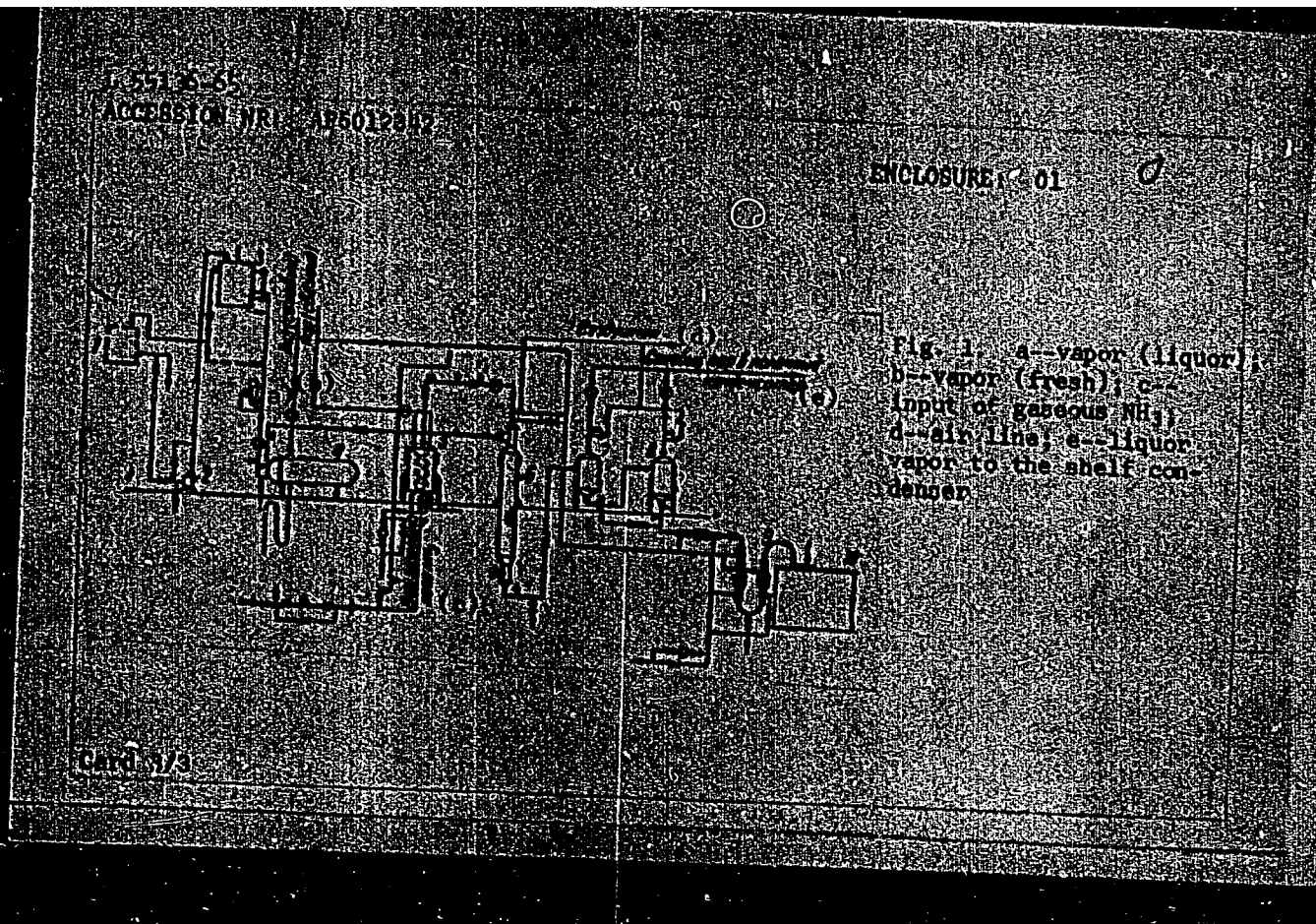
SOB CODE: GC, IC

NO. REF. SOV. 5001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3





KIL'MAN, Ya.I.

Theoretical principles of the neutralization of ammonium nitrate  
production. Usb.khim.zhur. 9 no.1:23-30 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut  
azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza.

KIL'MATOV, R.

Saving time at every working cycle. Avt. dor. 28 no.1:11  
Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

KIL'MATOV, R.F.

LEVITAN, I.I.; KIL'MATOV, R.F.

Organizing high production work in asphalt concrete plants. Avt.dor.  
18 no.4:4-6 J1-Ag'55. (MLRA 8:11)  
(Asphalt concrete)

KIL'MATOV, Rustan Fayzulgazevovich; SILAKOV, D.R., redaktor; KOGAN, F.L.,  
tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Highly productive work in asphalt concrete plants] Vysokoproizvo-  
ditel'naiia rabota asfal'tobetonnoho zavoda. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.  
izd-vo avtotransp.lit-ry, 1957. 60 p. (MIRA 10:11)  
(Concrete plants)

KIL'MATOV, R.F., inzh.

Promoting use of gas in asphalt-concrete plants. Avt.dor. 22  
no.1:9-10 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)  
(Gas industry) (Asphalt concrete)

XIL'MATOV, Rustem Fayzulgayanovich; YAKOVLEVA, A.I., red.; NIKOLAYEVA,  
L.N., tekhn.red.; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Using gas at asphalt-concrete plants] Gazifikatsiia asfal'to-  
betonnykh zavodov. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo M-va avtomo-  
bil'nogo transporta i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1960. 62 p.  
(MIRA 13:7)

(Gas as fuel) (Asphalt concrete)

KIL'MATOV, R.F., insh.

Using small doses of cement. Avt. dor. 23 no.4:9-10 Ap '60.  
(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Roads, Gravel) (MIRA 13:6)



KIL'MATOV, R., inzh.

Striving for a high productivity. Avt. dor. 26 no.6:3-4 Je '63.  
(MIRA 16:8)

(Kazakhstan--Road construction)

KIL'MATOV, Rustem Fayzulgayanovich; IL'INA, L.N., red.

[Foundation beds of materials compacted by cement] Osnovaniia iz ukreplennykh tsementom materialov. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 60 p. (MIRA 18:3)

KIL'MATOV, R.F., inzh.

Improve the planning of road construction work. Avt.dor.  
28 no.8:25-26 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

KIL'MAYEV, B. (Novocherkaask)

Industrial aesthetics in the desing of electric locomotives.  
Tekh. est. no.4:32 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

KILBECKA, J.; NAVRANIKOVA, V.

Rad isotivity of waste waters. p. 182. VODA. (Ústřední správa  
vodního hospodarství) Praha. Vol. 35, no. 6, June 1956.

SO RCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

KILMENKO, V.G.; STASEVA, L.P.

Protein and nonprotein nitrogen of the green bulk of lentils and vetch at various phases of their development. Trudy po khim. prirod. soed. no.3:65-74 '69. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Laboratoriya khimii bal'ka.  
(Legumes) (Plants---Chemical analysis) (Nitrogen)

KIL'METOV, K., prepodavatel'

Save machinery. Prof.-tekh. obr. 18 no.9:23 S '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Shchuchinskoye uchilishche mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva No.40, Kokchetavskaya oblast'.  
(Kokchetav Province--Farm mechanization--Study and teaching)

ACC NR: AP6027235

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/008/1436/1440

AUTHOR: Kolesov, L. N.; Mekhantsev, Ye. B.; Kil'metov, R. S.; Shapovalov, V. I.; Zhuravskiy, V. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Calculation of characteristics of distributed R-C-NR-structures having p-n-junction-type nonuniform capacitance

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 8, 1966, 1436-1440

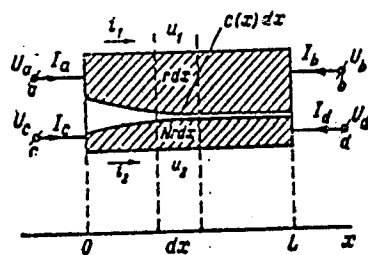
TOPIC TAGS: pn junction, circuit microminiaturization

ABSTRACT: A complete approximate matrix is set up of admittances of a non-uniform structure (see figure) consisting of two resistances separated by a reverse-biased p-n junction. In practice, such a structure has been used in component microminiaturization, and one of the resistances has been represented

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.293.011.41

ACC NR: AP6027235



by a semiconductor supporting base. Although several nonuniform structures have been analyzed by other researchers (e.g., P. S. Castro, Proc. Nat. El. Conf., v. 19, 1963), they cannot represent the p-n junction. The transient response of such a p-n-junction-containing structure is investigated using differential and integral circuits as examples. The transient-response theoretical curves are corroborated by experimental curves obtained from a p-Ge

specimen acted upon by 30-nsec pulses. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 17 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 30Mar65 / ORIG REF: 000 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2



KIL'METOV, B.S., starshiy inzh.; KOVALEV, A.V., starshiy inzh.;  
MERHANTSEV, Ye.B., aspirant

The First Interuniversity Conference on Subminiaturization of  
Electronic Equipment. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 5  
no.4:538-539 JI-Ag '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Miniature electronic equipment--Congresses)

KIL'METOV, R.F., inzh.

Our practices. Stroi. pred. neft. prom. 3 no.4:28-29 Ap '58.  
(Oil fields--Equipment and supplies) (MIRA 11:5)

KILMON, YE. D.

PA 32/49T28

---

USSR/Engineering  
Boilers  
Fuel - Conservation

Jun 48

"Letter to Editor on Professor S. V. Tatishchev's  
'Efficient Methods of Burning Peat in Boiler  
Installations,'" Ye. D. Kilmon, Engr, Head, Boiler-  
works, Klintsovskiy Plant, Former Worker in Bryansk  
GRES,  $\frac{1}{2}$  p

"Elek Stants" Vol XIX, No 6

Criticizes various erroneous statements in  
Tatishchev's book.

32/49T28

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KILMOV, Ye.N., inzh.

Using self-regulation in the cooling systems of internal combustion  
marine engines. Sudostroenie 28 no.11:36-37 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Marine diesel engines--Cooling)

KILMOVA, Ye.A., inzh.

A universal MDU-3 thrasher-crusher. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. 31 [i.e.32]  
no.11:34-35 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo  
mashinostroyeniya. (Corn (Maize)--Harvesting) (Harvesting machinery)

YEGOROV, K., sud'ya vsesoyuznoy kategorii; GONCHARENKO, V., absolyutnyy  
champion Ukrainy po planernomu sportu; KILNA, A.; EPERMANIS, Z.

In soaring flight. Kryl. rod. 16 no.9:7 S '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Nachal'nik Lisyepayskogo obshchestvennogo kluba (for  
Epermanis).

ACC NR: AP7003597

SOURCE CODE: UR/0236/66/000/003/0191/0200

AUTHOR: Kilna, A. A.

ORG: Institute of Physics and Mathematics of the Academy of Sciences of Lithuanian SSR (Institut fiziki i matematiki, Akademi nauk Litovskoy SSR)

TITLE: Reliability of magnetic tape memories

SOURCE: AN LitSSR. Trudy. Seriya B. Fiziko-matematicheskiye, khimicheskiye, geologicheskiye i tekhnicheskiye nauki, no. 3, 1966, 191-200

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic tape, reliability engineering, *computer circuit*

ABSTRACT: By lumping together noise associated with magnetic tape quality, inherent noise of signal processing circuits, and noise caused by mechanical sources such as flutter and tape-head channel crosstalk, the author expresses the reliability of digital tape readers as a function of probabilities of misreading 0 and 1. Assuming that noise follows a normal distribution pattern, the author shows that the probability of tape reader failure is a function of discriminator-threshold-level discerning between 0 and 1, and that this probability has a minimum and maximum value. A probability of failure for reading a random code is derived. These results are used to evaluate the reliability of the BESM-2M computer tape memory system. A method for finding the actual distribution of signal and noise amplitudes in this system is presented. For the former, a known random code was read by a discriminator whose threshold was lowered from the nominal working level. The information

Card 1/2

UDC: none

ACC NR: AP7003597

obtained was processed on a computer which determined the failure frequencies. The distribution of noise amplitudes was obtained analogously by raising the discriminator threshold. The reliability of the BESM-2M tape reader is found for both working and optimum threshold levels, indicating that they were not the same. Orig. art. has: 39 formulas, 2 figures, and 1 table. [BD]

SUB CODE: 09/4/ SUBM DATE: 19Apr66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 2/2

KILOSOVA, A. A. and MEYEROVICH, L. A.

Teoriya Tzepei i Proektirovanie Usilitelei s Obratnoi Svyazy (Network Analysis  
and Feedback Amplifier Design), Edition of Foreign Lit., MOSCOW 1948.



VOL'FKOVICH, S.I.; GILLES, M.Ye.; GOL'DBERGITER, M.S.; IONASS, A.A.;  
KILOCHITSKIY, I.M.; REMEN, R.Ye.

Production of fodder and defluorinated fertilizer phosphate.  
Khim. prom. 41 no.1:18-22 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

KHISHCHUK, A.A.; BUCHINSKIY, Yu.L.; ROGACHEV, Ye.N.; VORONIN, V.A.;  
KILOCHITSKIY, N.G.; LISKONOG, N.G.; CHEVKOV, L.V., red.  
izd-va; OVSEYENKO, V.G., tekhn. red.

[Practice of constructing headframes] Opyt stroitel'stva  
bashennykh koprov. Moskva, Gosgortekhnizdat, 1963. 82 p.  
(MIRA 16:4)

(Mine buildings)

KILCSANIDZE, N.M.

Bacteriology in endocarditis. Trudy Tbil.GIDUV 6:363-368 '62,  
(MIRA 16:2)  
(ENDOCARDITIS) (BACTERIOLOGY, MEDICAL)

TEST AND INSPECTION PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

100 AND 500 PAPERS

25

**B** KILOTYRKIN, YA

The Hydrogen Overvoltage on the Lead Electrode and the Stationary Solution Potential of Lead in Sulfuric Acid. (In Russian.) In: Kilotytkin, and N. Bune. *Journal of Physical Chemistry (U.S.S.R.)*, v. 21, no. 5, 1947, p. 531-587. 11 references.

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

OPEN MATERIALS INDEX

ABB. I.I.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EXON SCHIJA

AND LETTERS

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L 38863-66 EWP(j)/EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(v) IJP(c) RM/RH/WW  
 SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/022/S065/S065

ACC NR: AR6015914

AUTHOR: Kil'p, Yu. L.; Glizburg, I. L.; Batova, N. I.; Andreyev, Yu. Ye. 45  
 B

TITLE: Ultrasonic welding of products made of thermoplastics

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 223390

REF SOURCE: Tr. N.-1. tekhnol. in-t, vyp. 8, 1964, 98-102

TOPIC TAGS: thermoplastic material, ultrasonic welding, ~~POLYAMIDE~~, RESIN,  
~~CAPRON~~, ~~STYRENE~~, COPOLYMER, ~~POLYSTYRENE~~

ABSTRACT: Ultrasonic welding of the following thermoplastics was studied: polyamide resin 68, cast capron<sup>5</sup> of brand V, styrene copolymer (SNP-2), polystyrene, high-strength polystyrene. The study established the feasibility of welding thermoplastics with ultrasound; the unit UZAP-2 was built for this purpose, and its technical data are cited. The unit has an acoustic feedback for the automatic fine tuning of the generator frequency to the natural frequency of the transducer and for stabilizing the amplitude of oscillations of the instrument. The welding was carried out at amplitudes of ultrasonic vibrations of 15-25  $\mu$ m, forces pressing the instrument to the part of 20-150 kg, and a time of 1.5-6.25 sec. The strength of joints made of high-strength polystyrene was 4 times greater than that of the base material (60 instead of 15 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>). A series of data are cited on the strength of weld joints, details of the process, and design of the instruments. The main advantage of the ultrasonic welding of plastics is the liberation of the maximum amount of heat in the welding

Card 1/2 -

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ACC NR: AR6019914

zone without overheating of the remaining mass of the part. A. M. [Translation of abstract].

SUB CODE: 11, 13

*ns*  
Card 2/2

Kil'pa G.V.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Inflammation.

T-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 17154

Author : Kil'pa, G.V., Ledovskikh, A.V.

Inst : -

Title : The Reaction of Chickens to Subcutaneous or Intramuscular Injections of Turpentine.

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchno - issled. robot. stud. Stavropol'sk. s. -kh. in-t, 1956, vyp. 4, 103-110.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722520018-4"

MITSUO NAKAMURA; BAKLI, A.R.; PARKINSON, U.;  
 ATKINS, G.B.; KILPINEN, Urho; PERGYUSON, D.  
 MAKVEYG, Amos; TAMMINEN, Mauro; ISKARO, Rubens; MILLER, Armando

Significance of the Fifth World Trade-Union Congress to the workers. Vsem. prof. dvizh. no.8:7-14 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Chlen Ispolnitel'nogo komiteta mestnoy sekti v Niigata, Yaponiya (for Mitsuo Nakamura).
2. Chlen TSentral'nogo ispolnitel'nogo komiteta profsoyuza trudyashchikhsya gosudarstvennykh zheleznykh dorog, Yaponiya (for Soichi Khosoi).
3. General'nyy sekretar' Federatsii kotel'shchikov Avstralii (for Bakli).
4. Predsedatel' Avstraliyskoy federatsii gornyakov i trudyashchikhsya shifernykh predpriyatii (for Parkinson).
5. Federal'nyy sekretar' Assotsiatsii kuznetsov Avstralii (for Atkins).
6. Sekretar'kaznachey Avstraliyskoy assotsiatsii parovoznykh mekhanikov i mashinistov (Novyy Yuzhnyy Uel'sa) (for Pergyuson).
7. Sekretar' Avstraliyskoy federatsii rabotnikov promyshlennosti po proizvodstvu alkohol'nykh napitkov i rodstvennykh predpriyatii (sektiya Novogo Yuzhnogo Uel'sa) (for Makveyg).
8. Sekretar' profsoyuza kamenshchikov Finlyandii (for Kil'pinen).
9. Sekretar' profsoyuza vodolazov Finlyandii (for Tamminen).
10. Chlen Ispolnitel'nogo komiteta Vsemirnoy federatsii profsoyuzov (for Iskaro).
11. Vitse-predsedatel' Natsional'noy konfederatsii bankovskikh sluzhashchikh Brazalii, predsedatel' Federatsii bankovskikh sluzhashchikh shtata Minas Zherias (for Zaller). (World Federation of Trade Unions--Congresses)

KIL'FIO N . N .

26011

N.N. utryennaya gimnastika v starshyey gruppe, doskol. Vospitaniye,  
1949, No. 8, c. 6-11

So: Letopis' No. 34

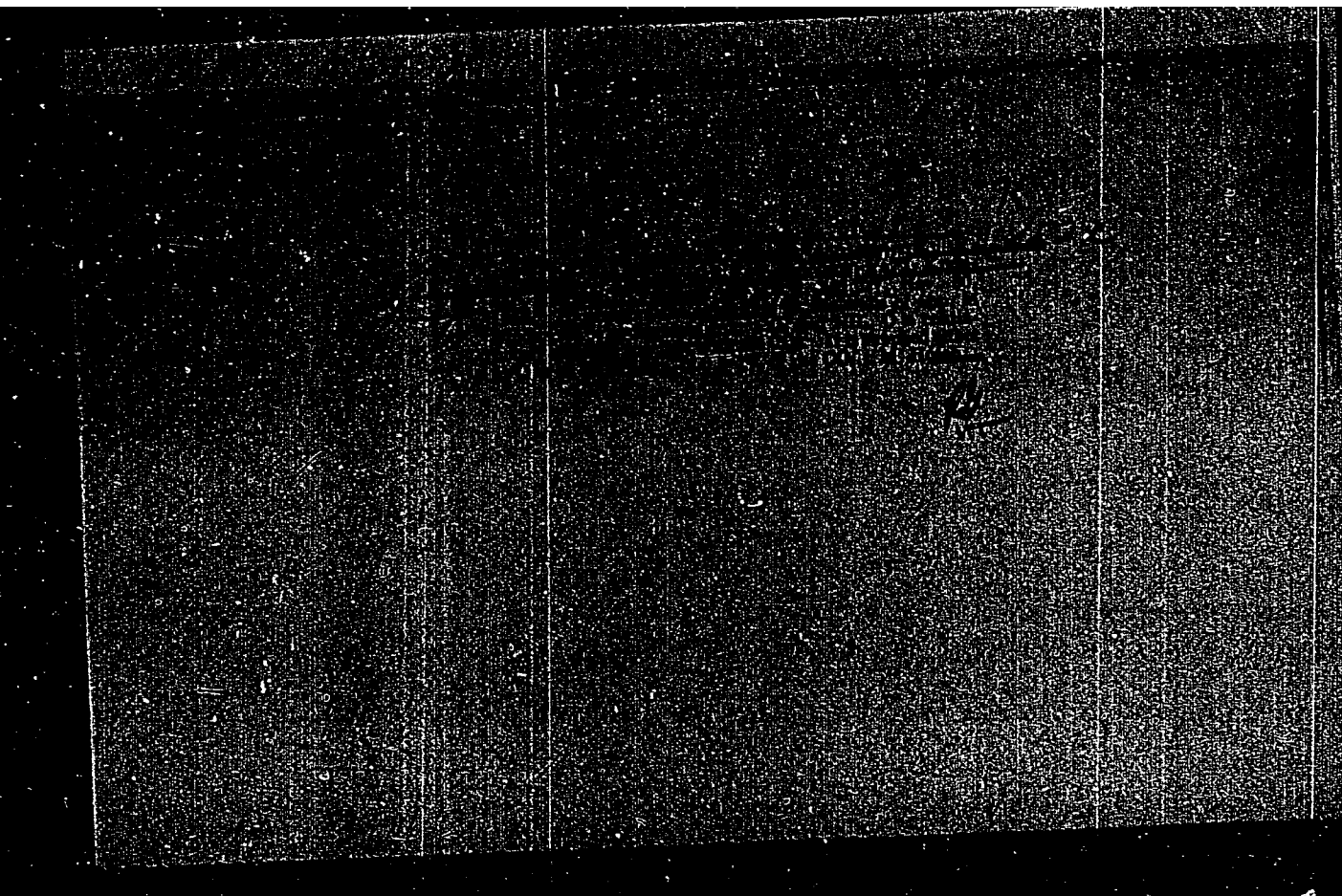


KIL'PIO, N.N.

[Gymnastics and active games in the kindergarten] Zaniatia gimnastiki i podvizhnymi igrami v detskom sadu; iz opyta raboty. Moskva, [Uchpedgiz] 1954. 87 p. (MIRA 8:3)  
(Physical education for children)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722520018-4



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722520018-4"

MUKHLENOV, I.P.; TUMARYINA, Ye.S.; KIL'STRET, K.K.; KHALSPA, V.M.;  
NIKITINA, L.F.

Removing the sulfuric acid fog. Trudy LTI no.54:103-116 '59.  
(Sulfuric acid) (Gases--Purification) (MIRA 13:8)

KILSURSKI, D.; PASCHOV, N.

"Electron microscopic observation on genesis of cobalt-aluminum oxide catalyst. I. Effects of thermal treatment." In English. p. 25

DOKLADY. Sofia, Bulgaria, Vol. 12, No. 1, January/February, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, February, 1960. Uncl.

1

*ca*

*KILITER, A. YA.*

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Influence of electrolytes upon the polarographic waves of cadmium and lead. S. P. Shaikind and A. Ya. Kil'ner. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 13, 455-62 (in German, 462) (1940).--A rectilinear relation between the height of a wave of Cd and its concn. was observed in solns. of KCl, Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, ZnCl<sub>2</sub> and ZnSO<sub>4</sub>, while the concn. of Cd varied within  $2.5 \times 10^{-5}$  -  $12.5 \times 10^{-5}$  g./cc. The same relation was observed for Pb (at concn.  $2.0 \times 10^{-5}$  -  $30.0 \times 10^{-5}$  g./cc.) in KCl and ZnCl<sub>2</sub>. A change in concn. of KCl from 2.0 to 0.1 mol./l. did not affect the height of a wave of Cd or Pb, but decrease in concn. of ZnCl<sub>2</sub> or ZnSO<sub>4</sub> increased the waves of Cd or Pb. The dimension of a wave of Cd in equimolar solns. of KCl, ZnCl<sub>2</sub> and ZnSO<sub>4</sub> decreased in the order named. The Pb wave in 0.45 M (and less) ZnCl<sub>2</sub> soln. was less than in a soln. of KCl of the same molarity. For detg. Cd and Pb in Zn compds., the standard solns. should be prepd. in solns. of Zn of the same molarity as those of the unknown. A. A. P.

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED MAP ONE GSE

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

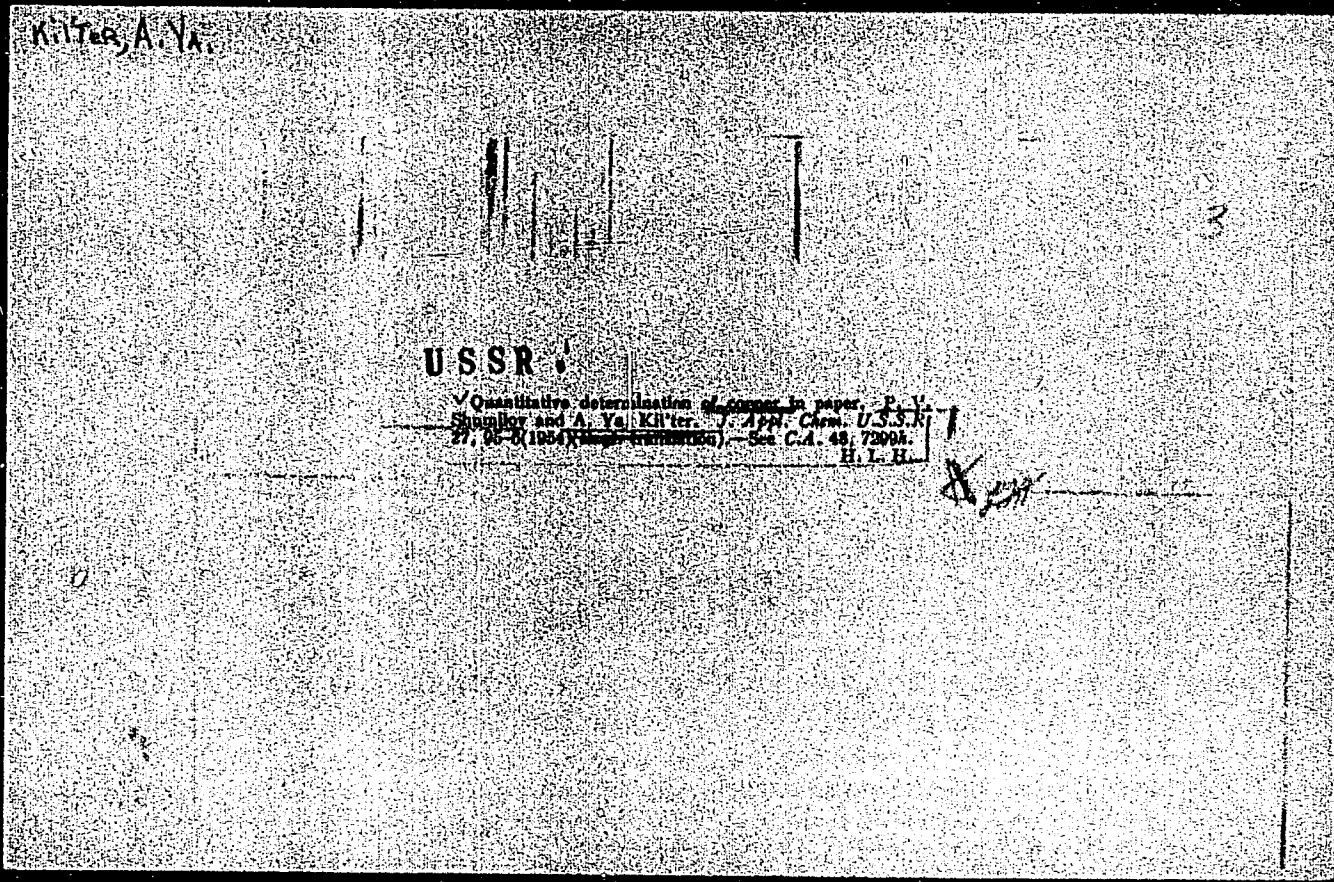
KILITER H. YA.  
CA

7

Determination of zinc sulfide and oxide in lithopone by the polarographic method. R. P. Shafind, A. Ya. Kiliter and I. I. Kber. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 10, 405-6(1941) — *Vol. of ZnO*. Add 20 ml. of 10% HCl to 1 g. of lithopone, boil for 20-25 min., cool, neutralize with concd. NH<sub>3</sub>, add 40 ml. of a mixt. contg. 2.5% NH<sub>3</sub> and 10% NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and dil. with water to 100 ml. Stir, allow to settle, and withdraw 10 ml. To this add Na<sub>2</sub>S, 4 drops of 5% glue soln. and take the polarogram. Then add 1-2 ml. of standard Zn soln. and take the polarogram again. Calc. the ZnO from % ZnO =  $m \cdot h_1 \cdot 10 \cdot 100 \cdot ZnO / (h_2 \cdot v_1 - h_1 \cdot v_2 \cdot Zn)$  where  $m$  is g. of Zn in standard,  $h_1$  is height of wave of test soln.,  $h_2$  height of wave of soln. with the standard,  $v_1$  is vol. of test soln.,  $v_2$  is vol. of test soln. + standard, and  $g$  of lithopone sample. *Data. of ZnS.* Add 30 ml. HCl (1.12) to 0.5 g. lithopone, boil to expel H<sub>2</sub>S and toward the last add a few drops of concd. HNO<sub>3</sub> or a crystal of KClO<sub>4</sub>. Dil. with a small amt. of water, filter, wash the ppt. by decantation, then wash it on the filter with water contg. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and finally with distd. water. Dil. with water to 250 ml. Use part of this soln. for the colorimetric detn. of Fe and another part for the polarographic detn. of Zn. The ppt. is used for detg. BaSO<sub>4</sub>. To det. total amt. of Zn neutralize 50 ml. of the soln. with concd. NH<sub>3</sub> to methyl orange, add 35-40 ml. of a mixt. of 2.5% NH<sub>3</sub> and 10% NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and dil. with water to 100 ml. Stir and withdraw 10 ml. To this add Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, glue and then take the polarograms without the standard and with the standard.

B. Z. Kamich

ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE



KIL' TER, A. Ya.

② 4  
Quantitative determination of copper in paper. P. V. Shunilov and A. Ya. Kil' ter. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 27, 109-11 (1954). Fe in paper interferes with the detn. of Cu. The addn. of  $NH_4F$  results in the formation of a stable, colorless complex  $(FeF_6)^{3-}$  which does not react with iodine. The Cu in the ash, having been converted to the nitrate, is treated with a buffer soln. (1 part N NaOH and 9 parts N AcOH) and 8-10 drops of satd.  $NH_4P$ . While stirring 0.2 g. of KI is added and the iodine titrated with  $Na_2S_2O_3$ .  
I. Bencowitz

mf 10-12-54



SHUMILOV, P.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; KIL'TER, A.Ya., inzh.

Method for quantitative determination of manganese content in  
viscose cellulose. Trudy LTITSBP no.8:120-122 '61. (MIRA 16:9)  
(Woodpulp--Analysis) (Manganese--Analysis)

KILVENYI, F.; SZABO, J. VINKLER, E.

Establishing the structure of aromatic esters of thiolsulfonic acid by a chemical method. II. Reaction of aromatic esters of thiolsulfonic acid and of anhydrides of sulfenic acid with chlorine. In German. p. 373. Vol 6, No 3/4, 1955. ACTA CHEMICA. Budapest, Hungary]

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, No 4, April 1956

KARPOV, Remir Nikolayevich; MASLENOK, Boris Arkad'yevich; TSYGANKO, Oleg Leonidovich; BESKURNIKOV, A.I., inzh., retsenzent; SULOYEV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; AL'KIMOVICH, A.V., nauchn. red.; KIL'VEYN, G.S., red.

[Drives of the control system of power-generating marine nuclear reactors] Privody reguliruiushchikh organov sudovykh atomnykh energeticheskikh reaktorov. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1965. 250 p. (MIRA 19:1)

KILYACHKOV, A. P.

Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Conditions for Employing the Ascending Method of Extracting  
the Layers with Low Slope."

27 Oct 49

Moscow Mining Inst  
imeni I. V. Stalin

SO Vecheryaya Moskva  
Sum 71

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KILYACHKOV, A.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Mining thick, inclined seams in Fushun, China, using hydraulic filling. Nauch. trudy MGI no.16:115-125 '55 [cover '56].  
(China--Hydraulic mining) (MLRA 10:4)

*Kilyachkov, A.P.*

13. **HOW TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT TYPE OF SUPPORT FOR A ROADWAY.**  
 Kilyachkov, A.P. (U.S.S.R. Coal. Assoc., Apr. 1955, vol. 30, 25-28). A  
 formula is given for determining the period of service of a roadway of constant  
 length, beyond which the roadway should be supported with some material other  
 than timber. This formula, contrary to others proposed in the past, takes  
 into consideration the cost of electric current required to conduct air through  
 the roadway. This factor considerably affects the results of the  
 calculation. The difference is governed by the coefficients of resistance of  
 timber-supported roadways and roadways supported with metal or concrete, as  
 well as by the quantity of ventilation air. The calculated results are plotted  
 as a graph, the period of service of the roadway being plotted on the abscissa  
 and the costs of heading, maintenance and ventilation on the ordinate. The  
 abscissa of the point of intersection of the two curves represents the optimum  
 period of service beyond which it is economically worth while to use supports  
 other than timber. (L).

H.C.S.

KILYACHKOV, A.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Determining the cost of vertical shaft sinking. Ugol' 30 no.10:  
16-19 0 '55. (MIRA 8:12)

1. Moskovskiy gornyy institut imeni Stalina  
(Shaft sinking--Accounting)

*К. И. ЯЧУКОВ, Д. П.*

SHEYMAN, Yuliy Genrikhovich, MYAN, Vladimir Mikheylovich; ~~KILYACHEKOV, A.P.~~  
otvetstvennyy redaktor; SHUSHKOVSKAYA, Ye.L., redaktor izdatel'stva;  
NADBINSKAYA, A.A., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Mining problems; opening and systems of working coal fields]  
Zadachnik po gornomu delu; vskrytie i sistemy razrabotki ugol'nykh  
mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1957. 183 p. (MLBA 10:9)  
(Coal mines and mining)



KILYACHKOV, Anatoliy Petrovich; VOSTROV, I.D., otvetstvennyy redaktor;  
SHUSHKOVSKAYA, Ye.L., redaktor izdatel'stva; VINOGRADOVA, G.V.,  
redaktor izdatel'stva; ZAZUL'SKAYA, V.F., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Opening and systems of working coal deposits] Vskrytie i sistemy  
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391 p. (MLRA 10:9)

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