NOVACHENKO, N.P., prof.; KOSTRIKOV, V.S., kand.med.nauk; SKOBLIN, A.P.

Pages from the life of Professor M.I. Sitenko; on his 75th birthday. Ortop.,travm.i protez. no.12:59-64 '60.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Novachenko).
(SITENKO, MIKHAIL IVANOVICH, 1885-)

KRAMARENKO, G.N., referent; TKACHENKO, S.S., referent, kand.med.nauk; KNYSH, I.T., referent, kand.med.nauk; KURILO, A.A., referent; KOSTRIKOV, V.S., referent, kand.med.nauk; GABAY, A.V., referent, prof.; MARYASHINA, O.M., referent, kand.med.nauk

Reports on sessions of societies of traumatologists and orthopedists. Ortrop.travm.i protez. 21 no.4:83-93 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(ORTHOPEDIC SOCIETIES)

KRAMARENKO, G.N.; NECHAYEVA, Z.P.; TKACHENKO, S.S., dotsent; FLORENSOV, A.A., kand.med.nauk; LADIS, I.A.; VARFOLOMEYEVA, S.N.; KOSTRIKOV, V.S., kand.med.nauk

Reports on meetings of societies of traumatologists and orthopedists. Ortop., travm. i protez. 21 no.8:82-94 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(ORTHOPEDIC SOCIETIES)

KOSTRIKOV, V.S., kand.med.nauk (Khar'kov)

Natal (akushers') epiphysiolyses of the distal end of the humerus in the newborn and their treatment. Fel'd. i akush. 26 no.6:11-16 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(BIRTH INJURIES) (JOINTS—DISEASES)

KOSTRIKOV, V.S.

Report on the 322nd session of the Kharkov Society of Traumatologists and Orthopedists. Ortop., travm. i protez. 22 no.4:90-91 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(KHARKOV--ORTHOPEDIC SOCIETIES)

KOSTRIKOV, V. S.

Report of the 324th session of the Kharkov Society of Traumatologists and Orthopedists. Ortop., travm. i protez. 22 no.8:86-87 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(KHARKOV--ORTHOPEDIC SOCIETIES)

KOSTRIKOV, V.S., kand.med.nauk; ZAKASHANSKIY, I.G.; PEKARSKIY, D.Ye.

Late results in the treatment of Achilles tendon injuries.
Vest.khir. no.6:84-90 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz travmatologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - V.S. Kostrikov) i 2-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. M.M. Lyakhovitskiy) Ukrainskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey na baze 32-y klinicheskoy bol'nitsy mediko-sanitarnoy chasti (nach. - kand.med.nauk I.S. Yefimov) Khar'kovskogo traktornogo zavoda.
(TENDON OF ACHILLES--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

KOSTRIKOV, V.S., kand.med.nauk; YEFIMOV, I.S., kand.med.nauk

Role of assistant medical personnel in the prevention of industrial injuries at the Sergo Ordzhonikidze Tractor Plant at Kharkov. Med. sestra 21 no.1:43-47 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz travmatologicheskogo otdeleniya 32-y klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Khar'kovskogo traktornogo zavoda i Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo institut ortopedii i travmatologii imeni prof. M.I. Sitenko.

(ACCIDENTS—PREVENTION)
(KHARKOV—INDUSTRIAL SAFETY)

MECHAYEVA, Z.P., referent; TKACHENKO, S.S., referent, kand.meditsinskikh nauk; OSNA, A.I., referent, dotsent; SERDYUK, P.P., referent; KOSTRIKOV, V.S., referent, kand.meditsinskikh nauk; LEVITSKIY, F.A., referent; BRODSKAYA, Ye.I., referent; TKACHEVA, S.G., referent GAL'CHENKO, V.Ye., referent; KRYUK, A.S., referent, kand.meditsinskikh nauk.

Reports on meetings of societies of traumatologists and orthopedists. Ortop. travm. i protez, 21 no. 7:78-95 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(ORTHOPEDIC SOCIETIES)

KOSTRIKOV, V.S., kand.med.nauk; YEFIMOV, I.S., kand.med.nauk

Dynamics of industrial traumatism in the Kharkov S. Ordzhonikidze Tractor Factory and the measures for its reduction. Sov.med. 26 no.12:75-80 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz travmatologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. V.S. Kostrikov) khirurgicheskoy kliniki No.2 (zav. - prof. M.M. Lyakhovitskiy) na baze 32-y klinicheskoy bol'nitsy mediko-sanitarnoy chasti (nachal'nik I.S. Yefimov) Khar'kovskogo traktornogo zavoda i Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii imeni M.I. Sitenko.
(KHARKOV--TRACTOR INDUSTRY--ACCIDENTS)

KOSTRIKOV, V.S., kand.med.nauk

Traumatic epiphysiolysis of the lower end of the radius and its treatment. Med.sestra 21 no.12:3-8 D '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii imeni prof. M.I.Sitenko.
(RADIUS--FRACTURE)

KOSTRIKOV, V.S., kand.med.nauk

Roentgenological characteristics of the stimulating action of some factors of injury and stumulation of the osseous organ on the regeneration of the osseous tissue; an experimental study. Trudy Ukr. nauch. issl. inst. ortop. i travm. no.15: 323-329 '59. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii imeni prof. M.I.Sitenko (dir.- chlen korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. N.P.Novachenko).

KOSTRIKOV, V.S., kand.med.nauk; KORZH, A.A.

Historical characteristics of the scientific, organizational and social activities of the Kharkov Scientific Society of Traumatologists and Orthopedists. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. ortop. i travm. no.15:17-22 '59 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz Khar'kovskogo nauchnogo meditsinskogo obshchestva (predsedatel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, Prof. N.P.Novachenko.

KOSTRIKOV, V.S., kand. med. nauk

Labor ("obstetrical") epiphysiolysis of the distal segment of the humerus. Khirurgiia 39 no.5:62-70 My '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii imeni prof. M.I. Sitenko (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.P. Novachenko).

KHOROSHAYA, Ye.S., kand. khim. nauk; KOVRIGINA, G.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOSTRIKOVA, L.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; MUSATOVA, M.D., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOPYL, A.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Rapid method for determining rubber content of the leather mass prior to its feeding to the long-shot screening machine. Nauch.-issl. trudy VNIIPIK no.14:164-167 '63. (MIRA 18:12)

KOSTRIKOVA, L.N.

"Embryological Research on Some Species of the Genus Vicia." Cand Biol Sci, Moscow State U, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 2, Sep 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

KOSTRIKOVA, L.N.

Embriological study of Vicia Faba (L.) Biul.MOIP.Otd.biol. 60 no.6:99-106 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:3)
(VETCH)

KOSTRIKOVA, L.N.

Embryological study of the genus Vicia. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.biol., pochv.,geol.,geog. 11 no.2:59-80 '56. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Kafedra vysshikh rasteniy.
(Vetch) (Botany--Embryology)

KOSTRIKOVA, L.N.

Male gametophyte in Vicia sativa (L.), V.villosa (Roth.), V.sepium (L.). Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.2:118-120 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy vysshikh rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Spermatogenesis in plants) (Vetch)

KOSTRIKOVA, L.M.

Meiosis and development of the male gametophyte in the "Uspekh" hybrid and the "Dnepropetrovskaya" corn variety. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.biol., pochv., geol., geog. 14 no.2:21-29 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kafedra vysshikh rasteniy, Moskovskogo gos. universiteta. (Corn (Maize)) (Pollen)

KOSTRIKOVA, L. N.

Embryogenesis of Vicia sativa (L.) Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:129-131 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy vysshikh rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Vetch) (Botany--Embryology)

BARYKINA, Rimma Pavlovna; KOST[illegible] Lidiya Nikolayevna; KOCHEMAROVA, Irina Pavlovna; LOTOVA, Lyudmila Ivanovna; TRANKOVSKIY, Daniil Aleksandrovich; CHISTYAKOVA, Ol'ga Nikolayevna; [illegible]OKOLOVA, N.A., red.; SHVETSOV, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory manual on plant anatomy] Praktikum po anatomii rastenii. [By] R.P.Barykina i dr.[n.p.] Rostovusisdat, 1963. 183 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Botany--Anatomy)

KOSTRIKOVA, Ye.

Utilizing the experience of a Czechoslovak plant. Sets.trud no.1: 99 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Czechoslovakia--Leather industry)(Moscow--Leather industry)

KOSTRIKOVA, Ye.

Labor productivity in continuous conveyer lines. Sots. trud no.3: 51-53 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Shoe industry--Production standards)
(Labor productivity)

KOSTRIKOVA, Ye.

Awarding bonuses to workers in light-industry enterprises for improving production quality. Sots.trud 7 no.4:137-141 Ap '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Shoe industry--Quality control) (Bonus system)

KOSTRILOVA, Ye.

Current problem in establishing work norms at light industry enterprises. Sots. trud 8 no.5:88-93 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Production standards)

AUTHOR: Kostrilin, Yu. M., Cand.Tech.Sci. SOV/96-58-6-15/24

TITLE: The relationship $K_{SiO_2} = f(pH)$ (carryover of SiO_2 as a function of alkalinity) as a consequence of the first degree of dissociation of silicic acid. (Zavisimost' $K_{SiO_2} = f(pH)$ kak sledstviye pervoy stupeni dissotsiatsii kremniyevoy kisloty.)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, . . No.6. pp. 77 - 78 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: When silicic acid is present in steam solely as a result of its solubility, and there is no carry-over in the form of drops, the ratio of the concentration of the substance in the steam to that in the water is the same as the ratio of its solubility in steam to that in water. When, as is the case with NaCl, the solubility in much greater than in steam, hardly any is carried over. The water/steam solubility ratio for silicic acid is less favourable, being 0.02 at 140 atm. The solubility of sodium silicate in steam is very low, whereas in water it is relatively high. If no drops are carried over, contamination of saturated steam by sodium silicate is due to the solubility in steam of free silicic acid present in the boiler water in the form of molecules of H_2SiO_3 or polymers, not as ions of $HSiO_3^-$ or SiO_3^{2-}. The amount of this free silicic acid is a function of its alkalinity and temperature; hence, a formula is derived for the coefficient of carry-over of silicic acid into the steam, which is proportional to $\frac{1}{OH^-}$. The quantity of ions of SiO_3^{2-}, $HSiO_3^-$ and undissociated silicic acid are plotted as

Card 1/2

The relationship $KS_{iO_2} = f(pH)$ (carryover of SiO_2 as a function of alkalinity) as a consequence of the first degree of dissociation of silicic acid.

functions of the pH value in fig.1. It is shown that the reciprocal of the carry-over should be proportional to the alkalinity. This is confirmed by citing available experimental data, for example, that of the All-Union Thermotechnical Institute plotted in fig.2. and of the Central Boiler Turbine Institute in fig.3. Because of this good agreement between theory and experiment, the relationships derived may be used to calculate the first constant of dissociation of silicic acid. This is done, and the results, as tabulated, are in good agreement both between themselves and with values obtained by different methods. There is 1 table, 4 figures and 8 literature references (Soviet).

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Thermotechnical Institute (Vsesoyuznyy Teplotekhnicheskiy Institut)

1. Feed water--Impurities 2. Steam--Properties 3. Silicates --Solubility

KOSTRIN, K., prof. (Ufa); PARKHOMENKO, V., dotsent (Yaroslavl')

Museum needs support. NTO 4 no.10:42-43 O '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Pochetnyy chlen soveta muzeya neftepererabatyvayushchego zavoda imeni D.I.Mendeleyeva (for Parkhomenko).
(Yaroslavl--Industrial museums)

KOSTRIN, K.

Founder of the distillation process. Neftianik 6 no.11:28-29 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Distillation)
(Lomonosov, Mikhail Vasil'evich, 1711-1765)

KOSTRIN, K.

Production of bitumens in the U.S.A. Neftianik 6 no.7:34 Jl '61.
(MIRA 14:7)
(United States—Bitumen)

KOSTRIN, K.

Book about the production of bitumens. Neftianik 6 no.5:34 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti.

(Bitumen)

KOSTRIN, K.

Signs and posters for industrial safety and hygiene. Sots. trud no.7:139-140 Jl '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Glavnyy tekhnolog neftepererabatyvayushchego zavoda.
(Industrial safety)

KOSTRIN, K., kand.tekhn.nauk (g.Ukhta, Komi ASSR)

Who has invented the radio? Izobr. i rats. no.1:42 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:1)

(Radio)

KOSTRIN, K.

Books on the history of science, technology, and industry.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.11:118-119 '61.
(MIRA 17:2)

KOSTRIN, K. V.

USSR/Miscellaneous Botany

Card : 1/1

Authors : Kostrin, K. V.

Title : White willow herb

Periodical : Priroda, 43/7, 102 - 103, July 1954

Abstract : Description is given of changes in the characteristics of the willow herb when grown in northern regions.

Institution : ....

Submitted : ....

KOSTRIN, K.V.

USSR/Biology--Botany

Card 1/1 Pub. 86--28/39

Authors : Kostrin, K. V., Cand. Tech. Sc.

Title : Hound's tongue (Cynoglossum officinale) in the North

Periodical : Priroda 44/1, 115-116, Jan 1955

Abstract : An experiment is described of successfully growing hound's tongue in a northern region where the temperature falls to -40° C. The plant is used to protect grain in stacks against rodents.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Cucurbits.

ABS. JOUR. : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No. [illegible], [illegible], No. 1674

AUTHOR : Kostrin, K.V.
INST. : —
TITLE : Indoor Cultivation of Red Siliquose Pepper.

ORIG. PUB. : Sad i Ogorod, 1958, No.7, 24-25

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD : 1/1

84

26-58-7-40/48

AUTHOR: Kostrin, K.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences (Ukhta, Komi ASSR)

TITLE: The Acclimatization of the Horse-Radish in the Basin of the Ukhta River (Akklimatizatsiya khrena v basseyne reki Ukhty)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 7, pp 118-119 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The roots of the horse-radish Armoracia rusticana are not only much liked but also contain 0.1 to 0.25% vitamin C and a considerable amount of lysozyme which makes it an excellent antiscorbutic and bactericidal means. These qualities make the horse-radish an especially suitable vegetable under conditions of the extreme northern regions. Since the roots are not easily subject to rotting and do not lose their food and other values over a long period of time, they must be considered a valuable stock vegetable which does not require special storage facilties. The author started the cultivation of horse-radish, bought in a market in Moscow, in his garden in Ukhta in spring 1954. In the first year the stems became 70 to 80 cm high with ample foliage and the root system went 65 cm deep. The roots left in the ground in winter had reached the normal

Card 1/2

The Acclimatization of the Horse-Radish in the Basin of the Ukhta River

thickness of 12 to 16 mm by fall 1956. That the plants flowered and bore seeds every year, is probably due to the large amounts of light in the Arctic summer months.

1. Vegetables--Acclimatization

Card 2/2

KOSTRIN, K.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk (Ukhta, Komi ASSR).

Unusual formation on the leaves of Allium fistulosum. Priroda 46 no.1:118 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)
(Ukhta--Onions)

KOSTRIN, K.V. (Ufa.)

"Two-legged" oak. Priroda 49 no.7:110 Jl '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Oak)

KOSTRIN, K.V. (Ufa)

Unusual tomato. Priroda 50 no. 2:46 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Tomatoes)

VOL'F, M.B.; KIGYMER, M.L.; KOSTRIN, K.V.; DADAYAN, G.T.

Increasing diesel fuel resources by decreasing the production of ligroine-kerosine fractions. Trudy Bash NIINP no.5:32-41 '62.
(MIRA 17:10)

KOSTRIN, K.V.; SABADASH, Yu.S.; MALIKOV, F.Kh.; SAKAYEV, R.A.

Thermal reforming of straight-run gasoline. Trudy Bash NIINP no.5:41-51 '62. (MIRA 17:10)

KOSTRIN, K.V., prof. (g. Ufa); PREZENT, I.I., akademik

"They retreated underground" by I.A. Khalifman. Reviewed by K.V. Kostrin, I.I. Prezent. Biol. v shkole no.5:93-95 S-O '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni Lenina (for Prezent).
(Termites)
(Khalifman, I.A.)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Increasing the production of bitumens in the bitumen units of petroleum refineries. Trudy Bash NIINP no.5:150-164 '62.
(MIRA 17:10)

KOSTRIN, K.V., prof. (Ufa)

Ants as the defenders of forests; bibliography of G. Cotti on red ants. Priroda 53 no.7:122-123 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Ukhta oil in Hamburg in 1747. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;neft' i gaz 7 no. 1:105-106 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

[redacted], B.V.

Notes on the history of the production and use of asphalt and petroleum bitumens. Tov. nyaft. zav., neft' i gaz 7 no.6:115-119 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

KOSTRIN, K.V., prof.

Important landmark in the history of the petroleum industry.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.8:7-11 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Bituminous minerals in the Mineralogy by Biruni. Geol. nefti i gaza 9 no.1:61 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Oldest evidence of the production and use of petroleum in the Soviet Union. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz. 8 no.5:115-119 '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Secondary energy resources of petroleum refineries as enormous potentials increasing their profitableness. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 10 no.2:59-60 F '65.

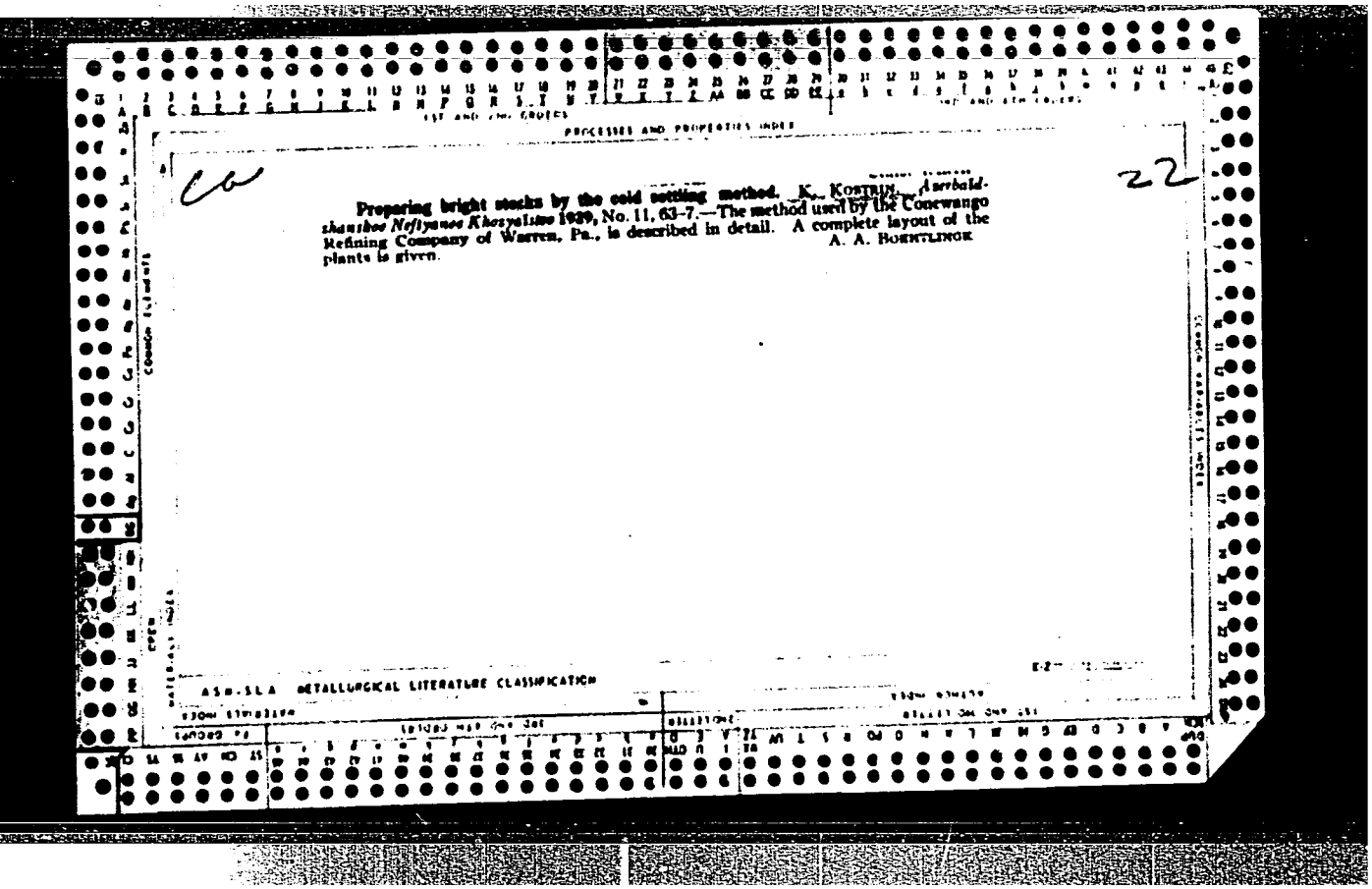
(MIRA 18:8)

KOSTRIN, K.V., prof. tekhnologii nefti

Millennial history of asphalt. Avt. dor. 28 no.12:27-28
D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

Application of bubble towers with fillers. K. V. Kostrin. Repts. Sci. Tech. Council Petroleum Ind. Session of refinery eng. Baku, 1929, Tome 2. Moscow-Petrograd 1930. Distillation and Refining 81-84.—The paper gives a historical review, deals with the influence of the physical properties of the fillers on the sepn. of fractions, the influence of the size of the tower on its sepg. ability, the effect of steam on the sepn., results of lab. investigation and columns of various constructions used in Russian refineries. A. A. Boehtlingk

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825220019-2"



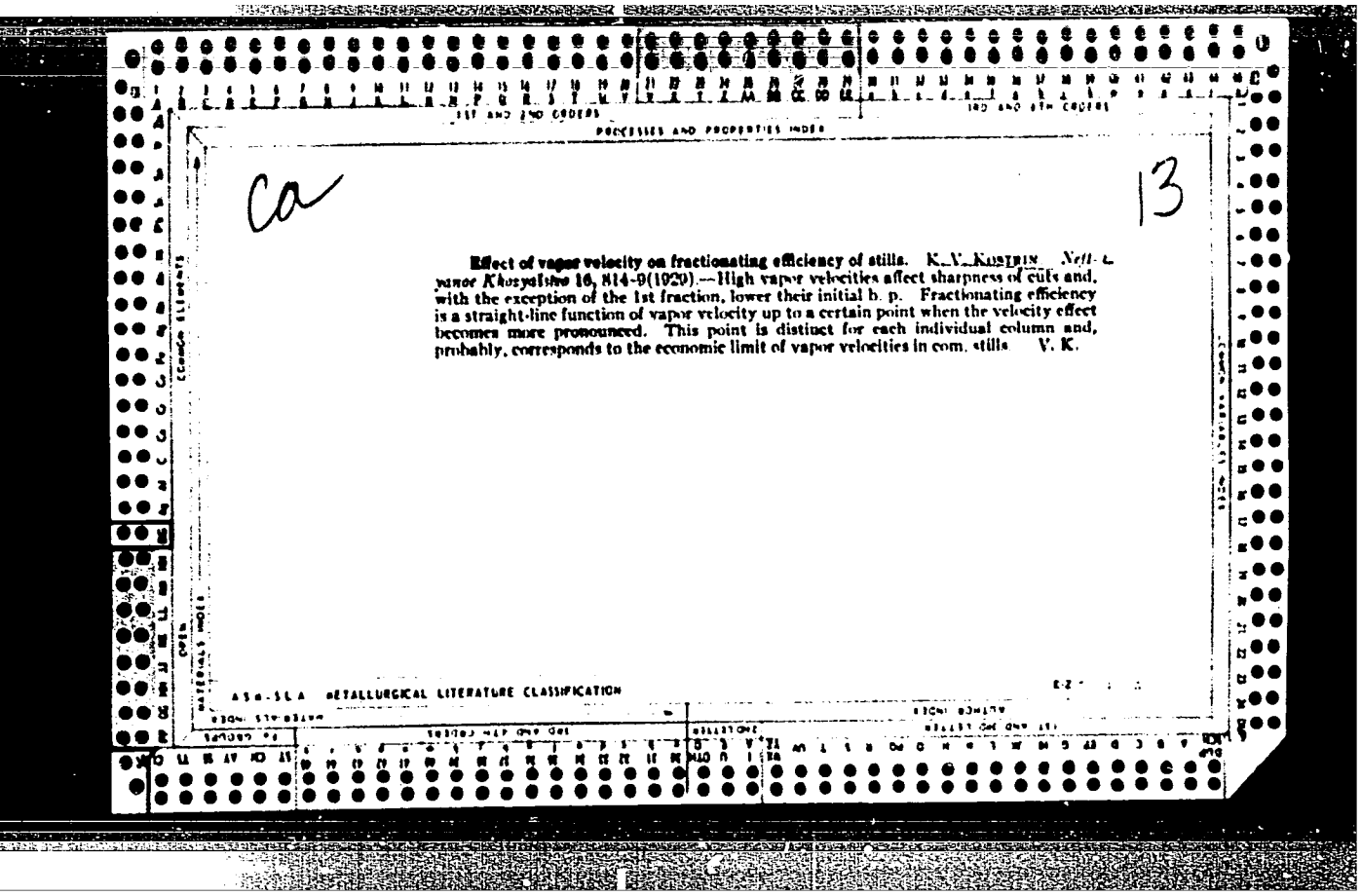
Co

22

Preparing bright stocks by the cold settling method. K. Kostrin, *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 1939, No. 11, 63–7.—The method used by the Conewango Refining Company of Warren, Pa., is described in detail. A complete layout of the plants is given.

A. A. Boehtlingk

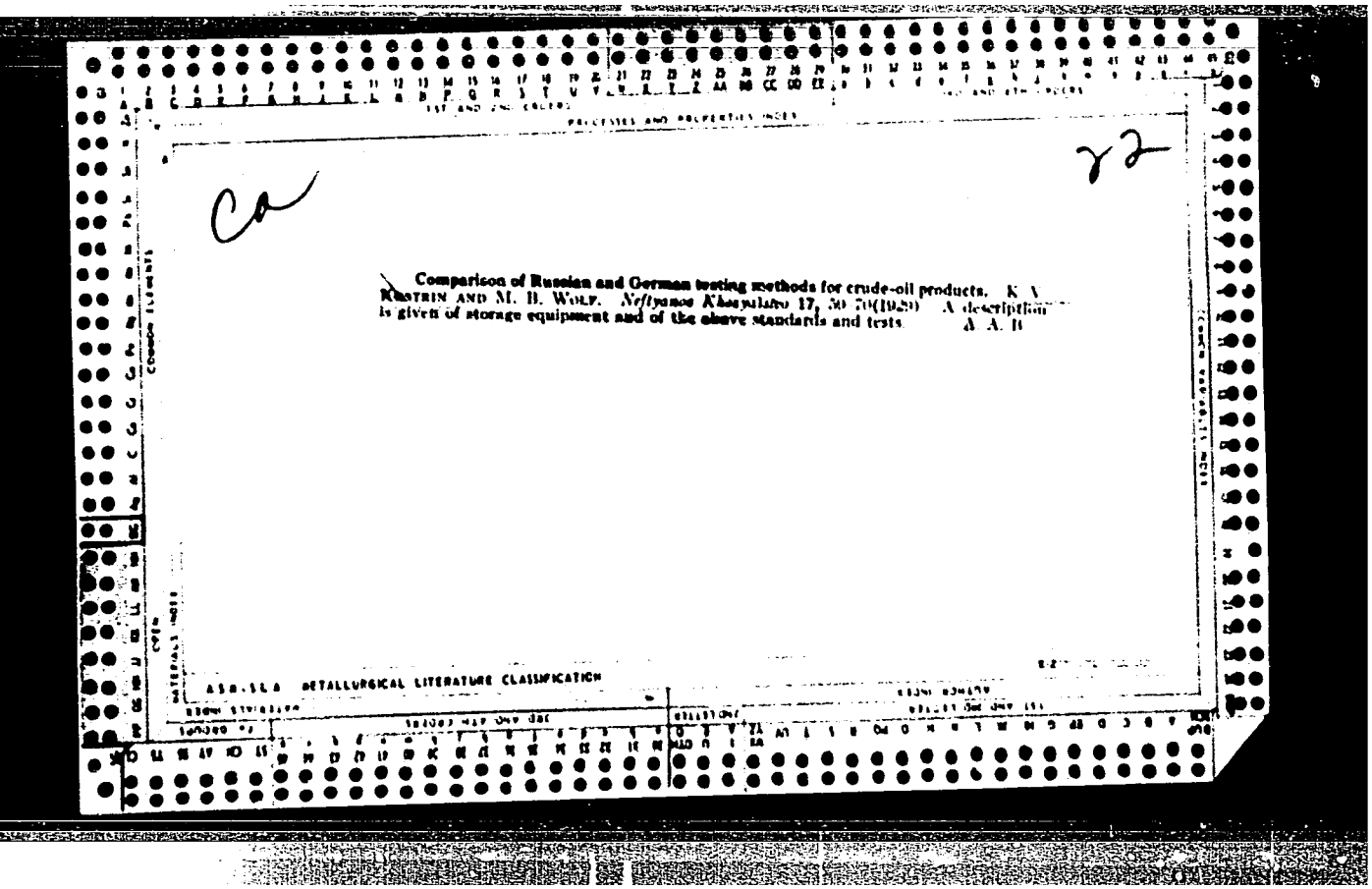
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Ca

13

Effect of vapor velocity on fractionating efficiency of stills. K. V. Kustrin. *Neft. i Sanor Khozyaistvo* 16, 814-9(1929).—High vapor velocities affect sharpness of cuts and, with the exception of the 1st fraction, lower their initial b. p. Fractionating efficiency is a straight-line function of vapor velocity up to a certain point when the velocity effect becomes more pronounced. This point is distinct for each individual column and, probably, corresponds to the economic limit of vapor velocities in com. stills. V. K.

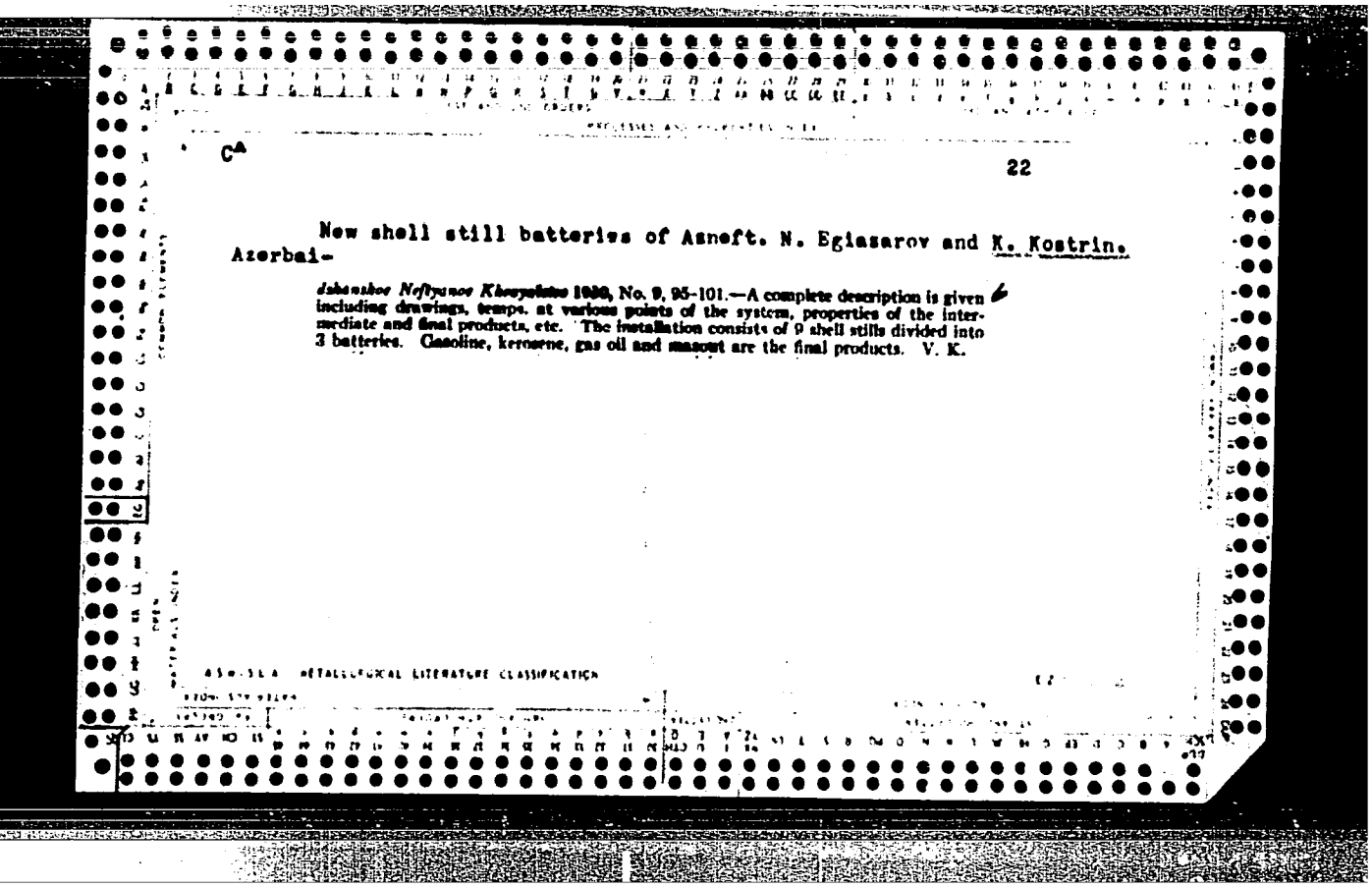


Ca

72

Comparison of Russian and German testing methods for crude-oil products. K. V. Rhetrin and M. B. Wolf. *Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 17, 50-70(1939). A description is given of storage equipment and of the above standards and tests. A. A. B.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

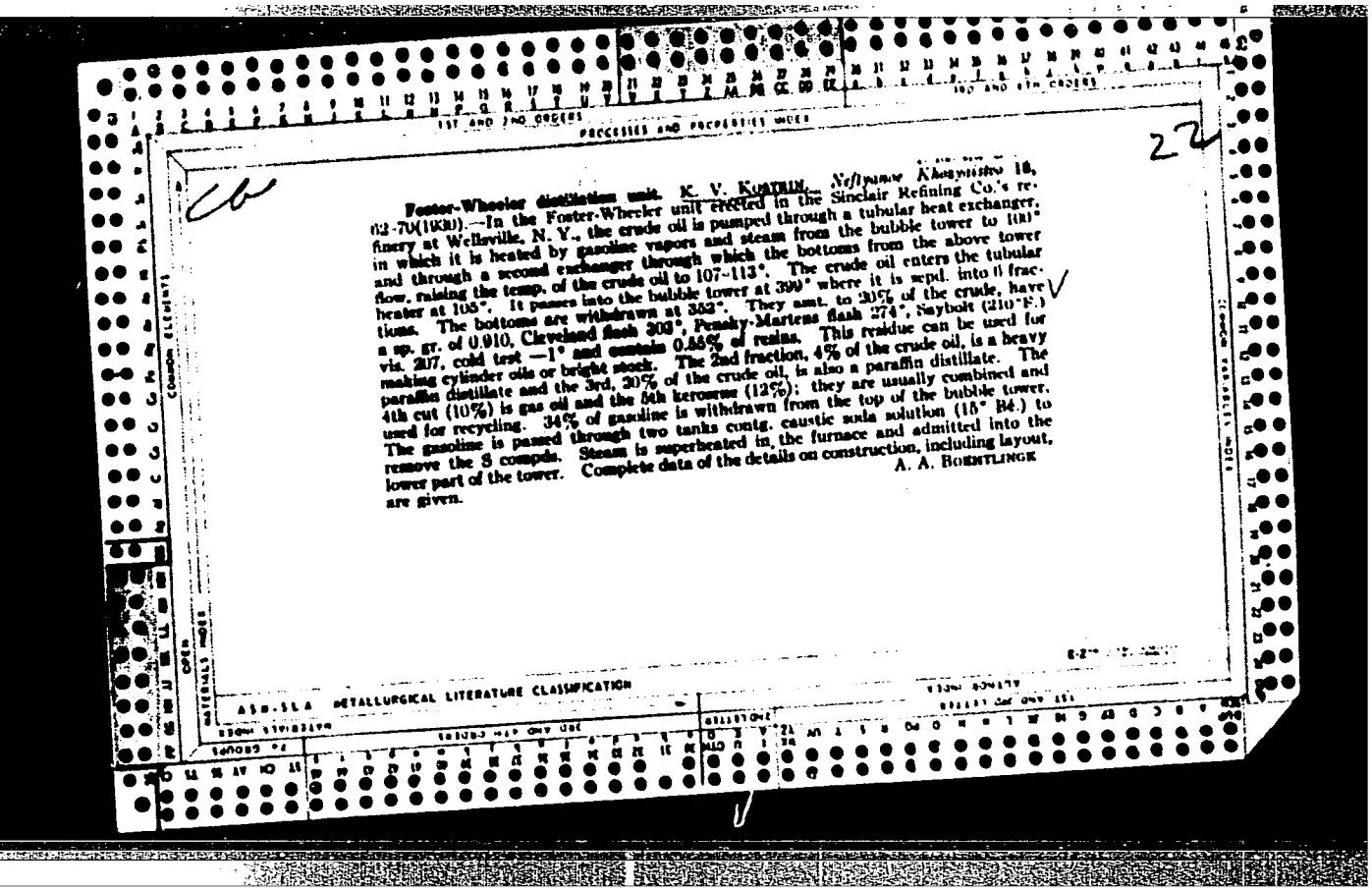


C^A 22

New shell still batteries of Asneft. N. Egiazarov and K. Kostrin. Azerbai-

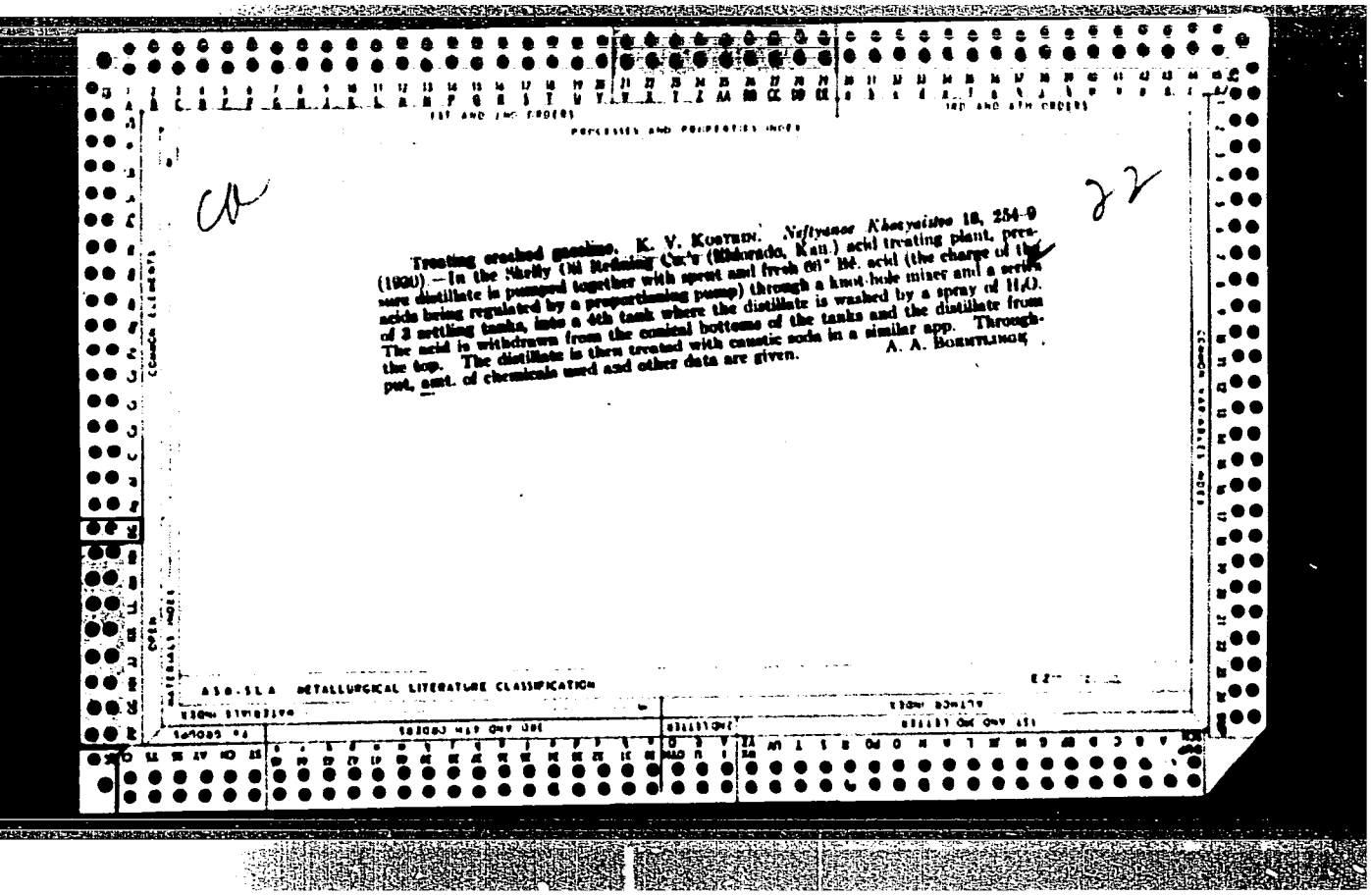
dzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo 1930, No. 9, 95-101.—A complete description is given including drawings, temps. at various points of the system, properties of the intermediate and final products, etc. The installation consists of 9 shell stills divided into 3 batteries. Gasoline, kerosene, gas oil and mazout are the final products. V. K.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



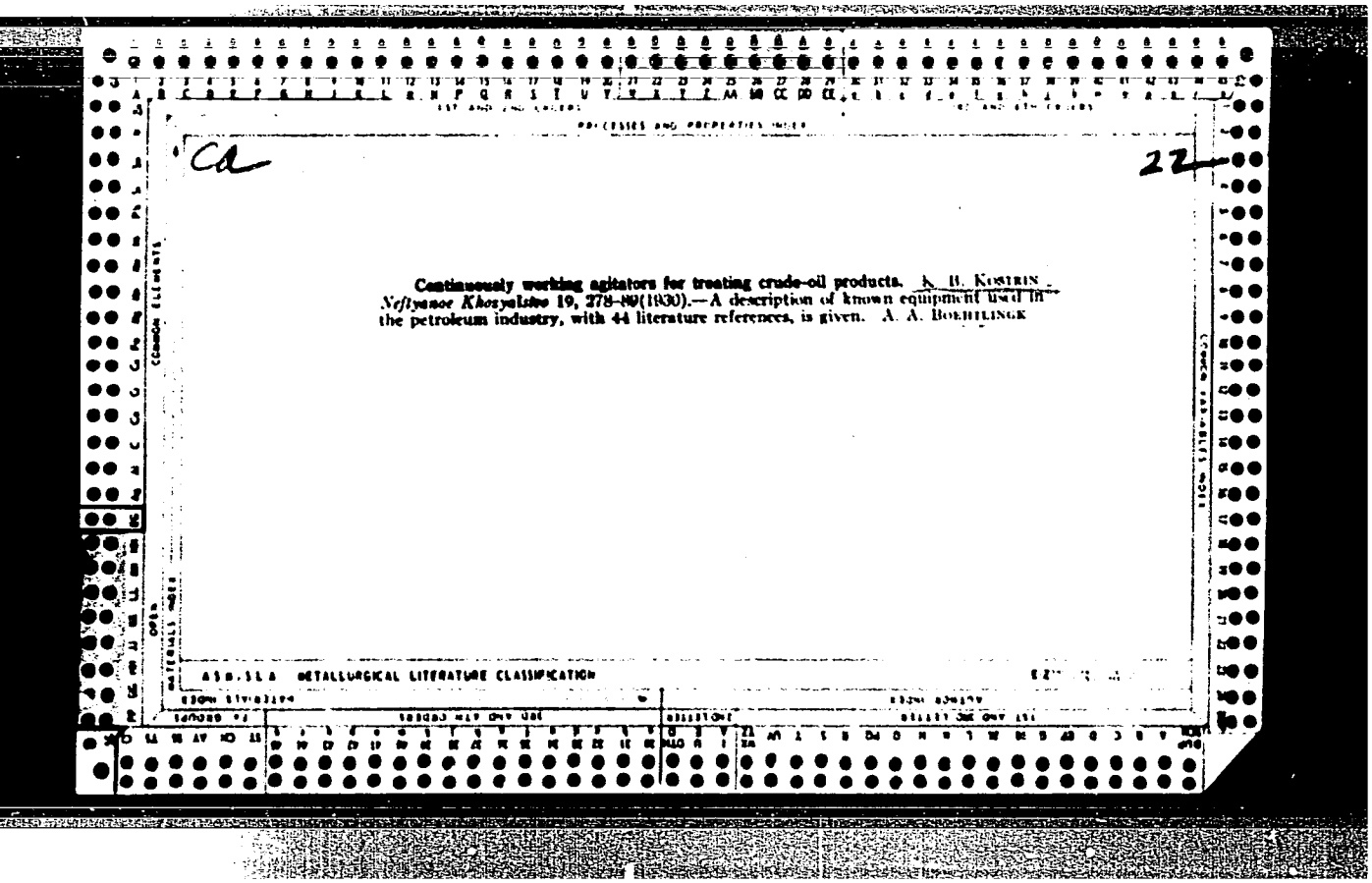
Foster-Wheeler distillation unit. K. V. Kustrin. *Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 18, 102-70(1930).—In the Foster-Wheeler unit erected in the Sinclair Refining Co.'s refinery at Wellsville, N. Y., the crude oil is pumped through a tubular heat exchanger, in which it is heated by gasoline vapors and steam from the bubble tower to 101° and through a second exchanger through which the bottoms from the above tower flow, raising the temp. of the crude oil to 107–113°. The crude oil enters the tubular heater at 105°. It passes into the bubble tower at 399° where it is sepd. into 6 fractions. The bottoms are withdrawn at 352°. They amt. to 31% of the crude, have a sp. gr. of 0.910, Cleveland flash 309°, Pensky-Martens flash 274°, Saybolt (210°F.) vis. 207, cold test —1° and contain 0.86% of resins. This residue can be used for making cylinder oils or bright stock. The 2nd fraction, 4% of the crude oil, is a heavy paraffin distillate and the 3rd, 20% of the crude oil, is also a paraffin distillate. The 4th cut (10%) is gas oil and the 5th kerosene (12%); they are usually combined and used for recycling. 34% of gasoline is withdrawn from the top of the bubble tower. The gasoline is passed through two tanks contg. caustic soda solution (15° Bé.) to remove the S compds. Steam is superheated in the furnace and admitted into the lower part of the tower. Complete data of the details on construction, including layout, are given.

A. A. Boehtlingk



Treating cracked gasoline. K. V. Kostrin. *Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 18, 254-9 (1930).—In the Shelly (Ni Refining Co.'s (Eldorado, Kan.) acid treating plant, pressure distillate is pumped together with spent and fresh 66° Bé. acid (the charge of the acids being regulated by a proportioning pump) through a knot-hole mixer and a series of 3 settling tanks, into a 4th tank where the distillate is washed by a spray of H_2O. The acid is withdrawn from the conical bottoms of the tanks and the distillate from the top. The distillate is then treated with caustic soda in a similar app. Throughput, amt. of chemicals used and other data are given. A. A. Boehtlingk

A50-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

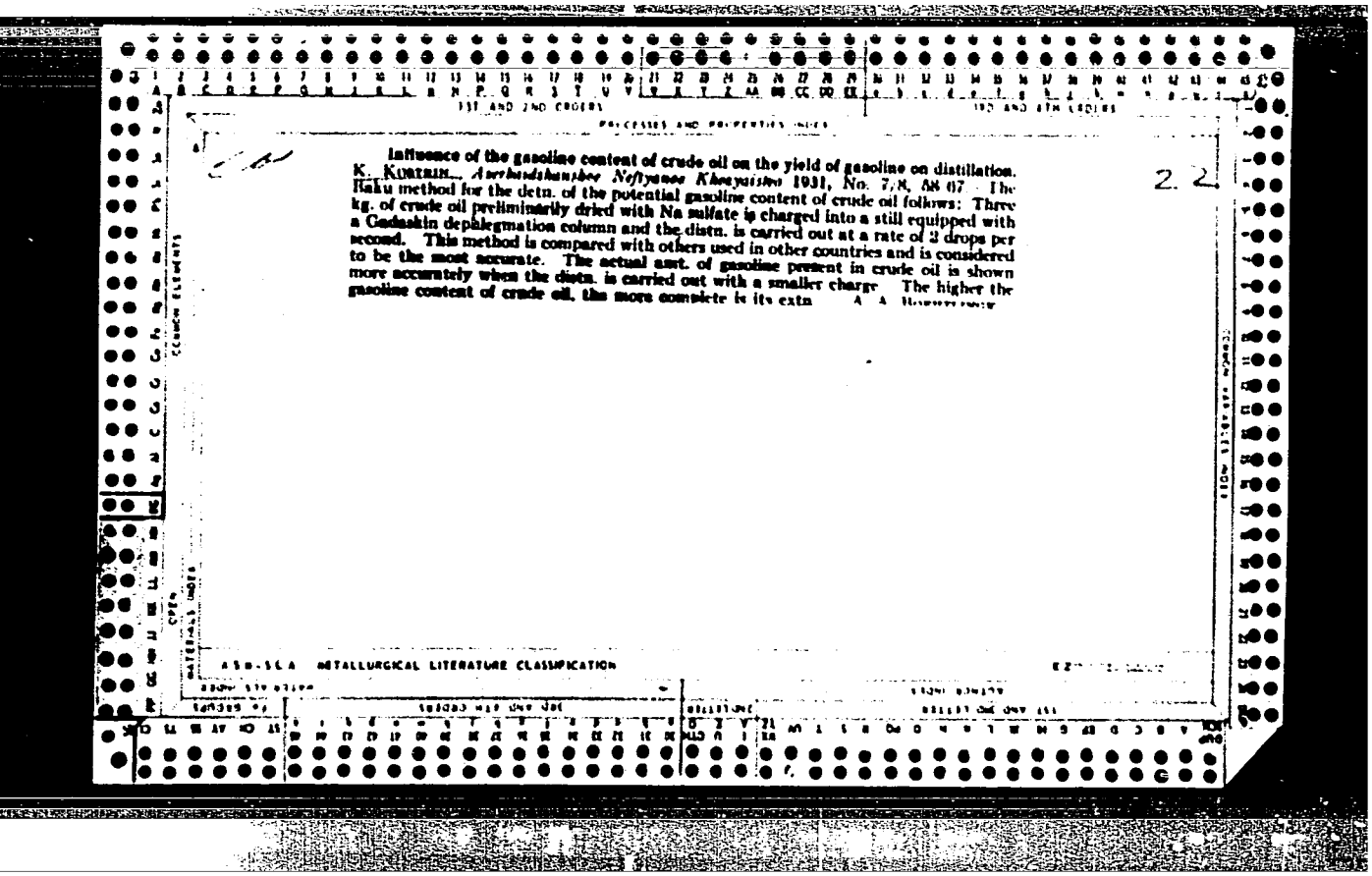


Ca

22

Continuously working agitators for treating crude-oil products. K. B. KOSTRIN. *Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 19, 278–80(1930).—A description of known equipment used in the petroleum industry, with 44 literature references, is given. A. A. BOEHTLINGK

A S.T.M. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Influence of the gasoline content of crude oil on the yield of gasoline on distillation. K. KURTAIN. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 1931, No. 7/8, 88-97. The Baku method for the detn. of the potential gasoline content of crude oil follows: Three kg. of crude oil preliminarily dried with Na sulfate is charged into a still equipped with a Gadaskin dephlegmation column and the distn. is carried out at a rate of 2 drops per second. This method is compared with others used in other countries and is considered to be the most accurate. The actual amt. of gasoline present in crude oil is shown more accurately when the distn. is carried out with a smaller charge. The higher the gasoline content of crude oil, the more complete is its extn.

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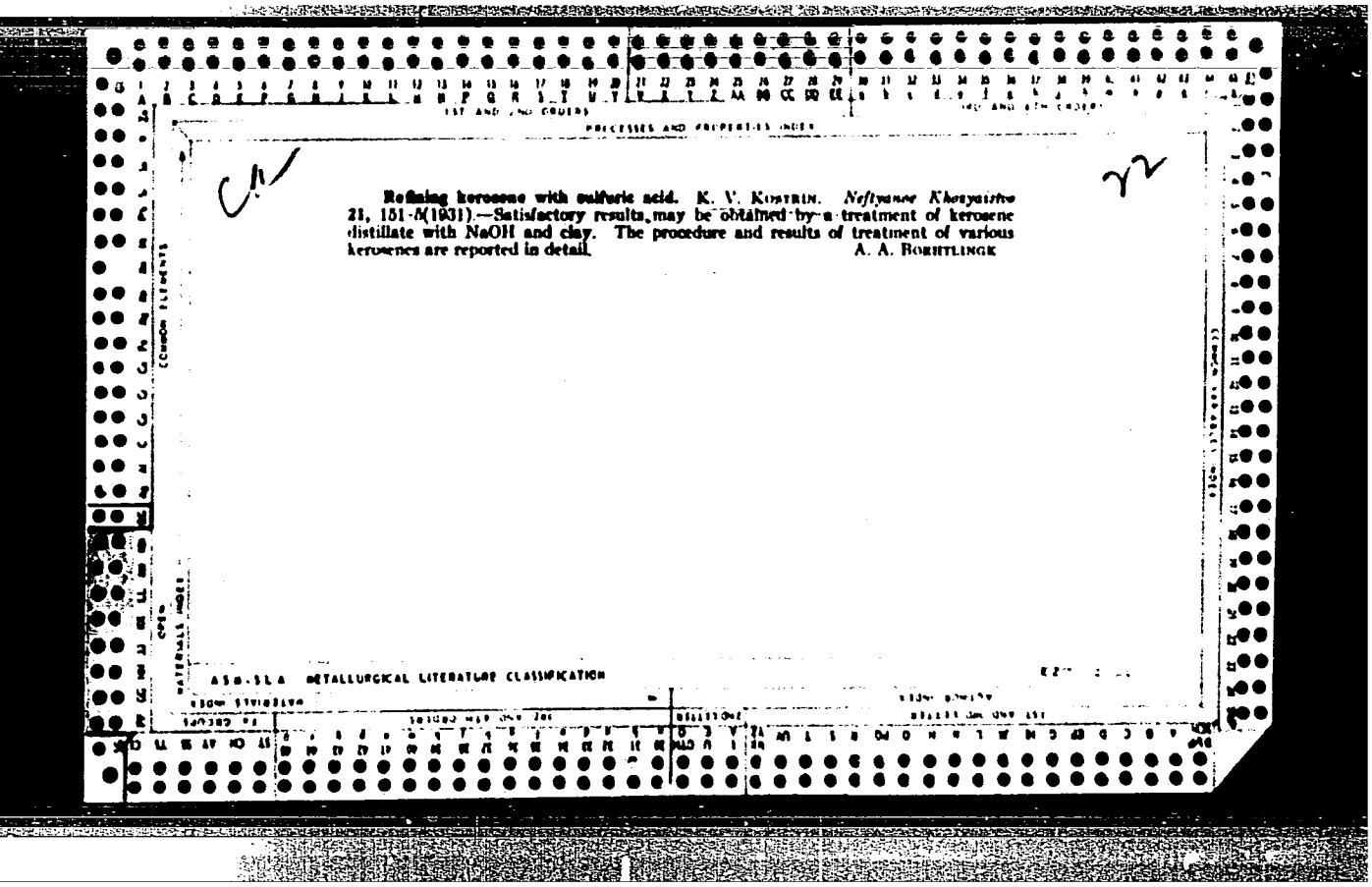
ASB-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



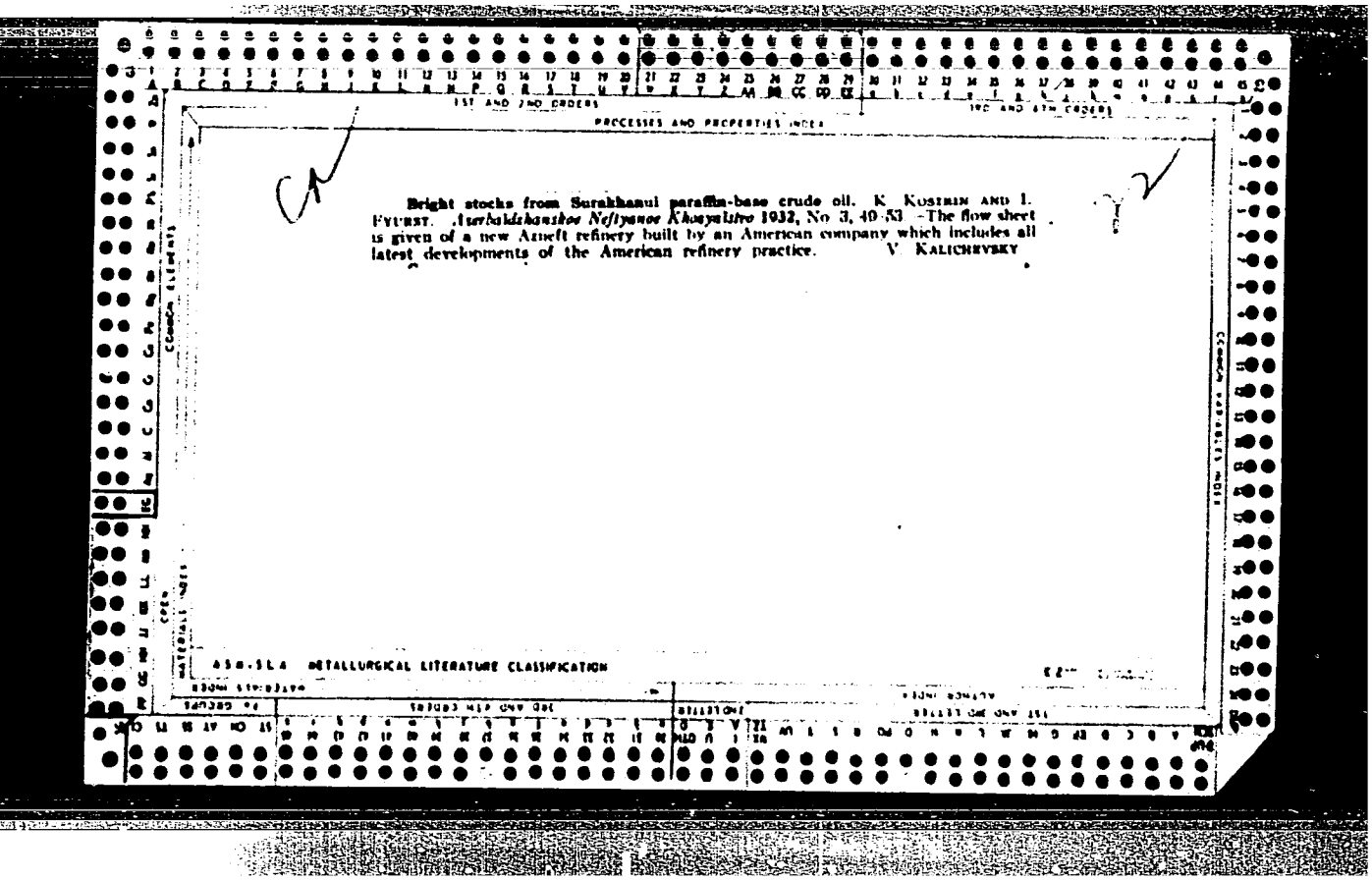
Refining kerosene with sulfuric acid. K. V. KOSTRIN. *Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 21, 151-*A*(1931).—Satisfactory results may be obtained by a treatment of kerosene distillate with NaOH and clay. The procedure and results of treatment of various kerosenes are reported in detail. A. A. BORHTLINGK

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Preparing lubricating oils from Surakhanul crude oil. K. V. Kostrin. *Repts Lubricating Oil Commission, U. S. S. R.* **2**, 7-15(1932).—A fuel oil having the following properties was treated with 4.87% fuming H_2SO_4 (20% SO_3): d. 0.8816, flash point 110°, fire point 149°, pour point +25°, E_{100} viscosity 1.40 and a dark green color. The treatment was continued for 15 min. and settling for 4 hrs. at 46°. The losses amounted to 9.9%. The oil minus acid sludge was treated with 3.4% of fine activated clay in a still heated to 326°, whereby 45% was distd. with steam. This distillate (gas oil) had d. 0.855 and flash point 90°. The residual oil, after the removal of the suspended clay, had d. 0.9036, flash point 230°, fire point 265°, pour point +33°, E_{100} viscosity 2.32 and color (Dubosc) 2 mm. This oil was dild. with 70% naphtha of d. 0.7351, initial b. p. 84° and end point 155°. This mixt. was heated to 43° and then gradually cooled to —42°. The soln. was dewaxed in a Sharples super-centrifuge and the petrolatum freed from naphtha by distn., yielding 24% of petrolatum based on the oil (d. 0.9036) of 54° melting point. The dewaxed oil, after distn. of the naphtha, amounted to 38% of the original fuel oil. It had d. 0.9036, flash point 232°, fire point 265°, pour point —12°, E_{100} viscosity 2.10, E_{50} viscosity 24.71, color (Dubosc) 2.0 mm. Conradson carbon 0.6%. On distn. this oil produced (1) 61% of a bright stock of d. 0.9111, flash point 277°, fire point 315°, pour point —12°, E_{100} viscosity 3.75, color (Dubosc) 1.0 mm. and Conradson carbon 1.0%, and (2) 39% of a neutral stock of corresponding values 0.8911, 210°, 240°, —12°, —, 7.30, E_{50} viscosity 7.30, color (Dubosc) 54. —. A plant is now being erected in Baku. It will have a daily capacity of 145 metric tons of finished oil, the process, described in detail, will consist in (1) concn. of the fuel oil, (2) treatment with concd. H_2SO_4, (3) contact clay treatment, (4) chilling of the oil soln. in naphtha and dewaxing and (5) distg. off the naphtha from the oil and the petrolatum. The Shapiro method dealing with dewaxing of oil (description not furnished) is discussed. The results, however, are not as satisfactory as those obtained in the selected process. A great number of tabulated data and a detailed description of the plant are furnished.

A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

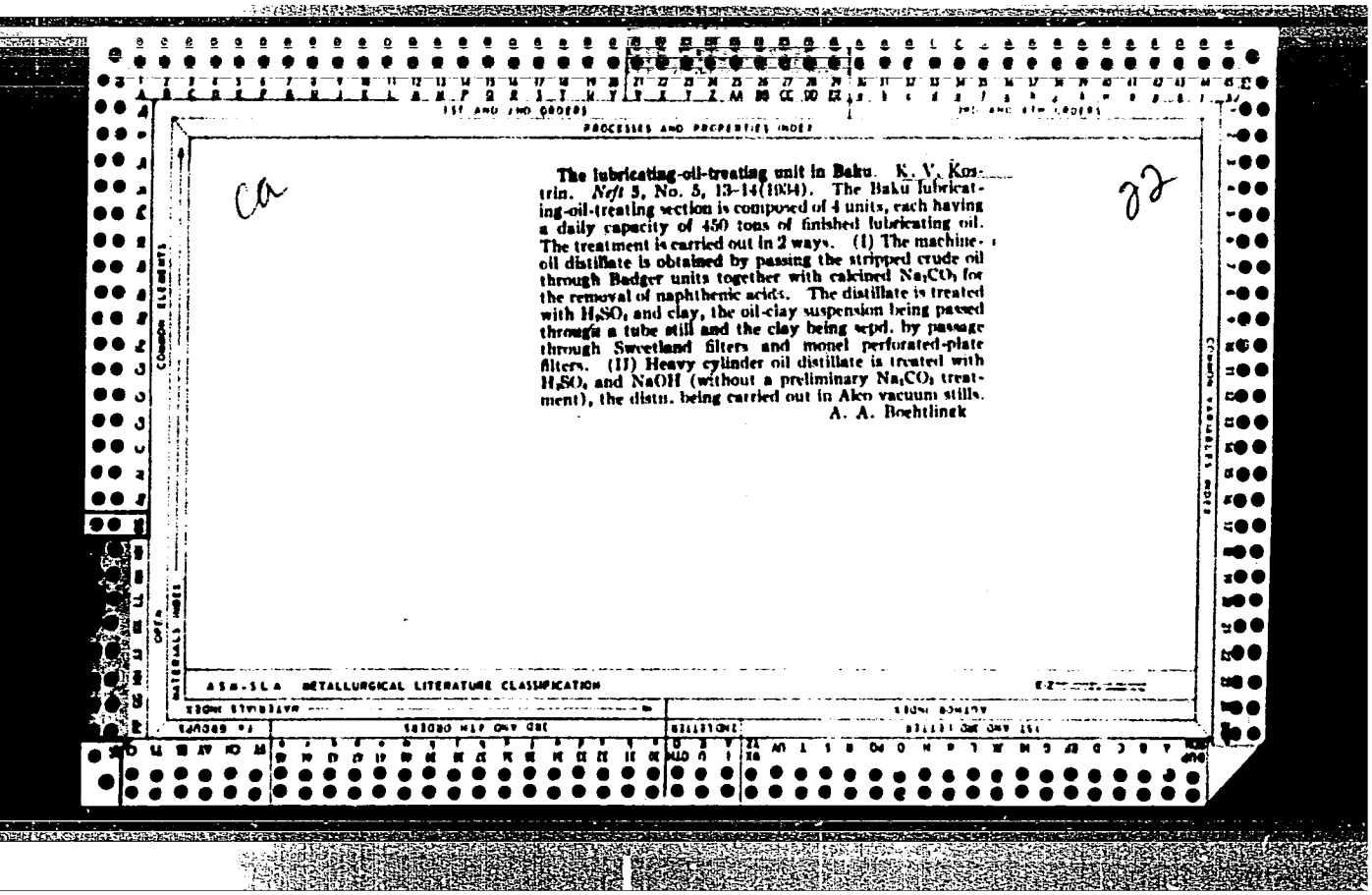


Bright stocks from Surakhanui paraffin-base crude oil. K. Kostrin and I. Fyurst. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 1932, No 3, 49-53.—The flow sheet is given of a new Azneft refinery built by an American company which includes all latest developments of the American refinery practice. V. Kalichevsky

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The selection of the type of a tube still for use in Russia. K. V. Kostrin and B. Ya. Sassnov. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 1933, No. 11-12, 99-105.—The heat transfer, distribution arrangement and number of tubes, and the construction details of the furnaces installed in Russia by foreign firms are analyzed, and conclusions based on this analysis as to the most advantageous construction are made. A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

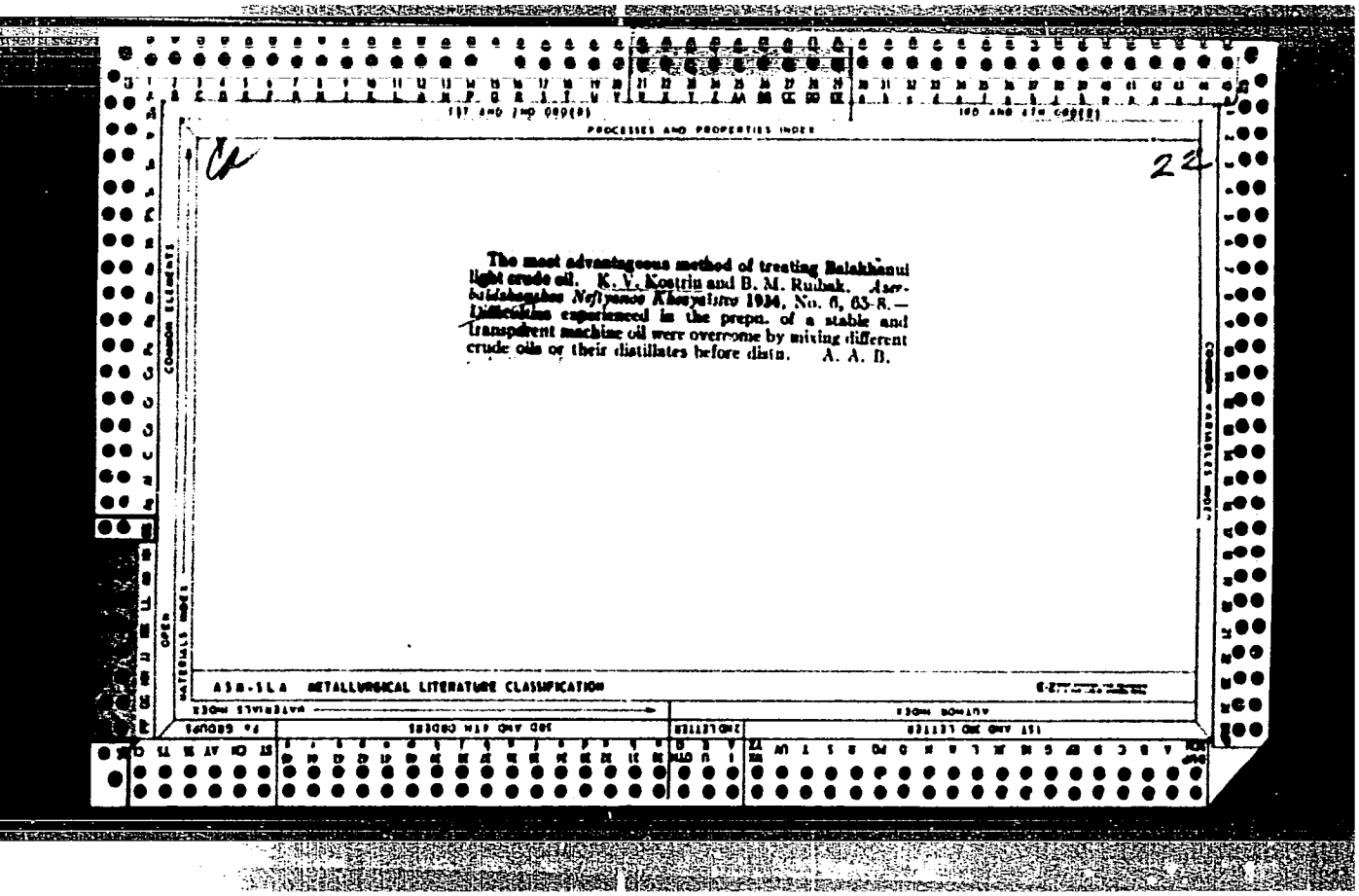


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

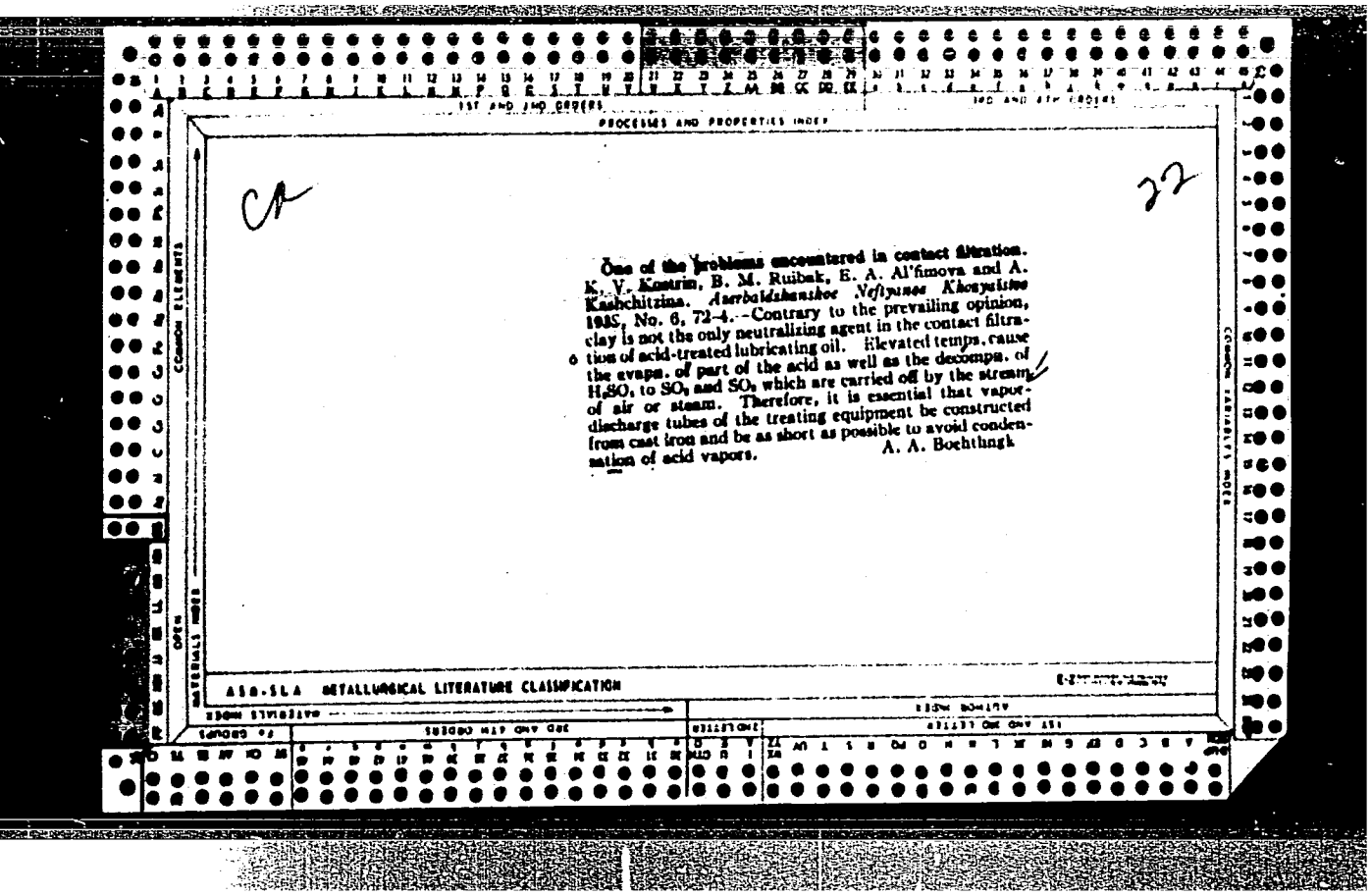
The lubricating-oil-treating unit in Baku. K. V. Kostrin. *Neft* 5, No. 5, 13-14(1934). The Baku lubricating-oil-treating section is composed of 4 units, each having a daily capacity of 450 tons of finished lubricating oil. The treatment is carried out in 2 ways. (I) The machine-oil distillate is obtained by passing the stripped crude oil through Badger units together with calcined Na_2CO_3 for the removal of naphthenic acids. The distillate is treated with H_2SO_4 and clay, the oil-clay suspension being passed through a tube still and the clay being sepd. by passage through Sweetland filters and monel perforated-plate filters. (II) Heavy cylinder oil distillate is treated with H_2SO_4 and NaOH (without a preliminary Na_2CO_3 treatment), the distn. being carried out in Alco vacuum stills.

A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The most advantageous method of treating Balakhanui light crude oil. K. V. Kostrin and B. M. Ruibak. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 1934, No. 6, 63-8.—Difficulties experienced in the prepn. of a stable and transparent machine oil were overcome by mixing different crude oils or their distillates before distn. A. A. B.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

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One of the problems encountered in contact filtration. K. V. Kostrin, B. M. Ruibak, E. A. Al'fimova and A. Kashchitzina. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 1935, No. 6, 72-4.--Contrary to the prevailing opinion, clay is not the only neutralizing agent in the contact filtration of acid-treated lubricating oil. Elevated temps. cause the evapn. of part of the acid as well as the decompn. of H_2SO_4 to SO_2 and SO_3 which are carried off by the stream of air or steam. Therefore, it is essential that vapor-discharge tubes of the treating equipment be constructed from cast iron and be as short as possible to avoid condensation of acid vapors. A. A. Boehthingk

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The latest tube stills and their application in the distillation of petroleum. K. V. Kostrin. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 1935, No. 7-8, 77-84.—A crit. analysis of the Arthur G. McKee and Co., Badger, Foster & Wheeler, DeFlorez, Alcorn and Lummus tube stills is presented. The A. S. Kravtzov tube still of Russian construction has the convection chamber under the radiant section, the convection tubes being placed at a right angle to the radiant tubes. The oil burners are placed at the front and the flame is directed upward by baffles. The combustion gases pass from the radiant section through checker brick work into the convection section and descend to the surface of the convection tubes, being finally discharged through a passage beneath the convection section. The radiant section is equipped with 2 banks of roof tubes and with 2 coils of single bank wall tubes.

A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Device for removing "stagnant residues" from tanks.
Neftianik 1 no.4:31-32 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Glavnyy tekhnolog neftepererabatyvayushchego zavoda.
(Petroleum--Storage) (Tanks)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

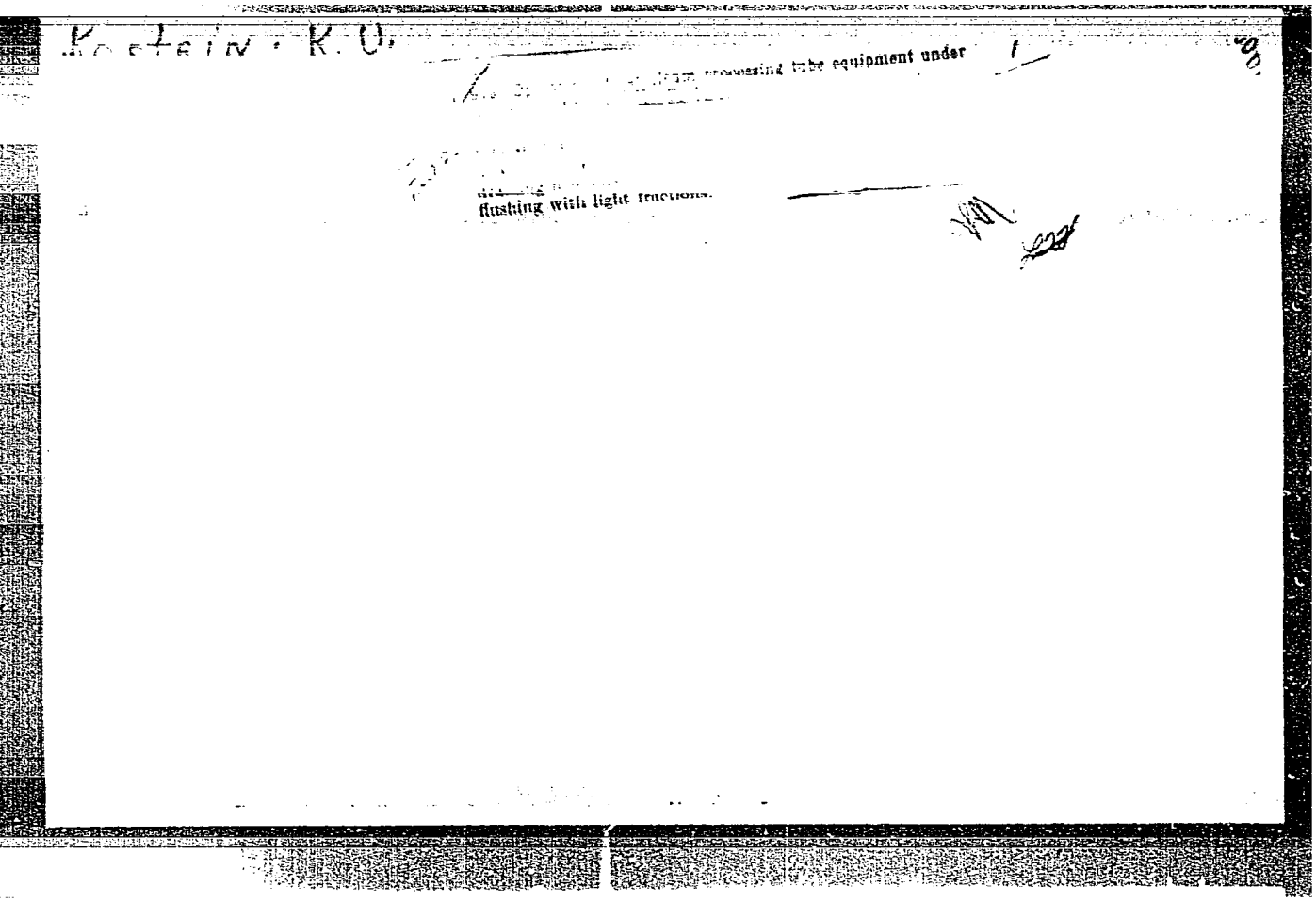
Improving the performance of oil traps of the open type. Neftianik 1 no.12:13-15 D '56. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti glavnogo inzhenera Ukhtinskogo neftepererabatyvayushchego zavoda.
(Petroleum refineries--Equipment and supplies)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Improve the quality of technical literature for workers. Neftianik 1 no.12:30-32 D '56. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti glavnogo inzhenera Ukhtinskogo neftepererabatyvayushchego zavoda.
(Petroleum industry)



KOSTRIN, K.V.

Improving the waste control and trapping operation in refineries.
Neft.khoz. 34 no.10:46-51 O '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Petroleum--Refining)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Improving acid-base purification of illuminating kerosene.
Neftianik 2 no.9:13-15 S '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Glavnyy tekhnolog Ukhtinskogo neftepererabatyvayushchego zavoda.
(Kerosene)

KOSTARENKO, K.V.

New method of using ammonia water for corrosion protection of equipment. Azerb.neft.khoz. 36 no.8:30-32 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Ammonia) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)
(Petroleum--Refining--Equipment and supplies)

KOSTRIN, K.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Improving working conditions in petroleum refining industry.
Bezop. truda v prom. 2 no.7:33-34 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Petroleum industry--Safety measures)

92-58-5-28/30

AUTHOR: Kostkin, K. V., Chief Process Engineer

TITLE: The Thirtieth Anniversary of Soviet Pipe Stills (30 let sovetskim trubchatkam)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 5, pp 31-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that the first two atmospheric pipe stills, designed to process petroleum, were put into operation in the Soviet Union 30 years ago. At that time there was a great need for petroleum products in the Soviet Union. The old refineries of Baku had deteriorated during World War I and the subsequent upheaval, and they had been rebuilt. But they were not in a position to satisfy the existing demand. It was, therefore, necessary to proceed without delay with the modernization of old equipment and with the construction of new refineries. The first Soviet refinery, built from Soviet material without foreign aid, was designed and erected between 1926 and 1927, and it was put into operation in 1928. It consisted of two pipe stills with auxiliary equipment. Realizing the importance of this undertaking, the government supported the efforts of refiners to increase the yield of petroleum products. The flow chart given by the author shows how one of the

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The Thirtieth Anniversary (Cont.)

92-58-5-28/30

above units operated when it was first put into operation. The old petroleum processing unit considerably differed from the unit used at present. It had a very limited number of pumps, and these were all steam piston pumps. Crude oil was flowing by gravity to the unit from elevated tanks. During the first years of operation both units processed only the light Surakhan oil and each unit produced between 600 and 700 tons per day. The light product yield of the unit equalled 39—42 percent. The quality of petroleum products yielded by these units corresponded to standard specifications which were in force at that time. Soviet specialists encountered considerable difficulties in running these units because there was no technical information obtainable from the USA, where similar units were built and put into operation earlier. Units were run on the basis of tests and experiments made by refiners on the spot. The refinery under discussion was gradually modified and modernized. The author of the article personally participated in the planning, designing and running of this refinery, and in this connection he submitted a number of reports to the Scientific and Technical Council of the Soviet petroleum industry.

ASSOCIATION: Ukhtinskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod (Ukhta Refinery)

1. Petroleum industry--USSR

Card 2/2

Sov/92-58-6-12/30

AUTHOR: Kostrin, K.V., Chief Process Engineer

TITLE: Our Efforts to Prevent Losses (Nash opyt bor'by s poteryami)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 6, pp 15-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that the problem of reducing petroleum product losses at refineries, and the closely linked problem of protecting natural water basins from polution by industrial slops cannot be solved exclusively by technical measures. Both problems have to be discussed at educational meetings and explained to the personnel of various refinery departments, units, and sections. It is necessary to persuade the personnel that the recovery of slop oil is not only the job of men in charge of traps and sewer system, but the job of the refinery personnel as a whole. Principles relating to the prevention of petroleum product losses, and to measures against the polution of water may be indoctrinated in a different way. At the Ukhta refinery the manuals contain instructions on handling the sewer system, on preventing petroleum product losses, and on recovery of slop oil. The literature pertaining to this subject in general is disseminated among refinery staff members. In addition refinery workers attend courses at which they are instructed on how water should be removed from petroleum tanks without incurring petroleum product losses, how water should be drained from settling tanks, how sampling operations should be carried out, how vacuum fractionating towers should be operated without letting solar

Card 1/2

fractions be entrained into barometric condensers, etc., etc. When the educational course is completed, an examination is given to test the knowledge of the personnel taking the course. Furthermore, posters inviting workers to save every drop of "black gold", to reduce water consumption, and to combat water polution are displayed at various places in the refinery area. As a result of such an educational campaign against water polution and petroleum product losses, the personnel of the Ukhta refinery now take utmost care in performing their duties. In two years the oil content in refinery slops has dropped from 180-200 mg. per liter to 25-30 mg.

ASSOCIATION: Ukhtinskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod (Ukhta refinery)

1. Petroleum industry—USSR 2. Refineries—Operation
3. Personnel—Training

Card 2/2

22(1) SOV/92-58-8-27/36

AUTHOR: Kostrin, K.V.

TITLE: Useful and Helpful Book (Poleznaya i nuzhnaya kniga)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 8, p 31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that the book by M. Nagiyev headed "Miraculous Substance", which was published as a textbook for students, is very useful and helpful. The nature of hydrocarbons, chemical composition of petroleum, its processing and products are discussed in this book which also deals with production of alcohol washing reagents, plastics, synthetic rubber and chemicals obtained from petroleum. However, it has too much theoretical data for a textbook and does not deal sufficiently with the history of the petroleum production and refining.

Card 1/1

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Fedor Priadunov, constructor of the first industrial petroleum refining installation. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 2 no.5:113-117 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1.Ukhtinskiy neftekombinat.
(Distillation apparatus)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

From the history of the rise of scientific and technical literature on petroleum in Russia. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.1:127-130 '60. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.
(Petroleum industry)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

From the history of the development of studies on combustible shales in Russia. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gas 3 no.6:137-142 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Shale)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Petroleum in Russia in the first quarter of the 18th century.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.11:123-128 '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

(Petroleum)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

"Technology of oil and gas refining" by V.E. Parkhomenko. Reviewed by K.V. Kostrin. Neftianik 5 no.3:34-35 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:9)

(Petroleum—Refining)
(Parkhomenko, V.E.)

KOSTRIN, K.

New attempt to distort the history of the petroleum industry.
Neftianik 5 no.9:32-33 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Petroleum industry)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

A treasured relic of the Russian petroleum industry. Neftianik 5 no. 12:25-26 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Distillation apparatus)

KOSTRIN, K.V., prof.

Wonder substance ("Book about petroleum" by A.Krasnov. Reviewed by K.V.Kostrin). Tekh.mol. 28 no.11:31 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Petroleum)
(Krasnov, A.)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

M. V. Lomonosov and his theory of the organic origin of petroleum; 250th anniversary of his birth. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.6:139-144 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Petroleum geology) (Lomonosov, Mikhail Vasil'evich, 1711-1765)

AKIMOV, V.S.; KOSTRIN, K.V.; KREYMER, M.L.; SABADASH, Yu.S.

Rebuilding pressure vacuum distillation thermal cracking units in the Bashkir petroleum refineries. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 6 no.11:11-14 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti.

(Bashkiria--Petroleum refineries--Equipment and supplies)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Compounding petroleum products. Neftianik 6 no.1:34 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Petroleum—Refining)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Doubling the capacity of an asphalt plant. Neftianik 6 no.2:15-16 F '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Ukhta--Petroleum refineries--Equipment and supplies)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Books on the history of science and technology. Neftianik 6 no.10:35 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Chemical industries)
(Petroleum industry)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

M.V.Lononosov's works on petroleum research; on the 250th anniversary of his birth. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 6 no.11:70-71 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Lomonosov, Mikhail Vasil'evich, 1711-1765)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

"Laboratory rectification handbook" by E. Krell. Reviewed by K.V.Kostrin. Neftianik 6 no.12:36 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Distillation, Fractional)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

More about the origin of petroleum refining in the north of Russia. Let. Sev. 3:201-206 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Bashkirskiy neftyanoy institut, g.Ufa.
(Russia, Northern--Petroleum--Refining)