MALIKOVA, Ye.M.

Biochemical composition of some invertebrates eaten by fish. (MLRA 10:4)
Trudy probl. i tem. scv. no.7:89-94 '57.
(Fishes--Food)

MALIKOVA, Yu.M., kand.biol.nauk

Biochemical composition of feed invertebrates. Trudy sov.Ikht.kom. no.8:437-440 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Latviyskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii.
(Blatic Sea region--Fishes--Food)

MALIKOVA, Ye.M., kand. biol.nauk, otv. red.; LISHEV, M.N., kand. biol. nauk, red.; NIKOLAYEV, I.I., kand. biol. nauk; VENGRANOVICH, A., red.; BYTAR, A., tekhn. red.

[Conference of young specialists]Trudy konferentsii molodykh spetsialistov. Riga, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1962. 196 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rybnogo khozyaystva. Konferentsiya molodykh spetsialistov.
(Latvia--Fisheries) (Latvia--Fish culture)

S/058/63/000/002/049/070
A160/A101

AUTHORS: Malikowska, Halina, Pataj, Kazimierz

TITLE: The obtaining and measurement of some optical and photoelectric properties of cadmium-sulfide single crystals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 2, 1963, 78, abstract 2E530 ("Prace Przemysl. inst. elektron.", no. 1, 1962, v. 3, 34 - 41, Polish; summaries in English and Russian)

TEXT: A description is given of the method of statistic sublimation with the help of which CdS single crystals were obtained in the form of needles and slabs. The measured absorption limit and the spectral distribution of the photoelectric sensitivity coincide with the data published in the literature. At an illuminance of 1,000 lux, the ratio of the photocurrent to the dark current of the obtained crystals equals $10^5 - 10^7$.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

MALIKOWSKA, Halina

Obtaining monocrystals of cadmium sulfide and its properties. Przegl elektroniki 3 no. 5:226-228. My '62

1. Przemyslowy Instytut Elektroniki, Warszawa.

GRUSZCZYNSKI, Emil; HRUBAN, Andrzej; MALIKOWSKA, Halina

Obtaining silver of high purity. Przegl elektroniki 3 no.12:681-682 D '62.

1. Przemyslowy Instytut Elektroniki, Warszawa.

MALIKOWSKI, K.

H

POLAND/Electronics - Electron and Ion Emission.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 1, 1960, 1464

Author : Malikowski, Kazimierz

Inst : Industrial Institute for Electronics, Poland

Title : Effect of Plastificators on the Physical-Chemical Properties of Emission Pastes

Orig Pub : Elektronika, 1958, 4, No 7, 231-238

Abstract : An investigation was made of the role of plastificators in the manufacture of emission pastes for oxide cathodes, their influence on the viscosity, surface tension, and adhesion of the paste to the core of the cathode. A formula is given for plastificator compounds, insuring better properties of cathode. -- D.G. Bulyginskiy

Card 1/1

MALIKOWSKI, Kazimierz

Application of the photochemical method for the preparation of certain elements of vacuum tubes. Przegl elektroniki 3 no. 5:234. My '62

1. Przemyslowy Instytut Elektroniki, Warszawa.

P/053/62/000/012/008/011
E192/E382

AUTHOR: Malikowski, Kazimierz

TITLE: Some work on the technology of "sarong" cathodes

PERIODICAL: Przegląd elektroniki, no. 12, 1962, 705 - 707

TEXT: The experimental work carried out at the Institute of Industrial Electronics aimed at producing "sarong" (oxide film) cathodes on polythene foils in such a way that the film could easily be removed from the foil after drying. High molecular polymers of butyl metacryllate, high-viscosity nitrocelluloses and ethyl celluloses were used as the plastic materials. The plasticizers play a very important part in the preparation of the cathodes since they impart the required elasticity to the film and facilitate the deposition of the emissive paste. Butyl phthalate was used as the plasticizer. Cathode films were obtained by employing resins of methyl and butyl metacryllate. The binders for the films were prepared from these resins. It was found experimentally that the cathode films made of butyl metacryllate resins were degassed more rapidly during evacuation of the tubes than the films made with other metacryllates. At present, the

Card 1/2

P/053/62/000/012/008/011
E192/E382

Some work on ....

investigations aim at producing a suitable paste for making films and reducing the quantity of the film-casting resin. Although a high content of polymer strengthens the mechanical characteristics of the films, it has an adverse effect on the degassing of the cathode and the life of the tube. Some tubes of the type EF80, fitted with sarong cathodes of the above types, were prepared. It was found that by reducing the quantity of metacryllate polymer in the emissive paste the life of the cathode could be increased. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Przemysłowy Instytut Elektroniki
(Industrial Institute of Electronics)

Card 2/2

MALIMANOV, Yu.I., inzh.

Problem demanding immediate solution. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 2 no.5:9-12 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Electric lines--Poles)

MALIMANOV, Yu.I., inzh.

Make full use of hidden potentials for reducing railroad electrification costs. Elek.i tepl.tiaga no.7:28-31 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Electric railroads--Finance)

MALIMANOV, Yu.I., inzh.

New towers for contact net. Elek.i tepl.tiaga 14 no.3: 21-23 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Electric railroads--Wires and wiring)

IGNATOV, S.I., starshiy inzh.; MALIMANOV, Yu.I., starshiy inzh.

Measures should be taken immediately. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 5 no.6:6-8 Je '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye kapital'nogo stroitel'stva Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Ignatov). 2. Ministerstvo putey soobshcheniya (for Malimanov).
(Electric rail'roads--Wires and wiring)
(Concrete construction)
(Electric lines--Poles)

MALIMANOV, Yu.I., inzh.

Guaranteed service time of the overhead contact system poles. Zhel. dor.transp. 45 no.2:34-38 F '63. (MIA 16:2)
(Electric railroads) (Poles and towers)

ALEKSEYEV, Aleksey Pavlovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; IVANOV, Igor' Nikolayevich, inzh.; MALIMANOV, Yuriy Ignat'yevich, inzh.; SESSAREVSKIY, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; VELICHKIN, Ye.A., red.

[Handbook on construction work for the electrification of railroads] Spravochnik po stroitel'nym rabotam pri elektrifikatsii zheleznykh dorog. [By] A.P.Alekseev.i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo "Transport," 1964. 322 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. MALIMON, A. YA.

2. USSR (600)

4. Sweet Potatoes--Soviet Central Asia

7. Sweet potato as a feed crop in the souther part of Central Asia, Korm. baza, 4, NO.1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

MALIMON, A.Ya.

Sweet potato, a useful crop for animal and human consumption.
Izv.Otd.est.nauk AN Tadzh.SSR no.13:93-108 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Institut zhivotnovodstva Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Sweet potatoes)

MALIMONOV, N. S.: Master Agric Sci (diss) -- "The irrigation and water consumption of gambari hemp in Rostov Oblast". Novocherkassk, 1958. 14 pp (Min Agric USSR, Novocherkassk Soil Improvement Engineering Inst), 120 copies (KL, No 3, 1959, 111)

MALIMONOV, N. S.

Saturation irrigation in Orenburg Province. Zemledelie 24 no.9: 22-24 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

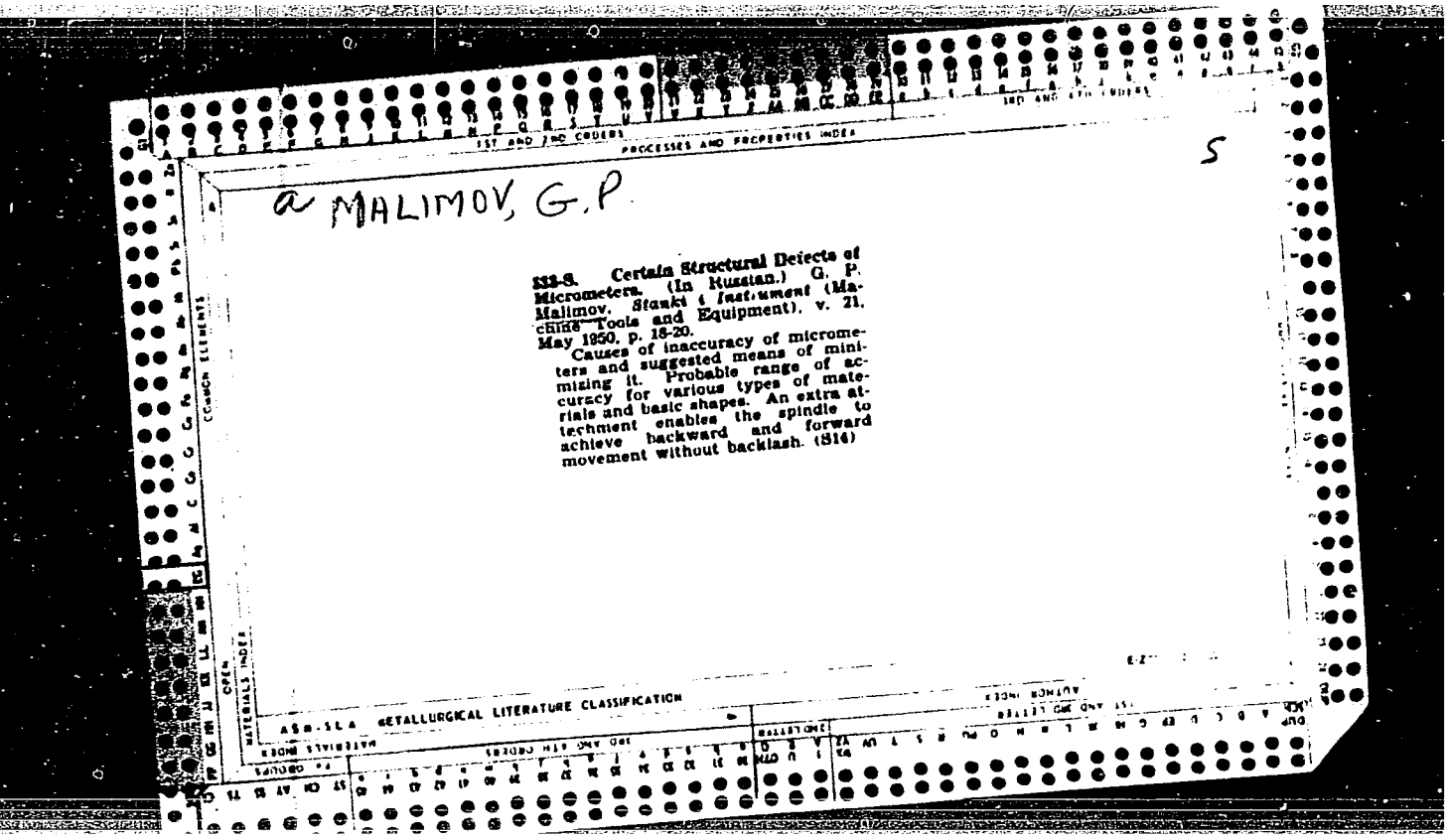
1. Orenburgskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

(Orenburg Province--Potatoes--Irrigation)
(Orenburg Province--Wheat--Irrigation)

ARTEM'YEV, A.A.; GENKINA, Ye.V.; MALIMONOVA, A.B.; TROFIL'KINA, V.P.; ISAYENKOVA, M.A.

Reduction of nitrocyclohexane with sodium thiosulfate.
Zhur.VKHO 10 no.5:588-589 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sintéza.



a MALIMOV, G.P.

5

333-8. **Certain Structural Defects of Micrometers.** (In Russian.) G. P. Malimov. *Stanki i Instrument* (Machine Tools and Equipment), v. 21, May 1950, p. 18-20.

Causes of inaccuracy of micrometers and suggested means of minimizing it. Probable range of accuracy for various types of materials and basic shapes. An extra attachment enables the spindle to achieve backward and forward movement without backlash. (SI6)

Malimov, V.V.

24(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1700

Lvov. Universitet

Materialy X Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po spektroskopii, 1956. t. II: Atomnaya spektroskopiya (Materials of the 10th All-Union Conference on Spectroscopy, 1956. Vol 2: Atomic Spectroscopy) [Lvov] Izd-vo L'vovskogo univ., 1958. 568 p. (Series: Its: Fizicheskiy sbornik, vyp. 4(9)) 3,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po spektroskopii.

Editorial Board: G.S. Landsberg, Academician, (Resp. Ed.); B.S. Neporent, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; I.L. Fabelinskiy, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; V.A. Fabrikant, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; S.M. Rayskiy, V.G. Koritskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; L.K. Klimovskaya, Candidate of Physical and Technical Sciences; V.S. Miliyanchuk Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; A.Ye. (Deceased), Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Glauberman, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed.: S.L. Gazer; Tech. Ed.: T.V. Saranyuk.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and researchers in the field of spectroscopy, as well as for technical personnel using spectrum analysis in various industries.

COVERAGE: This volume contains 177 scientific and technical studies of atomic spectrography presented at the 10th All-Union Conference on Spectroscopy in 1956. The studies were carried out by members of scientific and technical institutes and include extensive bibliographies of Soviet and other sources. The studies cover many phases of spectroscopy: spectra of rare earths, electromagnetic radiation, physicochemical methods for controlling uranium production, physics and technology of gas discharge, optics and spectroscopy, abnormal dispersion in metal vapors, spectroscopy and the combustion theory, spectrum analysis of ores and minerals, photographic methods for quantitative spectrum analysis of metals and alloys, spectral determination of the hydrogen content of metals by means of isotopes, tables, and atlases of spectral lines, spark spectrographic analysis, statistical study of variation in the parameters of calibration curves, determination of traces of metals, spectrum analysis in metallurgy, thermochemistry in metallurgy, and principles and practice of spectrochemical analysis.

Card 2/31

Materials of the 10th All-Union Conference (Cont.) SOV/1700

Card 30/31

MALIMOWSKI Roman

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binders. Concrete. I-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 5439.

Author : Malimowski Roman

Inst : Not Given.

Title : Some Technological Problems of the Production of Plastic Slag Cement.

Orig Pub : Cement, Wapno, Gips., 1957, 13, No 4, 69-78.

Abstract : It is proposed to evaluate the activity of slag used for the preparation of slag binders (SB) on the basis of strength of specimens of mixed binder produced from slag and activator (Portland cement). On the basis of the results of numerous experiments 3 classes of slag have been established, according to their activity, as

Card 1/2

MALIN, A., kand. ekon. nauk.

Establish a better system of wages for combine operators. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 8 no.12:59-60 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Wages) (Collective farms)

34417
S/081/62/000/002/090/107
B157/B110

11.0132

AUTHORS: Malin, A. G., Bayburskiy, L. A., Krechetova, P. I.

TITLE: The possibility of obtaining gas turbine fuels from products processed at the Groznyy refineries

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1962, 495, abstract 2M297 (Tr. Groznensk. neft. n.-i. in-t, no. 11, 1961, 25-38)

TEXT: The results are described of an investigation into the possibility of obtaining gas turbine fuels from gasoline-free oils, from various distillates and residual products, by simple distillation and secondary refinery products, or from mixtures of these products. It was established that the production of fuels with low ash content requires the crude oil to be treated so that the chloride content amounts to $\leq$ 30 mg/liter and dehydrated so that the water content amounts to $\leq$ 0.1 - 0.2%. Groznyy mixed paraffin crude oils gasoline-free to 160 - 170°C, Achalukskiy and Karabulakskiy mixed crude oils, and Ozeksuatskiy and Turkmenian crude oils can be used as fuel for stationary gas turbine plants. Simple distillation fractions, filtrates of paraffin production and kerosenes

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S/081/62/000/002/090/107
B157/B110

The possibility of obtaining...

from thermal cracking can be used as gas turbine fuel or as constituents. Fuel oils from low sulfur crude oils do not meet requirements for gas turbine fuel as regards the solidification point and viscosity although they can be used as constituents of gas turbine fuels. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

MALIN, A.G.; NIKOLAYEVA, V.G.; BAYBURSKIY, L.A.; KRECHETOVA, P.I.; RUDAYEV, V.Ye.; BOLOTOV, L.T.; OVSYANNIKOV, P.V.; VLASOV, F.F.

Obtaining gas turbine fuel on a base of thermal cracking products. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.12:24-26 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

41636

S/080/62/035/009/010/014
D204/D307

11.0170

AUTHORS: Dorogochinskiy, A.Z., Viktorova, Ye.A., Shuykin, N.I., Boykova, Ye.P., and Malin, A.G.

TITLE: The effect of cycloalkenyl phenols on the stability of a fuel containing unsaturated hydrocarbons

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 9, 1962, 2060 - 2064

TEXT: The stabilizing effects of: A) 3-methyl-4-(cyclopenten-2-yl); B) 3-methyl-6-(cyclopenten-2-yl); C) 4-methyl-2-(cyclopenten-2-yl); D) 2-(cyclohexen-2-yl); and E) 4-(cyclohexen-2-yl)-phenols were investigated, on a fuel containing ~15 % of unsaturated hydrocarbons, over a period of 5 months, at 50 ± 0.5°C. Five samples of fuel were tested with the above additives (50 mg per 100 ml fuel), two additional samples were respectively treated with 10 g/100 ml of p-hydroxydiphenylamine and 50 mg/100 ml of inhibitor ФЧ-16 (FCh-16), and one sample was kept as a blank. Each sample also contained steel wire (with a surface area of 20 cm^2 per liter of fuel) and was open to air via a capillary. Every month the samples were tested for tar

Card 1/2

The effect of cycloalkenyl ...

content and stability to heat (1 hour at 150°C). It was found that B and C inhibited tar formation, similarly to antioxidants p-hydroxydiphenylamine and FCh-16. The formation of sediments at 150°C was impeded by B and D. The additive B thus exhibits a twofold action. There are 3 tables.

SUBMITTED: May 30, 1961

Card 2/2

MALIN, A.G.; BAYBURSKIY, L.A.; KRECHETOVA, P.I.

Obtaining gas-turbine fuels from high-paraffin crude. Trudy GrozNII no. 15:94-104 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

AKSENOV, G.I.; BOROK, B.A.; MALIN, A.P.; KHROMOV, V.G.

Experience in the industrial rolling of metal powders. Trudy LPI no.222:40-44 '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Powder metallurgy)

L 1662-66 EWT(d)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWP(l)/EWA(c) JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AT5022888 UR/2776/65/000/043/0053/0059

AUTHOR: Borok, B. A.; Malin, A. P.; Markelov, V. V.; Andreyev, P. S.; Kutyrina, V. M.; Loginov, A. A.; Grosval'd, V. G.; Aksenov, G. I.

TITLE: Experience in rolling powders in an industrial-type rolling mill

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Shornik trudov, no. 43, 1965. Poroshkovaya metallurgiya (Powder metallurgy), 53-59

TOPIC TAGS: rolling mill, powder metallurgy, metal powder, powder metal rolling

ABSTRACT: The authors describe an industrial two-high powder-rolling mill with roll diameters 600 and 900 mm, based on a standard rolling mill originally built in 1940, and equipped with special powder-feeding bunkers. The mill consists of an open-top steel housing with variable positioning of rolls -- they can be aligned either horizontally or at angles of 22.5°, 45°, and 60°C (Figs. 1, 2). Its main drive is powered by a DC 257.4 kw (350 HP) 40-800 RPM motor. It has been used for the experimental rolling of strips from the powders of iron, OKh18N9 stainless steel, molybdenum, and titanium. These experiments demonstrated the

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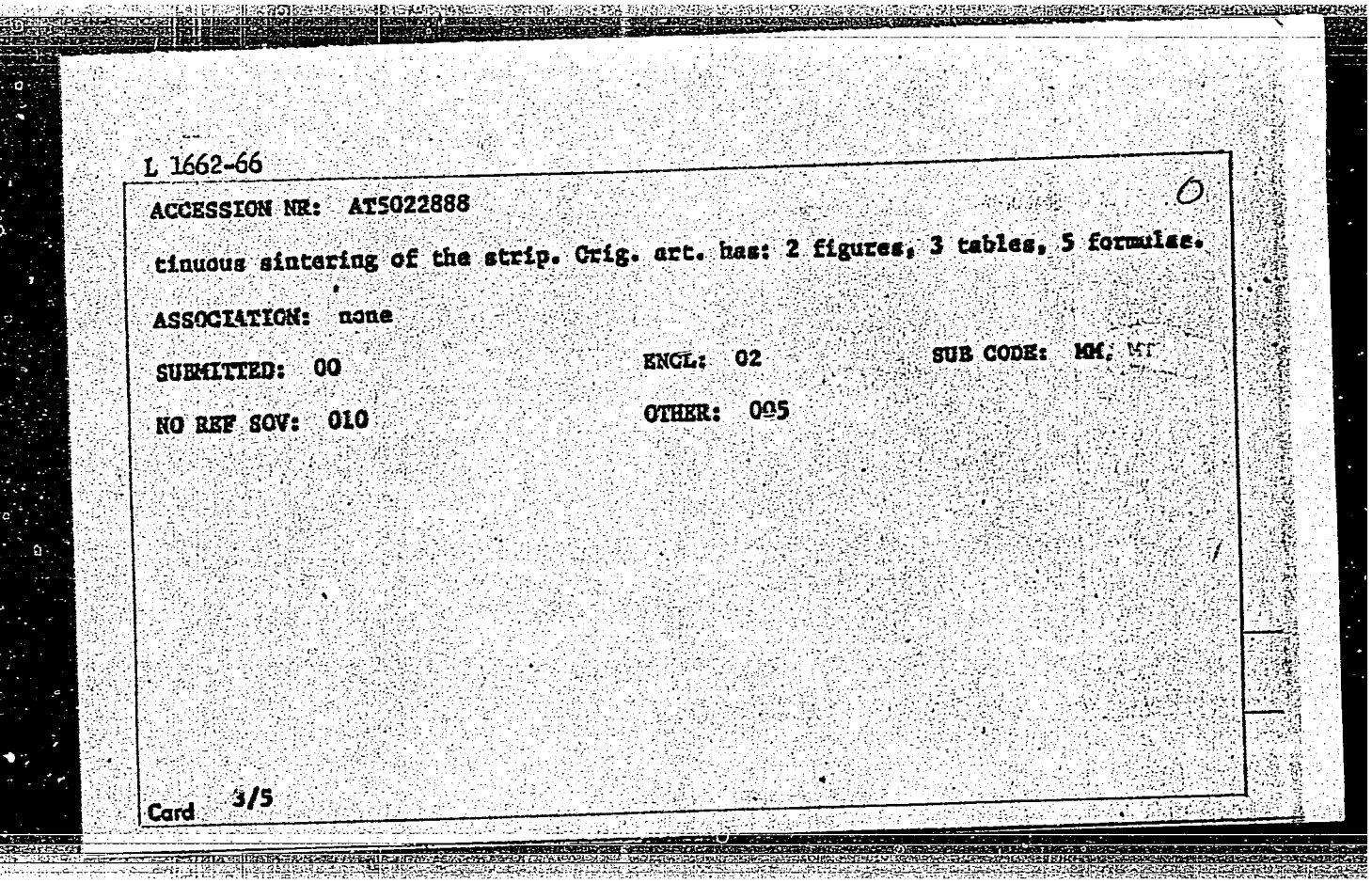
ACCESSION NR: AT5022888

mill's suitability for organizing the industrial production of poreless strips from the powders of different metals and alloys. Such strips, 0.8-1.0 mm thick, display physical properties that are not inferior to those of strips produced by rolling ingot metal. This strip thickness is in complete agreement with the basic equation of rolling, which implies that strip thickness is a function of roll diameter:

$$\gamma_s = \frac{\gamma_p}{\tau}\left[1 + \frac{D}{\delta} + \frac{\alpha^2}{2}\right], \qquad (1)$$

where γ_p and γ_s are the densities of powder (bulk weight) and strip, respectively, g/cm^3, D is the roll diameter, δ is the thickness of rolled strip, mm; α is the angle of reach, deg; and τ is the coefficient of reduction of the powder during rolling. Hence this basic equation applies not only for laboratory rolling mills but also for industrial rolling mills and can be used in designing the latter. Before the rolling of metal powders can be industrially introduced, however, these three problems must be solved: lateral restriction of the zone of deformation of powder in the rolls; continuous, uniform supply of powder to the feeder; and con-



L 1662-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022888

tinuous sintering of the strip. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 3 tables, 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: MM, MT

NO REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 005

Card 3/5

L 1662-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022868 ENCLOSURE: 01

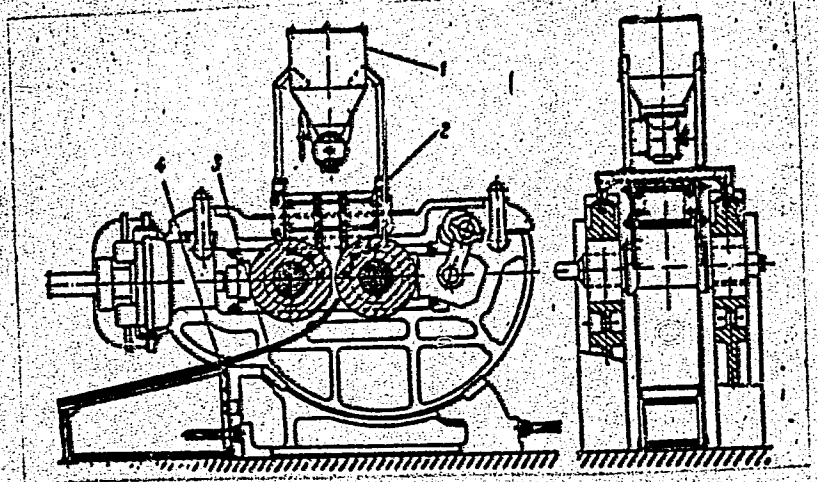


Fig. 1. Diagram of modified rolling mill (horizontal positioning of rolls): 1 - bunker; 2 - feeder; 3 - receiving chute; 4 - receiving table

Card 4/5

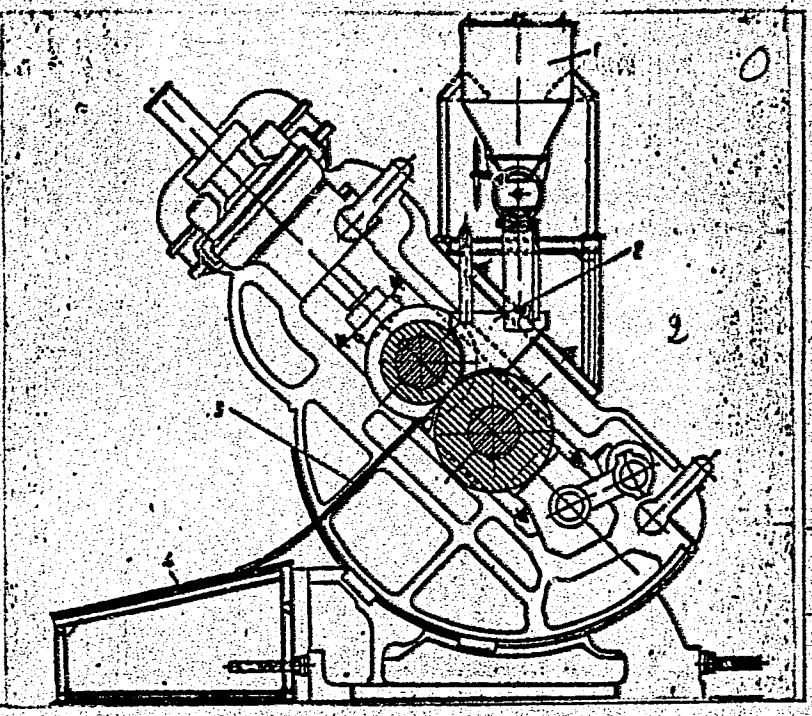
L 1662-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022688

ENCLOSURE: 02

Fig. 2. Diagram of modified rolling mill (tilted positioning of rolls)

1 - bunker; 2 - feeder; 3 - receiving chute; 4 - receiving table



Card 5/5

L 2850-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) EJP(c) JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AT5022689 UR/2776/65/000/043/0060/0068

AUTHOR: Malin, A. P.; Khromov, V. G.; Tikhonov, G. F.; Suchkov, A. B.

TITLE: Production of high-purity sheets and strips by means of the direct rolling of electrolytic titanium powder

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Sbornik trudov, no. 43, 1965. Poroshkovaya metallurgiya (Powder metallurgy), 60-68

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, metal powder, metal rolling, rolling mill, cold rolling, annealing

ABSTRACT: The authors present the results of an experimental investigation of the direct rolling of the powder of electrolytically refined titanium at a laboratory rolling mill in the Gor'kiy Polytechnic Institute (roll diameters, 180 and 350 mm, roll-barrel length, 150-330 mm; RPM, 1-8) and at an industrial-type rolling mill in the TsNIIChM (Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy) (roll diameters, 600 and 900 mm; barrel length, 630 mm; RPM, 1.25 to 4.7). Four batches of powdered titanium were used: 1) screened coarse fraction,

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L 2850-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5022889

1.6 + 1.0 mm; 2) mixture of fractions to 1.6 mm; 3) screened medium fraction, 1.0 + 0.63 mm; 4) screened fine fraction, 0.4 + 0.315 mm. Quality strip could be rolled from the coarse-grained powder (fractions 1.6 + 1.0 mm) only in the mill with rolls of a diameter of at least 600 mm, which is in agreement with the theory that strip thickness is directly proportional to roll diameter. In experiments with the further processing of strip the best results were produced by the variant with 20% deformation, which involves a large number of sinterings in an argon atmosphere, which serves to eliminate H_2, Mg, and other impurities. Strip rolled from electrolytic titanium displays high plastic properties which make it amenable to final processing by means of cold deformation (e.g. deep drawing). The techniques thus developed dispense with the need for hot working (and hence also for cold working and pickling of sheets) and reduce the percentage of wastes to 10% of the weight of raw powder used. The following industrial sequence of operations can thus be recommended: 1. Screening of powder. Use of the fraction 1.6 + 1.0 mm for rolling; 2. Rolling of 7 mm thick, 600 mm wide strip in TsNIIChM mill with roll diameters 600/900 mm; 3. Cutting of strip into sections measuring 120x350 mm; 4. Processing of strip by means of 6 cycles "sintering in argon (1200°C, 3 hr) - cold rolling," with roughing after each cycle until strip thickness is reduced to 1.4-0.8 mm; 5. Vacuum annealing of 0.8 mm thick

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L 2850-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5022889

at 900°C for 2 hr; 6. Cold rolling to 0.4 mm (6 passes); 7. Vacuum annealing at 700°C for 2 hr (in coil); 8. Cold rolling to 0.2 mm; 9. Vacuum annealing at 700°C for 2 hr (in coil); 10. Cold rolling to 0.1 mm; 11. Vacuum annealing at 700°C for 2 hr (in coil); 12. Cold rolling to 0.05 mm; 13. Vacuum annealing at 700°C for 2 hr (in coil). The thus obtained strip has a polyhedral structure. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM.

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 001

Pure metal

BVK
Card 3/3

L 07435-67 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) MJW/JD/HW/JG

ACC NR: AP6029223 SOURCE CODE: UR/0145/66/000/004/0151/0156

AUTHOR: Malin, A. P. (Engineer); Sukhov, A. V. (Aspirant); Gromova, S. P. (Engineer); Polyayev, V. M. (Candidate of technical sciences); Borok, B. A. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: None

TITLE: Development of technology for producing porous fittings

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 4, 1966, 151-156

TOPIC TAGS: porous metal, powder metallurgy, hydrostatic pressure, nichrome alloy, stainless steel

ABSTRACT: The article is a summary of work on the production of porous pipes from nichrome, molybdenum, stainless steel and nickel by powder metallurgy methods. The best materials for this purpose are Kh80N20 nichrome powder produced by joint reduction, or a mixture of GNKh5-48-NP nickel and TsNIIChm TU 1-53 chromium powders. Experiments on development of technology for manufacturing porous fittings from these metal powders showed that pipe sections with a wall thickness from 15 to 0.5 mm may be produced by hydrostatic pressing and sintering in hydrogen furnaces. This method may be used for producing porous fittings with a height which is limited only by the dimensions of the hydrostatic press and the sintering furnace with theoretically unlimited possibilities

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.9-496

L 07435-67
ACC NR: AP6029223

for increasing size. Shrinkage during pressing takes place uniformly over the entire height of the fitting. The particles of powder do not move along the rubber shell and consequently there is no friction. This gives the finished part identical density (porosity) at all points. It is shown that the porosity of the finished product is a function of the granulometric composition of the powder, the hydrostatic pressure, the quantity of binder used and sintering conditior . The article was presented for publication by Doctor of technical sciences, Professor V. G. Saksel'tsev, MVTU. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 27Nov64

Card 2/2

ALTAYSKIY, I.P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk: CHESHKOV, A.F., kand. ekon. nauk; MALIN, A.S., kand.ekon. nauk [deceased]; BOROVSKIY, V.A., kand. ekon. nauk; AREF'YEV, T.I., kand. ekon. nauk; GLINYANYY, V.G., kand. ekon. nauk; FRAYER, S.V., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; VINTAYKIN, Z.P., kand. ekon. nauk; DUDOROV, I.T., kand. ekon. nauk; BUSAROV, N.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; LUK'YANOV, A.D., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; RAKITINA, Ye.D., red.; SOKOLOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Production brigades on collective and state farms] Proizvodstvennye brigady v kolkhozakh i sovkhozakh. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 374 p. (MIRA 17:1)
(Farm management)

MALIN, A.S.

New method for cementing casing space. Razved. i okh. nedr 26 no.10: 44-45 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Vostochno-Kazakhstanskoye geoupravleniye.
(Boring)

IVANOV, B.A.; PARFENOV, K.A.; MALIN, B.A.

Electrical wireless turbotachometer operating in the frequency range below 1 hz. Mash. i neft. obor. no.8:27-30 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Groznenskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektno-konstruktorskogo instituta kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

ADIROVICH, E.I.; KOLOTILOVA, V.G.; MALIN, B.V.

Transient conditions in semiconductor triodes. Radiotekh. i elektron 1 no.8:1052-1057 Ag '56. (MIRA 10:1)

(Semiconductors) (Transistors)

L 55230-65 EWT(d)/EED-2/EWP(1) Pz-4/Pg-4/Pk-4 IJP(c) BB/GG

ACCESSION NR: AT5004897 S/2657/64/000/012/0244/0263

621.382.322:681.142.67

AUTHOR: Basiladze, S. G.; Karmazinskiy, A. N.; Malin, B. V.

TITLE: Logical circuits and a half-adder using field-effect transistors

SOURCE: Poluprovodnikovyye pribory i ikh primeneniye; sbornik statey, no. 12, 1964, 244-263

TOPIC TAGS: logical circuit, half adder, transistor, field effect transistor

ABSTRACT: Generalities on thin-film microminiature field-effect transistors after W. Shockley (Proc. IRE, 1952, v. 40, no. 11) and A. V. J. Martin (Semiconductor Products, 1962, no. 2-3) are explained, as well as simple logical circuits such as AND, OR, NOT. A low forward transadmittance and high cutoff voltage are cited as the main shortcomings of today's field-effect transistors. Logical circuits with these transistors can operate at a clock frequency of 100 kc or lower. Two experimental half-adders were built, one with p-type and n-type

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT5004897

transistors, and the other with all transistors of the same type. The integral-type half-adder circuit operated correctly at ± 20% variation of the supply voltage and ± 5% variation of the input-signal amplitude. Orig. art. has: 15 figures, 20 formulas, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: DP, EC

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 20451-66 EWT(2)/EWP(1) EWT(2) BB/GG

ACC NR: AT6008790 SOURCE CODE: UR/2657/65/000/014/0196/0210

AUTHOR: Karmazinskiy, A. N.; Kheyfets, A. Sh.; Malin, B. V.; Sonin, M. S. 38

ORG: none B+1

TITLE: Register using field-effect transistors

SOURCE: Poluprovodnikovyye pribory i ikh primeneniye; sbornik statey, no. 14, 1965, 196-210

TOPIC TAGS: shift register, transistorized circuit, field effect transistor

ABSTRACT: A shift register 16C,47 based on flip-flops consisting of d-c-coupled field-effect transistors is described. Two variants, differing only in the reset circuits for each flip-flop, were tested. The two reset variants are shown in Fig. 1. A 2-bit shift register based on the configuration of Fig.1a is shown in Fig. 2. The information stored in the register is shifted by one place in four steps. In the initial state, flip-flops T_1, T_2 store information and T'_1, T'_2 are reset to the 0 state. A pulse on sample terminal 1_2 transfers the information from T_1, T_2 to T'_2, T'_1. A second pulse on reset 0_1 resets T_1, T_2. A third pulse on sample terminal 1_1 transfers the information from T'_1, T'_2 to T_1, T_2. Finally, the fourth pulse on reset 0_2 resets T'_1, T'_2. When a bias-voltage of 15 v is used, the 0 state is identified by 11 v and the 1 state, by 3 v. The criterion of proper operation of the register was taken to

Card 1/3

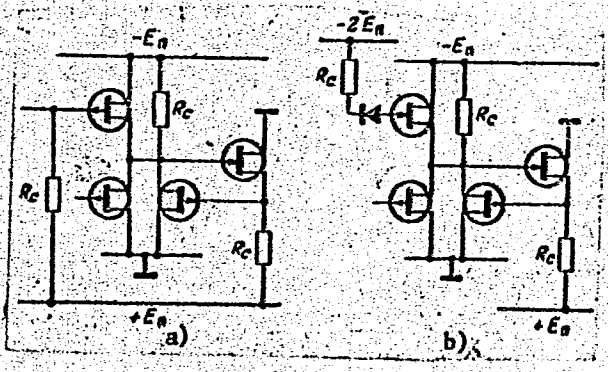


Fig. 1. Set and reset circuits

be the absence of errors when bit combinations 11 and 01 were circulated. The register performed satisfactorily with individual bias voltage fluctuations of ±20%, combined bias voltage fluctuations of ±10%, input-signal variations of 15%, and resistance variations in the drain circuit of ±50%. The maximum working frequency for the register based on Fig. 1a was 30 kc; for the one based on Fig. 1b was 43 kc. At 20 C, the fan-out was 4—5. The speed of the shift register may be increased by a

L 20451-66
ACC NR: AT6008790

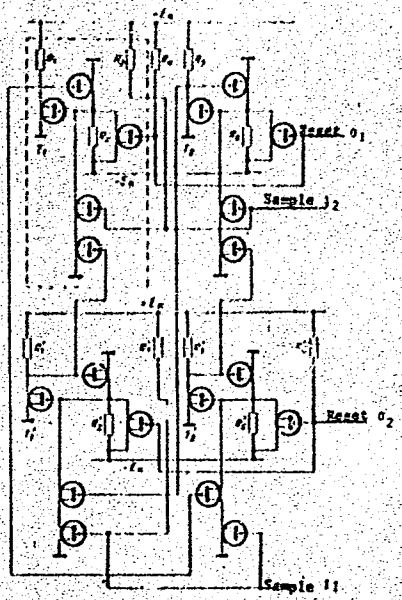


Fig. 2. Two-stage shift register

factor of 10—15 if field-effect transistors with transconductance of 1 mamp/v are used instead of those with transconductance of 0.1—0.4 mamp/v. Orig. art. has: 10 figures. [BD]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4222

Card 3/3

MALIN, G.

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application - Medicinals, Vitamins, Antibiotics. H-17

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 8995

Author : Braileanu Cl., Malin G., Manolescu-Devesel C.

Inst : -

Title : Comparative Studies of Some Binding Agents Used in Making Pills and of Their Effect on Disaggregation and Preservation of Preparations.

Orig Pub : Farmacia (Romin.), 1957, 5, No 1, 47-58

Abstract : Presentation of data of comparative studies of a 10% gel of tragacanth in sunflower seed oil, methyl cellulose gel and a mixture of flour and lactose, as binding agents in making pills of different composition. The composition of the pills is stated and a study is made of the effects of the above-stated binding agents on the length of time prior to disintegration of the pills and on preservation of medicinal preparations.

Card 1/1

KALIN, G.; MEYERSON, Z.

Results of applying the new regulation on reviewing norms.
Sots.trud no.9:108-110 S '57. (MLRA 10:9)

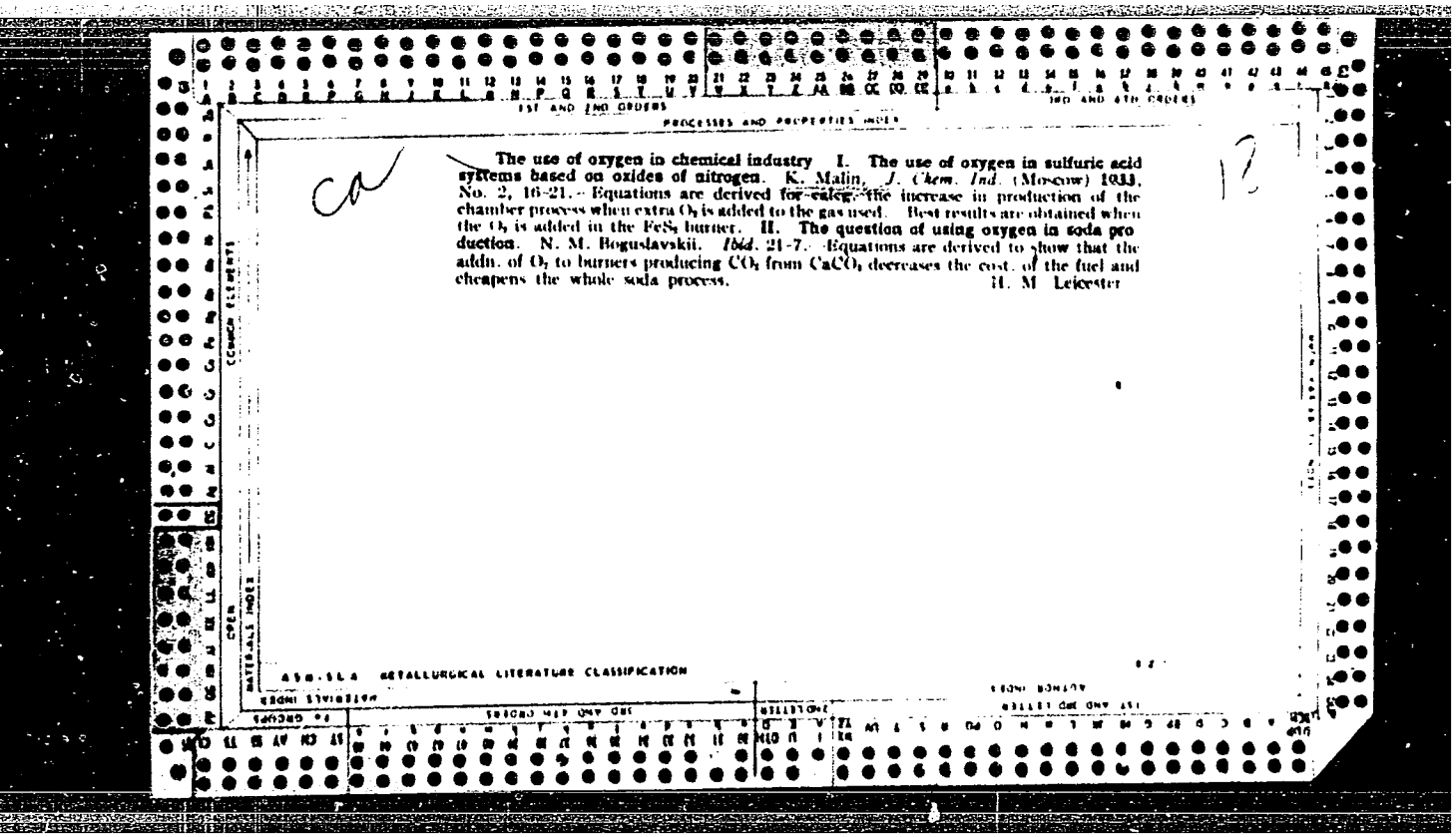
1. Direktor zavoda imeni "Komsomol'skoy Pravdy" (for Kalin).
2. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy (for Meyerson)
(Leningrad--Plastic materials--Production standards)

MALIN, G.; MEYERSON, Z.; RATNER, A.; BOZHKO, M., inzh.-ekonomist; KOTYUZHINSKIY, G.

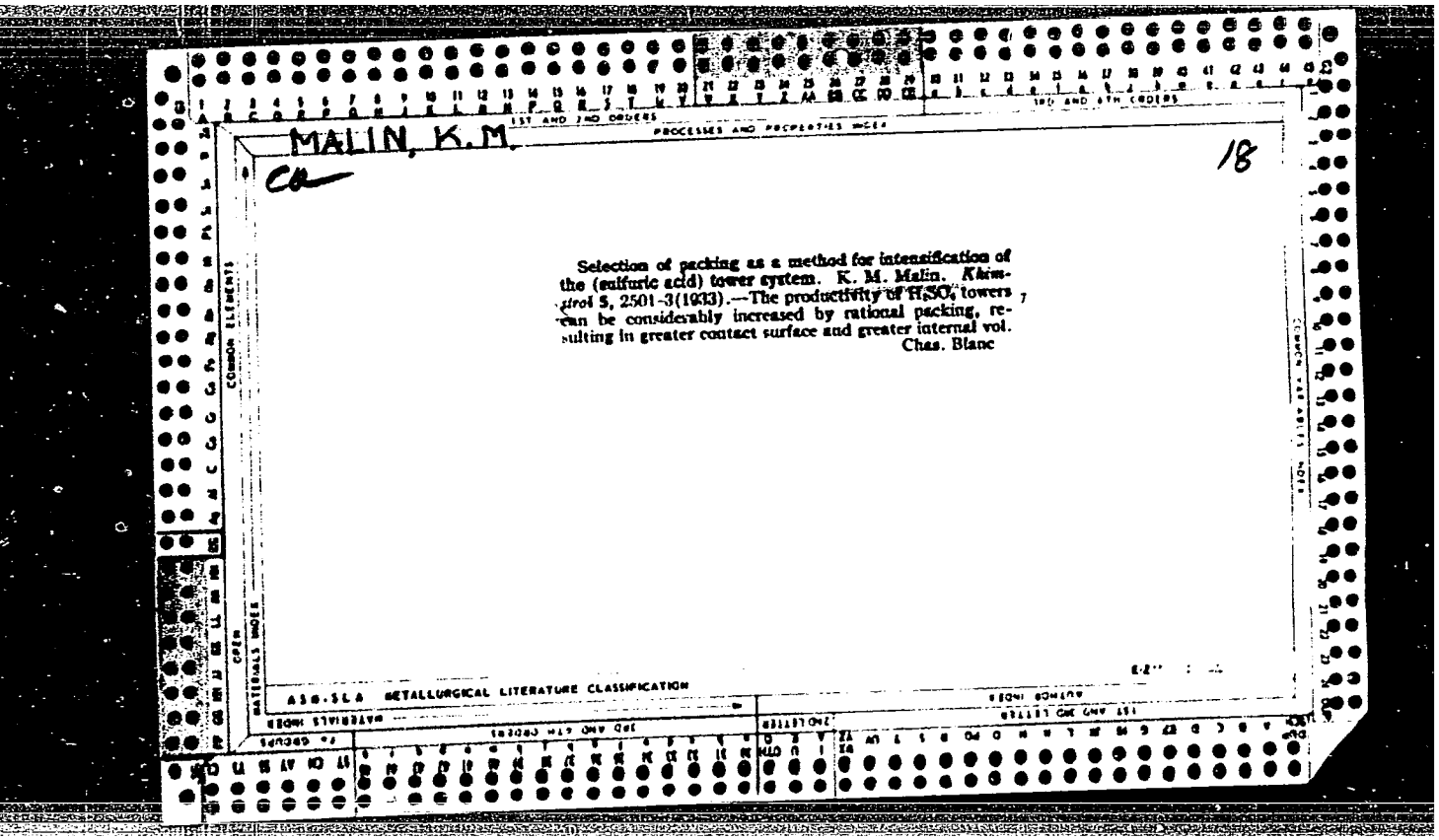
Creating conditions for growth in hourly output. Sots. trud no.8: 97-109 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Direktor zavoda imeni Komsomol'skoy pravdy" (for Malin). 2. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy zavoda im. Komsomol'skoy pravdy" (for Meyerson). 3. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy Okhtenskogo khimicheskogo kombinata (for Ratner). 4.Zamestitel' nachal'nika otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy Upravleniya metallurgicheskoy promyshlennosti Chelyabinskogo sovnarkhoza (for Kotyuzhinskiy).

(Labor productivity)



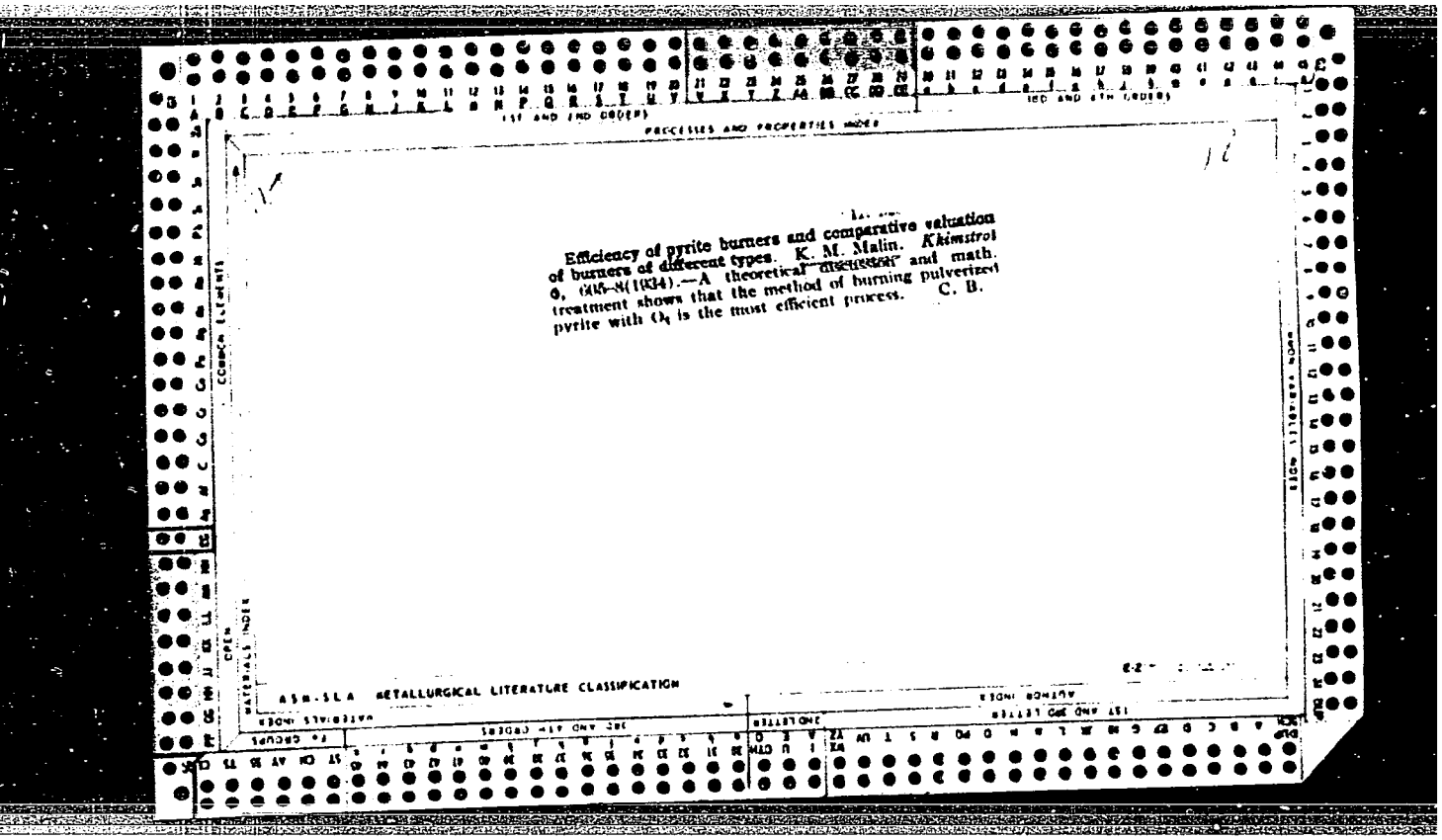
The use of oxygen in chemical industry. I. The use of oxygen in sulfuric acid systems based on oxides of nitrogen. K. Malin. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 1933, No. 2, 16-21.—Equations are derived for calcg. the increase in production of the chamber process when extra O_2 is added to the gas used. Best results are obtained when the O_2 is added in the FeS_2 burner. **II. The question of using oxygen in soda production.** N. M. Bogustavskii. *Ibid.* 21-7. Equations are derived to show that the addn. of O_2 to burners producing CO_2 from $CaCO_3$ decreases the cost of the fuel and cheapens the whole soda process. H. M. Leicester



MALIN, K.M.

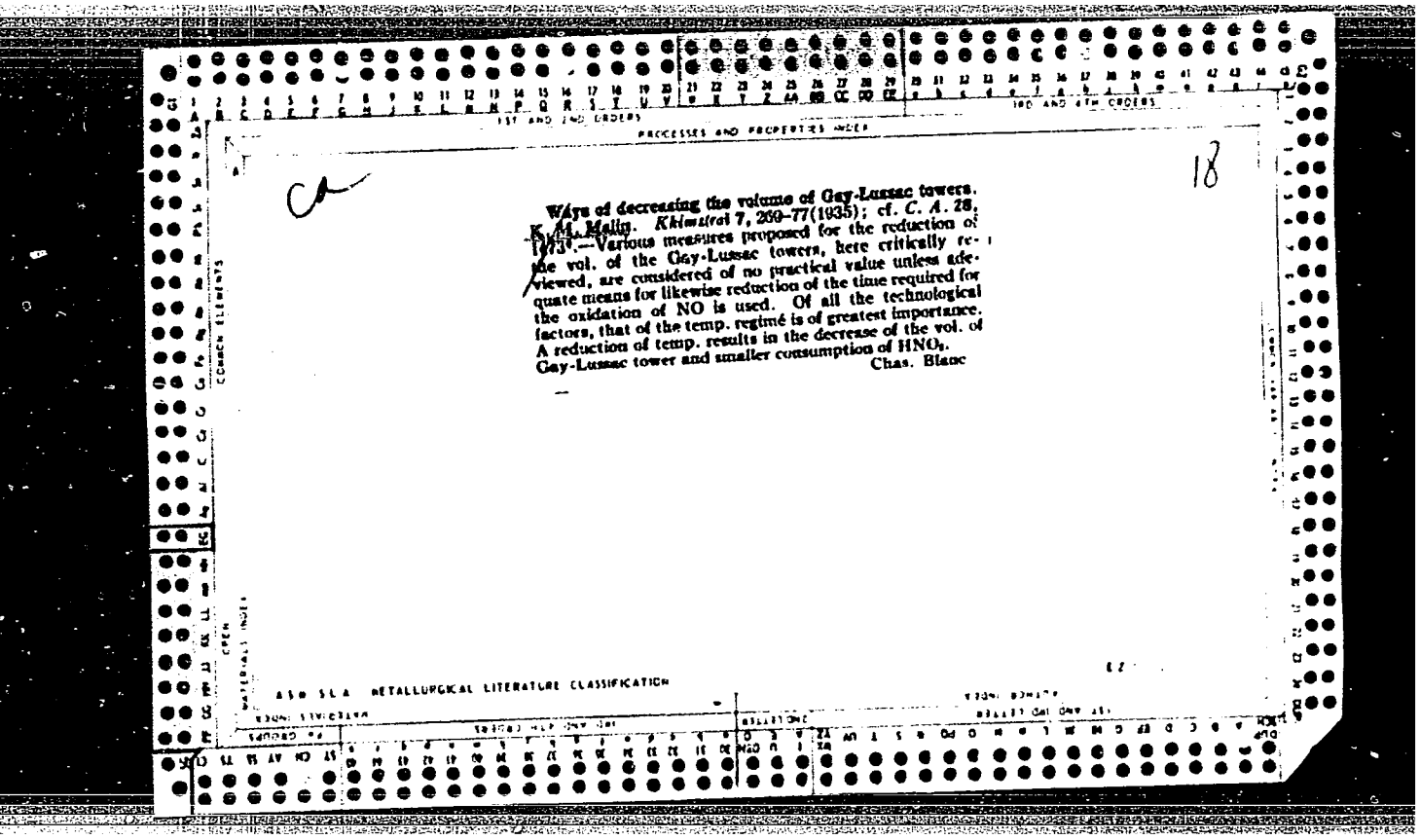
18

Selection of packing as a method for intensification of the (sulfuric acid) tower system. K. M. Malin. *Khimprol* **5**, 2501–3(1933).—The productivity of H_2SO_4 towers can be considerably increased by rational packing, resulting in greater contact surface and greater internal vol. Chas. Blanc

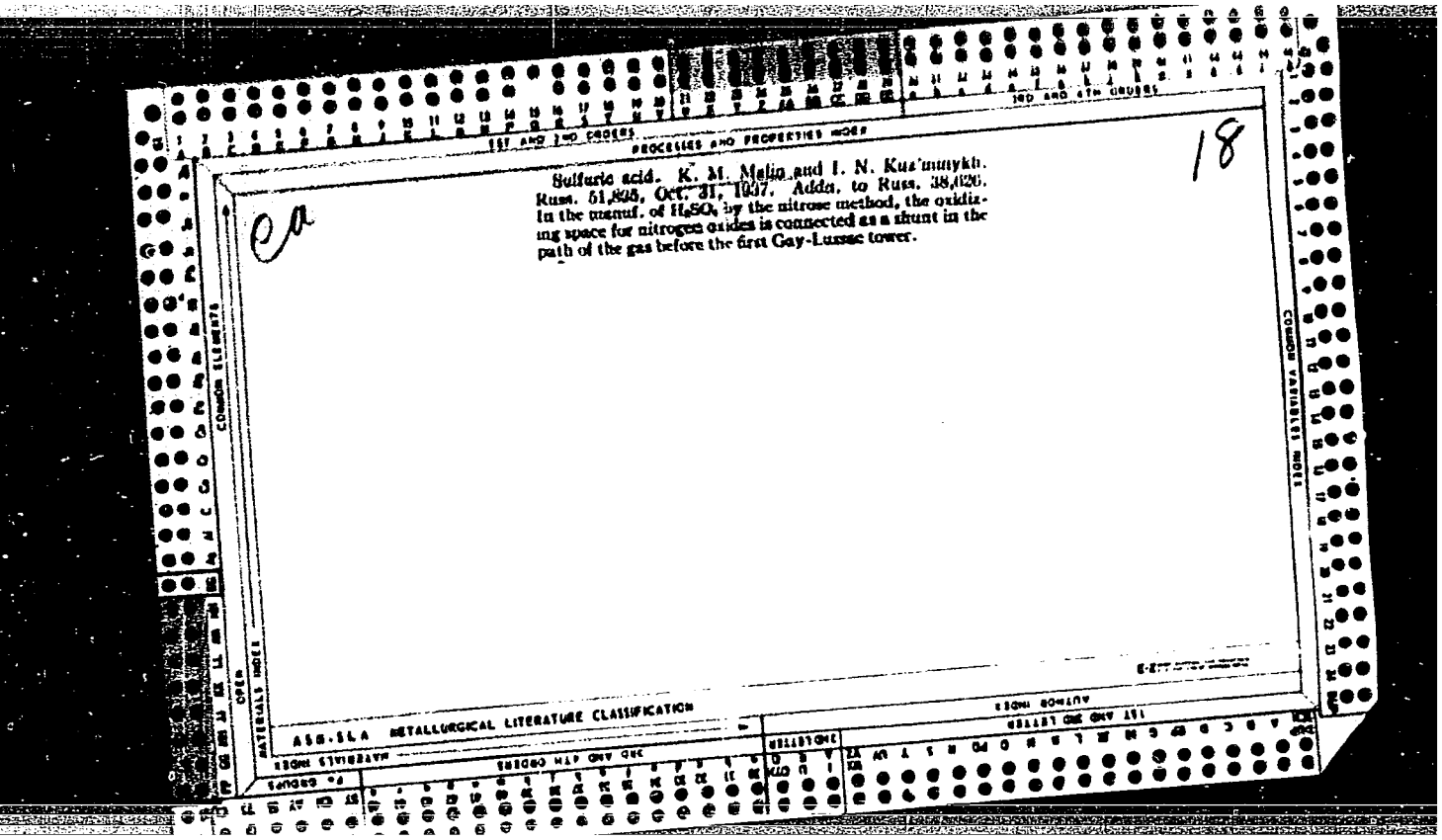


Efficiency of pyrite burners and comparative valuation of burners of different types. K. M. Malin. *Khimstroi* 0, 0[illegible]5-8(1934).—A theoretical discussion and math. treatment shows that the method of burning pulverized pyrite with O_2 is the most efficient process. C. B.

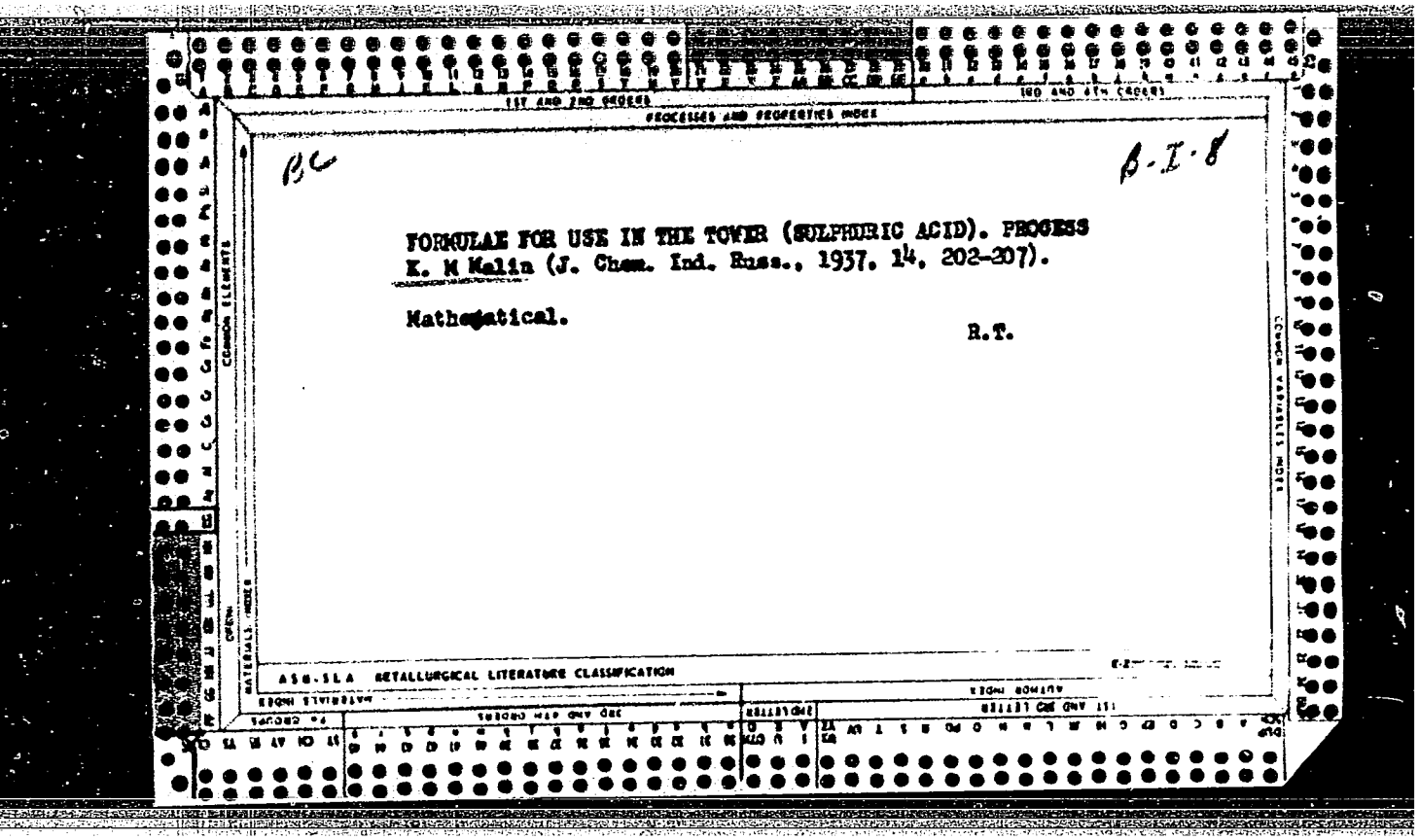
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Ways of decreasing the volume of Gay-Lussac towers. K. M. Melly. *Khimzavod* 7, 269–77(1935); cf. *C. A.* 28, 1973.—Various measures proposed for the reduction of the vol. of the Gay-Lussac towers, here critically reviewed, are considered of no practical value unless adequate means for likewise reduction of the time required for the oxidation of NO is used. Of all the technological factors, that of the temp. regime is of greatest importance. A reduction of temp. results in the decrease of the vol. of Gay-Lussac tower and smaller consumption of HNO_3.
Chas. Blanc



Sulfuric acid. K. M. Malin and I. N. Kuz'minykh. Russ. 51,895, Oct. 31, 1937. Addn. to Russ. 38,426. In the manuf. of H_2SO_4 by the nitrose method, the oxidizing space for nitrogen oxides is connected as a shunt in the path of the gas before the first Gay-Lussac tower.



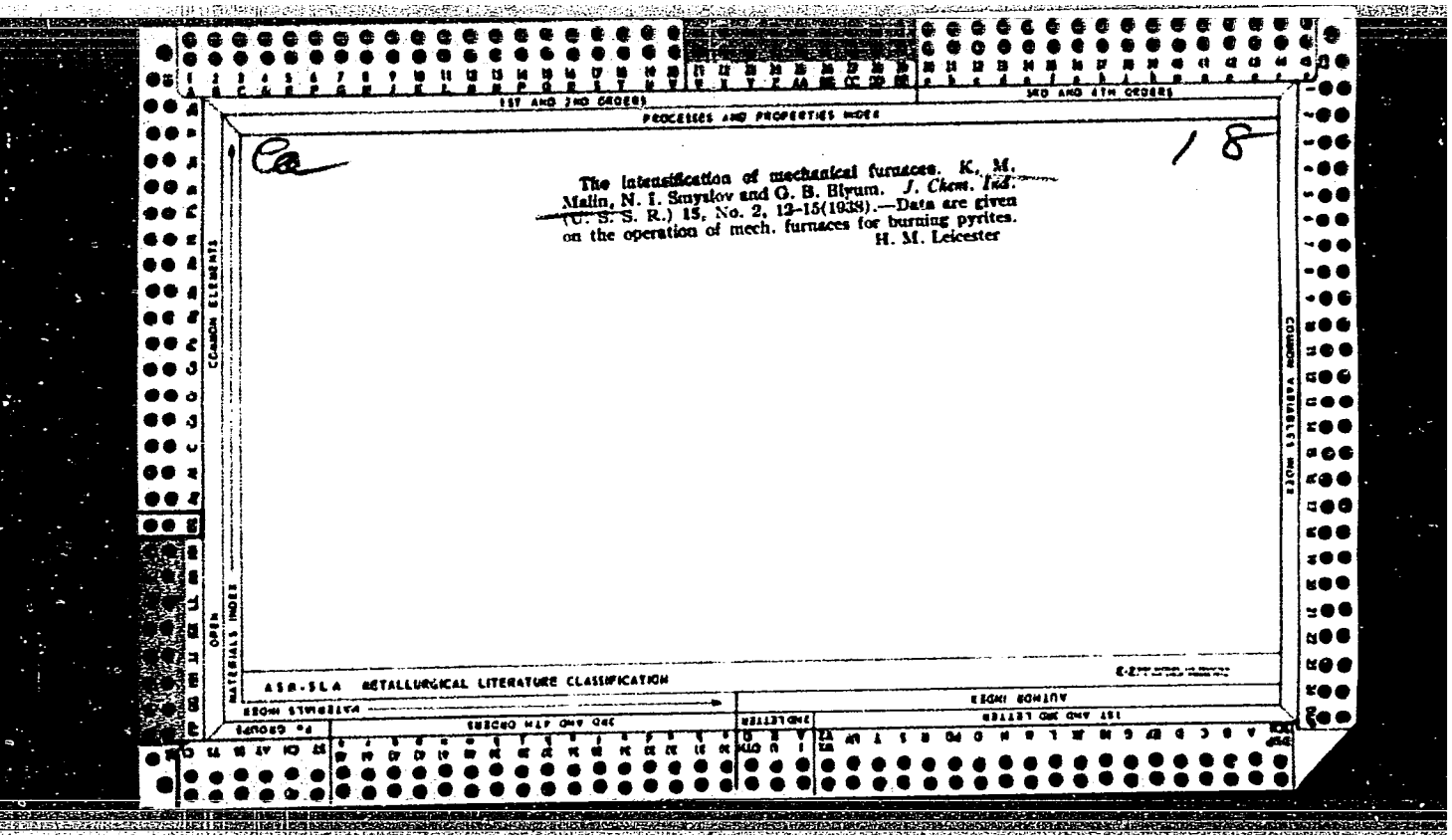
BC

B-I-8

FORMULAE FOR USE IN THE TOWER (SULPHURIC ACID). PROGRESS
K. M Malin (J. Chem. Ind. Russ., 1937, 14, 202-207).

Mathematical.

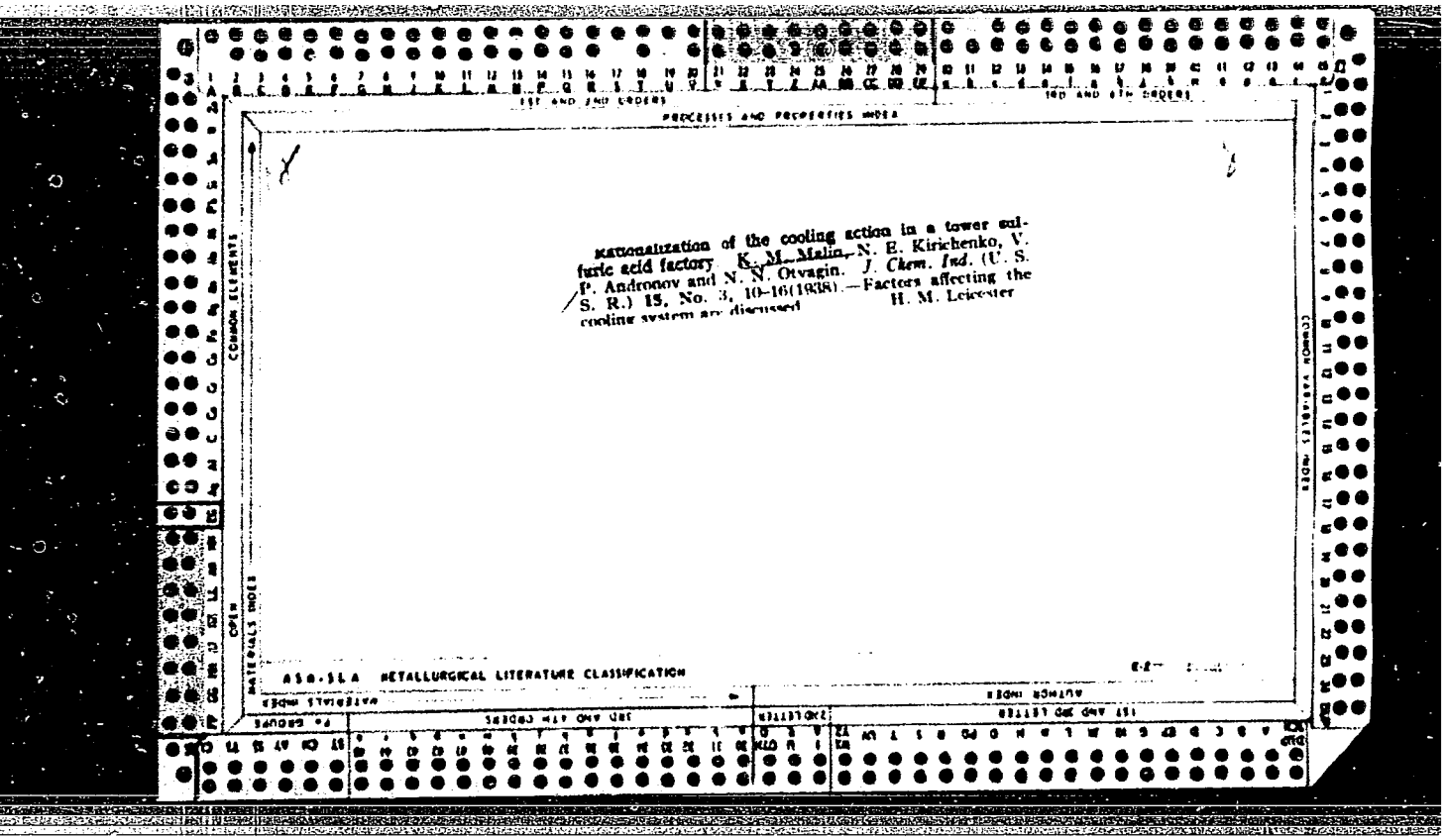
R.T.



Ca

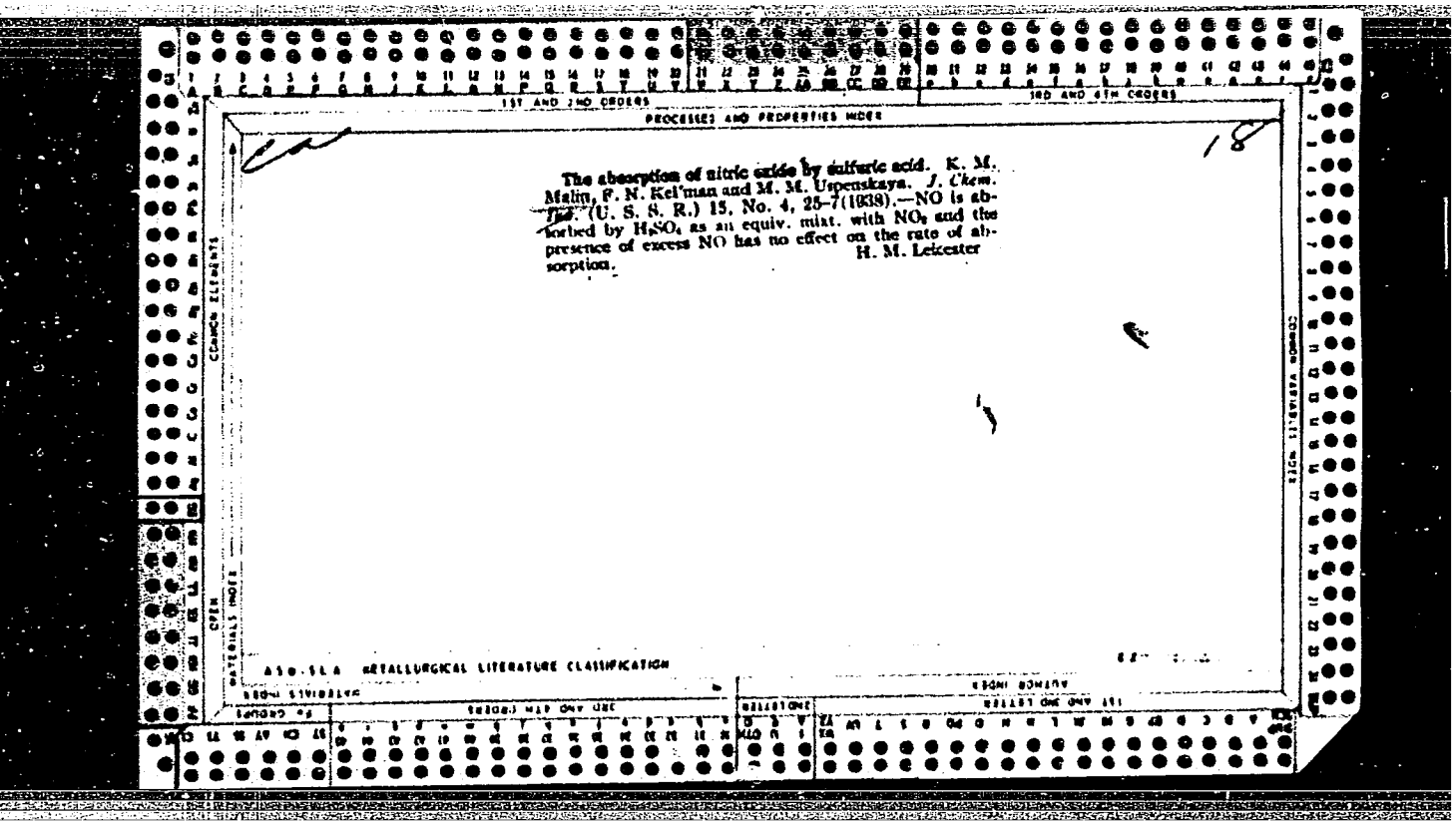
18

The intensification of mechanical furnaces. K. M. Malin, N. I. Smyslov and G. B. Blyum. *J. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 15, No. 2, 12–15(1938).—Data are given on the operation of mech. furnaces for burning pyrites.
H. M. Leicester

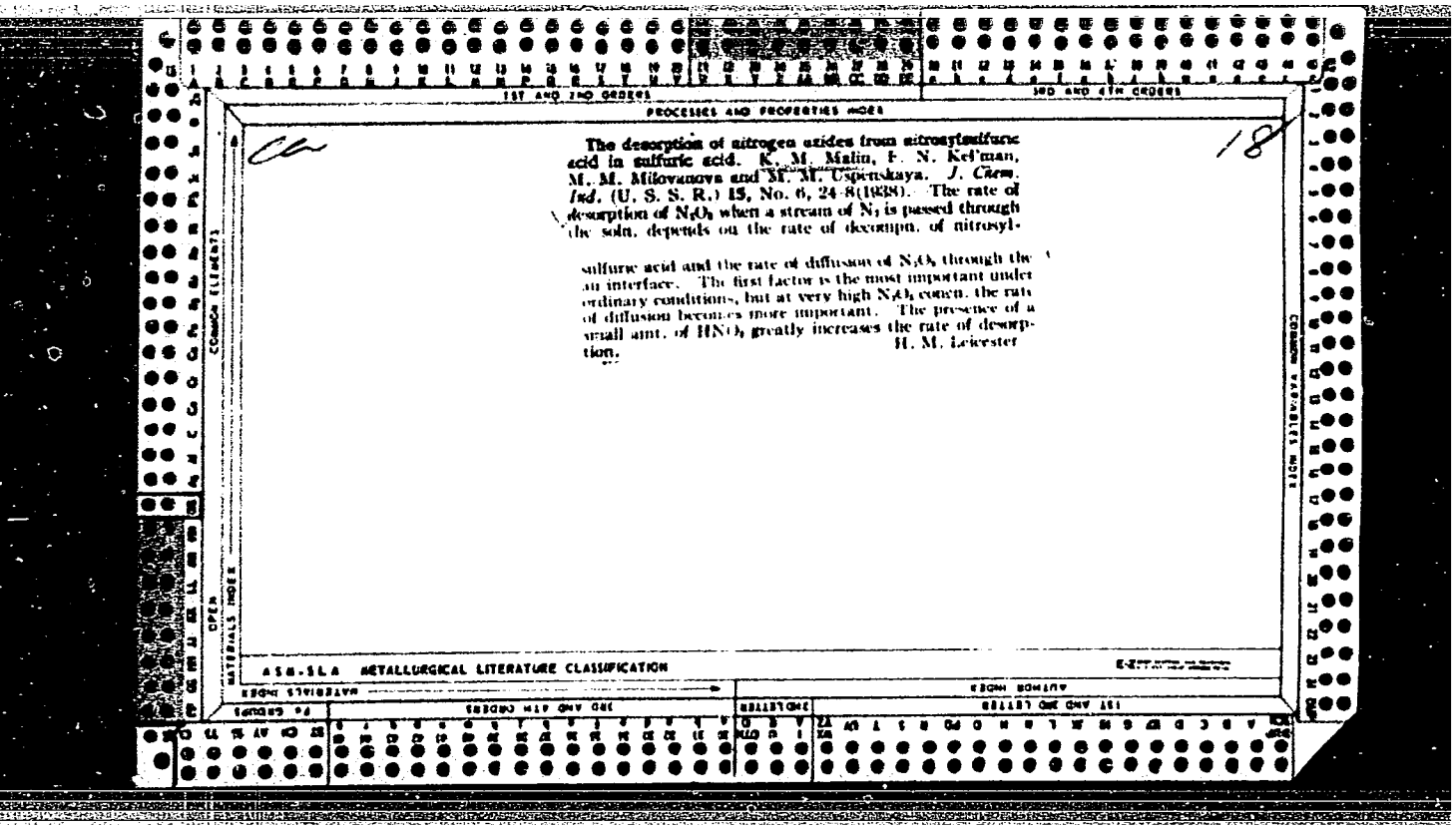


Rationalization of the cooling action in a tower sulfuric acid factory. K. M. Malin, N. E. Kirichenko, V. P. Andronov and N. N. Otvagin. *J. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 15, No. 3, 10–16(1938).—Factors affecting the cooling system are discussed. H. M. Leicester

A50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

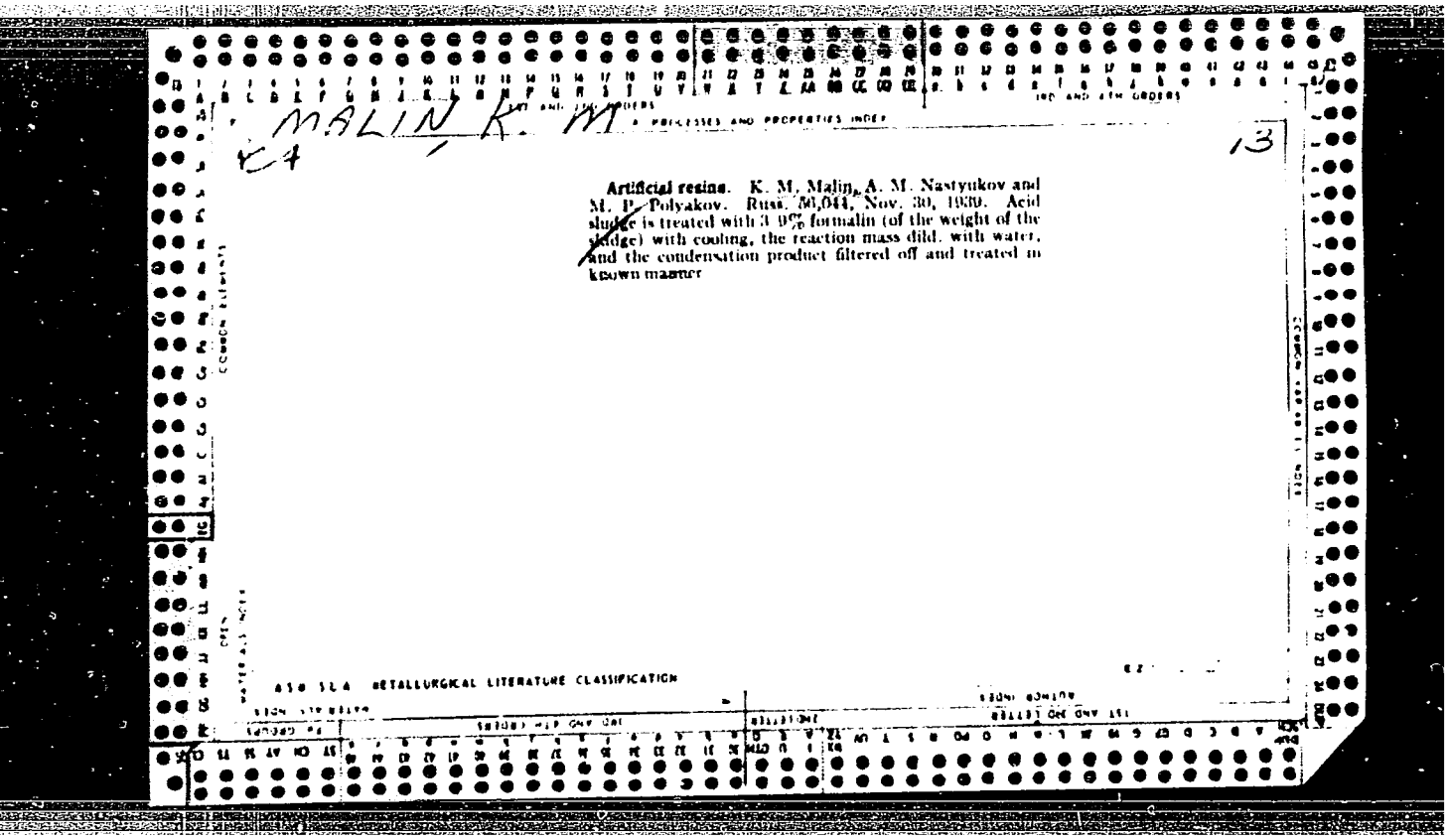


The absorption of nitric oxide by sulfuric acid. K. M. Malin, F. N. Kel'man and M. M. Uspenskaya. *J. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 15, No. 4, 25–7(1938).—NO is absorbed by H_2SO_4 as an equiv. mixt. with NO_2 and the presence of excess NO has no effect on the rate of absorption.
H. M. Leicester



The desorption of nitrogen oxides from nitrosylsulfuric acid in sulfuric acid. K. M. Malin, F. N. Kel'man, M. M. Milovanova and M. M. Uspenskaya. *J. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 15, No. 6, 24-8(1938). The rate of desorption of N_2O_3 when a stream of N_2 is passed through the soln. depends on the rate of decompn. of nitrosylsulfuric acid and the rate of diffusion of N_2O_3 through the air interface. The first factor is the most important under ordinary conditions, but at very high N_2O_3 concn. the rate of diffusion becomes more important. The presence of a small amt. of HNO_3 greatly increases the rate of desorption.

H. M. Leicester



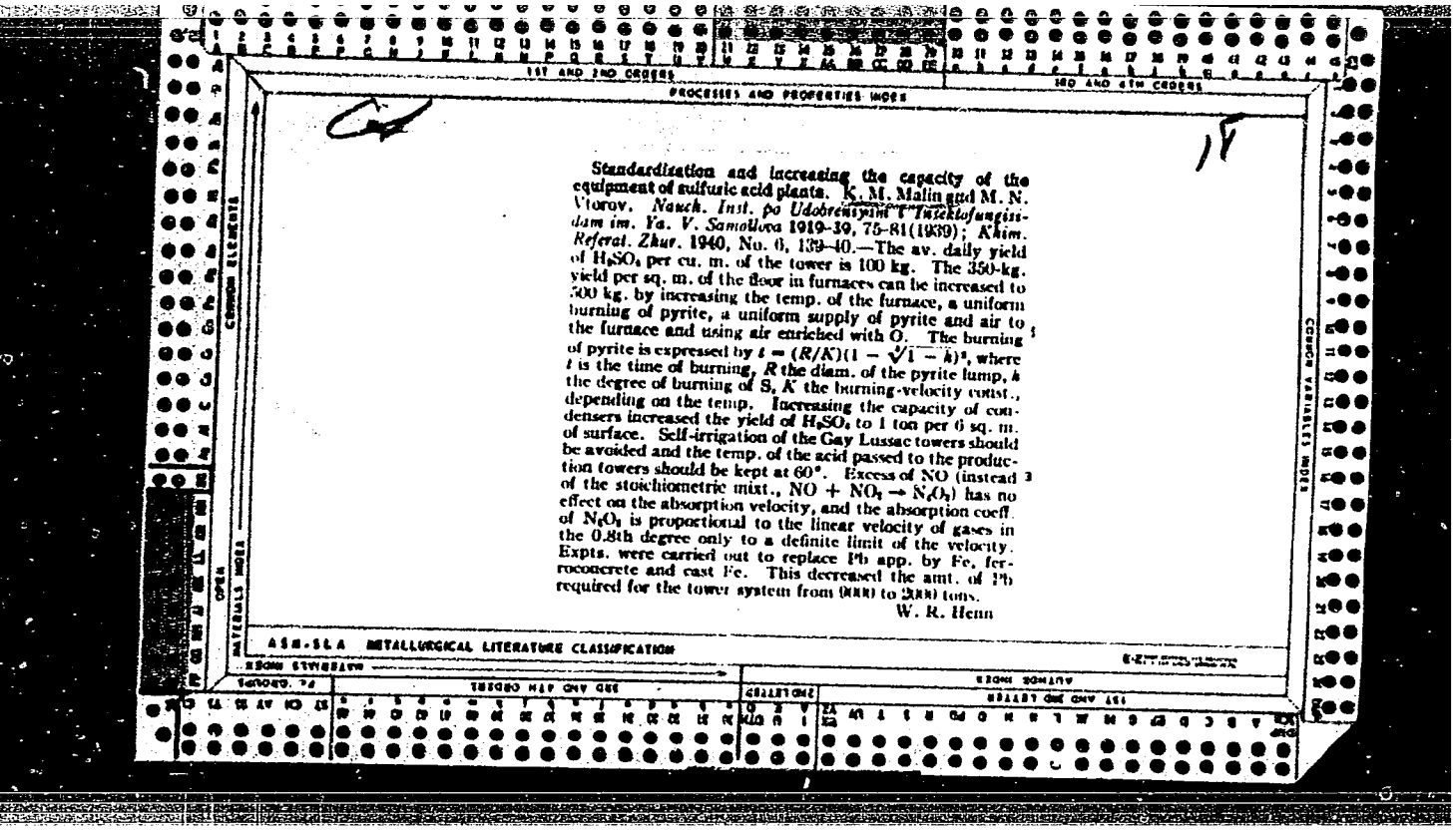
MALIN K. M.

KC4

13

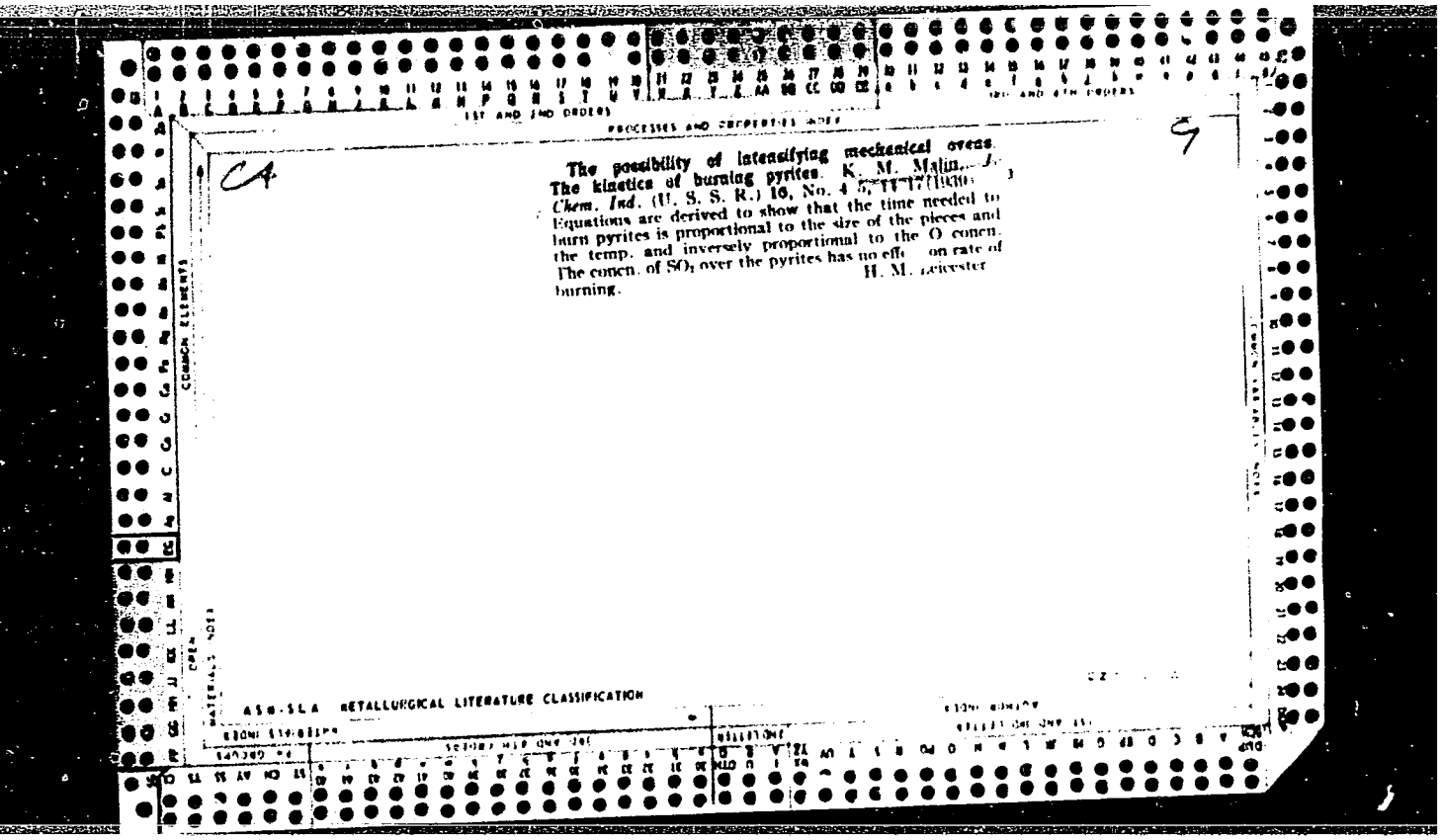
Artificial resins. K. M. Malin, A. M. Nastyukov and M. P. Polyakov. Russ. 50,044, Nov. 30, 1939. Acid sludge is treated with 3.9% formalin (of the weight of the sludge) with cooling, the reaction mass dild. with water, and the condensation product filtered off and treated in known manner

A1a 51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Standardization and increasing the capacity of the equipment of sulfuric acid plants. K. M. Malin and M. N. Vtorov. *Nauch. Inst. po Udobreniyam i Tuzeklofungisidam im. Ya. V. Samoilova* 1939-39, 75-81(1939); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 6, 139-40.—The av. daily yield of H_2SO_4 per cu. m. of the tower is 100 kg. The 350-kg. yield per sq. m. of the floor in furnaces can be increased to 500 kg. by increasing the temp. of the furnace, a uniform burning of pyrite, a uniform supply of pyrite and air to the furnace and using air enriched with O. The burning of pyrite is expressed by $t = (R/K)(1 - \sqrt[3]{1 - h})^2$, where t is the time of burning, R the diam. of the pyrite lump, h the degree of burning of S, K the burning-velocity const., depending on the temp. Increasing the capacity of condensers increased the yield of H_2SO_4 to 1 ton per 6 sq. m. of surface. Self-irrigation of the Gay Lussac towers should be avoided and the temp. of the acid passed to the production towers should be kept at 60°. Excess of NO (instead of the stoichiometric mixt., $NO + NO_2 \rightarrow N_2O_3$) has no effect on the absorption velocity, and the absorption coeff. of N_2O_3 is proportional to the linear velocity of gases in the 0.8th degree only to a definite limit of the velocity. Expts. were carried out to replace Pb app. by Fe, ferroconcrete and cast Fe. This decreased the amt. of Pb required for the tower system from 9000 to 2000 tons.

W. R. Henn



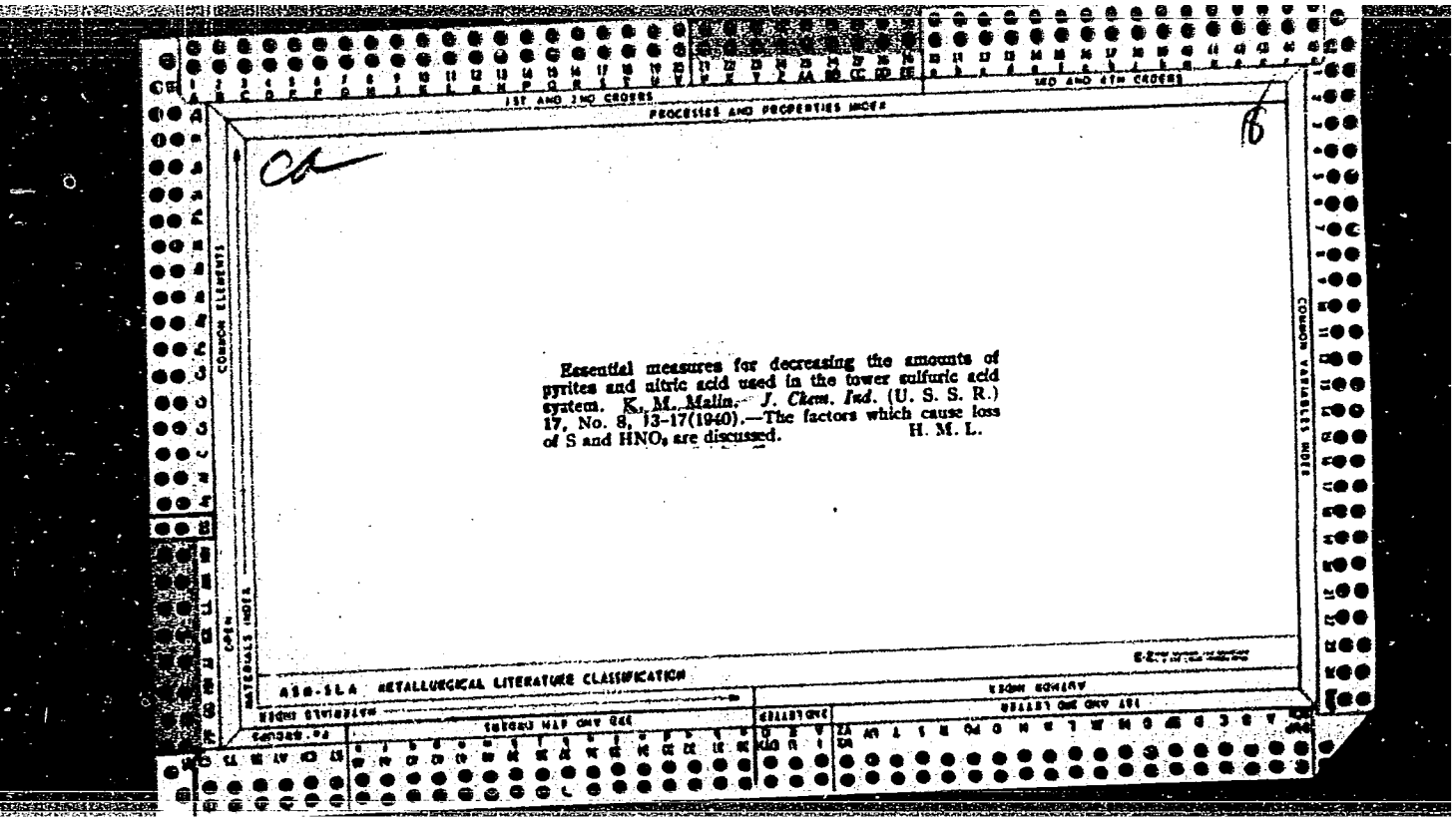
CA

The possibility of intensifying mechanical ovens. The kinetics of burning pyrites. K. M. Malin. *Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) **16**, No. 4 [illegible]. Equations are derived to show that the time needed to burn pyrites is proportional to the size of the pieces and the temp. and inversely proportional to the O concn. The concn. of SO_2 over the pyrites has no effect on rate of burning.

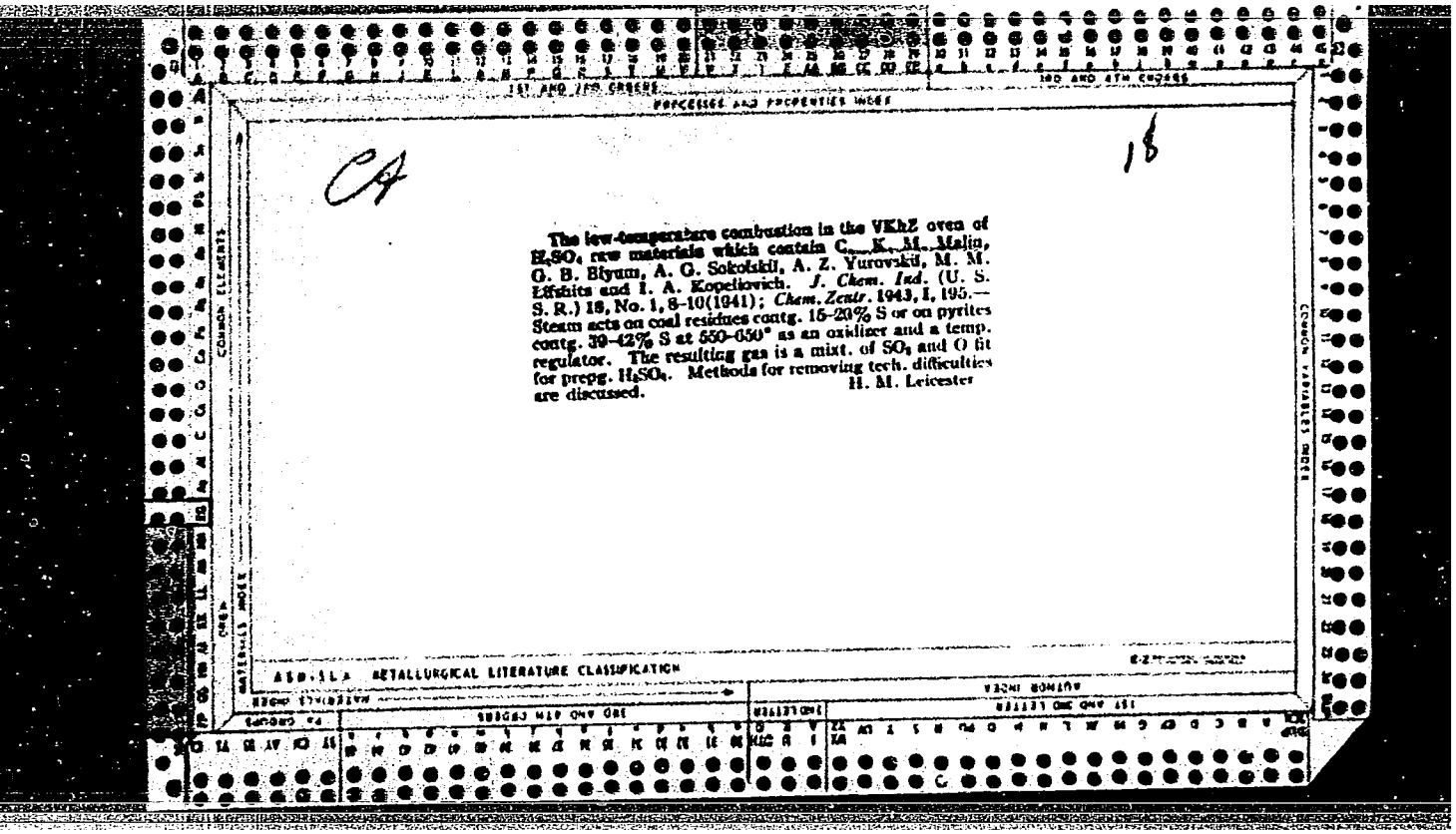
H. M. Leicester

9

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Essential measures for decreasing the amounts of pyrites and nitric acid used in the tower sulfuric acid system. K. M. Malin. *J. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 17, No. 8, 13–17(1940).—The factors which cause loss of S and HNO_3 are discussed. H. M. L.



C4

16

The low-temperature combustion in the VKhZ oven of H_2SO_4 raw materials which contain C. K. M. Malin, G. B. Blyum, A. G. Sokolskii, A. Z. Yurovskii, M. M. Efshits and I. A. Kopeliovich. *J. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 18, No. 1, 8-10(1941); *Chem. Zentr.* 1943, I, 195.— Steam acts on coal residues contg. 15-20% S or on pyrites contg. 39-42% S at 550-650° as an oxidizer and a temp. regulator. The resulting gas is a mixt. of SO_2 and O fit for prepg. H_2SO_4. Methods for removing tech. difficulties are discussed. H. M. Leicester

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

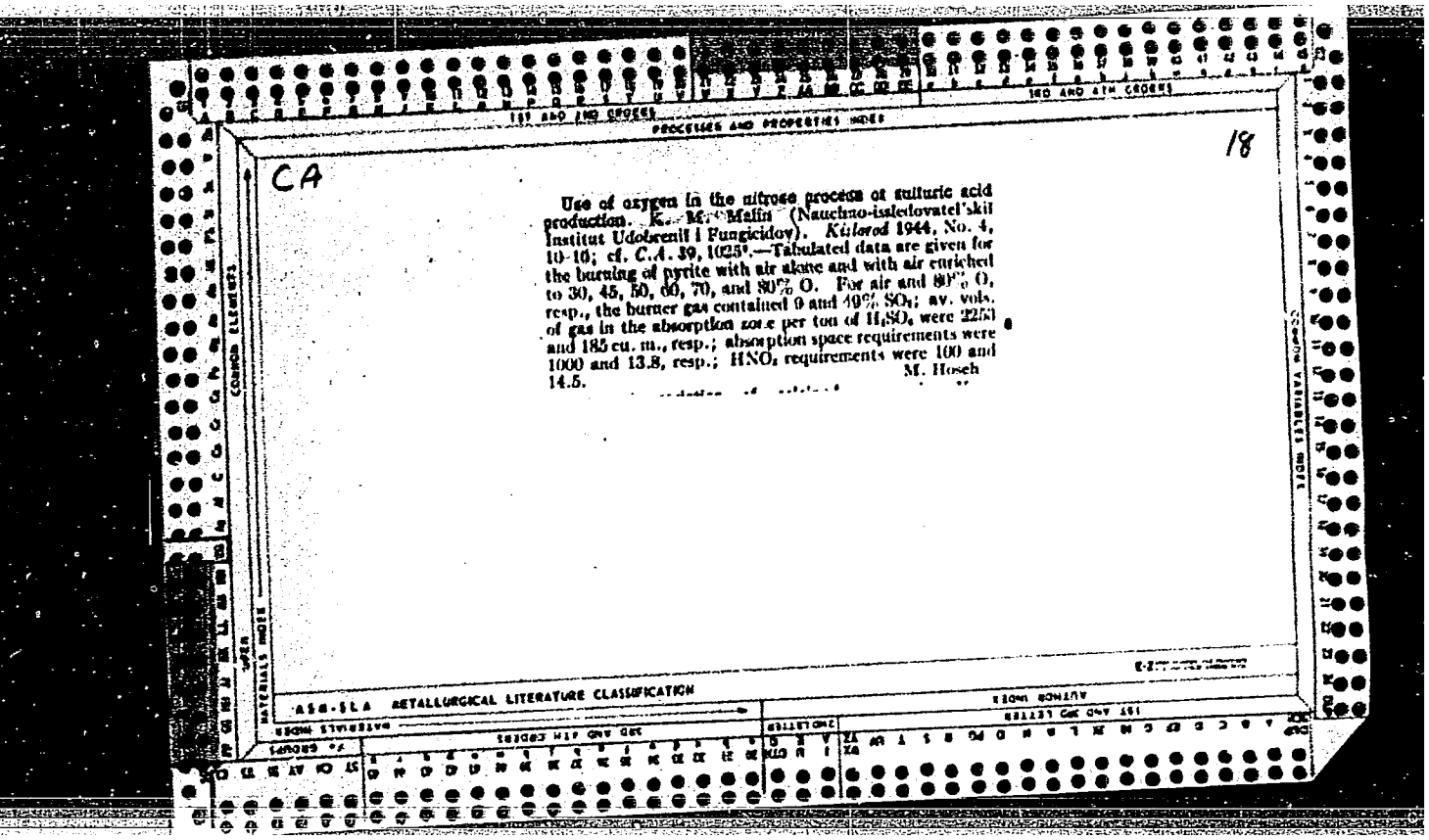
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Ca

A general formula for the yield of slag when sulfide ores are burned. K. M. Malin. *J. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 18, No. 23-24, 33(1941).—The formula is $x = [P_{St} - (1 - a)P_{Sa}]/[P_{St} - (1 - a)P_{SO}]$, where x is yield of slag, P_{St} is the theoretical S content of the ore, P_{Sa} the actual S content in the ore, P_{SO} the % S in the slag and a the theoretical yield of slag. H. M. Leicester

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

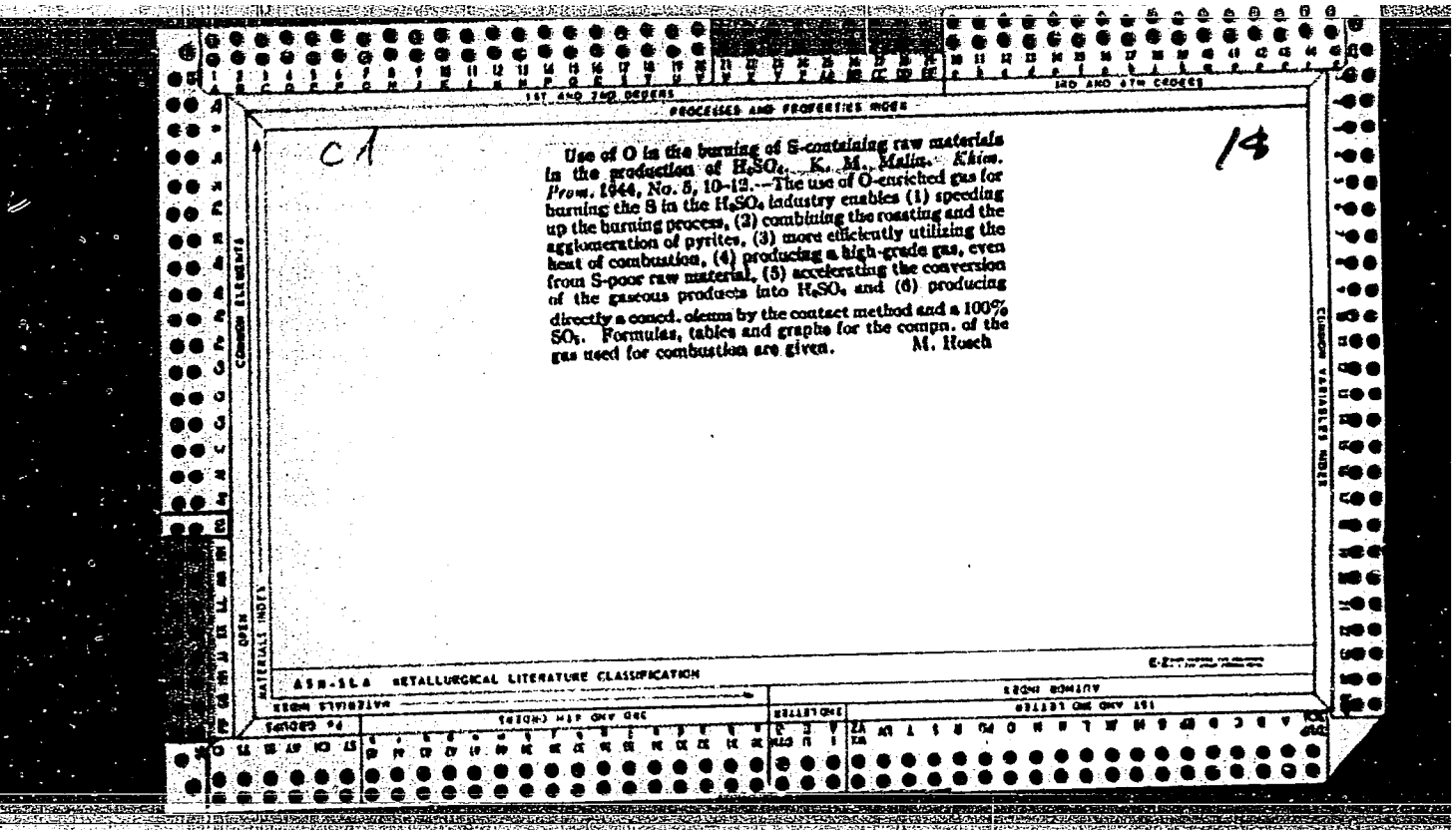


CA

18

Use of oxygen in the nitrose process of sulfuric acid production. K. M. Malin (Nauchno-issledovatel'skii Institut Udobrenii i Fungicidov). *Kislorod* 1944, No. 4, 10-16; cf. *C.A.* 39, 1025⁹.—Tabulated data are given for the burning of pyrite with air alone and with air enriched to 30, 45, 50, 60, 70, and 80% O. For air and 80% O, resp., the burner gas contained 9 and 49% SO_2; av. vols. of gas in the absorption zone per ton of H_2SO_4 were 225 and 185 cu. m., resp.; absorption space requirements were 1000 and 13.8, resp.; HNO_3 requirements were 100 and 14.5.

M. Hoseh

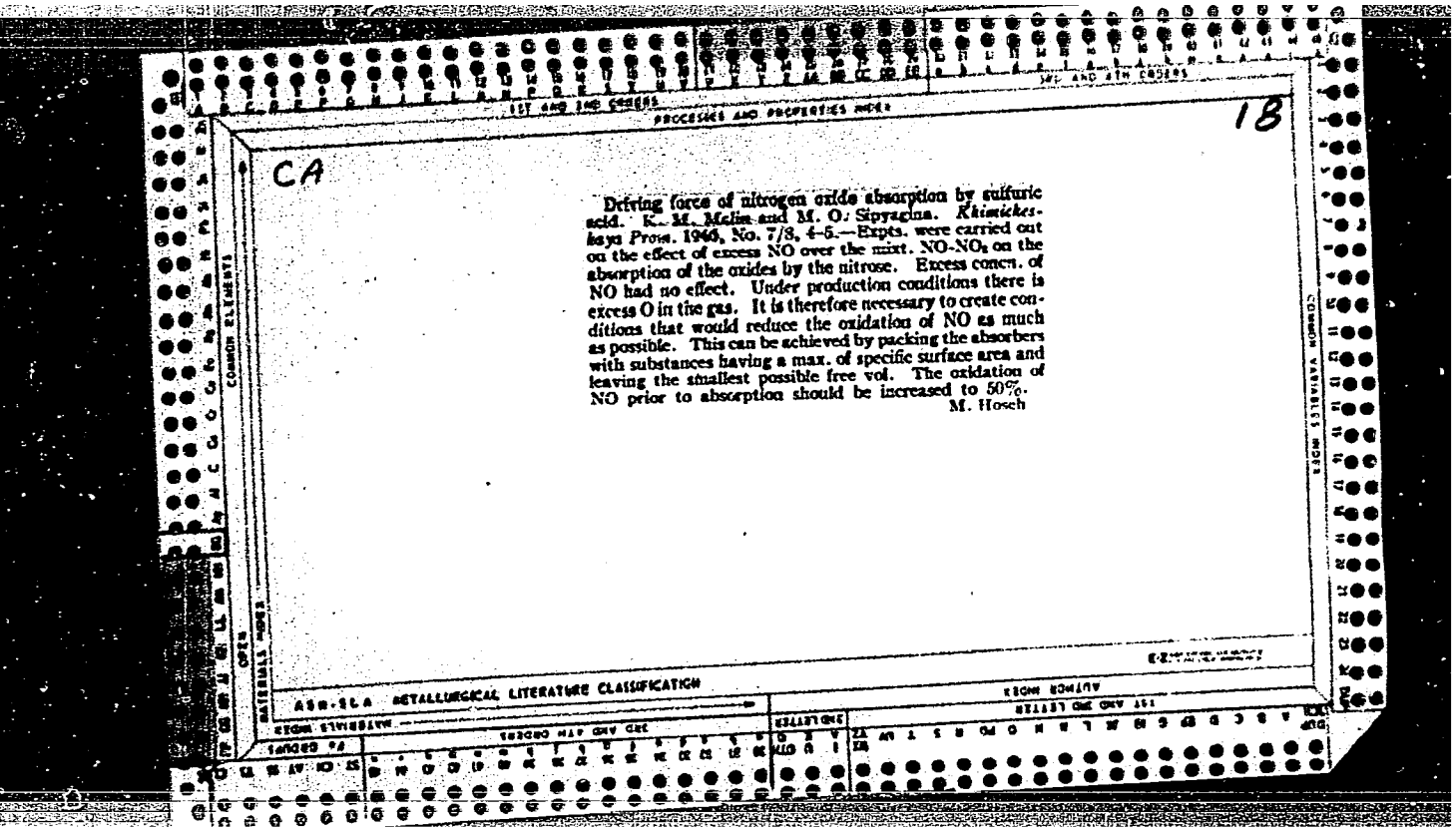


C1

14

Use of O in the burning of S-containing raw materials in the production of H_2SO_4. K. M. Malin. *Khim. Prom.* 1944, No. 5, 10–12.—The use of O-enriched gas for burning the S in the H_2SO_4 industry enables (1) speeding up the burning process, (2) combining the roasting and the agglomeration of pyrites, (3) more efficiently utilizing the heat of combustion, (4) producing a high-grade gas, even from S-poor raw material, (5) accelerating the conversion of the gaseous products into H_2SO_4 and (6) producing directly a concd. oleum by the contact method and a 100% SO_3. Formulas, tables and graphs for the compn. of the gas used for combustion are given. M. Rosch

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

1B

Driving force of nitrogen oxide absorption by sulfuric acid. K. M. Malin and M. O. Sipyagina. *Khimicheskaya Prom.* 1960, No. 7/8, 4–5.—Expts. were carried out on the effect of excess NO over the mixt. NO-NO_2 on the absorption of the oxides by the nitrose. Excess concn. of NO had no effect. Under production conditions there is excess O in the gas. It is therefore necessary to create conditions that would reduce the oxidation of NO as much as possible. This can be achieved by packing the absorbers with substances having a max. of specific surface area and leaving the smallest possible free vol. The oxidation of NO prior to absorption should be increased to 50%.
M. Hosch

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Dr. Technical Sci.

MALIN, K. M.

"Sulfuric Acid Nitrose Process." Sub 2 Jul 47, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Mineral Raw Materials.

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow in 1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55

MALIN, K. M.

USSR/Chemistry - Sulfuric Acid Nov 1947
Sulfuric Acid

PA 34T14

"The Sulfuric Acid Industry over Thirty Years of Soviet Rule," K. M. Malin, Candidate in Technical Sciences, 2 pp

"Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost'" No 11

Pyrites, extracted mainly in the Caucasus, amounted to approximately 100,000 tons in 1912. In 1928, 200,000 tons of sulfuric acid were produced. A rate of 200 - 250 kilograms per square meter of sole of the furnace was prevalent throughout most of the plants (Voskresensk, Chernorechensk, Vinnitskiy, Nevskiy, and others) before World War II. General information is given on the historical development of the sulfuric acid industry.

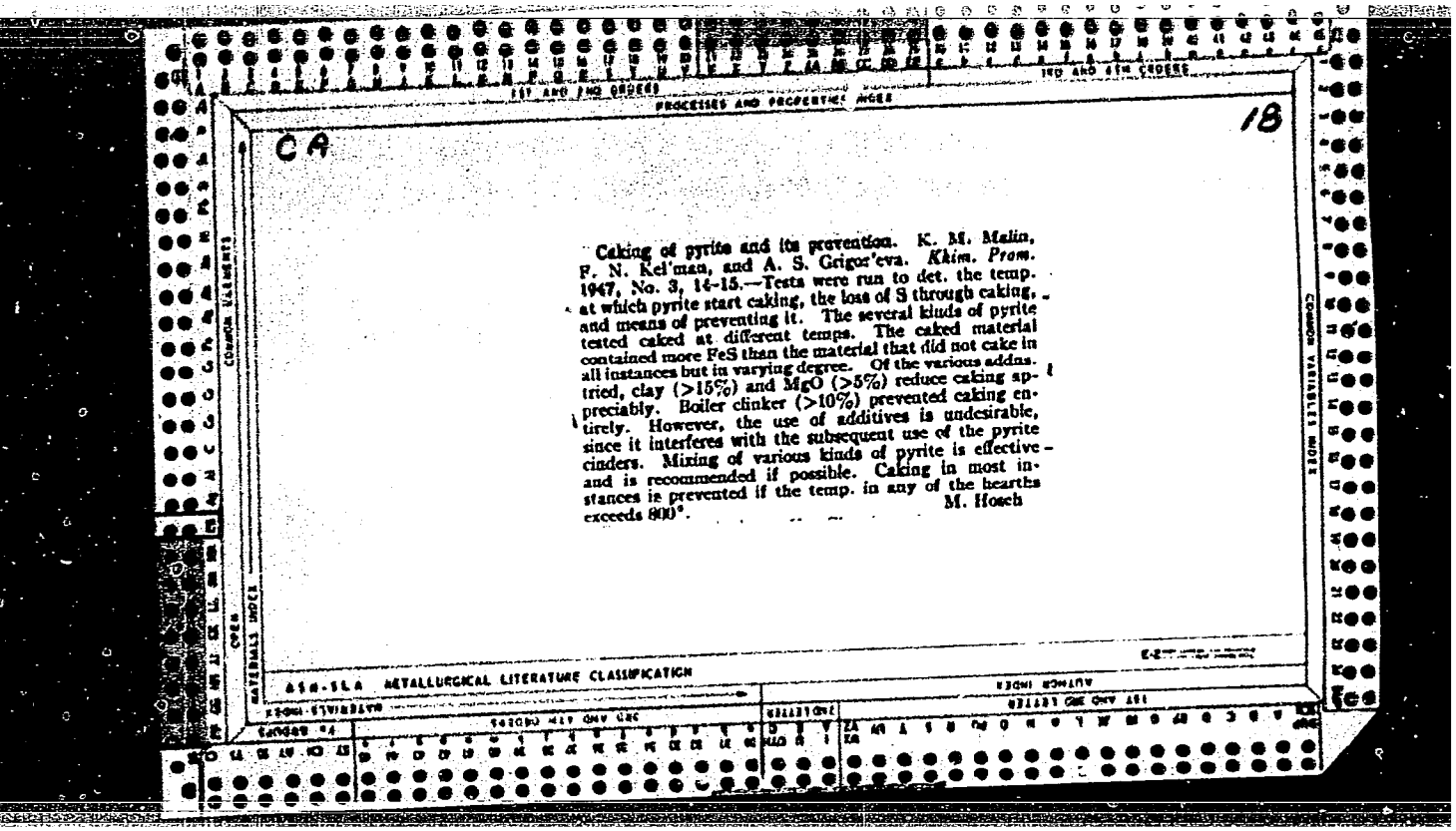
34T14

CON

USSR/Chemistry - Sulfuric Acid (Contd) Nov 1947

34T14

CON



CA

18

Caking of pyrite and its prevention. K. M. Malin, F. N. Kel'man, and A. S. Grigor'eva. *Khim. Prom.* 1947, No. 3, 14-15.—Tests were run to det. the temp. at which pyrite start caking, the loss of S through caking, and means of preventing it. The several kinds of pyrite tested caked at different temps. The caked material contained more FeS than the material that did not cake in all instances but in varying degree. Of the various addns. tried, clay (>15%) and MgO (>5%) reduce caking appreciably. Boiler clinker (>10%) prevented caking entirely. However, the use of additives is undesirable, since it interferes with the subsequent use of the pyrite cinders. Mixing of various kinds of pyrite is effective and is recommended if possible. Caking in most instances is prevented if the temp. in any of the hearths exceeds 800°.

M. Hoseh

MALIN,K.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KEL'MAN,F.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GRIGOR'YEVA,A.S.

Eliminating caking in pyrites. Khim.prom. no.3:78-79 Mr 47 (MIRA 8:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam

(Pyrites)

MALIN, K. M.

Author: Malin, K. M.

Title: The technology of sulfur acids. (Tekhnologiia sernoi kisloty) 570 p.

City: Moscow
Publisher:
[illegible]: State Scientific and Technical Pub. of Chemical Literature.

Date: 1950

Available: Library of Congress

Source: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, v. 3, no. 12, page 611

VALIN, K.M.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

Name	Title of Work	Nominated by
Valin, K.M. Boreskov, G.K. Slinkin, M.G. Arkir, M.L.	"Technology of Sulfuric Acid" (student manual)	Ministry of the Chemical Industry

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

MALIN, K. M., ARKIN, N. L., BORESKOV, G. K.
SLIN'KO, M. G.

Sulfuric Acid

"Production of sulfuric acid." Reviewed by D. A. Yepshteyn. Zhur.prikl.khim. 25 No. 4, 1952.

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

USSR/Chemistry - Sulfuric Acid Aug 52

"The Theory of the Nitrose Process in the Production of Sulfuric Acid," K. M. Malin, D. Ya. Imkina, Sci Res Inst for Fertilizers, Insecticides and Fungicides

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol 25, No 8, pp 797-802

PA 228T3

States that the deg of influence of sep factors on the speed of the processing of SO_2 by means of nitrose depends on the relative amts of resistance by liquid and gas films in the over-all resistance to the process of acid formation, i.e., on the hydrodynamic conditions of the process. Notes that varying hydrodynamic conditions under which different researchers have worked have led them to diverse conclusions as to the relative deg of influence of those factors and of the temp used.

228T3

MALIN, K. M.

USSR/Chemistry - Acids Sep 52

"The Kinetics of Acid Formation," D. Ya. Itkina, K. M. Malin, M. G. Pastukhova

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol 25, No 9, pp 912-918

In recent decades, as a result of the theoretical and practical study of the process, the productivity of the tower systems has been increased approximately 10 times. A further increase in the intensity of the systems will have to proceed both through a change in the technological method, based on the max use of all kinetic possibilities of the given process, and through a change of the equipment used in the process. This work investigates the role of the liquid and gas films, and also the compn of the liquid phase in the treatment of SO_2. Expts show that the max possible intensity can be attained through the use of equipment which almost completely eliminates the resistance of the liquid and gas films and thus affords the max possibility of utilizing all the factors which increase the rate of the chem reaction (nitrose content, temp).

232T37

232T37

MALIN, K. M.

Malin, K. M.

USSR

Kinetics of acid formation. D. Ya. Tskina, K. M. Malin, and M. G. Pastukhova. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 25, 1089-97(1952)(Engl. translation); *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 25, 1023-31(1952).—The effect of temp. and SO_2 concn. on the conversion of SO_2 to SO_3 was studied for max. liquid spray rates (in order to minimize the liquid film resistance to mass transfer). The liquid phase was an acid spray with a concn. of N oxides equiv. to 7% HNO_3. The gas-phase SO_2 concn. was varied from 4 to 16%. Over the temp. range from 80 to 130°, the conversion of SO_2 to SO_3 increased with temp.; the effect was most marked at SO_2 concns. greater than 10%. The effect of temp. on the conversion of SO_2 to SO_3 was explained as a balance between 2 opposing factors. As the temp. increased, the chem. reaction velocity increased owing to an increase in the rate of hydrolysis. However, this effect was opposed by an increase in the gas film resistance to mass transfer at the higher temps. At temps. greater than 100°, the increases in the gas film resistance to mass transfer were sufficient to significantly reduce the rate of increase in SO_2 conversion. The effect of O concn. in the gas phase was insignificant for SO_2 conversion at the high liquid rates and N oxide concns. studied.

I. Leibson

1. MALIN, K.

2. USSR (600)

4. Agricultural Chemistry

7. For high yields, Sov. soiuz, no. 2, 1953.

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

MALIN, K.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, laureat Stalinskoy premii,; OCHKIN, A.V., inzhener.

Soda. Nauka i zhizn' 20 no.4:10-12 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Soda industry)

MALIN, K.M.

The task of science in connection with the development of the production of mineral fertilizers. Soob.o nauch.rab.chl.VKHO no.3:1-6 '54. (MLRA 10:10)

(Fertilizers and manures)

FD-958

USSR/Chemistry - Sulfuric acid production

Card 1/1 Pub. 50 - 1/19

Author : Malin, K. M.

Title : New possibilities of increasing the efficiency of mechanical furnaces.

Periodical : Khim. prom., No 7, 385-7, (1-3), Oct-Nov 1954.

Abstract : States that as a result of experimental work done by the personnel of the Voskresensk Chemical Combine and of NIUIF, an efficiency corresponding to an operational load of 300 kgs. of 45% pyrite per 1 square meter of furnace bottom was achieved, and that most plants at present operate at an increased load of 200 kgs or higher. Outlines improvements in design and operational procedures which will increase the efficiency of pyrite furnaces. Sets as an immediate goal a load of 300 kgs per square meter and as a more remote goal one of 500 kgs per square meter.

Institution : Scientific Research Institute of Fertilizers and Insectofungicides (NIUIF).

MALIN, K.M.

Tasks next in turn in the field of mineral fertilizers. Zhur. prikl.khim. 27 no.3:229-236 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:3)
(Fertilizer industry)

MALIN, K. M.

USSR/Chemistry - Sulfuric acid production

FD-1726

Card 1/1 : Pub. 50-2/18

Author : Malin, K. M.

Title : Basic measures for lowering the consumption of nitric acid in the production of sulfuric acid by the tower method

Periodical : Khim. prom., No 1, 10-13, Jan-Feb 1955

Abstract : States that although the improved efficiency which has been achieved in the production of sulfuric acid by the tower method does not necessitate an increased consumption of nitric acid, this consumption is still too high. Recommends specific measures for reducing the amount of nitric acid used and brings out that many of them will improve the efficiency.

MALIN, K.

Production of sulfuric acid. p. 120

Vol. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1955
PRIRODNI VEDY VE SKOLE
Praha, Czechoslovakia

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

MALIN, K.M., professor

Manufacture of mineral fertilizers. Khim.v shkole 10 no.3:3-15 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:8)
(Fertilizer industry)

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Fertilizers, I-6

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5058

Author: Malin, K. M.

Institution: None

Title: State of Production of Fertilizers and Current Problems

Original Publication: Khim. nauka i prom-st', 1956, 1, No 2, 125-128

Abstract: Review of the planned development of the industry of mineral fertilizers in the USSR during the Sixth Five-Year Period.

Card 1/1

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Sulfuric acid, sulfur, and its compounds, I-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5003

Author: Malin, K. M.

Institution: None

Title: Methods of Roasting of Sulfur-Containing Raw Materials

Original Publication: Khim. nauka i prom-st', 1956, 1, No 2, 174-185

Abstract: A review. Intensification of pyrite roasting in the mechanized furnaces of Voskresenskiy and other chemical plants. The furnaces are of the pulverized roasting type: Saint Jacques, Nicols-Freeman, bottom feed of pyrite (USSR); experiments on roasting with agglomerate production and with production of fused cinders. Horizontal revolving furnaces. Furnaces for pseudo-fluidized bed roasting: Lurgi, "Flow-Solid," etc. High temperature roasting. Combustion of S in melted

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Sulfuric acid, sulfur, and its compounds, I-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5003

Abstract: form, in reverberatory furnace, in redesigned mechanized furnace of the Nevskiy plant. Roasting of gypsum, anhydride, kieserite; experiments on roasting of phospho-gypsum. Prospects of roasting of sulfur-containing raw materials in O_2 or with oxides of Fe and production of concentrated SO_2. Bibliography, 10 references.

Card 2/2

MALIN, K.M., professor.

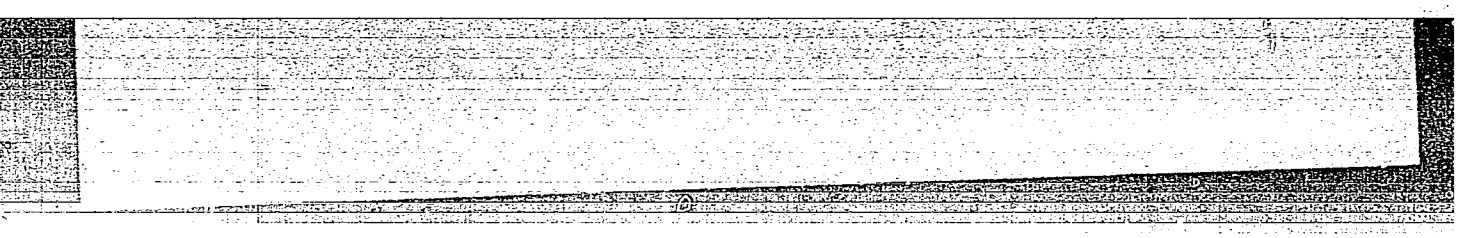
Chemical means for controlling diseases and pests of plants.
Khim. v shkole 11 no.1:9-16 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:2)
(Agricultural chemicals)

MALIN, K.M., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, professor.

Fertilizer-concentrates. Nauka i zhizn' 23 no.5:15-18 '56.
(MLRA 9:8)

1. Direktor nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta udobreniy i insektofungisidov.

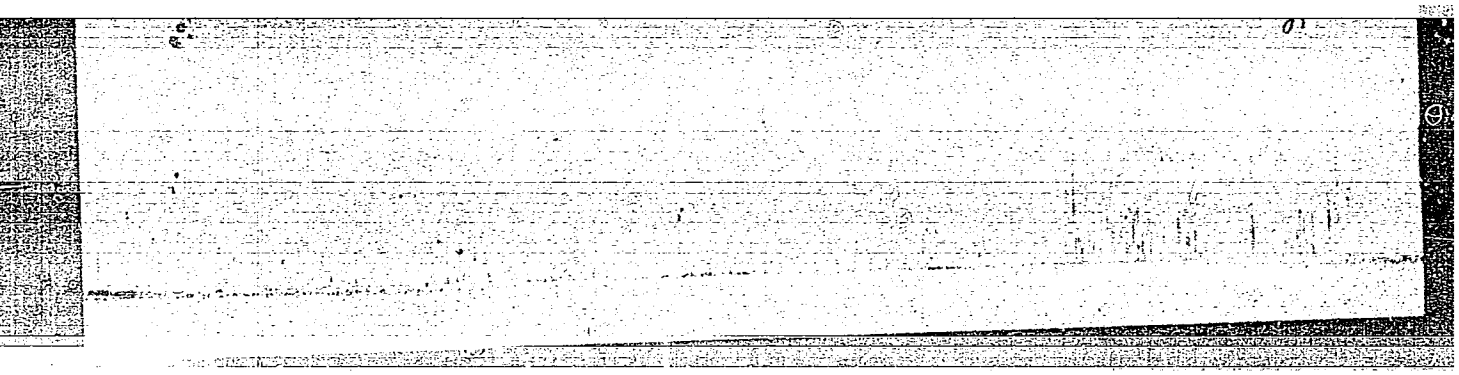
(Fertilizers and manures)



MALIN, K.M.

Effect of rate of wetting on the rate of absorption of nitrogen oxides by sulfuric acid. A. S. [illegible] and K. M. Malin. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 29, [illegible] [illegible] ceding abstr.—The rate of absorption of 4.0–4.6% NO.NO_2 in 78% H_2SO_4 at 50° was detd. in a wetted-wall glass column, diam. = 0.012 m., working height = 0.220 m., and wetted surface = 0.00828 sq. m. The NO obtained from $NaNO_2$ + KI (2:1) and 50% H_2SO_4 scrubbed with NaOH and dried with H_2SO_4 was oxidized with air and finally dild. with N_2. The exit gases were scrubbed with concd. H_2SO_4 and with 3% HNO_3. The value of Henry's const., necessary for the evaluation of the partial pressures of NO.NO_2 in the effluent H_2SO_4, was obtained from the data of Kudryavtsev (*C.A.* 38, [illegible]). For gas velocities *V* of 10 and 20 cm./sec. the values of K_g, 15.07 and 23.80 kg./sq. m. atm., were independent of the liquor rate *w* in the range of 10–60 ml./min. For *V* = 30 and 60 cm./sec. the variation with *w* was slight, so that $K_g = cw^{0.04}$ (where *c* is a const.). The results of Kuz'minykh (*C.A.* 42, 3248a) with packed towers indicating the contrary are ascribed to the likelihood that in a packed tower not all of the packing is completely wetted. The plots of log K_g vs. $1/V^n$ were linear functions passing through the origin; this indicated that the liquid film resistance was negligible; the values of *n* at 20, 30, 40, and 50° were 0.44, 0.49, 0.50, and 0.61, resp.

L. Bencowitz



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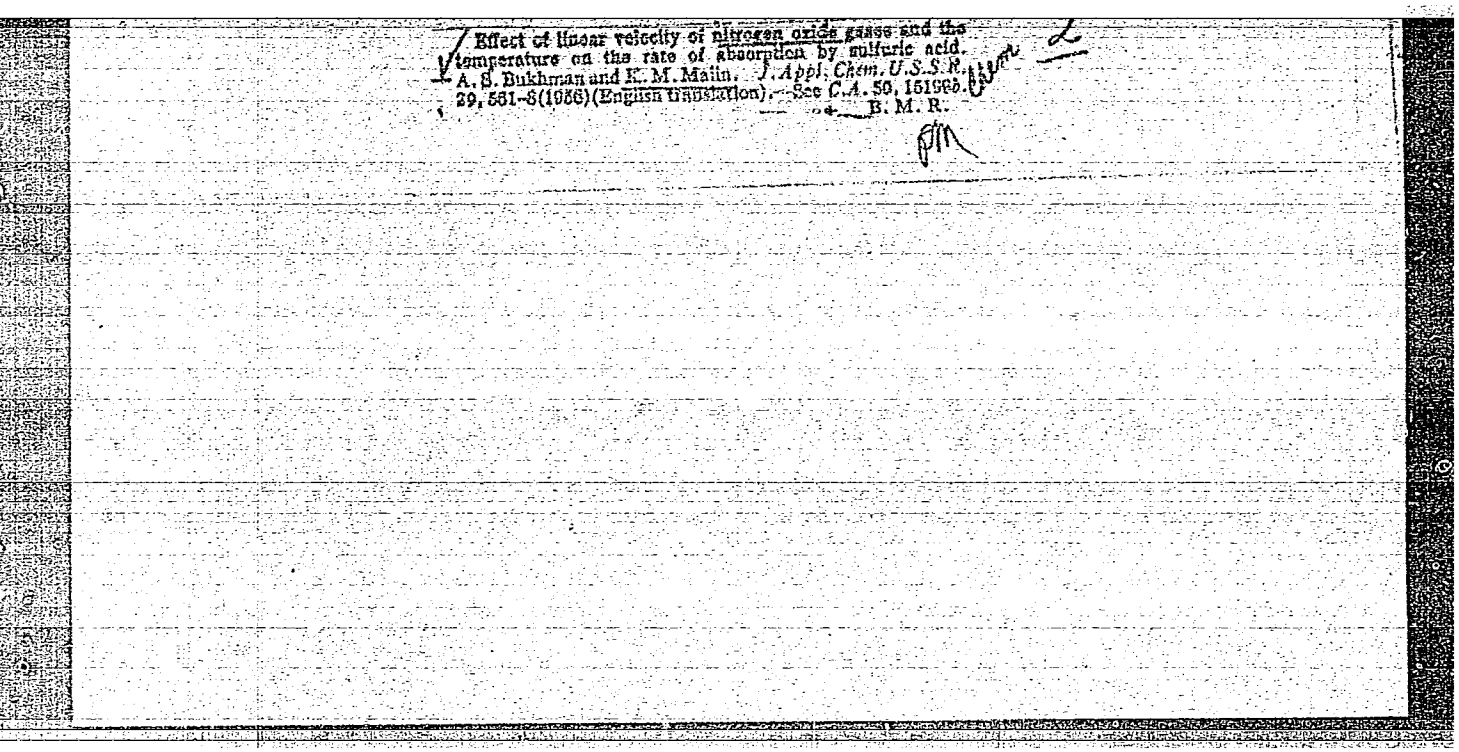

Effect of linear velocity of nitrogen oxide gases and the temperature on the rate of absorption by sulfuric acid.
A. S. Bukhman and K. M. Malin. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 29, 561-8(1956)(English translation). See *C.A.* 50, 15196b.
B. M. R.