GRISHILO, V.F.; FEDORENKO, V.F.; MINDRUL, A.I.; KOMPANETS, G.A.

Production of high-quality chrome leather from hides. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 7 no. 10:29-30 O '65 (MIRA 19:1)

RUMANIA

NANA, Felicia and MINDRUSCA, Elisabeta, Prof, Cluj [affiliation not given]

"Analysis of the Zoology Textbook for Grade IX."

Bucharest, Natura. Seria Biologie, Vol 15, No 4, Jul-Aug 63, pp 52-55.

Abstract: Outlines the positive elements of the textbook and notes some deficiencies in both form and content. Criticism is directed at the book's materialist-dialectical conception, its scientific and methodological elements and its illustrative material.

NANA, Felicia; MINDRUSCA, Elisabeta, prof. (Cluj)

Analysis of the 9th grade Manual of Zoology. Natura Biologie 15 no.4:52-55 Jl-Ag '63.

BOZAC, V.; MINDRUSCA, EL., prof. (Cluj)

Use of biology and geology knowledge in geography lessons. Natura Geografie 17 no.2:51-53 Mr-Ap '65.

MINDUBAYEV, Yu. Kh.

Mindubayev, Yu. Kh. -- "The Skeletotypy of the Spinal Cord and the Interconnection between the Spinal and Sympathetic Nerves of the Horse." Min Higher Education USSR. Kazan' State Veterinary Inst imeni N. E. Bauman. Kazan', 1955. (Disseration For the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 11, 1956, pp 103-114

(Dr Biol Sci)

MINDUBAYEV, Yu. Kh., -- "Autonomic innervation of the organs of the thoracic, abdominal, and pelvic cavities in domestic ruminant animals." Mos, 1961. (Mos Vet Acad, Min of Agr RSFSR) (KL, 8-61, 235)

MINDUBAYEV, Zh.; ULIN, I.I., red.; LEVINA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Thirty-eight baby rabbits from one mother] 38 krol'chat ot matki. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'.khoz. RSFSR, 1960. 22 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Collective farms--Rabbits)

MINDUBAYEVA, A.Z.

Morphology of the nervous apparatus of the uterus in pregnant rabbits. Nauch. trudy Kaz. gos. med. inst. 14:233-234 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra gistologii (zav. - prof. G.I.Zabusov) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

MINDUKSHEV, V.F.

70-4-11/16

AUTHORS: Terminasov, Yu.S. and Mindukshev, V.F.

TITLE: X-ray Diffraction Analysis of the Distortions of the Structures of Metals on Static and Dynamic Compression under Room and Low Temperature Conditions.

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1957, Vol.2, Nr 4, pp.514-518 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Deformation of metals at liquid N_2 temperatures causes a significant reduction in the influence of thermal rest. At these low temperatures fragmentation of the crystal blocks is greater and gives rise to greater crystalline strains tha occurs when the metal is deformed at room temperature. At low temperature the influence of the rate of deformation becomes negligible and therefore there is no difference bet ween the effects of static and of dynamic compression as is the case at room temperature. The specimens used were tech nical grade duralumin and electrolytic copper in the form c cylinders 10 mm diameter and 15 mm thick. Back reflection X-ray pictures were taken and also recordings from an auto- matic diffractometer with Cu radiation. The 511 line of t dural and the 331 and 420 line of the copper were used, th widths being measured for various degrees of deformation u to 50%. The maximum line broadening for the dural was (fo

Card 1/2

LINDUKSHEV, V.F., Cand Phys-Math Sci

(diss) "X-ray study of the plastic deformation of metals magnetostatic and dynamic compression during conditions of room and low temperatures." Len, 1958. 13 pp (Len State Pedag Inst im A.I.Gertsen), 100 copies (KL, 31-58, 99)

-7-

SOV/126-6-5-24/43

AUTHORS: Mindukshev, V.F., and Terminasov, Yu.S.

TITLE: X-ray Investigation of Block Fragmentation and Distortion of the Atomic Lattice During Static and Dynamic Deformation of Metals at Normal and Low Temperatures (Rentgenograficheskoye issledovaniye fragmentatsii blokov i iskazheniy atomnoy reshetki v protsesse statich-eskoy i dinamicheskoy deformatsii metallov pri normal'noy i nizkoy temperaturakh)

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1958, Vol 6, Nr 5, pp 919 - 923 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The basic factor influencing the changes taking place during static and dynamic deformation is that heat which arises along slip planes. The aim of the present work was to investigate static and dynamic compression of metals at room temperature and at liquid nitrogen temperature, using two metals of entirely different properties (duralumin and copper). The specimens (rods of 10 mm dia and 15 mm length) were annealed in vacuum and deformed in static and dynamic compression at room temperature and at liquid-nitrogen temperature. X-ray investigations of the crystal distortions and block fragmentation at static and dynamic deformation at the above temperatures were concerned with the broadening of the $K_{\alpha 1}$(511) and (422)

X-ray Investigation of Block Fragmentation and Distortion of the Atomic Lattice During Static and Dynamic Deformation of Metals at Normal and Low Temperatures

for duralumin and the (331) line for copper and the results are shown in Figure 1. In statically deformed duralumin a maximum broadening of the line (511) can be seen in specimens deformed and X-rayed at liquid-nitrogen temperature (Curve 1), particularly during the initial stages of deformation. The broadening of the (422) line as obtained by using an ionisation method, was also studied (see Figure 2). Comparing the dependence of broadening of interference lines in dynamically and statically deformed duralumin at various temperatures, a fundamental difference is evident which is shown in broadening of the line in relation to the type and temperature of deformation. The broadening of the line during plastic deformation is due on the one hand to micro-slip and on the other to fragmentation of blocks. In order to elucidate the reason for the great difference in the broadening of the line in relation to the type and temperature of deformation, the problem must be more closely considered. With the help

 of harmonic analysis, a division of the above effects

X-ray Investigation of Block Fragmentation and Distortion of the Atomic Lattice During Static and Dynamic Deformation of Metals at Normal and Low Temperatures

could be obtained. The results obtained by this method show that lattice distortions at room temperature attain a value of 1.10×10^{-3} on statically compressed duralumin and 0.9×10^{-3} in dynamic deformation. Duralumin specimens deformed at the low temperature showed an internal stress of 1.20×10^{-3} for static and somewhat less for dynamic deformation. Hence, dynamic deformation at room temperature causes smaller micro-distortions of the crystal lattice than those which arise in static compression. This phenomenon can be explained by heat relaxation. Block fragmentation appears to occur because the stressed blocks can withstand only certain maximum stresses of the crystal lattice for a given metal, after which disruption into smaller blocks take place. This is illustrated in Figure 3 in which the crystal block size is plotted against the degree of deformation for duralumin which had been deformed statically and dynamically at room temperature and at liquid-nitrogen temperature The influence of the rate and temperature of deformation is also evident. At the low temperature, the influence of the

X-ray Investigation of Block Fragmentation and Distortion of the Atomic Lattice During Static and Dynamic Deformation of Metals at Normal and Low Temperatures

rate of deformation becomes negligible. At room temperatu relaxation increases and hence the influence of the rate o deformation is considerably greater. The stresses brought about by work hardening in compression are partly lowered b relaxation, particularly in dynamic compression. Hence, a the low temperature the micro-distortions attain a greater magnitude and the block size is nearly twice smaller as compared with the block sizes of specimens deformed at roo temperature. There are 3 figures and 10 references, 5 of which are Soviet and 5 English.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut (Leningrad Engineering-Economics Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 11, 1957

AUTHORS: Mindukshev, V.F., Terminasov, Yu.S. 32-24-4-50/67

TITLE: A Device for Testing Samples With Respect to Static and Dynamic Compression at Low Temperature (Ustanovka dlya ispytaniya obraztsov na staticheskoye i dinamicheskoye szhatiye pri nizkoy temperature)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 4, pp. 489-489 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The system described makes it possible to attain static and dynamic compressions at constant test-temperatures in liquid nitrogen. It may be seen from the schematical drawing that the sample is between pressure plates of which the upper one is in a cylinder which regulates the amount of deformation, whereas the lower plate is fastened to the piston. The entire system is heat-insulated and is filled with liquid nitrogen; before being measured, the sample is left in it for 10 minutes, after which it is deformed in liquid nitrogen. The temperature of the sample is measured by means of a thermocouple during the process of determination, in which case one contact is on the surface of the sample and the other in the liquid nitrogen. In static tests the system is installed on the ball supports of the press, whereas in

Card 1/2

A Device for Testing Samples With Respect to Static and Dynamic Compression at Low Temperature

the case of dynamic tests it is fastened to the ram supports by means of screws. The ram should have a locking device for the purpose of intercepting the striker after the rebound caused by percussion. The deformed samples may be conveyed in a Deward vessel filled with nitrogen for the further investigation of a radiographic, metallographic or other kind. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut (Leningrad Industrial Engineering Institute)

1. Materials--Test methods 2. Materials--Testing equipment 3. Materials--Mechanical properties 4. Temperature--Control systems 5. Nitrogen (Liquid)--Applications

MIKHUKSHEV, V.F.; TERMINASOV, Yu.S.

Apparatus for radiographic investigation at low temperatures.
Zav. lab. 24 no.5:641 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Leningradskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut.
(Radiography)

MINDYUK, O.K.

GAYDA, R.P. [Hayda, R.P.]; MINDYUK, O.K. [Mindiuk, O.K.]

Radiation of photons in collisions of scalar particles.
Dop. ta pov. L'viv. un. no.7 pt.3:232-234 '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Collisions (Nuclear physics))
(Photons)

28513
S/072/61/000/011/002/002
B105/B144

1.2300 1573
15.2610

AUTHOR: Mindyuk, A. K.

TITLE: Dependence of the state of stress of metal-glass welding seams on the hardening temperature

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, no. 11, 1961, 21 - 22

TEXT: The dependence of the temporary and residual state of stress of metal-glass welding seams on the hardening temperature was optically established by polarization. Welding seams of ЭИ-636 (EI-636) steel with contrast glass were investigated, and the dependence of the difference $\Delta\sigma$ of residual stresses on the hardening temperature t_c was determined. The range of hardening temperatures of 440-600°C represents the temperature zone of variable residual stresses. At hardening temperatures below 440°C and above 600°C, residual stresses remain constant. The maximum of residual stresses lies at t_c = 510°C, the minimum at $t_c \geq 600$°C. In the temperature range of 20 - 460°C, the thermal expansion coefficient of metal is higher than that of glass, at temper-

Card 1/3

Dependence of the state...

atures $\geqslant 460^{\circ}C$ it is higher for glass than for metal. Fig. 2 shows the course of the residual-stress difference $\Delta\sigma$ as a function of the reheating temperature t_r during subsequent stress-removal annealing. It may be seen therefrom that the attainable values of $\Delta\sigma$ for all existing hardening temperatures lie between the curves 2 (hardening temperature $t_c = 600^{\circ}C$) and 3 (hardening temperature $t_c = 510^{\circ}C$). There are 2 figures.

Card 2/2

S/072/62/000/009/001/002
B117/B186

AUTHOR: Mindyuk, A. K., Junior scientific worker

TITLE: Efficient heat treatment conditions for glass screens of metal-glass envelopes of cathode-ray-tubes (CRT's)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, no. 9, 1962, 19 - 20

TEXT: The state of stress in glass-to-metal seals of CRT's having circular glass screens for the 40ЛК1Б (40LK1B) type tubes was investigated and effective conditions of heat treatment for glass-to-metal seals were sought. The strength of CRT seals was shown to depend neither on the composition of the material nor on alterations of the thermal expansion coefficient for metal or glass. The required strength can be achieved by proper selection of the tempering temperature and by uniform cooling of the glass. Symmetric semi-tempering at 510°C was found to be the optimum condition to obtain adequate strength both for the manufacturing process and for the finished product. There are 4 figures.

Card 1/1

L 23066-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) MJW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AT4049946 S/2723/64/000/003/0119/0123

AUTHOR: Kuslitskiy, A. B.; Mindyuk, A. K.

TITLE: Corrosion stability of ShKh15 steel from electroslag and vacuum smelts

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Fiziko-mekhanicheskiy institut. Vliyaniye rabochikh sred na

svoystva materialov, no. 3, 1964, 119-123

TOPIC TAGS: steel corrosion, electroslag melting, vacuum melting, ball bearing steel, steel impurity/steel ShKh15

ABSTRACT: Ball bearing steel ShKh15 from different types of smelts was investigated for corrosion resistance. The samples were ShKh15 steel smelted in the ordinary way, steel smelted by electroslag melting with subsequent vacuum smelting and containing some nonmetallic admixtures (ShKh15S), the same steel as ShKh15S except with a lower content of nonmetallic impurities (ShKh15P), and steel smelted once by electrocorification (ShKh15S). The results (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) show that the corrosion stability of hardened steel ShKh15 prepared by the ordinary, electroslag or vacuum smelting exhibits a 20-30% larger corrosion stability than steel annealed over the same period of time

the corrosion stability of less pure ShKh15 and ShKh15S smelts by 25-30%. Among various nonmetallic components left after the above-mentioned types of smelting, oxides and silicates reduced the corrosion stability of the ball bearing steel more significantly. Globular and spot impurities and sulfides caused less marked ill-effects.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Jun63 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

GUTMAN, E.M.; MINDYUK, A.K.

Charge forming on metal surfaces under the action of the working medium. Fiz.-khim. mekh. mat. 1 no.1:22-26 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Fiziko-mekhanicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR, L'vov. Submitted July 23, 1964.

L 40906-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) MJW/JD/WB
ACCESSION NR: AP5009278 S/0369/65/001/001/0027/0031

AUTHOR: Kuslitskiy, A.B.; Mindyuk, A.K.; Rudenko, V.P.; Ryabov, B.F.

TITLE: Corrosion resistance and corrosion-fatigue strength of hardened ShKh 15 steel

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 1, no. 1, 1965, 27-31

TOPIC TAGS: steel corrosion, steel fatigue strength, hardened steel, corrosion

resistance, electroslag melting, electroslag forming,

ABSTRACT: Comparative corrosion-resistance and corrosion-fatigue strength tests were made on samples of ball-bearing steel with different degrees of contamination by nonmetallic impurities and different densities. Six types of ShKh 15 steel (made by six different technological variants) were thus tested. A 3% NaCl solution was used as the corrosive medium. The corrosion resistance of electroslag and vacuum steels was found to be virtually the same and somewhat greater than that of the ordinary variety made in an open arc furnace. The 3% NaCl corrosive medium sharply decreased the cyclic strength of hardened steel. Steels subjected to electroslag remelting were found to be somewhat better in this regard. Fatigue tests on the six types of steel showed that the more aggressive the corrosive medium or more severe the testing conditions (preliminary

L 40906-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5009278

corrosion of the samples), the smaller the difference in the properties of these types, i.e., the less they differed from one another. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: FMI AN Ukr SSR, Lvov

SUBMITTED: 20Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000

llc

Card 2/2

L 62532-65 EPF(c)/EWP(z)/EWA(c)/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EWP(b)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(t) MJW/JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP5012651 UR/0369/65/001/002/0172/0181

AUTHOR: Karpenko, I. V.; Gutman, E. M.; Mindyuk, A. K.

TITLE: The electrochemical properties and chemical resistance of the white layer

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 1, no. 2, 1965, 172-181

TOPIC TAGS: white layer, electrochemistry, chemical resistance, corrosion resistance, steel, metal chemical property

ABSTRACT: A white layer is formed on the surface of steel in certain cases: during mechanical finishing operations, during electric-spark and electric-arc hardening, when there is friction, and also in the case of pulsed action by gases during explosive forming. This white layer is very difficult to etch in ordinary metallographic reagents. The white layer is a part of the base metal which undergoes structural and phase transformations. The density and uniformity of the layer depend to a great extent on how it is formed. In this article the electrolytic potential of

a great extent on how it is formed. In this article the [illegible] various samples with white layers and the corrosion resistance of the white layer in various media are studied. Hypoeutectoid 40Kh steel and hypereutectoid ShKh15 steel are investigated. Metallographic analysis was done on white layers produced

Card 1/2

L 62532-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5012651

by various methods. Electrolytic potentials were measured in a 3% wolution of NaCl (imitation sea water); an aqueous solution of 0.01% HCL+ 0.02% H_2O, with no hydroger bubbles, which disturb the stability of the electrolytic potential; aqua regia; and a mixture of concentrated solutions of HCL and HNO_3 in 3.6:1 proportions. It was found that the white layer in all the investigated cases had a more positive electrode potential than the original metal. Samples with maximum thickness of the white layer had the most positive potential. Surface particles of a metal with white layer and without it form microcells and macrocells in which the white layer is the cathode. The white layer greatly increases the general corrosion resistance

Code coating: Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: FMI AN UkrSSR, Lvov

SUBMITTED: 08Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

(A) L 13020-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) MJW/JD/WW/WB/RM

ACC NR: AP5028368 SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/65/001/005/0535/0538

55
B

AUTHOR: Gutman, B.M.; Mindyuk, A.K.; Karpenko, G.V.

ORG: Physics-engineering Institute, AN UkrSSR, L'vov (Fiziko-mekhanicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Effectiveness of some corrosion inhibitors under load

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 1, no. 5, 1965,535-538

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion inhibitor, corrosion rate, corrosion resistant steel, sulfuric acid, aqueous solution, stretch forming, mechanical fatigue

ABSTRACT: This work presents the results of an investigation into certain inhibitors of acid corrosion on the strength of steel subjected to uniaxial static stretching in aqueous solutions of sulfuric acid. The effect of thiourea, PB-8/2, KPI-2, N-phenyltrihydroxypyridinium chloride, and KPI-1 on the corrosion cracking of 30Kh steel in 6 n. H_2SO_4 subjected to a load of 120 dan/mm^2 showed that the greatest protective effect is produced by KPI-1; the time to failure was increased 340 times. The test of the effect of acid corrosion inhibitors on the static corrosion fatigue of 30Kh steel showed a high and relatively stable effectiveness of KPI-1 in protection from corrosion cracking at different levels of load (from 120 to 60 dan/mm^2) and a test base of 10^4 min. The increase in the effectiveness of KPI-1 at low loads is due,

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L 13020-66

ACC NR: AP5028368

apparently, to the development of processes of adsorption with time, which indicates a certain shift of the potential toward positive values. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13 / SUBM DATE: 16Jun65 / ORIG REF: 010 / OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

L 10872-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(1)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD/WW/WB/RM

ACC NR: AP5028383 SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/65/001/005/0626/0628

AUTHOR: Mindyuk, A. K.; Gutman, E. M. 44,55 44,55

ORG: Physics-engineering Institute, AN UkrSSR, L'vov (Fiziko-mekhanicheskiy institut, AN UkrSSR) 44,55

TITLE: The surface activity of some inhibitors of acid corrosion

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 1, no. 5, 1965, 626-628

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion inhibitor, corrosion protection, metal surface 10,44,55

ABSTRACT: The effectiveness of the protection of a metal from corrosion (including under tension) by means of an inhibitor depends on the adsorption capabilities of the inhibitor, which, in turn, determines the decrease in surface tension and may cause a loss in the strength of the metal. This paper presents the results of an investigation of the surface activity of several acid corrosion inhibitors in 6 n of sulfuric acid. These results may serve as the initial data for the evaluation of the effectiveness of the protective effect of inhibitors according to the L. I. Antipov method (Sb. "Ingibitory kislotnoy korrozii," Izd. ITI, Kiev, 1965, 3.). These data also clarify the behavior of inhibitors in conditions of combined protection (by means of inhibitors and electrochemical polarization from an external power source). Ye. L. Svist took part in the measurements. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 16Jun65/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP6029685 . (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/66/002/004/0441/0449

AUTHOR: Mindyuk, A. K.; Gutman, E. M.; Karpenko, G. V.

ORG: Physics-Engineering Institute, AN UkrSSR, L'vov (Fiziko-mekhanicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: The role of organic inhibitors in selective inhibition of the processes of corrosion and hydrogen absorption of steel in sulfuric acid

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 2, no. 4, 1966, 441-449

TOPIC TAGS: organic inhibitor, steel corrosion, corrosion inhibitor, corrosion protection

ABSTRACT: The following acid corrosion inhibitors were tested: thiourea, KPI-2 (monomethylol-thiourea), KKh-2, N-phenyl-3-oxypyridine chloride, PB-8/2, BA-6, KPI- (N-decyl-3-oxypyridine chloride), APB (alkyl-pyridine bromide), ChM (R), PB-5, AGMI (alkyl-hexamethylene-imine bromide), I-1-A, N-decyl-pyridine chloride, cetyl-pyridi chloride, katapin A, katapin K, gelatin, urotropin and formaldehyde. The concentra tion of inhibitors in 6N H_2SO_4 was 1.5 g/l. The experiments were performed at 30± 0.5C. Construction steel type 30 Kh was tested after quenching from 850C in oil wi subsequent low temperature tempering (150C, 2 hours). The experimental results showed that all the inhibitors have protective properties, which may change with ti Anion and molecular adsorption were found to play a determining role in the effecti ness of the inhibitors. The mechanism of corrosion is discussed at length, and the

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ACC NR: AP6029685

protective action of the organic inhibitors is explained primarily by retardation of the anode reaction by screening anode sectors from the action of the corrosion-active SO_4^{2-} ion and polar water molecules. The various inhibitors were found to have different effects as to retarding the penetration of hydrogen. The least retardation was found for gelatin, the greatest for KPI-1. The inhibitor KPI-2 was least effective in resisting hydrogen absorption, BA-6 most effective. The opposite is true of these two inhibitors with regard to corrosion resistance. Engineer Ye. I. Svist and Junior Scientific Worker O. P. Savitskaya took part in the experiments. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 20Feb66/ ORIG REF: 025/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

L 09188-67 EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP7002749 SOURCE CODE: PO/0046/66/011/005/0307/0

AUTHOR: Wincel, Henryk--Vintsel', G.; Kecki, Zbigniew--Kentskiy, Z.; Stachowicz, Waclaw--Stakhovich, V.; Mine, Stefan--Mints, S.

ORG: Department of Radiation Chemistry, Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw-Zeran

TITLE: Primary processes in radiation chemistry as studied by mass spectrometry. 31 VII. Mechanism of tetrahydronaphthalene radiolysis in liquid phase

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 11, no. 5, 1966, 307-317

TOPIC TAGS: radiation chemistry, mass spectrometry

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of 1, 2, 3, 4-tetrahydronaphthalene radiolysis in the liquid phase developed on the basis of the recognized elementary radiation-chemical processes is discussed. The calculated yields of molecular products formed as a result of individual elementary processes and their total yields were tabulated. The calculated results were critically compared with experimental data considering the gamma radiolysis of tetrahydronaphthalene. The authors thank Professor, Doctor M. Magat and Doctor J. Durup from the Laboratory of Physical Chemistry, Faculty of Sciences, Orsay, France, for helpful discussions on elementary processes. The authors also thank Mrs. D. Korutkowska and Mr. J. Pachelski for technical assistance. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 20 formulas and 3 tables. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [NA]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 29Dec65 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 014

Card 1/1 nst 0925 162

MINEA, Elena, ing.

The laboratory helps in the achievement of some modern products. Constr Buc 14 no. 673: 2; 1 December 1962.

1. Sefa laboratorului de la Uzinele ceramice, Ploiesti.

MINEA, I.

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees:

(1)

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Revista de Chimie, Vol 12, No 8, Aug 1961, pp 489-491.

Data: "Rectification of n -Hexane-Benzene Mixtures and the Liquid-Vapor Equilibrium of these Mixtures."

Authors:

COTTHARD, Fr., -Engineer.-
MINEA, I., -Engineer.-

GPO 981643

GOTTHARD, Fr., ing.; MINEA, I., ing.

Rectification of the n-hexane-benzene mixtures and the liquid -vapor equilibrum of these mixtures. Rev. chimie Min. petr. 12 no.8:489-491 Ag'61

GOTTHARD, Fr.; MINEA, I.

Separation of methyl-cyclopentane from benzene by rectification. II. Rev chimie Min petr 13 no.3:134-140 Mr '62.

Miner, I.

ROMANIA

MOSSA, L., MD; CIOBA, O., MD; MINEA, I., Chemist.

Unified Hospital in Doj (Spitalul Unificat din Doj) - (for all)

Bucharest, Viata Medicala, No 9, 1 May 63, pp 627-628.

"Acute Porphyria in the Pseudocystoporic Form."
(Paper submitted to the Sub-branch of the U.S.S.M., Doj, at the meeting of 3 April 1962.)

GOTHARD, Fr.; MINEA, I.

Equilibrium liquid-vapors of mixtures of n-hexane-benzene at low pressures. Rev chimie Min petr 14 no.9:520-525 S '63.

ACCESSION NR: AP4039648 R/0003/64/015/005/0252/0256

AUTHOR: Cioocoiu, Paulina; Gotthard, Fr.; Minea, I.; Russu, R.

TITLE: Synthesis and applications of some molecular sieves. I. Some properties and uses of molecular sieves

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 15, no. 5, 1964, 252-256

TOPIC TAGS: molecular sieve, petrochemical application, persorption, aluminum-silicates, crystalline structure, geometrical selectivity, physical selectivity, persorption heat, purification, separation, pH, hydrocarbons, mercaptan, drying, monomers, inert gas, Ar, H sub 2S, H sub 2, O sub 2, N sub 2, C sub 2, H sub 4, CO sub 2

ABSTRACT: Molecular sieves are rigid substances with tridimentional structure having pores and cavities which allow selective penetration of atoms or molecules of different dimensions. This first note is a short review of literature on the subject with emphasis on application on molecular sieves to petrochemical industry.

ASSOCIATION: Institutul Petrochim Ploiesti (Ploiesti Petrochemical Institute)

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4039548

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 19Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, FP NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 057

Card 2/2

2C

L 49216-65 T
ACCESSION NR: AP4044191 R/0003/64/015/007/0404/0408

16
B

AUTHOR: Ciocoiu, Paulina, Dinescu, Amalia, Dinescu, R., Gothard, Fr., Minea, I. Russu, R., Solacolu, S.

TITLE: The synthesis and uses of some molecular sieves. II. The synthesis of some granular molecular sieves from kaolin

SOURCE: Revista de Chimie, v. 15, No. 7, 1964, 404-408

TOPIC TAGS: molecular sieve, kaolin, kaolin sieve preparation, kaolin granulation, Malaxa process, kaolin extrusion, calcination

ABSTRACT: The authors report the results of experiments carried out with the intention [illegible] sieves from kaolin, without the addition of bind- [illegible] ribed in the

given. The various steps used in the

Card 1/3

L 49216-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044191

in detail, as follows: 1) The granulation of the kaolin to the desired dimensions (length ≃ diameter) may be carried out by 2 methods: method (a) is based on the extrusion of wet [illegible] at 120C and addition of 30% water ("Malaxa" process), [illegible] by grinding

until the washing

Card 2/3

L 49216-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4044191

scale apparatus for the alkali treatment of the kaolin granules is given. 4) The ion-exchange phase (exchange of sodium ions for calcium ions) is carried out by 2 treatments

cities. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, MT

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 013

Card 3/3 mil

NOSSA,L.,dr.; MIHAILESCU,I.,dr.; MINEA,V.,chimista

Idiopathic hyperlipemia, diabetes mellitus, chronic exocrine pancreatic diseases and obesity. Med. int.,Bucur. 12 no.1:119-124 Ja '60.

1. Lucrare efectuata la Spitalul unificat Dej.
(DIABETES MELLITUS, complications)
(LIPIDS, blood)
(PANCREAS, diseases)
(OBESITY, complications)

MINEBAYEV, M.M.

Changes in the protein composition of the blood and lymph in experimental autosensitization and autoanaphylactic shock. Nauch. trudy Kaz. gos. med. inst. 14:235-236 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. M.A.Yerzin) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

MINECAN, V.

For an increased production capacity in furniture enterprises. p. 52.

INDUSTRIA LEMNULUI. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor din Rominia si Ministerul Industriel Lemnulu. Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol 8, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

MINECAN, V.N., ing.

Methodogy regarding the determination of consumption standards for raw materials used in manufacturing fiberboard. Ind lemnului 15 no. 1:7-12 Ja '64.

MINECKI, L.

Critical evaluation of maximum permissible levels of microwave radiation. Arh. hig. rada 15 no.1:47-55 '64.

1. Institute of Occupational Medicine, Lodz.

MINECKI, Leopold

Clinical symptons in workers exposed to the effect of high frequency electromagnetic radiations. Med. pracy 16 no.4: 300-304 '65.

1. Z Instytutu Medycyny Pracy w Lodzi (Dyrektor: doc. dr. J. Nofer).

MINENKO, A., inzh.

Pneumatic hold loader and unloader of cement. Rech. transp. 23 no.7:21-22 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Leningradskiy institut vodnogo transporta.

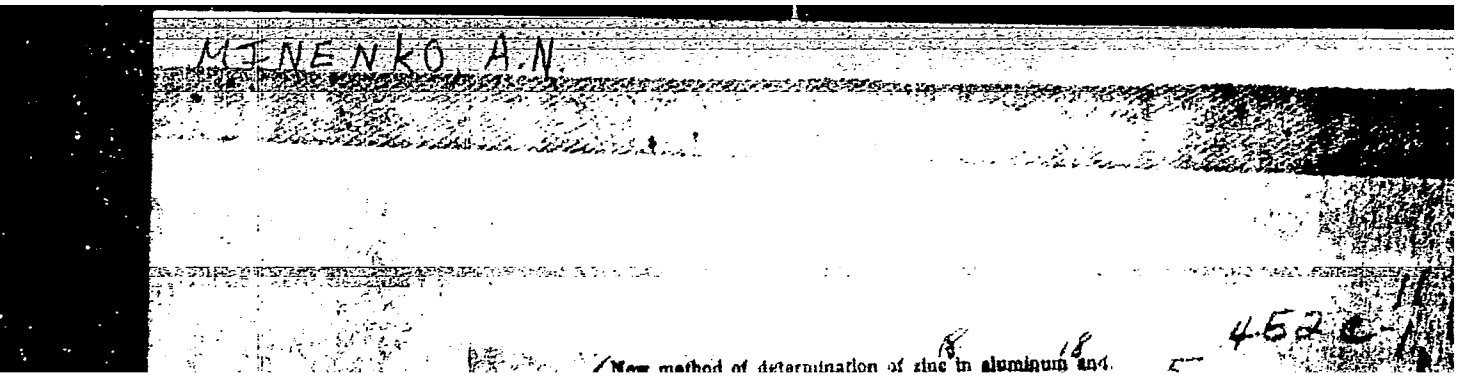
MINENKO, A.A.

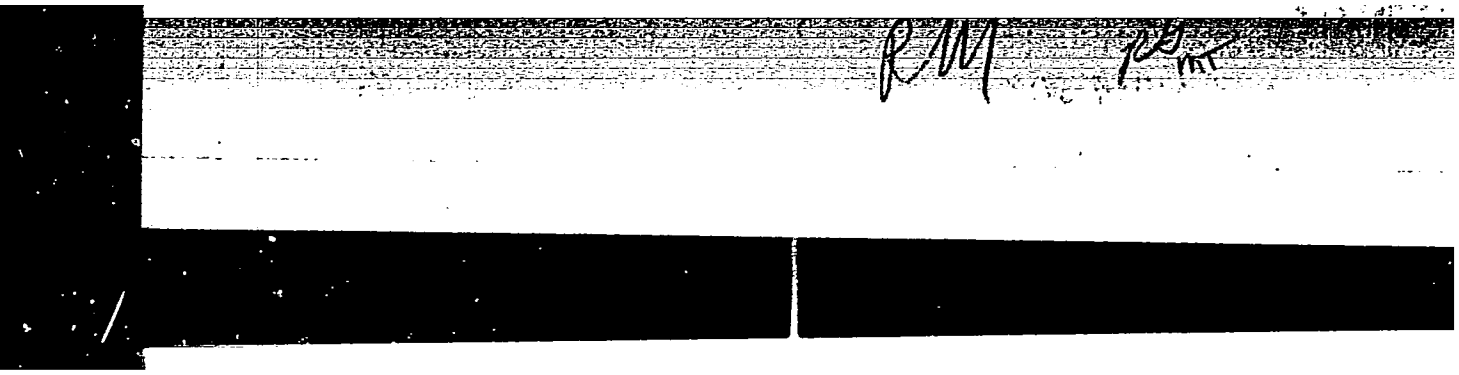
LUR'YE, Yu.Yu.; MINENKO, A.A.

Arsenic determination in high purity lead with use of complexons. Zav.lab. 23 no.7:785-786 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1.Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov.

(Arsenic) (Compounds, Complex)





Minenko, A. N.

AUTHORS: Lur'ye, Yu.Yu., Minenko, A.N. 32-7-3/49

TITLE: The Determination of Arsenic in Lead of High Purity by Means of the Complexon-Use (Opredeleniye mysh'yaka v svintse povyshennoy chistoty s primeneniem kompleksona)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 7, pp. 785-786 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present case arsenic is separated from lead and concentrated in a solution. Hereby the arsenations are deposited with iron hydroxide. The method is used in that case, when there is arsenic in copper or zinc. As, however, the presence of ammonia in the deposit causes lead to precipitate, complex III (natrium-athylen-diamintetraacetate) should be used to bind it. In the consequent reaction iron is substituted by calcium while at the same time ironhydroxide is formed: $Fe\,K_3 + Ca^{2+} + 3OH^- = Fe(OH)_3 + CaK^{2-}$. The precipitate of iron hydroxide includes all the arsenic as arsenations in the solution; later it is precipitated as arsenic. A number of samples of pure lead (without content of arsenic) was dissolved in nitric acid and the following was added: 0; 0,5; 1; 2; 3; 4 γ As etc. This arsenic solution was treated in the usual way. At the same time another series of solutions with zero content (without lead) was produced with 0; 0,5; 1; 2; 3; 4 γ As etc. To the latter iron salt was added. Then the ironoxide together

Card 1/2

The Determination of Arsenic in Lead of High Purity by Means of the Complexon-Use. 32-7-3/49

together with arsenic was precipitated by means of an addition of ammonia and this was completed in the usual way. By this method a number of colors was obtained on the paper leaves. For every percent of additional arsenic a table with the arsenic content was given (Examples given). There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: State Institute for Science and Research of Nonferrous Metals (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

MINENKO, ALEKSEY YEFREMOVICH

BELOKOZHKO, G.A.; MINENKO, Aleksey Yefremovich; BRECHKO, G.T.; DANILENKO, T.I.; LEVIN, V.Ye.; [illegible], G.A.; LUGANSKIY, N.I.; MURGUNOV, I.N.; LOKHMATIY, Ye.L. tekhredaktor

[Organization of medical services in connection with widespread contamination and injury of the population] Organizatsiia meditsinskogo obespecheniia pri massovykh porazheniiakh naseleniia. Pod red. A.E. Minenko. Kiev, Gos. med. izd-vo USSR, 1957. 494 p. (MLRA 10:5)

(ATOMIC MEDICINE)

MINENKO, E. G.

The dyeing of cotton fabrics with Sulfur Blue. F. I. Sulov and E. G. Minenko. *Tekstil. Prom.* 11, No. 3, 33-4(1951); *Chem. Zentr.* 1951, II, 1511.—The fastness to rubbing of Sulfur Blue dyes on cotton can be improved by purifying the tech. dye by 20 hrs. extn. with distd. water and benzene. This removes S and water-sol. impurities. The greater the rate of diffusion of the dye into a 1% agar gel the better is its fastness to rubbing. It is essential that a dye formula be used which gives the greatest fastness when dyeing is done with the addn. of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$.

M. G. Moore (1)

MINENKO, I.

Talks about the seven year plan. Mast. ugl. 8 no.8:18-19 Ag '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1.Predsedatel' revizionnoy komissii shakhtkoma (shakhta "Lisichanskaya" Luganskogo sovnarkhoza).
(Coal mines and mining)

MINENKO, I.L.; MIGLYACHENKO, A.F.

Adoption of the international unit system. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.leg. prom. no.1:3-11 '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Units)

MINENKO, L. A.

"The Problem of Setting Up Dispensary Treatment at the Medical Station of a Unit", Military-Medical Journal, No. 8, p 73, 1955.

MINENKO, L.A., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Relations of physicians of a garrison hospital with physicians of troop units. Voen.-med. zhur. no.8:85 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(MEDICINE, MILITARY)

MINENKO, L.I.; ANOKHIN, V.P.

High-voltage pulse generator with a capacitive load. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 7 no.3:88-89 My-Je '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki, elektroniki i avtomatiki pri Tomskom politekhnicheskom institute.
(Oscillators, Electron-tube) (Pulse techniques (Electronics))

L 43201-65 EPA(w)-2/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EEC(t)/EWA(m)-2 Pi-4/Pt-7/Pz-6/Pab-10 IJP(c)
AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5010808 UR/0057/65/035/004/0705/0710

AUTHOR: Minenko, L.I.; Fomenko, G.P.

TITLE: Investigation of the electron beam from a ring gun

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.35, no.4, 1965, 705-710

TOPIC TAGS: electron beam, space charge, injector, betatron, ring gun, electron gun

ABSTRACT: The authors are interested in a method of betatron injection proposed by G.I.Dimov (Izv. VUZov, Fizika 1,62-71,1957) that employs a hollow conical converging electron beam. In the present paper they calculate the influence of space

L 43201-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5010606

portion of the beam that passed through a 0.5 mm diameter aperture in a screen. It was found that when the space charge was sufficiently great the hollow conical converging beam became after the crossover, a solid diverging beam with the maximum

hollow conical [illegible] [02]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 11Jun64/ ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 001 ATD PRESS: 3242

Card 2/2 mb

MINENKO, N.

In creative research. Mashinostroitel' no.4:5 Ap'64
(MIRA 17:7)

MINENKO, N.

Innovator. Mashinostroitel' no.8:5 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

MINENKO, N.F., inzh.-konstruktor

Practices of a technological information specialist at the Lugansk Diesel Locomotive Plant. NTI no.7:17-18 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Luganskiy teplovozostroitel'nyy zavod.

MINENKO, N.N.; NAZARCHUK, T.N.

Nitrogen determination in nitrides undecomposable by acids. Poroshk. met. 5 no.6:53-54 Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR.

BARKHATOVA, Z.Ye.; KOZLOVA, L.S.; MINENKO, N.V.; OKULICH, O.Z.

Anniversary of a pharmacist. Apt. delo 12 no.4:94
Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:2)

CA MINENKO, O.A.

Rapid determination of combustible sulfur in coal, anthracite, and coke. M. M. Lifshits and O. A. Minenko. Zavodskaya Lab. 15, 1000-2(1949).—The sample, burned slowly in a long (500 mm.) combustion tube in O at 850° with absorption of exit gas in very dil. NaOH-H$_2$O$_2$, titrating the resulting H_2SO_4 by 0.01 N NaOH with methyl red, followed by 5 min. boiling, addn. of slight excess of standard acid, and back-titration with NaOH to methyl red, provides the needed correction for SO_2 formation; no appreciable amts. of CO_2 are retained and results within 0.3% are readily obtained. G. M. Kosolapoff

DVUZHIL'NAYA, N.M.; IVANOVA, N.V.; LIFSHITS, M.M.; MINENKO, O.A.; ZIKEYEV, T.A., redaktor; ALADOVA, Y.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Accelerated method of analyzing coal] Uskorennye metody analiza uglia. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1954. 58 p. (MLRA 8:7)
(Coal--Analysis)

MINENKO, O.A., insh.

Methods for the differentiation of brown from bituminous coal. Sbor.DonUGI no.18:158-162 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Coal--Testing)

L 42958-66 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) RH

ACC NR: AR6024990 SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/66/000/007/G017/G017

38
B

AUTHOR: Minenko, O. A.; Desyatskaya, N. I.

TITLE: Methods of determining germanium in coal (for the development of a standard)

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Part I, Abs. 7G123

REF SOURCE: Sb. Issled., ispol'z. i standartiz. ugley. M., Nedra, 1965, 117-120

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, colorimetric analysis, coal

ABSTRACT: On the basis of a correlation of the published techniques for determining Ge in coals and experimental work carried out by DonUGI and VTI, a method is proposed for determining Ge in coals which includes the following: ashing of coal at 600 ± 25° with free access of air (without admixtures); decomposition of ash with a mixture of: (1) H_3PO_4, HF, and HNO_3, or (2) H_2SO_4, HF, and HNO_3; separation of Ge from impurities by extraction with CCl_4 or distillation of $GeCl_4$ from a solution in 6 N HCl (if the ash is decomposed with the second mixture, only the distillation is recommended); in the final colorimetric determination of Ge with phenylfluorone in an HCl solution, the latter is stabilized with gelatin. The proposed method has been approved by the Committee on Standards (Komitet standartov) as GOST 10175-62. V. Gusakovskiy. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 07

Card 1/1

L 07341-67 EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)
ACC NR: AP6012134 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/007/0052/0053

AUTHORS: Rudenko, Ye. S.; Trubnikov, Yu. A.; Minenko, O. R.

ORG: none

TITLE: Crane equipment for transporting and handling flat loads of various sizes. Class 35, No. 180321

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 7, 1966, 52-53

TOPIC TAGS: hoisting equipment, material handling, crane

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a crane equipment for transporting and handling flat loads of various sizes, not designed to support their own weight without bending. The equipment contains a traverse suspended from the edge of the crane and two hoisting drums. In the course of manipulating the loads, cables are wound onto these drums in various directions. The cables carry holding devices. To expedite the changes necessary for handling loads of different sizes and to simplify its construction, the holding mechanism has the form of a frame with a system of clamps (see Fig. 1). Each side of the frame carries coplanar inserts in the form of struts. The frame is suspended not only from the drum cables, but also along its long sides by the cables passing over the blocks to the traverse. The drums are connected to one another with rapidly demountable clamps and are turned by an

Card 1/3 UDC: 621.873/875.06-229.72

ACC NR: AP6012134

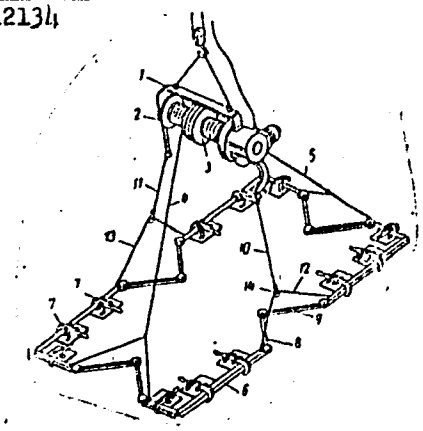


Fig. 1. 1 - traverse; 2 and 3 - hoisting drums; 4 and 5 - cables; 6 - frame; 7 - clamps; 8 and 9 - hinged struts; 10 and 11 - cables; 12 and 13 - flexible loops; 14 - blocks

electric motor through a reducing gear and a clutch. The latter makes it possible to separate the drums from the reducing gear when it becomes necessary to unwind some of the cables between the frame and the drums. In this situation, the drums are disconnected from one another so that they are free to turn in different directions, independently. Each clamp consists of an arm free to turn in a vertical plane in respect to the frame. The clamping surface is curved and nearly cylindrical. It interacts with the upper surface of the clamped load, and is free to turn on the arched guides of a π-shaped handle. The openings in the walls of this handle serve to accommodate a prong fixed to the free end of the rod. At the lower part of the

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L 07341-67
ACC NR: AP6012134

handle, which forms an extension of the walls, there lie clamps for grasping the end of the load. These clamps are provided with a bearing plane interacting with the lower surface of the clamped load at the part farther from the handle than the zone of interaction between the aforementioned strut and the upper surface of the load (when the handle is in the working vertical position). This arrangement assures a proper clamping of the load to the frame. The clamping part of the arm may be hinged to an interchangeable shoe. A rubber insert is placed between the inner surface of the shoe and the surface of the arm. This insert is reinforced with a blade spring. To provide for the remote control of the clutch and to diminish its size, a conical trunnion of the drum is used as one of the half-clutches. This trunnion lies on the side of the reducer formed as a worm gear. The second half-clutch is also conical. It is inserted into the worm wheel of the reducer, is attached to it through a slot connection, and carries a flattened stem with a nut carrying a crown sprocket. The latter meshes with a toothed rack attached to the support of an electromagnet. The button for throwing on the electromagnet is on the directing panel within the cabin of the crane. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 21Oct64

Card 3/3 vmb

MINENKO, V.A., inzh.; KURILOV, P.G., inzh.

Efficiency in the production of foundry iron by refining in the ladle. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.4:67-69 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii proizvodstva i truda chernoy metallurgii.

MINENKO, V.A.; ALEKSANDROV, A.A.; SVETS, V.Ye.; BORZENKO, V.P.; KURILOV, P.G.; KHAZANOVICH, N.L.; Prinimali uchastiye: POPOV, A.I.; KONOVALOV, A.N.; TERTYCHNAYA, I.Yu.; POSHKREBNEV, V.P.; DMITRIYEVA, S.M.; KORNILOVA, A.V.

Work organization in the section, of metal feed to blooming mills. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.2:67-68 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)

MINENKO, V.A. (Khar'kov); DORFMAN, B.A. (Khar'kov)

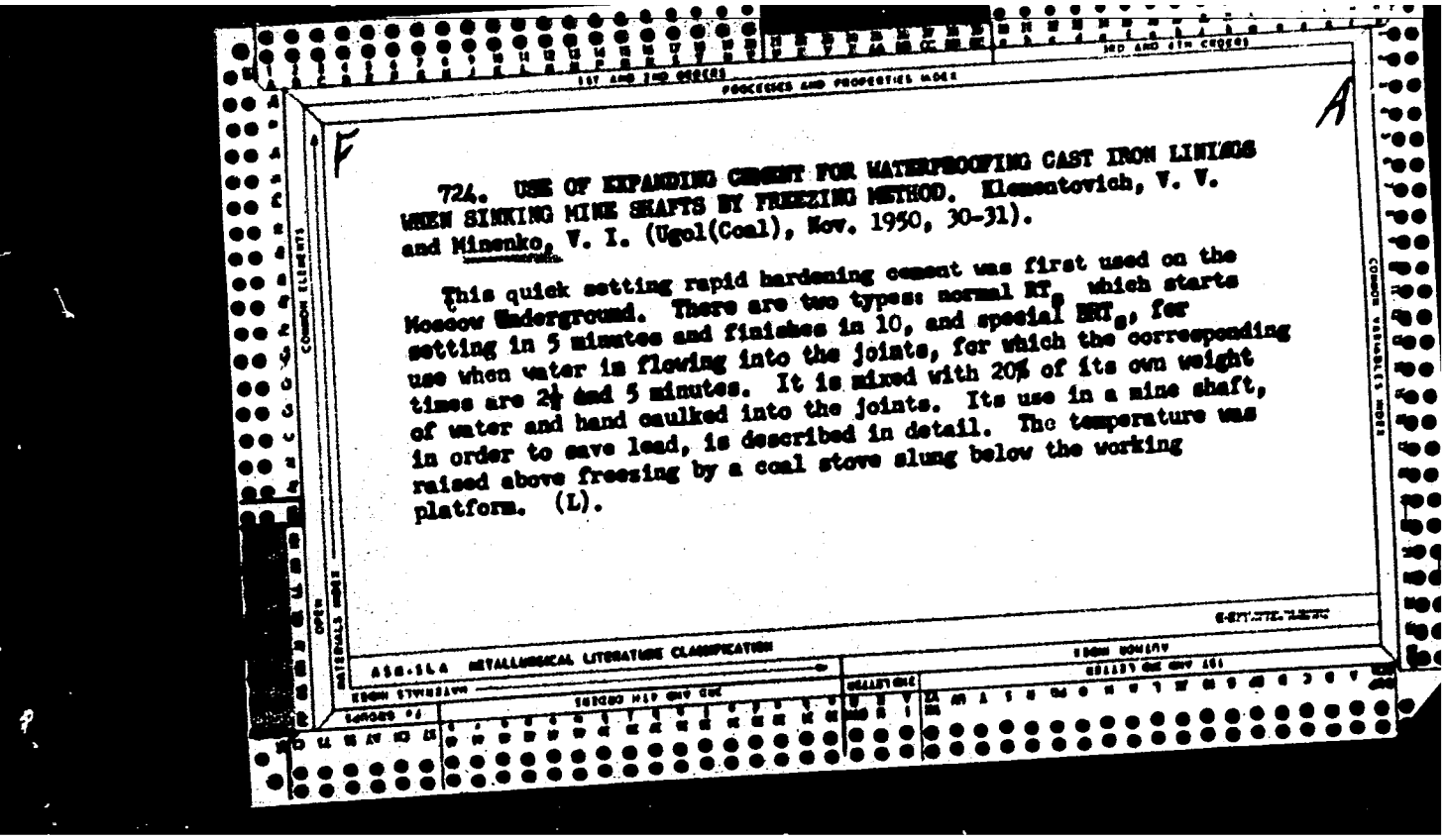
Organization of the work of the railroad transportation departments in metallurgical plants. Zhel. dor. transp. 47 no.9:84-86 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Direktor Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii proizvodstva i truda chernoy metallurgii (for Minenko).

MINENKO, V.A.; PEYCHEV, G.P.; KURILOV, P.G.; VERZHIKOVSKAYA, L.G.; VASIL'YEVA, S.M.; POSHKREBNEV, V.A.

Potentialities for increasing the output of open-hearth furnace plants now in operation. Stal' 23 [i.e. 24] no.4: 309-313 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii proizvodstva i truda chernoy metallurgii.



724. USE OF EXPANDING CEMENT FOR WATERPROOFING CAST IRON LININGS WHEN SINKING MINE SHAFTS BY FREEZING METHOD. Klementovich, V. V. and Minenko, V. I. (Ugol(Coal), Nov. 1950, 30-31).

This quick setting rapid hardening cement was first used on the Moscow Underground. There are two types: normal RT_n which starts setting in 5 minutes and finishes in 10, and special RT_s, for use when water is flowing into the joints, for which the corresponding times are 2½ and 5 minutes. It is mixed with 20% of its own weight of water and hand caulked into the joints. Its use in a mine shaft, in order to save lead, is described in detail. The temperature was raised above freezing by a coal stove slung below the working platform. (L).

MIKENKO, V.I.; TSARIKHIN, D.A.; NECHIPORENKO, N.N.; PUSTOVALOV, V.I.; SPRISHEVSKIY, A.I.

Method of insulating suspension devices for galvanizing parts. Avt.trakt.prom. no.10:29 O '54. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy velosipednyy zavod.
(Galvanizing)

SOV/137-57-10-19918

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 208 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Minenko, V.I., Nechiporenko, N.N.

TITLE: A Method of Insulating Suspension Fixtures for Nickel, Chrome, Copper, Zinc, and Other Plating Procedures (Sposob izolyatsii podvesnykh prisposobleniy dlya nikelirovaniya, khromirovaniya, medneniya, tsinkovaniya i drugikh gal'vanopokrytiy detaley)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Khar'kovsk. inzh.-ekon. in-ta, 1956, Vol 7, pp 135-138

ABSTRACT: A paste (P) consisting of a polychlorvinyl resin - igelite - with added plasticizers and stabilizers is applied to the surface of the suspension (S) device. The P is then polymerized by heat treatment in a drying cabinet. To improve the strength of the bond of the insulating P and the surface of the S, the latter are covered with chemically stable primer before the application of the insulating P. The raw materials used for insulation may be igelite, tech. dibutylphthalate, Pb or Zn stearate, and a chemically resistant primer KhSG-26. The insulation process proceeds via the following stages: a) Degreasing the S by the

Card 1/2

A Method of Insulating Suspension Fixtures (cont.)

method used to prepare the parts for plating; b) coating with KhSG-26 primer; c) drying the primer in a drying cabinet; d) application of the P; e) heat treatment of the P; f) dressing the contact ends. After priming and drying, the S are immersed in a pan with the insulating P. The P is prepared as follows: The components are weighed out on a basis of 6 parts dibutylphthalate and 0.16 parts Pb or Zn stearate per weight to 10 parts igelite. The pulverized substances are thoroughly mixed, the dibutylphthalate is added, and the mixture is ground until a homogeneous P of creamy consistency is obtained. After standing for 30 to 50 minutes (to ripen) at room temperature, it is applied to the S. The insulating P is prepared in small quantities calculated for use in the next 2 or 3 hours. After the excess P has flowed off, the S, hung from racks, are placed in the drying cabinet and kept there for 20-30 min at 130-200°C.

G.K.

Card 2/2

MINENKO, V.I., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk; TSARIKHIN, D.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; NECHIPORENKO, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; PUSTOVALOV, V.I., inzhener; SPRISHEVSKIY, A.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Insulated hooks for electroplating machine-parts. Vest. mash. 36 no.8:62-63 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy velosipednyy savod.
(Electroplating)

MINENKO, V.I., kand.khim. nauk, dotsent; IVANOVA, I.S., inzh.

Determining the electromotive force in systems composed of solid magnesium oxides and silicon. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 2 no.3:5-8 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1.Khar'kovskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut. Rekomendovano kafedroy obshchey khimii Khar'kovskogo inzhenerno-ekonomicheskogo instituta.

(Electromotive force) (Silicates)

MINENKO, V.I.; PETROV, S.M.; IVANOVA, N.S.

Electromotive forces in the melts of the system PbO - SiO_2 at 1100°. Zhur. VKHO 5 no. 2:230-231 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut.
(Lead oxide) (Silica)

80836

S/072/60/000/06/10/024
B015/B008

15.2120

AUTHORS: Minenko, V. I., Petrov, S. M., Ivanova, N. S.

TITLE: On the Nature of Molten Glasses of the System Lead Monoxide-Silicon Dioxide

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1960, No. 6, pp. 34 - 37

TEXT: The thorough investigation of the melts of the system $PbO-SiO_2$ in the wide range of concentrations and temperatures was the aim of the paper under review. The method of the electromotive force was used as the essential experimental investigation method. Measurement of the electromotive force was conducted by means of the high-resistance potentiometers of the Raps system and type ППТВ-1 (PPTV-1) respectively. The typical dependence of the electromotive force on the composition of the melt is shown in Fig. 1. The dependences of the density and molecular refraction of the glasses are mentioned in Figs. 2 and 3. The curves were represented in accordance with data by L. I. Demkina and P. V. Bukarinova (Ref. 2). The data obtained by the authors agree with the conceptions of

Card 1/2

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On the Nature of Molten Glasses of the System Lead Monoxide-Silicon Dioxide

S/072/60/000/06/10/024
B015/B008

O. K. Botvinkin (Ref. 3). The authors finally stress that their data make it possible to clarify the nature of the dependence of the glass properties of the system $PbO-SiO_2$ on the composition of the glasses. The short-range order and the grouping of the ions in the melt are also maintained in the solidified glass. There are 3 figures and 2 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

MINENKO, V.I.; PETROV, S.M.; IVANOVA, N.S.

Use of reversible oxygen electrodes in oxygen-containing melts.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. no.7:10-13 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut.
(Electolytes--Testing)
(Electrodes, Platinum)
(Oxygen)