SOV/... -...-...-...

The Vulcanisation of Synthetic Latexes

data is included on vulcanised lamina made of non-
vulcanised latexes and also of a sample of "Revultex".
The mechanism of formation of lamina from vulcanised
latexes was investigated: the strength of dry lamina
from latexes vulcanised with sulphur appears to be the
result of the cumulative action of Van der Waals
forces and of chemical bonds between the globules.
Table 4: data on the strength of the lamina (inf)
at varying degrees of humidity. Changes in the
physical and mechanical properties and the reliability
of the lamina from vulcanised latexes after 3 - 10
months of storing were investigated; results of these
investigations (Tables 5 and 6) show that the ageing
of polymer in latexes proceeds with greater intensity
than in the lamina when Vulkatsit-R-extra-N is used.
The properties of the lamina made from latexes
vulcanised when applying varying amounts of ... a

Card 3/4

SOV/13⁻-5⁻-5-2/3

The Vulcanisation of Synthetic Latexes

radiation (Tables 7 and 8) are discussed. There are 8 tables, 1 figure and 23 references of which 15 are English, 1 French, 1 German, 1 Japanese, 1 Dutch and 4 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issled vatel'skiy institut sinteti cheskogo kauchuka im.S.V.Lebedev. (The All- Union Scientific-Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber imeni. S.V. Lebedev)

Card 4/4

24002
5/186/60/002/006/002/026
A051/A129

21.4200

AUTHORS: Mints, S.; Libus', S.

TITLE: An investigation of the causes of selective extraction of Uranyl nitrate with tri-n-butylphosphate

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v. 2, no. 6, 1960, 643 - 652

TEXT: The authors point out that the general causes of the highly selective extraction of uranyl nitrate by means of tri-n-butylphosphate in the presence of other metal nitrates are unknown. The high distribution coefficients of uranyl nitrate between tri-n-butylphosphate and water are the result of the formation of electrically neutral complexes not containing water. The formation of these complexes in the case of uranyl nitrate and their absence in the case of metal nitrates not extracted with TBPh can be explained by the differing tendencies of the nitrate ions and TBPh molecules to coordination with cations of both groups. The constancy of the absorption spectra of the transition metal nitrates in diluted aqueous solutions is given as proof of their complete dissociation under these conditions. The corresponding constants of complex-formation

Card 1/6

An investigation of the causes ....

were determined. Their values are in the order of $10^{-1} - 10$ (first constants of complex-formation for UO_2^{2+}, PuO_2^{2+}, Pu^{4+}, Th^{4+}, Zr^{4+} ions). The specific means of coordination of the nitrate ions with a uranyl ion based on the anion accupying two coordinated positions of the cation is thought to play an important role as one of the reasons for the formation of comparatively stable uranyl nitrate complexes, in addition to the high charge of the central ion. The nitrate ion shows properties of a uni-donor or ligand with respect to the transition metals and that of a bi-donor one in multi-nuclear compounds. This phenomenon is connected with the instability of the four-member chelate rings in the complexes of the transition metals. The stability of the four-member rings in the uranyl complexes and the possibility of coordination of the nitrate ions by means of two oxygen atoms resulting from it explains the relatively great stability of uranyl nitrate complexes. In the experimental procedure the measurements of the light absorption in the visible and ultraviolet parts of the spectrum were carried out on a Unikam CN-500 (SP-500) spectrophotometer. The infrared spectra were measured on a Perkin-Elmer spetroph   ter. The conclusion is drawn that the method of coordination of the nitrate ion is the same in both cases. The constants of complex-formation of uranyl nitrate and nickel nitrate with TBPh were
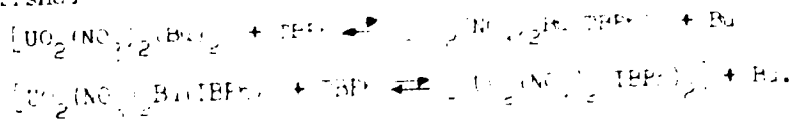
Card 2/6

24082

S/18f/60/002/006/002/026
ACE./A129

An investigation of the causes ....

measured in order to compare their ability toward coordination. These values
were determined at a constant coordination of the nitrate ions. A survey of the
methods used for determining the constants of complex-formation led to the con-
clusion that only the spectrophotometric method would be applicable to the purpo-
ses at hand. The uranyl complex in butyl alcohol is expressed by the formula:
$[UO_2(NO_3)_2(Bu)_2]$ based on the coordination of the nitrate groups by means of
two oxygen atoms and on the coordination number of the uranyl ion being equal to
6. It was further established that about three complexes are formed in the in-
vestigated solutions at certain concentrations of the butyl alcohol of TBPh. Since
the $[UO_2(NO_3)_2(TBPh)]$ complex is present in pure TBPh, it is assumed that at a
gradual increase in the TBPh concentration in butyl alcohol the following equi-
libria are established:

$$[UO_2(NO_3)_2(Bu)_2] + TBP \rightleftharpoons [UO_2(NO_3)_2 TBP] + Bu$$

$$[UO_2(NO_3)_2 Bu TBP] + TBP \rightleftharpoons [UO_2(NO_3)_2 TBP)_2] + Bu$$

Isobestic points are used to determine the concentration of the complex
$[UO_2(NO_3)_2(TBPh)_2]$ in all solutions investigated. The following equation is

Card 3/6

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3/18 /*1/ 202/ 00*//X02/026
A051/A129

An investigation of the causes ....

said to be valid for the investigated system

$$E = \epsilon_1 c_1 + \epsilon_2 c_2 + \epsilon_3 c_3$$

where E is the optical density of the solution, c_1, c_2, c_3 are the concentra-
tions of the different types of complexes, ϵ_1, ϵ_2, ϵ_3 are the corresponding co-
efficients of extinction. For the wavelength at which the isosbestic point appears
the equation changes to:

$$E = \epsilon (c_1 + c_2) + \epsilon_3 c_3$$

since in this case $\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_2$. Considering that $c_1 + c_2 + c_3 = c$ (c is the analy-
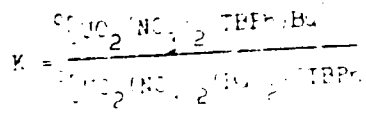tical concentration of the uranyl nitrate), then

$$E = \epsilon_1(c - c_3) + \epsilon_3 c_3; \quad c_3 = \frac{E - \epsilon_1 c}{\epsilon_3 - \epsilon_1} .$$

The first constant of complex formation

Card 4/6

24082
3/185/60/002/006/002/026
A55./A.29

An investigation of the causes ....

$$K = \frac{[UO_2(NO_3)_2 \cdot TPP \cdot Bu]}{[UO_2(NO_3)_2][Bu]_2[TPP]}$$

was calculated according to the method of successive approximations, since it is known that at low concentrations of TPP there are only two first complexes. The average value for several wavelengths is equal to K. The constant of complex formation of nickel nitrate with TPP in dry ether was also determined spectro-photometrically. The first constant of complex formation

$$K = \frac{[Ni(NO_3)_2 \cdot TPP]}{[Ni(NO_3)_2][TPP]}$$
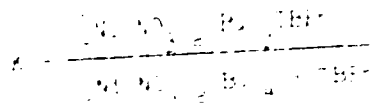
was calculated and the average value for several wavelengths was found to be 0.8. The comparative studies led to the conclusion that the causes of selective extraction of uranyl nitrate with tributylphosphate are the greater ability of the uranyl ion to form complexes with tributylphosphate metals with low atomic numbers due to the stability of the uranyl ion by

Card 5/6

24082

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An investigation of the ....

means of two oxygen atoms. Another ..... is the rather high concentration of the
complex-formation of the uranyl ....-buty.trcsphate mo......s, the
value of which is equa. ··· ....-d..m). The corresponding
constant for the .l .e...l.... .... are .. figures and 28 references.
7 Soviet-bloc and 2. non-Soviet.... .... l. ......, l. Kennedy, ... Inorg.
English language put.l .t.... ....l ....-.l-.... j ... W...l, .. Inorg.
Nucl. Chem., .../2, .24, ... W A. M.Kay,
Nucl. Chem., .../c, ... A. .. M.Kay, Inai·. Farad.
J. Inorg. Nu.... Chem., ..., ...
Soc., 54, 4, 57., 1958

SUBMITTED   January 25, .r

Card 6/6

MINTS, S.M.,inzh.

Filling-stations for liquefied gas. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 34 no.10:25-27
(MIRA 13:10)
O '60.

1. Institut "Mosga proyekt."
                 (Moscow--Liquefied petroleum gas)

$2/.3200$

AUTHORS·   Mints, S. and Ignevskaya, A.

TITLE·   The action of salting-out agents on the extraction of uranyl nitrate with cyclohexanone

PERIODICAL. Radiokhimiya, 1961, Vol.3, No.2, pp.137-143

TEXT·   Uranyl nitrate is extracted into organic solvents from aqueous solutions, containing appreciable quantities of metal nitrates.   The dispersion coefficient of uranyl nitrate increases with rising concentration of the contaminant nitrates and depends on the concentration of the electrically-neutral complexes of uranyl nitrate in the aqueous phase.   Two possible theoretical reasons for the increase in the coefficient are put forward:
i) that the equilibrium of the complex-formation reaction is disturbed due to the increase in the concentration of the nitrate ions.   2) the salting-out action increases; this action comprises an increase in the activity coefficient of the electrically-neutral nitrate complexes of uranyl, distributed between the aqueous and the organic phase.   Details of the preparation of the uranyl nitrate and of $LiNO_3$, $NaNO_3$, NH_4NO_3, $Mg(NO_3)_2$ and $Ca(NO_3)_2$ are

Card 1/4

22/.3

S/186/61/003/002/003/018
E142/E435

The action of salting-out

given.   The various nitrate solutions showed saturation at 20°C.
The cyclohexanone was purified by distillation on a rectification
column and the fraction boiling at 154°C used in the experiments.
The absorption spectra between 380 and 480 mμ were determined on a
Unicam CN-500 (SP-500) spectrophotometer.   Optical density
measurements were recorded every 2 mμ.   During the determination
of the extinction coefficients constant concentration (0.0137 to
0.0143 M) of uranyl nitrate was maintained as its extinction
coefficient depends on the concentration even in solutions which
contain a large excess of the salting-out agent.   Cyclohexanone
was used as the organic phase in these experiments.   A series of
absorption curves was plotted for various salting-out agents, at
increasing concentration of the agent.   The curves were similar
for all tested salting-out agents;   this indicates that the same
complexes were formed in the solutions.   The magnitude of the
extinction coefficient of the solution can be used as a measure of
the concentration of the non-dispersed uranyl nitrate complexes.
The extinction coefficient was measured at wavelengths of 404, 414
and 426 mμ and its dependence on the concentration of the salting-
out agent determined.   It was found that the capacity of nitrates,
Card 2/4

22993

S/186/61/003/002/003/018
E142/E435

The action of salting-out ...

to disturb the complex-formation equilibrium, decreases in the following order:

$$Mg(NO_3)_2 > LiNO_3 > NH_4NO_3 > NaNO_3 > Ca(NO_3)_2.$$
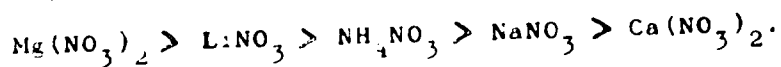
On the basis of the curves $E = f(m)$ the authors determined characteristic solutions of various salting-out agents and also the dependence of the dispersion coefficients of uranyl nitrate (between cyclohexanone and water) on the concentration of the salting-out agent. The salting-out activity of the nitrates was found to decrease in the following order:

$$LiNO_3 > Mg(NO_3)_2 > Ca(NO_3)_2 > NaNO_3 > NH_4NO_3.$$
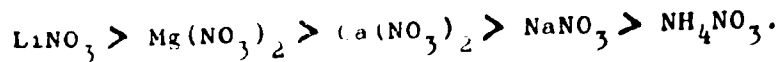
The dispersion coefficients, listed for several solutions, differ considerably and it can be assumed that their activity is not limited to disturbing the equilibrium of complex-formation of uranyl ions and nitrate ions but that the salting-out effect plays an important part. There are 9 figures, 1 table and 9 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The four references to Card 3/4

22993

S/186/61/003/002/003/018
E142/E435

The action of salting-out

English language publications read as follows: J.Jenkins,
H.McKay, Trans.Farad.Soc., 50, 1, 107 (1954);   H.McKay,
A.R.Mathieson, Trans.Farad Soc., 47, 4, 428 (1951);   J.Currah,
F.E.Beamish, Anal.Chem. 19 8, 609 (1947);   R.J.P.Williams,
J.Chem.Soc. 3770 (1952).

SUBMITTED   February 29, 1960

Card 4/4

AUTHORS: Lebedev, A. V., Mints, S. M., Rakhlin, P. I., Zinov'yeva, M. N.

TITLE: Effect of various factors on the low-temperature strength of
                synthetic latexes. 1. Effect of changes in the aqueous phase

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 24, no. 5, 1962, 565 - 571

TEXT: This paper is the first in a series of systematic studies on the
freezing strength of rubber-like polymeric latexes such as CKC -30Π(SKS-30P)
and CKC-65ГП (SKS-65GP) as dependent on the compounding formula, polymeriza-
tion conditions, and other factors. A quantitative method was worked out
for determining the resistance of divinyl styrene latex to low temperatures.
The percent content of dry coagulate in the latex polymer serves as a
measure of resistance. Experiments with variation of single factors at
otherwise equal conditions gave the following results: The frost
resistance of latex depends on the nature of the cations and anions of the
emulsifier; it decreases in the order of the cations $K^+ > Na^+ > NH_4^+$ and in
the order of the anions paraffinate > Nekal > Dresinate (salt of
disproportionate colophony). With addition of emulsifiers to the finished

Card 1/3

Effect of various factors on...

S/069/62/024/005/005/01?
B106/B186

latex, its frost resistance increases monotonously with the amount of emulsifier used in potassium and ammonium soaps, whereas it passes a maximum in the case of Nekal and sodium oleinate (with 50-60% saturation of the adsorption layers). With the use of soaps of different molecular weights as emulsifiers, the frost resistance of latex decreases with the molecular weight increasing from 1.. t. '.5. Additions of small amounts of univalent metal salts or of Leukanol to the aqueous phase slightly improve the frost resistance of latex; the effect of additions of non-ionic emulsifiers depends on the nature of the latex polymer and on the hydrophile-lipophile balance in the emulsifier. The frost resistance of latex is independent of its concentration, and increases with the pH of the aqueous phase. High resistance to frost is reached by introduction of ammonia, which facilitates transport and storage in winter. There are 4 figures and 5 tables. The most important English-language references are: H. A. Walker, J. Phys. Coll. Chem. 51, 451, 1947; R. J. Orr, Rubb. Plast Age 41, 1027, 1960; T. B. Daniels, W. H. Watson, F. C. White, Rubber and Plast. Age 40, 1057, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva (Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Card 2/3   Rubber imeni S. V. Lebedev,

Effect of various factors on...

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1961

S/069/62/024/005/005/010
B106/B186

Card 3/3

S/069/62/024/005/006/010
B1C6/B186

AUTHORS: Lebedev, A. V., Mints, S. M., Rakhlin, P. I., Zinov'yeva, M. N.

TITLE: Effect of various factors on the low-temperature strength of
synthetic latexes. 2. Effect of changes in the polymeric
phase

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal. v. 24, no. 5, 1962, 572 - 577

TEXT: The effect of the composition of the polymeric phase, of the
plasticity of the polymer, and of changes of the polymer during storage
on the low-temperature strength of synthetic latex was studied. The de-
crease in frost resistance ("aging") of latex on long storage can be de-
layed considerably by excluding oxygen or by adding antioxidants. A
styrene content of more than 60% in the polymerization mixture of the
monomers reduces the frost resistance of divinyl styrene latex. It was
shown by the example of divinyl nitrile latex that latex produced with
soaps of the molecular weight 130 as emulsifiers was, under otherwise equal
conditions, more resistant to frost than latex produced with Nekal.
Divinyl nitrile latex is much less frost-resistant than divinyl styrene

Card 1/2

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B106/B186

Effect of various factors on...

latex, and ages considerably when stored. Changes in plasticity of divinyl styrene latex practically do not affect the frost resistance. The results are used for proposing an appropriate coagulation mechanism for the freezing and thawing of latex. Some industrial processes are recommended for increasing the frost resistance of latex: (K(-50H (SKS-50N) latex can be made frost-resistant to -10°C by introducing ammonia up to pH > 10. The frost resistance of divinyl styrene latex for dyes can be improved by reducing the styrene content in the monomer mixture from 65% to 55-60%, by increasing the amount of soda lye to 0.37-0.42 parts by weight of the monomers, and by adding antioxidants to the latex. There are 4 figures and 1 table. The English-language references are: H. W. Walker, J. Phys. Colloid. Chem. 51, 451, 1947; G. Rochow, C. W. Mason, Industr. and Engng. Chem. 28, 1296, 1936; E. Crampsy, M. Gordon, J. Taylor, J. Chem. Soc. 12, 3925, 1953.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka
im. S. V. Lebedeva (Scientific Research Institute of
Synthetic Rubber imeni S. V. Lebedev)

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1961
Card 2/2

LEBEDEV, A.V.; MINTS, S.M.; FERMOR, N.A.

Agregate stability of synthetic latexes to the attack of various
actions. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.11:14-19 N '63.   (MIRA 17:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo
kauchuka im. S.V.Lebedeva.

CA

Effect of Ni, Mn, Co, and Cr on structure and mechanical properties of Al-Fe bearing alloys. Z. L. Mints and G. \
Akimov Bull. acad. sci. [R.S.S.] Classe sci. tech. 1941,
No. 9, 77 KK.   Al contg. 2.6% of Fe, Ni, Mn, or Cr can
not be used as a bearing alloy as a phase in their crystal
lizes in needles. Brinell hardness of these alloys is 30-50.
The Ni alloys have the highest breaking strength at bending
and usually the highest compression strength. Addn. of
1-2% of Ni, Mn, or Co to the alloy Al 02-95, Fe 4-0% does
not improve its properties. Addn. of 1-2% of Cr to the
alloy Al 94-95, Fe 4% makes its structure suitable for bear-
ings but only slightly affects its mech. qualities.   H. C. P. A.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

C A

Structure of heat-resistant austenitic steel kinetics of grain growth and the solution of carbides in EI-00 steel on heating. Z. I. Muntz and G. V. Akimov. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. URSS* 48, 185-6(1945). The kinetics of grain growth and the soln. of carbides in EI-60 (austenitic steel contg. 14% Cr, 13% Ni, and 2% W, and sometimes as much as 2% Si and 0.3% Mo steel during the heat treatment used in tempering were studied to establish the causes of the sharp change in the mech. props. ... at high temps. The exptl. specimens were quenched in H₂O after being held at temps. from 900 to 1300° for periods of 5 min. to 75 hrs. The no. and size of the carbides were detd. microscopically. Grain growth of specimens tempered below 1250° was established indirectly by x-ray method ... above 1250° the size was detd. microscopically. The data show that grain growth begins to ...

accelerate predominantly between 1200 and 1250° which corresponds to practically complete soln. of the carbides in steel. For all temps. except 900°, increasing the duration of heating results in a decrease in the no. of visible carbides. At 900° the relation between the no. of carbides and the duration of heating may be represented by a curve with a slight max. Thus, during many periods of heat treatment the no. of carbides/unit of vol. rises at first and then falls off slowly. This is believed due to the following different processes taking place simultaneously: coagulation of a soln. of the carbides in the alloy ... micrscopically distinct carbides into larger ones, and micrscopically distinct carbides ... macroscopically invisible carbides. ... coagulation of macroscopically invisible carbides to macroscopically detectable under the microscope. Thus for short periods of heating at low ... predominates, but short periods of heating predominates for the as the heating period is increased and ... begin to predominate. At other temps. ... and ... predominates throughout. For very long periods of heating when the carbides coagulate into relatively large particles ... times smaller than ordinary carbides on heat ...

Lab. Phys. of Metals, All-Union Inst. Aviation Materials

C A

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Structure of austenitic heat resistant steel processes
involved in the aging of hardened El 69 steel. I. A.
Akimov and Z. I. Mints. Lab. of Physics of Metals,
All Union Inst. of Aircraft Materials, Russia.   Compt.
rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S. 48, 263-6(1945).   A comparison
was made of the structures formed during aging for periods
of 30 min. to 2 hrs. in the range 200-800° of Cr-Ni-Mo-V,
14-0, Cr-14-0, and W-2-0, alloys superheated at 1050°
and 1250°.   The samples cooled from 1050° were fine
grained and contained some remnants of undissolved car-
bides, which acted as nuclei for the pptd. carbides during
aging.   The carbides pptd. within the grains during
aging coagulated, and rapidly reached microscopic size.
The samples cooled from 1250° were coarse grained, after
aging 30 hrs. at 800° the pptd. carbides were apparent at
the grain boundaries in parallel chains, and were finely
dispersed within the grains.   The difference in pptn.
characteristics between the 1050° and 1250° samples is due
to the thermal stability of carbides of the Cr-Fe, Cr-Fe-W,
and W-types.   If the carbides are not completely dis-
solved at the superheating temp., those which will later
ppt. during aging are thermally the less stable.   If all the
carbides dissolve, those which ppt. out during aging will
be of different compn. and will be more stable thermally.
The high thermal stability and low plasticity at high temps.
of coarse grained steels is due not so much to coarse grains
as to the formation of extremely fine-grained carbides of
high thermal stability.   The preferential pptn. of car-
bides along the boundaries of coarse grained austenite
during the first stages of aging probably contributes to
ward increasing the hardness.   C. W. Schuck

MINTS, TS. L.   A 6112.

USSR/Electronics   Jan 1948
    Detection, X-Ray
    Crystals - Liquefaction

"An X-Ray Method of Determining Intercrystalline Liq-
uefaction," Ts. L. Mints, 4 pp

"Zavod Labor" Vol XIV, No 1

Shows that intercrystalline liquefaction could be
determined by X-ray structural methods. Develops
methods for obtaining close interference lines which
can be used in microphotometry. Results of micro-
photometry permit determination of quantitative dis-
tribution of concentrate in crystals, also determina-
tion of progress of diffusion in crystals.

                                              61T24

MINTS, V., inzhener.

Hydraulic jacks used in erecting structures in moving forms.
Kur.-elev.prom. 22 no.4:30-31 Ap '56.
(MLRA 9:8)

1. Glavzagotstroy.
(Hydraulic jacks) (Concrete construction--Formwork)

SCV/9⸴-58-8-9/13

AUTHORS: Voronko, Ye.A., Mints, V.B. and Voznesenskiy, V.A., Engineers

TITLE: Investigations of Deformation, Crack Formation and Elastic Properties of Shell Concrete (Issledovaniya deformativnosti, treshchinostoykosti i uprugikh svoystv armotsementa)

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezobeton, 1958, nr 8, pp 308 - 311 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Shell concrete could be used for making various facing slabs. The shell concrete is actually a slab formed from fine-concrete mix reinforced with steel mesh. In 1957, a covered market place was constructed using spherical "shell concrete" slabs spanning 15 m. The All-Soviet Institute Orgenergostroy designed spherical shape shell concrete slabs spanning 12 m, and also slabs for warehouses and other buildings spanning 24 m. Various tests were carried out to ascertain the physical and mechanical properties of these concrete slabs by the factory for pre-cast reinforced concrete of the Kuybyshevgidrostroy. The test samples were 1 200 x 475 mm in plan and 10 cm thick. Altogether, 30 various testing samples were investigated, ranging in thickness from 8 - 16 mm reinforced with

Card1/4

SCV/97-58-8-9/13

Investigations of Deformation, Crack Formation and Elastic
Properties of Shell Concrete

300 - 500 kg/m^3 of shell concrete. Portland cement Mark 500
was used for these tests   1 000 kg cement/m^3 of sand was
used and the water/cement ratio was 0.24-0.3 (GOST 3100-51).
Woven steel mesh was used as a reinforcement. The wires
were of 0.7, 1.2 and 2.4 mm in diameter and the mesh squares
8 x 8 mm. The average strength of the mesh is
36 kg/mm^2. Slabs were cast into metal moulds and the con-
solidation of the concrete was carried out by vibrator I-7
for a period of 3 to 4 minutes. after which the surface was
trowelled by cement grout. Some of the testing samples
were cured for 8 hours at a temperature of 55 - 60 °C and
some were hardened under normal conditions. From the
mechanical properties of the shell-concrete, the tensile
limit of elasticity in bending was determined. The test
sample was loaded by four forces and the experiments were
carried out in a specially prepared rig consisting of a
load-bearing frame on which were placed cross pieces, with
supporting shafts which transmit the loads. The loading
on the specimen was achieved with heavy rollers connected by

Card2/4

SOV/97-58-8-9/13

Investigations of Deformation, Crack Formation and Elastic
Properties of Shell Concrete

a system of wires and pulleys to the loading arm. Loading
was carried out by equal steps causing a stress of
10 - 12 kg/cm^2 up to a total stress of 200 kg/cm^2, after
which the step was increased to three times its previous
size. Each step was held for 10 minutes when loading and
15 minutes when unloading. The specimen was examined and
measurement made of the width of the cracks at each stage
in the zone between the extreme supports. In accordance
with the assumption of Professor Gervi that concrete
reinforced with thin steel mesh in a quantity of
400/500 kg/m^3 behaves as a homogeneous material, all
calculations were made by methods of formulae developed for
such materials. The relation between the deflection and
the load is linear in the first stages of the experiment,
showing that the material is still in the elastic regime.
From the deflection, the modulus of elasticity can be derived.
The modulus at certain limiting stresses remains constant,
which confirms that shell-concrete, as a homogeneous
material, behaves elastically for stresses which in certain

Card3/4

SOV/9- 58 8. 9/13

Investigations of Deformation, Crack Formation and Elastic
Properties of Shell Concrete

cases can reach 150 kg/cm². Moreover, the region of
constant modulus increases as its absolute value
decreases. The modulus of elasticity increases as the
diameter of the reinforcing wire decreases. These
deductions can aid in the choice of shell-concrete for
the building under consideration. Thus, for example, for
structures where rigidity and stability are the criteria,
a high modulus shell-concrete must be used reinforced
with thin steel mesh. The relation between the width
of the crack and the stress is also discussed in detail
Initially, the cracks develop slowly but later new cracks
appear while the earlier ones do not grow wider. Shell-
concrete is highly stable to crack formation. The
cracks develop parallel to each other transversely to the
reinforcing wire at a distance one from the other equal
to that between the wires of the mesh. Shell-concrete
is more elastic than ferro-concrete There are figures
and 2 tables.

Card 4/4

ALASYUK, G. Ya., inzh.; KUCHERYAVENKO, Ye. Ye., inzh.; MINTS, V.B., inzh.;
NOVITSKIY, A. Ye., inzh.

Reinforced panels for hydraulic structures. Trudy Inst. Orgenergostr 1
no.1:94-131 '59.   (MIRA 14:3)
          (Hydraulic structures) (Concrete panels)

MINTS, V.M., inzhener; KAUFMAN, I.M., redaktor.

[Innovators in the building industry; bibliography of recommended reading] Novatory stroitel'noi tekhniki; rekomendatel'nyi ukazatel' literatury. No. 1. [Earthwork, masonry and plastering] Zemlianye, kamennye i shtukaturnye raboty. Moskva, Profizdat. 1952. 56 p.
[Microfilm]   (MLRA 7:10)

1. Moscow. Publichnaya biblioteka.
       (Bibliography--Building) (Building--Bibliography)

MINTS, V., inzhener.

Improve the quality of construction work. Muk.-elev.prom. 21 no.3:
30 Mr '55.   (MIRA 8:5)

1. Glavzagotstroy.
        (Grain elevators) (Precast concrete construction)

MINTS,V., inzhener

    Some building practices in foreign countries. Muk.-elev.prom.21
    no.8:31 Jl[Ag] '55.   (MLRA 8:12
                (Concrete construction)

MINTS, V., inzhener; ARIYELI, B., inzhener.

Grain elevators and their construction in Poland. Muk.-elev.prom.
21 no.11:30-32 N '55.   (MLRA 9:4)

1.Glavzagotstroy.
                        (Poland--Grain elevators)

MINTS, V.

Eliminate mistakes in planning more rapidly. Muk.-elev.prom.22
no.2:28 F '56.   (MLRA 9:6)

1.Glavzagotstroy.
                    (Feed mills)

MINTS, V., inshener.

Reinforced concrete warehouses constructed in the U.S.A. (from "Engineering news record", nos.2-3, 1955). Muk.-elev. prom. 22 no.8:31 Ag '56.   (MLRA 10:8)
    (Warehouses)   (Reinforced concrete construction)

MINTS, V., inshener.

Damage to elevator silos in the United States. Muk.-elev.prom 22
no.9:32 S '56.   (MLRA 10:8)
(United States--Grain elevators)

MINTS, V

BARDYSHEV, G., inzhener; MINTS, V., inzhener.

Using ionizing radiation to increase the stability of grain and
flour. Muk.-elev.prom. 23 no.1:30-32 Ja '57.   (MLRA 10:5)
              (Radiation--Industrial applications)
                   (Flour)   (Grain)

MINTS, V., inzhener.

New plants for processing hybrid and certified seed corn have gone
into operation. Muk.-elev. prom. 23 no.4:8-9 Ap '57.   (MIRA 10:5)

1. Rosglavkhlebostroy.
        (Krasnodar Territory--Corn handling machinery)

MINTS, V., insh.

Using sound waves for eliminating arches of flour in silos. Muk.
elev. prom. 23 no.12:30 D '57.

(MIRA 11:2)

(Flour—Storage)

GAL'PERIN, L.Yu.; ZUSSER, A.P.; IOFFE, M.I.; MINTS, V.M.; SIZOV, A.A.;
    STAROVOYTOV, I.F.; red. izd-va; PUL'KINA, Ye.A.; tekhn. red.

[Experience in the design and erection of buildings by elevat-
ing the stories]Opyt proektirovaniia i montazha zdanii meto-
dom pod"ema etazhei. Leningrad, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 147 p.
                                        (MIRA 15:8)
            (Precast concrete construction)
                (Hoisting machinery)

MINTS, V.N.; ANTONEVICH, V.S.

Nomograph for determining the feed per minute of milling machines.
Mashinostroitel' no.7:39 Jl '62.   (MIRA 15:7)
                    (Milling machines)

ANTONEVICH, V.S.; MINTS, V.N.

Efficient knurling conditions. Mashinostroitel' no.9:37
S '62.   (MIRA 15:9)
                        (Metalwork)

ANTONEVICH, V.F., Inzh.; r..., ..., . .

　　Superfinish of ro..e: surfac.. wi.n ....

PANTSYREV, Yu.M., kand. med. nauk; LITT., T.Ya.

Mechanical suturing in gastric resection for perforated
gastroduodenal ulcer. Sov. med. 28 no.4:53-57 Ap '64.
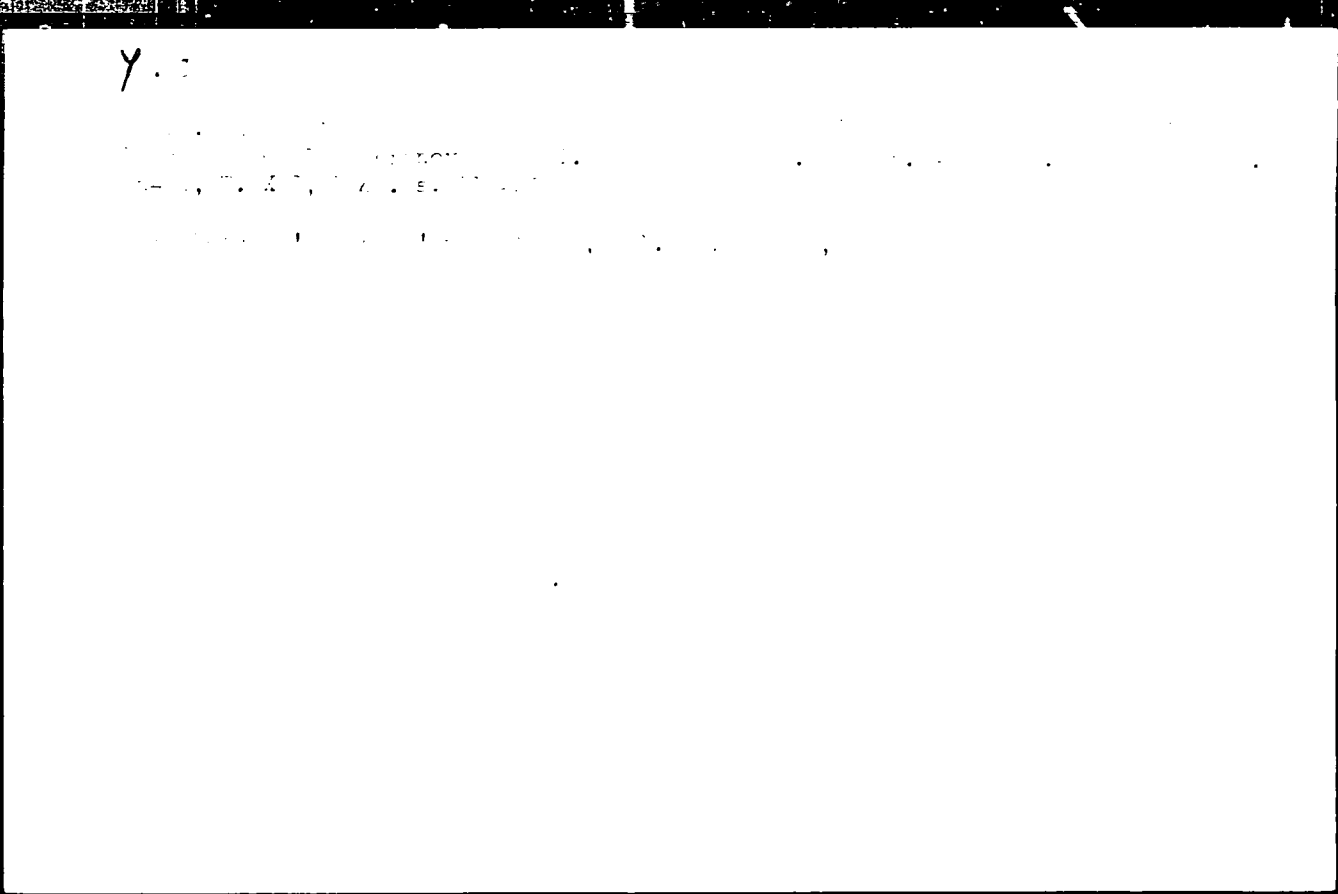
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy khirurgii zav. - prof. V.S. Mayat
lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta
imeni N.I. Pirogova.

Y . :

USSR/Medicine - Wounds, Closed   Jan/Feb 49
                Neurology

"Neurosomatic Vegetative Disturbances in the Early Period of Closed Skull Wounds in Wartime," Docent Ya. I. Mints, Clinic, Neurol Hosp, Kiev Psycho-Neurol Inst, 6½ pp

"Nevropatol i Psikhiat" Vol XVIII, No 1

Data on hundreds of cases in this and other clinics lead to conclusions that pathological processes, arising in the nervous system after a closed wound, are characterized by pathological impulses to the innervated apparatus, organs, and

149T76

USSR/Medicine - Wounds, Closed   Jan/Feb 49
                (Contd)

systems. Weaker organs show first reaction. This may explain relapses occurring long after contusion. Chief, Clinic, Neurol Hosp: Prof B. N. Mankovskiy, Active Mem, Acad Med Sci. Dir, Kiev Psychoneurol Inst. P. S. Tarasenko.

149T76

1. MAN'KOVS'KYI, Docent M.B.; MINTS, Docent Yu. _.; RAYHORODS'KA, L. Yu.

2. USSR (600)

4. Nervous System

7. Pathological changes in the nervous syste.. in grippe. edych. zmur. 22, No. 1, 1952.

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

S/030/60/000/007/011/011
BO16/BO58

AUTHORS: Gerchuk, Ya. P., Candidate of Economic Sciences,
                Mints, Ye. L., Candidate of Economic Sciences

TITLE: Mathematical Methods in Economic Research and in Planning

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, No. 7, pp. 108-111

TEXT: The Otdeleniye ekonomicheskikh, filosof'skikh i pravovykh nauk
Akademii nauk SSSR (Department of Economic, Philosophical, and Legal
Sciences of the Academy of Sciences USSR) jointly with the Sibirskoye
otdeleniye (Siberian Department) of the Academy held a scientific
conference in Moscow from April 4 to 8, 1960. It concerned the subject
mentioned in the title. Scientists, economists, mathematicians,
statisticians, and engineers attended. In the introduction, V.S.Nemchinov
mentioned that the use of mathematical methods and electronic computers
for solving many topical problems of planning and economic practice has
lately caused great interest. These methods and machines may considerably
raise the level of socialist planning. The lecturer pleaded to transform
Soviet economics into an exact science studying also quantitative rules

Card 1/4

Mathematical Methods in Economic Research and   S/030/60/000/007/011/011
in Planning   B016/B058

The practice feels an urgent need for elaborating sufficiently detailed
economic models comprising various trends of socialist economy and
permitting a mathematical solution of problems of national economy
I. S. Bruk, Director of the Institut elektronnykh upravlyayushchikh mashin
Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Electronic Control Machinery of the
Academy of Sciences USSR) discussed several practical problems in this
field, L. V. Kantorovich dealt with the application of mathematical
methods for the justification and selection of optimum plan solutions
According to V. V. Novozhilov, the next speaker, the errors of economic
calculations based on mathematics are due to the incongruity between
the mathematical means used and the planning problems. The application
of the balance-chart method of planning the national economy was the
subject of a lecture by P. S. Mstislavskiy. 2? persons participated in
the discussion. They stressed the importance of the subject mentioned
in the title for socialist economics. The thesis by L. V. Kantorovich
was most disputed. He has put up the conception of "objectively con-
ditioned estimates". A. Ya. Boyarskiy, A. Katz, and others raised their
objections against it. A. N. Kolmogorov discussed several topical
problems of optimum planning. The importance of determining the criteria

Card 2/4

Mathematical Methods in Economic Research and   S/030/60/000/007/011/011
in Planning   B016/B058

of optimum conditions was underlined by <u>A. A. Dorodnitsyn</u>. A.G.Aganbigyan
explained the problem of elaborating methods of optimum planning for the
solution not only of local production problems, but also of general
problems of economic planning, which at present cannot be solved by the
methods of linear programing. <u>Ya. A. Kronrod</u> stated that the coordina-
tion between mathematics and economy has raised several principal
problems, so that one may speak of the development of a new science
The conference was divided into six sections which dealt with a total
of 54 lectures. The most important problem is the elaboration of such
economic-mathematical models as make it possible to conduct plan
calculations, as well as to correct the plans later during their
carrying out. Economic-mathematical branch models are also necessary
The elaboration of models reflecting the distribution of the national
income is said to be of great importance. The problems of the
methodology of drawing up such balances were discussed in the section
of inter-branch balances. A uniform nomenclature is to be elaborated
The Tsentral'noye statisticheskoye upravleniye pri Sovete Ministrov
SSSR (<u>Central Statistical Administration</u> at the Council of Ministers
of the <u>USSR</u>) has already started to draw up the inter-branch balances

Card 3/4

Mathematical Methods in Economic Research and   S/030/60/000/007/011/011
in Planning   B016/B058

usable for this purpose. The section of linear programing dealt with problems of the application of mathematical methods for drawing up optimum plans. A. N. Nesmeyanov, President of the Academy of Sciences USSR, spoke at the final plenary session. He stated that the contact between economics and mathematics has important scientific consequences It is therefore necessary that the contacts taken up between mathematicians and economists should be developed at the pace dictated by the development of national economy. The conference adopted a plan for the coordination of scientific studies in the field under discussion The network of the scientific institutions concerned is to te widened

Card 4/4

MARTYNOVA, Z. I.; MINTS, Z. I., kand.georaf.nauk

Agricultural map of Moscow Province. Geod. i kart. no.7:61-63
Jl '60.   (MIRA 13:9)
        (moscow Province--Agriculture--Maps)

MINTSEEFC, F.L.

Strains and Stresses

Calculating the tension appearing in a semi-... e during ... s ure ... ri ...
stamp. Trudy Len. polite... inst. ..., ...".

Monthly list of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November ... ...
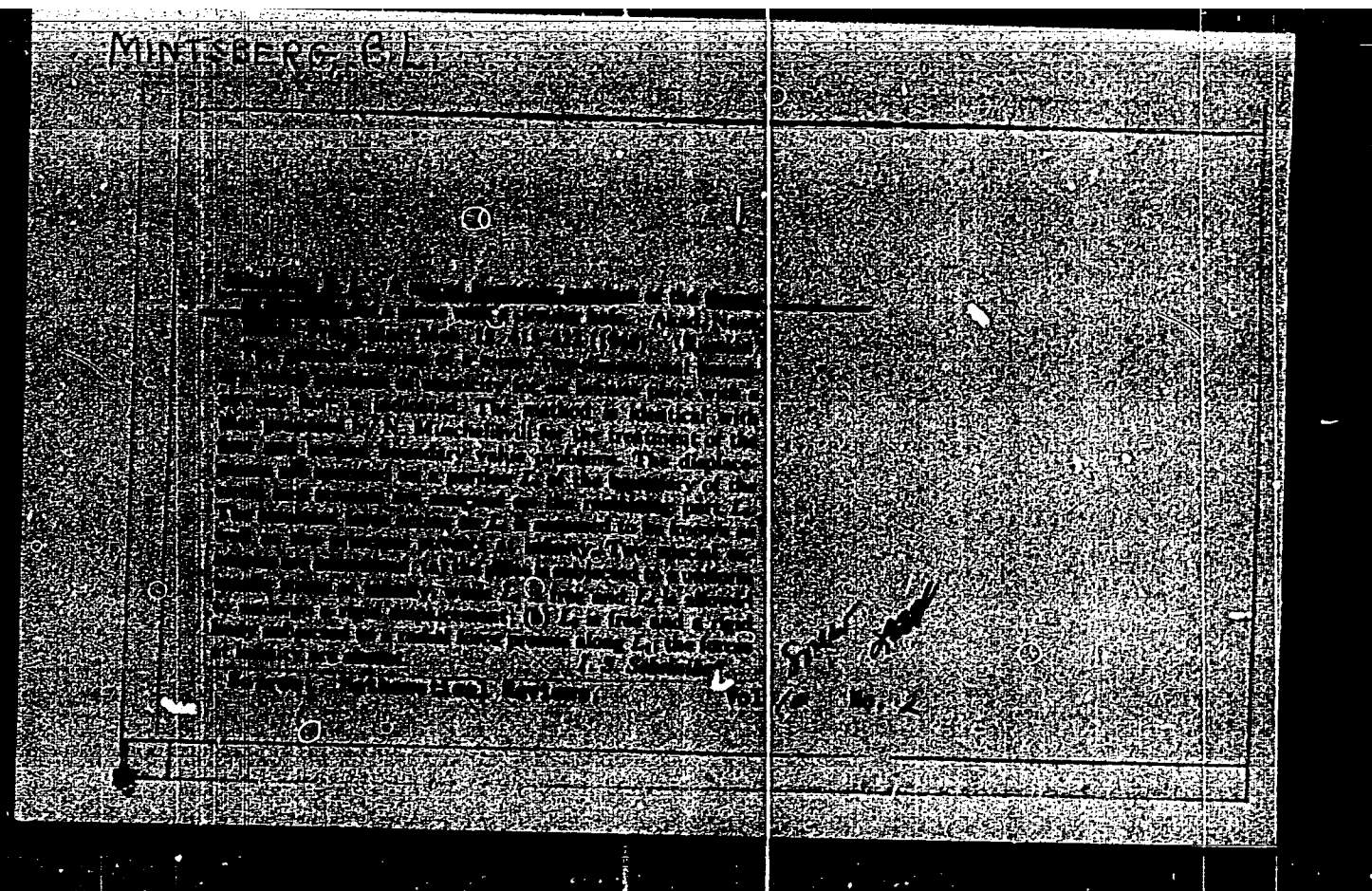
MINTSBERG B.L.

$\mathcal{M} \cap \mathcal{N} \; \mathcal{T} \; \mathcal{B} \; \mathcal{E} \; \mathcal{R} \; \mathcal{I} \; \mathcal{L}$

PA - 2215

AUTHOR   MINCBERG, B.L.
TITLE   On the Problem of the Torsion of a Half-Space (Russian).
PERIODICAL Prikladnaia Matematika i Mekhanika,1957,Vol 21,Nr 1,pp 116-118 (U.S.S.R.)
            Received 3/1957   Reviewed 4/1957

ABSTRACT   N.A.ROSTOVCEV solved the problem of the determination of the shifts and
            stresses in an elsatic half-space. This half-space is subjected to torsion
            in consequence of the turning of a rigid, cylindrical stamp (which is in
            contact with the boundary of the half-space by friction or by coupling).
            The present report shows that this problem has a very simple and geometri-
            cally clear solution if certain elliptical coordinates are used. First,
            CERRUTI's formulae, which were used by the author, are explicitly written
            down as also the harmonic functions occurring therein. Likewise, the
            functions valid on the boundary z = 0 are given. The author introduces a
            harmonic function which vanishes in infinity and becomes equal to zero
            at z = 0. Next, the derivation of this harmonic function is mentioned in
            short, and the behavior of the derivation is shortly discussed. The
            author reduces the solution of the problem to the determination of the
            two harmonic functions $f = \partial F/\partial z$ and $g = \partial G/\partial z$ from the corresponding
            boundary conditions.
            A.I.LUR'E, Priklad.Mat.i Mekh.5, Nr 3 (1941), supplied one of the solu-
            tions of this problem in the special elliptical coordinates $x = a\sqrt{1 + s^2}$
            $\sqrt{1 - \eta^2} \cos \vartheta$, $y = a\sqrt{1 + s^2} \sqrt{1 - \eta^2} \sin \vartheta$, $z = as \eta$. The surfaces s =
            const. are flattened rotation ellipsoids which at s → 0 degenerated to
            the disk z = 0. The solution of the here investigated problem is as fol-

Card 1/2

BRAZHNICHENKO, Nikolay Arsen'yevich; KAN, Veniamin Lipmanovich;
MINTSBERG, Beniamin L'vovich; MOROZOV, Valentin Ivanovich;
BUTENIN, N.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent;
NIKITIN, N.N., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, retsenzent; ZAKHAREVICH,
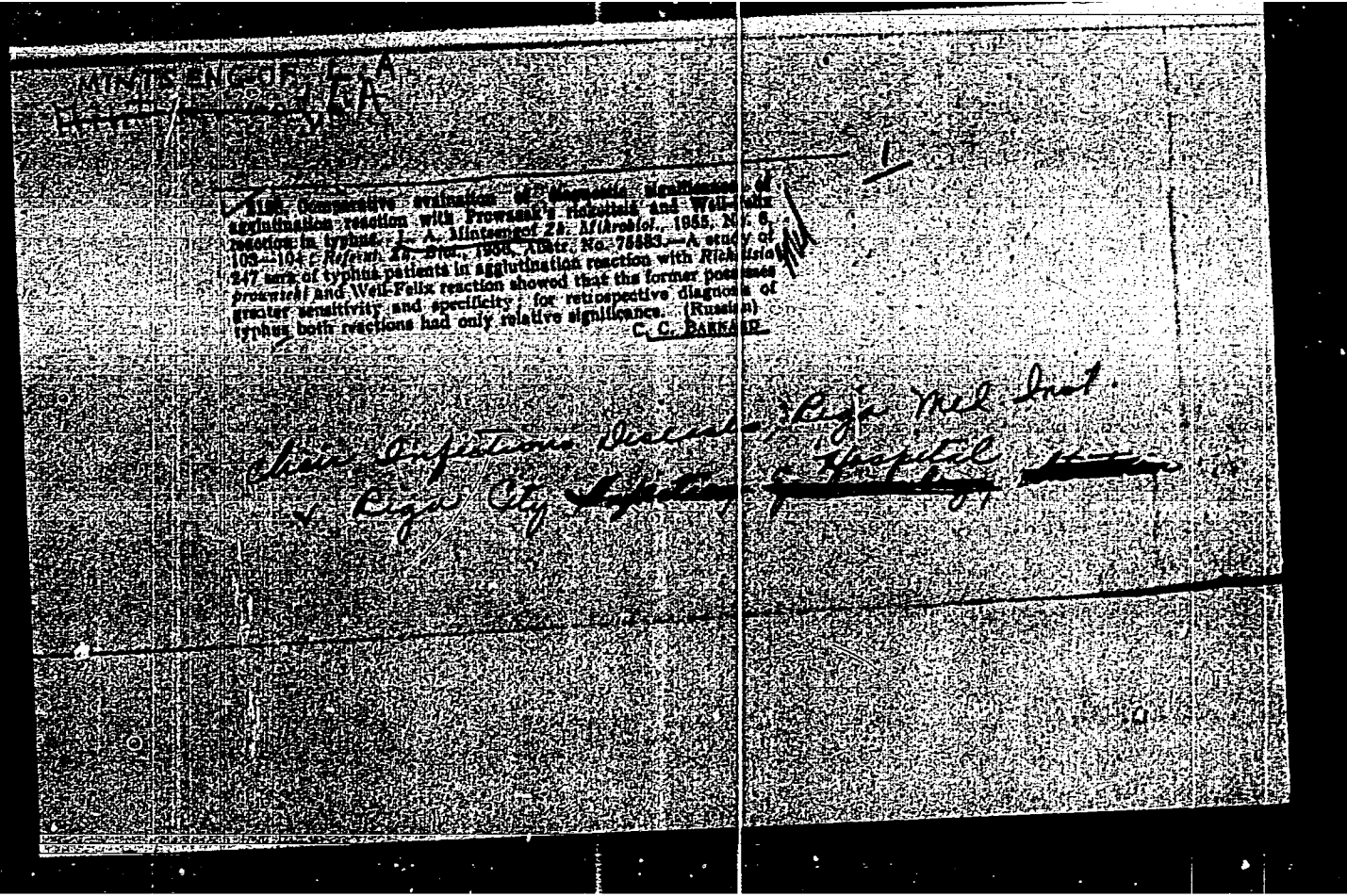A.F., nauchnyy red.; SMIRNOV, Yu.I., red.; TSAL, R.K., tekhn.
red.

[Problems on theoretical mechanics]Sbornik zadach po teoreti-
cheskoi mekhanike. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1962.   559 p.
(MIRA 16:1)
(Mechanics, Analytic--Problems, exercises, etc.)

KAN, Veniamin Lipmanovich; KEL'ZON, Anatoliy Saulovich. Prinimali
uchastiye: MINTSBERG, B.L.; USHAKOVA, G.N.; KORENEV, G.V.,
kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, retsenzent; MERKIN, D.R., doktor
fiz.-mat. nauk, retsenzent; ROZENGAUZ, N.M., red.

[Theory of proportional navigation] Teoriia proportsional'-
noi navigatsii. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1965. 423 p.
(MIRA 18:10)

MTMTS ENG OF

A comparative evaluation of diagnostic significance of agglutination reaction with Prowazek's rickettsia and Weil-Felix reaction in typhus. I. A. Mintsenget 29. Mikrobiol., 1955, No. 6, 103—104 E. Referat. Zh. Biol., 1956, Abstr. No. 75883.—A study of 247 sera of typhus patients in agglutination reaction with Rickettsia prowazeki and Weil-Felix reaction showed that the former possesses greater sensitivity and specificity ; for retrospective diagnosis of typhus, both reactions had only relative significance. (Russian)
C. C. BARKER

MINTSENGO I

BLYUGER, A.F.; GAGAYNE, A.E.; DAKHOVKER, S.Yu.; MINTSENGOF, L.A.; RATENBERG, N.S.; CHARNYY, J.D.

Comparative results of the use of piperazine-adipate and oxygen in the treatment of ascariasis [with summary in English]. Med.paraz.i paraz.biol. 26 no.1:77-80 Ja-F '57.   (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent M.M.Budzhe) Rizhskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny (dir. - prof. P.Ya.Gerke) Akademii nauk Latviyskoy SSR, Rizhzkoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach M.M.Popova)
(ASCARIASIS, ther.
    piperazine adipate & oxygen, comparison)
(PIPERAZINES, ther. use
    piperazine adipate in ascariasis, comparison with oxygen ther.)
(OXYGEN, ther. use
    ascariasis, comparison with piperazine adipate ther.)

BURTNIYEK, E.M., BLYUGER, A.F., MINTSENGOF, L.A., RATENBERG, N.S., KLEYNER, G.I.

Experimental material as a basis for the clinical use of phenoxymethyl-penicillin [with summary in English]. Vest.khir. 81 no.8:37-41 Ag '58
(MIRA 11:9)

1. Rizhskiy meditsinskiy institut, Institut organicheskogo sinteza AN Latviyskoy SSR, Rizhskaya gorodskaya infektsionnaya bol'nitsa (glavnyy vrach S.D. Charnyy), Rizhskiy zavod meditsinskikh preparatov.
(PENICILLIN)

NECHELYUSTOV, N.V.; POPOVA, N.N.; MINTSER, E.P.

Distribution of admixture elements in the process of hypogenic
mineral formation in tin-zinc and copper-molybdenum deposits
of the Kara-Mazar Mountains. Trudy IMGRE no.5:3-42 '61.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Kara-Mazar Mountains—Ore deposits)

ACCESSION NR: AT4028288   S/2677/63/000/010/0125/0135

AUTHOR: Nachelyustov, N. V.; Popova, N. N.; Mintser, E. F.; Belevitin, V. V.;
Razina, I. S.

TITLE: Selenium and tellurium in lead-zinc deposits of the Altyn-Topkan ore field

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh
elementov. Trudy*, No. 10, 1963. Redkiye elementy* v sul'fidny*kh
mestorozhdeniyakh (rare earth elements in sulfide deposits) 125-135

TOPIC TAGS: selenium, tellurium, galenite, lead-zinc deposits, skarn, sphalerite,
pyrite, chalcopyrite, sulfide, effusion

ABSTRACT: Certain regularities in the distribution of selenium and tellurium in
the deposits of the Altyn-Topkan ore fields in the Karamaza area of the USSR, as
well as probable conditions and the method of entry of these elements into the
crystal lattice of galenite are examined. The authors describe the types of
minerals and composition of the separate ore fields in that area. The selenium
and tellurium content of sulfides of the various fields are listed in tables. The
primary minerals of the various ore fields are galenite, pyrite, chalcopyrite,
sphalerite. Samples used in the tests were taken from six different ore fields in

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4028288

the area. The selenium and tellurium distribution in galenite in the various fields
are listed in graphs. The authors also describe the influence of impurities on the
distribution of selenium and tellurium as well as the influence of the depth of
formation of their distribution. In the high temperature stage of the process of
ore formation, selenium and tellurium accumulated toward the end of the stage and
were fundamentally concentrated in galenite. The selenium and tellurium content
and the Se:Te ratio in galenite differs sharply in specific samples of the same
deposit and corresponds to a known degree to the content and ratio of these
elements in other sulfides of the same samples and in the deposit as a whole. Some
influence of a number of cations of the admixture elements (bismuth and silver, to a
lesser degree antimony and thallium) in galenite is noted, which seems to facilitate
the isomorphic entrance into its lattice of the anions, selenium and tellurium.
The authors point out the undoubtedly practical value of selenium and tellurium in
galenite of the skarn-ore deposits of the Alty*n-Topkan ore fields. Orig. art. has:
4 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut minerologii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov,
AN SSSR (Institute of Mineralogy, Geochemistry and the Chemistry of Crystals)

SUBMITTED: 00   DATE ACQ: 16Apr64   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML, IL   NO REF SOV: ''   OTHER: 000
Card 2/2

MINTSER, Leoniya, aspirant.,(Rumynskaya Narodnaya Respublika)

Serum diagnosis in Salmonella B infections using specific
monodiagnostica. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 27 no.2:65-69
F '56.
(MLRA 9:5)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(SALMONELLA INFECTIONS, diag.
serodiag. with specific serodiagnostica)

SHEFLER, S.; MINTSER, L.; BENESH, S.

Obtaining attenuated and immunogenic strains of Enterobacteriaceae.
Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.8:8-14 Ag '57.   (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz laboratorii po izmenchivosti mikrobov Instituta imeni
I.Kantakuzino (Bukharest)
        (BACTERIA,
            Enterobacteriaceae, attenuated & immunogenic strains (Rus))

17 (4)
AUTHORS: Shefler S., Wintzer, L.   SOV/20-128-4-54/65

TITLE: The Effect of Nutrient Concentration in the Fermentation of
                   Lactose by Salmonellae

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 4, pp 830-832
                   (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors wanted to find out whether the rule found by them
                   according to which the saccharose concentration favors the
                   occurrence and the quantity of the saccharose fermenting
                   yeasts (Ref 1) governs also other biological models. For this
                   purpose the above tool was investigated. This fermentation
                   proceeds rather easily by different Salmonellae species
                   following a previous cellobiose fermentation. The fermentation
                   was carried out by the sowing of cellobiose-positive variants
                   on a half-synthetic lactose-containing medium. The lactose-
                   positive variants were then isolated or a useeal strain was
                   sown on a mixture of 0.05% cellobiose and 0.5 lactose. First
                   cellobiose, then lactose fermented. The authors used the
                   strains Salmonella stanley, S. heidelberg, S. glostrup, and
                   S. minnesota. Table 1 shows the results obtained. Table 2
Card 1/3   explains the duration of fermentation in days after the

The Effect of Nutrient Concentration on the
Fermentation of Lactose by Salmonellae

SOV/20-128-4-54/65

addition of 10 lactose-positive cells. The results obtained
show that the lactose concentration directly influences the
rate of occurrence of the lactose-positive variants of the
Salmonellae investigated. The effect of the lactose is here
apparently specific, for the saccharose does not exercise any
influence in equal concentrations. The lactose effect on other
phenomena of the microbe variability should be investigated
(resistance to chemotherapeutic substances and bacteriophages,
biochemical changes, etc) in order to prove the specificity
of the lactose effect. In the case of cellobiose neither the
increase of the lactose concentration nor the increase of the
cellobiose quantity influenced the rate of occurrence of the
cellobiose-positive variants. In conclusion, the authors
state that they succeeded in observing a direct influence of
the substrate concentration on the frequence of occurrence of
the lactose-positive variants of Salmonellae. This agrees
with the results obtained by experiments with yeast. There
are 2 tables and 5 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 2/3

The Effect of Nutrient Concentration on the
Fermentation of Lactose by Salmonellae

SCV/20-129-4-54/65

ASSOCIATION: Institut im. Kantakuzino Bukharest, Rumyniya (Institute
               imeni Kantakuzino, Bukarest, Romania)

PRESENTED: April 29, 1959, by T. D. Lysenko, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1959

Card 3/3

DOMBROVSKIY, T.; ZAVILOVSKIY, S.;MINTSER, T.; SADOMSKAYA, Ya.; TYRAKOVSKIY, M.

Toxic effect of parasites on the host in the form of metabolites. / p. plt.
24 no. 6:7-12 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kafedra tekhn. khim. rubbery primeneniya sil. khozaystva of 'skho-kh. zyaystven: y sta. i v bl'asti e i radioaktiva, stata i om-trichkii Meditsinsk aradem. v Minske, Belana.

MINISLV, D.

       F.R. Slaveik..v; new documents and material. Spisanie BAN 6 no.3:
101-108 '61.

MINDIN, A.

The Reference Book of the Radio Amateur. Radio Engineering, v.: Incl. 1. Liter."

KLIMOV, M.

Preparing the body of a Shell Transformer. Radio engineering, #4:4 ill. r.

MONTSEV, R.

    Determining the Electric Axis Potential in Transformer Windings. Audio
Engineering, #4:47:Apr.56

MINTSIS, M.Ya.

Automatic control of a pumping station. Prom. energ. 15 no.12:
20-21 D '60.   (MIRA 13:12)
    (Pumping stations)   (Automatic control)

MAZALOV, A.N., inzh. · MINTS16, M.Ya., inzh.

Automotive dust-collector. Mekh.i avtom. proizv. 17 no.2:35 F '63.

(MIRA 16:2)

(Dust collectors)

L 02331-67   EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI   IJP(c)   JD

ACC NR: AP6030547   SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0024/0024

INVENTOR: Molochko, V. A.; Mintskovskiy, A. Ya.; Kurdyumov, G. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Equipment for purifying liquids by low temperature zone melting. Class 12, No. 184812 [announced by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents and Ultrapure Chemical Substances (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktevov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16, 1966, 24

TOPIC TAGS: liquid purification, purification unit

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces equipment for purifying liquids by low-temperature zone melting. A purification unit equipped with a heater and cooler mounted in series is placed in a vertical body filled with heat-insulating material. In order to maintain and regulate the temperature of the cool sections of the purification unit, the latter is built in the form of a metallic cylinder equipped with a vessel for the coolant and an opening duct. The body of the metallic cylinder

Card 1/2   UDC: 66.067.05

L 02231-67

ACC NR: AP6030547

has slots for mounting the frames of the heaters. The slots are uniformly spaced along the opening duct. In order to keep the inside ampoule in the solid state before and after the purification process, a reservoir with the coolant is mounted in the frame of the equipment directly under the opening-duct. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [Translation]

SUB CODE: 14/ SUBM DATE: 19May65/

Card 2/2

ORANISHNIKOV, P.I.; MINTSKOVSKIY, M.SH.; VAYNBERG, D.V., doktor tekhniche-
skikh nauk, redaktor; TUROVSKIY, B., redaktor; GARSHANOV, A.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Constructing buildings over mines; with V-shaped foundations]
Stroitel'stvo zdanii nad gornymi vyrabotkami; na klinovidnykh
fundamentakh. Pod red. D.V.Vainberga. Kiev, Izd-vo Akademii
arkhitektury USSR, 1952. 132 p.   (MLRA 9:8)
          (Building)   (Foundations)

USSR/Geophysics - Foundations of Buildings

11 Jul 52

MINTSKOVSKIY, M. Sh.

"The Bearing Capacity of a Centrally Loaded Wedge-Shaped Foundation"   M. Sh. Mintskovskiy

"Dok. Ak. Nauk SSSR", Vol 85, No 2, pp 281-4

Wedge-shaped foundations (fundaments) find application in the construction of buildings which are located over mine workings, as in the Donbass. The author derives in brief form the solution of the problem concerning the determination of the supporting capacity of a centrally loaded foundation which transmits pressure to cohesive ground, with certain assumptions. Presented by academician A. I. Nekrasov 13 May 1952.

DRANISHNIKOV,P.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MDTSKOVSKIY,M.Sh.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MARTSENYUK,Ya., redaktor; ZELEI-
KOVA,Ye., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Designing structures for mining purposes in the Donets Basin;
instructions] Proektirovanie zdanii nad gornymi vyrabotkami v
Donbasse; ukazaniia. 2-e ispr. i dop. izd.. Kiev, Izd-vo Akademii
arkhitektury URSR, 1955. 62 p.   (MLRA 9:3)
                (Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

SOV 124-57-5-5982

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal   Mekhanika   no 7   (USSR)

AUTHOR: Mintskovskiy M. Sh

TITLE: Approximate Analysis of Wedge-shaped Building Foundations Over-
            lying Underground Mine Workings (Priblizhennyy raschet klinovid-
            nykh fundamentov zdaniy, raspolozhennykh nad gornymi vyrabotkami)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Novoye stroit. tekhnike No 7 K ... g ... zd ... str
            po stroit i arkhitekture SSSR 1956 pp ... ...

ABSTRACT: The author examines a theoretical situation which arises because of
           ground recession due to underground excavating: the central portion
           of a building foundation is no longer in contact with its underlying
           base, only two extreme end portions of the foundation undersurface
           are still supported by the ground. Assuming the ground alone, the
           outermost edges of the unsupported central portion to be at its limit-
           ing state, the author determines the length of said unsupported cen-
           tral portion. For calculation purposes the foundation is treated as a
           beam with clamped ends. An example of the calculation is given.

                                                            P. M. Varvak

Card 1 1

DRANISHNIKOV, P.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MINTSKOVSKIY, M.Sh., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Load testing of wedge-shaped and flat foundations. Nov. v stroi. tekh. no.7:101-144 '55.   (MLRA 9:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'noy tekhniki Akademii arkhitektury Ukrainskoy SSR.
                    (Foundations)

MINTSKOVSKIY, M.Sh., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Approximate calculation of wedge-shaped foundations of
structures erected above open-pit mines. Nov. v stroi.
tekh. no.7:165-177 '55.   (MLRA 9:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'noy tekhniki
Akademii arkhitektury Ukrainskoy SSR.
                    (Foundations)

BELYAYEVA, G.M.inzhener; MINTSKOVSKIY, M.Sb.,kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk,
redaktor; KLINDUKH, A.M.,kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor;
ANDRUSHCHENKO, V.,redaktor; BERBENETS,P.,tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Provisional specifications for the use of ceramic facings on the
facades of buildings] Vremennye ukazaniia po primeneniiu keramicheskoi
oblitsovki dlia fasadov zdanii. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.
i arkhit. USSR, 1956. 46 p.   (MLRa 10:5)

1. Ukraine. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva i
arkhitektury.
          (Ceramics) (Facades)

MINTSKOVSKIY, M.Sh., kand.tekhn.nauk

Experimental investigation of the elastic soil core under
punches subjected to limited loads. Nov.v stroi.tekh. no.13:
154-173 '59.   (MIRA 13:4)
        (Soil--Testing) (Punches)

MINTSKOVSKIY, M.Sh. (g.Kiyev)

Bearing capacity of wedge-type foundations to be constructed on
ground located over mines. Osn.fund.i mekh.grun. 2 no.2:
6-9 '60.   (MIRA 13:8)
                    (Foundations)

MINTSKOVSKIY, M.Sh. (Kiyev)

Displacement trajectories of sand grains under models of continuous
footings. Osn., fund. i mekh. grun. 3 no.4:10-12 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
               (Foundations--Models) (Sand)

MINTSKOVSKIY, M.Sh., kand.tekhn.nauk

Various types of foundations for buildings located above mine
workings. Shakht.stroi, o no.4:10-12 Ap '61.   (MIRA 14:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy
Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury USSR.
          (Foundations)   (Mine buildings)

ROKHLIN, Il'ya Aleksandrovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; LUKASHENKO, Ivan Andreyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; AYZEN, Arkadiy Markovich. Prinimali uchastiye: DRANISHNIKOV, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; MINTSKOVSKIY, M.Sh., kand. tekhn.nauk. KOMAR, A.N. [deceased], red.; BERGER, K., red.; GARKAVENKO, L., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for construction engineers] Spravochnik konstruktora- stroitelia. Pod red. A.N.Komara. Kiev, Gostroiizdat USSR, 1963.
813 p.   (MIRA 16:6)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademiy stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR i UkrSSR (for Komar).
                (Building)

MINTSKOVSKIY, M.Sh. (Kiyev)

    Experience in installing bored piles with enlarged base.
Osn. fund. i mekh. grun. i no.4 5-9 '62.   (MIRA 17:12)

ZINKEVICH, E.P.; TREBOGANOV, A.D.; MINTONER, I...; PRAYOV ? (, ...;
    CARYCHEVA, I.K.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

    Macrocyclic compounds. Part 2: Synthesis of y... ... satedne
    and cyclododecanone. Zhur. org. khim.   no. ...52...-5 r ....

    . Moscow(Inst. tur. e.a. ... a... prii c
    ...L. Lomonosov). Structure of ... y ?,   ...

The Obtaining of Tungsten Powder from water

RUM

wolfram powder for Rumania, the author wrote .. at
the present time, the materials lost for the Rum-
nian economy, as they are given no utilisation. The
authors describe the method applied. The tungsten
oxide contained in the ore is turned into soluble
sodium tungstate. From the solution of sodium tung-
state, wolframic acid is precipitated by means of
concentrated hydrochloric acid. The acid is filtered
and is transformed into W., through a drying and cal-
cination process. The method has been described by
F.H. Scott. The authors tried to pass through am-
monium parawolframate to obtain a pure product. Bas-
ed on the experimental results presented, the authors
conclude that the method could have economic signi-
ficance for Rumania. There are 5 tables, 5 photo
graphs, and 1 Rumanian reference.

Card 2/2

DULAMITA, T., ing.; CETELLE, D., ing.; ALAN, L., ing.

Some peculiarities of the preliminary thermal treatment
of the WL. tool alloy steel. Metalurgia constr mas 16
no. 2:. --.-- A- ' '.

L 33342-66   EWP(t)/ETI   IJP(c)   JD
SOURCE CODE: RU/0017/65/000/005/0240/0244

ACC NR: AP6024580

AUTHOR: Dulamita, T.--Dulemitse, T. (Engineer; Candidate of technical sciences);
Mintulescu, D.--Mantulesku, D. (Engineer)

ORG: "23 August" Works, Bucharest (Uzinele "23 August")

TITLE: Some observations concerning the formation of structure in the preliminary
heat treatment of a complex tool steel alloy and its influence on machinability

SOURCE: Metalurgia, no. 5, 1965, 240-244

TOPIC TAGS: tool steel, metal heat treatment/W14 tool steel

ABSTRACT: The authors analyze the formation of internal structure of tool steel
W14, which after preliminary heat treatment shows some structural peculiarities that
might be confused with structural defects due to carbide networks or segregations.
However, the authors found that the illustrated structural peculiarities and the
presence of carbide networks or segregations had no effect on the machinability of
the steel. Orig. art. has: 17 figures and 1 table. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.]
[JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 002

UDC: 621.785:669.15-194:669.14.018.25
0915   2213

Card 1/1

MINTUS, T.; GRYJAROWICZ, S.

New ideas for the construction of threading ttin machines. p. 105

MECHANIK. (Stowarzyszenie Inzynierow i Technikow Mechanikow Polskich) Warszawa, Poland, Vol. 32, No. 9, Sept. 1955.

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) LC., Vol. 9, No. 1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Chemotherapeutic Drugs. E) Sulfon-
            amides.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No II, 1958, No 52112

Author   : Shefler M., Mintzer L.
Inst   : -
Title   : A Study of the Action of Sulfathiazole on S. Typhi Murium.

Orig Pub : Zn. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiologii, 1957, No 5,
            96-98

Abstract : The antisulfonamide action of a series of amino-acids, ami-
            des purines, pyrimidines and some other drugs, in relation
            to S. typhi murium, was demonstrated for methionine, less
            marked- for glutamic acid, glutamine and uracil. Xanthine
            and particularly adenine, intensified the action of sul-
            fathiazole (I). PAB., the alkaline hydrolysate of folic
            acid, peptone water and bouillor also showed antagonistic
            action to sulfonamides. Passage of cultures, in the pres-
            ence of increasing concentrations of I, in a synthetic
            mineral medium with the addition of methionine, PAB. or

Card   : 1/2