

KOPTYUG, V.A.; REZVUKHIN, A.I.; ZAYEV, Ye.Ye.; MOLIN, Yu.N.

Structure of the complex of mesitylene with aluminum bromide and hydrogen bromide. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.khim. no.9:1700 S '63.  
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii i Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i goreniya Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.  
(Mesitylene) (Aluminum bromide) (Hydrobromic acid)

MOLIN, Yu.N., CHKEIDZE, I.I.; KAPLAN, Ye.P.; BUBEN, N.Ya.; VOYE-  
VOBSKIY, V.V.

Formation of radicals in the radiolysis of solid organic substances. Part 2: Yield of radicals in benzene and biphenyl derivatives. Kin. i kat. 4 no.4:557-560 JI-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Institut khimicheskoy organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

BUBEN, N.Ya.; MOLIN, Yu.N.; PRISTUPA, A.I.; SHAMSHEV, V.N.

Electron paramagnetic resonance spectrum of the cyclohexyl radical formed in the radiolysis of cyclohexane in the gas-crystal state. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.2:352-355 S '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i goreniya Sibirakogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.N.Semenovym.

MOLIN, Yu.N.; KULAKOVA, G.I.; PLATONOV, V. Ye.; YAKOBSON, G.G.

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of polyfluorochlorobenzene  
fluorine. Zhur. strukt. Khim. 5 no.5:781-783 S-O '64  
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i goreniya Sibirskogo otde-  
leniya AN SSSR i Institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otde-  
leniya AN SSSR.

KOPTYUG, V.A.; REZVUKHIN, A.I.; ZAYEV, Ye.Ye.; MOLEIN, Yu.N.;

Complexes of aromatic hydrocarbons with metal halides and hydrogen halides. Part 1: Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of  $\pi$ -styrene complex with aluminum and hydrogen bromides. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.12:3999-4003 D '64. (MIRA 18:1)

L. Sibirskoye otdeleniye AN SSSR, Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii i Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i goreniya.

DZIZENKO, A. K.; ZAYEV, Ye. Ye.; YELYAKOV, G. V.; MOLIN, Yu. N.;  
VOYEVODSKIY, V. V.

NMR spectra of genins from glycosides of Panax ginseng C. A.  
Mey. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 1:92-94 My '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial im. V. L. Komarova Sibirskogo  
otdeleniya AN SSSR i Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i  
goreniya Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-  
korrespondent AN SSSR (for Voyevodskiy).

L 5064-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWF(j)/T/ETC(m) RM/DS/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5025507

UR/0062/65/000/009/1556/1564

541.634+541.87

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49  
B

AUTHOR: Molin, Yu. N.; Ioffe, S. T.; Zayev, Ye. Ye.; Solov'yeva, Ye. K.; Kugucheva, Ye. Ye.; Voyevodskiy, V. V.; Kabachnik, M. I.

TITLE: Nuclear magnetic resonance study of the keto-enol equilibrium of 3-alkylacetylacetonones

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 9, 1965, 1556-1564

TOPIC TAGS: NMR spectroscopy, ketone, NMR

ABSTRACT: NMR spectra of the following compounds were studied: 3-methyl-, 3-ethyl-, 3-n-propyl-, 3-isobutyl-, 3-isopropyl-, and 3-sec-butylacetylacetonone, and also 2-isopropoxy-2-penten-4-one. The spectra were taken with a JNM-3 instrument (40 Mc) and some were also recorded with an RS-2 spectrometer (60 Mc) at ~ 25C, and the content of enol forms was determined. Alkylacetylacetonones with unbranched substituents were shown to contain cis-enol forms at equilibrium with the ketone; this agrees with chemical data. Compounds with branched substituents (3-isopropylacetylacetonone and 3-sec-butylacetylacetonone) were shown to contain trans-enol forms at equilibrium with the ketone. Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5025507

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lacetone) are almost pure ketones. The slight enolization of these substances does not permit the classification of the enol form in the cis or trans series on the basis of the NMR method alone. "Measurements with the RS-2 instrument were made at the Tsentral'nyy Institut khimii Vengerskoy Akademii nauk (Central Chemistry Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences) with the direct participation of Dr. L. Radich, to whom the authors express their gratitude." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskih soedineniy Adademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organometallic Compounds, Academy of Sciences, SSSR); Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i goreniya Sibirskogo otdeleniya Adademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Kinetics and Combustion, Siberian Branch, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 04Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, NP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTH: 014

Card 2/2 *MD*



MOLIN, Yu.N.; PETROV, A.K.; KULAKOVA, G.I.; YAKOBSON, G.G.

Analysis of polyfluorochlorobenzene mixtures by the methods of nuclear magnetic resonance and infrared spectroscopy. Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.3:396-397 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i goreniya i Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

ZAYEV, Ye.Ye.; MOLIN, Yu.N.

Thermostatic control of a sample by means of a high-resolution nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer. Zav. lab. 31 no.8:970-971 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i goreniya Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

MOLIN, Yu.N.; LESHINA, T.V.; MAMAYEV, V.P.

Correlation of proton chemical shift with Taft's induction  $\rho$ -constants.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.2:402-405 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i goreniya Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN  
SSSR i Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya  
AN SSSR. Submitted December 23, 1964.

ZAYEV, Ye. Ye.; SKUENEVSKAYA, G.I.; MOLIN, Yu.N.

Paramagnetic shifts in the nuclear magnetic resonance spectra  
of Co(II) pyridinates. Zhur. strukt. khim. 6 no. 4:639-641 J1-Ag  
'65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i gorennya Sibirskogo otdele-  
niya AN SSSR, g. Novosibirsk. Submitted January 13, 1965.

NABERUKHIN, Yu.I.; MOLIN, Yu.N.; KNORRE, V.L.; RYKOVA, V.I.; SALGANIK, R.I.

Causes of signal broadening of water proton resonance in DNA solutions. Biofizika-10 no.3:408-412 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i goreniya, Novosibirsk i Institut tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdleneiya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk. Submitted Dec. 1, 1964.

L 26359-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(1) WW/JW/GG/RM

ACC NR: AP6013381

SOURCE CODE: UR/0195/66/007/002/0230/0236

AUTHOR: Chkheidze, I. I.; Molin, Yu. N.; Mironov, V. F.; Chernyshev, Ye. A.; Buben, N. Ya.; Voyevodskiy, V. V.

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics AN SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR); Institute of Kinetics and Combustion, SO AN SSSR (Institut kinetiki i goreniya SO AN SSSR); Institute of Organic Chemistry im. N. D. Zelinskiy, AN SSSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Formation of radicals during the radiolysis of organic solids. Part 3: EPR spectra and radiation yields of radicals in certain organosilicon compounds

SOURCE: Kinetika i kataliz, v. 7, no. 2, 1966, 230-236

TOPIC TAGS: free radical, organosilicon compound, irradiation effect, EPR spectrum

ABSTRACT: The EPR method was used to investigate the radical processes involved in the low-temperature radiolysis of certain organosilicon compounds with a view to determining the effect of the silicon atom entering into the aliphatic chain on the effectiveness and direction of primary radiochemical processes. The radiation yields of the radicals ( $G_R$ ) formed by irradiating the compounds with fast electrons at temperatures from  $-130$  to  $-180^\circ\text{C}$  were determined by the EPR method. It was found that  $G_R$  for saturated and aromatic substituted derivatives of tetramethylsilane did not

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L 26359-66

ACC NR: AP6013381

differ from  $G_R$  for hydrocarbons of similar structure and amounted to 4-5 1/100 ev and 0.2-0.6 1/100 ev, respectively. For compounds of the general formula  $(CH_3)_3Si(CH_2)_nCH=CH_2$  ( $n = 0, 1, 2$ ), the radiation yield is  $G_R = 1$  1/100 ev, which is approximately 4 times less than for hydrocarbons with double bond. Analysis of the EPR spectra showed that the introduction of a silicon atom in the aliphatic chain does not produce any appreciable changes in the radiolysis mechanism. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 2 tables, 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ 20/ SUBM DATE: 12Sep64/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 *jt*

L 45787-66 EWT(1) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6029851

SOURCE CODE: UR/0032/66/032/908/0933/0943

AUTHOR: Molin, Yu. N.; Chibrikin, V. M.; Shabalkin, V. A.; Shuvalov, V. F. 5/ B

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Accuracy of measuring the concentration of paramagnetic entities by the EPR method

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 32, no. 8, 1966, 933-943

TOPIC TAGS: EPR spectrometer, spin resonance, error measurement / EPR 2 spectrometer, RE 1301 spectrometer

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this investigation was to make a systematic study of the errors involved in the quantitative determination of the number of paramagnetic entities (atoms, radicals, ions, etc.) using the electron paramagnetic resonance method. The spectrometer operated at a wavelength of 3.2 cm with 1MHz modulation of the magnetic field. A cylindrical cavity ( $H_{011}$ ) of diameter 45 mm and height 34 mm was used. Quantitative results were obtained by comparing the signal intensity of the unknown sample with that of a standard containing a known number of spins. Both signals were recorded as the first derivative of the absorption line. Errors connected with the preparation of a suitable standard of known paramagnetic spin concentration were minimized by

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direct weighing of the standard ( $N = 10^{18}$ - $10^{19}$  spins) and the use of a calibrated voltage divider with the spectrometer. Under ideal conditions, the principal error is due to integration of the derivative signal. The maximum error was found to be 20-30% where the integration step in the graphical integration was much smaller than the line width and the "wings" of the signal were not neglected especially in the case of signals with Lorentzian shape. Distortion of the signal form by use of large modulation amplitudes which decrease the signal height will not affect the determination of intensity by integration. The quantitative measurements should be carried out at klystron powers low enough to prevent saturation of the EPR signal. Large errors (50-65%) will occur if the geometry of the unknown and standard differ greatly. For example, comparison of a line sample (34 mm) with a "point" standard will lead to an error of 50%. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 2 tables, 25 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/      SUBM DATE: none/5/7      ORIG REF: 004/      OTH REF: 003/ATD PRESS:  
5085

Card 2/2      pb

MOLINEK, Adolf

Injuries of lower extremities in miners. Chir. narząd. ruchu  
ortop. Pol. 29 no. 5:599-607 '64.

1. Z Oddziału Urazowo-Ortopedycznego Szpitala Miejskiego w Rybniku  
(Ordynator: lek. med. J. Juszek).

BACIU, G.; MOLINO, C.; MINETTI, B.; PASQUALINI, L.; PIRAGINO, G.

Analysis of the effective section of the photonuclear reactions caused by the aid of braking radiation generated by a betatron. Studii cerc fiz 16 no.8:903-915 '64.

1. Institute of Atomic Physics, P.O.Box 35, Bucharest (for Baciu).
2. Institute of Physics, Torino University (for Molino, Minetti, Pasqualini, Piragino).

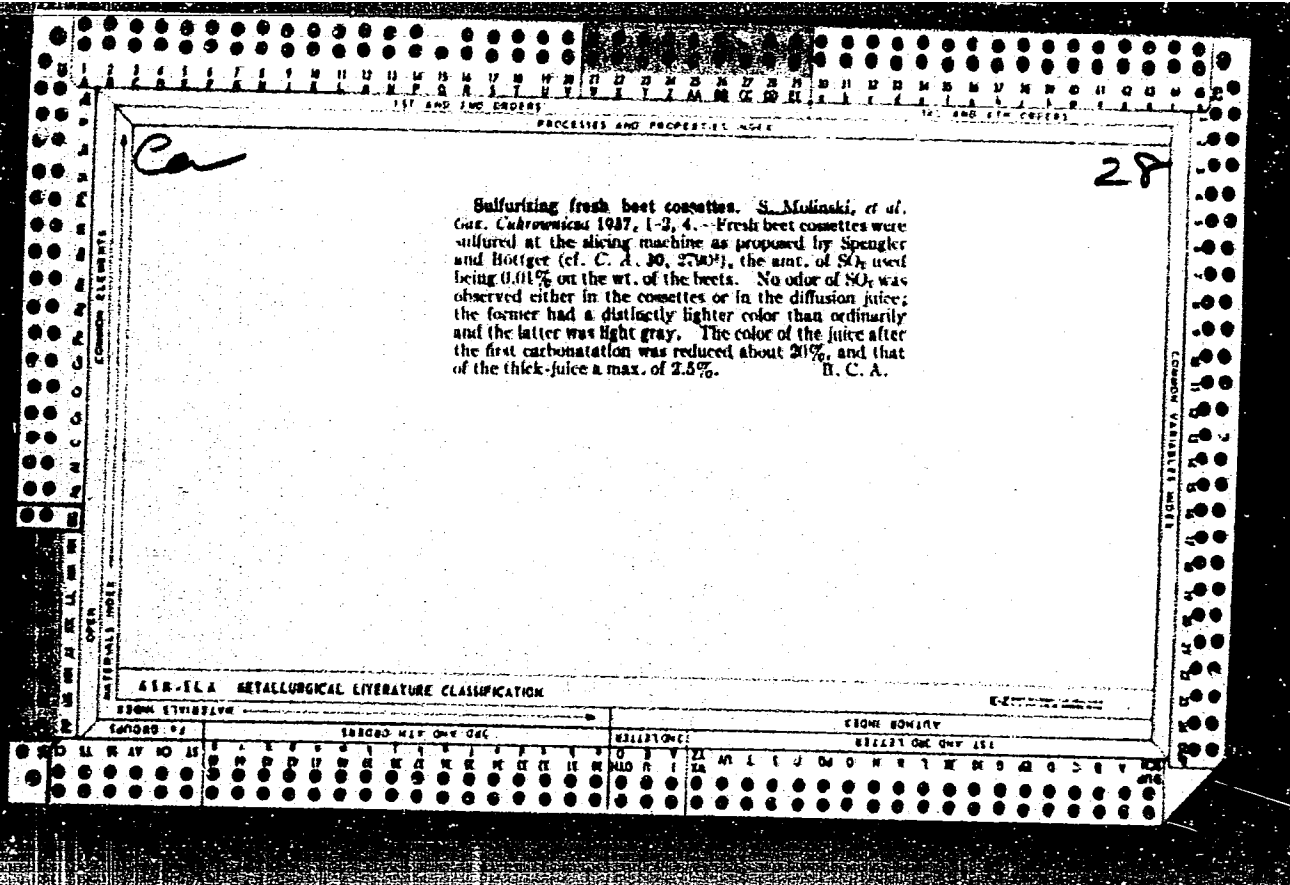
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

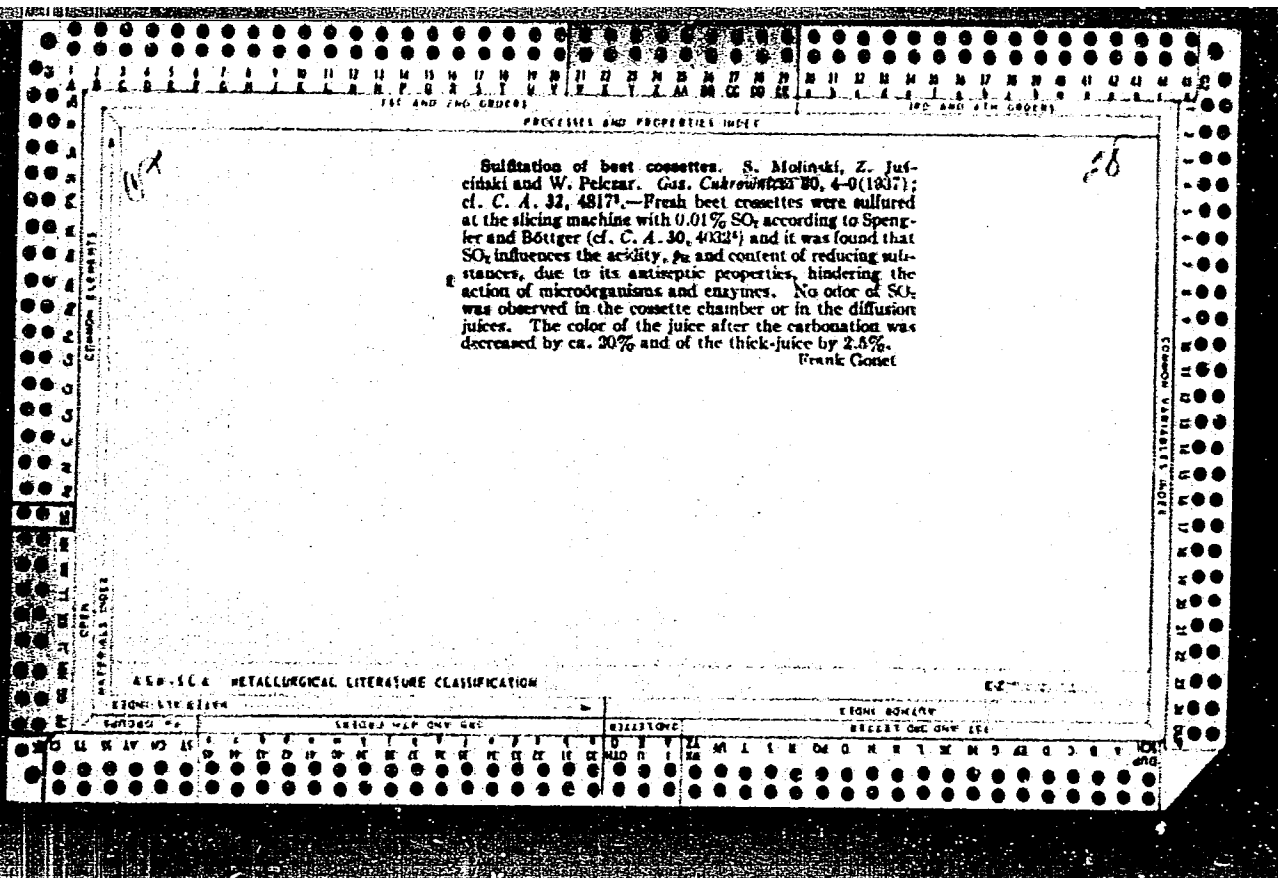
The solubility of certain calcium salts in alkaline solutions of sucrose. Niant-Law Mokinski. *Gesetz Chronica* 73, 324-38(1933).—In a modified Hicks app. (C. A. 9, 1268), the solubilities of Ca acetate,  $CaSO_4$ , Ca tartrate, Ca oxalate and  $CaCO_3$  have been detd. in 15, 35 and 55% solns. of sucrose, made alk. by addn. of  $Ca(OH)_2$  in the amt. of CaO = 0.01, 0.05 and 0.10%, resp. The temps. of the measurements were 50°, 60°, 70°, 80° and 90°. The solubilities decrease in the above order, and in all cases they decrease with the rise in sucrose concn. An increase of Ca concn. in the soln. causes a drop in the solubilities of  $CaSO_4$ ,  $CaCO_3$  and Ca tartrate, while with Ca oxalate the soly. decreases at 50° and 60° with increasing CaO concn. from 0.01 to 0.05% and increases again at 0.10% CaO. At other temps. a steady drop of the soly. with rising alk. of Ca oxalate is observed. Ca acetate exhibits a regular increase in soly. with increasing CaO concn., while with  $CaCO_3$  the changes are inconsistent. A rising temp. causes a steady increase in soly. of Ca oxalate, while with Ca tartrate a decrease prevails between 50° and 80°, with a succeeding rise.  $CaSO_4$  and Ca acetate exhibit transition points on the soly. curves, revealing changes of hydration of the salts in question.

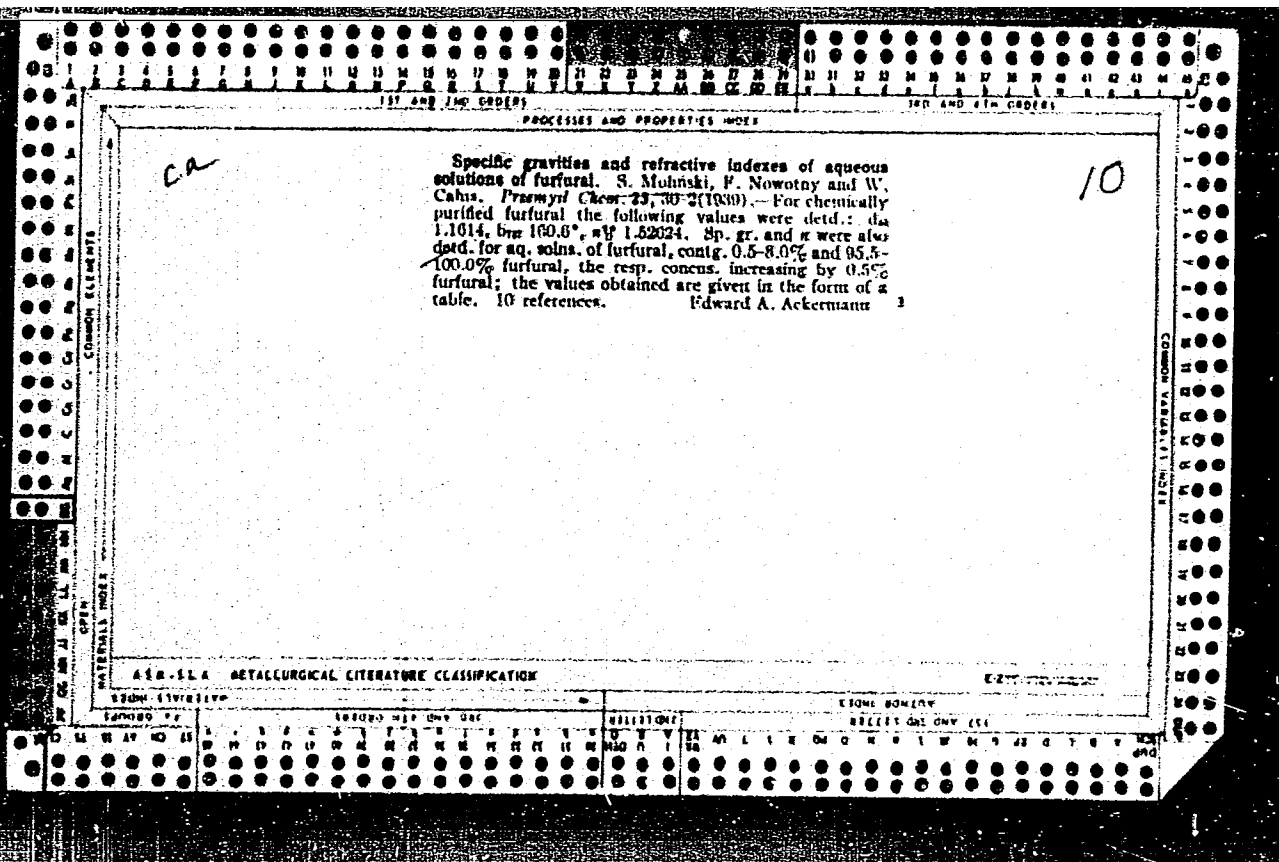
J. Wiertelak

ASB-EL-6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP	SECTION	SUBSECTION	CLASSIFICATION	APPEARANCE DATE
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10







MOLINSKI, S.

✓ Packing materials from synthetic compounds. Stanisław Molinski. *Chemis (Gliwice)* 9, 76-8 (1958).—M. reviews the uses as packing materials of such plastics as regenerated cellulose by the xanthate method and by the cuprammonium process, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, polyethylene, polyisobutylene, cellulose acetate butyrate, polystyrene, poly(vinyl chloride), poly(vinylidene chloride), poly(vinyl acetate), and polyamides, amino resins, and maleimides. M. tabulates their resistance against H<sub>2</sub>O, acids, alkalis, alcohols, ethers, esters, ketones, hydrocarbons, oils, and light.  
P. J. Hendel

M. A. YOUTZ

2 copies

RM #24



MOLINSKI, S.

The effective help of science to industry. p. 180  
(CHEMIK, Vol. 9, no. 6, June, 1956, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.  
Uncl.

MOLINSKI, S.

F. Runge's Wstep do chemii i technologii tworzyw sztucznych (Introduction to the Chemistry and Technology of Synthetic Products); a book review.

P. 32. (CHEMIK) (Warszawa, Poland) Vol. 10, no. 1, Jan. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

MOLINSKI, S.

Gaseous corrosion inhibitors. p. 79.

CHEMIK. (Ministerstwo Przemysłu Chemicznego i Stowarzyszenia Naukowe-Techniczne Inżynierów i Techników Przemysłu Chemicznego) Warszawa. Poland. Vol. 5, no. 2, February 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, no. 8, August 1959.

Uncl.

MOLINSKI, S.

Anticorrosive protection of chemical apparatus with rubber coatings. p. 176.

CHEMIK. (Ministerstwo Przemysłu Chemicznego i Stowarzyszenie Naukowe-Techniczne Inżynierów i Techników Przemysłu Chemicznego) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 12, no. 4, April 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, no. 8, August, 1959.

Uncl.

MOLINSKI, S.

Principles of the electrochemical protection of iron against corrosion. p. 382

CHEMIK (Ministerstwo Przemyslu Chemicznego i Stowazuszenie Naukowe-  
Technikow Przemyslu Chemicznego)

Warszawa, Poland

Vol. 12, No. 9, Sept. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) IC, vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

MOLINSKI, S.

Distr: 4E2c(j)

Application of epoxy resins for anticorrosive purposes.  
Stanislaw Molinski and Genowefa Bieckiewicz. Chemik  
(Gliwice) 12, 430-2(1969). In Poland epoxy resins are  
manuf. by Zaklady Chem. in Sarzyna under trade names:  
Epidian 1, 2, and 3. These resins are thermoset at 120° by  
the addn. of 30-60 wt. % of phthalic anhydride. Uses of  
these resins are reviewed.

P. J. Hendel

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1-29(HB)  
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MOLINSKI, STANISLAW

Distr: 4E2c(a)/

✓ Sodium hexametaphosphate as a corrosion inhibitor.  
 Stanislaw Molinski and Wanda Szporek-Dybkowska (Inst.  
 Chem. Nicorr. Gliwice, Poland). *Gas, Woda i Tech. Sanit.*  
 33, 486-1 (1980). -- A 1-mm steel sheet (C 0.04, P 0.018, and  
 S 0.048%) 6.15-0.75-mm sand-blasted, MeOH-defatted,  
 10% NH<sub>4</sub> citrate-treated (10 min., 50-70°), and water- and  
 MeOH-washed, was heated 180 hrs. in 0.5 l. of (a) distd.  
 water (pH 8.1) at 67 or 100°, or (b) tap water (pH 7.3, Cl-  
 31, SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> 35, D dissolved 10-12, free CO<sub>2</sub> 19, dry residue  
 650 mg./l., total and carbonate hardness 233 and 128 mg.  
 CaO/l.) at 40, 67, or 100° without and with (NaPO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub> (I)  
 used in concn. of 4-8 mg. P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/l. In (a) and at 100° in b, I  
 was ineffective; whereas at 40 and 67° in (b), it reduced the  
 corrosion rate from 5.73 to 0.054 and from 8.45 to 0.050 g./  
 sq. m./day, resp. Consumption of I, mg./l. (b), at 40, 67,  
 and 100° was 144-82, 218-62, and 256-308, resp.

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1-Arc(20)

A. Szporek

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P/013/60/000/004/001/002  
B115/B220

AUTHORS: Moliński, Stanisław, Doctor, Engineer,  
Bieńkiewicz, Genowefa, Magister

TITLE: Metal spraying as protection against corrosion

PERIODICAL: Chemik, no. 4, 1960, 186 - 188

TEXT: The Instytut Mechaniki Precyzyjnej (Institute of Fine Mechanics) has conducted experiments in the field of metal spraying for 5 years in the Górnośląski Okręg Przemysłowy (Industrial Zone of Upper Silesia). The Institute has performed the zinc-lining of the underwater structures in the rivers Odra and Wisła; railroad and road bridges and, recently, tanks in chemical plants were coated with aluminum. Process of protective metal spraying: The surface to be sprayed has to be prepared carefully. It may neither have sharp edges and angles nor be deformed during the process. Also bolts and rivets have to be metalized. The steel surface should be carefully cleaned and degreased before the treatment. Then, it is superficially ground with sand or scrap iron and metalized 2-3 hours afterward at the latest. Pistols with gas or electric heating are used for the me-

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Metal spraying as protection ...

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B115/B220

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tal spraying; and the metal to be melted is introduced as wire. The melted metal is applied to the surface by means of compressed air. The gas pistol of Polish manufacture, type GMP-L2 uses compressed air of 4-5 atm, and as heating gas oxygen and acetylene, or a liquid gas mixture of 25% gaseous propane and 70% liquid butane-isobutane mixture. Another pistol of Polish manufacture, PE-1, is provided with electric heating; it is easier to handle. The weight of the pistol is 1.5 kg, the wire diameter 1.5-2.0 mm. The wire has to conform with the PN-57/M-69412 standard. For correct metal spraying, the following regulations have to be observed:

- 1) constant distance between pistol and surface (10% tolerance);
- 2) uniform displacement of the pistol along the surface;
- 3) each strip sprayed along the surface has to overlap the precedent by 50%;
- 4) the pistol has to be directed perpendicularly to the surface;
- 5) pressure variations of the gas must be eliminated so that a uniform output is guaranteed;

Uniform feeding of the wire to the pistol has to be ensured. Corrosion resistance of metal-sprayed surfaces is guaranteed when the metal layer has been applied in uniform thickness over the whole surface. This is measured with induction coil instruments, such as Elcometr or Magnus Juni-

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Metal spraying as protection ...

or. An aluminum or zinc layer sprayed on correctly should have a maximum porosity of 9 %. The porosity of the metal layer can be reduced by additional treatment, such as grinding or supplementary protection by paraffin, polychlorovinyl varnish, chlorinated rubber, or phenol varnish. The losses in spray metal due to evaporation are more important for zinc than for aluminum. The temperature of the treated surface may not exceed 150°C. Subsequently, American data concerning the corrosion resistance of metal-sprayed surfaces are referred to. The authors believe that aluminum protection is more favorable in acid fluids and combustion gases, as well as for temperatures of up to 500°C. For underwater conditions the use of zinc is recommended. From an economic point of view, protection by paints and lacquers is cheaper than that by metal coatings, but requires more frequent renewal and interruption of the working process in the treated installations. In a period of 15 years, the maintenance cost amounts to 600 % for lacquers and paints, and to 325 % for metal spraying. In the long run, the protection by metal coating is, thus, nearly 50 % cheaper than that effected by other methods. Moreover, operation need not be interrupted. Finally, it is stated that metal spraying is economically ju-

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B115/B220

Metal spraying as protection ...

stified a) in the case of an aggressive atmosphere, b) if the renewal of the protective coating is expensive, and c) if the element to be sprayed is difficult to isolate from the working process. A paper of Z. Kowalski is mentioned. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 5 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

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P/013/60/000/011/002/003  
B115/B215

AUTHOR: Moliński, Stanisław, Doctor, Engineer

TITLE: Anticorrosion conference of the chemical industry

PERIODICAL: Chemik, nos. 11-12, 1960, 469-470

TEXT: An anticorrosion conference was held in Kraków in October, 1960: (1) to deliver reports on the realization of recommendations of last year's conference (Gliwice), and (2) to discuss further economic and engineering problems which so far have not been discussed by a larger group of experts. Last year, special conferences were held by the industry of sulfuric acid ("Chemik", 1959, 11-12, 482), phosphorus fertilizers ("Chemik", 1960, 5, 213), the phenol industry ("Chemik", 1960, 9, 374), and the soda industry ("Chemik", 1960, 11-12, 467) in preparation of the Kraków conference. Chairman A. Kowalski, Deputy Minister, Engineer, stated that the conference had fulfilled its tasks, but an improvement of the situation did not depend on one branch only. Since corrosion is an economic problem of general importance, various industrial branches have to cooperate for its prevention. One of the most important demands,

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Anticorrosion conference of the ...

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according to the conference members, was the constitution of an inspecting organ checking whether justified decisions of various economic authorities have been realized. The establishment of the Komitet do spraw Techniki przy Radzie Ministrów (Committee on Matters of Technology at the Council of Ministers) which appointed a Komisja do Spraw Korozji (Commission for Matters of Corrosion) gave rise to great hopes. Thus, the Commission will have to see that modern foundry methods be introduced in metallurgical plants, and that the quality of cast-iron pipes be tested by ultrasound defectoscopes. Very often the detection of causes of corrosion is sufficient but preventive measures should also be taken. The necessity of coordinating research work was emphasized. Here, it is necessary to determine the working potentials of the individual centers, and introduce specialization. Training programs in the field of protection against corrosion were found to be lacking in all stages of school education. The 1st form of the technical school for anticorrosive work comprising 30 students was organized in Kędzierzyn by "Montochem" Gliwice, and this is only a small start. Further personnel training in factories and design offices organized by the Zjednoczenie Przemysłu

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Anticorrosion conference of the ...

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Syntezy Chemicznej (Union of the Industry of Chemical Synthesis) is only a remedy for a short period. The dynamic development in chemical industry is accompanied by a demand for a young generation of specialists. Research work and technical training should be placed under the supervision of the Komitet do Spraw Ochrony Tworzyw przed Korozją przy III Wydziale PAN (Committee on the Protection of Materials Against Corrosion at the 3rd Branch of the PAS). As in Czechoslovakia, the preparation of surfaces before treatment with protecting colors and varnishes should be standardized. Acidproof ceramics, siliceous and organic cements (KW, KWL) are still a completely unsolved problem. Damage may also be due to inferior quality and insufficient assortment of these products. So far, the Komisja Planowania przy Radzie Ministrów (Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers) has not obtained any positive results. A petition has been addressed to the Minister Przemysłu Ciężkiego (Minister of Heavy Industry) as to the organization of a production of plated sheet iron and enameled apparatus. The use of sheet metal plated with acid-resisting steel would save a lot of nickel. Pharmaceutical and food industry is in need of enameled apparatus. The plans for the extension work of the Skarżysko-Kamienna enameling works have an essential

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shortcoming: they produce no armatures or drives for individual apparatus and, thus, impede their expedient application. Besides, only cast iron is being enameled but no steel. Heavy industry is going to introduce some improvements in this respect. So far, electrochemical methods for the protection against corrosion have not been applied in the chemical industry. They include: the method of protection without using a foreign current source, and cathodic and anodic protection with foreign power supply. A petroleum pipeline from the USSR via Płock to Schwedt in Eastern Germany is to be the first object provided with cathodic protection. Research centers will have to work on the problem of electrochemical protection with regard to its simplicity and efficiency. To fulfill the great tasks of the chemical industry in connection with the Five-year Plan, the Zjednoczenie Budowy Aparatów i Urządzeń Przemysłu Chemicznego (Union of Instrument Construction and Plants of the Chemical Industry) has been set up. The Montochem Gliwice will also become a member of this Union. The Montochem is the only center to have a large department for protection against corrosion by ceramics, Karit, and plastics. The department has its own laboratory and design office, thus

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giving rise to great hopes in this field. The enterprise which is able to carry out approximately 50% of the industrial orders is to be given the largest possible support. The absence of a production of the following materials was pointed out at the Conference: (1) Faolite (fenolit), based upon phenol formaldehyde resins, and asbestos fillers which can be used for acid or neutral media at 130°C. (2) Glass tubes resistant towards almost all aggressive media. (3) Vinyl polyacetate for improving concrete. (4) Furan resins as impregnating substance protecting against alkaline media. (5) Ready-mixed asphalt mass of the German type "Kerasolith". (6) Inhibitors protecting against corrosion in steam space to be used in power economy. Despite many achievements a lot has still to be done in the organization of an anticorrosion service. The number of experts is insufficient, or it may happen that a chief mechanic is charged with protection against corrosion as his third or fourth function. It is deemed convenient that the next conference on this subject should comprise the whole country. ✓

Card 5/5



Distr: liE2c

✓ Spray metallization as anticorrosive protection. Stanislaw Molinski and Genowefa Bienkiewicz. Chem. (Gliwice) 13, 180-8 (1960).—A review of covering of steel and iron with a sprayed layer of Al, Zn, and (in certain cases) Pb. Polish spray guns "PE-1" (weighing 1.5 kg.) and "GAP-L2" (weighing 2 kg.) are described. The former uses also, while the latter uses CaF<sub>2</sub> or liquefied gas as propellant. The liquefied metal is sprayed with air at approx. 40% as expensive as by painting. —P. Hendel.

3  
1-MJC(10)

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(Aluminum)

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Technological progress in the paint and lacquer producing industry.  
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P/014/62/041/012/001/005  
D204/D307

AUTHORS:

Moliński, Stanisław and Bieńkiewicz, Genowefa

TITLE:

The application of synthetic resins to chemical equipment

PERIODICAL:

Przemysł Chemiczny, v. 41, no.12, 1962, 673-678

TEXT:

The present paper is a review, based on both Soviet-  
bloc and Western work, dealing with the economical and technological  
advantages of the application of plastics to the construction of  
chemical equipment, and aimed at promoting a fuller utilization of  
plastics for this purpose in Poland. Physical and chemical proper-  
ties of a number of the most common thermoplastic and thermo-setting  
resins are tabulated and compared with some properties of various  
steels, paying particular attention to the effects of temperature  
and of constant load on the potential applicability of synthetic  
resins for constructional purposes as (a) self-contained units,  
(b) linings and anticorrosion coatings, and (c) supplementary mat-  
erials, e.g. seals, insulators, cements, glues, etc. Typical exam-  
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The application of synthetic ...

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ples are quoted. It is recommended that the production, variety, and size of plastic products in Poland should be increased, further research work should be carried out, and centers devoted to the promotion of the use of plastics should be formed. There are 8 figures, 6 tables and 10 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. ✓

Card 2/2

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Vol. 5, No. 9

September 1956

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MOLKANOV, N., mayor

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L 8425-65 AFCC(a)

ACCESSION NR: AP404500

5/0018/64/000/001/0093/0096

AUTHOR: Molkanov, N. (Major)

TITLE: Laying mine fields from caterpillar trucks

SOURCE: *Voennyy vestnik*, no. 1, 1964, 93-94

TOPIC TAGS: land mine, mine field, mine field laying, caterpillar truck, snow, marshland

ABSTRACT: The paper discusses the difficulty of laying mines in snow resulting from the fact that, in order to increase the support for the mines, sections of boards have to be placed under the mines or the snow under the mines has to be compressed. This operation is time consuming since it must be carried out primarily by hand. Experience has now shown that caterpillar trucks can be successfully employed for this purpose. The trucks have to be provided with suitable metallic troughs for dropping the mines, painted white, into the tracks where the snow is sufficiently compressed. For masking the tracks, a special arm is attached to the lower part of the trough which, when the truck moves, raises the snow into the tracks. The author

... FOR MASKING THE TRACKS, A SPECIAL ERA IS ATTACHED TO THE  
lower part of the trough which, when the truck moves, rakes the snow over the  
tracks. The actual procedure for laying mines using this method is described.  
During the laying of mines the truck moves 8-10 km/hour. The making of the troughs  
is briefly described. This method of minelaying can also be employed during  
Cord 1/2



L 8425-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046500

summer in marshlands. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

0

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS

NO REF SIV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

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tekh. red.

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(DEXTRAN, therapeutic use,  
shock)

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(LIVER, effect of drugs on, dextract, histopathol. changes in guinea pigs (Pol))

(KIDNEYS, effect of drugs on, same)

(DEXTRAN, effects, on kidneys & liver, histopathol. changes in guinea pigs (Pol))

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