NIKULINA, R. V.

"Migration and uniform distribution of sulfur in rubber mixes. G. A. BLOKH, V. Ya. DEMIDIONOVA, G. P. MIKLUKHIN, I. I. KUKHTENKO, A. P. REKASHEVA, M. R. V. NIKULINA and M. I. PRZHEBYL'SKIY. Legkaya Prom 15, No 1, 28-30 1955

Study was with labeled atoms. After 4-6 passes through a narrow gap between rolls, S was distributed evenly. During short contact of a raw mix with fabric at room temp., there was migration of S. There was also migration from vulcanized rubber into the raw mix. During vulcanization, migration into the fabric layer was not stopped by talc; a paper layer reduced migration.

B. Z. KAMICH

NIKULINA, S.N.; KORKINA, S.Ye.

Catalytic properties of some clays of the Irkutsk Province. Report No.5: Exchange activity of clays. Izv. Fiz.-khim. nauch.-issl. inst. Irk. un. 5 no.1:246-251 '61. (MIRA 16:8)

(Irkutsk Province--Clay) (Catalysis)

SOV/81-59-16-57659

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 16, p 286 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Nikulina, S.Ye., Larina, V.A.

TITLE: The Investigation of the Catalytic Properties of Clays of Eastern Siberia and the Methods of Their Industrial Utilization

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issled. i ispol'zovaniye glin. L'vov, L'vovsk. un-t, 1958, pp 470 - 482 (Engl. res.)

ABSTRACT: The kaolinite clays of the Irkutskaya Oblast' have a high catalytic activity in the cracking of petroleum hydrocarbons, which is not lower than that of a synthetic alumosilicate catalyst. The treatment of these clays by acids increases their catalytic properties. The activation of the investigated clay samples can be carried out by hydrochloric as well as by sulfuric acid. In the hot activation of the clays a considerable part of Al is washed out which is not observed in cold treatment. The investigated clays of Eastern Siberia can find broad application in the processes of cracking and purification of oil products.

G. Kaslennikova.

Card 1/1

81441

SOV/35-59-8-6230

3.1560

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1959, Nr 8, p 19

AUTHOR: Nikulina, T.G.

TITLE: On Twelve Variable Stars Discovered by the Observatory in Bamberg

PERIODICAL: Astron. tsirkulyar, 1958, August 26, Nr 194, pp 26 - 27

ABSTRACT: On the basis of plates obtained at the Institute of Astrophysics AS Tadzhik SSR during the period from 1939 - 1947, 12 variable stars were analyzed from the list published by the Observatory in Bamberg. The characteristics of the variability of the luminosity of these stars are given briefly: BV 149 Psc. Algol. From 75 plates for the period from JD 2428881 - 36109 one minimum was noted. BV 151 Eri. Algol. 126 photographs for the period from JD 2429580 - 35894, revealed 11 minima and the weakening of luminosity. BV 152 Tau. Algol. A hundred photographs for the period from JD 2432858 - 36102 revealed 5 minima. BV 155 Ori. From 200 photographic estimates, in the interval from JD 2429547 - 33510, no oscillation of luminosity was noted. BV 157

Card 1/2

NIKULINA, T.G.

Two eclipsing variables. Astron. tsir. no.189:15-16 F '58.
(MIRA 11:8)

1.Astronomicheskaya observatoriya, Stalinabad.
(Stars, Variable)

MIKULIHA, T.G.; SOLOV'YEV, A.V.

Variations of the period of the cepheid TX Delphini. Astron. tsir. no.190:22-23 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Astronomicheskaya observatoriya, Stalinabad.
(Stars, Variable)

NIKULINA, T.G.

Twelve variable stars discovered by the Hamburg Observatory.
Astron. tsir. no.194:26-27 Ag '58. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Institut astrofiziki AN Tadzh. SSR.
(Stars, Variable)

NIKULINA, T.G.

Maxima of Mira Ceti-type stars. Astron.tsir. no.198:12 D '58. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Institut astrofiziki, Stalinabad.
(Stars, Variable)

NIKULINA, T.G.; SOLOV'YEV, A.V.

Anomalous Cepheid TX Delphini. Biul.Inst.astrofiz.AN Tadzh. SSR no.25:19-22 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Cepheids)

NIKULINA, T.G.

Two eclipsing Algol-type variables. Biul.Inst.astrofiz.AN Tadzh.SSR no.25:26-30 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Stars, Variable)

NIKULINA, T.G.

Anomalous Cepheid W Geminorum. Biul.Inst.astrofiz.AN Tadzh. SSR no.25:31-34 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Cepheids)

NIKULINA, T.G.

Maxima of Mira Ceti-type stars. Astron.tsir. no.207:14 D '59.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut astrofiziki AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Stars, Variable)

NIKULINA, T.O.

Sixteen variables discovered at the Ramberg Observatory. Astron. tsir. no.207:14-16 D '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut astrofiziki AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Stars, Variable)

NIKULINA, T.G.

Maxima of Mira Ceti-type stars. Per.zvezdy 13 no.4:295-296 Mr '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut astrofiziki AN Tadzhikskoy SSR, Stalinabad.
(Stars, Variable)

NIKULINA, T.G.

16 noninvestigated variable stars in BV lists. Astron.tsir. no.227:17-18 F '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut astrofiziki AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Stars, Variable)

NIKULINA, T.G.

Six variable stars in the BV list. Biul. Inst. astrofiz. AN Tadzh. SSR no.35:45-56 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

NIKULINA, T.G.

Maxima of 45 Mira Ceti-type stars. Biul. Inst. astrofiz. AN Tadzh. SSR no.32:17-20 '62. (MIRA 17:11)

NIKULINA, V.A.

Visceropathic forms of hyperparathyroidism. Probl. endok. i gorm. 10 no.4:118-122 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (zav.- prof. O.V. Nikolayev) Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir.- prof. Ye.A. Vasyukova), Moskva.

NIKULINA, V.A., kand. med. nauk

Diagnosis and surgical treatment of hyperparathyroid visceral diseases. Khirurgiia 40 no.12:40-44 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (zav.- prof. O.V. Nikolayev) Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii, Moskva.

NIKULINA, V.A.; GEZENTSVEY, Z.A.; KOGAN, B.S.

Special methods in the diagnosis of hyperparathyroidism; clinico-roentgenological parallels. Probl. endok. i gorm. 11 no.2:41-43 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - prof.O.V.Nikolayev) i rentgenologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - prof. M.I.Santotskiy) Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (direktor - prof. Ye.A.Vasyukova), Moskva.

KERSTHAN, V.I.; NIKULINA, V.A.

Malignant tumors of the parathyroid glands. Khirurgiia 41 no.4: 40-43 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - prof. O.V. Nikolayev) Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii, Moskva.

NIKULINA, V.A.

Appendicitis without pronounced changes in the appendix. Nov.med. 21 Supplement:12 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.33 imeni A.A. Ostroumova.
(APPENDICITIS)

YERMILOVA, Ye.M.; NIKULINA, V.M.

Variation of the prothrombin index in arteriosclerosis and brain vessel spasms induced by hydrogen sulfide baths. Lab. delo 5 no.1: 35-37 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kurortologii i fizioterapii (dir. - kand.med. nauk N.V. Orlov)
(PROTHROMBIN) (HYDROGEN SULFIDE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(BATHS, MEDICATED) (BLOOD VESSELS--DISEASE)

C

USSR / Zooparasitology. General Problems.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1959, 24179.

Author : Mikulina, V. N.
Inst : Altay Agricultural Institute.
Title : On the Study of Parasitofauna of Fishes of the Burlinskaya Group of Lakes.

Orig Pub: Tr. Altaysk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 5, 372-377.

Abstract: The complete parasitological dissection, carried out in 1956, of 98 specimens of fish (and an incomplete one of 90 specimens) revealed 19 species of parasites as follows: protozoans, 3 species; monogenatic trematodes, 4; digenetic trematodes, 4; cestodes, 3; nematodes, 3; copepodous crustaceans and Branchiura, one species each. The greatest degree of infestation was in Malo-Topol'noye

Card 1/2

L 7841-66 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EPA(w)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b)
ACC NR: AP5028121 IJP(c) JD/GG/WH SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/011/2064/2067

AUTHOR: Krasnarov, O.P.; Sholokhovich, M.L.; Granovskiy, V.G.; Berberova, L.M; Nikulina, V.P.

ORG: Rostov-on-the Don State University (Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Increase of the Curie point of ferroelectric materials by introduction of nonferroelectric dopants [Report, Fourth All-Union Conference on Ferro-electricity held at Rostov-on-the Don 12-16 September 1964]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 11, 1965, 2064-2067

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric material, solid solution, dopant, barium titanate, zirconium, copper, silicon, dielectric constant, dielectric relaxation, Curie point.

ABSTRACT: The temperature deperdence of the dielectric constant of $BaTiO_3$ and ferroelectric (Ba, Sr)TiO_3 and Ba(Ti, Zr)O_3 solid solutions containing up to 10 mole % of $CaTiO_3$, $BaSiO_3$, or $CuTiO_3$ ($CuCO_3 + TiO_2$) was measured at 10^3 and 10^6 cycle/sec in order to determine whether relaxation processes are involved in the apparent increase of the Curie temperature to which these nonferroelectric dopants are known to give rise. In all cases the dielectric constant was independent of frequency and the temperature at which it reached its maximum increased with increasing dopant content. The measurements on the $BaTiO_3$--$BaSiO_3$ system were repeated with particular attention to the purity of the materials, cp $BaTiO_3$ synthesized by the oxalate method, cp $BaCO_3$,

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L 7841-66

ACC NR: AP5028121

and semiconductor-grade SiO_3 being employed. The Curie point of the cp $BaTiO_3$ was higher than that of the less pure material, but it was raised still higher by addition of the pure $BaSiO_3$. It is concluded that relaxation processes are not involved, but that a true increase of the Curie point takes place. The ferroelectric nature of the dielectric constant maximum in the doped materials was confirmed by observation of the hysteresis loops. The addition of the nonferroelectric dopant lead in all cases to a broadening of the dielectric constant peak (diffusion of the phase transition) and in most cases to a reduction of the maximum value of the dielectric constant. The results are discussed briefly in terms of the theory of A.L.Khodakov and V.G.Granovskiy (Izv. vysh. uchebn. zaved, Fizika, No. 2, 118 (1962)). "Fictitious Curie points" are assigned to the dopants, from which their influence on the Curie point of the doped ferroelectric can be calculated. It is suggested that it may be possible to obtain ferroelectric solid solutions of nonferroelectric components homologous with $BaTiO_3$. It is not possible, however, to characterize the effect of a dopant by any single property of the added ion as, e.g., its polarizability. Further investigation is desirable. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 5 tables.

SUB CODE: SS, EM SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG.REF: 007 OTH.REF: 002

nw

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP3001603 S/0189/63/000/003/0024/0028

AUTHORS: Borenin, V. S.; Nikulina, V. S.; Poltorak, O. M.

TITLE: Hydrogen adsorption on platinum coated silica gels

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 2. Khimiya, no. 3, 1963, 24-28

TOPIC TAGS: silica gel, platinum coated silica gel, hydrogen, hydrogen adsorption on silica gel, adsorption, desorption, platinum coating, platinum dispersion on silica gel

ABSTRACT: The adsorption of H_2 on Pt/SiO_2 was studied, and the data obtained was used to evaluate the degree of the platinum layer dispersion in samples obtained under various conditions. The catalysers were prepared by adsorption of Pt amine on silica gel. The material was prepared by adding 25% of ammonia to the H_2PtCl_6 solution heated to 80-90C. All the catalysers contained 2% (by wt) of Pt, but were differently synthesised. This caused the variation in Pt dispersion on SiO_2. The H_2 adsorption was studied at -196 to +200C and at hydrogen pressure 10-1.7 mm Hg. It was established that at -76 to +200C the hydrogen adsorption was small

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ACCESSION NR: AP3001603

and almost independent of temperature. At -196C the adsorption increased substantially and proceeded rapidly at 20C (P = 1.0 mm Hg). Under the latter conditions 90% of total H_2 was absorbed in the first minute, and the adsorption equilibrium was reached within an hour. The isotherms of the adsorption were measured under two conditions. The first involved the adsorption on the catalysers which were vacuum cooled to -196C; in the second case the samples were reheated to 20C and then recooled to -196C before the adsorption isotherm was measured. The reverse adsorption isotherms on the catalysers at -196C differed slightly from the adsorption isotherm on SiO_2, and the structure of the adsorption layer on Pt at -196C was different on the variously treated samples. However, the saturation of the Pt surface by hydrogen was complete in all cases. The authors conclude that platinum dispersion in the platinum-covered silica gels depends strongly on the method of sample synthesis, but, for samples obtained under optimal conditions, practically the whole Pt is available for chemical sorption of hydrogen. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy universitet, Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii (Moscow University, Department of Physical Chemistry)

Card 2/2

BORONIN, V.S.; NIKULINA, V.S.; POLTORAK, O.M.

Conditions of the preparation and the dispersity of platinum in platinized silica gels. Zhur. fiz. khim. 37 no.5:1174-1177 My '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

NIKULINA, Ye.M. (g.Omsk)

Provide the surveying and planning groups with calculating machines. Put' i putekhoz. 6 no.2:45 '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Railroads—Maintenance and repair)

MIKULINA, Ye.M.

Late results of free dermatoplasty in hip orthopedics.
Urologiia, no.5:56-58 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Gor'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - dotsent M.I.Grigor'yev).

NIKULINA, YU. T.

ATSARGRTSYAN, Z. A., Kand. Tekhn. Nauk. i ARUTYUNYAN, F. G., Inzhener i NIKULINA, YU. T., Inzhener
Institut stroitel'nykh materialov i sooruzheniy Akademin Nauk armyanskoy SSR.

ISSLEDOVANIYE KAMENNYKH MATERIALOV NEKOTORYKH MESTOROZHDENIY ARMYANSKOY SSR.

page 95

SO: Collection of Annotations of Scientific Research Work on Construction, completed in 1950. Moscow, 1951

1. NIKULINA, Z. M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Refractory Materials - Omutninsk District

7. Report on the prospecting work for refractory and infusible clays in the Omutninsk District of the Kirov Province for 1944-1945. (Abstract) Izv.Glav.upr.geol.fon. no. 2, 1947.

9. Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

AGALETSKIY, P.N.; BARASH, V. Ya.; BOGDANOVA, S.A.; NIKULINA, Zh.P.

Developing a standard accelerometer. Izm.tekh. no.7:12-17 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Accelerometers)

NIKULINA-BLEYMAN, V. A.

"Tactics of the Surgeon in Acute Appendicitis." Cand Med Sci, Moscow Medical Stomatological Inst, Min Health RSFSR, Moscow, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

KIL'CHEVSKIY, N.A. [Kil'chevs'kyi, M.O.]; SELEZOV, I.T.; NIKULINSKAYA, S.N. [Nikulins'ka, S.M.]; PAL'KO, L.S.

Water hammer in an elastic pipeline. Dop. AN URSR no.2:165-168 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN USSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Kil'chevskiy, N.A.).
(Water hammer)

EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWP(m)/[illegible] EWP(k)/FCS(k)/EWA(h)/
Pd-1/Pf-4/Peb WW/EM/WM

NR: AP5010197 SR/0179/65/000/001/0173/0175

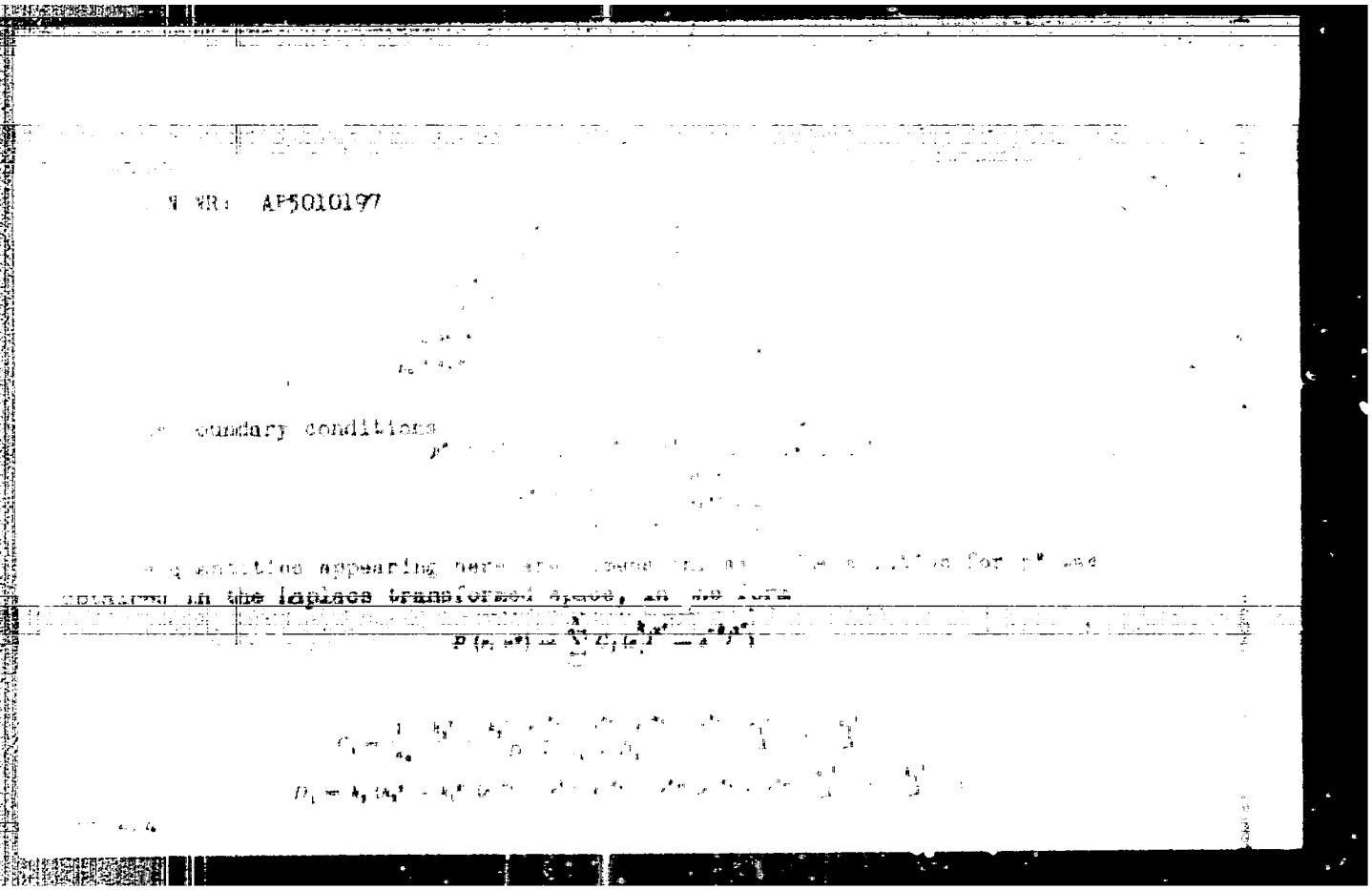
Selezov, I. T. (Kiev); Nikulinskaya, S. N. (Kiev)

Propagation of small disturbances in a fluid [illegible] an elastic [illegible] shell

SSSR. Izvestiya. Mekhanika [illegible]

fluid flow, elast[illegible] transforma-

The results of a theoretical study of the propagation of small dis- [illegible] flowing [illegible] cylinder are presented. [illegible] to be [illegible], and the flow velocity [illegible] small compa[illegible] [illegible]



AP5010197

boundary conditions

45-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010197

where r is the transformed variable, x_i the roots of the characteristic equation.

... Δ_i are obtained by cyclical permutation of the indices. Results are

... ted for a specific example ... material with a Poisson ratio of 0.3, ratio ... elastic modulus of water ... ratio of the ... of the material to the ... , p_0 = 8000

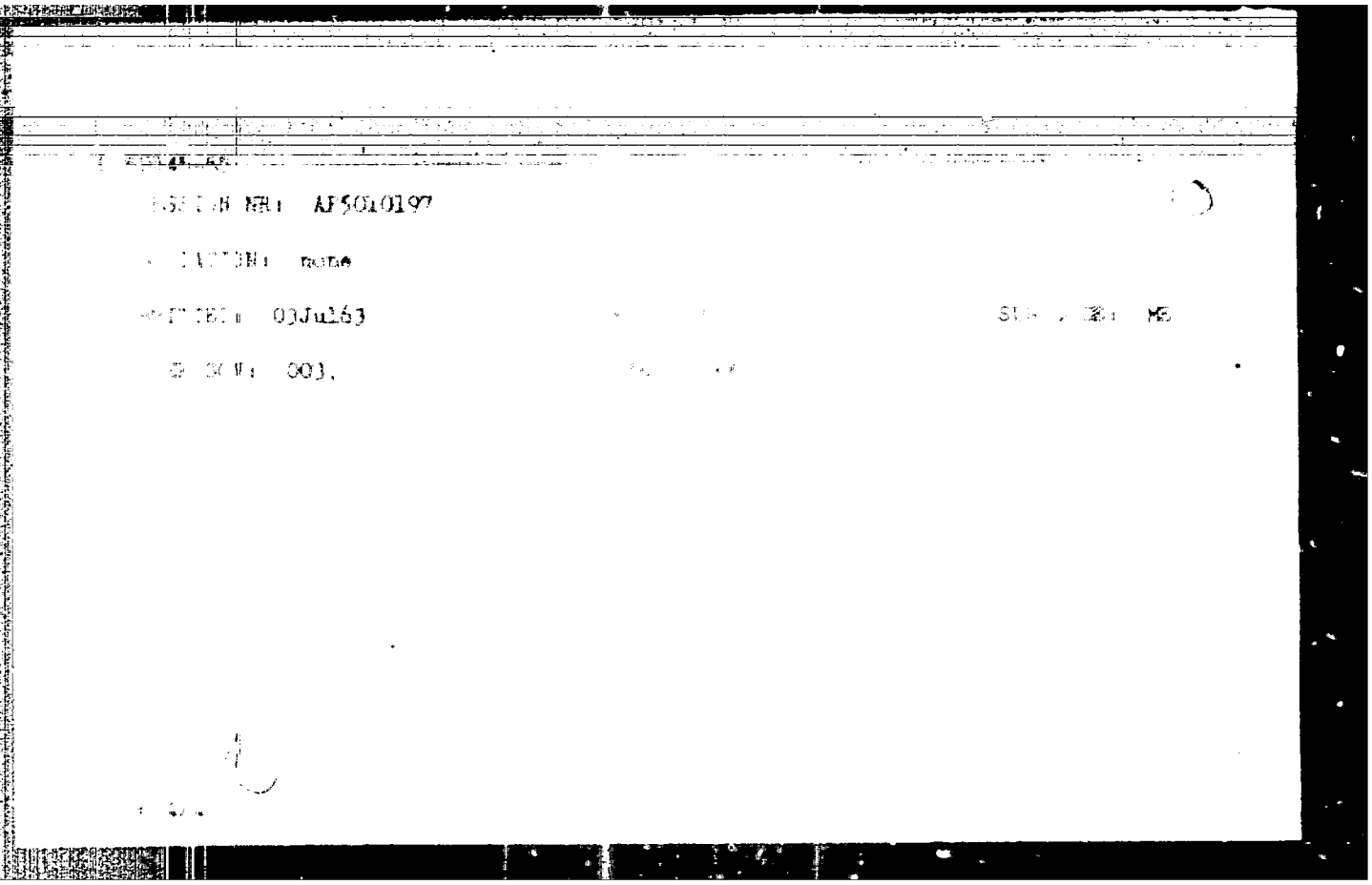
... 80 kg/m³ ... this case the

... at various points ...

... 0.51 — 0.4201 ...

... A. ... work.

... equations ...



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003.

L 15174-66 EWI(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWA(h)/EIC(m)-6 IJP(c) WW/RM
ACC NR: AP6001240 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0198/65/001/011/0001/0006

AUTHOR: Kil'chevskiy, N. A. (Kiev); Nikulinskaya, S. N. (Kiev)

ORG: Institute of Mechanics, AN SSSR (Institut mekhaniki AN SSSR)

TITLE: On the axisymmetric mode of buckling of a circular cylindrical shell

SOURCE: Prikladnaya mekhanika, v. 1, no. 11, 1965, 1-6

TOPIC TAGS: cylindrical shell, shell buckling, axisymmetric buckling, axially compressed cylindrical shell

ABSTRACT: A critical analysis of the existing methods used in solving the problem of axisymmetric buckling of circular cylindrical shells is presented. The classical solution (by R. Lorenz, S. P. Timoshenko, and R. Southwell about 50 years ago) of the problem of static buckling of a circular cylindrical shell under longitudinal compression forces uniformly distributed along its face edges was analyzed by N. A. Kil'chevskiy (PMM, vol, 6. 1942) who introduced essential corrections to it. The results of this analysis are now repeated and an additional discussion on this subject is given. It is proven that the set of quasi-linear boundary conditions developed in this analysis stipulates the lowest possible critical (buckling) value of the system of longitudinal compressive forces acting upon the shell. The strong dependence of the buckling forces on the boundary conditions is discussed in detail and the effect of nonlinearities associated with boundary conditions is pointed out. The weak

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L 15174-66
ACC NR: AP6001240

effect of boundary conditions on the buckling process which were observed during experimental investigations is mentioned, and hopes are expressed that the development of the dynamic theory of stability will lead to removal of such contradictions. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 22 formulas, and 1 table. [VK]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 19May65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4190

Card 2/2

NIKULINSKIY, I.

PA 43/49T62

USSR/Engineering
Colorimeters
Photoelectric Cells

Apr 49

"Quality of Photocolorimeters Produced by the Gor'kiy Physicotechnical Institute," I. Nikulinskiy, Chief, Gen Lab, Khanets Metal Combine, 1 p

"Zavod Lab" Vol XV, No 4

Ten photocolorimeters are in operation at Khanets Metal Combine. Six photocolorimeters, produced by Gor'kiy Physicotech Inst, were sent to the combine 6 months ago. All parts except box and lens had to be replaced (silver-sulfide photoelement by [redacted] 43/49T62

USSR/Engineering (Contd) Apr 49

selenium, etc.), and then only four could be used. Calls for halting output of trash, and providing laboratories with good instruments.

43/49T62

Nikolayevskiy, F. D.

BARDIN, I.P.; BORISOV, A.F.; BELAN, R.V.; YERMOLAYEV, G.I.; VAYSBERG, L.E.; ZHEREBIN, B.N.; BORODULIN, A.I.; SHAROV, G.V.; DOMNITSKIY, I.F.; CHUSOV, F.P. SOROKO, L.N.; KLIMASENKO, L.S.; PAVLOVSKIY, S.I.; ZIL'BERSHTEYN, M.B.; LYULENKOV, I.S.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, F.D.; BRAGINSKIY, I.A.; SALOV, Ye.M.; TROSHIN, N.F.; PETRILEYEV, V.I.; ARGUNOV, M.I.; DUL'KEV, F.S.; BIDULYA, L.N. GAYMANOV, S.A.; FROLOV, N.P.; VINICHENKO, V.S.; KOGAN, Ye.A.

G.E.Kazarnovskii; obituary. Stal' 15 no.8:757 Ag'55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Kazarnovskii, Grigorii Efimovich, 1887-1955)

MIKULINSKIY, I. D., BOGDANOVA, N. G., GRUZIN, P. L, and YERMOLAYEV, G. I.

"Investigations of the Mobility of Metal and Distributions of the Various Elements of an Alloy of Different Elasticity in the Host Metal with the Aid of Radioactive Isotopes." lecture given at the International Metallurgists' Conference, Moscow 26-30 June 56

CS-3,302,240, 11 Jan 57.

ZHERBIN, B.N., inzhener; MINKIN, V.M., inzhener; NIKULINSKIY, I.D., inzhener; OBUKHOV, V.M., inzhener; SUCHKOV, I.A., inzhener; OSTROUKHOV, M.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Effect of certain factors on the extent of the oxidation zone. Stal' 16 no.5:391-396 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat i Institut metallurgii AN SSSR.

(Blast furnaces)

MIKULINSKIY, I. D. (and M. G. Bogdanova, P. L. Gruzin, A. I. Yermolayev)

"APPLICATION OF RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF METALLURGICAL PROCESSES".

By M. G. Bogdanova, P. L. Gruzin, A. I. Yermolayev and I. D. Mikulinskiy.

Report presented at 2nd UN Atoms-for-Peace Conference, Geneva, 9-13 Sept. 1958.

SOV/133-58-7-1/27

AUTHORS: Zherebin, B.N., Engineer, Dembovetskiy, V.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Dotsent and Minkin, V.M., Nikulinskiy, I.D., Engineers

TITLE: Smelting of Pig Iron with a Low Content of Manganese and Phosphorus (Vyplavka chuguna s nizkim soderzhaniyem margantsa i fosfora)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, nr 7, pp 578 - 585 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experimental smelting of low-manganese, low-phosphorus pig iron carried out on the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine during 1953-1955 is described. The manganese content was decreased in stages from 1.7 - 1.8% to 1.1 - 0.9% (1953-1954), then to 0.75 - 0.85% (1954) and to 0.45 - 0.55% (1955). Phosphorus content was decreased from 0.25 - 0.27% to 0.14 - 0.16%. The production of the latter type of iron is being continued. On the basis of analysis of operating and performance data of three blast furnaces (Table 1 and 2 and Figures 1 - 9) the following conclusions are drawn: the best operational results were obtained when basic slag and Mazul'skiy manganese ores were completely excluded from the burden. The possibility of production from low-manganese iron of rail quality carbon and alloy steels without an increase in the ferromanganese

Cardl/3

Smelting of Pig Iron with a Low Content of Manganese and Phosphorus

additions and without any decrease in quality was confirmed in practice. The existing views on the role of manganese in the blast furnace process (in respect of slag formation, physico-chemical properties of slag and pig iron, desulphurisation processes) should be reconsidered in the light of the results obtained during the present investigation. The use in the blast furnace burden of such poor, difficult-to-reduce substitute as an open-hearth slag can be advantageous only during the smelting of very rich ores with a high-sulphur coke (under modern conditions, it leads only to an increase in slag volume (Figure 8), an increase in the coke rate and a decrease in the output). Complete elimination of manganese containing additions leads to a 5.4% increase in the output of blast furnaces, a 5.6% decrease in the coke rate and a decrease in costs of 10.16 roubles per ton/iron. The main factors decreasing costs of production are: the elimination of manganese ore from the burden and the decrease in the coke

Smelting of Pig Iron with a Low Content of Manganese and Phosphorus

rate. A comparatively small increase in the basicity of slag (from 0.98-0.99 to 1.05-1.06) secured the production of pig without increased sulphur content. The technology of production of low-manganese pig which is in operation on the Kuznetsk Combine should be spread to works in the southern and central parts of the USSR.
There are 2 tables and 9 figures, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATIONS: Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine) and Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Sibirskiy Metallurgical Institute)

1. Iron--Production 2. Manganese--Elimination 3. Phosphorus --Elimination 4 Blast furnaces--Operation

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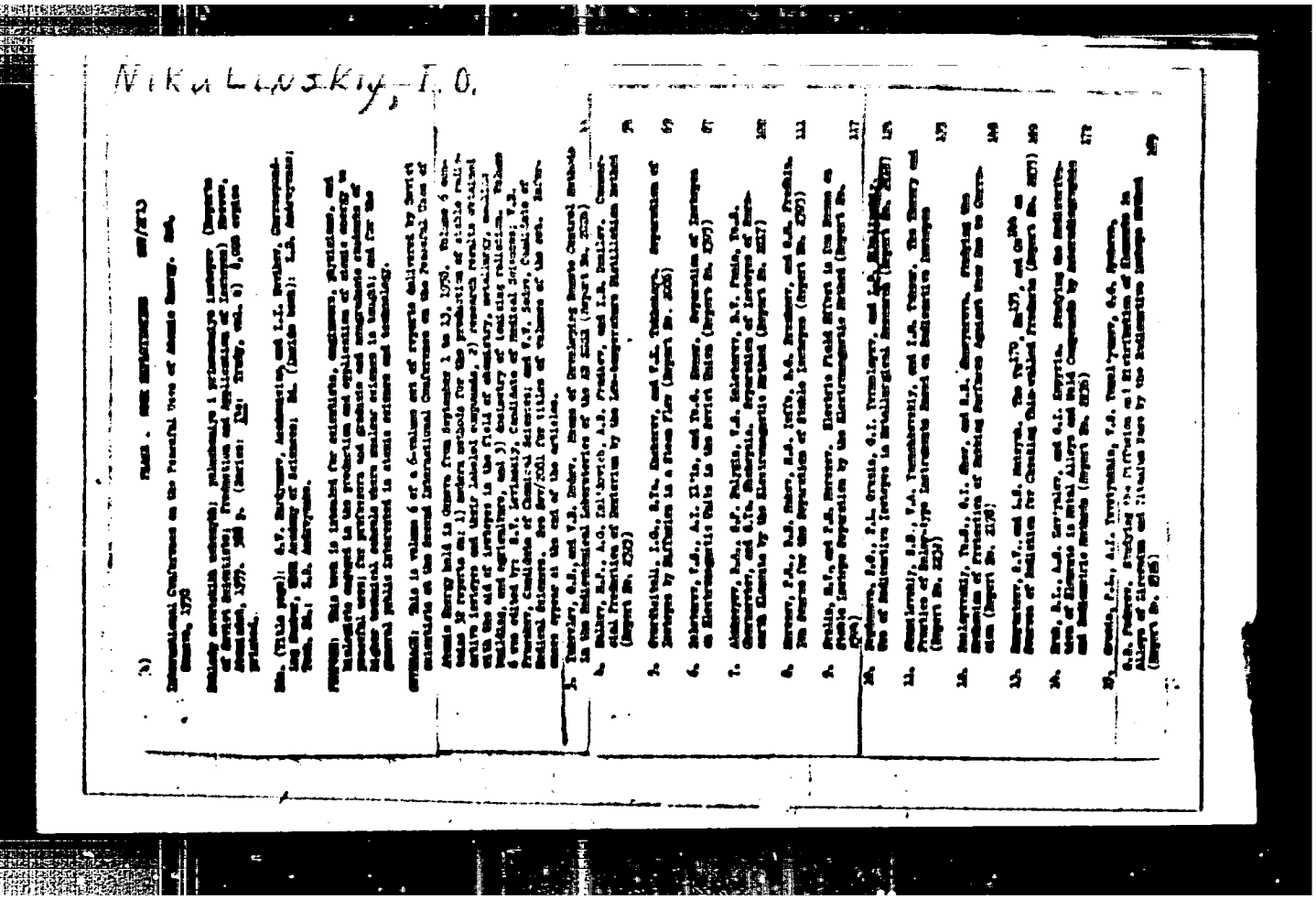

Nikalayskiy, I. O.

24(6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2117

Soveshchaniye po eksperimental'noy tekhnike i metodam vysokotemperaturnykh issledovaniy, 1956

Eksperimental'naya tekhnika i metody issledovaniy pri vysokikh temperaturakh; trudy soveshchaniya (Experimental Techniques and Methods of Investigation at High Temperatures; Transactions of the Conference on Experimental Techniques and Methods of Investigation at High Temperatures) Moscow, AN SSSR, 1959. 789 p. (Series: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Komissiya po fiziko-khimicheskim osnovam proizvodstva stali) 2,200 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: A.M. Samarin, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: A.L. [illegible].

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgists and metallurgical engineers.

COVERAGE: This collection of scientific papers is divided into six parts: 1) thermodynamic activity and kinetics of high-temperature processes 2) constitution diagram studies 3) physical properties of liquid metals and slags 4) new analytical methods and production of pure metals 5) pyrometry, and 6) general questions. For more specific coverage, see Table of Contents.

VI. GENERAL QUESTIONS

Card 27/30

1.230

28947 S/133/61/000/010/010/010
A054/A127

AUTHORS: Plekhanov, P. S., Nikulinskiy, I. D., Engineers

TITLE: At the Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine)

PERIODICAL: Stal', no.10, 1961, 949

TEXT: 1) Tests were carried out to simplify the production methods and lower the production costs of KT-1 (KT-1) carbon steel used for piano strings. For this purpose the metal was processed in an arc-furnace and tapped with fluor-lime-alumina slag. The new KT-2 grade steel does not differ from the KT-1 type as to grain size, while the macrostructure of blanks from this steel as to central porosity is better than that of KT-1 steel. 2) Ways and means were studied to further reduce the amount of non-metallic inclusions in ball-bearing steel. By introducing coke gas a protective atmosphere is formed around the metal stream from the ladle to the central gate, which reduced the oxide index from 1.98 to 1.71 and for globular inclusions from 0.15 to 0.03, whereas the tendency of the metal to form flakes increased, due to the greater humidity of the gas. An increase in the fluidity of the tapped slag reduced the amount of sulfide impurities and globules

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At the Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat...

in the metal. The lowest amount of oxide inclusions was observed at a metal viscosity corresponding to 2 - 7 cm of the scale of the viscosimeter with a channel cross section of 81 mm^2. At such a degree of viscosity the amount of stable inclusions (determined electrolytically) was also lowest. By increasing the SiO_2-content of the slag the sulfide and oxide content decreased; calcium oxide reduced the content of semi-brittle silicate and globular inclusions; aluminum oxide lowered the sulfide content but increased the oxide content; an increasing MgO-content in the slag raised the amount of semi-brittle inclusions in the steel. With decreasing slag viscosity the SiO_2-content of the non-metallic inclusions increased, whereas the aluminum oxide content rose until the optimum fluidity (2 - 7 graduations on the viscosimeter) was attained, then it dropped again. The minimum amount of FeO in non-metallic inclusions coincided with the optimum slag fluidity. The higher the content of stable nonmetallic inclusions (FeO, MnO) the greater the oxide content. The more the fluidity of the slag is kept under control, the better the metal reduction (using crushed electrode-waste and coke), the cleaner the ball-bearing steel will be (oxide index 1.35 instead of 1.59). Tests were carried out to reduce the amount of sulfide inclusions in silicium-manganese ball-bearing steel, by remelting wastes of the steel. To decrease the oxide content, the metal was subjected to precipitation reduction with aluminum prior to alloying with silicium.

At the Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat...

By these measures the sulfide index was lowered from 1.89 to 1.02 and that for oxides from 2.01 to 1.72. 3) Tests were carried out in co-operation with the Institut elektrosvarki im. Patona (Electric Welding Institute im. Paton) and the Barnaul'skiy kotel'nyy zavod (Barnaul Boiler Plant) to produce double-layer steel plates, 150 - 200 mm thick. It was possible to produce multi-layer sheets of any required thickness by electro-slag welding. A reliable bond between the layers over the entire length of the sheet was obtained by fusing the surfaces being welded. The technology consists of a) casting ingots of the required weight and eliminating their conicity by rolling; b) planing one of the broad sides of the ingot to remove surface defects; c) welding 1Kh18N9T (1Kh18N9T) steel sheets to the planed surface of the bloom by the electro-slag method; d) rolling the welded blanks into double-layer sheets. The greatest strength of the welding seam was obtained with Sv.08A (Sv.08A) steel electrodes. A U-18 (U-18) device is being designed for welding the double-layer blooms with sheet-type electrodes.

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S/133/61/000/011/002/010
A054/A127

AUTHORS: Plekhanov, P. S., Nikulinskiy, I. D., Engineers

TITLE: News in brief - at the Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine)

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 11, 1961, 998

TEXT: 1) Tests were carried out to investigate the expediency of replacing aluminum by ferro-aluminum in the reduction of steel. In large-capacity open-hearth furnaces 10, 20, 40 and 45 grade rail steels were smelted in two ladles, one with the standard amount of aluminum, the other with ferro-aluminum having an aluminum content of 78% of the standard quantity. The ferro-aluminum was produced by melting aluminum lumps with low-carbon steel (0.15% C, 0.61% Mn, 0.012% P) and contained 0.17% C, 1.08% Mn, 0.86% Si and 0.005% P. Aluminum and ferro-aluminum were put in the ladles by hand 30 - 40 sec after the addition of 45-% ferrosilicon. The steel reduced with ferro-aluminum contained slightly less oxygen and residual aluminum, and fewer nonmetallic inclusions than the standard quality. There is hardly any difference in steel reduced with either of the two agents as to macrostructure, grain size and mechanical properties. When ferro-aluminum is used 15 -

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S/133/61/000/011/002/01
A054/A127

News in brief...

40 kopecks per ton of steel are saved. 2) In cooperation with TsNIIChM the effect of adding liquid synthetic slag (melted from 55% lime and 45% commercial alumina, in an arc-furnace with a bath of carbon blocks) was studied. The ladle was pre-heated, the amount of slag was 5%. The metal was teemed (from a basic open-hearth furnace) into the ladle, without adding any open-hearth slag. After 87 heats it was found a) that the sulfur content of the finished metal decreased to 0.00[illegible] 0.007% irrespective of the sulfur content in the bath prior to tapping; b) that the steel had a higher ductility and strength; c) that in open-hearth ball-bearing steel the nonmetallic inclusions could be reduced. 3) By refining in the ladle rail steel with synthetic lime-alumina slag, 98.9% first-rate product of the P-50 (R-50) grade and 90.4% of the R-65 grade rails were obtained. The sulfur content of the final product was reduced to 0.004% - 0.010%, the amount of stable non-metallic inclusions decreased by a factor of 1.5, the sulfide index from 3.32 to 1.24; the amount of oxides did not change; notch-toughness in transverse specimens increased by 0.3 - 0.8 kg-/cm . 4) In cooperation with SMI, the possibilities of decreasing the head-crop of killed steel ingots were studied. 13 different test castings were made with various mold insulations and molds of different shapes, etc. The best results were obtained when pouring took place in ingot

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molds with lined coolers. Shrinkage cavities carefully insulated from the atmosphere and having a non-oxidized surface will weld up at continuous deformation, displaying in the axial part diffused dark spots. The mechanical properties of rails at the places of coalescence of the cavities did not differ from those of other metal zones. The quality of rails cast with the application of coolers was not lower than that of those cast with heating devices. This method made it possible to reduce the head crop to 7 - 8, or even to 4 - 6%. 5) The operation of a floating steel insulator with a suspended ceramic ring was also tested. The use of such insulators makes it possible to cast the ingots without interrupting the metal flow at all or only for short periods. Moreover, a better quality steel was obtained. However, a method has to be developed to manufacture rings of accurate size and high strength, because the manual procedure applied at present is not efficient.

S/133/61/000/011/003/010
A054/A127

AUTHORS: Plekhanov, P. S., Nikulinskiy, I. D., Engineers

TITLE: News in brief - At the Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine)

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 11, 1961, 1033

TEXT: 1) The structural nonhomogeneity and the distribution of nonmetallic inclusions in the ingot were studied in the test specimens with the aid of P^{32} and S^{35} radioactive isotopes, by deep pickling, ultrasound, chemical, microchemical, petrographic and metallographic analyses. Based on tests with 153 ingots of 19 heats of various compositions (in the cast and rolled state) it was found that at a distance of 20 - 40% from the bottom a zone of structural nonhomogeneity develops. In castings this zone has the shape of a reversed cupola or cup with a wall-thickness of 40 mm and in rolled products it has an elongated shape up to 1.5 m in length. In this zone nonmetallic inclusions (mainly aluminum oxide) accumulate, in amounts exceeding other inclusions by a factor of 30 - 40. This defect was observed in several steels, containing chromium, chrome-manganese, titanium and carbon, at different temperatures and with various types of molds, pouring systems,

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News in brief...

insulating methods (exothermic powders, 'lunkerite', etc.). The amount of inclusions was highest with 'lunkerite' insulation, when the metal had a low temperature and after more aluminum, (800 g/ton of metal) had been added to the ladle. To eliminate these inclusions, neutral exothermic substances, as for instance, chamotte should be used. 2) To check the macrostructure of billets 160 mm in cross section, comparative ultrasonic and deep pickling tests were carried out which showed that the serviceability of the billets was determined by both methods at an equal 94% with an error margin of 3%. The ultrasonic method was more suitable for the detection of central porosity in the casting, while deep pickling was to be preferred for the detection of liquation defects. A method and a device for testing castings 210 mm in cross section have been developed for the medium section shop. The ultrasonic testing of the casting macrostructure in section rolling and medium section shops yielded savings of 479,000 rubles annually. 3) The microstructure of castings was studied with the УЭМ-100 (UEM-100) and ЭМ-3 (EM-3) electronic microscopes with a magnification range of 14,000 - 17,000 diameters; the phase composition was investigated with an ЭМ-4 (EM-4) electron diffraction camera by the reflection method. In the ordinary heats of 10 grade steel (in contrast to the test heats, reduced by ferro-aluminum), austenitic segregations can be observed at the grain boundaries. There was no difference between the

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News in brief...

S/133/61/000/011/008/010
A054/A127

standard and the test heats as to mechanical properties, microstructure, phase composition and mechanical properties of steel grades 45, P-50 (R-50) and R-65 produced in the conventional way and according to the test method. Metals treated with synthetic slag showed a finer structure in the pearlitic zones. This explains the higher ductility of these heats ($\psi \approx 20\%$). 4) Optimum technological parameters for the pickling of stainless steel sheets by the alkaline method have been developed: temperature, pickling duration, composition of the pickling solution. Investigations of the corrosion resistance of metals for alkaline baths showed that the best results were obtained with CXЛ-2 (SKhL-2), SKhL-4, SKhL-45, 08кп (08kp), Ст 3 (St.3) steels. The application of alkaline pickling improved the sheet surface, prevented overpickling and increased the capacity of pickling baths and reduced the consumption of chemicals.

Card 3/3

ZHERDBIN, B.N.; DEMBOVETSKIY, V.P.; MINKIN, V.M.; NIKULINSKIY, I.D.; Prinimali uchastiye: OSHAROV, V.M., inzh.; RAYEV, Yu.O., inzh.; ZHIGULEV, P.T., inzh.; SUCHKOV, I.A., inzh.; BEREZKIN, B.S., inzh.; NEKRASOV, V.M., inzh.; ZHUKOVICH, A.I., inzh.

Use of coke-oven gas in blast furnaces. Stal' 21 no.8:673-679 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat i Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Blast furnaces—Equipment and supplies)

PLEKHANOV, P.S., inzh.; NIKULINSKIY, I.D., inzh.

Research carried out by the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine.
Stal' 21 no.10:882,926,944,949,956 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Blast furnaces) (Steel—Metallurgy) (Metalwork)

NIKULINSKIY, K. (Sverdlovsk)

Contrary to technical requirements. Prom.koop. 12 no.7:33 Jl '58.
(MIRA 11:8)

1. Nachal'nik otdela tekhnicheskogo kontrolya arteli "Krasnaya zarya."
(Shoe manufacture)

NIKULITSKAYA, N.I.

How to improve the meat quality in young turkeys (from "Turkey world", no.12, 1958). Ptitsevodstvo 9 no.5:47-48 My '59.
(MIRA 12:7)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ptitseperera-batyvayushchey promyshlennosti.
(Turkeys)

KALASHNIKOV, Ya.I.; KRYLOV, V.S.; MAKOGON, L.A.; SAMOLETOV, A.I.; NIKULITSKIY, I.V.

The introduction of an intensive poultry breeding system. Mias. ind. SSSR 26 no.3:26-29 '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Zamestitel' ministra promyshlennosti myasnykh i molochnykh produktov RSFSR (for Kalashnikov). 2. Tekhnoruk Kunteevskoy ptitsefabriki (for Krylov). 3. Tekhnoruk Glebovskoy ptitsefabriki (for Makogon). 4. Tekhnoruk Tomilinskoy ptitsefabriki (for Samoletov). 5. Direktor Kuntsevskoy ptitsefabriki (for Nikulitskiy)

(Poultry industry)

Country : USSR
Category : Farm Animals.
Poultry.
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96898

Author : Pigarev, N. V.; Nikolitskiy, I. V.; Artemi-e
Institut. : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of**
Title : Ultraviolet Irradiation of Poultry Kept in Cages.

Orig Pub. : Veterinariya, 1956, No 11, 70-73

Abstract : The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Poultry Industry conducted an experiment for a period of 4 years on 38 group of fowl totalling over 26,000 heads which were kept in cages, in order to determine the regimen of ultraviolet irradiation for poultry. The irradiation effect on the chicks' state of health was established as well as the productivity of

Card: 1/3

*chev, M. A.; Kiskachi, A. B.; Kuz'minykh, L. M.; Sokolova, Ye. V.; Sharrov, V. A.
**the Poultry Industry.

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NIKULITSKIY, I. V.

For twenty-four million eggs! Mias. ind. SSSR 28 no.3:7 '57.
(MLRA 10:6)

1. Bratteevskaya ptitsefabrika.
(Eggs--Production)

NIKULITSKIY, I. V.

"Production of Eggs and Poultry Meat at the Bratsevo Poultry Factory"

Report submitted for the Twelfth World's Poultry Congress, Sydney, Australia 10-18 Aug 1962

NIKULITSKIY, Ivan Vladimirovich, zasl. zootekhnik RSFSR; MASHKINA, A., red.; USTINOVA, S., tekhn. red.

[Plant of dietetic meat and eggs] Fabrika dieticheskogo miasa i iaits. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1963. 35 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Direktor Bratseevskoy ptitsefabriki, Moskovskaya oblast' (for Nikulitskiy).

(Moscow Region--Poultry plants)

NIKULITSKIY, Ivan Vladimirovich, zasl. zootekhnik RSFSR; SMETNEV, S.I., akademik, retsenzent; BOGATAYA, L.M., red.

[Metropolitan poultry plant] Stolichnaia ptitsefabrika. Moskva, Pishchevaia promyshlennost'. 1964. 79 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Smetnev).

NIKUL'KOV, A.; USHAKOVA, L.A., red.; GOSTISHCHEVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[From the history of Novosibirsk factories and plants] Iz istorii novosibirskikh zavodov i fabrik. Novosibirsk, Novosibirskoe knizhn. izd-vo, 1961. 128 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Novosibirsk--Industries)

MIKUL'NIKOVA, N.S., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Immunobiological character of distinct Zonne of dysentery microorganisms. [redacted] (Experimental studies)." Len, 195?. 12 pp (Len State Order of Lenin Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians im. S.M.Kirov), (KL, 43-5?, 11?)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0011372

BIBINOVA, L.S.; VOYNO-YASENETSKAYA, M.K.; NIKUL'NIKOVA, N.S.

Experimental reproduction of dysenterial infection. Vest.AMN SSSR 15 no.2:34-46 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Institut imeni Pastera i Leningradskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok.
(DYSENTERY)

GRIGOR'YEVA-BERENSHTEYN, A.G.; NIKUL'NIKOVA, N.S.; UGLOVA, T.V.
SHEVCHENKO, V.I.

Characteristics of polyvaccine. Report No.1: Reactivity of polyvaccine according to data of observations on a limited number of persons. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.11:47-52 N '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Leningradskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok.

UGLOVA, T.V; NIKUL'NIKOVA, N.S.; GRIGOR'YEVA-BERENSHTEIN, A.G.

Characteristics of polyvaccine. Report No.2: The immunological characteristics of polyvaccine according to data from observations on volunteers. Zhur. microbiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.12: 59-65 D'62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz Leningradskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok.
(VACCINES) (TYPHOID FEVER—PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)
(DYSENTERY—PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

EL'KIN, S.B.; NIKUL'NIKOVA, N.S.; SHAPIRO, M.I.

Immunological characteristics of a polyvalent vaccine from partially detoxicated antigens and tetanus anatoxin. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.10:137-138 O '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Leningradskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok. Submitted August 5, 1963.

SOLOV'YEV, N.P.; LYSOVA, M.G.; NIKULOVA, M.F.

Methods of dyeing dead cotton. Tekst. prom. 19 no.6:43-46 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Dyes and dyeing--Cotton)

L 28106-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/WW/GD

ACC NR: AT6013787 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0043/0058

AUTHOR: Andreyeva, V. V.; Kazarin, V. I.; Alekseyeva, Ye. L.; Glazunov, S. G.; Solomina, O. P.; Nikulova, V. P.

47
B-1

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of the corrosion resistance and electrochemical and mechanical properties of alloys of the titanium-niobium system

SOURCE: Korroziya metallov i splavov (Corrosion of metals and alloys), no. 2 Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1965, 43-58

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion resistance, electrochemistry, titanium containing alloy, niobium containing alloy, acid, metal heat treatment

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of a previous investigation (this issue, pp 29-42) with the difference that it deals with alloys of the Ti-Nb system containing up to 50% wt. Nb. Both metals in unalloyed state have a high corrosion resistance, but in certain solutions, e.g. sulfuric and hydrochloric acid solutions, Ti dissolves at a sufficiently fast rate whereas Nb remains corrosion-resistant. Hence, the addition of Nb to Ti should increase the corrosion resistance of Ti. Mechanical tests of these alloys show that as the Nb content increases (up to 8%) the ultimate strength of the alloy increases from 57 kg/mm^2 to 92 kg/mm^2; as the Nb content is further

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L 28406-66

ACC NR: AT6013787

increased above 8%, however, ultimate strength decreases; a similar pattern of variation with Nb content is displayed by plasticity and hardness. In 10, 40, 60, 75 and 94% solutions of H_2SO_4 the alloys at 40°C, whether in hot-forged state or after heat treatment (heating at 920-650°C for 1 hr, water quenching, aging at 450°C for 10 hr with cooling in air), display a general increase in corrosion resistance with increase in Nb content. A similar pattern, on the whole, is observed when the alloys are placed in HPO_3, HCl, HNO_3, and oxalic acid. For the alloys containing upward of 30% Nb, however, aging leads to decomposition of the β-phase, which deteriorates their corrosion resistance. Plotting of the curves of variation in current density as a function of the specified potentials (starting with -0.8 v and ending with +2.2 v) showed that the maximum corrosion rate corresponds to a potential of -0.25 v. As the Nb content of the alloys increases, the critical density of the passivation current decreases and the normal hydrogen potential shifts in the direction of more positive values. The addition of Nb to Ti enhances the corrosion resistance of Ti in solutions of non-oxidizing acids and does not affect the high corrosion resistance of Ti in oxidizing solutions such as 57% HNO_3 or a mixture of HNO_3 and HCl in the ratio of 1:1 or 2:1 at 100°C. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 11,07,11,/ SUBM DATE: 19Jul65/ ORIG REF: 003/

Card 2/2 LC

L 61367-66 EWT(m)/EWP( )/T/EWP( )/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/WB

ACC NR: AR6028472 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/005/I065/I065

AUTHOR: Andreyeva, V. V.; Kazarin, V. I.; Alekseyeva, Ye. L.; Glazunov, S. G.; Nikulova, V. F.; Solonina, O. P. 36 B

TITLE: Investigation of the corrosion resistence and electrochemical and mechanical properties of alloys of the system niobium and titanium

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 5I590

REF SOURCE: Sb. Korroziya met. i splavov. No. 2, M., Metallurgiya, 1965, 43-58

TOPIC TAGS: niobium titanium alloy, corrosion resistance/Ti20Nb alloy

ABSTRACT: Titanium alloys with 2--50% niobium have been investigated. Alloying of titanium with niobium considerably increases σ_b and H_B of Ti. Thus, after hot forging the Ti-20Nb alloy has σ_b of ~104 Mn/m^2 (Ti 60 mn/m^2), δ ~ 11% (Ti ~18%). The corrosion resistance of alloys in solutions of unoxidative acids is considerably higher than that of titanium. In such acids as HNO_3, the resistance of titanium and titanium-niobium is identical. The critical density of passivating current decreases with an increase of niobium content in

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.295.5

KALUPIN, A.A., inzhener; NIKUL'SHIN, K.Ye., inzhener.

Forty-ton tractor trailer for heavy loads. Mekh.stroi. 10 no.8:22-23 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)
(Tractors)

ALEKSANDROV, A., inzhener; NIKUL'SHIN, F., inzhener.

New tower crane. Sel'.stroi. 11 no.5:21 My '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

NIKUL'SHIN, K.; ZHARKOV, A.

New unloading machine. Stroitel' no.7:25-26 Jl '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Loading and unloading)

AUTHOR: Nikul'shin, Yu D.) Engineers SOV/100-12-5-9
Nikul'shin, K.Ye.)

TITLE: Mobile Tower Crane MSK-3-5/20. (Mobil'nyy bashennyy kran MSK-3-5/20).

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya Stroitel'stva, 1957, Nr 11 Pp 24-25.

ABSTRACT: The collective of the Central Constructional Bureau of the Glavstroymekhanizatsiya of the Ministry of Building of RSFSR is responsible for the design of the above-mentioned crane and the Moscow crane factory produced its prototype. The crane can lift a 5-ton weight at an arm length of 10-12m and 3 tons at an arm length of 20m. It was designed for the construction of flats and industrial buildings up to a height of 8 storeys. The lifting speed is limited to between 0-30m per minute. The main characteristic of this crane is that dismantling can take place with a minimum of labour. The dismantled parts are transported on lorry MAZ-200. The assembly operation requires four to five assemblers for six to eight hours. Technical data of the crane is given. Tests proved very successful. There is one illustration.

Card 1/1 1. Hoists—Design 2. Hoists—Performance

ZHARKOV, A.S., insh.; NIKUL'SHIN, K.Ye., insh.

New semitrailers with load capacities of 25 and 12.5 tons.
Mekh.stroi. 14 no.6:9-11 Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Motortrucks--Trailers)

NIKUL'SHIN, K. Ye

KALUPIN, A.A., inzh.; NIKUL'SHIN, K.Ye.

BK-5-248 tower crane. Kov.tekh. i pered. op. v stroi. 19 no.7:24-25 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Cranes, Derricks, etc.)

KALUPIN, A., inzh.; NIKUL'SHIN, K., inzh.

Manually operated lever winch. Stroitel' no.10:13 O '58.
(MIRA 11:11)

(Winches)

TITARENKO, O.K.; NIKUL'SHIN, K.Ye.

New truck-mounted hydraulic hoist. Gor.khoz.Kosk. 33 no.11:30-31 N '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Hoisting machinery)

PROMZALOV, Yu., inzh.; NIKUL'SHIN, K., inzh.

New tower crane. Mauka i shisn' 27 no.10:50 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

PROMZALEV, Yu., insh.; NIKUL'SHIN, K.

Hand-operated lever winches. Sel'. stroi. 15 no. 3:24 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:5)
(Winches)

BEREZOVSKIY, V.I., inzh.; NIKUL'SHIN, K.Ye.

New design for the double ball-bearing and rotating devices of cranes. Mont. i spets. rab. v stroi. 23 no.12:20 D '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. TSentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Upravleniya mekhanizatsii.
(Ball bearings)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

PROKHALEV, Yu., inzh.; NIKOL'SHIY, K., inzh.

Hydraulic hoist for building assembly operations. Nauka i zhizn' 28 no. 2:[illegible] F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

[illegible] (Hoisting machinery)

PROMZALEV, Yu., insh.; NIKUL'SHIN, K., insh.

Machine unit for the construction of water-cooling towers. Nauka i shizn' 28 no.4:26 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Water towers—Design and construction)

PROMZALEV, Yu., insh.; NIKUL'SHIN, K.

Rotating boom. Tekh.mol. 29 no.3:10 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

AKHMET'IEV, L.N.; NIKUL'SHIN, K.Ye.

A new trailer for heavy loads. Stroi.i dor.mash. 7 no.10:9-10 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Truck trailers)

ZHARKOV, A., inzh.; NIKUL'SHIN, K., inzh.

Hydraulic jack for repairing. Mash.-kons. khoz. 12 no.9:18 S '62.
(MIRA 16:2)
(Hydraulic jacks)

PERLMYSLOVSKIY, V.I., inzh.; NIKUL'SHIN, K.Ye.

The new MKA-10M truck-mounted crane. Mont. i spets. rab. v stroi. 24 no.4:22-24 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. TSentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Ministerstva stroitel'stva RSFSR.
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

SMIRNOV, I.M., inzh.; NIKUL'SHIN, K.Ye.

MKP-20 pneumatic-tire assembly crane. Mont. i spets. rab. v stroi. 24 no.7:13-15 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. TSentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro upravleniya mekhanizatsii spetsial'nykh i montazhnykh rabot Ministerstva stroitel'stva RSFSR.
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)