On the mill not a single case of violation of labor discipline went unremarked, the collective was persistently engaged with the reeducation of careless workers, the roll personnel earnestly discussed at their meetings those who violated discipline, held up work and behaved themselves improperly in outside life. And the collective has been successful—from the beginning of 1961, there has not been a single case of absenteeism.

For two years the mill’s collective has struggled for the honored title. On the preparation day for the May Day celebration the roll personnel of mill 250 were awarded the title of mill of communist labor.

In the first quarter of the third year of the Seven-Year Plan, the mill’s roll personnel produced hundreds of tons of finished rolled product in excess of their task. Rejects were cut considerably; in March, for example, they stood at only 0.35%. Losses from rejects in the first quarter of this year as compared with the average quarterly losses in 1960 were reduced by 5030 rubles.

The collective’s success did not arise by chance. The roll personnel paid great attention to the use of internal reserves, to the reduction of lost time and to the raising of labor productivity and of the yield of good material.

The most important role in the organization of production belongs to the mill’s managers, with senior manager A. A. Ivanov, who has been awarded the title of shock-worker of communist labor, in charge.

Many people could be named, who by their efforts have contributed to the notable successes attained. There are L. Ya. Sadikov and I. A. Savel’ev, A. I. Letukhov and P. I. Mansurov, Yu. K. Zarubin and I. A. Podgornov, S. F. Perov and I. K. Atven’ev and many others. And, perhaps, it would be difficult to find a person in the collective who has not made his contribution to the general business, who has stood aside.

The collective of mill 250 is a big friendly family that will take any task on their shoulders. The roll personnel are increasing their skill, and are taking part in public activities. 35 men are studying in working youth schools, in technical schools and in institutes. The others are engaged in the groups of the political education system and are studying concrete economics. In the work of the voluntary people’s guard 80 men take part.

The roll personnel of mill 250 carry with honor the workers vigil devoted to the forthcoming Congress of the Party. After 15 days in May the collective of communist labor produced tens of tons of metal above the plan.

In N. A. Yunichev's shift the roll personnel have achieved a very high output on the mill. After 12 days in May it stood at 117.6%. The pioneers of the future are working at a productivity level as high as this. There is still much for the collective of mill 250 to work out, but one thing cannot be denied: they are going along the right path.

M. Ul’chueva
General editorial secretary of “Martenovka,”
the newspaper of the Hammer and Sickle Plant.

THE STEEL MAKERS OF KRIVOI ROG

N. D. Gromov

The construction of a new converter, was completed in June, 1959 at the Krivoi Rog Metallurgical Plant. The shop smelts rimming, killed, and low-alloy steels (35GS and 25G2S) in the basic converters by top-blowing the pig iron with pure oxygen.

Two mixers of 1300 tons capacity, as well as a machine for removing the blast-furnace slag and a device for removing the graphite were installed in the mixing department for continuously supplying pig iron. Three feed bins,
Charging the metal scrap with the new charging machine constructed in the shop.

Ore, lime, and bauxite are located over each converter at a height of 22.7 m. From these bins the materials enter the weighing bins and are charged by a feeder along an extensible chute into the converter.

Oxygen is fed to the converter by a І-shaped water-cooled tuyere having a copper nozzle. The diameter of the nozzle is 65 mm; the oxygen delivery is 120-130 m³/min; the pressure 6-8 atm.

The gases which form in large quantities when blowing the metal with oxygen are fed through a water-cooled caisson to the lined part of the stack and farther along the gas line to the scrubber from which it is delivered to the Venturi Tubes, then to the cyclone gas-washer having a diameter of 3.6 m, and finally to the chimney (65 m high).

The dust content on the flue gases is about 150 mg/m³.

Charging the converter with materials and scrap for cooling the metal is completely mechanized. The entire system of oxygen delivery has monitoring, measuring, and signaling devices.