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PEVZNER, R.I.

Abstract. Ogneupory 28 no.8:383 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

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PEVZNER, R.I.

Liming the experimental plots of Dolgoprudnoe. R.

1. Pevzner. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers* (U. S. S. R.) No. 100, 73-118(1933).—P. presents data on the influence of lime with or without manure, with and without a complete or a single-element fertilizer, and residual effect in different rotations. J. S. Joffe

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PEVZNER, R.I.

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Overcoming the harmful effect of the prolonged use of ammonium chloride and ammonium sulfate on podzol. R. I. Pevzner. *Chemisation Socialistic Agr.* [illegible] 1939, No. 10, 11, 41-6; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. [illegible], 60. The harmful effect of NH_4Cl and $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ has been attributed to the physiol. acidity and to the chloride ion. The effect of NH_4Cl is connected with the increased absorption of Ca by the plant with a relative deficiency of K. In expts. with flax, hemp and buckwheat, addn. of 100 kg. hectare of KCl in autumn did not improve the effect of NH_4Cl added in the spring; it sometimes even decreased the crop yield. Liming before the addn. of acid forms of N fertilizers overcomes the harmful effect of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ as well as of NH_4Cl (hemp, buckwheat). Simultaneous addn. of K and lime as a base for various forms of N fertilizers produced the same results as did lime alone. P. considers that the harmful effect of NH_4Cl is conditioned mainly by the physiol. acidity. Liming after a 2 year use of NH_4Cl and $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ did not overcome completely the harmful aftereffect for hemp. W. R. Henn

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PEVZNER, R I

CA

Forms of potassium fertilizers when used for a long time on heavy soils R I Pevzner *Trans Sci Inst. Fertilizers Insectofungicides* (U S S R) No 148, 111-18 (1941) For potatoes the best form of K salts was K_2SO_4 in expts on heavy soils for a period of 4 years. Sylvinite and carnallite have proved to be inferior to KCl for potatoes For fodder beets, sylvinite was the best form of K, and carnallite next to it None of the salts increased the acidity of the soil or had any effect on the compn of exchangeable bases J S Joffe

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PEVZNER, R. I.
CA

Experiments to eliminate the injurious influence of ammonium chloride and other ammonia salts. R. I. Pevzner. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers Insect Fungicides* (U. S. S. R.) No. 148, 162-79(1941). Liming before the introduction of ammonia salts in the scheme of fertilization prevents the injurious effects of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ and even of NH_4Cl. J. S. Joffe

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LEVZNER, N. I.

Using a rammed composition in the firing zone of the furnace of a water-tube boiler. Ogneupory 26 no.9:434-461 [illegible]
(Boilers, water-tube) (Refractory materials)

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Refractory materials for construction of coke ovens. R. L. Prysner. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 7, 1088-94(1930). A discussion is given of the meant and available raw materials for enlarged domestic production of highly refractory bricks and material for construction of coking ovens. Chas. Blanc

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

Pevzner, R. L. Refractory Materials. State Scientific Technical Publishing Co. of the Building Industry, Moscow, 1962. 44 pp. Price 1 R. The brochure deals with refractory clays and methods of manufacturing refractory clay, silica and magnesite brick. The All Union Standards (GOST) on refractory clay and silica brick are appended.

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Pevzner, R. L. Demands on refractory materials for high-temperature Martin furnace. Specifications DIN 1087 and DIN 1088. *Stroitel Materialy* 1932, 4-52

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Fe GROUPS

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A S M S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Pevzner, Ia. L. RESULTS OF TESTING "BLACK" DINAS IN OPEN HEARTH FURNACES. *Ukrain. Sokoty* 1932, 6, 7, 150-56. The tested Dinas has the following properties: P.C.E. 1680°C., specific gravity 2.40, volume weight 1.88, apparent porosity 21.6%, water absorption 11.2%, mechanical strength 228 to 310 kg./cm.², deformation under load 1500°C. The crown of a 20 ton open hearth furnace was lined with three kinds of Dinas: (1) [illegible] black Dinas, (2) [illegible] ordinary white Dinas made from the same quartzites as the black, and (3) between these a few brick of German origin ("Stellawerk"). The furnace for high grade steels (stainless, etc.) was dried for 4 days. The following conclusions were drawn: (1) black Dinas, [illegible] containing 1% pit slags ("Schweszofenschlacke") showed better service than the ordinary white Dinas; (2) black Dinas served 763 heats against 413 heats of the white Dinas and 615 heats of the Dinas from the Stellawerk; (3) the idea of adding pit or open hearth slags to the Dinas batch was suggested long ago by Grum Grzhimailo and has been applied in many plants; the tests showed that the quality of Dinas is increased by this addition; (4) by using black Dinas in open hearth furnaces it is possible to reduce the expenditure of refractory materials; (5) the method of manufacture of black Dinas in no way differs from the manufacture of ordinary white Dinas and does not require additional equipment; (6) open hearth and other slags are found in great quantities in metallurgical plants and it is easy to get them; (7) the cost of manufacture of black Dinas is the same as for the ordinary kind, but its service life is longer; (8) to obtain black Dinas of good quality it is necessary to distribute the slags uniformly through the whole batch; (9) in the drying and heating processes and in putting an open hearth furnace lined with black Dinas into operation it is necessary to take definite precautions in the increase of temperature; (10) black Dinas can be manufactured not only from so-called amorphous quartzites, but also from slow conversion crystalline quartzites.

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Povzdor, R. L. TECHNICAL CONTROL OF GROG REFRACTORIES MANUFACTURE. State Sci. Tech. Pub. House of Building Industry and Shipbuilding, Moscow, 1951. 88 pp. Price 1.25 R. General introductory notes on the quality of refractories and the value of control in all stages of their manufacture are followed by instruction on the organization of the division of technical control in refractory plants and by short descriptions of methods for testing raw materials and semifinished and finished products. The following official All-Union Standards are appended: (1) methods of chemical analysis of clay and quartz building materials, (2) grog brick, (3) grog refractories, (4) methods of testing refractory materials at high temperatures, (5) estimation of refractoriness, (6) estimation of deformation under load at high temperatures, and (7) method of determination of the thermal stability of ceramic refractory materials. A reference literature list is given.

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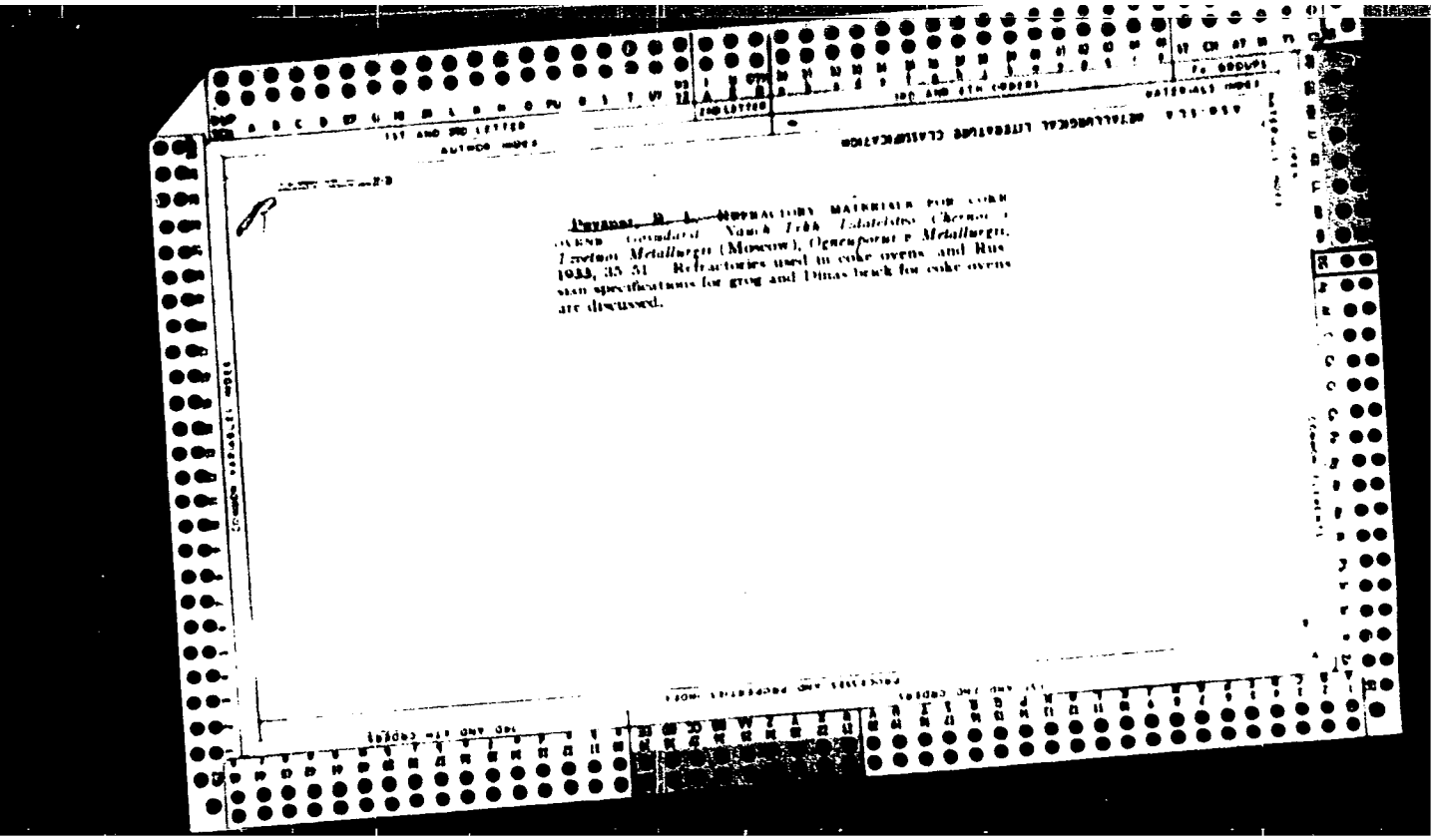

Pavanat, B. L. REFRACTORY MATERIALS FOR COKE OVENS. Gosudarst. Nauch. Tekh. Izdatelstvo Chernoi i Tsvetnoi Metallurgii (Moscow), Ogneuporni v Metallurgii, 1933, 35-51. Refractories used in coke ovens and Russian specifications for grog and Dinas brick for coke ovens are discussed.

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R

Budnikov, P. P., and Pevzner, R. L. MANUFACTURE OF GROG BRICK. Gosstrojisdaf, Moscow and Leningrad 1932. 1.85 R. Reviewed in *Feuerfest* 9, 5, 79, 1933. This book describes the latest achievements in the field of the production of grog brick in Europe and the U. S. It comprises (1) characteristics, (2) obtainment, (3) control and properties of raw materials, (4) firing and grinding of grog, (5) preparation of the mix, (6) molding and shaping, (7) drying and firing the products, and (8) the firing of the furnace. Estimation of quality and standard specifications of grog brick are given also.

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Pevzner, R. L. Conference on refractories at the Institute of Metallurgy, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R. *Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Classe sci. tech.*, 1940 [7:99-108]

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Investigation of refractory materials for open-hearth furnaces used for forced-smelting processes. R. L. Peyzner. *Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S., Classe sci. tech.* 1940, No. 5, 25-42.—During forced smelting the temp. under the furnace ceiling reaches 1720-85°. Bricks from the ceiling had 4 zones: (I) cristobalite, (II) tridymite, (III) transient and (IV) unchanged. The length of zone I in silica brick subjected to ordinary furnace smelting conditions does not exceed 30-5 mm., even if the brick is 200-50 mm. long. During forced smelting zone I is considerably larger (usually 50-60 mm., max. 130 mm.) Under ordinary conditions the content of SiO_2 in zone I is greater than in zone II. The reverse is true for bricks used for forced smelting. The difference in behavior of SiO_2 and Fe_2O_3 silica brick used for forced smelting is due to the change of the character of slag corrosion. This is explained by the greater intensity and velocity of the processes taking place in the silica brick of the furnace ceiling, owing to the higher temps. Low tridymitization of zones IV, III and II is the main reason for rapid corrosion of silica brick during forced smelting. Well tridymitized silica brick whose d does not exceed 2.37 is recommended. 21 references. W. R. Henn

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C 11

Investigation of the effect of the surface crust of chamotte and silica brick on resistance to compression. R. L. Pevzner. *Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S., Classe sci. tech.* 1940, No. 6, 23-6.—Refractory chamotte brick in the form of 50-mm. cubes showed fusing points of 1600-1740°; deformation under load of 2 kg./sq. cm. produced a 40% compression at 1280-1400°; vol. porosity 24.0-38.2%. The silica brick showed fusing point 1670°, vol. porosity 25%, d. 2.39. The d. of chamotte articles and the resistance to compression increase with increase in the total surface of the chamotte grains, owing to the increase of the amt. of fine fractions (less than 0.5 mm.). The surface crust has no material effect on the results of the detns.; some cubes without any crust produced better results than cubes with 1 or 2 crusts. In setting new standards for refractory articles the requirement of a max. amt. of unbroken faces can be omitted. 5 references.

W. R. Henn

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1. PEVZNER, R.L.

2. USSR (600)

"Conference on Refractory Materials in Institute of Metallurgy, Academy of Sciences USSR," Iz. Ak.Nauk SSSR, Otdel, Tekh. Nauk, No. 7, 1940.

9. [redacted] Report U-1530, 25 Oct 1951.

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19

The choice of refractories for nonferrous metallurgy

R. L. Pevzner. *Огнеупоры* 8, 621-5(1940). Service conditions are specified for refractories in different copper-melting furnaces and suggestions are made on the choice of refractories for different uses. The refractories recommended are: for lining the form zone of converters, spalling resistant chrome-magnesite brick; for the remaining part, ordinary chrome-magnesite brick; for suspended roofs of reverberatory furnaces for basic batches, spalling resistant chrome-magnesite brick and magnesite brick with special cement and for acid batches, andalusite brick for ordinary roofs near the uptake, chrome-dunite or dunite brick, silica brick with a min. amt. of lime binder, and low sp. gr.; and for acid batches, silica or andalusite brick; for walls over the slag level, magnesite or chrome-magnesite brick for basic batches and silica brick for acid batches; for walls under the slag level, chrome-magnesite or magnesite brick. F. F. Stefanovsky

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[illegible], [illegible] L., Prof.

"Nonferrous Metallurgist's [illegible]," [illegible]
Nauk [illegible], [illegible] Nauk, [illegible]

Report U-1[illegible], [illegible] Oct 1[illegible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

[illegible], R. L.

"Serviceability and Deterioration of Forsterite Refractory Materials," Izv. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Tekh. Nauk, No. [illegible], [illegible].
Submitted [illegible] Jan [illegible].

Report U-[illegible], [illegible]

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A C.S.

Refractories

Rebuilding the refractories industry in the south. R. L. Pryzner. *Stekol'naya i Keram. Prom.*, 1944, No. 1/2, pp. 17-18. P. discusses the problems faced in rebuilding the refractories industry in the southern U.S.S.R.

M. Ho.

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C

Evaluation of refractory clays for the glass industry. R. L. Pevzner and N. V. Solomin. *Stekol'naya i Keram. Prom.*, 1944, No. 9, pp. 15-16.—It is proposed that TiO_2 be reported separately from Al_2O_3 in chemical analyses and that all technical stipulations no longer be based on the sum of these oxides. Low-quality clays should be mixed with better grades before use; the proportions and conditions of using mixed batches should in each case be worked out in the laboratory and checked on a commercial scale.

B.Z.K

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[illegible]VZNER, [illegible]. L.

Institute [illegible] Metallurgy, A[illegible] [illegible] (-[illegible]-)

"Analys[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] in the Distillation [illegible]"
IZ. Ak. Nauk. SSSR. Otdel. Tekh. Nauk.
No. 9. 19[illegible]

BR-[illegible]

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F

1235. REFRACTORIES FOR [illegible] N. [illegible], R.[illegible] (Ogneupory, 1945, No. 4/5, 40-3; Ceram. Abstr. June 1946, 29, 1[illegible]). The increasing use of oxygen to enrich the air in metallurgical processes completely changes the temperatures to which refractories are exposed. Observations of conditions when oxygen is used are compared with conditions existing with air. [illegible] in the life of tuyeres by the use of oxygen suggests that it may be necessary to employ more refractory material in the areas adjacent to the tuyeres and for the tuyeres themselves. Further investigation of these problems is suggested.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

Pevzner, R. L. DESTRUCTION OF REFRACTORY GROG LINING IN BLAST FURNACES WHEN MELTING Zn CONTAINING ORES. *Огнеупоры*, 10 11 38 42 (1945). Samples of refractories damaged by ore containing Zn are described. The fundamental cause of destruction of the grog lining of blast furnaces is the crystallization of zincite in the pores and fissures of the brick; this is related to a severe increase in volume followed by a destruction of the lining. In some of the samples Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 were replaced by zincite. Brick containing 40.46% Al_2O_3 and 49.80% SiO_2 before they were put into service showed a loss of Al_2O_3 and SiO_2. Brick which underwent the destructive effect of Zn during operation because of saturation with zincite contained only 13.28% Al_2O_3 and 13.08% SiO_2.

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Pevzner, R. L. REFRACTORIES FOR PROCESSES USING OXYGEN. *Ogneupory*, 10 [4-5] 40-43 (1945). The constantly increasing use of O in metallurgical processes presents new problems in relation to refractories. The O is used to enrich the air. Its use completely changes the temperatures to which the refractories are exposed. As yet no conclusive data are available concerning the resistance of refractories under conditions where O is used. Preliminary measurements showed that with O, the temperature of the flame in a converter is 2400° to 2500° as compared with 1850° when air alone is used. When the metal is poured off, the temperature is 1800° when O is used, as compared with 1650° when air is used. This puts additional strain on the refractories. On the other hand, the volume of air pressed through the nozzles per ton of metal is 60 cu. m. when O is used, compared with 270 cu. m. when air alone is used. The volume of gaseous products per ton of metal is 1380 cu. m. when air is used and 380 cu. m. with O. The number of nozzles per ton of metal is 68 for air and 17 for O. The free cross section of the nozzles is 10 and 2.5 sq. cm. for air and O, respectively. The corrosion of the lining was up to 40% for air and up to 5 to 6% for O. The tuyères lasted 3 to 25 runs with air but only 4 runs with O. Thus, the cross-sectional area of the nozzles per ton of metal is 4 times smaller and the number of nozzles per ton of metal is 4 times smaller when O is used. The extent of corrosion is 8 times less when O is used. It was further observed that with O the lining did not corrode in the reaction zone and burned only in places where the nozzle emerged. In view of this, it may become necessary to employ more refractory materials for the areas adjacent to the tuyères and for the tuyères themselves. Further investigations of these problems are in order.

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Determination of the water absorption by refractory materials. R. L. Pevzner. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 11, 1121 (1945). Detn. of the absorption of ordinary (red) bricks by keeping the samples in cold water for 72 hrs can be replaced by boiling them for 2 hrs. W. R. Henn

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Pevzner, R. L. Refractoriness of Artik tuff lava. *Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 48, 256-77 (1945). Volcanic tuff lava of Armenia has been used as a building material since the seventh century. Experiments indicate that it is also a good refractory. After heating to 1140°, followed by immersion in cold H_2O no fracture occurred.

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8

Refractoriness of Artik Tuff lava. R. I. Peyzner. Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S. 48, 276 (1945). New data indicate that the Artik Tuff lava may be used as a refractory in the range up to 1100°. The temp. of deformation under load, for uncalcined rock, begins at 1100° and the "end of deformation" is 1140°. The fact that material heated to 1140° and plunged into a jet of cold tap water did not crack indicated good thermal resistivity. [illegible]

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Properties of fused refractory clays. R. L. Pavaner and I. A. Shilov. *Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Classe sci. tech.* 1946, 753-7.—Two 2.5-kg. samples of 2 clays whose compns. were, resp., SiO_2 55.82, 55.10, TiO_2 1.69, 1.65, Al_2O_3 34.64, 36.40, Fe_2O_3 2.02, 1.07, CaO 0.97, 1.42, MgO 0.91, 0.79, $K_2O + Na_2O$ 2.54, 3.11, SO_3 0.30, 0.14, were fused in graphite crucibles, in a high-frequency furnace, for 2.5 hrs. at 1680° and at 1710°. After fusion, the first clay proved to be refractory up to 1710°, the second up to 1750°; the rise is ascribed to concrescence of mullite crystals. The first sample had a fused outer layer several mm. thick, showing on micrographic examn. a skeleton of thin mullite needles up to 0.60 × 0.015 mm. or less; interstices between bunches of needles are filled with a colorless glass occluding black magnetite particles 0.02-0.04 × 0.14 mm. Numerous pores 0.04-3.0 × 2.0 mm. are seen. The bulk consists of a highly porous, less transparent mass of finest mullite needles imbedded in glass in which strongly sintered quartz grains are found. The vitrified outer layer of the 2nd clay sample consists of a glassy mass interspersed with sinuous dark bands of carbon. Imbedded in the glass of n 1.540, are particles of submicroscopic mullite felt including quartz grains converted into scaly metacristobalite. These particles are surrounded by mullite needles 0.30 × 0.01 mm. and finer. Black magnetite grains were less frequent than in the first sample. Chem. resistance of both clays to slags was found substantially increased as a result of the fusion.

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METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Pevzner, R. L. NEW HIGH REFRACTORY MATERIAL THERMOMULLITE. *Bull acad sci U R S S, Classe sci tech*, 1946, 1431-38 (in Russian).- Development of a new product was necessary owing to the CaO usually present in U S S R bauxites, unfavorable to crystallization of mullite in electric fusion, and to the presence of FeO resulting in waste in the usual process. The new "Thermomullite No 70" is produced by the Goldschmidt aluminothermite process. Chemical composition is SiO_2 22.18, Al_2O_3 74.86, MnO 1.45, MgO 0.32, CaO 0.52, K_2O 0.60, and loss on ignition 0.19%; TiO_2, FeO, and Na_2O are absent, in contrast to the regular products. Mineral composition is mullite 78.61, corundum 13.50, spinel 7.82%. Strength in compression is over 2000 kg/sq cm., refractoriness above 1800°, no deformation under a load of 2 kg./sq. cm. above 1700°, no penetration of slag 1350° for 1 hr. Micrographs, parallel to columns, show oriented oblong mullite crystals, up to 10 mm. long, 0.2 to 0.7 mm wide, in contrast to the granular structure of Ereven electromullite. corundum appears in both oblong crystallites up to 0.6 mm. long and as fine hexagonal lamellas. spinel, in locally accumulated fine grains

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22

The Production of a New, Highly Refractory Material "Thermito Corundum," Without the Use of a Furnace. R. I. Peyzner. 8 pages. Henry Brutcher, Altadena, Calif. (Translation No. 1969.) From *Kislorod*, v. 3, nos. 2-3, 1946, p. 50-53.

Process for making high alumina refractories outlined is based on a modification of Goldschmidt thermite process.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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B

Investigation of Properties of Fused Refractory Clays. R. I. Peyzner and I. A. Shilov. Henry Brutcher (Alhadefia, Calif.). Translation No. 2061, 1948, 9 pages. From *Bulletin de l'Academie des Sciences de l'URSS, Classe des Sci. Techn.*, no. 5, 1946, p. 743-758.

Outlines work done at authors' Institute on preparation of fused clays, including experimental procedure and conditions, composition of the clays, and properties of the products. Gives results of petrographic examination of samples of fused clay and of determination of their resistance to slag action.

Inst. Metallurgy, AS USSR

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22

A New Highly Refractory Material Called Thermite-Mullite. R. i. Peyzner. 13 pages. From *Bulletin de l'Academie des Sciences de l'URSS* (Classe des Sci. Techn.), no. 10, 1946, p. 1431-1438. Henry Brutcher, Altadena, Calif. (Translation No. 1932.)

Gives data on properties of fused mullite manufactured according to a new process based on Goldschmidt's thermit process and claimed to be much less expensive and speedier than fusion in electric furnace. Includes comparative petrographic studies of mullite made in three ways and data concerning mechanical strength; fusion point; resistance to slag action; load test results; freedom from titanium and alkalies; orientation of mullite crystals; and mineral composition of thermite mullite.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Use of high-frequency furnace for melting refractory materials and firing ceramic ware. R. L. PEVZNER. *Ogneupory*, 11 [7-8] 28-31 (1946). Chasov Yar and Druzhkov clays were melted in a high frequency furnace (L-60 model), using a graphite crucible; the space between the crucible and the inductor was filled with a refractory insulating material. The working frequency was about 200,000 Hz. This treatment raised the refractoriness of the Druzhkov clay from 1600° to 1710° C and that of the Chasov Yar clay from 1710° to 1750° C. In addition, thin-walled porcelain ware was subjected to rapid high frequency firing in a corundum crucible which was placed in the graphite crucible; the space between the two crucibles was filled with quartz sand. The interval between 800° and 1330° C was reached in 1 hr 25 min. The ware was free of cracks or other defects and had a low porosity. For commercial installations it is suggested that frequencies of 10 to 20 million Hz be used; the heating should be accomplished at the expense of the dielectric losses taking place in the ware, which is placed in the field of the high frequency condenser. B. Z. K.

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

OPEN

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

22

B

Concerning Application of A. Bochvar's Method for Graphic Representation of Multicomponent Systems to the Technology of Silicates. (In Russian.) R. L. Pevzner and A. S. Berezhnoi. *Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R.* (Section of Technical Sciences) no. 1, 1947, p. 113-115.

Describes recently proposed system for multicomponent systems containing 5 to 7 components, and the technique of its application to the determination of the physical properties of silicate compounds. 10 ref.

Inst. Metallurgy im. Baikov, AS USSR

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

C

Physical chemistry of alumina refractories. R. I. Pryzner and A. S. Berezhnoi. *Zhur. Prikhlod. Khim.*, 20 [10] 938-52 (1947). A review of literature is followed by interpretation. From an analysis of possible combinations of elementary tetrahedra with corundum in the systems $CaO-MgO-Al_2O_3-SiO_2$ and $CaO-FeO-Al_2O_3-SiO_2$ an equilibrium phase diagram was constructed for the polycomponent system $CaO-MgO-FeO-Al_2O_3-SiO_2$. The diagram shows that within the limits of this system only anorthite, gehlenite, mullite, hercynite, and $CaAl_2O_4$ (often accepted as $3CaO \cdot 5Al_2O_3$) are the only compounds possible in equilibrium with corundum. On the same basis as for corundum, a diagram was constructed for mullite in the system $CaO-MgO-FeO-Al_2O_3-SiO_2$. In this system too, six solid phases can be in equilibrium with the mullite, the existence of the equilibrium of hercynite and cordierite can also be predicted. A diagram was constructed for mullite which makes it possible to determine the phase equilibria (within the system $CaO-MgO-FeO-Al_2O_3-SiO_2$) for grog refractories in which mullite and free silica are present at the same time. This procedure can be used to explain the phenomena and the preparation and service of alumina refractories and also to predict characteristics. This method was used successfully in the case of magnesia, dolomite, and Dinas refractories (*Ceram. Abstracts*, 1948, Feb., p. 36; May, p. 104). B. Z. K.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

CA

19

Synthesis of magnesium aluminate by the alumino-thermal method. R. L. Peyzner. *Compt rend acad sci U R S S* 55, 233-5(1947)(in English). cf. C A 41, 2860c. By the Goldschmidt reaction of 34% of secondary Al bearing the trade mark ACh4, 60% of scale, and 5% of metallurgical magnesite (105%), thermitospinels (spinel) (refractories obtained by this method) were produced; they were studied petrographically. The new method of synthesizing Mg aluminate presents the possibility of producing refractories by a rapid, simple, technological process that does not involve expenditure of elec. power. The Mg aluminate obtained closely resembles the spinels synthesized by other investigators. John E. Husted

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

USSR/Engineering Jun 49
Refractories
Ceramics

"Use of Glass Ceramics as Refractory Material," Prof R. L. Pevzner, Dr Tech Sci, 5 pp

"Ogneupory" No 7

PA 56/49T37

Professors Kitaygorodskiy and Goncharov first discussed possibility of using glass ceramics in metallurgical practice. M. A. Tsarits described glass ceramic refractory material composed of 80% window glass (ground fine) and 20% plastic-bonding fire clay. Several tests were made in 1948 and 1949 to determine performance of small fine ceramic articles

[redacted] 56/49T37

USSR/Engineering (Contd) Jun 49

manufactured from glass. Author gives no results of tests, but urges further research in glass-cemented ceramics.

PEVZNER, R. L. [redacted]

56/49T37

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

CA

A. A. Baikov and his role in the development of the domestic industry of refractory materials. R. L. Pevzner. *Огнеупоры* 14, 243-5(1949). R. M. S.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

22

Problems in the Utilization of "Glass-Ceramics" as Refractory Materials. (In Russian.) B. L. Pevzner. *Ogneupory* (Refractories), v. 14, July 1949, p. 287-291.

Critically reviews different approaches to the role of glass in ceramics, and their application as highly refractory material.

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Production of corundum for abrasives without the use of furnaces. R. I. PRYZNER. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*, 67 (4) 707-709 (1949). The method is based on the fact that Al has a great affinity for O and, under definite temperature conditions, can serve as a reducing agent for a considerable number of elements having lesser affinity for O. The mix is placed in a simple melting vessel (crucible, shaft, etc.) and ignited with a special fusion mixture (not given). The reaction lasts from 15 to 20 sec. to 4 to 5 min., depending on the composition of the mix. Twenty-five tests were made with mixes ranging from 12 to 20 kg. An analysis of the corundum grains showed Al_2O_3 95.53, MnO 1.24, CaO 0.95, TiO_2 0.56, Fe_2O_3 1.08, and SiO_2 0.64%. The product was equal to normal electrocorundum. This method is suitable for small scale operation; for large scale operation, melting equipment will have to be designed to assure less interruption in production. B. Z. K.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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C.A.

11

Pyrophyllite as a raw material for glass-furnace refractories. R. L. Peyzner. *Stekło i Keram* 7, No. 4, 24 (1950); cf. Allinova, *C.A* 44, 8007h.—Chem and mineralogical compns. of the pyrophyllite vary considerably Analysis shows SiO_2 60.71–80.08, Al_2O_3 11.79–25.43, Fe_2O_3 0.0018–5.59, FeO 0.006–0.7, and Na_2O + K_2O 0.008–6.28%. Tech. specifications will have to be established before it can be offered to the trade. B. Z. Kamich

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

F

1762. THERMITE REFRACTORIES. Pevzner, R.L. (Moscow: Promstroiizdat, 1951, 58pp., 2 roubles, 30 kopeks; rev. in Zh. Prikiad. Khim. (J. Appl. Chem.), Sept. 1951, vol. 24, 999-1000). A new process for producing corundum refractories is described. The raw material is reduced with aluminium. The chemical process produces great surplus heat, so that no fuel or electricity is required.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, R.L., doktor tekhn.nauk; GINDINA, I.M., ekonomist

What the practice of a progressive plant teaches us. Stroi.mat. 9 no.11:13-15 N '63. (MIRA 17:4)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

[illegible], S.I.

[illegible]

[illegible]

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, [illegible] 1953. [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, PROF. R. L.

Chemists

In memory of Professor Boris Sergeyevich Shvetsov. Stek. i ker. 9 no. 4 (19 2)

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1958. Unclassified.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, R.L.

163. An investigation of the properties of Artikskii tuff and its possible use as a refractory. —R. L. PEVZNER (*Glass & Ceramics*, Moscow, 10, No. 7, 19, 1953). Three types of [illegible] R.u.L. with a view to their use at < 1,100° C., e.g. linings of brick kilns, tunnel car tops, etc. Subsidence in the R.u.L. test began at 1,100° C. and was completed at 1,140° C. On heating to 1,140° C. and quenching in water the test-pieces did not crack. The comp. of tuff 1 was (%): SiO_2, 64·80; TiO_2, 0·42; Al_2O_3, 16·64; Fe_2O_3, 4·03; MnO, 0·39; CaO, 2·76; MgO, 0·38; Na_2O, 4·87; K_2O, 4·76; SO_3, 0·38; H_2O, 0·57. (1 table.)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, R.L., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; BEREZHNYY, A.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; GLEBOV, S.V., nauchnyy redaktor; GRINBERG, I.F., redaktor [deceased]; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Thermit corundum, its properties and use] Termitokorund, ego svoistva i primenenie. Pod. red. A.S.Berezhnogo. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1954. 75 p. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Chlen-correspondent AN USSR (for Berezhnyy)
(Refractory materials) (Thermit) (Corundum)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, R.L.

USSR

1490. Thermitocorundum refractories and certain characteristics of their applications.—R. L. PEVZNER (*Legkaya Prom.*, 14, No. 8, 36–7, 1954; abstracted in *Chem. Abstr.*, 48, ~~10746, 1954.~~ These refractories were tested in burner ports of a furnace melting a sulphate-fluoride charge. The refractories were so placed that, from 5 sides, they were subjected to the action of the flame, alkali condensates, and charge dust. They proved much more resistant than zircon-mullite refractories. The Fe_2O_3 in the glass did not exceed 0·20%.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

Chem

PEVZNER, R. L.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
General and Physical Chemistry

Dmitrii Stepanovich Belyankin. P. P. Budnikov, A. S. Berezhnoi, O. K. Botvinkin, S. S. Davydov, Kh. O. Gevorkyan, K. E. Goryalnov, V. P. Kuprianov, I. I. Kitaigorodskii, V. G. Kukolev, V. V. Lapin, A. A. Litvakovskii, V. M. Moskvin, S. A. Mironov, O. P. Mchedlov-Petrosyan, R. L. Pevzner, B. G. Skramtaev, V. N. Yung, and M. O. Yitinkevich. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 27, 3-4(1954).—Obituary with portrait and summary of scientific work in phys. chemistry and the silicates. G. M. Kosolapoff

9-2-54

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

YUSHKEVICH, Mikhail Osipovich; PEVZNER, R.L., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; AVGUSTINIK, A.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, retsenzent; SEMOCHKIN, A.P., inzhener, retsenzent; ANTONEVICH, N.K., redaktor; ZALKIND, I.Ya., redaktor; GLEZAROVA, I.L. redaktor; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Technology of ceramics] Tekhnologiia keramiki. Pod red. R.L.Pevznera. Izd. 2-oe, perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'nym materialam, 1955. 383 p. (MLRA 9:6)
(Ceramics)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

LUR'YE, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; TSENDLER, A.A., professor, doktor, retsenzent; GLEBOV, S.V., professor, retsenzent; PEVZNER, R.L., redaktor; EL'KIND, L.M., redaktor izdatel'stva; BERLOV, A.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Refractory materials in nonferrous metallurgy] Ogneupory v tsvetnoi metallurgii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii. 1956. 149 p. (MLRA 9:12)

(Refractory materials)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, R.L., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor.

Textbook on building materials ("Building materials for the railroad system." A.E. Sheikin, B.I. Skavronskii. Reviewed by R.L. Pevzner). (MLRA 10:1)
Transp.stroi. 6 no.10:32 O '56.
(Building materials)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

[redacted] ZAIKIND, I.Ya., nauchnyy redaktor; GRINBERG, S.M., redaktor.
GILENSON, P.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Control of the production of ceramic building materials] [illegible]
proizvodstva keramicheskikh stroitel'nykh materialov. Mos.va, [illegible]
izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.materialam, 1957. 203 p. ([illegible])
(Ceramic industries)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, R.L.

GRYAZNOV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PEVZNER, R.L., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, nauchnyy redaktor; BEGAK, B.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; PERSON, M.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Storage and mechanization of loading and unloading work in the construction industry] Sklady i mekhanizatsiia pogruzochno-razgruzochnykh rabot v stroitel'stve. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.i arkhit., 1957. 419 p. (MLRA 10:7)
(Loading and unloading)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, R.L., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Humus in clays. Stek. i ker. 14 no.9:22-24 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Clay) (Humus)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, R. L.

20-3-45/59

AUTHORS: Filonenko, N.Ye., Lavrov, I. V., Andreyeva, S. V., Pevzner, R. L.

TITLE: Note on Alumina Spinel $AlO.Al_2O_3$ (O glinozemistoy shpineli $AlO.Al_2O_3$).

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk, 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 3, pp. 583-585 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: On the occasion of the microscopic investigation of the reduction products of the components of a layer with a high content of alumina the authors found a corundum resorption with the formation of a vitreous isotrope phase, if the reduction was effected by solid carbon (for the production of electro-corundum) (Light diffraction in some granules 1,77-1,80). This phase displays a lattice, the parameter of which is close to that of alumina, but differs from it by its higher diffraction (higher than corundum). This phase is produced as a result from the solution of corundum and is consistent at 1900°C. These facts justify the assumption, that the interaction of corundum with carbon follows the reaction. $3\ Al_2O_3 + C = 2\ Al_3O_4 + CO$. For control purposes a synthesis was accomplished. Samples synthetisized at 1500°C were black, at 1600°C and above they were white and contained no corundum, but consisted almost entirely of the isotrope phase. At 1600°C it is

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Note on Alumina Spinel $AlO.Al_2O_3$. 20-3-45/59

formed by isometrical granules about 2-4 μ in size. In addition to that, it contains aggregates of microlithes with a high light diffraction and double refraction. At 1700°C there appeared, besides isometrical granules of the isotrope phase, recristallized parts, 6-10μ in size, of the phase with irregular form with numerous gas inclusions. At 1750°C this layer is sintered into a uniform mass with many gas bubbles. No crystals are visible. At 1800°C the structure changes instantaneously. The sample consists of isometrical crystals of the isotrope phase 60-100 μ in size. In between a small amount of very fine foils of an unknown phase were found. The chemical analysis brought out for samples produced at 1600°C: $AlO-1,26Al_2O_3$, at 1700°C: $AlO.1.21.Al_2O_3$ and at 1750°C: $Al.1.06\ Al_2O_3$. X-ray analysis showed the composition to consist of a single phase (sample at 1600°C), its lattice parameter a = 7,92Å. The spectral analysis showed very clearly, that aluminium is represented only by the brightest lines Al 3082,16 and the doublet Al 3092,7, Al 3092,8 in the γ - spectra of alumina and corundum. These lines are much more intensive in the spinel spectrum than in the case of alumina and corundum, and there occur 6 other lines, which are characteristic for reduced aluminium. All these facts can be explained, apparently, by a weaker combination between Al and O in the

Card 2/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, R.L.

Spectrum analysis using constant curves in the production of normal electrical corundum. Fiz.sbor. no.4:441-445 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut abrazivov i shlifovaniya.

(Corundum--Spectra)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, R.L., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Valuable manual for workers in the industry ("Efficient structural ceramics" by IA.N. Cherniak. Reviewed by R.L. Pevzner). Stek. i ker. 15 no.4:48 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Ceramics) (Cherniak, IA.N.)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, R.L., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; POTEMKIN, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Studying and introducing results of investigations and industrial practices in the field of producing lightweight aggregates. Trudy NII Stroikeramiki no. 14:54-72 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Aggregates (Building materials)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, R.L., prof., kand.tekhn.nauk

Textbook on the technology of heat insulating materials.
Stroi. mat. 6 no.3:39-40 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Insulation (Heat))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, R.L., professor, doktor tekhn.nauk

"Porous permeable ceramics." Stek.i ker. 17 no.2:47 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Ceramics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, R.L.; ZVYAGIL'SKIY, A.A.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, S.I.

Efficient technology in making pressed electric insulators.
Stek. i ker. 18 no.2:19-24 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Electric insulators and insulation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, R.L.

Improving testing methods and the quality control system for refractories. Ogneupory 26 no.5:242-243 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Refractory materials)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

34732
S/070/62/007/001/017/022
E021/E435

15.2230

AUTHOR: Pevzner, R.L.

TITLE: Absorption spectra of immersion preparations of electrocorundum

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v.7, no.1, 1962, 140-142

TEXT: A study of the absorption spectra of corundum when additions have been introduced into the lattice is of interest for the technology of the production of coloured electro-corundum fused from alumina and various additions in a powerful electric furnace and used for abrasive work. The nature of the coloured centres in electro-corundum was investigated by a method of determination of the absorption spectra using powder immersed in a liquid. The immersion liquid was a solution of sulphur in methylene iodide with a refractive index of 1.767. The refractive indices of corundum are $n_o = 1.768$ and $n_e = 1.760$. The optical density-wavelength curve for white corundum is a continuously dropping curve. Curves of $D = f(\lambda)$ and $\Delta D = f(\lambda)$ where $\Delta D = D_1 - D_o$ were drawn for coloured corundum D_1 is the optical density of the powder preparation of the

Card 1/3

of coloured electrocorundum. There are 5 figures.

Card 2/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, R.L., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Handbook on the production of building ceramics. Stroi. mat. 9 no.8:29-30 Ag'63. (MIRA 1[illegible]:[illegible])

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, [illegible]

[illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

ACC NR: AP6029826 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/008/1505/1513

AUTHOR: Matveyev, M. A.; Pevzner, R. L.; Matveyev, G. M.; Kharitonov, F. Ya

ORG: Moscow Chemical Engineering Institute im. D. I. Mendeleyev (Moskovskiy Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Use of ceramic materials in a water vapor medium of high parameters

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 8, 1966, 1505-1513

TOPIC TAGS: ceramics, water vapor, corrosion resistance

[illegible] anions. Less subject to attack under these conditions are materials based on corundum and mullite. The experimental data were confirmed by thermodynamic calculations of the hydration of the tested materials involving the use of known values of the thermodynamic potential of the original silicates and hydrated cations and anions. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 12Jun65/ ORIG REF: 015

Card 1/1 UDC: 666.3:539.4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

L 36883-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WH

ACC NR: AP6019871 (A SOURCE CODE: UR/0131/66/000/002/0038/0042

AUTHOR: Pevzner, R. L.; Kharitonov, F. Ya.

ORG: [Pevzner] Institute of National Economy im. Plekhanov (Institut narodnogo khozyaystva); [Kharitonov] State Scientific Research Electroceramic Institute (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elektrokeramicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Some characteristics of the behavior of pure oxides during hot pressing

SOURCE: Ogneupory, no. 2, 1966, 38-42

TOPIC TAGS: alumina, magnesium oxide, zirconium compound, ceramic pressing, sintering

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the study was to investigate the relationships governing hot pressing and determine the properties of products obtained by hot pressing of pure aluminum, magnesium, and zirconium oxides. Powdered G-00 alumina and MgO fired at 1450°C, and ZrO_2 stabilized with 7 wt. % CaO at 1750°C were employed. The effect of temperature, holding time, and specific pressure on the density and density distribution over the cross section of the products was determined. The most favorable temperatures for hot pressing of Al_2O_3 and MgO were found to be 1600-1700°C, at a pressure of 160 kg/cm^2 and a holding time of 15 or 30 min. On the basis of the established relationships, hot pressing schedules were worked out, and specimens of high density (20 ± 2 mm in diameter) with zero water absorption were

Card 1/2 UDC: 666.76.022.84

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

L 36883-66

ACC NR: AP6019871

prepared. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 table, and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, [illegible], doktor tekhn. nauk; [illegible], [illegible].Ya., inzh.

Resistance of ceramic materials to the influence of water and steam of high temperatures and pressures. Stek. i ker. 22 no.1: 18-22 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elektrokeramicheskiy institut.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

L 29554-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m) WH
ACC NR: AP6011326 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/003/0568/0573

AUTHOR: Pevzner, R. L.; Kharitonov, F. Ya.

ORG: State Scientific Research Electroceramics Institute (Gosudarstvenyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elektrokeramicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Methods for testing ceramic materials for strength

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 3, 1966, 568-573

TOPIC TAGS: corundum, solid mechanical property, bending strength, bend test

ABSTRACT: A critical review of the GOST/approved standard methods (at room temperature and using static loads) of testing ceramic materials for bending strength is given. A comparison of the bending strength values obtained for corundum samples by various methods is made. Diagrams of the stress momentum for cross-sectional bending, Fig. 1, and a comparison of results obtained by various testing methods are presented. It was found that the elastic bending technique gives higher values of the bending stress momentum than the direct bending method. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 02Mar65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001
Card 1/1 UDC: 666.3:620.17

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

L 29401-66 EWT(1)/1 WE

ACC NR: AP6006163 (A) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/[illegible]

AUTHOR: Picek, Vratislav (Mlada Boleslav); Sipek, Karel (Mlada Boleslav)

ORG: None

TITLE: An electromagnetic fuel pump. CZ Pat. No. PV 6204-64

SOURCE: Vynalezy, no. 10, 1965, 21

TOPIC TAGS: engine fuel pump, electromagnetic pump

ABSTRACT: An electromagnetic fuel pump for a combustion engine is described which features a simple electromagnet and parts of a mechanical pump. A spring is mounted inside the core of the magnetic whose tension is controlled by an adjustable screw and the actuation and disengagement of the electromagnet are controlled by a quick-acting switch actuated by a plastic plug which is controlled by a cam on the electromagnet core.

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: 09Nov64

Card 1/1 FV

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

L 52074-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EPA(w)-2/EWP(b) Pab-10/Pk-7 WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5014089 UR/0363/65/001/004/0625/0630

40
39
B

AUTHOR: Matveyev, M. A.; Pevzner, R. L.; Kharitonov, F. Ya.

TITLE: Interaction of ceramic materials with water and water vapor at high temperatures and pressures

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 4, 1965, 625-630

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, porcelain, water vapor, ceramic material, steatite

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the relationships governing the interaction of ceramic materials--porcelain and steatite with saturated water vapor under isothermal and isobaric conditions in the 40-100 gauge atmosphere pressure range and 250-310°C temperature range. Corrosion of the ceramic materials increases with the parameters (temperature and pressure) of the water vapor, which becomes slightly acidic. The corrosion is due to adsorption of water by the surface, and hydration and washing out of the alkali and alkaline earth silicates. Products of the corrosive attack are alkalis, silica, and alumina. It is assumed that leaching of the ceramic materials is due to substitution of protons for the alkali cations in

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

L 52074-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014089

$-\overset{|}{\underset{|}{Si}}-O-R^{+}$ groups of the silicon-oxygen network and the formation of $-\overset{|}{\underset{|}{Si}}-OH$ groups. As a result of the replacement of large alkali cations by the much smaller protons, followed by diffusion of the alkali cations from the material into the solution, vacancies arise in the silicon-oxygen network which become filled with water molecules diffusing in from the solution as the leaching goes on. These phenomena account for the high weight loss, formation of porosity, and decrease in the strength of the studied materials. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Chemical Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: 15Jan65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

L 25261-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EPA(w)-2/EWP(b) Pab-10/
Pt-10/Pu-4 WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5002930 S/0072/65/000/001/0018/0022

AUTHOR: Pevzner, R. L. (Doctor of technical sciences); Kharitonov, F. Ya. (Engineer)

TITLE: The stability of ceramic materials to the action of water and steam under extreme conditions

50
49
B

SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 1, 1965, 18-22

TOPIC TAGS: ceramic insulator, ceramic stability, water resistance, steam resistance, ceramic structure, porcelain, steatite, barium silicate glass, calcium silicate glass, forsterite, ceramic conductivity, ceramic strength

ABSTRACT: Selected results are presented of a screening study for ceramic materials, relating the resistance to steam and/or water at high pressures and temperatures and the changes in physical and chemical parameters to composition and structure. The reported tests involved Farfor M-23 (porcelain), steatite SK-1 with a low-alkali barium-silicate glass phase, steatite TK-21 with an alkaline calcium-silicate glass phase, and forsterites F-1 and F-11, although the original study also included such materials as mullite-corundum, corundum, and pure metal oxides. The tests covered changes in water adsorption, open and closed porosity, static and impact bending strength, specific gravity, surface area, specific electrical resistance, thermal stability, and weight loss

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

L 25261-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002930

after exposure to 40-200 atm steam at 200-300C for up to 500 hrs. The most significant decrease in physical service properties was found for Farfor M-23, steatite SK-1 and forsterite F-11. Chemical compositions and testing results are tabulated, and the latter are discussed in terms of published theories. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elektrokeramicheskiy institut (State electroceramics scientific research institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, R.L., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

"Handbook on the production of structural ceramics" edited by M.O.IUshkevich, D.N.Poluboiarinov, V.L.Balkevich. Reviewed by R.L.Pevzner. Stek.i ker. 19 no.12:39-40 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Ceramics) (IUshkevich, M.O.)
(Poluboiarninov, D.N.) (Balkevich, V.L.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, R.L.

Revision of standards for runner and stopper bricks. Ogneupory 28 no.3: 125-126 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut narodnogo khozyaystva im. G.V.Plekhanova.

(Firebrick—Standards)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, R. I.

"Application of volcanic tuff [sic] as substitute for refractory up to 1600° C"

report to [illegible]
Application of [illegible]
Development [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, R.L.

Absorption spectra of immersion preparations of artificial corundum. Kristallografiia 7 no.1:140-142 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut abrazivov i shlifovaniya.

(Corundum crystals—Spectra)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, S.

First seminar on furnace heat engineering. Metallurg 7 no.7:4
Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Metallurgical furnaces--Congresses)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, S.

Introduce industrial esthetics and culture in metallurgy.
Metallurg 8 no.1:37-38 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)
(Metalworkers—Diseases and hygiene)
(Metalwork—Quality control)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, S.

Once again about esthetics in industry. Metallurg 8 no.4:40 Ap '63. (MERA 16:3)

(Metallurgical plants--Equipment and supplies)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, S.

Improve the training of drivers. Avt.transp. 41 no.1:50-51 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Automobile drivers—Education and training)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

REVZNER, S.

Aesthetics and metallurgy. Metallurg 9 no.11:37-39 N '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo chernoy metallurgii.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, S.

[illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, S.

Metallurgists have talked about it. NTO 6 no.2:36-37 F [illegible]
(MIRA [illegible])

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, S.

Training [illegible] Transp. 41 no.8:48-50 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, S.

Outstanding mechanic and active social worker. Avt. dor. 26 no.1:14 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Road construction workers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

BUKOVETSKIY, A.; PEVZNER, S.

"Amortization of fixed assets in industry" by P. Bunich; "Obsolescence and amortization of fixed assets" by P. Pavlov. Reviewed by A. Bukovetskii, S. Pevzner. Fin. SSSR 19 no.2:89-93 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

(Amortization)
(Bunich, P.)
(Pavlov, P.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

AUTHOR: Devzner, S. SOV/2-58-12-10/19

TITLE: On the Classification of Fixed Assets (O klassifikatsii osnovnykh fondov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik statistiki, 1958, Nr 12, pp 57 - 60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The existing classification of basic funds (approved by the USSR TsSU in 1954) contains a number of deficiencies. At present a new classification of basic funds is being worked out to calculate amortization. The author is making an attempt to produce his own classification of basic funds based on their functional and production characteristics (see table). There is 1 table.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, S.

Specific features of the amortization of fixed assets in individual branches of the national economy. Vop.ekon. no.6:90-91 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

(Amortization)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, S., dots.

Regulate the hourly pay of teachers. Sots.trud 4 no.5:127-128 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy finansovo-ekonomicheskiy institut.
(Teachers--Salaries, pensions, etc.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, S., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk; PATSENKER, I., inzhener

Textbook on automotive transport statistics (Statistics of automotive transport. I.A.Verkhovskii. Reviewed by S.Pevzner, I.Patsenker). Avt. transp. 33 no.5:40-41 My '55. (Transportation, Automotive--Statistics) (Verkhovskii, I.A.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

GOREV, G.; PEVZNER, S.

Improve driver training. Avt. transp. 34 no.10:27-28 O '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Automobile drivers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, S.; PEVZNER, M.

Automobile equipment for increasing driving safety. Avt. transp. 36 no.11: 60-61 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Automobiles--Safety measures)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

GOREV, G.; PREVZNER, S.

Organizing theoretical teaching in automobile training schools. Avt. transp. 36 no.2:27 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Automobile drivers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4

PEVZNER, S.

Improve the study of traffic regulations. Avt. transp. 37 no.7:[illegible]
Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Traffic regulations--Study and teaching)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720001-4"