

BABUSHKINA, A.A.

Hypertension in younger persons. Klin.med. 38 no.8:137-138
Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Rozhdestvenskoy bol'nitsy Volzhskogo rayona Kuybyshevskoy
oblasti (glavnyy vrach A.A. Babushkina, nauchnyy rukovoditel' -
prof. N.Ye. Kavetskiy). (HYPERTENSION)

BABUSHKINA, A. F., Cand Tech Sci (diss) -- "Some problems of the complex automation of the construction of graphic representations". Leningrad, 1960. 8 pp
(Min Higher and Inter Spec Educ RSFSR, Leningrad Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst, Chair of Descriptive Geometry), 225 copies
(KL, No 11, 1960, 132)

Babushkina, G. A.

9936 Study of the Liquidation of Copper in Steel by Means
of Radioactive Isotopes. *Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya
fiziko-khimicheskaya i matematicheskaya* (Russian) 1, 10, Kri-
stallizatsiya i radioaktivnykh izotopov, and G. I. Babushkina,
and S. N. Smolenskii, M. A. Stukov, 1956, no. 4, 111-112.
Metallurgiya i Obrabotka Metallov, 1956, no. 4, 111-112.
p. 20-22 + 1 plate.
Investigation of zonal activity in a casting. Distribution of Cu
in various sections of a casting of C steel alloyed with Cu and
in a Mn-Si-Cu steel. Distribution of Cu in relation to strength
and plasticity. Table, photographs. 5 ref.

(A BABUSHKIN, G. I.)

Dissociation of a solid supersaturated solution of de-
formed austenite. G. I. Babushkin, N. F. Lashko, and V.
I. Provornin. *Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Fiz.*
15, 76-80 (1951).—A steel of the compn. C 0.47, Si 1.5,
Cr 13.5, Si 0.5, and Mo 0.3% was homogenized for 5 hrs. at
1200° and quenched with H₂O. Metallographic exami-
nation by the method of oxide formation on samples deformed by
pressures up to 300 kg./sq. mm. show that the decompn. of
austenite is faster than on undeformed samples. Trigonal
carbides gradually are transformed into cubic carbides.
The time of appearance of cubic carbides is given by the
formula $t = A e^{-Q/RT}$ where $Q = 47,700$ cal./degree for
unstrained, 75,000 for strained lattices. On ageing the γ -
phase loses Cr which leads to a sepn. of the γ -phase into
layers and the appearance of a new line in the x-ray diagram
corresponding to a changed parameter of the γ -phase.
S. Pakser

BABUSHKINA, G.I.

KRYANIN, I.R., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BABUSHKINA, G.I., inzhener.

Testing the material of hydroturbine blades. Vest.mash. 33 no.11:41-49
N '53.

(MIRA 6:12)

(Blades)

Low-Alloy Steel for Coated Water-Turbine Blades. 1. R. Kryanin and G. I. Babushkina. (Leningrad, 1958, (1), 2-5). In Russian. Difficulties in the production of satisfactory water turbine blades from stainless steels are outlined, and an investigation is described in which various low-alloy steels were tested with a view to their use, clad with stainless steel, for this purpose. In addition to the metallographic study of sections, specimens were tested for mechanical properties after various heat-treatments. The steel selected had the composition C, 0.22-0.13%; Si, 0.50-0.70%; Mn, 1.13-1.07%. The heat-treatments recommended for this steel are summarized. -S. K.

lwt 37

BABUSHKINA, G.I., and KRYANIN, I. R.

"Low Alloy Steel for Large Castings." From the book, "Heat Treatment and Properties of Cast Steel." edited by N. S. Kreshchenskiy, Mashgiz, Moscow 1955,

BABUSHKINA, G. I., and KRYANIN, I. R.

"Heat-Treating Castings of Chromium Stainless Steel." From the book, "Heat Treatment and Properties of Cast Steel." edited by N. S. Kreshchenovskiy, Mashgiz, Moscow 1955.

BABUSHKINA, G. I.

✓ 1284* Low-Alloy Steel 18DGS-L for Detailed Casting of Components in Hydraulic Installations. Nizkologirovannaya stal' 18 DGS-L dlia fazonnykh otlivok gidroagregatov. (Russian.) I. R. Kriainin and G. I. Babushkina. Metallovedenie i obrabotka metallov, 1955, Nov-Dec, Aug, p. 28-32.
 MG Relation of crystal lattice parameter of quenched Cu-Mn-Si steel to Cu content, and relation between cavitation resistance and C content. Tests of other properties, including strength, plasticity, and resistance to corrosion show this group of steels may substitute for certain cast high-Cr steels in turbine parts. Graphs, table, photographs.

TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya. (Steel casting-testing)

KRYANIN, I.R., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TIMERBULATOV, M.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BABUSHKINA, G.I., inzhener.

Investigating the cavitation resistance of steels used for hydro-turbine blades. [Trudy] TSNIITMASH no.77:147-158 '55.(MIRA 9:7)
(Blades--Testing) (Cavitation)

BRAUN, Mikhail Petrovich; KURUKLIS, Georgiy Leonidovich; DURDO, Mariya Timofeyevna; ~~BABUSHKINA, G.I.~~, retsenzent; KOSTETSKIY, B.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; LEUTA, V.I., inzhener, redaktor izdatel'stva; RUDENSKIY, Ya.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Inoculated high-speed steel] Modifitsirovannaya bystrorezhushchaya stal'. Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostoit. lit-ry, 1956.
130 p. (MLRA 9:11)

(Tool steel)

KRYANIN, I.R., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SMOLENSKIY, S.I., inzhener;
STUDNITS, M.A., inzhener; RABUSHKINA, G.I., inzhener.

Radioactive isotope studies of copper liquation in steel. Metalloved.
i obr. met. no.3:20-23 Mr '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i
mashinostroyeniya.
(Copper--Isotopes) (Steel--Metallography)

Babushkina, G. I.

Study of segregation of copper in steel by use of radio-
active isotopes, ⁶⁴Ge, R. Kryzhan, S. I. Smolenskii, M. A.
Studenits, and G. I. Babushkina. *Metallurg. i Obrabotka*
Metallov 1956, No. 3, 20-2. The steels studied were:
I, 0.23% C, 0.32 Si, 0.50 Mn, 0.022 S, 0.025 P, 1.48 Cu;
and II, 0.21 C, 0.71 Si, 1.37 Mn, 0.023 S, 0.025 P, and
1.39 Cu. Ten-kg. heats were melted in a high-frequency
induction furnace at the rate of 10

4

1-1000

region of 1.11 was also in close
distribution of Cu on a microscale was relatively uniform.
A. G. Guy

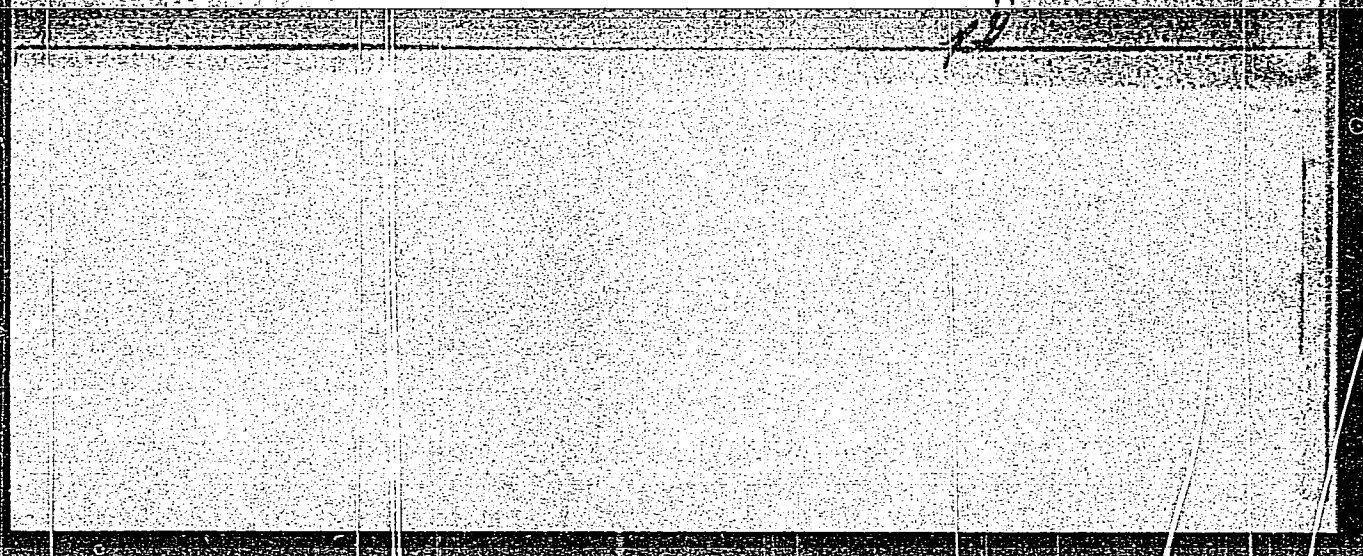
D. J. Smith

BABUSHKINA, G.

18 18
Investigation of cavitation stability of steel for the blades
of hydroturbines. I. R. Kiyanski, M. G. Omerodunov, and
G. I. Babushkina. *Vysokie Korrosionnyye Stal* no
Prochnost' Stal' (Moscow: Mashgiz) Sbornik 1956, 147-148;
Referat. Zhur., *Mek.* 1956, No. 6986. -- With increase of Cu
content up to 1.22% the cavitation stability of steel in-

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102920007-0



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CIA-RDP86-00513R000102920007-0"

KRYANIN, I. R. K (Cand. Tech. Sci,)

BABUSHKINA, G. I.

"Copper Steel for Shaped Castings."

(over 58) in book - Improving the Quality of Steel Castings; Transaction of the All-Union Conference, Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 214 p.

The use of the newly developed 18GSL copper-manganese-silicon steel is recommended for the production of strong, light-weight shaped castings. There are 12 references, all Soviet.

BABUSHKINA, G.I., inzh.; KRYANIN, I.R., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.;
TIMERBULATOV, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Resistance of steel to cavitation fracture depending on
the homogeneity of structure and mechanical features.

[Trudy] TSNIITMASH 100:293-310 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(Hydraulic turbines--Corrosion)

BABUSHKINA, G.I., inzh.; KRYANIN, I.R., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.;
LAPIDUS, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Copper steel for the blades of large hydraulic turbines.
[Trudy] TSNIITMASH 100:311-346 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(Copper steel) (Hydraulic turbines—Blades)

83302

26.4230
26.2120

S/114/60/000/010/005/007
E194/E484

AUTHORS: Kryanin, I.R., Doctor of Technical Sciences and
Babushkina, G.I., Engineer

TITLE: Corrosive and Abrasive Wear of Metals in Water Turbines

PERIODICAL: Energomashinostroyeniye, 1960, No.10, pp.33-35

TEXT: Water turbine parts exposed to the action of water sometimes get very severely worn by solid particles in the water. This is particularly likely to occur if the power stations have no settling ponds as may happen on the mountain rivers of Central Asia and the Caucasus. In some cases, turbine parts have required major overhaul or replacement after one year of use. The most heavily worn parts are usually those which change the direction of the water. In radial-axial turbines, the runner is most subject to damage particularly the lower rim. Fig.1 shows a runner made of steel grade 30G-L after 1 year's operation at the Shaarikhansk Power Station and it will be seen that wear is catastrophic. A runner made by an English firm of stainless steel with 12% chromium experienced similar wear. Fig.2 shows a runner after 2 years' operation; it was heavily worn, further details of the damage are illustrated in Fig.3, 4 and 5. The difference

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S/114/60/000/010/005/007
E194/E484

Corrosive and Abrasive Wear of Metals in Water Turbines

between wear by corrosive abrasion and cavitation is illustrated in Fig.6. The main properties of metal that influence its resistance to corrosive abrasion are its micro-structure and hardness. Some design changes should be made in turbine runners for such conditions to reduce the rate of flow. The grades of steel used should have high resistance to abrasion. Some parts should be made of carbon or low alloy steels and surface treated with special electrodes at points of potential damage. Welded runners made of different materials offer advantages. In some cases, it may be advisable to use replaceable facings of the inner surfaces made with high alloy steels. The best method of repair is by welding with special electrodes. Since 1956, TsNIITMASH has been making laboratory tests which show that a most promising grade of steel is austenite-ferrite (chrome-nickel-manganese-copper) steel 1Kh18N3G3D2-L. This metal has been used for runner repairs and after running for 10000 hours was found to have a better resistance to corrosive abrasion than high alloy steels (austenitic 1Kh18N9T and very hard chrome-copper 1Kh13ND-L).

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83302

S/114/60/000/010/005/007
E194/E484

Corrosive and Abrasive Wear of Metals in Water Turbines

To accumulate experience with this grade of steel, the Neva Engineering Works and the Leningrad Metal Works manufactured a cast runner illustrated in Fig.7. This runner has been in operation since 1959. Test results with other grades of steel will be described in a further article. There are 7 figures.

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Card 3/3

BABUSHKINA, G.K.; TRONEV, V.G.

Synthesis and investigation of rhenium (IV) aminohalides.
Production and properties of rhenium dipyridinetetrabromide.
Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.2:344-346 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut ~~obshego~~ i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S.
Kurnakova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom I.I.Chernyayevym.
(Rhenium compounds)

YEZRUKH, E.N.; BABUSHKINA, I.N.

Survival in the soil of the causative agent of verticillium wilt of cotton. Bot. zhur. 50 no.12:1694-1701 D '65.

(MIRA 19:2)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

KATSNEL'SON, B.A.; BABUSHEKINA, L.G.; VELICHKOVSKIY, E.T.

Changes in the total lipid content in the lung of rats with experimental silicosis. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.6:49-54. Je '84.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'noy patologii (dir. -
kand. biol. nauk V.A.Mikhaylov), Sverdlovsk.

L 29355-66

ACC NR: AP6017502

SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/66/061/005/0040/0043

AUTHOR: Katsnel'son, B. A.; Babushkina, L. G.

ORG: Sverlovsk Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Pathology
(Sverdlovskiy institut g.giyeny truda i profpatologii)

TITLE: Acclimatization of white rats to effect of unfavorable, intermittent, chronic temperatures

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 61, no. 5, 1966, 40-43

TOPIC TAGS: heat effect, cold effect, temperature acclimatization, lipid metabolism, rat

ABSTRACT: White rats were subjected to chronic heat (38—40C) or cold (7—8C) for 5—6 hr per day for periods ranging from 2 to 6 months. TEMP-4 thermistors were used to measure rectal and tail surface temperatures. The kidneys, adrenals, spleen, liver, and lungs of killed animals were weighed and lipid content of the last two organs was determined. During the first 10 days of daily exposure to heat, the average rectal temperatures for the group rose 1.1C. During 24 days of the 6th month the group's average rectal temperature showed little if any rise and occasionally dropped 0.4—2.4C below normal, indicating that adaptation had taken place. Tail surface temperatures rose on the average 2.6C during the first 10 days and 4.8C during 24 days of the 6th month. When exposed to cold, rectal temperatures dropped

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UDC: 613.11:613.166]-092.9

L 29355-66

ACC NR: AP6017502

2.1C during the first 10 days. Two weeks later the average drop was 1C. Tail surface temperature dropped 6.5C on the average. Weights of the experimental animals and of their lungs, liver, kidneys, and spleen did not differ significantly from controls. However, the weight of adrenals of animals exposed to heat was 210% as compared to controls after 2 months, 170% after 4 months, and 145% after 6 months. Similar figures for animals exposed to cold were 121%, 138%, and 96%. No significant changes in the lipid content of the lungs were observed in animals exposed to cold. When animals were exposed to heat, the lipid content of the lungs was somewhat greater than controls at the end of 2 months but tended to even out after 6 months. The lipid content of the kidneys showed little change at first but tended to drop significantly less than controls at the end of 6 months. [BM]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 17Apr64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 017/ ATD PRESS: 5009

Card 2/2 *nc*

BABUSHKINA, L. M.

BABUSHKINA, L. M.: "Material on the Phosphorus-Containing Substances in Digestive Secretions." Acad Med Sci USSR. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 19, 1956.

BABUSHKINA, L.M.

Substances containing phosphorus in digestive enzymes. Vop.med.
khim. 4 no.4:254-261 J1-Ag '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Laboratory of Physiology of Digestion, Institute of Nutrition,
Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

(PHOSPHORUS, determination,
in digestive juices (Rus))

(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM,
digestive juices, phosphorus-containing substances
in (Rus))

BABUSHKINA, L.M.

Phosphorus compounds in intestinal secretions in man. [with summary
in English]. Vop.med.khim. 4 no.5:319-322 S-0 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Laboratoriya pishchevareniya Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(INTESTINES,
juice, phosphates (Rus))
(PHOSPHATES, determ.
in intestinal juice (Rus))

BABUSHKINA, L.M.

Mechanism of secretion of phospholipides and nucleic acids
in the intestinal juice. Vop. med. khim. 7 no.3:259-265 My-Je
'61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. The Laboratory of Digestion Physiology of the Institute of
Nutrition of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,
Moscow.

(INTESTINES)

(PHOSPHATIDES)

(NUCLEIC ACIDS)

GEYMBERG, V.G.; KUVAYEVA, I.B.; BABUSHKINA, L.M.; VASIL'YEVA, E.N.; PETRUSHINA, L.I.

Effect of various diets on chemical processes and microflora of the large intestine in man. Vop. pit. 24 no.2:47-55 Mr-Apr '65.

(MIRA 18:8)
1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii pishchevareniya (zav. - prof. G.K.Shlygin) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

BALANDIN, I.G.; BABUSHKINA, L.M.; TONGUR, V.S.; GENDON, Yu.Z.

Suppression of the DNA activity in the RNA dependent polymerase
of cells infected with poliomyelitis virus. Vop. virus. 10
no.5:608-609 S-0 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR i
Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh
preparatov.

BABUSHKINA M.
BABUSHKINA, M., inzh.; BIDNYI, G., inzh. (Kishinev)

"VMN-1600" vibration mill. Gor.1 sel.stroi. no.8/9:25 Ag-S '57.
(MIRA 10:12)

(Crushing machinery)

BABUSHKINA, M., inzh.

The heat-insulating material trepizol and its use. Stroi, mat.,
4 no.12:30 D '58.

(MIRA 11:12)

(Moldavia--Insulating materials)

BABUSHKINA, M. D.

Distr: 4Elj

✓ Absorption of nitrogen oxides by soda and lime solutions. N. Kuz'minykh, B. P. Aigina, and M. D. Babushkina. *Khim. Prom.* 1953, No. 8, 26-7; *Referat. Zhurn. Khim.* 1955, Abstr. No. 55009. The absorption of NO and NO₂ (by soda solns. and lime water) when bubbled through a single orifice was studied. The greatest degree of absorption occurs at a ratio NO₂:NO = 1:1, at a high concn. of N oxides in the gas and low temp. The lime water is a better absorbent than is the soda soln. Increase in the soda soln. concn. improves the absorption of the N oxides; its neutralization decreases absorption. The lime soln. concn. has relatively little effect on the absorption. With the increase of the satn. with Ca(NO₃)₂ the degree of absorption is lowered. Increase in the bubbling depth over 30 mm. causes very slight increase of the absorption.

N. Vasileff

BABUSHKINA, M. D.

Rate of solution of copper in sulfuric acid during aeration.
I. N. Kur'minykh, E. L. Yakhontova, and M. D. Babush-
kina (D. I. Mendeleev Chem. Technol. Inst., Moscow).
Zh. Prikl. Khim. 26, 348-52 (1953).—Rate of soln. of Cu
was studied under the following conditions: temp. 20-70°,
H₂SO₄ in soln. 23-307 g./l., CuSO₄ 5-246 g./l., FeSO₄ 11-55
g./l., Fe₂(SO₄)₃ 5-47 g./l., air stream 50-800 ml./min., and
duration 30-120 min. Soln. was accelerated with rise in
temp. Up to 50°, the process is not affected by CuSO₄, but
at 60° and above there is a considerable acceleration of the
process. Rate of soln. depends little on content of H₂SO₄.
FeSO₄ accelerates the process; Fe₂(SO₄)₃ accelerates the proc-
ess to a smaller extent owing to its oxidation by atm. oxygen.
Increase in air vol. increases the rate of soln. a little.

B. Z. Kamich

BABUSHKINA, E.D.

"An Investigation in the Field of Obtaining Sulfite Solutions for the Production of Cellulose." Cand Tech Sci, Sci Inst of Fertilizers and Insectofungicides imeni Samoylov, 23 Dec 54. (VM, 13 Dec 54)

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

BABUSHKINA, M. D.

AID P - 3486

Subject : USSR/Chemistry
Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 1/21
Authors : Kuz'minykh, I. N. and M. D. Babushkina
Title : Oxidation of ferrous sulfate in aqueous acid solutions
by atmospheric oxygen
Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim., 28, 6, 565-572, 1955
Abstract : The effects of sulfuric acid, copper sulfate, concentration of ferrous sulfate, oxygen content in the air, and temperature on the oxidation of ferrous sulfate are discussed. In the presence of copper sulfate, sulfuric acid aids the oxidation of ferrous sulfate. Nine diagrams, 7 references, 3 Russian (1931-1946).
Institution : Moscow Chemical Technological Institute im. D. I. Mendeleyev
Submitted : N 30, 1953

KUZ'MINYKH, I.N., professor; BABUSHKINA, M.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Equilibrium of sulfur dioxide and bisulfite solutions. Bum.prom.30
no.8:5-9 Ag'55. (MIRA 8:11)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I.Mendele'yeva
i Moskovskiy filial Tsentral'nogo Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
bumagi

(Sulfur dioxide) (Sulfites)

KUZ'MINYKH, I.N., professor; BABUSHKINA, M.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Semi-industrial test of reaction towers with "collapsible" grids.
Bum.prom. 30 no.12:5-9 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskoy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleeva i Moskovskiy filial tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta bumagi.

(Sulfite liquor) (Absorption of Gases)

BABUSHKINA, M.D.

Equilibrium between sulfur dioxide and calcium bisulfite solutions. I. N. Kuz'minykh and M. D. Babushkina (D. Mendeleev Chem. Technol. Inst., Moscow). Zhur. Priklad. Khim. 29, 1488-93 (1956); cf. C.A. 49, 1411c.

The partial pressure of SO_2 over $\text{Ca}(\text{HSO}_3)_2$ satd. with CaSO_3 was detd. dynamically at 4.5, 15, 25, 50, and 80°. The results are higher than those obtained by Conrad, *et al.* (C.A. 29, 5003?) and the differences increase with the temp. This was ascribed to the experimentally checked fact that the solns. of Conrad, *et al.*, were not satd. with respect to the solid phase. Furthermore, extrapolation was not justified in either direction of 15 and 25° because the solid phase

of $\text{CaSO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is present. The experimentally detd. transition of $\text{CaSO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{CaSO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ is at 37°. I. R.

PM
MT

KUZ'MINYKH, I.N., professor; BABUSHKINA, M.D.; BALMASOV, Ye.Ya.; KRAPIVIN, I.N.;
KUZNETSOVA, A.G.; SHARAPOVA, Z.I.

Testing an enlarged bubbler installation for the production of
sulfite liquor. Bum.prem.31 no.3:11-13 Mr '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1.Sekel'skiy tsellyulozno-bumazhnyy kombinat i Moskovskiy filial
TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skego instituta bumagi.
(Sulfite liquor)

BABUSHKINA, M.D.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, B-8
Equilibria, Physical-Chemical Analysis, Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 379

Author : I.N. Kuz'minykh, M.D. Babushkina.

Inst : -

Title : Equilibrium between Sulfur Dioxide and Solutions of
Magnesium Bisulfate.

Orig Pub : Zh. prikl. Khimii, 1957, 30, No 3, 466-469

Abstract : The equilibrium pressure of SO_2 on the solution of
 $\text{Mg}(\text{HSO}_3)_2$ saturated with MgSO_3 was determined by the me-
thod described earlier (RZhKhim, 1955, 31206) in the ran-
ge from 10 to 70° . The obtained results indicate that
the data of Conrad and Brise (Conrad F., Brise D., TOPPI,
1949, 32, 5) are exaggerated. It was established by ex-
periments carried out in presence of MgSO_4 (from 6 to 95
g per lit) that the rise of the MgSO_4 concentration re-
sults in a rise of SO_2 pressure.

Card 1/1 D. I. Mendeleev Chem-Technol. Inst., Moscow.

CONFIDENTIAL

KUZ'MINYKH, I.N., professor; BABAYEV, Ye.V.; BABUSHKINA, M.D.;
SKVORTSOV, K.A.

Cooling sulfur dioxide in a bubbling gas scrubber with collapsible
plates. Dum.prom. 32 no.2:2-5 F '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Sulfur dioxide) (Sulfite liquor) (Scrubber (Chemical technology))

12.12.57
KUZ'MINYKH, I.N., prof.; BABUSHKINA, M.D.; BABAYEV, Ye.V.; KRAPIVIN, I.N.

Air blow recovery of sulfur dioxide from wash waters. Sum. prom.
32 no.12:2-5 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Sulfur dioxide) (Wood pulp)

KOPANTSEV, M.H.; OVCHINNIKOV, B.A.; BABAYEV, Ye.V.; BABUSHKINA, M.D.

System of purification and cooling of sulfur dioxide with the use of bubble tower equipment. Bum.prom. 34 no.2:11-15 F '59.
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Upravleniye TsBP Kaliningradskogo sovnarkhoza (for Kopantsev).
 2. Vtoroy Kaliningradskiy kombinat (for Ovchinnikov).
 3. Moskovskiy filial TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tsellyuloznoy i bumazhnoy promyshlennosti (for Babayev, Babushkina).
- (Sulfur dioxide) (Scrubber (Chemical technology))

BABUSHKINA, M.D.; BABAYEV, Ye.V.; KIR'YAKOV, M.F.; KARASIK, K.K.;
SHARAPOVA, Z.I.; KRAPIVIN, I.N.

Industrial bubble-cap column for the production of sulfite acid
by the milk-of-lime method. Bum.prom. 34 no.6:12-15 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1. Moskovskiy filial Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tsellyuloznoy i bumazhnoy promyshlennosti (for Babushkina, Babayev). 2. Sokol'skiy tsellyulozno-bumazhnyy kombinat (for Kir'yakov, Karasik, Sharapova). 3. Sukhonskiy tsellyulozno-bumazhnyy kombinat (for Krapivin).
(Sulfite liquor) (Plate towers)

BABUSHKINA, M.D.; BABAYEV, Ye.V.; KIR'YAKOV, M.F.; KARASIK, S.S.;
SHARAPOVA, Z.I.

Using unburnt crushed limestone to produce sulfite by the
bubble column method. Bum.prom. 34 no.9:13-17 S '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Moskovskiy filial TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta tsellyuloznoy i bumazhnoy promyshlennosti (for Babushkina,
Babayev). 2. Sokol'skiy tsellyulozno-bumazhnyy kombinat (for
Kir'yakov, Karasik, Sharapova).
(Woodpulp) (Sulfur dioxide)

80641

S/153/60/003/02/32/034

B011/B006

5.1230

AUTHORS: Kuz'minykh, I. N., (Deceased), Babushkina, M. D.

TITLE: Model Experiments on the Cooling of Gas With Water Using
Bubble Trays

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy: Khimiya i
khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 379-385

TEXT: This investigation was carried out with a view to obtaining more exact data on the effect of various types of plate perforations in cooling columns for gas. Using models, the authors tested the cooling of gas with water by means of various sieve- and grid plates with different sizes of openings and differing as to the size of the punctured area. A scheme of the experimental apparatus is shown in Fig. 1. From experimental data, the authors draw the following conclusions: the coefficient of heat transfer K increases with the number of plates in operation. This increase is not proportional to the number of plates, but is distributed between them (calculated for three plates, starting with the lowest) at the ratio

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X

30521

Model Experiments on the Cooling of Gas With
Water Using Bubble Trays

S/153/60/003/02/32/034
B011/B006

1 : 0.75 : 0.5. The coefficient of heat transfer increases with an increase in the gas rate and, to a lesser extent, with an increase in the wetting density. The smaller the punctured area, under unchanged conditions, the higher the value of K. The efficiency of the apparatus is highest if a minimum stable bubble layer is formed on the plates. V. I. Potapov cooperated in the experimental part of the investigation. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im.
D. I. Mendeleyeva; Kafedra tekhnologii mineral'nykh kislot
i soley (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni
D. I. Mendeleyev, Chair of Technology of Mineral Acids and
Salts)

SUBMITTED: June 9, 1958

X

Card 2/2

BABUSHKINA, M.D.; BABAYEV, Ye.V.

Production of ammonium-base sulfite acid in a bubble
column. *Bum.prom.* 35 no.7:7-8 Je '60.

(MIRA 13:8)

1. Moskovskiy filial Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta tsellyuloznoy i bukharnoy promyshlennosti.
(Sulfite liquor)

BABUSHKINA, M.D.; BABAYEV, Ye.V.; MOLCHANOVA, N.I.

Preparation of bisulfite solutions with a magnesium base. Bum.
prom. 38 no.5:7-10 My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Moskovskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
(Sulfite liquor) (Magnesium)

BABUSHKINA, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; PISHCHURNIKOV, A.F., inzh.; ZITSER, Z.I.,
inzh.; VULKOVICH, Z.M., inzh.; BORISOVA, Ye.S., inzh.

Roof tiles from glass and sand. Stroi.mat. 9 no.9:30 S '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

SOV/97-58-11-8/11

AUTHORS: Babushkina, M.I. and Bidnyy, G.R. (Engineers)

TITLE: The Effect of Vibro-grinding of Cement in an Aqueous Medium on the Speed of Hardening and the Strength of Concrete (Vliyaniye vibrodomola tsementa v vodnoy srede na skorost' tverdeniya i prochnost' betonov)

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezobeton, 1958, Nr.11, pp.432-434 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Cement activated in an aqueous medium acquires high quality properties and rapid hardening with a limit of strength in compression of 500-720 kg/cm² instead of 395 kg/cm². This activated cement (time of re-grinding 15 mins.) has the following increase in strength in comparison with ordinary concrete after 28 days of hardening: after 24 hrs. - 50%; after 3 days - 120%. Wet activation of cement shortens the time of hardening. Introduction of Tripoli (rotten-stone) during activation of cement effects 15-20% saving of cement. Mixing ordinary and activated cements results in increased strengths corresponding to the proportion of each type of cement. This wet grinding of cement was used and tested in the Combine of Industrial

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SOV/97-58-11-8/11

The Effect of Vibro-grinding of Cement in an Aqueous Medium on the Speed of Hardening and the Strength of Concrete.

Undertakings of the Directorate of Building of the ^{Sovnarkhoz of the} Moldavian SSR (Kombinat proizvodstvennykh predpriyatiy Upravleniya stroitel'stva sovnarkhoza Moldavskoy SSR). The vibro-grinding machine used, type VMN-400, has continuous worm-feeding, dosing installation, water tank and suction installation. Its capacity is 425 l.; frequency of vibration 3000/min., and amplitude of vibration 1.8-2 mm. The basic material is portland cement of strength 470 kg/cm². The concrete aggregate consists of sand and gravel with a limit of strength of 300-400 kg/cm². The proportion of the concrete mix is 1 : 2.15 : 3.35. 330 kg. cement is used for 1 m³ of concrete. Other mixes of various water/cement ratios are investigated and their effect on the concrete is described. Table 1 gives values of the strength of concrete made from the various water/cement ratios. Table 2 gives values of reduction of time of hardening for wet activated cement. An increase in the strength of concrete by 146% can be achieved by adding CaCl₂ to the re-ground cement. This increase corresponds

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SOV/97-58-11-8/11

The Effect of Vibro-grinding of Cement in an Aqueous Medium on the Speed of Hardening and the Strength of Concrete.

to 245% if compared with concrete made with ordinary cement. Similarly when NaCl is added the increase in strength in the first case is 151% and in the second case 253%. Tests were also carried out with concrete made from activated cement with Tripoli (rotten-stone) added. When 15-20% (by weight of cement) of Tripoli was added the strength of the concrete was the same as of concrete made from ordinary cement, and a saving of 15-20% of cement can thus be achieved by the addition of Tripoli. Table 3 gives values for partial activation of cement and the corresponding strengths of the concrete. There are 3 tables.

Card 3/3

BABUSHKINA, M. I.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Production of chemically stable roof tar-lined [krovel'no--oblitsovochnyy] material from mineral raw material on the basis of liquid glass." Moscow, 1961. 17 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev); 180 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 213)

MATVFIYEV, M.A.; BABUSHKINA, M.I.

New chemically stable material. Zhur. VkhO 6 no.6:708-709 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskoy institut imeni D.I.
Mendeleyeva.

(Building materials)

BABUSHKINA, M.I., inzh.; KOPIYEVSKIY, K.P., inzh.

"Steklokrovelit," new roofing and facing material. Stroi. mat. 7
no.2:31-32 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Building materials)

MATVEYEV, M.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BABUSHKINA, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Silicate pastes for flat and built-up roofs. Stroi.mat. 9
no.11:32-33 N '63. (MIRA 17:4)

MATVEJEV, M.A. [Matveyev, M.A.], prof. doktor technickych ved
(SSSR); BABUSKINA, M.I. [Babushkina, M.I.], kandidat
technickych ved (SSSR)

Nonfired acidproof products bonded by water glass. Sklar
a keramik 14 no.5:144-146 My '64.

SKVORTSOVA, N.I.; BRENCH, T.A.; BABUSHKINA, M.P.; GUREVICH, A.V.

Preparation of methylgeranyl chloride. Trudy VNIISNEV no.6:
17-19 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

L 8596-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(b)/EWP(t)/EWP(w) IJP(c) JG/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5019883

UR/0181/65/007/008/2540/25418

AUTHOR: Babushkina, N. A.

TITLE: Investigation of galvanomagnetic properties of holmium

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 8, 1965, 2540-2541

TOPIC TAGS: holmium, galvanomagnetic effect, ferromagnetic material, critical point, electric resistance

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to study the influence exerted on the electric properties of rare-earth ferromagnets of both the transition between different types of spin ordering and the transitions from the ordered spin distribution to the disordered one. To this end, the author measured the even galvanomagnetic effect in holmium. The material used was 99.9% pure with $\rho_{200K/4K} = 16$, using a sensitive galvanometer (F116-1) and a cryostat to cover the range 20 -- 300K. The cooling agents were liquid hydrogen, nitrogen, argon, methane, ethane, freon-142, and freon-143. At 20K holmium behaved like a typical ferromagnet and had a negative galvanomagnetic effect, which decreases linearly in fields above technical saturation. With increasing temperature, the behavior becomes more complicated. The galvanomagnetic effect gradually becomes positive, owing to the transition of the

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ACCESSION NR: AP5019883

holmium into the antiferromagnetic state. The antiferromagnetism disappears at a certain critical field, and ferromagnetic ordering sets in, characterized by a decrease in the electric resistivity with increasing field. The critical fields increase with increasing temperature, and a transition to the ferromagnetic state can be attained at 111K. The critical fields decrease above 120K. The galvanomagnetic effect becomes negative in all fields on approaching the paramagnetic region of temperatures. The author also measured the change in resistivity of holmium in a magnetic field to confirm a conclusion reached in an earlier paper (DAN SSSR v. 155, 1290, 1964 and earlier) that the relative resistivity increases in proportion to $(\chi H)^2$ where χ is the magnetic susceptibility and H the field. This was confirmed in the present experiments. "The author thanks I. K. Kikoin" for directing the work and discussing the results, and N. V. Volkenshteyn for supplying pure samples of holmium." Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 22Mar65

ENC: 00

SUB CODE: SS, EM

NR REF SOV: 002
jw

OTHER: 002

Cord 2/2

L 31259-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) GG

ACC NR: AP5025882

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/010/3026/3032

AUTHOR: Babushkina, N. A.

ORG: Institute of Atomic Energy im. I. V. Kurchatov, Moscow (Institut atomnoy energii)

TITLE: Investigation of the Hall effect in gadolinium and terbium

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 10, 1965, 3026-3032

TOPIC TAGS: gadolinium, terbium, ferromagnetic material, Hall effect

ABSTRACT: The Hall effect was studied in lanthanon ferromagnetics--gadolinium and terbium. Hall emf was measured in specimens with dimensions of $0.22 \times 4 \times 10$ mm in magnetic fields of up to 31,000 oersteds in the 20-550°K temperature range. Curves are given for Hall emf as a function of magnetic field strength in both elements at various temperatures. It was found that the ferromagnetic Hall constant increases with temperature right up to the Curie point (290°K) in gadolinium. The classical Hall coefficient for this element changes sign and increases negatively at low temperatures. The isotherms for the Hall emf in terbium behave anomalously due to the fact that R_1 and R_0 differ in sign but are close in absolute value. Curves for both elements showing the Hall coefficient as a function of $(T - \theta)^{-1}$ show satisfactory agreement with theoretical data. The ferromagnetic Hall coefficient is proportional

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ACC NR: AP5025382

2
to the square of the temperature from 87 to 227°K in gadolinium and from 20 to 130°K in terbium. All the experimental data agree with theoretical predictions. I am grateful to I. K. Kikoin for directing the work and discussing the results, and to N. V. Volkenshteyn for providing pure specimens of gadolinium and terbium. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. 44, 16

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 05May65/

ORIG REF: 005/

OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 2.2

BABUSHNIKOV, M.S.

Magnetic disturbances during 1957-1959 according to observations made at the magnetic observatory of the Lvov University. Mezhdunar. geofiz.god no.3:92-102 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Magnetic Observatory of L'vov University.
(Magnetism, Terrestrial)

BARUSHNIKOV, M.S.; EYGENSON, M.S.

Mean and total characteristics of geomagnetic storms in 1878-1953.
TSir.Astron.obser.L'viv.Un. no.29:1-13 '55. (MIRA 15:2)
(Magnetic storms)

S/096/60/000/010/015/022

E194/E135

AUTHORS: Timrot, D.L., and Babushkina M.V.

TITLE: The Design of an Equipment for Determination of the Thermal Conductivity of Materials

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1960, No 10, p 95

TEXT: The equipment uses the method of Eger and Disselhorst to determine the thermal conductivity of electrical conductors over the temperature range 100 to 1100 °C. The equipment can also be used to determine electrical conductivity in the same temperature range. The procedure for measuring thermal conductivity is described.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut
(Moscow Power Institute)

Card 1/1

67300

9.4300 1138
24.2200 1160
1162

S/126/60/010/003/007/009/XX
E032/E314

AUTHORS: Kikoin, I.K., Babushkina, N.A. and Igosheva, T.N.

TITLE: Galvanomagnetic Phenomena in the Ferromagnetic Alloy MnSb

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniy, 1960, Vol. 10, No. 3, pp. 488 - 490

TEXT: It is said that no satisfactory theory of galvanomagnetic effects in ferromagnetics is available at the present time. This is largely due to the lack of experimental data in this important field. The present authors have investigated the temperature dependence of the Hall coefficient and the electrical resistivity of MnSb alloys (50 at.%). The same specimens were used to measure the temperature dependence of the magnetisation curves and the magnetocaloric effect. Fig. 1 shows the ferromagnetic Hall coefficient R_J as a function of the square of the spontaneous magnetisation (the units of R_J are $V \text{ g/amp gauss cm}^2$ and the units of

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S/126/60/010/003/007/009/XX
E032/E314

Galvanomagnetic Phenomena in the Ferromagnetic Alloy MnSb

σ_s^2 are gauss²cm⁶/g²). If R_J is represented by a formula of the form

$$R_J = a(\sigma_0^2 - \sigma_s^2) \quad (2)$$

then it is found that $\sigma_0 = 111.76$ gauss/cm³/g. It is known (Kikoin et al, Ref. 1) that a similar formula holds for chromium-tellurium alloys. Eq. (2) can also be derived from the theory of galvanomagnetic effects in ferromagnetics as given by Vonsovskiy et al (Ref. 2) and Patrakhin (Ref. 3). The equation can be used to establish a relation between the ferromagnetic Hall coefficient and the electrical resistivity ρ . This relation differs from the Karplus--Luttinger (Ref. 4) relation

$$R_J = A \rho^2 \quad (3)$$

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S/126/60/010/003/007/009/XX
E032/E314

Galvanomagnetic Phenomena in the Ferromagnetic Alloy MnSb

which does not agree with experiment. The present authors use the relation

$$R_J = \alpha - \beta \Delta \rho \quad (5)$$

where $\Delta \rho$ is the ferromagnetic part of the resistivity. An experimental plot of R_J versus $\Delta \rho$ is shown in Fig. 2.

Agreement with Eq. (5) is seen to be satisfactory. A more detailed description of experiments and results will be published later. There are 2 figures and 5 references: 3 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 17, 1960

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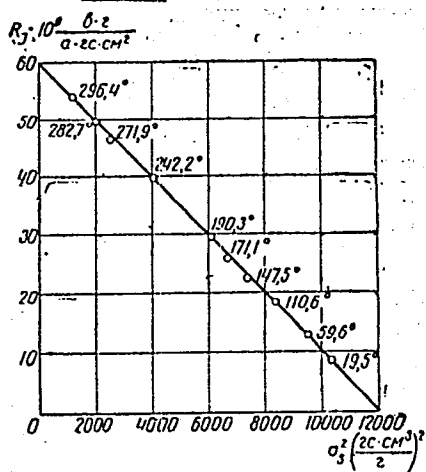
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E032/E314

Galvanomagnetic Phenomena in the Ferromagnetic Alloy MnSb

Fig. 1



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Fig. 2

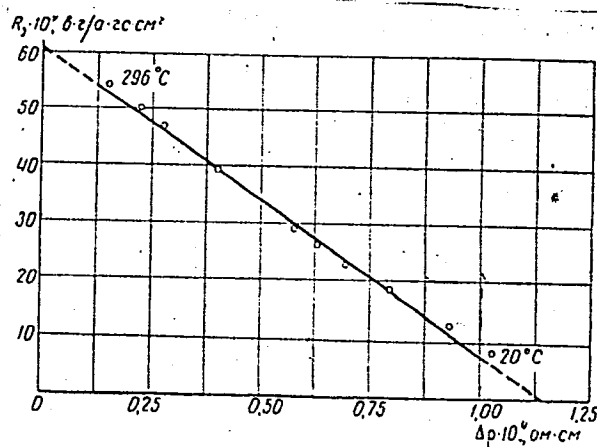


Рис. 2.

BAEUSHKINA, N.A.

Galvanomagnetic properties of holmium. Fiz. tver. tela 7
no.8:2540-2541 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

ZHIVOTOVSKIY, A.G.; BABUSHKINA, N.A.

Absorption of bromine by solutions of sodium hydroxide,
soda, and milk of lime. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.11:2343-
2350 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

84430

S/056/60/039/004/048/048
B006/B056

24.7900 (1035, 1144, 1160)

AUTHORS: Kikoin, I. K., Babushkina, N. A., Igosheva, T. N.

TITLE: The Magnetic Change in Resistance of Ferromagnetics Above the Curie Point

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960,
Vol. 39, No. 4(10), pp. 1172 - 1174

TEXT: The authors aimed at finding out what connection exists between the change in the electric resistance in a magnetic field and the paramagnetic susceptibility of ferromagnetics above the Curie point. For the Hall effect in ferromagnetics, this relation has already been found in earlier papers (Refs.1,2). As an object of investigation, the authors chose a chromium-tellurium alloy with a low Curie point ($\theta \approx 50^\circ\text{C}$), in which the paramagnetic susceptibility obeys the Curie-Weiss law $\chi = c/(T - \theta_p)$

($\theta_p = 86^\circ\text{C}$). Fig. 1 shows $\Delta r/r = f(T)$ of this sample; r is the resistance of the sample without field, Δr - the change in resistance caused by the field. The magnetic change of resistance is negative throughout the

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84430

The Magnetic Change in Resistance of Ferro-
magnetics Above the Curie Point

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B006/B056

temperature range in question. Fig. 2 shows $\Delta r/r = f(\chi^2)$ for various temperatures between 434° and 652°K . This function is linear in the temperature range investigated. At a given temperature, $\Delta r/r$ changes quadratically with the field; $-\Delta r/r = a(\chi H)^2 = a\sigma^2$. Measurements carried out below the Curie point in the transverse field gave the relation $-\Delta r/r = b(\sigma^2 - \sigma_s^2)$, where σ is the resulting magnetization, σ_s - spontaneous magnetization, and b - a constant which is practically independent of temperature. If one considers that above the Curie point $\sigma_s = 0$, it results that the relation between the magnetic change in resistance and the magnetization in the ferromagnetic and paramagnetic states of the sample remains unchanged; the constants a and b coincide with an accuracy of 20%. There are 2 figures and 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: August 20, 1960

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4034030

S/0020/64/155/006/1290/1292

AUTHOR: Babushkina, N. A.

TITLE: On the Anomaly of Galvanomagnetic Properties of Gadolinium

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 155, no. 6, 1964, 1290-1292

TOPIC TAGS: Curie point, temperature effect, gadolinium, gadolinium galvanometric property, gadolinium electric resistivity, resistivity, magnetic field, Gd

ABSTRACT: The author has investigated the electrical resistivity of gadolinium and the changes of resistivity in a longitudinal magnetic field. Measurements were made in fields up to 17,000 oersteds in the temperature range between 4 and 400 K. Three maxima were found: one at the Curie point 290 C, another at 240 C which is, probably, due to the minimum energy of anisotropy; the appearance of the maximum at 90 C has not yet been explained. The experiments show that the temperature dependence of the galvanomagnetic effect does not depend on the purity and thermal treatment of specimens. The decrease of resistivity in the magnetic field as a function of the temperature depends on the squareness of the magnetization in both the ferro- and paramagnetic regions. This relationship was found

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ACCESSION NR: AP4034030

earlier in other materials (I.K. Kikoin et al, ZhETF 39, 1172, 1960). "The author is grateful to acad. I. K. Kikoin for guidance and discussion, and to Prof. N. V. Vol'Kenshteyn for specimens of pure gadolinium." Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 30Oct63

DATE ACQ: 20May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM, IC

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

BABUSHKINA, N.A.

Hall effect in gadolinium and terbium. Fiz. tver. tela 7
no.10:3026-3032 0 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut atomnoy energii imeni Kurchatova, Moskva.

BABUSHEINA, N.M.

Characteristics of soil temperature variations in cotton fields.
Trudy Tashk. geofiz. observ. no.7:81-91 '52. (MIRA 11:3)
(Uzbekistan--Cotton growing) (Soil temperature)

BAKUSHKINA, N.W.

Soil temperature variations in alfalfa fields in autumn. Trudy Tashk.
geofiz. observ. no. 7:92-95 '52. (MIRA 11:3)
(Tashkent--Alfalfa) (Soil temperature)

NIKOLAYEV, S.B.; BABUSHKINA, O.A., redaktor; KRASHENINNIKOV, V.F.
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Weather and climate of Stalingrad Province] Pogoda i klimat
Stalingradskoi oblasti. [Stalingrad, Stalingradskoe knizhnoe
izd-vo, 1954. 50 p. (MLRA 8:8)
(Stalingrad Province--Climate)

SEDOV, M.G., dotsent; BABUSHKINA, O.N., inzh.

Potentials for lowering the cost of large panels. Trudy GISI
no.43:5-9 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

BABUSHKINA, R., inzh.

Plastic sanitary engineering products. Na stroi. Ros. 4 no.4:
24 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Sanitary engineering—Equipment and supplies)

BORISOV, M.Ye.; BABUSHKINA, R.G.

Plastic flush tanks. Sbor. trud. NIIST no.12:5-26 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Water closets) (Plastics)

BABUSHKINA, R.G.; BORISOV, M.Ye.

Plastic siphon traps and outlets for washbowls. Sbor. trud. NIIST
no.12:27-42 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Plastics) (Plumbing--Equipment and supplies)

KUZ'MINSKIY, A.S.; LEZHNEV, N.N.; ZUYEV, Yu.S.; BABUSHKINA, S.I., redaktor;
LUR'YE, M.S., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Oxidation of rubbers] Okislenie kauchukov i rezin. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1957. 318 p. (MIRA 10:11)
(Rubber)

BABUSHKINA, S.I.
AUTHORS: Kuz'minskiy, A.S., Lezhnev, N.N., Zuyev, Yu.S. Call Nr: AF 1154947
TITLE: Oxidation of Natural and Vulcanized Rubbers (Oksleniye kauchukov i rezin)
PUB.DATA: Gosudarstvennoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye izdatel'stvo khimicheskoy literatury, Moscow, 1957, 319 pp., 5,000 copies
ORIG.AGENCY: None given
EDITORS: Babushkina, S.I.; Tech. Ed.: Lur'ye, M.S.
PURPOSE: The monograph is intended for scientific and engineering personnel of the rubber industry, and for specialists in allied fields of chemical technology.

Card 1/10

Call Nr: AF 1154947

Oxidation of Natural and Vulcanized Rubbers (Cont.)

COVERAGE: The book discusses aging of natural and vulcanized rubbers caused by oxygen, ozone, high temperature, light, mechanical stress and catalysts. Methods of studying aging and prevention of aging are reviewed. Personalities mentioned include: Angert, L.G., Belitskaya, R.M., Degteva, T.G., Lyubchanskaya, L.I., Mayzel's, M.G., Peschanskaya, R.Ya., Popova, Ye.B., Postovskaya, A.F., Khitrova, N.G., Shemastina, Ye.V., Shokhin, N.A., Shanin, L.L., Kargin, V.A., Medvedev, S.S., Dogadkin, B.A., Dolgoploskiy, B.A., Rebinder, P.A., Slonimskiy, G.L., Bartenev, G.M., Abkin, A.D., Reytlinger, S.A. There are 42 references, 19 USSR, 20 English, 2 German, 1 French. There is a bibliography at the end of each chapter.

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Call Nr: AF 1154947
Oxidation of Natural and Vulcanized Rubbers (Cont.)

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