PODOBAYEV, N.I.; BALEZIN, S.A.

Corrosion of stressed 1X18H9 steel in sulfuric and hydrochloric acids in the presence of corrosion inhibitors. Uch. zap. MGZPI no.9:67-82 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Steel—Corrosion)

ACCESSION NR: AR4015689 S/0081/63/000/023/0355/0355

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 23K79

AUTHOR: Balezin, S. A.

TITLE: The mechanism of action of the inhibitors of metal corrosion

CITED SOURCE: Uch. zap. Mosk. gos. ped. in-t im. V. I. Lenina, no. 181, 1962, 3-12

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, corrosion inhibitor, acid corrosion, steel corrosion, steel-3, ethanolamine borate, ammonium nitrate

ABSTRACT: The author studied the inhibitor effect on the acidic corrosion of metals in HCl solutions of different concentrations at temperatures from 20 to 80C. It was found that the inhibitor effect shows a maximum with increasing temperature. The inhibitors of corrosion of steel-3 were studied in distilled water at temperatures of -5 to 40C. Monoethanolamine borate and ammonium nitrate mixtures were used as inhibitors. For monoethanolamine borate, the mechanism of the inhibitory effect appears to be the same as for the previously studied inhibitors of acidic corrosion. A similar mechanism is not observed for inhibitors consisting of ammonium nitrate mixtures. 15 references. Author's summary

Card 1/1 DATE ACQ: 09Jan64 SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 00

YANDUSHKIN, K.N.; BALEZIN, V.A.; SPITSYN, Vikt.I., akademik

Electrode potentials of radioactive specimens of Armco iron and steel-2-in distilled water and in aqueous solutions of inhibitors. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.1:155-158 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. V.I. Lenina.
(Iron—Corrosion) (Radioactivity)
(Electromotive force)

ACCESSION NR: AR4015695 S/0081/63/000/023/0355/0356

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 23K87

AUTHOR: Zak, E. G.; Balezin, S. A.; Beskov, S. D.

TITLE: The protection of steel parts with volatile inhibitors

CITED SOURCE: Uch. zap. Mosk. gos. ped. in-t im. V. I. Lenina, no. 181, 1962, 94-107

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, corrosion inhibitor, steel corrosion, rust, volatile corrosion inhibitor, parkerizing, cold parkerizing, dicyclohexylammonium nitrite, ethanolamine carbonate

ABSTRACT: Cold parkerizing (rustproofing), which decreases the rate of atmospheric corrosion of machine parts, does not insure long-term protection against atmospheric corrosion. Cold parkerizing as a method of preliminary treatment of a surface can suitably be combined with other protective methods, especially with vapor phase protection. As vapor phase inhibitors, substances with low vapor pressure and a large induction period can be used, since the slow development of corrosion on a parkerized surface makes it possible for an inhibitor of low volatility to form a protective atmosphere and insure further protection of the parts. The

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ACCESSION NR: AR4015695

layer of iron phosphates which are formed on the surface of the iron during parkerizing absorbs the inhibitors and insures their further protective action, i. e., this film plays a role analogous to that of iron oxides and hydroxides. For protection against atmospheric corrosion of hermetically sealed steel parts with a complicated inner structure (welded edges, thread, etc.) the following inhibitors and methods of application are recommended: 1) introduction of inhibitors in small bags into the inner part of the objects; in this connection, the following inhibitors are recommended for vapor phase protection: a) a mixture of dicyclohexylammonium nitrite with ammonium carbonate (1:4) in a quantity of $10g/m^3$ of object volume, and b) mixture of ammonium carbonate with sodium nitrite (1:1.5) in a quantity of $20-30g/m^3$ of object volume; 2) introduction into the inner part of the object of paper saturated with solutions of the inhibitors, which assure not only contact but also vapor-phase protection; one can recommend kraft-paper saturated with a 5% aqueous solution of dicyclohexylammonium nitrite or a 10% aqueous solution of a mixture of dicyclohexylammonium nitrite with monoethanolamine carbonate (1:1.5) in a quantity of $3-4m^2$ of paper/m^3 capacity; 3) washing the walls of the object with a 5% alcohol-water (7:3) solution of dicyclohexylammonium nitrite. Inhibitory emulsions cannot be recommended for the protection of hermetically sealed steel parts since their protective properties appear only during aeration of the surface of the object. 11 ref. Authors' summary

Card 2/2 DATE ACQ: 09Jan64 SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 00

ACCESSION NR: AR4015687 S/0081/63/000/023/0354/0354

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 23K77

AUTHOR: Narushevich, N. I.; Balezin, S. A.; Romanov, V. V.

TITLE: Effect of some inhibitors on the resistance to corrosive cracking of aluminum alloy V-95

CITED SOURCE: Uch. zap. Mosk. gos. ped. in-t im. V. I. Lenina, no. 181, 1862, 183-199

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, corrosion resistance, corrosion inhibitor, aluminum, aluminum corrosion, alloy V-95, aluminum alloy

TRANSLATION: It has been determined that it is possible, by means of inhibitors, to protect Al alloy V-95 from corrosive cracking in a mixture of 0.5 N H_2SO_4 with 35 g/l NaCl under stresses of 43 kg/mm^2. Corrosive cracking of the alloy is retarded most effectively by the following inhibitors (at 1% concentrations): DBS, thiourea, PB-5, BA-12 pyridine, K_4 [Fe(CN)$_6$], KI. Their inhibitory effect is equal to 28, 15, 8.8, 7.3, 9.2, 6.4, and 5.7, respectively. A mixture of 1% DBS and 0.1% KI retards the disintegration

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ACCESSION NR: AR4015687

process 56.3 fold. It has been determined that an increase in the concentration of the inhibitors DBS, $K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$ and KI produces retardation of corrosive cracking. Thiourea shows a maximum protecting effect at a concentration of 1%. At initial low concentrations of the inhibitors DBS and KI some accelerating effect is observed. Thiourea and DBS lower the rate of corrosive cracking and the rate of metal corrosion to approximately the same degree and in proportion to the concentration. On increasing the concentration of $K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$ and KI, the corrosion is more markedly reduced than the corrosive cracking. The inhibitory effect on corrosive cracking of Al-alloy V-95 in a given medium does not depend on the amount of stress. The protective properties of the inhibitor are preserved during stresses causing a plastic deformation of the metal (elongation of 4%). 14 references. Authors' summary

DATE ACQ: 09Jan64 SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4015690 S/0081/63/000/023/0355/0355

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 23K80

AUTHOR: Narushevich, H. I.; Balezin, S. A.; Romanov, V. V.

TITLE: The effect of inhibitors on corrosive cracking of aluminum alloy V-95

CITED SOURCE: Uch. zap. Mosk. gos. ped. in-t im. V. I. Lenina, no. 181, 1962, 341-355

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, corrosive cracking, corrosion inhibitor, aluminum corrosion, aluminum alloy, alloy V-95

ABSTRACT: The protective action of the most effective inhibitors of corrosive cracking of Al-alloy V-95 in a mixture of 0.5 N H_2SO_4 with 35 g/l NaCl is related to retardation of the cathode reaction. The explanation presented of the effect of inhibitors on the corrosion process and corrosive cracking of the investigated alloy is based on electrochemical concepts as to the nature and mechanism of corrosive cracking of metals. Authors' summary

DATE ACQ: 09Jan64 SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 00

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PODOBAYEV, N.I.; BALEZIN, S.A.

Corrosion of the 1Kh18N9 stressed steel in hydrochloric and sulfuric acids in the presence of corrosion inhibitors. Zhur.-prikl.khim. 35 no.12:2666-2673 D '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Steel--Corrosion)

18.8310
5.1140

32546
S/020/62/142/002/029/029
B101/B144

AUTHORS: Balezin, S. A., and Chistyakov, V. M.

TITLE: Corrosion inhibitors for carbon steel in carbon tetrachloride

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 142, no. 2, 1962, 416-418

TEXT: The inhibitory effect of benzoic acid (BA) on the corrosion of the carbon steels 3, 10, and 20 in CCl_4 has been investigated gravimetrically, roentgenometrically, spectrophotometrically, electrochemically, and chemically. Experiments at room temperature in air, O_2, and Ar have shown that the protective effect of BA and the induction period depend on the state of the natural oxide film on the steel surface, and is related to the adsorption of BA. The isothermal lines for the protective effect of BA (Fig. 1) showed, however, no agreement with the adsorption isotherms. Moreover, BA showed the strongest protective effect in water-saturated CCl_4 (0.01% H_2O). This is attributed to the formation of basic iron benzoate. The protective effect of BA thus depends on the state of the oxide film, the inhibitor concentration, the moisture content of CCl_4 and

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the temperature. The mechanism of the protective effect primarily consists in the adsorption of BA, followed by a chemical reaction with the oxide film. On the basis of these results, universal inhibitors were composed: УАТ-5 (UAT-5): 0.04% ethyl benzoate; УАТ-6 (UAT-6): 0.01% BA + 0.01% pyrocatechol; УАТ-7 (UAT-7): 0.01% BA + 0.01% C_6H_5OH; УАТ-8 (UAT-8): 0.01% BA + 0.005% ammonium benzoate; УАТ-9 (UAT-9): 0.05% BA + 0.025% sodium benzoate; УАТВ-1 (UATV-1): 0.05% ethyl benzoate + 0.002% dicyclohexyl amine nitrite; УАТВ-2 (UATV-2): 0.01% BA + 0.005% sodium benzoate + 0.002% dicyclohexyl amine nitrite. UAT inhibitors protect steel longer than 180 days against corrosion in liquid and vaporous commercial CCl_4, but not at the water line. The protective effect of UATV inhibitors also covers the water line (30 days). There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: K. W. Calkins, R. W. Hawley, Corrosion Eng., no. 9, 15, 15 (1959).

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. V. I. Lenina (Moscow State Pedagogical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin)

Corrosion inhibitors for carbon...

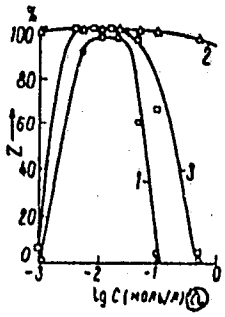
PRESENTED: July 31, 1961, by V. I. Spitsyn, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 28, 1961

Fig. 1. Isothermal lines for the protective effect (Z) of benzoic acid as a function of concentration (log C, moles/liter). (1) CCl_4 with 0.003% H_2O at 20°C; (2) CCl_4 saturated with H_2O (0.01%) at 20°C; (3) idem at 40°C.

Legend: (a) log C (moles/liter).

Fig. 1



Card 3/3

BALEZIN, S.A.; KLIMOV, I.I.

Solution of aluminum in alkalis. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim. tekh. 5 no.1:82-86 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni Lenina, kafedra obshchey i analiticheskoy khimii.
(Aluminum) (Alkalis) (Solution (Chemistry))

37359

S/020/62/143/006/023/024
B101/B110

IP-8300

AUTHORS: Spitsyn, Vikt. I., Academician, Yandushkin, K. N., Balezin, S. A., and Kuleshov, I. M.

TITLE: Study of the atmospheric corrosion of radioactive Armco iron and steel-2 specimens

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 143, no. 6, 1962, 1406-1408

TEXT: The effect of Fe^{59} ($T_{1/2}$ = 45.1 days; β: E_{max} = 0.27; 0.46; 1.56 Mev; γ: E = 0.19; 1.10; 1.29 Mev) on Armco iron and carbon steel-2 of the following composition was studied:

	C	Mn	Cr	S	P	Ni	Si
Armco iron	0.04	0.017	traces	0.020	0.010	0.18	0.2
steel-2	0.17	0.44	0.3	0.025	0.028	traces	0.24

The specimens were irradiated with slow neutrons in a nuclear reactor ($0.87 \cdot 10^{13}$ neutrons/$cm^2 \cdot sec$) for 48 hrs. . The induced radioactivity

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was 0.22 mCu/g. Corrosion was determined from the increase in weight at 23 - 25°C in air with 100% relative humidity, and compared with the corrosion of non-irradiated specimens. It was found that irradiation increased the corrosion rate considerably: The corrosion rate of Armco-iron specimens with a specific radioactivity of 0.2 mCu/g was increased by 178 times, and that of steel-2 specimens by 103 times. The increase in corrosion rate is particularly strong within the first 24 hrs. Furthermore, the corrosion rate was found to depend on the specific activity (Fig. 3). Grounding of the irradiated specimens in order to avoid anodic polarization by β-irradiation reduced corrosion but did not remove the irradiation effect. The presence of γ-FeOOH containing small impurities of α-FeOOH and Fe_2O_4 in the corrosion products of both specimens was revealed by X-ray photography. Atmospheric corrosion of iron is attributed to: (a) increased ionic conductivity of the oxide film as a result of lattice defects and distortions; or (b) to increased conductivity as a result of the transition of additional electrons into the conduction band, whereby the cathodic reaction is facilitated. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR); Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. V. I. Lenina (Moscow State Pedagogical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin).

SUBMITTED: January 11, 1962

Fig. 3. Corrosion of Armco iron and steel-2 as a function of specific activity. (1) Armco iron; (2) steel-2; Legend: abscissa: specific activity, mCu/g; ordinate: increase in weight.

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BALEZIN, S.A.

"The problem of inhibition mechanism of corrosion of metals."

Report submitted to the Second Intl. Congress on Corrosion of Metals
New York City 11-15 March 1963

MOSCOW PEDOGICAL INSTITUTE, MOSCOW

BALEZIN, S.A.; NIKOL'SKIY, I.V.

Hydrogen brittleness of low-carbon steel in orthophosphoric acid solutions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.6:151-152 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy zaochnyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Steel--Hydrogen content) (Phosphoric acid)

BALEZIN, S.A.; NELIPA, K.V.

Inhibitors of chemical reactions. Khim. v shkole 18 no.1:17-23 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut imeni V.I.Lenina, Moskva.
(Inhibition (Chemistry))

BALEZIN, S.A.

Butlerov reaction: on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of its discovery. Khim. v shkole 18 no.6:3-8 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

L 18857-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD/WB
ACCESSION NR: AP3006180 S/0080/63/036/007/1477/1482

58

AUTHORS: Balezin, S. A.; Smirnov, K. N.

TITLE: Effect of alloying admixtures upon the diffusion of steels in mineral acids

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 7, 1963, 1477-1482

TOPIC TAGS: alloying admixtures of steels, mineral acids, sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, chromium, nickel, copper, steel, alloy steels

ABSTRACT: Authors studied the diffusion rate of steel samples, which were alloyed with chrome, nickel and copper, in solutions of sulfuric and hydrochloric acid. They established that the diffusion rate increases sharply when the chrome content in the steel is increased from 5 to 15% and sulfuric acid concentration is also increased. Steel alloyed with 4.8% copper diffuses much more slowly with sulfuric acid concentration increased from 1 to 13N than steel alloyed with the same quantity of chrome. A steel alloyed with chrome (4.65%), nickel (5.9%) and copper (5.3%) diffuses much more slowly than one alloyed with chrome only.

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Card

L 18857-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3006180

A 4.94% nickel admixture into the steel greatly lowers the diffusion rate in sulfuric acid. This reduction is somewhat increased with rise in sulfuric acid concentration. Introduction of ChM inhibitor into the sulfuric acid concentration lowers the diffusion rate of a steel alloyed with chrome and nickel. The diffusion rate of a steel in a 3N solution of hydrochloric acid rises sharply with an increase in the percentage content of chrome from 5 to 15%, and it decreases with the same amount of nickel content. Introduction of an 0.8% content of PB-5 inhibitor into the acid solution retards the diffusion of steels alloyed with chrome as well as with nickel. Orig. art. Has: 5 figures and 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 29Jan63 DATE ACQ: 25Sep63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML, CH NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

2/2

Card

BALEZIN, Stepan Afanas'yevich; METEL'SKAYA, G.S., red.

[Laboratory work in physical and colloid chemistry for students of chemical and biological faculties of pedagogical institutes] Praktikum po fizicheskoi i kolloidnoi khimii dlia studentov khimiko-biologicheskikh fakul'tetov pedagogicheskikh institutov. Izd.3., dop. Moskva, Prosveshchenie, 1964. 238 p. (MIRA 17:9)

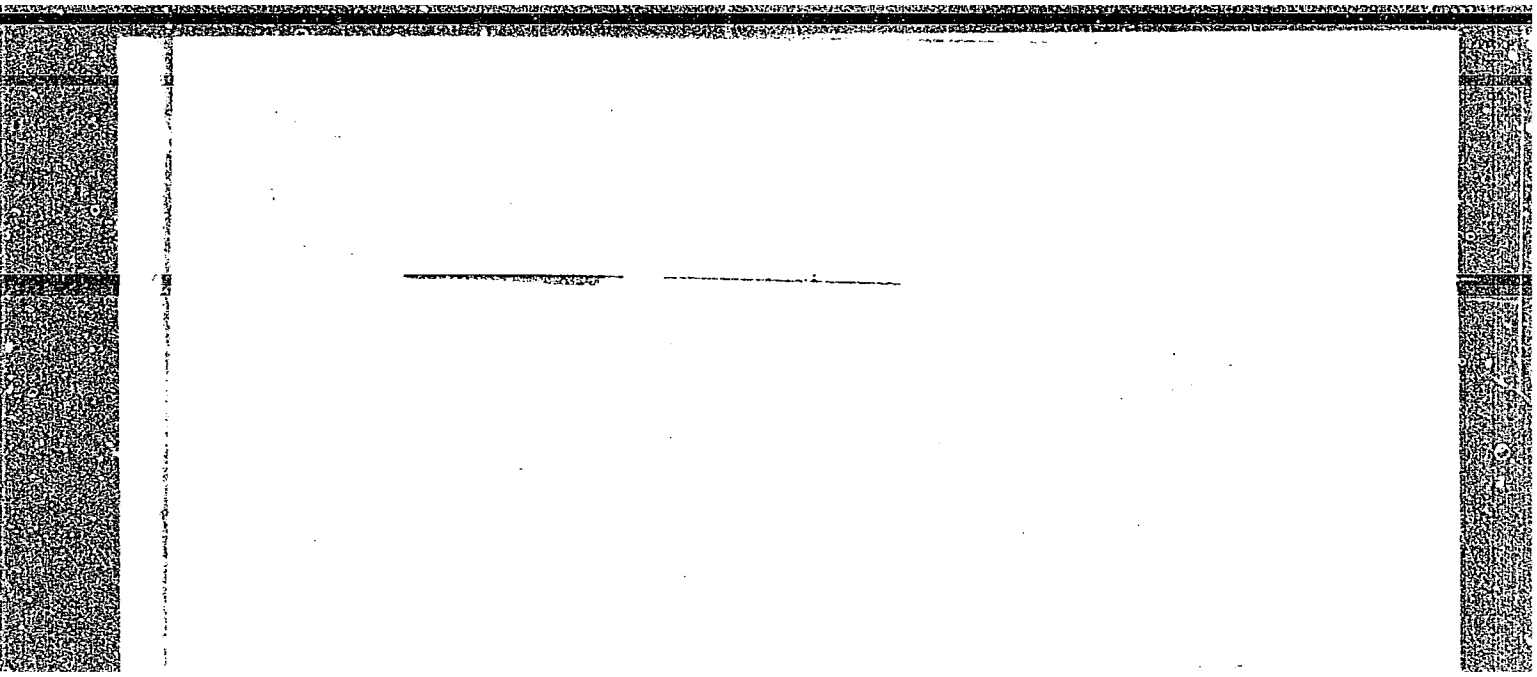
BALEZIN, Stepan Afanas'yevich; PARFENOV, Grigoriy Stepanovich; METEL'SKAYA, G.S., red.

[Principles of physical and colloid chemistry] Osnovy fizicheskoi i kolloidnoi khimii. Izd. 2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Prosveshchenie, 1964. 454 p. (MIRA 17:9)

ARTOBOLEVSKIY, I.I., akademik; BALEZIN, S.A., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki RSFSR, doktor khim.nauk, prof.; GROMOV, A.A., laureat Leninskoy premii, deputat Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR; YEGOROV, B.S., deputat Verkhovnogo Soveta RSFSR, zasluzhennyy izobretatel' RSFSR; SEMINSKIY, V.K., tokar', deputat Verkhovnogo Soveta UkrSSR, laureat Gosudarstvennoy premii, zasluzhennyy izobretatel' UkrSSR.

Readers' rostrum. Izobr.i rats. no.4:36-37 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

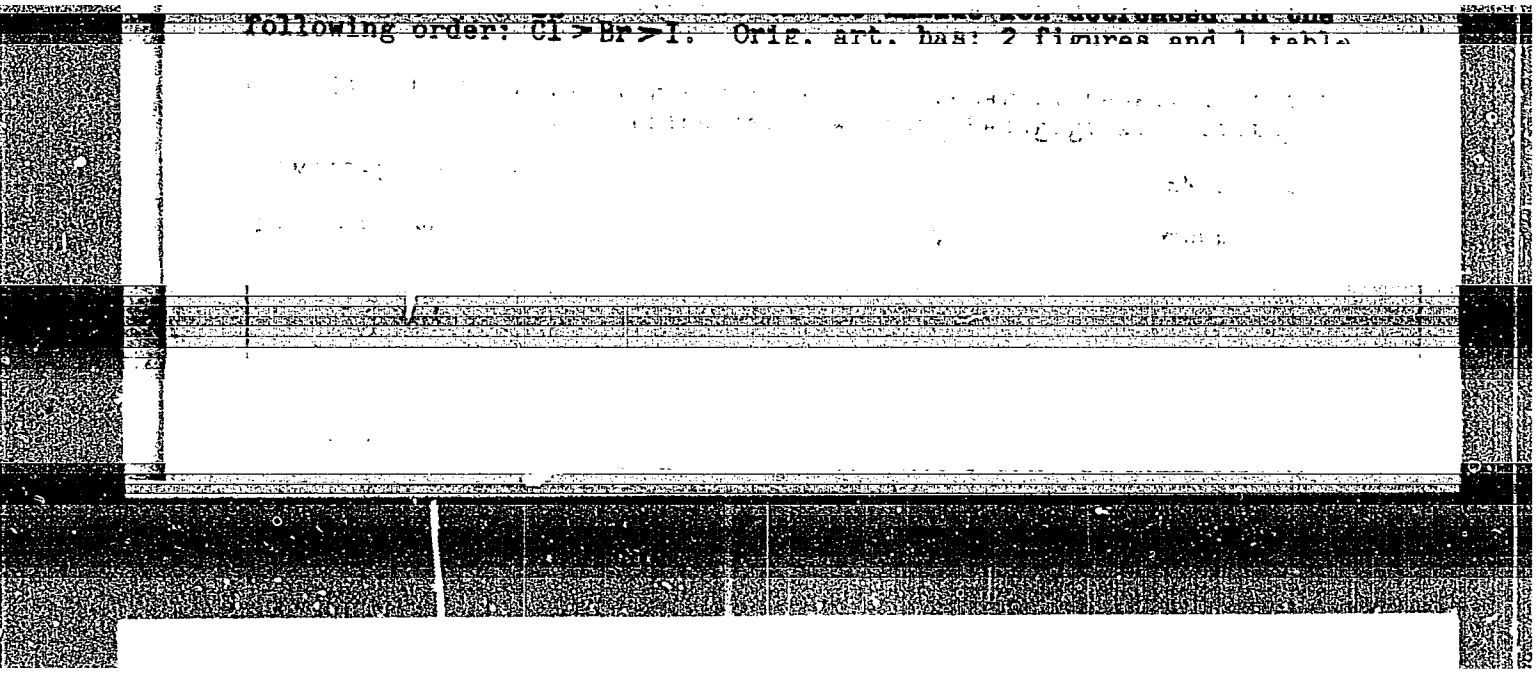
1. Direktor Pervogo gosudarstvennogo podshipnikovogo zavoda imeni L.M.Kaganovicha (for Gromov). 2. Zavod "Krasnyy ekskavator" (for Seminskiy).

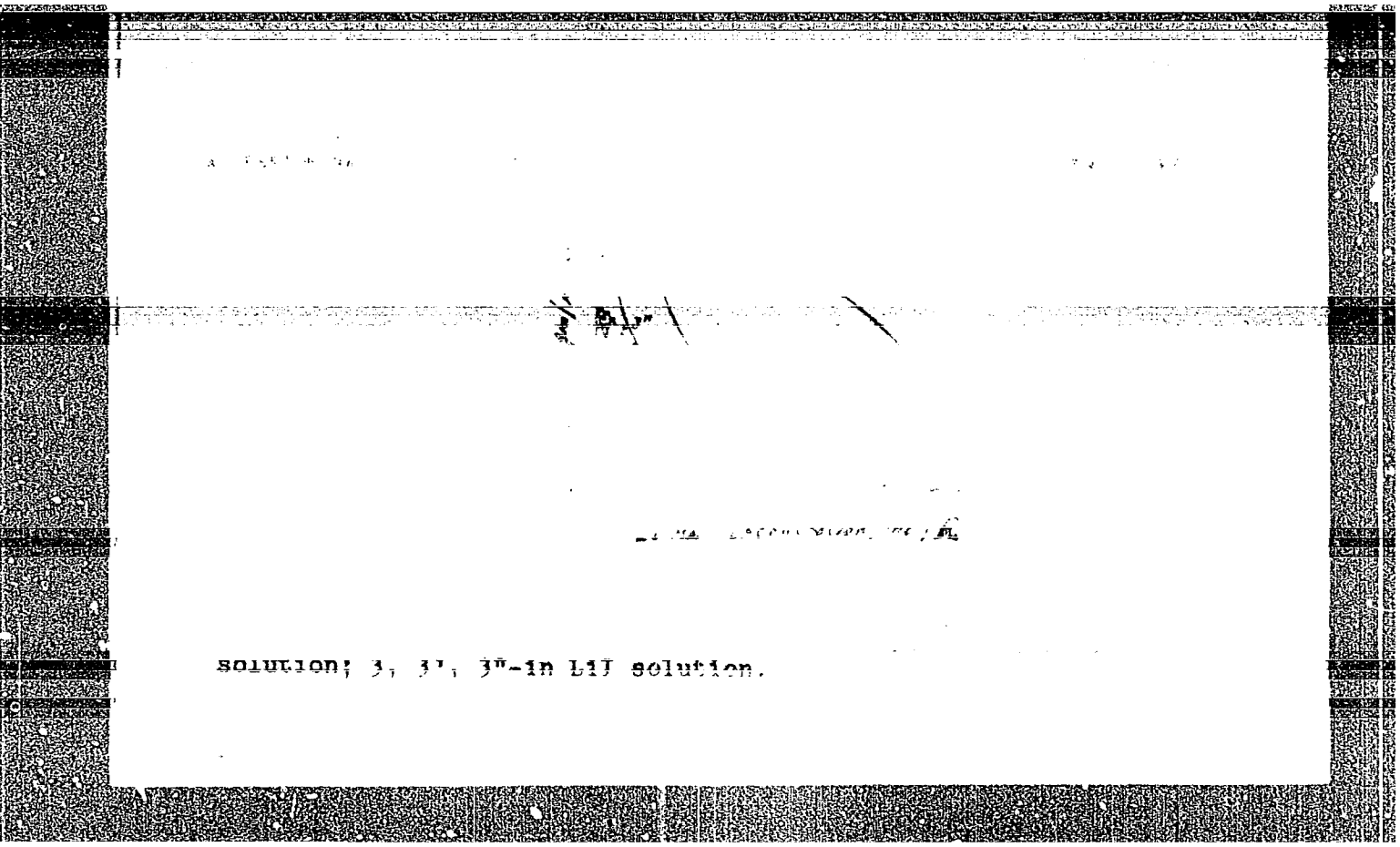


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103310007-6"

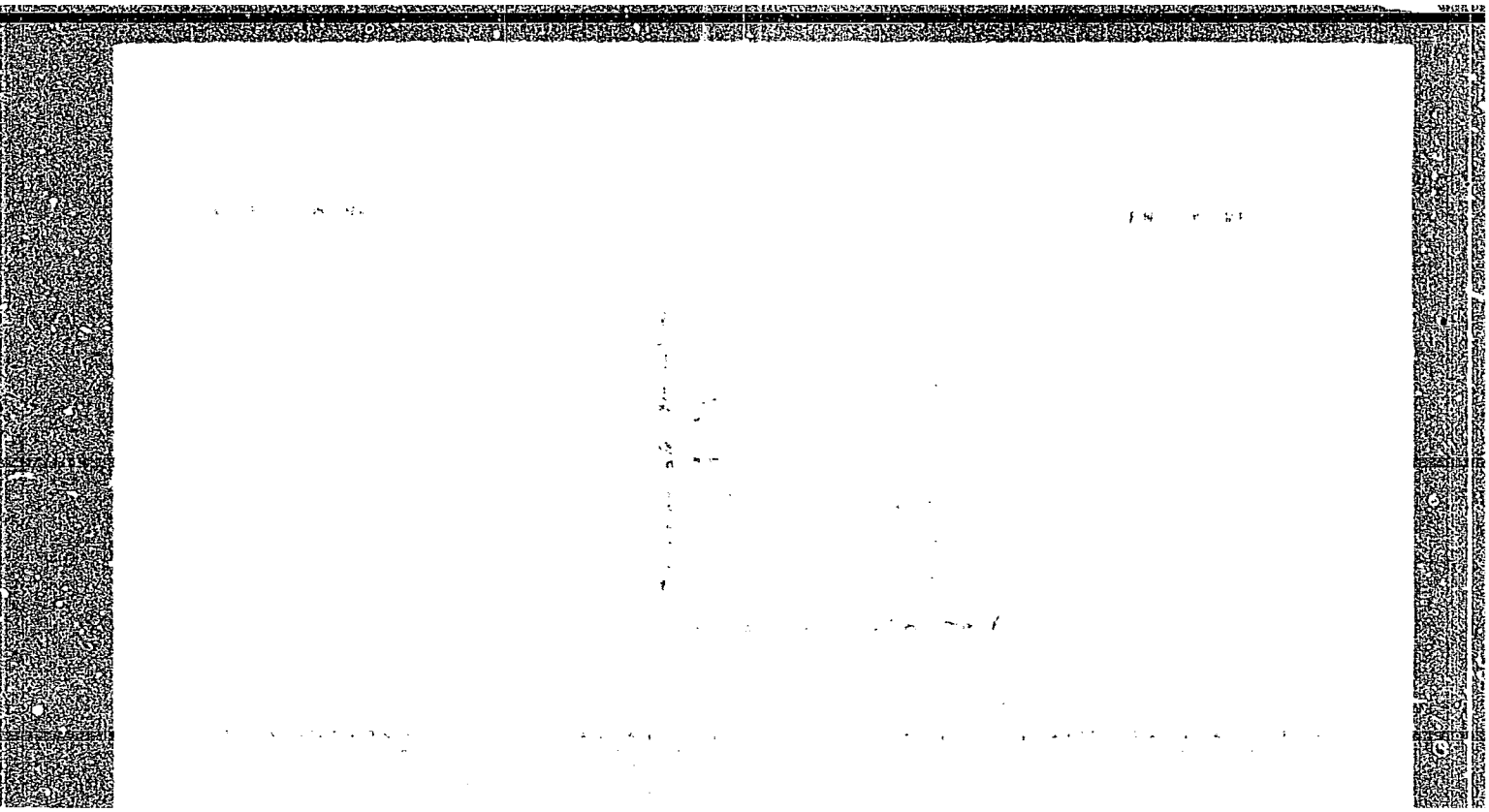
temperature, corrosion rate temperature coefficient, oxygen solubility

corrosion generally decreased as the Al halide solution concentration increased (and the oxygen content in the solution decreased). Temperature coefficients of the corrosion rate were obtained for the





solution; 3, 3', 3"-in LiI solution.



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at temperatures: 80C (1, 2, 3), 100C (1', 2', 3'), 120C (1", 2") and

BALEZIN, S.A.; NIKOL'SKIY, I.V.; SOLODKIN, I.S.

Using a new inhibitor in pickling high carbon, steel wire rod in sulfuric acid solutions. Stal' 24 no.12:1147-1148 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. V.I. Lenina.

BALEZIN, S.A.; KEMKHADZE, T.V.; ZHURAVLEV, I.M.

Using certain electrochemical methods in studying the mechanism of the action of inhibitors of the corrosion of carbon steel in sea water. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 35 no.1:155-162 Jl '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Gruzinskiy metallurgicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom F.N. Tavadze.

BALEZIN, S.A.; FOMOBAYEV, N.I.; KURBANOV, F.F.

Study of the rate of dissolution of steel-3 in hydrochloric acid of different concentrations depending on pressure and temperature. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.11:2523-2528 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Lenina.

BALEZIN, S.A.; PODOBAYEV, N.I.; GLIKINA, F.B.; KURBANOV, F.

Inhibitors for the hydrochloric acidization of oil wells with high bottom hole temperatures. Neft. khoz. 42 no. 3: 35-38 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:7)

L 2657-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c) EWA(d) [illegible]
WW/WB/GS/RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5023094 UR/0000 /65/000/000/0137/0151

AUTHOR: Narushevich, N. I.; Balezin, S. A.; Romanov, V. V.

TITLE: Nature and mechanism of the effect of corrosion inhibitors on the corrosion cracking of magnesium alloys

SOURCE: Problemy bol'shoy metallurgii i fizicheskoy khimii novykh splavov (Problems of large-scale metallurgy and physical chemistry of new alloys); k 100-letiyu so dnya rozhdeniya akademika M. A. Pavlova. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 137-151

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion inhibitor, magnesium base alloy, organic salt, sodium compound, electrochemical analysis, potassium compound

ABSTRACT: Specimens of the Mg-base alloy MA2-1 (4.43% Al, 1.12% Zn, 0.56% Mn, 0.006% Fe, 0.07% Si, 0.03% Cu, 0.0011% Ni, 0.002% Be), cut out of 1.5 mm thick sheets, were tested for corrosion cracking in a 35 g/liter NaCl + 20 g/liter K_2CrO_4 solution in the presence of tensile stresses in order to determine the effect of different inhibitors of corrosion cracking. Organic and inorganic

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inhibitors were used. The corrosion rate was determined by the gravimetric method with measurement of the maximum depth of corrosion foci, as well as with calculation of the number of corrosion pits on the surface of the specimen. Such organic inhibitors as phosphates, fluorides, silicates, and nitrates, when added in 1% concentration to the tested solution, proved to be satisfactory inhibitors of corrosion cracking, since not one of the tested specimens became corroded during the first 1.5-3 days whereas the control specimens became corroded within 2.5 min. Other salts ($K_4Fe(CN)_6$, $K_3Fe(CN)_6$, KI, $Na_2B_4O_7$), which are good inhibitors of the corrosion cracking of aluminum alloys, do not affect the cracking of this Mg alloy. Of the organic compounds investigated, the best results were produced by the sodium salts of butyric, caproic, and benzoic acids, since they completely halted the process of the corrosion cracking of the alloy MA2-1 in the solution specified above. It was found that the effectiveness of salts of acids in the fatty series is in inverse proportion to the increase in the number of the functional groups (-COOH, -OH). Inhibitors were also tested in different combinations. Thus, sodium benzoate and sodium nitrite, taken in concentrations (0.5 and 1.5%) which do not assure reliable protection, when jointly added to the working solution, provide complete protection against the corrosion cracking of

L 2657-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023094

the alloy MA2-1. During the second part of the experiments, the electrochemical behavior of the alloy MA2-1 in the same working solution was investigated in the presence of selected inhibitors. It was established that different inhibitors differently affect the electrode potential and the kinetics of electrode processes: some, such as $NaNO_2$, inhibit the anodic process, while others, such as Na_2HPO_4 and monoethanolamine benzoate, inhibit the cathodic process, and others still, such as NaF and $NaC_7H_5O_2$ affect both processes simultaneously. Monoethanolamine benzoate, moreover, not only is a satisfactory corrosion retardant but also assures a more uniform rate of corrosion. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 3780-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD/WW/WB/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5014139 UR/0365/65/001/003/0337/0340
620.193.41
620.197.3

40
37
B

AUTHOR: Balezin, S. A.; Kurbanov, F. K.; Podobayev, N. I.

TITLE: Investigation of the protective action of steel corrosion inhibitors in hydrochloric acid as a function of temperature, pressure and acid concentration

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 1, no. 3, 1965, 337-340

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion inhibitor, steel, hydrochloric acid

ABSTRACT: The authors study the protective action of PB-5 (a product of condensation of analine and urotropin), Katapin A (paradodecylbenzylpyridinium chloride), propargyl alcohol, and mixtures of PB-5 + urotropin, I-1-A (a byproduct from manufacture of 2-methyl-5-ethyl pyridine) + urotropin, and Katapin A + BA-6 (a product of condensation of benzyl amine and urotropin) in 8-20% hydrochloric acid at temperatures of 22-155° and pressures of 1-500 atm. The specimens were made in the form of cylinders 5 mm in diameter and 50 mm long and had the following composition (in wt. %): C--0.47; P--0.022; S--0.030; Si--0.019; Mn--0.70; Ni--0.06; Cr-0.05. It was found that propargyl alcohol, Katapin A, I-1-A + urotropin and PB-5 + urotro-

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L 3780-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5014139

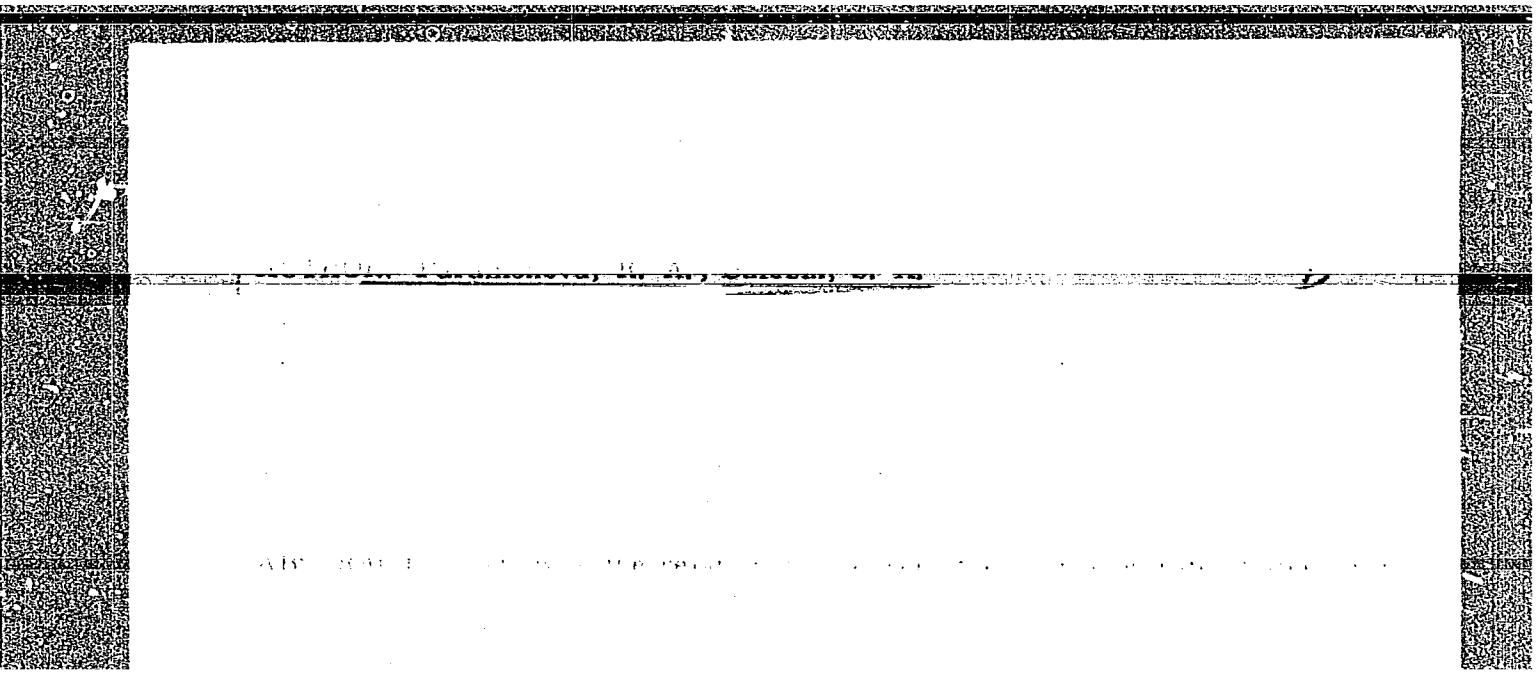
pin and Katapin A + urotropin are effective at 110°, while a mixture of I-1-A + + Na_2SO_4 is most effective at 130°. A temperature maximum for the inhibiting effect is characteristic of the agents studied. For Katapin and PB-5, this maximum is in the 60-70° range, while the other inhibitors show a temperature maximum at 80-90°. A reduction was observed in the protective action of the inhibitors as the pressure was increased. At higher acid concentrations, the corrosion rate in the presence of inhibitors is also higher. This effect is more pronounced as the temperature is raised. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. V. I. Lenina (Moscow State Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 26Sep64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

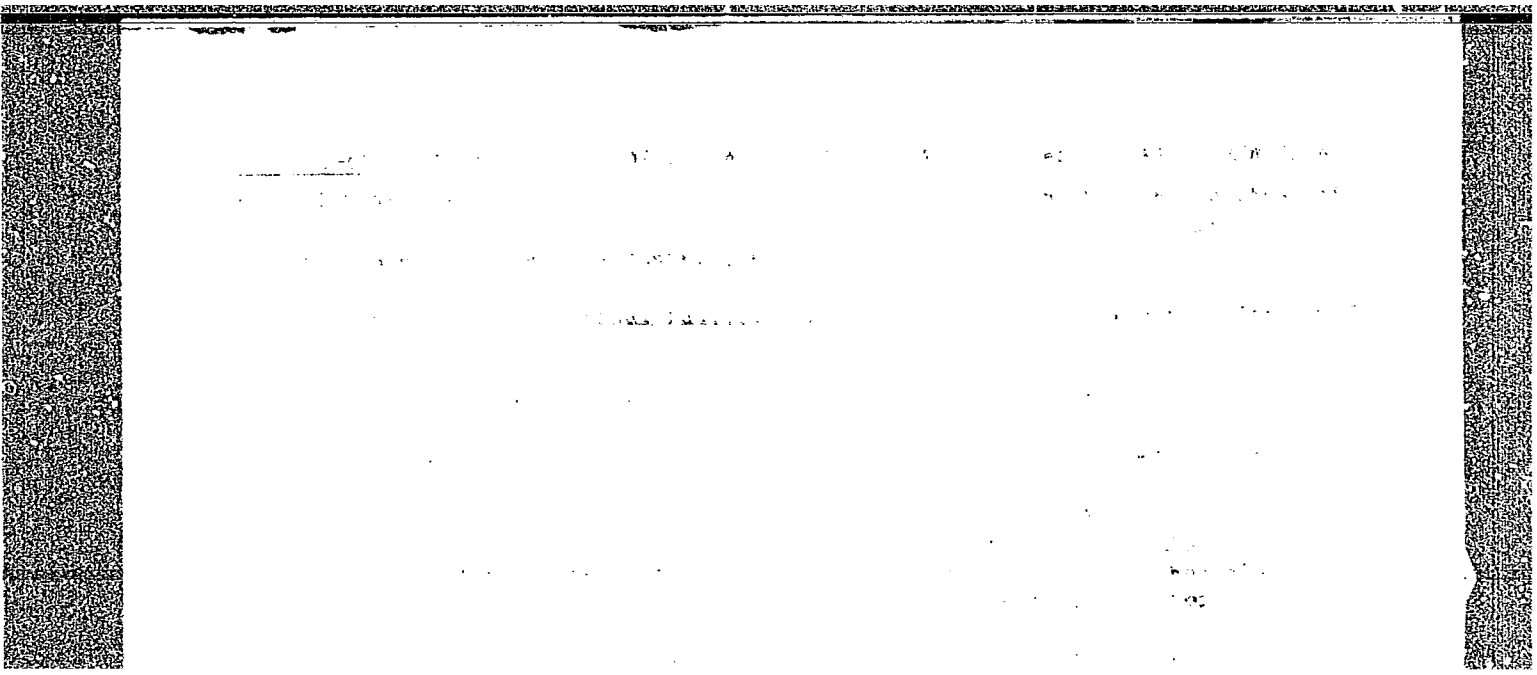
NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 007

Card 2/2



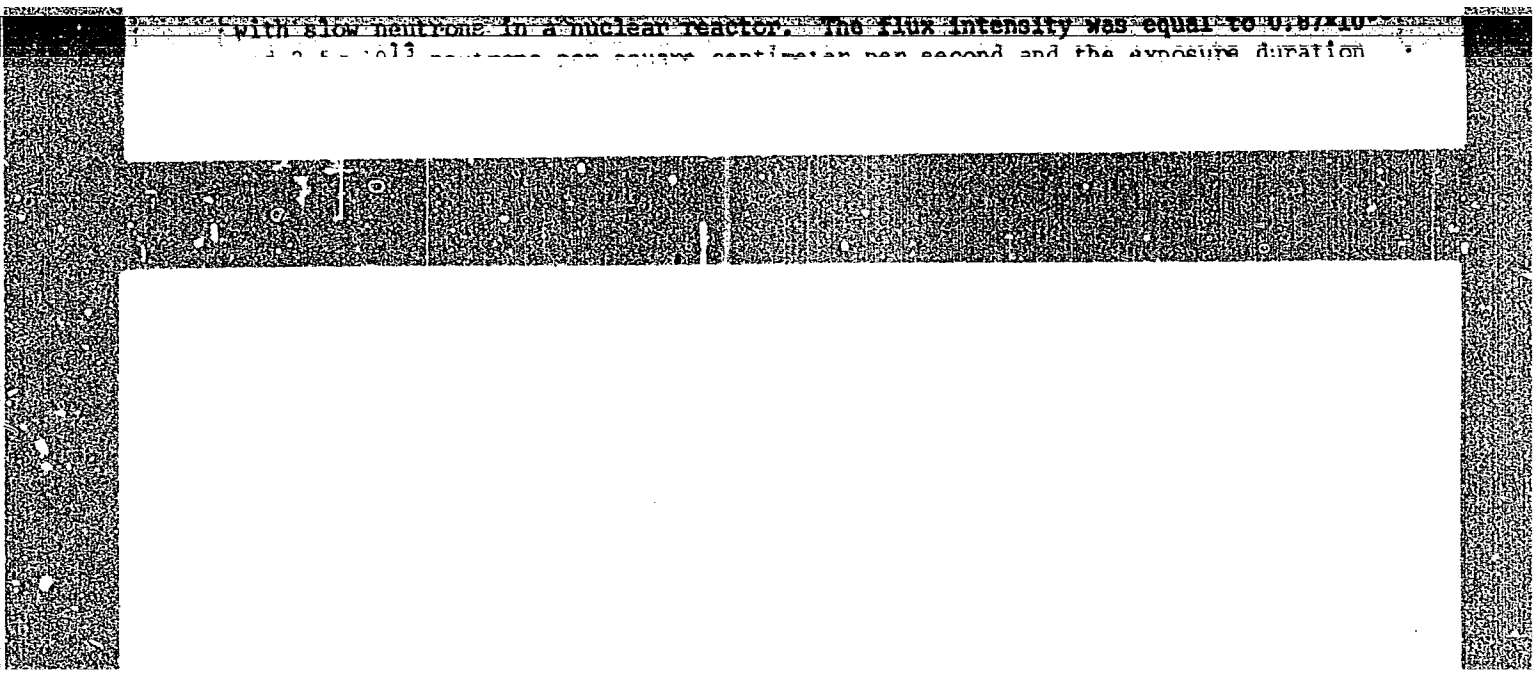
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103310007-6"

from 20-80C and then decreased at 100C. The corrosion determining factor at



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103310007-6"

with slow neutrons in a nuclear reactor. The flux intensity was equal to 0.87×10



well as in a humid atmosphere. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/2

KURBANOV, F.K.; BELEZIN, S.A.; FODOBAYEV, N.I.

Effect of inhibitors on the corrosion of carbon steel in a solution of calcium chloride and in oil field water at high temperatures and pressures. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.9:2007-2011 S '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni Lenina.

BAIEZIN, S.A.; YANDUSHKIN, K.N.

Effect of internal radiation of Armco iron and steel-2 on the protective properties of some inhibitors. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.3:564-569 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni Lenina. Submitted May 29, 1963.

L 46839-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WB/GD/RM/JH

ACC NR: AT6024981 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0425/0429

48
B+1

AUTHOR: Pushkina, S. V.; Balezin, S. A.; Romanov, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of corrosion inhibitors on the corrosion fatigue of MA-2 alloy

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye obshchey i tekhnicheskoy khimii. Zashchitnyye metallicheskiye i oksidnyye pokrytiya, korroziya metallov i issledovaniya v oblasti elektrokhimii (Protective metallic and oxide coatings, corrosion of metals, and studies in electrochemistry). Moscow, Nauka, 1965, 425-429

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion inhibitor, corrosion protection, magnesium alloy, cathode polarization, cyclic strength/MA-2 alloy

ABSTRACT: The object of the work was to determine the influence of an inorganic and organic inhibitor on the corrosion fatigue of MA-2 magnesium alloy (in %: Al 3.65, Zn 0.85, Mn 0.5, bal. Mg) in a chloride-chromate solution (35 g/l NaCl + 20 g/l K_2CrO_4) at 25°C; to study the combined effect of cathodic polarization and corrosion inhibitors on this process; and to clarify the influence of corrosion inhibitors on the cathodic polarization effect involved in the corrosion-fatigue failure of MA-2 alloy in the selected corrosive medium. The specimens were subjected to symmetrical bending at 500 cycles per minute. It was found that sodium nitrite and benzoate effectively increase the resistance of MA-2 to corrosion-fatigue failure. This pro-

Card 1/2

L 46839-66

ACC NR: AT6024981 O

tective action combines with the protective effect of cathodic polarization. At D_c = 1 mA/cm^2 and an $NaNO_2$ concentration of 20%, the cyclic strength of the alloy was 13.9% higher than in air. The nature and mechanism of the corrosion fatigue of the alloy in the chloride-chromate solution are largely electrochemical. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11,13/ SUBM DATE: 13Jan64/ ORIG REF: 009

Card 2/2 blg

AUTHOR: Podobayev, N. I.; Balezin, S. A.; Shikhiyev, I. A.; Aliyev, M. I.; Israfilova, S. Z.; Kurbanov, F. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Corrosion inhibitor for steel in hydrochloric acid. Class 22, No. 179406 [Announced by the Moscow State Pedagogical Institute im. V. S. Lenin (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagicheskiy institut)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 5, 1966, 49

TOPIC TAGS: steel corrosion, corrosion inhibitor, acid corrosion

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a corrosion inhibitor for steel in hydrochloric acid. Consisting basically of dipropargyl methylcyclohexylphosphinate, it contains several other additives, preferably in amounts of inhibitor BA-6, ~ 0.5%; 1-hexyn-3-ol, 0.25 -- 0.5%; potassium iodide, ~ 0.02%. [LD]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 07Jan65

Card 1/1 BLG

UDC: 620.197.3

L 00902-67 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ET IJP(c) JD/WB-JH

ACC NR: AP6020914 SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/66/002/002/0180/0182

62
B

AUTHORS: Narushevich, N. I.; Balezin, S. A.; Romanov, V. V.

ORG: Institute of Metallurgy im. A. A. Baykov, Moscow (Institut metallurgii)

TITLE: The effect of a corrosion inhibitor on the polarization effect in corrosion cracking of V95 aluminum alloy

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 2, no. 2, 1966, 180-182

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion inhibitor, corrosion, corrosion rate, aluminum alloy, cathode polarization, current density, electrolyte / V95 aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: The results of a study of the effect of polarization on the rate of corrosion cracking of V95 aluminum alloy are given. Standard sheet alloy with a thickness of 1.5 mm was used. The chemical composition of the alloy, the preparation of the specimens, and the testing conditions were described earlier by N. I. Narushevich, S. A. Balezin, and V. V. Romanov (Ingibitory korrozii metallov, Uchenyye zapiski MGPI im. V. I. Lenina, No. 2, M., 1962). The tests were made under a load $\sigma_{0.2}$ = 43 kg/mm^2 at a temperature of 23C. The corrosive medium was a 0.5-N solution of H_2SO_4 + 35 g/liter NaCl, and the inhibitor was an admixture of 0.2% $K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$. Cathode polarization in the absence of an inhibitor at low current densities accelerates corrosion (see Fig. 1). The obtained data confirmed the electrochemical

Card 1/2

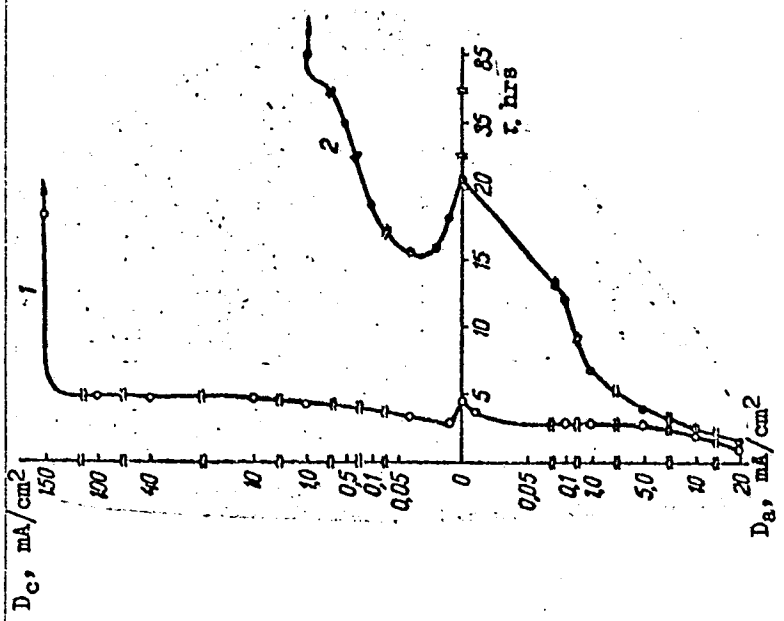


Fig. 1. Influence of inhibitor on characteristic shape of polarization curve in corrosion cracking of V95 alloy in 0.5-N solution of H_2SO_4 + 35 g/liter NaCl: 1 - polarization in starting electrolyte; 2 - with addition of 0.2% $K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$ to electrolyte.

nature of the corrosion cracking of aluminum alloy in a weakly acid aggressive medium. Orig. art. has: 1 graph.

awm

Card 2/2 SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 28Jul65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 007

ACC NR: AP7007261 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0423/66/000/012/0033/0036

AUTHOR: Balezin, S. A.; Negreyev, V. F.; Mamedov, I. A.; Mamedova, I. F.

ORG: [Balezin] Moscow State Pedagogical Institute im. V. I. Lenin (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut); [Negreyev, Mamedov, Mamedova] Institute of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, AN, Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR (Institut neorganicheskoy i fizicheskoy khimii AN Azerbaydzanskoy SSR)

TITLE: Study of the influence of certain inhibitors on the tensile strength of steel during its corrosion in a system of hydrocarbons and electrolytes

SOURCE: Za tekhnicheskiy progress, no. 12, 1966, 33-36

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion inhibitor, tensile strength

ABSTRACT: A study of the tensile strength of U7A steel wire (diam. 0.7 mm) in a system consisting of hydrocarbons (benzine, kerosene or petroleum) and 0.1 N HCl with and without inhibitors was made at MGPI im. V. I. Lenin. The system studied approximated the conditions of steel corrosion in gas condensate wells. It was found that the water-soluble inhibitors Katapins and PB 8/2 at 20°C in systems consisting of hydrocarbons and acidic aqueous solutions decrease the corrosion rate by about 50% and less. For this reason, they are not sufficiently effective inhibitors. However, as the temperature of the medium rises to 50°C, the effectiveness of Katapin increases markedly. This is due to the fact that in the presence of movement, the stream of

Card 1/2 UDC: 662.14.8:539.4.015

ACC NR: AP7007261

water washes the protective film off the steel surface, but as the temperature rises, the inhibitor adheres more strongly to the metal surface. Hydrocarbon-soluble inhibitors (Ca salt of SB-3, Pikon, alkylphenoxyacetic acid) inhibit corrosion very effectively at 20 and 50°C in a stream of liquid. The effect of decrease of the corrosion rate upon addition of inhibitors is 2-3 times as great as the effect of decrease in the tensile strength. Hydrocarbon-soluble inhibitors are recommended for protection of the equipment in gas-condensate wells. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7004789 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/001/0122/0122

INVENTOR: Balezin, S. A.; Aronson, Yu. P.; Belen'kiy, S. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of inhibiting the corrosion of ferrous metals in acid solutions. Class 48, No. 190167. [announced by the All-Union Chemical and Pharmeceutical Scientific Research Institute (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1967, 122

TOPIC TAGS: ~~metal~~ corrosion protection, ~~metal~~ corrosion inhibitor, FERROUS METAL, ACID CORROSION, MERCAPTAN

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of inhibiting the corrosion of ferrous metals in acid solutions, according to Author Certificate no. 162738. To improve the degree of protection against corrosion, derivatives of mercaptoimidazole are added to the acid solution in the form of granules containing stearic acid and propargyl alcohol. [AZ]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 UDC: 620.197.3

L 31552-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6005109 SOURCE CODE: UR/0316/65/000/005/0044/0047

AUTHOR: Aliyev, M. I.; Shikhiyev, I. A.; Balezin, S. A.; Israfilova, S. Z.; Podovayev, N. I.

ORG: INKhP AN Azerb. SSR

80
78
8

TITLE: Synthesis of unsaturated esters of methylcyclohexylphosphonic acid

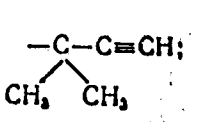
SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 5, 1965, 44-47

TOPIC TAGS: organic phosphorus compound, organosilicon compound, nonmetallic organic derivative, ester, chemical synthesis, IR analysis, spectroscopy, corrosion inhibitor

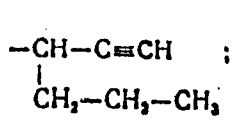
ABSTRACT: In order to study the reactivity and chemical properties of methylcyclohexylphosphonyl dichloride, some derivatives were synthesized in accordance with the reaction

$$CH_3C_6H_{10}POCl_2 \xrightarrow{ROH} CH_3C_6H_{10}PO(OR)_2,$$

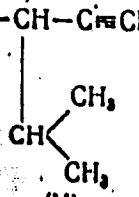
where $R = -CH_2-CH=CH_2$ (I); $-CH_2-C\equiv CH$ (II); $-CH_2-CH=CH-Si(C_2H_5)_3$ (VI);



(III);



(IV);



(V)

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L 31552-66

ACC NR: AP6005109

2

Six different representatives (I-IV) of ethylenic and acetylenic derivatives of methylcyclohexylphosphonic acid were thus synthesized and described for the first time. The presence of a triple bond in dipropargyl methylcylcohexylphosphonate was established spectroscopically and also by preparing a silicon derivative. Infrared analysis showed that the addition of triethylsilane to the triple bond of dipropargyl methylcyclohexylphosphonate follows Farmer's rule of free radical addition, according to which the radical component, $-Si(C_2H_5)_3$, adds to the more hydrogenized carbon atom. A method of synthesis of silicon-phosphorus organic compounds was thus elaborated. Results of a preliminary study of the synthesized products showed that the dipropargyl ester (II) can be used as a steel corrosion inhibitor (in 15% HCl at 130C). Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 16Feb64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 LC

6 (7) SOV/111-59-10-16/23

AUTHOR: Gurvits, Sh.F., Chief, and Balezin, V.A., Engineer

TITLE: Operational Experience with the Un-manned Apartment House ATS with a Capacity of 100 Numbers

PERIODICAL: Vestnik svyazi, 1959, Nr 10, pp 26-27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article deals with the operation of an un-manned automatic telephone station (ATS), intended for telephonization of separate houses or apartment buildings, in operation since June, 1958, in a 120-apartment dwelling house on the Kiyevskaya gorodskaya telefonnaya set' (GTS) (Kiyev Municipal Telephone Network); the ATS, with a "ten-step" dialing system, has been introduced into production. Although, states the author, operation of the ATS has been satisfactory, he notes several deficiencies in the circuit of the ATS, and presents modifications to correct them. Modifications to allow interruption of the conversation by the operator at the GTS, including installation of a VG-2 (DGTs-24) rectifier bridge are described with the aid of diagrams (Figs 1-3); 3 other alterations are also outlined. Elimination of these deficiencies,

Card 1/2

Operational Experience with the Un-manned Apartment House ATS with a Capacity of 100 Numbers

states the author, assured efficient operation of the ATS. A system allowing periodic checks on the operation of the apartment house ATS from the rayon ATS without occupying one of the cable pairs to the former (Fig 7) is also described. Installation of the ATS (Fig 8) is discussed, as is connection of the VT-61/4 rectifier unit, which powers the ATS equipment, to the AC mains. Recommendations for setting the ATS in operation are also noted. The author concludes that even the limited operational experience gained from this one installation supports the expediency of introducing such apartment house ATSs on municipal telephone networks. There are 7 schematic diagrams and 1 drawing.

ASSOCIATION: Proizvodstvennaya laboratoriya Kiyevskoy gorodskoy telefonnoy seti (GTS) (Production Laboratory of the Kiyev Municipal Telephone Network)

ACCESSION NR: AP4015148 S/0289/63/000/003/0092/0096

AUTHORS: Shostakovskiy, M.F.; Sokolov, B.A.; Khil'ko, O.N.; Balezina, G.G.; Alekseyeva, G.M.

TITLE: Addition of silane hydrides to vinyl ethers

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sib. otd. Izv., no. 11. Ser. Khim. nauk, no. 3, 1963, 92-96

TOPIC TAGS: silicohydride, silane, silane hydride, addition reaction, vinyl ether addition reaction, trichlorosilane ether, dichloromethylsilane ether, dichloroethylsilane ether, triethylsilane ether, beta ether, Markownikoff rule, Raman spectrum

ABSTRACT: The addition of trichlorosilane, methyldichlorosilane, ethyldichlorosilane, and triethylsilane to vinylisooprophyl-, vinylbutyl-, vinylphenyl-, vinyl- o-, m- and p-cresyl ethers were studied. The addition of equimolar amounts of silane and vinyl etner was effected by heating and using chloroplatinic acid as the catalyst (beta-phenoxyethyltriethylsilane was prepared by the Grignard re-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4015148

action). The following new compounds were prepared and characterized: the beta-phenoxyethyl-, the beta-o-cresoxy ethyl, the beta-m-cresoxyethyl, and the beta-p-cresoxyethyl- trichlorosilanes; -dichloromethylsilanes, dichloroethylsilanes, and -triethylsilanes; the beta-butoxyethyl-dichloromethylsilane, dichloroethylsilane and triethylsilane; and the beta-isopropoxyethyldichloroethylsilane. The presence of the beta structure in the products, contrary to Markownikoff;s rule, was confirmed by Raman spectra and chemical decomposition. "Spectra were taken by N.I. Golovanov, for which the authors express their appreciation." Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 equation.

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (Irkutsk Institute of Organic Chemistry, Siberian branch AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Aug62 DATE ACQ: 13Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M. F.; KUZNETSOV, N. V.; YAN CHZHE-MIN'[Yang Chê-min]; BALEZINA, G. G.

Some conversions of acetals of alkoxy- and bromoacetaldehydes. Izv. AN SSSR Otd. khim. nauk no.12:2220-2223 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

(Acetals) (Acetaldehyde)

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; SOKOLOV, B.A.; KHIL'KO, O.N.; BALEZINA, G.G.; ALEKSEYEVA, G.M.

Addition of silane hydrides to vinyl ethers. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.11 Ser.khim.nauk no.3:92-96 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

PARFENOV, Grigoriy Stepanovich; BALEZINA, S.A., prof., red.; METEL'SKAYA, G.S., red.

[Examples and problems in physical chemistry] Sbornik primerov i zadach po fizicheskoi khimii. Moskva, Prosveshchenie, 1965. 210 p. (MIRA 18:3)

BALEZINA, T. A.

Balezina, T. A.

"The effect of diet with various proteing content on the course of dysentery in young children." Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner Medical Inst imeni Academician A. A. Bogomolets. Kiev, 1956. (Dissertation for the degree of Doctor in Medical Science)

Knizhnaya letopis
No. 15, 1956. Moscow

ANDRUSHUK, A.A.; ASKALONOV, S.P.; [illegible], I.A.; LERNER, I.B.; ZAMOZDRA, L.I.; KOSTENKO, A.N. (Kiyev)

Using acidophilus and yeast products in the diet of small children in gastrointestinal diseases. Pediatriia no.7:101-103 Jl '57.
(ALIMENTARY CANAL--DISEASES) (MIRA 10:10)
(MILK, ACIDOPHILUS)

BALEZINA, T.A. [Baliezina, T.A.], kand.med.nauk; LESHCHINSKAYA, S.S.

Role of yeastlike fungi of the genus Candida in the development and course of diarrhea in young children; preliminary report. Ped., akush. i gin. 20 no.3:25-30 '58. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany materinstva i detstva im. Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza prof. P.M. Buyko (direktor - zaslushennyy vrach USSR M.D. Burova).
(MONILIASIS) (DIARRHEA)

BALEZINA, T. I.

"Penicylline - Crustozin," Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol., i Immunobiol., Nos. 7-8, 1944

143-57(1952).—In combination with cinoxin and procaine, penicillin (I) remains in the blood at therapeutic level for 12 [illegible] blood for 6 hrs A. S. Markin

FURER, N.M.; FOMINA, I.P.; ARTAMONOVA, O.I.; BALEZINA, T.I.

Antiviral effects of antibiotics produced by Actinomyces violaceus. Antibiotiki 4 no.3:30-35 My-Je '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.Z.V.Yermol'yeva) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i otdel vzaimodeystviye mikroorganizmov (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR prof.N.A.Krasil'nikov) Instituta mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

(ANTIBIOTICS, eff.
antiviral eff. of antibiotics prod. by Actinomyces violaceus (Rus))

ALEKSEYEVA, A.A.; BALEZINA, T.I.

Treatment of pneumonia with tetracycline. Antibiotiki 5 no. 5:108-112 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Klinika virushnykh zabolevaniy (zav. - prof. N.V. Sergeyev) II Klinicheskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy, laboratoriya fiziologii (rukovoditel' - prof. Z.V. Yermol'yeva) Instituta virusologii AMN SSSR.

(PNEUMONIA) (TETRACYCLINE)

BALEZINA, T. I., FURER, N. I., NEMIROVSKAYA, B. M.,BRAUDE, A. I., YERMOLYAVA, Z. V., FADEYEVA, L. L.

"Way of obtainigg interferon and the study of its influence upon respiratory virus in exp riment.

report submitted for the 1st Intl, Congress on Respiratory Tract Diseases of Virus and Rickettsial Orgin, Prague, Czech. 23-27 May 1961.

YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.; FURER, N.M.; BALEZINA, T.I.; FADEYEVA, L.L.; NEMIROVSKAYA, B.M.

Antiviral preparation interferon. Antibiotiki 6 no.3:196-200 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Laboratoriya novykh antibiotikov pri kafedre mikrobiologii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR.
(VIRUSES) (DRUGS)

YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.; FURER, N.M.; RAVICH, I.V.; MAVASHIN, S.M.; BRAUDE, A.I.; FOMINA, I.P.; ZHUKOVSKAYA, N.A.; BAIEZINA, T.I.; VED'MINA, Ye.A.; GOLOSOVA, T.V.; NEMIROVSKAYA, B.M.; TERENT'YEVA, T.G.

Experimental study and clinical use of lysozyme. Antibiotiki 8 no.1:39-45 Ja'63. (MIRA 16:6)
(LYSOZYME)

FADEYEVA, L.L.; BALEZINA, T.I.; FURER, N.M.; NEMIROVSKAYA, B.M.

Study of interferon properties. Vop.med.virus. no.8:133-137 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.; FURER, N.M.; FADEYEVA, L.I.; BRAUDE, [illegible]; BALEZINA, T.I.

Prospects for the search and use of interferon, bacterial polysaccharides and antibiotics in the control of virus infections. Vop.med.virus. no.8:129-133 '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

[illegible]va, Z. V.; VEDMINA, Ye. A.; FURER, N. M.; GOLOSOVA, T. I.; BALEZINA, T. [illegible].

"Lysozyme and Ecmoline in Bacterial and Viral Infections."

report submitted for 3rd Intl Symp on Fleming's Lysozyme, Milan, 3-5 Apr 64.

Academie des Sciences Medicales et Chaire de Microbiologie de l'institut de Perfectionnement des Medecins de l'URSS - Moscou (URSS).

YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.; FURER, N.M.; VAYSBERG, O.Ye.; NEMIROVSKAYA, B.M.; BRAUDE, A.I.; FOMINA, I.P.; BAIEZINA, T.I.; FADEYEVA, L.L.; TORIYA, L.K.; KORABEL'NIKOVA, N.I.

Acetoxane and interferon in virus infections. Trudy TSIU 68:145-149 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.; FADEYEVA, L.L.; BALEZINA, T.I.; KORABEL'NIKOVA, N.I.; ZHDANOV, V.M.

Characteristics of interferon formation in the animal organism. Vop. virus. 10 no.2:221-224 Mr-Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

BALEZINA, Z.N.

Changes in the electrocardiogram in pulmonary tuberculosis following pulmonectomy. Probl. tub. no.8:65-71'62.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz elektrokardiograficheskogo kabineta (zav. Z.N.Balezina) i khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (rukovoditel' - dotsent M.I. Perel'man) Moskovskoy klinicheskoy tuberkuleznoy bol'nitsy no.3 (glavnyy vrach V.P.Petrik)
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (TUBERCULOSIS)
(LUNGS—SURGERY)

BALEZINA, Z. N.

Changes in the electrocardiogram during resection of the lungs in tuberculosis. Grud. khir. 4 no.1:79-81 Ja-F '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz elektrokardiograficheskogo kabineta (zav. - Z. N. Balezina) i khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. M. I. Perel'man) 3-y Moskovskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy "Zakhar'ino" (glavnyy vrach V. P. Petrikh). Adres avtora: Moskva, Khimki, bol'nitsa "Zakhar'ino".

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (LUNGS--SURGERY)
(TUBERCULOSIS)

BALGA, F.

Railroad transportation from the point of view of the development of our electrical power industry.

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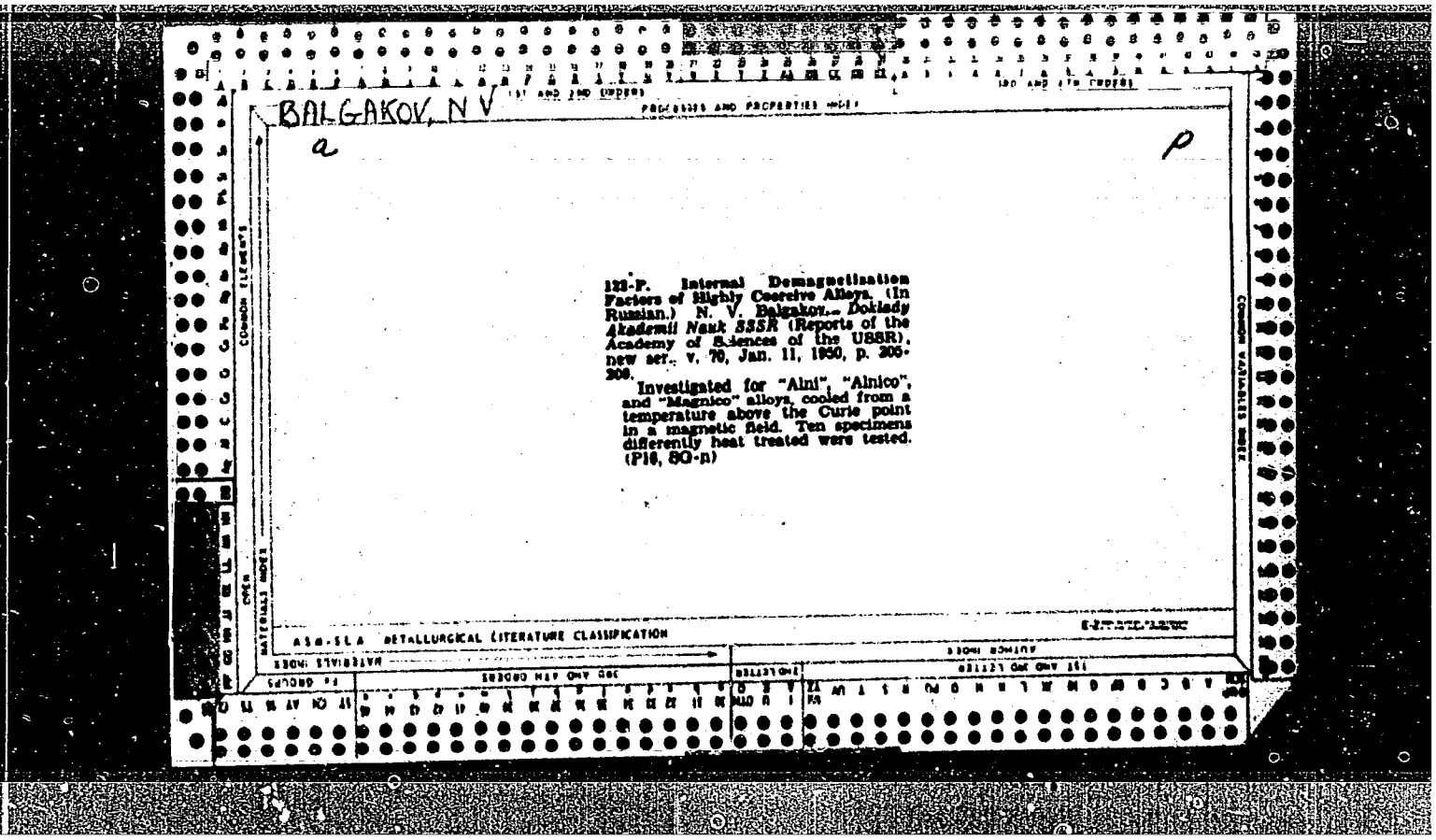
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