L 23515-65 EWT(m) ES
ACCESSION NR: AP4047121 S/0080/64/037/010/2175/2179

AUTHOR: [illegible] A. P. Vlasov, V. G.

TITLE: [illegible]

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 10, 1964, 2175-2179

TOPIC TAGS: dissociation kinetics, gamma uranium trioxide, [illegible]

ABSTRACT: The kinetics of the dissociation of orthorhombic [illegible], obtained by calcining uranyl nitrate hexahydrate, were investigated in the [illegible] temperature interval. At 625C and above the process appeared autocatalytic: dissociation started slowly, then increased rapidly to a maximum when the composi-

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L 23515-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047121

SUBMITTED: 24May63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, GC NO REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 013

Card 2/2

BEKETOV, A.R.; STREKALOVSKIY, V.N.; VLASOV, V.G.

Studying the structure of solid solutions of uranium oxides in the region α-UO_3 - U_3O_8. Zhur. strukt. khim. 6 no.1:75-78 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Submitted February 24, 1964.

TKACHENKO, Ye.V.; BEKETOV, A.R.; VLASOV, V.G.

Reduction of the hexagonal modification of uranium trioxide by solid carbon. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 8 no.3: 100-107 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut, fiziko-tekhnicheskiy fakul'tet.

L 12159-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) ES/JD/WW/JG

ACC NR: AP6000689 UR/0080/65/038/009/2103/2105

55
B

AUTHOR: Beketov, A.R.; Vlasov, V.G.

ORG: None

TITLE: Thermal stability of polymorphic uranium trioxide

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 9, 1965, 2103-2105

TOPIC TAGS: uranium compound, thermal stability, phase diagram

ABSTRACT: The article presents the results of a thermographic, kinetic, and x-ray study of the processes of decomposition of amorphous UO_3, alpha-UO_3, beta-UO_3, and gamma-UO_3. Amorphous UO_3 was prepared by calcining uranium peroxide for 3 hours at 350° in a stream of oxygen, with supplementary heating for 1 hour at 400°. Alpha-UO_3 was prepared by calcining uranium peroxide in air for 3 hours at 550°. Beta-UO_3 was prepared by calcining ammonium diuranate in air at 400° for 3 hours. Gamma-UO_3 was prepared by calcining previously calcined uranyl nitrate hexahydrate at 550° for 4 hours in air. It was established by chemical analysis that the oxides obtained had the following composition: amorphous UO_3—$UO_{3.01\pm0.01}$, α-UO_3—$UO_{3.00\pm0.01}$, β-UO_3—$UO_{3.00\pm0.01}$, γ-UO_3—$UO_{3.01\pm0.01}$.

Thermal, kinetic, and x-ray analysis (results given in figures) made it possible to understand the phase relationships in the dissociation of

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UDC: 546.791.3 + 541.66

L 12159-66

ACC NR: AP6000689

amorphous UO_3. The temperatures of the start of dissociation for alpha-UO_3, beta-UO_3, and gamma-UO_3, determined by a kinetic method, are respectively equal to 460, 430, and 510°. Curves for the heating of polymorphous UO_3 in a vacuum show that the dissociation process of alpha-UO_3 proceeds at 575-613°, beta-UO_3 at 525-570°, and gamma-UO_3 at 610-660°. The final product of the dissociation of all forms of UO_3 is the U_3O_8 phase. The divergences in the temperatures for the start of dissociation, determined from thermographic and kinetic investigations, are connected with the special characteristics of the methods. The data indicates that the thermal stability of polymorphic UO_3 increases in the following order: amorphous UO_3, beta-UO_3, alpha-UO_3, and gamma-UO_3. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 09Jul63/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 006

20

HW

Card 2/2

BEKETOV, A.R.; VLASOV, V.G.; STREKALOVSKIY, V.N.

Phase transitions during the dissociation of β and γ-forms of uranium trioxide. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.4:737-740 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

MYNKIN, P.V. ; BEKETOV, E.V.

Pneumatic Tools

Original Pneumatic devices. Avt. trakt. prom., no. 7, 1952.

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, NOVEMBER 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

BALYBERDIN, N.; BEKETOV, M.

Turbine-type exhaust deflector. Sel'. stroi. no.9:12 S '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Rukovoditel' laboratorii mikroklimata sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zdaniy Zapadno-Sibirskogo filiala Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Balyberdin). 2. Starshiy inzhener laboratorii mikroklimata sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zdaniy Zapadno-Sibirskogo filiala Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Beketov).

(Barns—Ventilation)

BALIBERDIN, M. [Balyberdin, M.], kand.veterin.nauk; BEKETOV, M., inzh.-sanitarnyy tekhnik

Arrangement of wind "curtains" in dairy barns. Sil'.bud. 12 no.4:10 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Dairy barns—Ventilation)

BEKETOV, M. B.

(4) 4

The existence of antimony tetrachloride. M. I. Usanovich, T. N. Sumarokova, and M. B. Beketov. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R.* No. 123, *Ser. Khim.* No. 7, 3–8(1953).—Cond., viscosity, and d. of the system $SbCl_5$–$SbCl_4$ were examd. at 50°, 60°, 70°, and 80°. The viscosity-compn. diagram shows smooth isotherms, whereas the sp. cond.-compn. diagram shows a max. at about 15 mol. % $SbCl_5$; cor. sp. cond. declines with rise in temp. The results are best attributed to formation of the ion pair $(SbCl_4)^+(SbCl_6)^-$. Cf. Weinland and Schmid, *Ber.* 38, 1080 (1905); 36, 641(1903). G. M. Kosolapoff

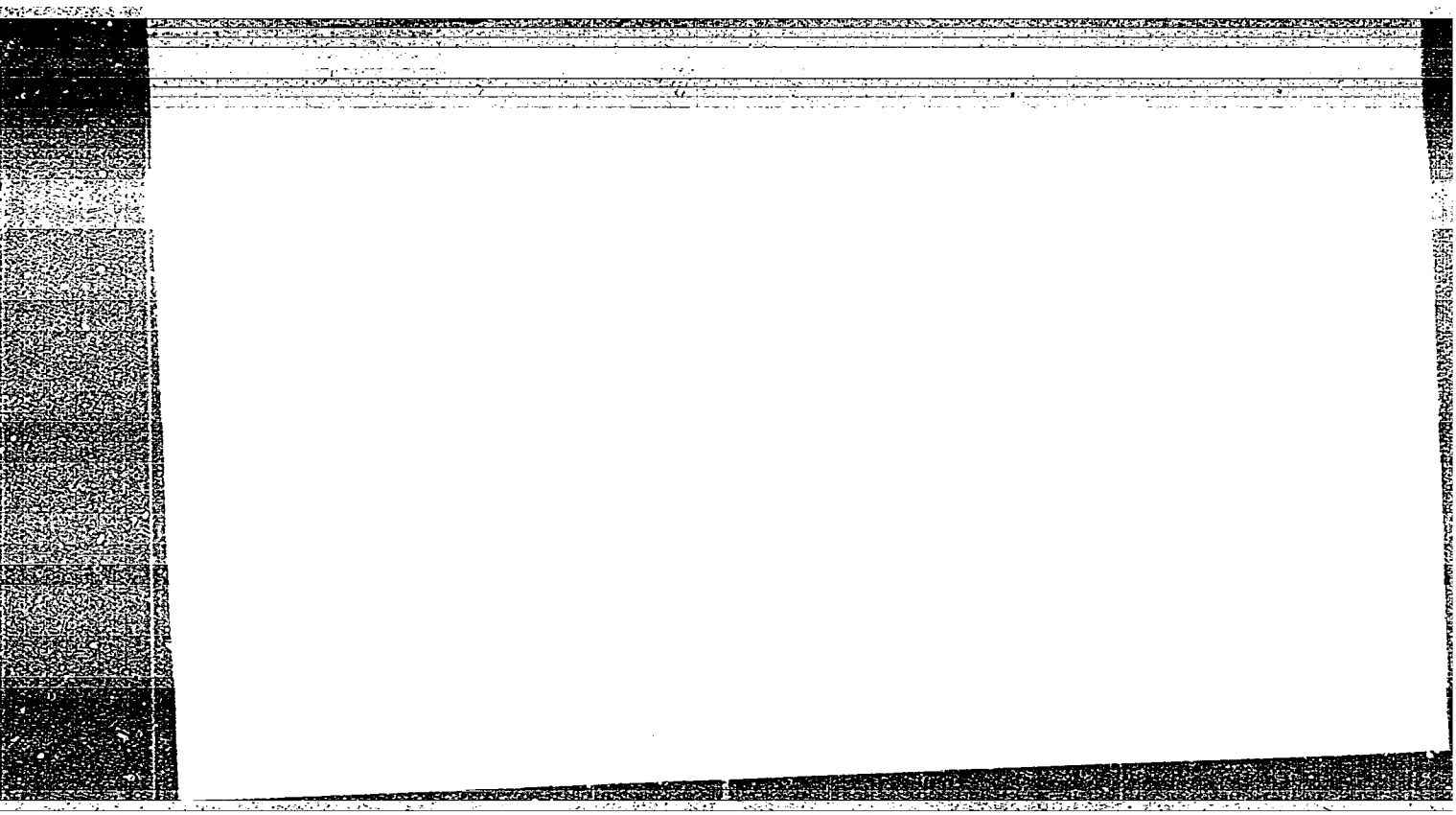
AF

BEKETOV, N. I Dr.

Russkie Uchenye v Tzvetnoi Metallurgii (Russian Scientists in Non-Ferrous Metallurgy) .

206 p. 1.25

SO: Four Continent Book List, April 1954



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000204210012-9"

KEKETOV, P.

Gas furnace heating. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 5 no.1:11-14 '55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Starshiy inzhener tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Mossoveta.
(Gas--Heating and cooking)

BEKETOV, P., inzh.

Iron-ore base of the Kuznetsk Basin. Tekh.-ekon.biul. no.1/2:7-12 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

(Kuznetsk Basin—Iron ores)

BEKETOV, P.N., inzhener.

Consumption of gas by stoves for heating dwellings. Gor.khoz.Mosk.27 no.11: 26-27 N '53. (MLRA 6:11) (Stoves, Gas)

BEKETOV, Pavel Nikolayevich, insh.; BELODVORSKIY, Yu.M., red.; AKATOVA, V.G., red.izd-va; VOLKOV, S.V., tekhn.red.

[Servicing boilers operating on gas] Obsluzhivanie kotel'nykh, rabotaiushchikh na gazovom toplive. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun. khoz.RSFSR, 1959. 127 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Boilers)

BEKETOV, Pavel Nikolayevich; TRUSHKIN, V.I., red.; BALKOVSKAYA, I.Z., red.izd-va; KHENOKH, F.M., tekhn. red.

[Service of boilers operating on gaseous fuel] Obsluzhivanie kotel'nykh, rabotaiushchikh na gazovom toplive. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz. RSFSR, 1963. 171 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Boilers) (Gas as fuel)

BEKETOV, P. Ye.

GULIY, V.M.; SHENDAROVICH, D.Kh., brigadir sharoshechnogo bureniya (Sokol'nyy rudnik); BEKETOV, P.Ye.; DZHEMARDZHIDZE, N.M.; MOCHALIN, M.P.; PRIGOZHIN, Ye.I., gornyy inzhener (Metallicheskiy rudnik); POLISHCHUK, A.D.

Speeches by participants in a conference. Gor.zhur. no.1:20-24 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Nachal'nik Proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otdela Dzhezkazganskogo rudoupravleniya (for Dzhemardzhidze); 2. Nauchnyy sotrudnik Instituta gornogo dela AN SSSR (for Mochalin); 3. Glavnyy inzhener Ukrglavrudy (for Polishchuk); 4. Glavnyy inzhener Bystrushinskogo rudnika (for Guliy); 5. Glavnyy inzhener Salairskogo rudnika (for Beketov).
(Mining engineering) (Mining machinery)

KHRAMTSOV, V.F., gornyy inzh.; VORONOV, I.S., gornyy inzh.; BEKETOV, P.Ye., gornyy inzh.; MATVEYEV, V.P., gornyy inzh.

New method of developing the bottom at the "Kaz" Mine.
Gor. zhur. no.8:32-33 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. VostNIGRI, g. Novokuznetsk.

VORONOV, I.S., gornyy inzh.; KOVALENKO, V.A., gornyy inzh.; BEKETOV, P.Ye., gornyy inzh.; MATVEYEV, V.P., gornyy inzh.; NAGAYEV, Kh.Kh., gornyy inzh.; SHMAKOV, P.I., gornyy inzh.; CHERKAYEVA, N.G., gornyy inzh.

Conveying and loading ore with a vibrating feeder. Gor. zhur. no.8:28-31 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

VEDUTIN, V.F., gornyy inzh.; KROPOTOV, V.A., gornyy inzh.; BEKETOV, P.Ye.; NIKOLAYEV, V.P.

Results of studying the effect of detonating cumulative borehole charges. Vzryv. delo no.54/11:219-230 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. VostNIGRI.

L 12016-65 EWT(1) GM
ACCESSION NR: AT4045962 S/2996/64/000/054/0219/0230

AUTHOR: Vedutin, V. P. (Mining engineer); Kropotov, V. A. (Mining engineer); Beketov, P. Ye. (Mining engineer); Nikolayev, V. P. (Mining engineer) B

TITLE: Some results of an investigation into the effect of the explosion of shot-hole cumulative charges

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye gornoye obshchestvo. Vzryvnoye delo, no. 54/11, 1964. Upravleniye deystviyem vzryva (Control of blasting operations), 219-230

TOPIC TAGS: blasting, mine blasting, cumulative charge, shot hole, blast hole, horizontal excavation

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss some results obtained in a detailed study of the effectiveness of shothole charges of cumulative effect in horizontal excavation work. The study was based on the use of a charge with lateral cumulative surface, the characteristic feature of such a charge being the location of the cumulative cut or gap not at the end of the charge, but along its side and running the full length of the charge. This makes it possible to obtain a greater active volume of explosive material and to employ it more rationally. In such charges, the cumulative stream forms along the entire length of the charge, while the direction of the effect of the stream promotes a more efficient formation of an additional open surface. The study was conducted under laboratory and field conditions. In

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ACCESSION NR: AT4045962

the laboratory tests, a determination was made of the most suitable form and parameters of the charge. The diameter of the charge was 40 mm to be used in shot holes 46 mm in diameter. The cross sectional area of the cumulative cut was varied every 0.8 cm^2 in an interval from 0.8 to 5.6 cm^2. The charge length was 420 mm, the explosive used being detonite 6A. In the field tests, the work was conducted in excavations with a cross-sectional area of 4 m^2, with rock and ore strength readings of 14-18 on the scale devised by Prof. Protod'yakonov. In attempting to determine the optimal form for the cumulative cut-out, six forms were studied with a total of approximately 150 individual blasts on sheet metal. The maximum destructive effect was observed in the case of a cumulative surface of spherical form. Maximum efficiency was determined by the authors not only on the basis of the "volume of destruction" (total destructive effect), but also by using as a criterion the specific consumption of explosive material for the destruction of 1 cubic centimeter of metal sheet. Tables and graphs are given illustrating the dependence of the specific explosive consumption on the cross-sectional area of the cumulative gap in order to establish the form and dimensions of the cumulative cavity which will ensure optimal results. The field tests were carried out at the "Kaz" and "Odra Bash" mines of the Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Kuznets Metallurgical Combine), using the cumulative charge which had displayed the best results in the destruction of sheet metal. The tests were conducted in 4 m^2-excava-

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ACCESSION NR: AT4045962

tions, with the charges in the shot holes located in such a way that the cumulative effect of their blast coincided with the direction of their line of least resistance (LLR). A total of 132 explosions of single charges was set off for different dimensions of the open surfaces, and the optimal LLR was determined for each of these. The authors found that, in all cases, the break-through distances (radius of effective destruction) were greater for cumulative charges than for conventional, with the destruction between charge holes being more intense than with conventional charges. On the basis of the optimal LLR values, three different arrangements for the shot holes were tested: with a prismatic cut, with a central circular cut and with a circular cut and combined charges. The practical effects of these different patterns and of the possible variations within each are considered in detail, particularly from the point of view of pressing and other efficiency-related factors. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: VostNIGRI

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: WA

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

25524 BEKETOV, V.

Sovremennye antenny dotsimetrovykh i santimetrovykh voln.
Voen. svyazist, 1948, No. 7, s. 30-36.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948

87367

S/120/60/000/004/006/028
E032/E414

21.2100

AUTHORS: Abov, Yu.G., Beketov, V.A., Gul'ko, A.D., Yermakov, O.N., Krupchitskiy, P.A., Taran, Yu.V. and Shatlovskaya, N.S.

TITLE: Production of Polarized Neutrons by Reflection From a Cobalt Mirror

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No.4, pp.51-55

TEXT: The method of obtaining polarized thermal neutrons by reflection from magnetic mirrors was described by Hughes and Burgy (Ref.1) and Akhiyezer and Pomeranchuk (Ref.2). In order to obtain neutrons with practically a single spin state it is necessary that the component of the induction B which is parallel to the surface of the mirror should be greater than a certain minimum value. When this condition is satisfied practically all the reflected neutrons will have spins parallel to B. In the case of pure cobalt it can be shown, using the data of Shull and Wollan (Ref.3), that $B \geq 11200$ gauss. Strictly speaking, this is the condition for the quantity $B - H$ where H is the magnetic field in the gap of the magnet. According to Bozort (Ref.4) the saturation value of $B - H$ is 17900 gauss. As a result, the condition for complete polarization of neutrons reflected from a

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Production of Polarized Neutrons by Reflection From a Cobalt Mirror

magnetized mirror of pure cobalt can be written down in the form

$$(B - H) \geqslant 63\% \ (B - H)_s \qquad (1)$$

The present authors have used these ideas to produce polarized neutrons. The apparatus employed is shown schematically in Fig.2. A narrow vertical neutron beam was formed by a collimator which was 1.2 m long and had a rectangular slot of 110 x 3 mm. The neutron flux at the exit of the collimator was 4×10^7 neutrons/cm^2 sec. The cobalt mirror-polarizer was fixed between the magnet poles. The magnet-mirror system could be adjusted to the required position and in order to obtain a definite separation between the direct and the reflected beams a special brass screen, which could be adjusted with the aid of a micrometer screw, was provided. The cobalt mirrors employed were 100 mm x 500 mm x 40 μ. The cobalt was deposited electrolytically on a 5 mm thick copper plate. The analysing mirror was held in another magnet and was also adjustable.

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E032/E414

Production of Polarized Neutrons by Reflection From a Cobalt Mirror

In order to separate the beams reflected from the first and second mirrors, special cadmium and copper screens placed in front of the second mirror were employed. The neutrons were recorded by a high-efficiency multi-wire proportional counter filled with B^{10}-enriched BF_3. A cadmium slit, 1.5 mm wide and 60 mm long, was placed in front of the counter. It was found that the degree of polarization obtained with an angle of incidence of 8 minutes was $75 \pm 2\%$. 100% Polarizations were obtained at greater angles of incidence. Mirrors made of an alloy of cobalt and 7% iron were also investigated but the maximum polarizations obtained did not exceed 60%. In the case of the pure cobalt mirrors, the flux of polarized neutrons at $\theta = 8$ min was 3×10^5 neutrons/cm^2 sec at the centre of the beam, the half-width of the beam being 8 mm and the height 100mm (magnetic field in polarizer magnet = 600 Oe). The total intensity was 2×10^6 neutrons/sec. Acknowledgments are expressed to Yu.Ya.Garrison, A.K.Dubasov, N.M.Regentov and A.I.Savushkin for their assistance and to T.B.Nova for valuable advice. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 9 references: 3 Soviet

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S/120/60/000/004/006/028
E032/E414

Production of Polarized Neutrons by Reflection From a Cobalt Mirror

and 6 non-Soviet (3 of which are translated into Russian).

ASSOCIATIONS: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics AS USSR) all authors except Yu.V.Taran; Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute for Nuclear Studies) Yu.V.Taran

SUBMITTED: April 9, 1960

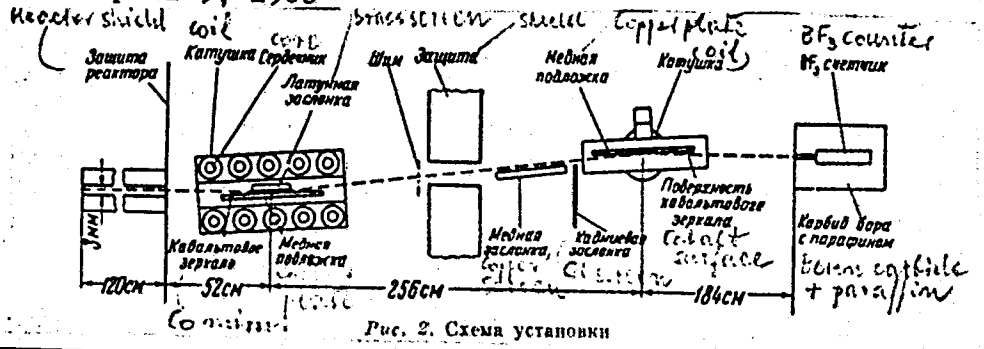

Fig. 2

Рис. 2. Схема установки

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S/120/61/000/001/056/062
E032/E114

AUTHORS: Beketov, V.A., Selektor, Ya.M., Zombkovskiy, S.M., and Aynutdinov, M.S.

TITLE: Vacuum-Tight Glass Windows for Liquid Hydrogen Bubble Chambers

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No.1, pp.182-183

TEXT: One of the most difficult problems in the design of liquid hydrogen bubble chambers is to produce a reliable vacuum-tight union between the body of the chamber and the glass windows through which the working volume is photographed and illuminated. Existing designs (D. Parmentier Jr., A.J. Schwemin, Ref.1, and V.Z. Kolganov et al. Ref.2) are said to be either unreliable for chamber diameters in excess of 25 cm, or require replacement of the sealing elements after one or two successive working cycles. The present authors have used the design shown in the figure. The copper gasket 1 is inserted into a groove in the body of the chamber and is in contact with the teflon ring 2. In the upper part of the copper gasket there is a rectangular groove carrying a further teflon ring 3. When the arrangement is compressed by

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E032/E114

Vacuum-Tight Glass Windows for Liquid Hydrogen Bubble Chambers

the brass bolts the copper gasket is squashed and the teflon rings provide the vacuum-tight seal. In order to achieve a uniform transmission of pressure to the glass a further copper gasket 4 is placed between the glass and the flange 7. The copper gasket 1 was 3.1 mm wide and 7.5 mm high. The width and height of the teflon ring 3 were 1 and 1.8 mm respectively. Glass windows up to 40-50 cm in diameter can be produced in this way.
There are 1 figure and 2 references: 1 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: December 10, 1959

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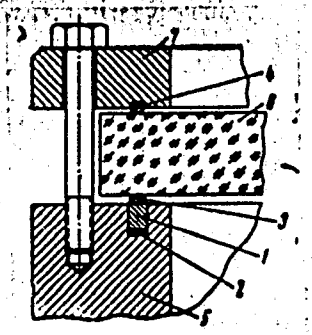
S/120/61/000/001/056/062
E032/E114

Vacuum-Tight Glass Windows for Liquid Hydrogen Bubble Chambers



Figure

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BEKETOV, VIKTOR IVANOVITCH

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 455

Beketov, Viktor Ivanovich

Antenny sverkhvysokikh chastot (Superhigh-frequency Antennas) Moscow, Voyen. izd-vo Min-va obor. SSSR, 1957. 119 p. (Radiolokatsionnaya tekhnika)

Ed.: Karus', A. P., Engineer-Major; Tech. Ed.: Sleptsova, Ye, N.;

PURPOSE: This monograph is intended for officers engaged in the operation of radio facilities. It can also be consulted with profit by a wide circle of readers desirous of detailed information on the operation of individual units and components of radar equipment.

COVERAGE: This booklet is part of the series "Radiolokatsionnaya Tekhnika" (Radar Technique) published by the Publishing House of Military Literature. The editor's foreword claims that there is a list of the monographs and their titles constituting the series on the inside back cover of the monograph. No such list appears in that or any other place in this booklet. The monograph presents in a form accessible to the general public the operating principles, design and utilization of superhigh-frequency antennas. Considerable attention is given to the physical processes taking place in such antennas. The rapid development of superhigh-

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frequency technique in Russia during World War II and especially in the post war years is briefly reviewed. Chapter I is an introduction to terminology and basic concepts in the theory and technique of antenna design. The rest of the booklet is concerned with the design and operating principles of various types of antennas used in communications and radar technique. The problems of scanning-antenna radiation patterns and of antenna switches have not been treated since it is assumed that the readers are already familiar with these subjects as well as with the operation of feeders and resistance transformers from other brochures of the series. The Soviet scientists V.V. Tatarinov, S.I. Nadenenko, and V.N. Kessenikh are mentioned as having developed a method for increasing the range of wide-band antennas by reducing their wave impedance. The "Nadenko dipole" (the wide-band horizontal dipole, Fig. 13) has found wide application as a shf antenna. The Soviet scientists N.A. Kaptsov and M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich are mentioned as having discovered and developed a synthetic dielectric used in the production of delay lenses (p. 75). M.S. Neyman is mentioned as being the first to use slots as antennas when doing research on radiation from small slots in cavity resonators. Two other Soviet scientists, A.A. Pistol'kors and Ya. N. Fel'd did further research on slot antennas (p. 92). There are no references.

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9.1000 (and 1127, 1103, 1041)

S/108/61/016/003/002/006
B116/B205

AUTHOR: Beketov, V. I., Member of the Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electrocommunication

TITLE: Taking account of the topological characteristics of the grid factor in designing four-element antennas with equiphase excitation and attenuated side lobe

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, v. 16, no. 3, 1961, 13-21

TEXT: The present paper was read at the Jubilee Session of NTORiE imeni A. S. Popov, on May 18, 1960. Fig. 1 shows a symmetrical grid consisting of four "elementary" antennas. The directional diagram $F_c(\vartheta)$ of such a system is determined by the following formula: $F_c(\vartheta) = F_0(\vartheta) \cos\left(\frac{\varkappa a}{2} \sin\vartheta\right)$ (1). $F_0(\vartheta)$ is the directional diagram of each individual antenna in the plane investigated; ϑ is the angle in the respective plane formed by the direction to the point of observation and the normal to the plane of the antenna; $\varkappa = 2\pi/\lambda$, i.e., the wave number. A selection of the grid parameters according to formula (1)

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Taking account of the topological ...

is only suitable if $\vartheta = 0$. If, however, the directional diagrams of the individual antennas have the form of Fig. 2, it is better to start with the space-directional characteristics (Fig. 2a) of the individual antennas and the topological diagrams of the grid factors. The latter case is dealt with in the present paper, and applied to four-element antennas with equiphase excitation. At the points 1, 2, 3, and 4 on the circumference of a circle having the radius r (Fig. 3) antennas with equiphase excitation are located. To find the directional diagram of such a grid, it is sufficient to determine the total field at a certain point of observation P (the antennas are assumed to be non-directional). The following formula is derived for the space diagram of the grid factor $F_p(\vartheta)$: $F_p(\vartheta) =$

$= \cos\left[\frac{\varkappa r\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\vartheta\sin(\varphi - \pi/4)\right]\cdot\cos\left[\frac{\varkappa r\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\vartheta\sin(\pi/4 + \varphi)\right]$ (5). Here, m is the number of antennas. For $\varphi = \frac{2m-1}{4}\pi$ (m being 1, ..., 4), formula (5) may be simplified to $F_p(\vartheta) = \cos\left[\frac{\varkappa r\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\vartheta\right]$ (6), and for $\varphi = \frac{m-1}{2}\pi$, (m = 1, ..., 4), the author obtains $F_p(\vartheta) = \cos^2\left[\frac{\varkappa r}{2}\sin\vartheta\right]$ (7).

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Taking account of the topological ...

Since $a = r\sqrt{2}$ (Fig. 1), formula (6) corresponds to formula (1). Fig. 4 shows the nomogram for determining the grid factor $F_p(\vartheta)$ in the planes $\varphi_1 = \frac{2m-1}{4}\pi$ and $\varphi_2 = \frac{m-1}{2}\pi$. (In the upper section of the y-axis, $F_p(\vartheta)$ is given in db, while in the lower section the angle ϑ is shown. On the x-axis, the $\frac{\varkappa r}{2}\sin\vartheta$ values are given in radians.) In the case of a known ϑ and at given r/λ, it is possible to pass over to the argument $\frac{\varkappa r}{2}\sin\vartheta$ in the lower section of the nomogram, and from here, to the corresponding $|F_p(\vartheta)|$ in the upper section of the nomogram. The dashed curve is constructed from formula (6), the full curve follows from formula (7). The different course of the curve as dependent on the angle φ makes it necessary to know the space characteristics of the grid factor. It is of advantage to represent it in topological form. Therefore, the cylindrical coordinate system ρ, φ, z is used. On the radius vector, $\rho = \frac{\varkappa r}{2}\sin\vartheta$ is plotted, and on the z-axis, the values of $F_p(\vartheta)$ as calculated from formula (5). φ is taken as azimuth. The zeroes of $F_p(\vartheta)$ are

Taking account of the topological ...,

located in the planes z = 0. The geometric loci of these zeroes are determined by $F_p(\vartheta) = 0$. This results in

$$\rho = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2\sin\left(\varphi \pm \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} \quad (8),$$

where n is the ordinal number of the zero of $F_p(\vartheta)$, (n = 1, 2, ..). ρ is the radius vector mentioned above. (8) is the equation for a family of straight lines normal to each other. Fig. 5 shows the topological characteristics of function (5) of the grid factor of a four-element antenna with equiphase excitation. This characteristic is obtained from formula (8) by drawing the respective z = const $\neq$ 0 sections corresponding to the different values of $0 < |F_p(\vartheta)| < 1$, and projecting the lines of intersection onto the plane z = 0. The numbers on the isolines of Fig. 5 indicate the values of attenuation β, given in db, ($\beta = 20 \log|F_p(\vartheta)|$). The value $|F_p(\vartheta)|$ in the maximum was taken to be zero db. The signs in each square (+ and/or -) denote the phase of $F_p(\vartheta)$ referred to the phase of the radiation lobe,

Card 4/8

Taking account of the topological ...

the maximum of which is located at the point $\varphi = 0$. The dashed concentric circles with the central point $\varphi = 0$ correspond to the values $\delta\varphi$. The regions with β being at least 20 db are black. The assumptions of the author were checked experimentally and proven correct. In order to bring about a necessary attenuation of the side radiation, simultaneously in both planes (E and H), the author recommends to mount the antennas at the tips of the rhomb (cf. Fig. 7), and not in the way shown in Fig. 1. The above considerations also hold for systems consisting of more than four antennas. G. Z. Ayzenberg is mentioned in the paper. The author thanks V. M. Sidorov and M. A. Murav'yeva for their help. There are 7 figures, 1 tabl., and 8 references: 7 Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: April 20, 1960

Card 5/9

BEKETOV, V.I.

Measuring impedances. Izm. tekh. no.9:42-46 S '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

BEKETOV, V.I.

Analysis and synthesis of polarizing ellipses. Radiotekhnika 19 no.10:22-25 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi imeni A.S. Popova.

KRESTOV, V.M., inzhener.

Modernizing the BZS bark-stripping machine. Der.prom.5 no.3: 21-24 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Konstruktorskoye byuro Glavfanspichproma.
(Bark peeling) (Match industry)

BEKETOV, V.M., inzhener.

Machinery for crosscut saving of logs. Der.prom. 6 no.6:21-23 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1.Konstruktorskoye byuro TSentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii spichechnoy promyshlennosti.
(Woodworking machinery)

BEKETOV, V.M

BEKETOV, V.M.

Design and modernization of match industry equipment during Soviet rule. Der. prom. 6 no.11:30-31 N '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Matches)

BEKETOV, Valentin Prokof'yevich, inzh.; ROMANNIKOV, F., red.

[Amazing transformations] Udivitel'nye prevrashcheniia. Lipetsk, Lipetskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 57 p. (MIRA 17:7)

BARKAN, A.S.; BEKETOVA, A.G.

Effect of the fourth component on solubility of sodium chloride and benzene in dioxine - water mixtures. Uch.zap. BGU no.29: 222-232 '56. (MIRA 11:11)
(Systems (Chemistry)) (Solubility)

BEKETOVA, A.A.; KUZIN, A.M.

Effect produced by gonadotropin on the state of DNA in the thymus of sexually immature rats. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.5:1201-1202 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kuzin).
(GONADOTROPIN) (NUCLEIC ACIDS) (THYMUS GLAND)

BEKETOVA, A.A.; KUZIN, A.M.

Effect of gonadotropin on the state and synthesis of DNA and on the intensity of cell division in the thymus of sexually immature rats. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 4:978-980 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kuzin).

L 37001-66 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)/T-2/EWP(w)/EWP(v) EM

ACC NR: AP6021488 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/011/0140/0140

INVENTOR: Belous, Yu. V.; Bilyk, G. P.; Beketova, L. A.; Levochkin, P. A.

40
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Aircraft doors. Class 62, No. 182527

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 11, 1966, 140

TOPIC TAGS: auxiliary aircraft equipment, ~~aircraft landing gear~~, aircraft door, AIRFRAME COMPONENT

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for aircraft doors, such as undercarriage doors, consisting of hinge plate joints, door jack (3), push rods (5), and

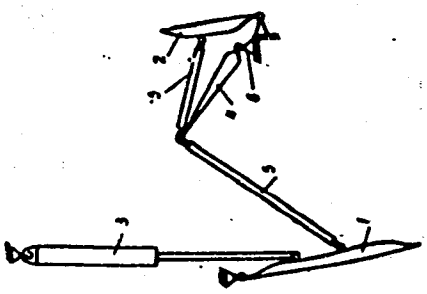

Fig. 1. Aircraft doors

1 - Door; 2 - balance; 3 - door jack;
4 - rocker arm; 5 - push rods; 6 - support.

Card 1/2 UDC: 629.13.014.69

L 37001-66

ACC NR: AP6021488

rocker arm (4). In order to decrease suction forces in flight and to improve the aerodynamic performance of the aircraft, the doors are equipped with aerodynamic balances (2), also in the form of doors, which are hinged to a fixed part of the aircraft and kinematically connected with the doors (1) by push rods (5) through the rocker arms (4). In addition the kinematic connection guarantees the balances' deflection in the opposite direction from the deflection of the doors. [WS]

SUB CODE: 01/ SUBM DATE: 10Jun65/ ATD PRESS: 5035

Card 2/2

BEKETOVA, V.N.

Application of a permanent suture in paronychia and in other suppurative diseases. Sov. med. 23 no.3:115-117 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Iz poliklinik No.1 (glavnyy vrach V.N. Shugayeva) Moskovskogo gorodskogo otdela zdravookhraneniya.
(PARONYCHIA, surgery,
permanent suture (Rus))

ZHEZHENTSEV, M.K., inzhener; VORONIN, N.M., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; NEKETOVA, Ye.M., redaktor; DAKHNOV, V.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Economics, organization and planning in the construction industry] Ekonomika, organizatsiia i planirovanie stroitel'stva. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture. Pt.3. [Building materials industries] Proizvodstvennye predpriiatiia. 1953. 150 p. [Microfilm] (Building materials industry) (MIRA 8:2)

SAMODAYEV, Ye.T.; STRONIN, S.B., nauchnyy redaktor, inzhener; BEKETOVA, Ye.N., redaktor; VORONIN, K.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; TOKER, A.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Façade decoration] Otdelka fasadov zdanii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1953. 78 p. [Microfilm] (Façades) (MLRA 8:9)

EPSHTEYN, A.L., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; BEKETOVA, Ye.M., redaktor; SMOL'YAKOVA, M.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Cranes for multistory residential and municipal construction] Krany dlia mnogoetazhnogo zhilishchnogo i grazhdanskogo stroitel'stva. [Nauchn. redaktor A.L.Epshtein] Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1953. 142 p. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii i mekhanizatsii stroitel'stva.
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

BEKETOVA, Ye. M.

ANUCHIN, Sergey Andreyevich; BORIK, Aleksandr Galashivich; SHAKHOVA, Nina Vasil'yevna; KUKIN, G.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, retsenzent; BEKETOVA, Ye.M., redaktor; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Design and servicing of twisting machines used in caprone manufacture] Ustroistvo i obsluzhivanie krutil'nykh mashin kapronovogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo Ministerstva promyshlennykh tovarov shirokogo potrebleniia SSSR, 1954. 99 p.
(Spinning machinery) (MLRA 7:10)
(Nylon)

LEBEDEV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; PIKOVSKIY, G.I., retsenzent; BEKETOVA, Ye.M., redaktor; NEKRASOVA, O.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Production of twisted goods; basic theories of twist] Krutil'noe proizvodstvo; osnovy teorii svivki. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo Ministerstva promyshlennykh tovarov shirokogo potrebleniia SSSR, 1954. 94 p. (MIRA 8:5)
(Rope) (Spinning)

VASIL'YEV, Grigoriy Vasil'yevich; BEKETOVA, Ye.M., redaktor; NEKRASOVA, O.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Water supply and sewage disposal for enterprises of light industry] Vodosnabzhenie i kanalizatsiia predpriiatii legkoi promyshlennosti. Izd. 2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo Ministerstva promyshlennykh tovarov shirokogo potrebleniia SSSR, 1954. 234 p.
(Water supply engineering) (MLRA 7:10)
(Sewerage)
(Factory and trade waste)

ASTASHEV, Anatoliy Grigor'yevich; PARILOV, S.A., retsenzent; BEKETOVA, Ye.M., redaktor; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Design and servicing spinning machines of the cotton industry] Ustroistvo i obsluzhivanie priadil'nykh mashin khlopchatobumazhnoi promyshlennosti. Izd. 2-e, dop. i perer. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo Ministerstva promyshlennykh tovarov shirokogo potrebleniia SSSR, 1954. 167 p. (MLRA 7:11)
(Spinning machinery)

1. BEKETOVSKIY, D. N. : OBUKHOV, A. N.

2. USSR (600)

4. Botany - Dictionaries

7. "Encyclopedic dictionary of medicinal, essential-oil and poisonous plants." G. S. Ogolevets. Reviewed by D. N. Beketovskiy, A. N. Obukhov. Bot. zhur. 37 no. 5, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

BEKETOVSKIY, D.N. (Krasnodar); OBUKHOV, A.N. (Krasnodar)

"Maps showing the distribution of the most important medicinal plants of the U.S.S.R." A.F.Gammerman, E.IU.Shass. Reviewed by D.N.Beketovskii, A.N.Obukhov. Bot.zhur.40 no.5:735-735 S-O '55. (MLRA 9:4)

(Botany, Medical) (Gammerman, A.F.) (Shass, Ezekil' IUl'evich)

Country : USSR M-8
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 14 1959, No. 87219

AUTHOR : Beketovskiy, D. N.; Chelyuto, M. I.
INST. :
TITLE : New Varieties of Apple Trees

ORIG. PUB. : Sadovodstvo, vinogradarstvo i vinodeliye Moldavii, 1957, No 6, 24-26

ABSTRACT : Description of 11 varieties of apple trees developed by the Kuban Agricultural Institute.

CARD: 1/1

BEKETOVSKII, D.N. (Krasnodar); OBUKHOV, A.N. (Krasnodar).

"Vitamin plants" by M.I. Roshkov, N.E. Smirnov. Reviewed by D.N. Beketovskii and A.N. Obukhov. Bot.zhur. 42 no.6:944-945 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)

(Vitamins) (Botany, Economic) (Roshkov, M.I.) (Smirnov, N.E.)

BEKETOVSKIY, D.N. (g.Krasnodar); OBUKHOV, A.N. (g.Krasnodar)

"Vegetable raw materials of the U.S.S.R. Vol.1: Technical plants. Vol.2: Plants utilized in their natural state." Reviewed by D.N. Beketovskii, A.N. Obukhov, A.N. Bot. zhur. 43 no.6:897-900 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

(Botany, Economic)

BEKETOVSKIY, D.N., prof.; OBUKHOV, A.N., prof. (Krasnodar)

"Medicinal plants of the U.S.S.R." by S.E.Zemlinskii. Reviewed by D.N.Beketovskii, A.N.Obukhov. Apt.delo 8 no.4:91-93 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(BOTANY, MEDICAL) (ZEMLINSKII, S.E.)

BEKETOVSKIY, D.N.

Morphological correlations in plants. Biul. Glav. bot. sada no.34:57-66 '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Kubanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, g. Krasnodar.
(Botany--Morphology)

BEKETOVSKIY, D.N.; OBUKHOV, A.N. (Krasnodar)

Bibliography of literature on medicinal plants; index of Russian literature by L.A.Utkin, A.F.Gammerman, V.A.Nevskii. Reviewed by D.N.Beketovskii, A.N.Obukhov. Bot.zhur. 44 no.9:1354-1357 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Bibliography--Botany, Medical)

BEKETOVSKIY, D.N.; OBUKHOV, A.N.

"Spice plants" by N.P. Brink. Reviewed by D.N. Beketovskii, A.N. Obukhov. Bot.zhur. 44 no.5:720-721 My '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Kubanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, Krasnodar.
(Spices) (Brink, N.P.)

BEKETOVSKIY, S. N. (DECEASED) 1963/2

c ' 1962

CHEMISTRY

see ILC

BEKETOVSKIY, S.N. [Beketovs'kyi, S.N.]

Chromatographic studies of some amino acids. Nauk. pratsi UASHN 17 no.12:156-158 '60. (MIRA 16:7)

(Paper chromatography) (Amino acids)

L 45229-65 EWD=2/EWI(k)-2/EWT(d)/EWP(1) Pg-4/Pk-4/Pq-4 IJP(c)
BB/GG/GS
ACCESSION NR: AT5011636 UR/0000/64/000/000/0631/0635

AUTHOR: Babenko, N. K.; Bekh, A. D.; Voytovich, I. D.; Zykov, F. N.; Pristupa, L. Ya.; Mikhaylov, G. A.

TITLE: Ferrite memories of the UMShN machines

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnym elementam avtomatiki, telemekhaniki, izmeritel'noy i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. Lvov, 1962. Magnitnyye elementy avtomatiki, telemekhaniki, izmeritel'noy i vychislitel'noy tekhniki (Magnetic elements of automatic control, remote control, measurement and computer engineering); trudy soveshchaniya, Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964, 631-635

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite memory, address shaper, key element, recording shaper, address network

ABSTRACT: This purely descriptive article presents circuit diagrams, block diagrams, technological characteristics, and construction details of the operative ferrite memory and control circuitry [illegible] the address network. Orig. art. has 9 figures and 1 table.

Card 1/2

L 45729-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5011636

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 29Sep64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 45716-65 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EEC(k)-2/T/EED-2/EWP(l)/EWA(h) Pz-6/Pq-4/Pg-4/
Peb/Pk-4 IJP(c) BB/GG/GS/AT

ACCESSION NR: AT5011[illegible] UR/0000/64/000/000/0636/0642

[illegible]

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnym elementam avtomatiki, telemekhaniki, izmeritel'noy i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. 1962. Magnitnyye elementy [illegible]
[illegible]
trudy soveshchaniya. Kiev, Naukova dumka, [illegible]

TOPIC TAGS: fast memory, semiconductor controlled memory, recovery time, registration time, decoding time

ABSTRACT: The operation of memories is usually characterized by the reversal time, consisting of three components: the time of reception and decoding of the address, the retrieval time, and the regeneration time. The first and last mentioned components, taken together, are tens of times longer than the time needed for the switching of ferrites. Consequently, further increases in the speed of ferrite memories may be achieved by a better equalization of the magnitudes of the three

Card 1/2

L 43916-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5011637

above-mentioned time components. The article discusses at length possible ways to [illegible] per binary unit, recording [illegible] time intervals (use of [illegible] per binary unit, recording [illegible] and pre- [illegible] used a[illegible]

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 29Sep64

NO REF SOV: 001

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: DP, EC

Card 2/2

L 38186-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) GG/BB/GD

ACC NR: AT6017031 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0059/0070

AUTHOR: Babenko, N. K.; Bekh, A. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Increased access time to ferrite memories through improvement of discharge circuits

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Kiberneticheskaya tekhnika (Cybernetic techniques). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 59-70

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite core memory, memory core, memory access technique

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the overall problem of increased memory element response speed, with particular attention to maximum operating cycles for the address and discharge circuitry. Increased response speeds for direct-sample ferrite storage devices are to be sought primarily through improvements in the discharge circuitry. The effects of discharge-induced noise amplitude on the useful signal-to-noise ratio are discussed in detail together with storage element sensitivity and response speed. The discharge noise may be reduced by separating the signal coil into two sections and coupling them in phase opposition for purposes of discharge noise compensation. This principle is examined at length. Read-out amplifier circuit diagrams are considered which provide for a reduced

Card 1/2

L 38186-66

ACC NR: AT6017031

effect of discharge noise on cycle duration. The most promising are circuits of the differential amplifier type, in which case the maximum cycle of the storage unit is determined only by the cycle of the memory core. The circuit diagram of such a reading amplifier having an operating cycle smaller than that of the signal coil is analyzed in detail. The response speed of ferrite memories of large capacity is shown to be limited by the operating cycle of the read-out amplifier. The use of time-selection circuits at the amplifier input makes it possible to design a memory with a cycle equal to the maximum cycle of the ferrite core. By dividing the signal winding into parts a reduction in the operating cycle of the ferrite core can be achieved. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 28Jul65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

IVANISHIN, V.S.; BEKH, D.A.

Thermal measurements in high-pressure gas injection operations. Neft. i gaz.prom. no.1:43-46 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:8)

BEKH, G.

Economists working on a volunteer basis. Fin. SSSR 23 no.7: 76-77 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika otdela gosudarstvennykh dokhodov Sverdlovskogo oblastnogo finansovogo otdela.
(Sverdlovsk Province--Finance)

BEKH, G.

Observe a strict economy regime in administrative expenditures: Bring violations in the staff discipline to an end. Fin. SSSR 38 no.1:71-72 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Nachal'nik shtatnogo otdela Sverdlovskogo oblastnogo finansovogo otdela.

BEKH, N.D.

Isolated subcutaneous rupture of the pancreas. Khirurgiia no.3:131-132 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. N.D.Bekh) Dzhezkazganskoy rudnichnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach V.P.Bilich).
(PANCREAS—RUPTURE)

BEKH, N.D.

Use of blood enriched with oxygen. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 10 no.4:44-47 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. N.D.Bekh) Dzhezkazganskoy rudnichnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach V.P.Bilich).

BEKH, N.D. (Ivano-Frankovsk, ul. Darvina, d.6, kv.2)

Technique of intramedullary osteosynthesis. Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no.2:64 F '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Iz travmatologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - N.D.Bekh) Dzhezkazganskoy rudnichnoy bol'nitsy Karagandinskoy oblasti.

BEKH, N.D.

Use of preserved bone tissue of human fetuses. Vest. khir. no.10: 126-128 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - N.D. Bekh) Dzhezkazganskoy rudnichnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - V.P. Bilich).

BEKH, N.D. (Ivano-Frankovsk, ul. Darvina, d.6., kv.2)

Attachment to the plaster cast in fractures of the humerus. Ortop., travm. i protez. 27 no. 1:82-83 Ja '66 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz Khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - N.D. Bekh) Dzhezkazganskoy rudnichnoy bol'nitsy Karagandinskoy oblasti. Submitted March 8, 1965.

BEKHALOV, V. N.

Working out principles of the overall mechanization and automation for casting pipe fittings. Sbor. trud. NIIST no.10:71-98 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Pipe fittings) (Founding) (Automatic control)

BEKHALOV, V. N.; PINDYURIN, Yu. V.; VAYSMAN, O. I.

Generalising about the experience of foundries with casting parts of heating boilers. Sbor. trud. NIIST no.10:99-125 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Founding) (Boilers)

SKUL'SKIY, Yu.V.; TISHURA, V.I.; REPIN, N.N.; BEKHALOV, V.N.; KUZNETSOVA, Z.I.

Machine for the welding of cast iron pipe joints and fittings for sanitary engineering systems. Avtom. svar. 16 no.11:72-77 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR (for Skul'skiy, Tishura). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sanitarnoy tekhniki (for Repin, Bekhalov, Kuznetsova).

BERKHALOV, V.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Deformation of radiator cores and ways to avoid it. Lit.proizv. no.1:8-10 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)

(Coremaking)

BEKHALOV. V. N.

128-58-5-2/16

AUTHOR: Bekhalov, V.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Casting Radiators by the Surface-Crystallization Method (Otlivka radiatorov metodom poverkhnostnoy kristallizatsii)

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye Proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 5, pp 2-4 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A new casting method, developed by NIIST, is described. A radiator mold (without core) is attached on top of a drum containing molten cast iron. The assembly is then turned 180° and the mold filled. Finally - after a definite time needed for the crystallization of iron on the mold walls - the unit is returned to the initial position with the mold on top. The remaining molten iron flows back into the drum. This method is suitable for the production of other hollow castings. An experimental installation for this casting method was fitted out in 1955 at the Stolbovskiy chugunoliteynyy zavod (Stolbovskiy Iron Foundry Plant). The article gives the technology of the method, the design of runner systems, a formula, and a graph for calculating the parameters of the castings. Tests of 1,000 experimental radiator-section castings demonstrated a much better density of metal and a considerably higher heat-transmission coeffi-

Card 1/

Casting Radiators by the Surface-Crystallization Method 128-58-5-2/16

cient, than is obtained by the usual casting method. The quality of the new radiators is equal to the USA "Arco" and German "Klassik" and "Balo" radiators, cast with the use of cores and oil binders. The great economic advantages of the surface-crystallization method are pointed out. It is said that 40,000,000 radiator-section castings are now annually produced at specialized foundries of radiator plants, and that this number will be increased to 100 million annually by 1960.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

BEKHALOV, V.N.

Box drying of cores by a hot air blast. Lit. proizv. no.1:10-14 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

RAIKOV, L., st. n. sutr.; BEKHAR, A.

Saline soil at the village Belozem, district of Plovdiv.
Izv Inst "Nikola Pushkarov" no.3:25-58 '62.

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia, "Izvestiia na Tsentralniia nauchnoissledovatelski institut po pochvoznanie i agrotekhnika 'Nikola Pushkarov'" (for Raikov).

BEKHAR, Albert, st. n. sutr.

International Clay Conference, Sockholm, Aug. 12-16, 1963.
Priroda Bulg 12 no. 6:118-119 N-D '63.

1. The N. Pushkarov Institute of Soil Science and Agricultural Engineering.

GALEVA, V., d-r, st. n. sutr.; BEKHAR, A.; DIMITROVA, Em.

Comparative examination of various methods for studying the water resistance of structural aggregates. Izv Inst "Nikola Pushkarov" no.3:79-93 '62.

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