

USSR/ Human and Animal Physiology - Physiology of Labor and Sports.

V-10

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 18718

Author : O.V. Kachorovskaya, N.I. Belinskaya and A.P. D'yachenko

Inst : The Kiev Institute of Physical Culture.

Title : Special Features of the Electrocardiograms of Young Athletes.

Orig Pub : Tr. Kiyevsk. in-ta fiz. kul'tury, 1957, 2, 75-81

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

GALLAK, V.M.; BELINSKAYA, N.I.; PAVLOVA, T.A.

Chlorination of methane by chlorine oxide. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38
no.11:2599-2602 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted October 14, 1963.

Belinskaya, N.I.

AUTHORS: Skobets, Ye.M., Belinskaya, N.I. 32-7-6/49

TITLE: The Polarographic Determination of Manganese in Copper Alloys by an Oxidation on the Platinum Anode. (Polyarograficheskoye opredeleniye margantsa v splavakh medi okisleniyem na platinovom anode)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 7, pp. 791-793 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: With this method the waves of the ionic oxidation of the bivalent manganese are determined in an ammonia milieu. The experiments were made on an automatic polarograph (constructed by the Institute for Mechanic Constructions of the AN USSR) with a mirror galvanometer of the Leningrad Institute for the Construction of Physical Apparatus. The anode is a platinum wire, the cathode a saturated calomel electrode, connected with the solution to be determined, in the electrolytic cell by means of a special agar-agar anchor. For the registration of the polarogram the anode was overflowed with sulphuric acid (1:1) and distilled water. Here a deposit of manganese dioxid was to be observed on the platinum anode. In the paper the manganese oxid reaction in the ammonia milieu is figuratively presented as well as zhe dependence of the precipitation potential upon the concentration and the solution; it also deals with the chemical structure of the preparation for the manganese anode reaction in the ammonia-alkali-milieu, with

Card 1/2

The Photographic Determination of Manganese in Copper Alloys 32-7-6/49
by an Oxidation on the Platinum Anode.

the results of a polarographic determination of manganese in copper alloys and the polarograms for manganese, which were registered by the bronze solution.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainian Academy for Agriculture (Ukrainskaya sel'sk'okhozyaystvennaya akademiya)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

BELINSKAYA N.I.

SKOBETS, Ye.M.; BELINSKAYA, N.I.

Polarographic study of manganese oxidation at a platinum micro-electrode (with summary in English). Zhur.fiz.khim.31 no.7:1474-1480 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya, Kiyev.
(Manganese) (Oxidation) (Polarography)

18 BELINSKAYA N.I

SKOETS, Ye.M.; ABAKBARCHUK, I.L.; KOSTITSINA, K.P.; BELINSKAYA, N.I.

Polarographic soil analysis. Determining the intake capacity of
soils. Pochvovedenie no.1:99-105 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Soils--Analysis)
(Polarography)

AUTHORS: Atamanenko, N. M., Belinskaya, N. I. 307/32-24-0-15/43

TITLE: The Polarographic Determination of Iodine and Bromine in Seaweed (Polarograficheskoye opredeleniye yoda i broma v morskoy kapuste)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, No. 3, pp. 954-954 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since iodine and bromine are oxidized at the platinum anode and show polarogram waves suitable for quantitative determinations the polarographic method was used in the present investigations on seaweed. The seaweed was dried, mixed with potash, pulverized, and calcinated. The pure-white powder obtained was dissolved in 1N. hydrochloric acid and the extract was determined polarographically using a platinum wire spiral as the anode. It was found that a quantitative determination of iodine and bromine in the presence of one another is possible, and in doing so the bromine curve is maintained more clearly with a stationary electrode. A table shows that in calcinating the seaweed at about 1000° the amount of iodine is decreased. The completeness of the extraction was checked, and it was found that the iodine and the bromine had both been completely extracted. There are 1 table and 2 references.

Card 1/2

SOV/52-74-8-15/43
The Polarographic Determination of Iodine and Bromine in Seaweed

2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: **Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya Akademiya (Ukrainian Agricultural Academy)**

Card 2/2

BELINSKAYA, N. I., Cand of Chem Sci -- "Polygraphic Determination of Manganese on a Platinum Anode," Kiev, 1959, 19 pp (Kiev State Univ im Shevchenko) (KL, 2-60, 110)

SKOBETS, Ye.M., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, prof.; BELINSKAYA, N.I.,
assistant; ATAMANENKO, N.N., dotsent

Polarographic analysis of manganese in plants. Nauch. trudy
UASHN 10:243-249 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Manganese) (Plants—Chemical analysis)
(Polarography)

BELINSKAYA, N.I.

Cartographic paper. Standartizatsia 25 no.11:46 N '61.

(MIRA 14:11)

(Cartography—Equipment and supplies)

GALLAK, V.M.; BELINSKAYA, N.I.; PAVLOVA, T.A.

Method of preparing chlorine oxide. Zhur.prikl.khim, 38 no.6:1225-
1229 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:10)

ADOL'F, V.A.; PODRIGALO, A.I.; KODENKO, A.N.; BELINSKAYA, N.N.; PAVLOVA,
A.N.; LEBEDINSKIY, G.B., red.; KASPEROVICH, N.S., red. izd-va;
EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Catalog of spare parts for the DSSh-14, DSSh-14M, and DVSSh-16
(automotive chassis-type) tractors] Katalog zapasnykh chastei
traktorov DSSh-14, DSSh-14M i DVSSh-16 (tipa samokhodnykh shassi)]
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy traktorosbornochnyy zavod. 2. Otdel glavnogo
konstruktora Khar'kovskogo traktorosbornochnogo zavoda (for Adol'f,
Podrigalo, Kodenko, Belinskaya, Pavlova). 3. Glavnyy inzhener
Khar'kovskogo traktorosbornochnogo zavoda (for Lebedinskiy).
(Tractors--Catalogs)

5
USHAKOV, G.M., LITKIN, V.B., KOCHETKOV, L.A., POPOV, V.V., HELINSKAYA, N.F.,
SOKOLOV, A.F.

The operating experience with the steam generators of the first atomic power station.

Report submitted for the Conference on Operating experience with the power reactors, Vienna, 4-8 June 63

BELINSKAYA, N. T. 4

L 16232-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/EPA(bb)-2
ACCESSION NR: AP4049536

Pu-4 SSD/AFWL 2M
S/0089/64/017/005/0359/0366

AUTHORS: Ushakov, G. N.; Kochetkov, L. A.; Konochkin, V. G.; 3
Sever'yanov, V. S.; Kozlov, V. Ya.; Sudnitsy*n, O. A.; Belinskaya,
N. T.; Slyusarev, P. N.; Ivanov, V. A.

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 5, 1964, 359-366

TITLE: Operating experience with the first atomic electric station
as an experimental installation 19

TOPIC TAGS: research reactor, reactor theory, reactor operation

ABSTRACT: Different experimental loops added to the first atomic energy station for research purposes are described. These include the following: 1) double-passage steam superheating loop; 2) water loop with natural circulation; 3) water loop for water-chemistry research; 4) high pressure water loop; 5) loops for organic-liquid research (with high and low melting temperatures). Each of the loops is briefly described. Other phases of the research are tests of the behavior of the graphite core at high temperatures, operating

Card 1/2

L 16282-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4049536

tests on various channels and fuel elements of tubular construction, investigations of the radioanalysis of water and superheated steam, investigation of deposition of radioactive impurities from the superheated steam on the turbine blades. Some of the brief reports are accompanied by tables showing the variation of the operating conditions of various sections of the reactor with time. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Cord 2/2

USHAKOV, G.N.; KOCHETKOV, L.A.; KONOCHKIN, V.G.; SEVER'YANOV, V.S.;
KOZLOV, V.Ya.; SUDNITSYN, O.A.; BELINSKAYA, N.T.; SLYUSAREV,
P.N.; IVANOV, V.A.

Exploitation of the First Atomic Power Station as an
experimental plant. Atom. energ. 17 no.5:359-366 N '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

L 6320h-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPT(c)/EPT(n)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(j) WW/GG/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5018875

UR/0096/65/000/008/0083/0084
662.987.543.8

AUTHORS: Rasskazov, D. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Babikov, Yu. M. (Engi-
neer); Belinskaya, N. T. (Engineer); L'vapunov, O. I. (Engineer)

TITLE: Change in thermophysical properties of monoisopropyldiphenyl under the
influence of reactor radiation

31
30
B

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 8, 1965, 83-84

TOPIC TAGS: thermophysical property, viscosity, polymer, irradiation exposure

ABSTRACT: The changes in viscosity and density of monoisopropyldiphenyl (M) under
radiation were investigated in a temperature range of 20-280C and 0-10% polymer
concentration. The irradiation process was carried out in the circulation loop of a
commercial reactor in the 200-250C temperature range. The results show that for a
given concentration the relative viscosity of (M) remains constant in a wide temper-
ature range but increases if the concentration is raised. Up to 100C, this result
agrees well with previous investigations. Two empirical expressions are proposed to
correlate the data for a range in π (% mass concentration in solution) from 0 to
30%. These equations are:

$$\eta_r/\eta_{p,0} = (1 + 0,035\pi)$$

$$\rho_r/\rho_{p,0} = \frac{65,6}{(1+6\pi)^{0,11}}$$

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L 63204-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018875

where η is given in Newtons-sec/m² and $P_0 = P_{0max} + 1.5\eta$ |

$P_{max} = 0.84 - 0.47M - 0.811 \cdot 10^{-11}$.

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

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Heat Power Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT,

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 005

GC

dm
Card 2/2

BELINSKAYA, N.V.

Role of toxoplasmosis in some forms of obstetric pathology.
Sov. med. 27 no.11:68-70 N '63 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskoy kliniki No.2 (zav. - prof. Ya.M. Landau) Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - prof. A.M. Ganichkin) i Donetskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (zav. N.F.Lazarenko).

BELINSKAYA, O. I.

BELINSKAYA, O. I.- "Dysentery and Typhoid-paratyphoid Bacteriophages Isolated in the City of Khabarovsk, and their Biological Properties." Khabarovsk Sci Res Inst of Vaccines and Serums of the Min of Public Health USSR, Khabarovsk, 1954 (Dissertations for Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

PIKOVETS, P.T.; KONSTANTINOV, A.A.; MAKAREVICH, N.I.; BELINSEAYA, O.I.

Protein fractions in antitoxic sera at different stages of production. Report No.1: Electrophoretic studies on serum proteins during the hyperimmunisation of horses. Zhur.mikro-biol., epid. i immun. 30 no.12:124 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Khabarovskogo institut a epidemiologii i gigiyeny.
(BLOOD PROTEINS)

BELINSKAYA, P.N.

Leninabad Station. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.9:39-40
'64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Zaveduyushchaya sektorom sluzhby ucheta i prognozov rayonov
Severnogo Tadzhikistana.

POCHINOK, V.Ya.; BELINSKAYA, R.V.; SHEVCHENKO, O.I.; MIKHAYLICHENKO, N.K.

Thermal decomposition of fatty aromatic triazenes. Ukr. khim.
zhur. 24 no. 2:228-231 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

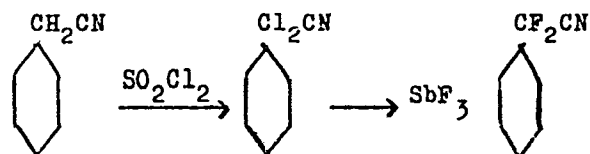
1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko,
Kafedra organicheskoy khimii.
(Triazene)

AUTHORS: Yagupol'skiy, L. M., Belinskaya, R. V. 79-28 3-46/61
TITLE: The Synthesis of Phenyl difluoroacetic Acid and Its Derivatives (Sintez fenildifloruksusnoy kisloty i yeye proizvodnykh)
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 3, pp. 772-775 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The derivatives of phenylacetic acid were investigated in detail as many of them are physiologically active bodies with the capability of accelerating the growth of plants (reference 1). The authors intended to carry out the synthesis of phenyl difluoroacetic acid and of its derivatives not mentioned in publications. For this purpose they began with the reaction of the nitrile of phenyl dichloroacetic acid with antimony trifluoride. The benzyl cyanide was used as initial product. It was chlorinated according to Claisen (reference 2) with sulfur chloride (reference 2) and then fluorized with antimony trifluoride. Here it was observed that the cyano group was not effected and was not substituted by fluorine. The reaction takes place according to the following reaction scheme:

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The Synthesis of Phenyl difluoroacetic Acid and Its Derivatives 79-28 3-46/61



The nitrile obtained was in cold state converted to the amide by the action of concentrated sulfuric acid; this amide furnished the phenyl difluoroacetic acid when heated with 10% potash lye. When this acid is nitrated the m-nitrophenyl difluoroacetic acid is formed. These two acids are rather strong. In the reaction of the nitro compound the m-amino derivative was obtained. The silvery salt of phenyl difluoroacetic acid reacts with iodine in a peculiar way forming *ω,ω*-difluorobenzylester of phenyl difluoroacetic acid according to the mentioned scheme 2. The experiments to form this reaction in another way to obtain phenyl difluoroiodomethane were not successful. There are 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskiy SSR
(Institute for Organic Chemistry AS Ukrainskoy, AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED:

February 21, 1957

Card 2/2

00761

S/079/60/030/04/54/080
B001/B002

5.3610

AUTHORS: Yagopol'skiy, L. M., Butlerovskiy, M. A., Belinskaya, R. V.,
Ivanova, V. I.TITLE: m- and p-Aminophenylethyleneglycols

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 4, pp. 1288-1291

TEXT: The authors converted m- and p-nitrophenylchloromethylcarbinols (Ref. 1) which are now easily available, into m- and p-aminophenylethyleneglycols which may serve as initial substances for the synthesis of dyes and highly molecular compounds. The synthesis of m- and p-nitrophenylethyleneglycols was caused by heating of the corresponding nitrophenylchloromethylcarbinols with potassium carbonate dissolved in water:

$\text{NO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CHOHCH}_2\text{Cl} \longrightarrow \text{NO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CHOHCH}_2\text{OH}$. The two glycols which are easily soluble in water, were extracted with ether or dichloroethane. m-nitrophenylethyleneglycol was also obtained by saponification of diacetyl derivative (II), according to Scheme 2. After heating with 1% sulfuric acid, the oxide of p-nitrostyrene yields p-nitrophenylethyleneglycol. The hydration process of the oxide of m-nitrostyrene is much more complicated,

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0761

m- and p-Aminophenylethyleneglycols

S/079/60/030/04/54/080
B001/B002

since many by-products develop which inhibit the separation of m-nitrophenylethyleneglycol. During the oxidation of p-nitrophenylethyleneglycol with diluted nitric acid, p-nitrobenzoylcarbinol (III) develops which melts at 134-135°: $p\text{-NO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CHOHCH}_2\text{OH} \longrightarrow p\text{-NO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{COCH}_2\text{OH}$ (III). The authors of the present paper, in a similar way as other scientists by other methods (Refs. 2,3), obtained the acetyl derivative of carbinol (III) from p-nitrochloroacetophenone with the melting point also at 121-122°. The compound obtained by Engler and Zielke thus does not correspond to product (III) whose melting point is 132-133°C, but to the acetyl derivative. In the presence of a platinum catalyst, m- and p-nitrophenylethyleneglycol was reduced into amino compounds. High-melting products of unknown structure developed by the reduction of p-nitrophenylchloromethylcarbinol. Azo dyes were obtained from all amino compounds, by coupling with β -oxynaphthoic acid. There are 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR
(Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences,
Ukrainskaya SSR)

Card 2/3

m- and p-Aminophenylethyleneglycols

SUBMITTED: March 12, 1959

30761

S/079/60/030/04/54/080
B001/B002

Card 3/3

YAGUPOL'SKIY, L.M.; BELINSKAYA, R.V.

Esters of acetone cyanohydrin and of aromatic acids. Zhur.ob.
khim. 30 no.6:2014-2016 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Lactonitrile) (Benzoic acid) (Benzenesulfonic acid)

POCHINOK, V.Ya.; ZAYTSEVA, S.D.; Prinimali uchastiyе; Pochinok, P.Ya.;
BELINSKAYA, R.V., student; FEDCHENKO, L.F., student; AVRAMENKO, L.F.,
student; MARCHENKO, N.G., student

Thiazolotetrazoles and triazenes synthesized from them.

Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.7:351-355 J1 '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G.Shevchenko.
(Tetrazole) (Triazene)

YAGUPOL'SKIY, L.M.; BELINSKAYA, R.V.

Alkylation with esters of fluorine-containing carboxylic acids.
Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.1:336-337 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Alkylation) (Esters)

YAGUPOL'SKIY, L.M.; BELINSKAYA, R.V.

Fluorination of derivatives of 1,1,3,3-tetrachlorophthalan.
Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.7:2358-2364 J1 163. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.
(Phthalan) (Fluorination)

YAGUPOL'SKIY, L.M.; BELINSKAYA, R.V.

Isomerization of 1,1,3,3-tetrahalophthalans. Zhur. ob. khim.
35 no.6:969-977 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimi AN UkrSSR.

BELINOVICH, M.S., glavnyy inzhener.

Continuous and rapid building of apartment houses. Mekh.trud.rab. 7 no.10:
35-38 O-N '53. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Stroitel'noye upravleniye no.181.

(Building)

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
BELINOVICH, M.S., inshener.; GOL'BE, L.E., inshener.

Continuous work schedule in practice. Sbor.mat.o nov.tekh.v stroi.
15 no.10:1-5 '53. (MIRA 6:12)
(Building)

BELINOVICH, M.S., inzhener.

New telescoping packet-type scaffolds. Nov.tekh.i pered.op. v
stroi. 18 no.6:16-18 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Scaffolding)

BELINOVICH, MS., inzhener.

Producing prestressed reinforced construction elements. Nov. tekhn.
i pered. op. v stori. 19 no. 3:1-4 Nr '57. (MIRA 10:4)
(Prestressed concrete)

BEZIMOVICH, M.S.
BEZIMOVICH, M.S., inzh.

Length of time required for construction and its effect on
costs. Nov.tekh. i pered. op. v stroi. 19 no.12:9-10 D '57.

(MIRA 11:1)

(Construction industry—Costs)

ALEKSANDROV, N.; BELINOVICH, M.

Assembly-line construction of a block. Stroitel' no.11:7-8
' 58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Upravlyayushchiy trestom No.27 Mytishchestroy (for Aleksandrov).
2. Glavnyy inzhener tresta No.27 Mytishchestroy (for Belinovich).
(Apartment houses) (Assembly-line methods)

KRAUZE, L.S., inzh.: Prinimal uchastiye BELINOVICH, M.S., SOVALOV, I.G.,
kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; FYAPKIN, B.G., red.isd-va;
TERKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Making mortars and concrete mixes] Prigotovlenie rastvorov i
betonnykh smesei. Moskva, Gos.isd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit.
i stroit.materialam, 1960. 178 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organi-
zatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.
2. Glavnyy inzhener tresta No.27 Glavmosoblstroya (for Belinovich).
(Mortar) (Concrete)

SOSHIN, A.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; SOKOLOV, N.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; TOROPOV, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; BELINOVICH, M.S., inzh.; PETROV, N.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; LUPENKO, I.S., inzh., nauchn. red.

[Technology of the construction industry] Tekhnologiya stroitel'nogo proizvodstva. [By] A.V.Soshin i dr. Moskva, Stroizdat, 1964. 423 p. (MIRA 17:10)

CA BELNOVICH, A.M.

12

Separation of tea tannins into fractions. M. A. Bokuchava and A. M. Belnovich. *Biokhimiya Chaisogo Proisvoda* *Soviet No. 3, 15-34 (1946)*.—Tea tannins were sepd. into fractions: pptd. by $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ and extractable by Et_2O , pptd. by $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ and extractable by $EtOAc$, not pptd. by $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ but extractable with Et_2O , not pptd. by $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ but extractable by $EtOAc$, polyphenols, and tannin. The pH values of the fractions, resp., are: 5.42, 4.31, 4.83, 5.29, 5.42, and 5.57. The fractions are still mixts. The fractions not pptd. with inorg. salt are very rich in pyrocatechol tannins (93%), the precipitable fractions contain only 50-69%; a similar relationship exists in the phloroglucinol content. Blue $FeCl_3$ color is formed by all except the unprecipitable fraction extractable with $EtOAc$ which gives green color. Na_2SO_4 gives pinkish color with all except the above fraction which gives a bright orange color. Alk. $Pb(OAc)_2$ soln. gives pink colors with nonprecipitable $EtOAc$ -sol. fraction, precipitable and extractable by Et_2O fraction, and with polyphenols-catechols; others give yellow shades. Tea tannin not pptd. by salt and sol. in Et_2O or $EtOAc$ is not pptd. by caffeine; all other types are pptd.

G. M. Kosolupoff

BELINOV, VI.

Problem of calculi of the salivary glands. Khirurgia, Sofia
8 no.2:181-183 1955.

(CALCULI, salivary glands)

(SALIVARY, GLANDS, calculi)

BELINOV, VI.

Complex therapy of ozena. Khirurgiia, Sofia 8 no.4:331-336
1955.

1. Gradski onkologichen dispanser--Sofia Gl.lekar: P. Lukanov
otdelenie po ushni, nosni i gurleni zaboliavanita. Zav.otdelenieto
VI.Belinov.

(RHINITIS, ATROPHIC, therapy)

IANKOV, G. Prof., BELINOV, V. I.

Clinical aspects and therapy of foreign bodies in the lower
respiratory tract. Khirurgia, Sofia 8 no.6:499-503 1955.

1. Vissh medtsinski institut "V. Chervenkov"- Sofia klinika
po ushni nosni i Gurleni bolesti.

(RESPIRATORY TRACT, foreign bodies,
clin.aspects & ther.)

(FOREIGN BODIES,
resp.tract, clin.aspects & ther.)

BELINOV, VI.

Treatment of third stage laryngeal cancer. Khirurgia, Sofia 11 no.3:
246-253 Mar 58.

1. Nauchnoissledovatel'ski onkologichen institut--Sofia Direktor:
prof. V. Mikhailov.
(LARYNX, neoplasms
laryngectomy (Bul))

BELINOV, Vl.; BOZDUGANOV, A.

Use of radioactive cobalt in otorhinolaryngology. Khirurgia (Sofia)
14 no.10:947-955 '61.

1. Nauchno-izsledovatel'ski onkologichen institut Direktor: prof.
V. Mikhailov.

(COBALT radioactive) (EAR neopl)
(NOSE neopl) (LARYNX neopl)

RAICHEV, R., dots.; BELINOV, VI.

Primary scleroma of the trachea in the differential diagnosis
of tumors of the respiratory tract. Khirurgia (Sofia) 16
no.5:469-470 '63.

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'ski onkologichen institut - Sofia.
Direktor: dots. N. Anchev.

(TRACHEA) (RESPIRATORY DISEASES)
(RESPIRATORY TRACT NEOPLASMS)
(DIAGNOSIS, DIFFERENTIAL)
(TRACHEAL NEOPLASMS)

BELINKIY, L. M.

Heavy-fuel motors in aviation. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo obor. promyshl., 1944. 55 p.
(49-55399)

TL704.2.B46

BELINKIĬ, L.M., and I.F. SOLDATOV.

Dvigateli tiazhelogo topliva v aviatsii; pod red. A.I. Tolstova. Moskva, Oborongiz, 1944. 55 p., illus.

At Head of title: Tsentral'nyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut aviatsionnogo motorostroeniia.

Title tr.: Heavy-fuel engines in aviation.

TL704.2.B46

SO Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

BELINKIY, N.

Assistance to financial workers ("Organization of financial
work in enterprises of the meat industry" by M. Basovich.

Reviewed by N. Belinkii. 'Mias. ind. SSSR 32 no.3:60'61.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Meat industry—Finance)
(Basovich, M.)

BELINKIY, Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich; BOGUSLAVSKIY, L.D., redaktor;
RACHEVSKAYA, M.I., redaktor izdatel'stva; KONYASHINA, A.D.,
tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Operation of water systems in central heating] Eksploatatsionnyi
rezhim vodiannykh sistem tsentral'nogo otopleniia. Moskva, Izd-vo
Ministerstva kommunal'nogo khoziaistva RSFSR, 1956. 1956. 78 p.
(MLRA 10:1)

(Heating from central stations)

BRODSKIY, Yelizar Fedorovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; ALEKSANDROVICH, Yu.B.,
retsensent; BMLINKIY, Ye.A., nauchnyy red.; GRIGOR'YEVA,
I.B., red.isd-va; PUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Hot-water supply in connection with heating from central
stations] Goriachee vodosnabzhenie pri teplofikatsii.
Leningrad, Gos.isd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.
materialam, 1961. 133 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(Hot-water supply)
(Heating from central stations)

BELINKIY, Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich; KOGAN, I.I., inzh., nauchn. red.;
KOSTANDOV, A.I., red.izd-va; PUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Efficient water-heating systems] Ratsional'nye sistemy vo-
dianogo otopleniia. Leningrad, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 207 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

(Hot-water heating)

BELENKIY, Ye.A., inzh.; KUZNETSOVA, N.N., inzh.

Calculating the heaters for single-pipe systems of hot-water heating with staggered closing parts according to the experimental data of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic and Sanitary Engineering. Sbor. rab. Lenglozainzh-proekta: 33-58 Ja '61. (1961 17:12)

BELINKIY, Ye.A., inzh.

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(MIRA 18:1)

BELINKOV, S. Yu.

166T42

USSR/Hydrology - Caspian Sea
Earthquakes

Sep/Oct 48

"Reason for the Present-Day Drop in the Level of
the Caspian Sea," S. Yu. Belinkov

"Meteorol i Gidrol" No 5, pp 104-108

Critically discusses argument advanced by Prof
B. L. Lichkov and Docent V. A. Sergeev in ar-
ticle in "Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta,"
No 2, 1948, that result of movements of earth's
crust in the Caspian depression is a subsidence
of the sea bottom which affects volume of basin
enough to drop sea level. Submitted 16 Jul 48.

166T42

1. BALEZIN, S.A.: BELINOV, P.S.: FIL'KO, A.I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Kok-Saghyz
7. Effect of nitrogen in nutrition on the accumulation of rubber and on the physicochemical properties of Kok-Saghyz rubbers.
Uch.zap.Mosk.ped.inst.im.Len. 44, 1947.

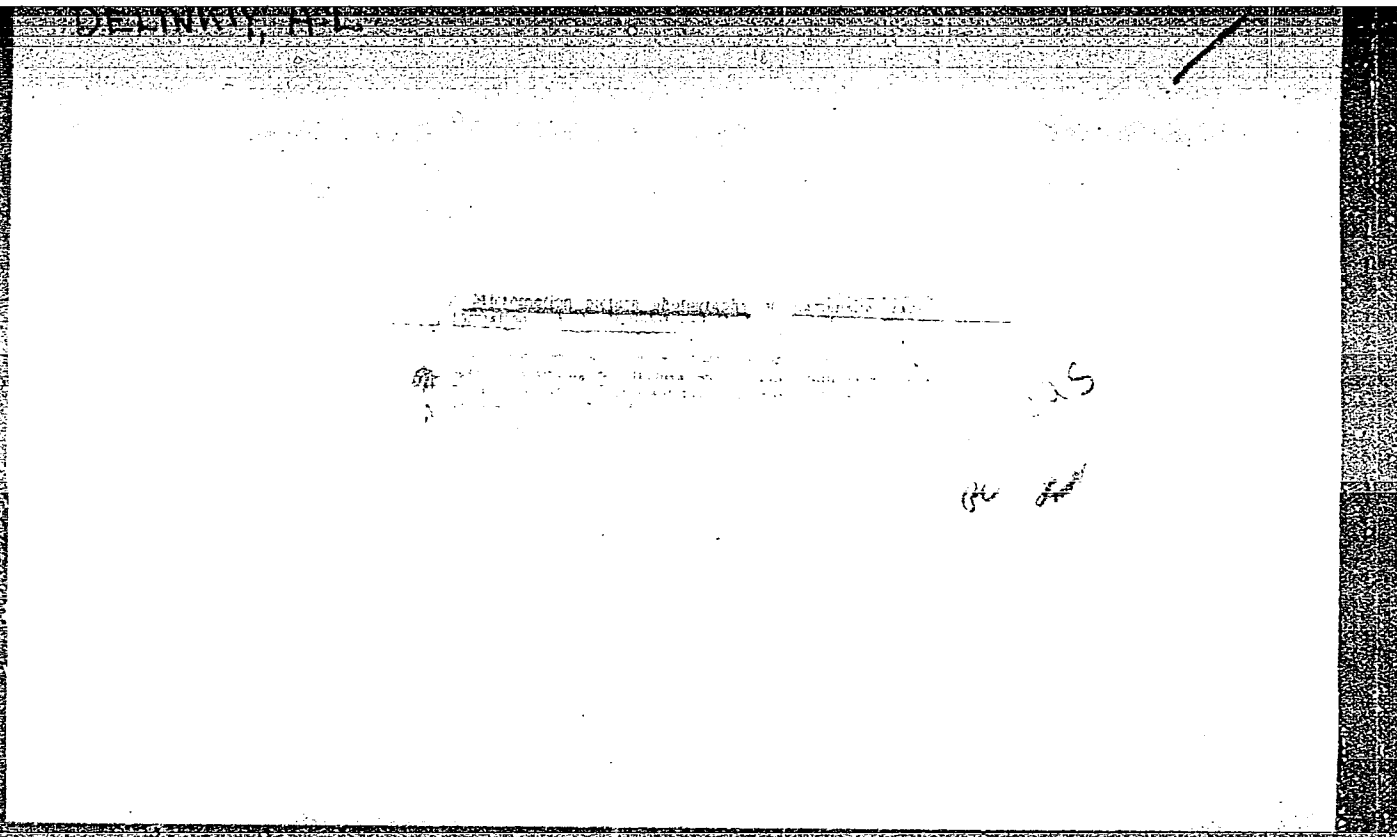
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

BELINOV, St.

Otorinolaryngology Pod red. na G. IAnkov. 3. razshireno izd. Sofiia, 1940 439 p.
at head of title: St. Belinov i VI. Belinov.

DSG

1. Ear - Diseases. 2. Nose - Diseases. 3. Throat - Diseases. I. Belinov,
vladislav. II. IAnkov, Georgi, ed.



BELINKIJ, A.L.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS
AUTHOR BELINKIJ, A.L. CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1637
TITLE The Investigation of the Production of the Crystals of the
Martensite Phases by the Method of Microphotos.
PERIODICAL Dokl.Akad.Nauk 110, fasc.4, 556 - 558 (1956)
Issued: 12 / 1956

Here the existence of the temperature dependence of the linear increase velocity of a martensite crystal on eutectoid Cu-Sn bronze, which is denied by many authors, is to be proved. Furthermore, the theoretical conclusions drawn by B.JA. LJUBOV are to be verified experimentally (according to LJUBOV the isothermal growth of the martensite crystal along the radius must take place with considerably greater velocity than along its depth). The following alloys were used for the experiments: Cu-Sn eutectoid bronze (I-24,8%Sn, 75,2%Cu, $T_m = -80^\circ$) and manganese, nickeliferous steel 50N20G2 with an average carbon content (0,55% C; 19,9% Ni; 2,3% Mn, the rest iron, $T_m = -130^\circ$). For experimental methods see A.L. BELINKIJ and V.I. STANNIKOV, Zav.lab. (= the factory laboratory), 62, N^o 1 (1955).

In the course of the present work about 30 microphotos were made of the forming of crystals of the martensite-like β'' -phase of the Cu-Sn bronze at temperatures of from -79 to -180° and with velocities V_c of from 21 to 600 pictures per second and from 11- to 18-fold enlargement on the film. Some pictures of two of the films are attached. In one case the increasing velocity along the radius was $V_R = 0,03$ mm/sec and along the thickness $V_B = 0,016$ mm/sec. In another case $V_R = 1,08$ mm/sec, $V_B = 0,1$ mm/sec and

Dokl. Akad. Nauk 110, fasc. 4, 556 - 558 (1956) CARD 2 / 2

PA - 1637

$V_R/V_B = 11$. Though these figures are individual examples and must be worked out statistically, they nevertheless agree with respect to the character of their modifications with the theoretical conclusions drawn by B. JA. LJUBOV, i.e. V_R surpassed V_B all the more the higher the temperature on the occasion of the β -crystal happened to be. V_R and V_B decreased noticeably with a reduction of transformation temperature. There follow technical data concerning (about 40) pictures taken on various deformed samples of the steel 50N20G2.

In the case of the different samples martensite crystals were found to penetrate into the ends of previously formed crystals. An increase of previous plastic deformation exercises a particularly strong influence on the production of crystals of "martensite cooling" and diminishes the growing velocity of the individual crystals. Growth took place zig-zag-wise. The data mentioned here are further proofs of the thermal character of the martensite transformation and for the linear increase-velocity of martensite crystals in steel and in bronze. The described penetration of martensite crystals into steel underlines the great influence exercised by stress on the production of martensite centers.

INSTITUTION : -----

BELINKIY, A.L.; SHTANNIKOV, V.I.

Characteristics of high-speed filming through a metallographic microscope. Zav. lab. 23 no.3:365-367 '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Photomicrography) (Microscope)

BELINKIY, A.L., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of
of crystal ~~of~~ formation of mertensite phases ~~with~~ by MEANS
^{MOTION PHOTOMICROGRAPHY}
~~and~~ of microfilming." Mos 1958, 11 pp. (Min of Higher
Education USSR. Mos Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of
Steel im I.V. Stalin) 150 copies (KL, 39-58, 108)

BELINKIY, A.L.

8E825

S/129/60/000/07/011/013
E193/E235

187100

AUTHORS: Belinkiy, A. L., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and
Shchennikova, A. A., Engineer

TITLE: Investigation of an Accelerated Method of Heat Treatment
of Precision Steel Castings Produced by the Lost Wax
Technique ✓ ✓

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov,
1960, No. 7, pp. 55-57 + 1 plate

TEXT: To improve the mechanical properties of precision castings,
made of medium carbon steel, it has been the practice, adopted at
a certain plant, to subject them to a prolonged heat treatment,
during which the castings were heated to 900°C in 3 h, held at the
temperature for 3 h, cooled to 650°C in 1 h, held at the temperature
for 3 h and then cooled slowly to room temperature (total - 11 h).
The object of the present investigation was to explore the
possibilities of shortening this heat treatment without affecting
its efficiency. To this end, U.T.S., elongation, impact strength,
hardness, and microstructure were studied on test pieces prepared
from tapered castings made of two carbon steels, 45L (0.43% C) and
Card 1/3 ✓

81825

S/129/60/000/07/011/013
E193/E235

Investigation of an Accelerated Method of Heat Treatment of Precision Steel Castings Produced by the Lost Wax Technique

25L¹⁸ (0.28% C), the analysis of which is given in Table 1. The heat treatments studied included normalising at temperatures between 900 and 870°C for periods ranging from 3 to 0.5 h, alone or followed by a supplementary treatment at a lower temperature (670 to 630°C) lasting 3 to 0.5 h. Cast iron shavings were used to protect the test pieces from oxidation and decarburisation during the heat treatment. The following conclusions were reached: (1) There is no need to employ a long heat treatment of steels 45L and 25L, since the properties obtained after this treatment can be also obtained by short-time normalising treatment. (2) The application of an additional heat treatment at a lower temperature brings no significant improvement in the mechanical properties of normalised steel. (3) The heat treatment, recommended for precision castings made of steels 45L and 25L, consists of normalising at 870°C for 45 min. Steel 25L, heat-treated in this manner has U.T.S. = 53.8 kg/mm², elongation = 19.3%, hardness

Card 2/3

SHAPIRO, M.B., inzh.; KRISTAL', M.M., inzh.; SOVETNIKOVA, Ye.N., inzh.;
BELINKIY, A.L., kand.tekhn.nauk

Heat treatment of electrically welded Kh18N9T steel pipe. Metalloved.
i term. obr. met. no.8:26-29 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut
khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.

(Pipe, Steel--Welding)
(Steel alloys--Heat treatment)

BELINKIY, A.I.

S/277/63/000/004/002/013
A004/A127

AUTHORS: Shapiro, M.B., Belinkiy, A.I., Moskvina, N.I.

TITLE: Prospects of developing and utilizing new high-strength stainless steels in chemical machine building

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Otdel'nyy vypusk. 48. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy, konstruktsii i raschet detaley mashin, no. 4, 1963, 11, abstract 4.48.72. (Tr. Vses. n.-i. i konstrukt. in-t khim. mashinostr., 1962, no. 40, 52 - 61)

TEXT: A survey on new tendencies in developing high-strength corrosion-resistant steels that can be used in chemical machine building. Precipitation-hardened steels of the austenite-ferrite and austenite-martensite classes are mostly used. Austenite-ferrite steels possess high mechanical and casting properties and do not tend to corrosion embrittlement. Thus, the yield point e.g. of austenite-ferrite steels exceeds that of austenitic steels by a factor of 3 - 4. Austenite-martensite steels have also a high strength and a sufficient ductility, corrosion resistance and weldability. There are 12 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

S/276/63/000/003/001/006
A004/A127

AUTHORS: Shapirp, M. B., Kristal', M. M., Belinskiy, A. L.,
Sovetnikova, Ye. N.

TITLE: Investigating the heat treatment of electrically welded
tubes of 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) steel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, no. 3,
1963, 58, abstract 3B246 ("Tr. Vses. n.-i. i konstrukt.
in-t khim. mashinostr.", 1962, no. 40, 80 - 100)

TEXT: The investigations were carried out on tubes 25, 32, and
38 mm in diameter, wall thickness 2 mm, manufactured by the Moscow and
Nikopol Tube Plants. The tubes were made from strip by argon arc welding
on special tube welders. The chemical composition of the tube metal was
(in %): C - 0.09, Cr - 18.2, Ni - 10.25, Ti - 0.39. The studies com-
prised the effect of furnace heating at 1,050 and 1,150°C with 8 and 4
minutes holding respectively and stabilizing annealing at 870 and 920°C
with 2 hours holding, and also the effect of h-f current induction heat-

Card 1/2

Investigating the heat treatment

S/276/63/000/003/001/006
A004/A127

ing on the structure, hardness and corrosion resistance of the base metal and the welding seam. Simultaneously the effect of the heating temperature on the tendency of the tubes to corrosion cracking was investigated. As a result of the investigations carried out it was found that corrosion resistance of welded tubes in nitric acid was obtained by the following treatment: Heating at 1,150°C for four minutes, cooling in water, upon which the δ -ferrite content in the weld is reduced from 8 - 12% to nearly 0, while concentration nonhomogeneities of the seam metal structure are eliminated to a considerable extent. Analogous results may be obtained in hardening by means of h-f current induction heating up to 1,250 - 1,300°C with 5 - 6 seconds holding. Heat treatment increases the corrosion resistance of electrically welded tubes and makes it possible to extend their applicability in chemical machine building. There are 9 figures and 11 references.

T. Kislyakova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

L 12690-63 EMP(q)/EMT(w)/BDS? AFPTC/ASD JD/WB
ACCESSION NR: AP3003443 S/0129/63/000/007/0010/0015 60
AUTHORS: Shapiro, M. B.; Belinky, A. L. 56
TITLE: Effect of heat treatment on properties of type Kh21N5T ferrite-austenite steels A
SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 7, 1963, 10-15
TOPIC TAGS: Kh21N5T steel, heat treatment of steel, ferrite-austenite steel, GOST 5632-61 4
ABSTRACT: Authors present a survey of ferrite-austenite steels which comprise All-Union State Standard 5632-61. These steels are replacing steels with a higher nickel content, and they have high mechanical properties. When ready for delivery, they have a yield point of 40 kg/mm², which is twice as high as that of stainless austenite steels. Their use in chemical machinery and other branches of industry has been hindered by insufficient knowledge of the effect of heat treatment on the structure, mechanical properties and corrosion resistance in various media. Authors attempted to remedy this by
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L 12690-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3003443

4

testing the effect of heat treatment on the structure of Kh21N5T sheet steel, as well as on 1Kh21N5T forgings. Authors conclude that annealed or normalized ferrite-austenite steels possess a nonequilibrium structure, and, therefore, their repeated heating at much lower temperatures causes complex structural transformations which are associated with the formation of austenite (γ' -phase), carbides and σ -phase. OKh21N5T steel can be maximally strengthened after heat treatment at 760C, including unbalancing, which leads to martensite formation after cooling down to room temperature. Cold treatment augments the martensite transformation and increases the strength. The low impact toughness of the 1Kh21N5T steel forgings was caused by the formation of δ -ferrite inclusions within the austenite grains as a result of reheating during forging. In order to preclude such a condition and to increase the impact toughness, it was recommended that heat treatment be carried out at 1000C for 3 hours. This does not cause any tendency for intercrystalline corrosion and lowering of corrosion resistance in a number of media. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: NIIKhIMMASH

Card 2/32

ACCESSION NR: AR4018336

8/0137/64/000/001/1084/1084

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 11538

AUTHOR: Frolov, N. A.; Belinkiy, A. L.; Fedorov, V. K.; Istrina, Z. F.

TITLE: The properties of new foundry corrosion-resistant (stainless) steel, type Kh17M2TL and the area of its application in chemical machine building.

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n.-i. i konstrukt. in-t khim. mashinostr., vy*p. 43, 84-87

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, stainless steelcasting,
chromium nickel steel, acid resistant steel, corrosion resistant steel

TRANSLATION: Steel has higher casting properties than Cr-Ni-steel of the austenitic class. Casting shrinkage determined on an instrument designed by Bol'shakov amounts to 2.12-2.21%. The flowability was determined according to a spiral probe (with a pouring temperature of 1,400 degrees the length of the spiral is equal to 300 mm; at 1,600 degrees, it is equal to 740 mm). The internal shrinkage blisters were studied on conical and cylindrical probes. In the former, a concentration of shrinkage blisters forms; in the latter, there is a large zone of shrinkage porosity, increasing as the temperature of pouring rises. Heat treatment (annealing at 760.
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ACCESSION NR: AR4018336

780 degrees for 2 hours) of steel does not influence its mechanical properties and should be conducted for the purpose of removing casting stresses and for averting propensity for intercrystalline corrosion. Steel has good corrosion resistance in 74% boiling acetic acid and at 78% thermic phosphoric acid at 100 degrees, and is recommended as a substitute for Cr-Ni-Steel type 18-8.

SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: ARA027703

S/0276/64/000/002/G007/G008

SOURCE: RZh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 2G38

AUTHOR: Frolov, N. A.; Belinkiy, A. L.; Fedorov, V. K.; Istrina, Z. F.

TITLE: High-strength casting of new corrosion-resisting (stainless) steels with reduced nickel content

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n.-t. i konstrukt. in-t khim. mashinostr., vy*p. 43, 1963, 88-95

TOPIC TAGS: high-strength casting, corrosion-resisting steel, low nickel content, heat treatment, inter-crystal corrosion, steel, nickel steel

TRANSLATION: Steel Kh21N5TL has satisfactory casting properties enabling sufficiently complex castings of high strength to be produced. As a result of heat treatment, the yield point of this steel exceeds by 1.5--2 times that of type 18--8 chromium--nickel steels. Its resistance to corrosion in a number of media approaches that of Kh18N9TL steel. With a percentage ratio $Ti:C \geq 5$ it is not prone to inter-crystal corrosion. Steel Kh17N4S2L has good casting

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ACCESSION NR: AR4027703

properties, considerably surpassing those of Kh18N9TL, and can be used to make particularly complex castings. Heat treatment of it insures a yield point 2--2.5 times higher than that of Kh18N9TL. Its resistance to corrosion is considerably lower than that of Kh21N5TL, hence castings from it can be used only for slightly aggressive media. Kh17N4DZL has better casting properties than Kh18N9TL and Kh21N5TL, but lower than Kh17N4S2D. Kh17N4DZL surpasses austenitic steels by more than double in hardness, is not prone to inter-crystal corrosion as determined by the AM method (GOST 6032-58), is resistant in a number of aggressive media and can be used to make equipment operating in sea water and certain acids, gas and oil wells and oil refineries.

DATE ACQ: 24Mar64

SUB CODE: ML

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

SHAPIRO, M.B., inzh.; BELINKIY, A.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; MOSKVIN, N.I.,
inzh.

Prospects of the development and introduction of the new types
of steel in the manufacture of chemical machinery. Khim. mashino-
str. no.1: 28-31 Ja'63 (MIRA 17:7)

L 18834-65. EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pp. 4 MF/JD/WW/WB
ACCESSION NR: AP4047503 S/0129/64/000/010/0012/0015

AUTHOR: Moskvina, N. I.; Belinkiy, A. L.; Kristal', M. M. 8

TITLE: Effect of cold working and heat treatment on the structure
and properties of Kh15N9Yu steel 18

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 10,
1964, 12-15, and bottom half of insert facing p. 24

TOPIC TAGS: Kh15N9Yu steel, precipitation hardenable steel, steel
cold working, steel strainhardening, steel heat treatment, steel
property, steel corrosion resistance

ABSTRACT: Two heats of Kh15N9Yu precipitation-hardenable steel
were tested for the effect of strain hardening and heat treatment on
the structure and mechanical and corrosion properties of cold-rolled
strip, a prospective material for high elasticity parts of chemical
equipment. Three variants of the treatment were selected, depending
on the strength and ductility desired. Cold-rolled strip with an
initial reduction of 25--30%, annealed at 975C followed by air cool-
ing and subzero treatment at -70C for 4 hr and aging at 475C for

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L 18834-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047503

1 hr, had a tensile strength of 150 kg/mm² at an elongation of 10%. A tensile strength of 165 kg/mm² at an elongation of 5% was obtained by cold rolling the strip to a total reduction of 40--60% and aging at 475C for 1 hr. The highest tensile strength, 190 kg/mm², at an elongation of 2 - 3% was achieved by annealing at 975C followed by air cooling and subzero treatment at - 70C for 2 hr, cold rolling with a reduction of 25%, and aging at 475C for 1 hr. Experimental parts of air and coke - gas compressors treated according to the above variants had 3--5 times longer service life than that of parts made of 70S2KLA or USA steels. Cold rolling does not lower the steel resistance to general and intergranular corrosion in oxidizing media. Aging at 400C and above for more than 2--3 hr lowers the corrosion resistance. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: NIKHIMMASH

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Corc 2/2

L 41332-45 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) Pad LJP(c) MJM/ 3
JD/HI/JG/VB

ACCESSION NR: AR5000732 S/0277/64/000/009/0007/0007 32

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy, konstruktii i raschet detaley mashin. Gidropriwod. Otd. vyp., Abs. 9.48.40

AUTHOR: Istrina, Z. F.; Krutnikov, A. N.; Shevelkin, B. N.;
Shapiro, M. B.; Akhontseva, A. P.; Khimushin, F. F.; Frolikova,
Yo. M.; Bolinkiy, A. L.

TITLE: Corrosion resistant properties of chromium nickel steels with lowered nickel content

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n.-i. i konstrukt. in-t khim. mashinostr., vyp. 45, 1963, 76-93

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion resistance, chromium nickel steel, nickel containing alloy, metal corrosion/ steel OKh21N5T, steel OKh21N6M2T, steel OKh17N509AB, steel 1Kh18N9T, steel 1Kh18N12M2T

TRANSLATION: Results of an investigation of the structure, heat treatment, weldability, pressure working, and corrosion resistance of corrosion resistant steels with reduced nickel content and their

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L 41332-65
ACCESSION NR: AR5000732

welded joints are presented, and the field of application of these steels in the construction of chemical equipment is determined. Because of their corrosion resistance, steels OKh21N5T, OKh21N6M2T, and OKh17N5G9AB can be used as substitutes for steels 1Kh18N9T and 1Kh18N12M2T in a variety of corrosive media, for example, in the production of caprolactam, adipic acid, dimethylterephthalate, citric acid, urea, nitric acid, and others.

SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7001230

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0314/66/000/012/0011/0012

AUTHOR: Galitskiy, B. A. (Engineer); Belinkiy, A. L. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kolosova, L. P. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Heat exchanger with titanium-clad steel tube plates

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 12, 1966, 11-12

TOPIC TAGS: metal cladding, titanium clad steel plate, ~~clad steel plate~~ ^{TIG} welding, titanium welding, heat exchanger, metal tube, flat plate, titanium, steel, corrosion resistance

ABSTRACT: A heat-exchanger with VT1-1 titanium tubes and titanium-clad-steel tube plates has been designed and built by the All-Union Design Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Machinery. Titanium-clad steel plates were rolled on an experimental basis by the Izhorsk Plant im. A. A. Zhdanov, which is planning to produce clad plates up to 45 mm thick (cladding layer up to 7 mm), 800—1300 mm wide, and 1500—2800 mm long. Titanium tubes were joined to the cladding layer by manual TIG welding. Visual inspection and hydraulic tests (32 g/cm² pressure) of the welds did not reveal any defects. The welds were tested for corrosion resistance in 10% hydrochloric acid. It was found that the corrosion rate amounted to 0.0029 to 0.0023 mm/year, calculated on the basis of 190—600 hr tests. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

UDC: 66.045.1-419.4

Belinskaya Kaya

Distr: BELJ/HE2a (j)/

Electrode properties of ion-exchange membranes. K. A. Belinskaya and E. A. Maslova. *Vysokomol. Soedin. Ser. B*, 1967, No. 5, 85-104 (1967). The behavior of electrodes prepd. from different cation-exchange resins in HCl, NaCl aq. solns. and mixed solns. contg. H⁺ and Na⁺ was studied. The comparison of behavior of electrodes in mixed solns. with potentiometric titration curves of resins shows that the electrode behavior of membranes prepd. from sulfonic and carboxylic acid resins is conditioned by chem. properties of active groups in the resin. Transition from one electrode function to another for these resins is confirmed with the ion-exchange theory of the glass electrode. The conditions are also given for these electrodes to be used as H and Na electrodes.

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BELINSKAYA, Ye.A.; FRUMKIS, I.V.

Mechanized loading and unloading on livestock farms of the U.S.A.
Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 15 no.1:52-56 '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(United States--Farm mechanization)
(Loading and unloading)

HELINSKAYA, Ye.A.

"Landtechnische Forschung". Reviewed by Ye.A. Belinskaya.
Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 16 no.6:52-53 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Bibliography--Agricultural machinery)

BELINSKAYA, Ye.A.; PAVLINOVA, V.V.

Journal "Landtechnische Forschung" in 1958 (list and summaries
of principal articles). Mekh.i elek.sots.sel'khoz. 17 no.5:
63-64 '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Germany--Agricultural machinery--Periodicals)

POPOVA, L.; BUSH, G., inzh.; BARANOVA, P.; KUZNETSOV, P.; MER, N.;
LADYGIN, A.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, Yu.; STEPANOV, V.; BELINSKENE, A.;
SHUBIN, V.; SEROV, K.; MAMYAN, K.

From speeches at a conference in Riga. Izobr.i rats. no.4:6-9
Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' nauchno-metodicheskogo soveta po rabote narodnykh universitetov kul'tury Pravleniya Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy (for Popov).
 2. Rizhskiy myasokonservnyy kombinat (for Bush).
 3. Predsedatel' L'vovskogo dorozhnogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov (for Baranova).
 4. Prorektor universiteta tekhnicheskogo tvorchestva Amurskoy oblasti (for Kuznetsov).
 5. Glavnyy inzh. lokomotivnogo depo Moskva-Sortirovochnaya, zamestitel' rektora narodnogo universiteta (for Mer).
 6. Predsedatel' soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov Novo-Kramatorskogo mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda (for Ladygin).
 7. Predsedatel' Litovskogo respublikanskogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov (for Belinskene).
 8. Zamestitel' dekana universiteta tekhnicheskogo tvorchestva pri Leningradskom Dvortse kul'tury imeni Kirova (for
- (Continued on next card)

POPOVA, L. --- (Continued) Card 2.

Shubin). 9. Obshchestvennyy rektor universiteta novoy tekhniki pri Vsesoyuznom zaachnom institute inzhenerov transporta, Moskva (for Serov). 10. Obshchestvennyy direktor Kirovskanskogo instituta tekhnicheskogo tvorchestva molodykh ratsionalizatorov (for Mamyan). 11. Obshchestvennyy direktor Kiyevskogo universiteta po povysheniyu tekhnicheskikh znaniy izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov (for Stepanov). 12. Obshchestvennyy rukovoditel' Bashkirskogo instituta novatorov stroitel'noy industrii (for Preobrazhenskiy).
(Riga--Technical education--Congresses)

RUSAKOV, G.K., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; MILYAVSKIY, I.O., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; SHILKO, V.P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; MARTINENAS, A.N.; BELINSKIY, A.I., agr.-ekonom.; KARPUSHENKO, A.I., agr.-ekon. [deceased]; POSMITNYY, V.M., ekonom.; PANCHENKO, Ya.I., agr.-ekonom.; KVACHEV, V.M., agr.-ekonom.; SOBOLENKO, V.S.; KRAVTSOV, D.S., agronom.; LYSOV, V.F., ekonom.; SHLYAKHTIN, V.I., kand. ekon. nauk; TSYBUL'KO, F.Ye.; ORIKHOVSKIY, I.G., agr.-ekonom.; TATUREVICH, N.M., agr.-ekonom.; GARMASH, I.I.; NOSACHENKO, V.F., inzh.-ekonom.; MUKHJISULLIN, Sh.M., agr.-ekonom.; ROZENTSVAYG, A.L., agr.-ekonom.; BERLIN, M.Z., dots.; IVANOV, K.I., agr.-ekonom.; SILIN, A.G., ekonom.; LIKHOT, I.K.; CHANOV, G.I., kand. ekon. nauk; MIKHAYLOV, M.V., kand. ekon. nauk; GORELIK, L.Ya., red.

[Planning and economical operation on collective farms]
Planirovanie i rezhim ekonomii v kolkhozakh. Moskva,
Ekonomika, 1965. 258 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom ekonomiki i organizatsii kol-
khoznoho proizvodstva Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo insti-
tuta ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva Litovskoy SSR (for
Martinenas). 2. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom Stavropol'skogo
krayevogo komiteta KPSS (for Likhot).

BELINSKIY, Andrey Ivanovich, agronom-ekonomist; LEONOVA, T.S.,
red.; RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn. red.

[In a businesslike way] Po-khoziatski. Literaturnaia
zapis' V.E.Sokolovoi. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1963. 31 p.
(Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. V Serii: Sel'skoe kho-
ziaistvo, no.14) (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kolkhoz "Put' Lenina" Kashinskogo kolkhozno-sovkhoznogo
proizvodstvennogo upravleniya Kalininskoy oblasti (for
Belinskiy). (Collective farms--Management)

BELINSKIY, A.L., kand.tekhn.nauk

Temperature dependence of the rate of β -phase crystal growth
in tin bronze. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.3:25-27 Mr '61.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Bronze--Metallography)

(Metals, Effect of temperature on)

BELINSKIY, A. Ya.

BELINSKIY, A. Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; YELIZAROV, D.P., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Feed-water pumps for electrical power plants of super-high and super-critical parameters. Teploenergetika 4 no.12:78-81 D '57.

(Electric power plants) (Pumping machinery) (MIRA 10:11)

BELINSKIY, B.A.; NOZDREV, V.F.; KHABIBULLAYEV, P.K.

Absorption coefficient and rate of propagation of ultrasonic waves in binary mixtures of formic acid - ethyl formate.
Akust. zhur. 10 no.1:112-114 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy oblastnoy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni Krupskoy.

L 4132-66

ACCESSION NR: AR5015195

UR/0275/65/000/006/V009/V010
534.286-8

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 6V58

AUTHOR: Shakrov, O.⁵⁵; Balinskiy, B. A.⁵⁵

TITLE: Low-power pulsed ultrasonic outfit with a maximum-type attenuator

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Primeneniye ul'traakust. k issled. veshchestva. Vyp. 18, M., 1963, 45-56

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonics

TRANSLATION: Ways to improve the attenuators in pulsed ultrasonic outfits⁵⁵ are considered. Attenuators made from active resistors and connected at the receiver input, before the frequency converter, in series with a step-type attenuator, have two disadvantages: (1) difficult matching of the receiver quartz with the input and (2) frequency dependence of the attenuation; these disadvantages can be eliminated if the attenuator is connected in such a way that it serves as a load of the cathode follower, the latter being placed between the frequency converter and the IF

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amplifier. In this case, the converter will not cause nonlinear distortion at low input voltages. Such attenuators have an error of 0.3—0.5 db. There is also another principle of measurement of the ultrasonic-wave attenuation. A pulse of the same frequency as that of the sounding pulse is applied to the input of the receiver of a standard-signal generator via a small capacitance (2—5 pf); this pulse should be amplitude-calibrated and time-delayed. By making the pulse heights equal, the attenuation may be read from the scale of the attenuator of the standard-signal generator. The accuracy of measurement has been enhanced by a multiple-echo-pulse method. Another method of enhancing the accuracy of measurement of the ultrasonic absorption is based on a higher accuracy of measurement of the sounding signal. A 4—100-Mc outfit is described whose attenuation can be measured with an error of 0.05 db. In this outfit, a method of variable acoustic path (1—40 mm) is used with an acoustic pulse delay and pulse comparison techniques.

SUB CODE: GP

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

SINIY, L.L.; BELINSKIY, B.A.

Possibility of applying ultrasonic waves for studying the sorption
of gases in porous media. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.5:1263-1265
My '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy oblastnoy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni N.K.
Krupskoy.

BELINSKIY, B. A.

"Investigation of the Absorption of Ultrasound by the Impulse Method in Acetates", a report presented at a conference of professors and teachers of the institutes of the Ministry of Education RSFSR and published in the "Application of Ultrasonics to the Investigation of Substances," Moscow, 1955.

BELINSKIY, B. A.

30V/3150

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

24(1)

Vserossiyskaya konferentsiya professorov i prepodavateley pedagogicheskikh institutov

Primeneniye ultrazvukov k issledovaniyu veshchestv: trudy konferentsii, Vyp. 7. Prikladnaya Ultrasonika dlya Analiza of Substances; Reshena of the All-Russian Conference of Professors and Teachers of Pedagogical Institutes, Nr 7) Moscow, Izd. MSP, 1958. 283 p. 1,500 copies printed.

Teach. Ed. I. S. P. Zhitov; Eds.: V. F. Mozdrov, Professor, and B. B. Kudryavtsev.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicists, technicians, aeronautical engineers and other persons concerned with ultrasonics.

COVERLINE: The book contains twenty eight articles which treat ultrasonic phenomena in three general categories: 1) historical data on the development of ultrasonics in the Soviet Union over the past forty years; 2) the speed of sound in suspensions of varying concentration and number and type of components and the relationship between sound velocity and the compressibility of electrolytes;

3) ultrasonic investigations of physical and chemical properties of materials and the determination of physical and chemical constants, e. g. density of aqueous solutions, adiabatic compressibility, molarity of solutions (with given temperature, density, surface tension, saturation pressure and also state of equilibrium of the carbon content and petrographic classification of industrial applications of ultrasonics, and enhancing the susceptibility of some synthetic fibers to dyeing, etc.) and 5) apparatus which produce ultrasonic waves. No personalities are mentioned. REFERENCE EXTREMELY SCARCELY.

Zagotov, M. M. Application of Ultrasonic Methods for Measurement of the Depth of a Tempered Surface Layer 169

Yakovlev, Y. F. and A. D. Zil'ber. Elementary Theory of a Quartz Converter 185

Kai'yakov, B. I. Measurement of the Coefficient of Absorption of Ultrasound in the Critical Range of Methyl Acetate by the Pulse Method 201

Kai'yakov, B. I. Methodological Peculiarities of Investigating the Coefficient of Absorption of Substances in the Critical Range by the Pulse Method 207

Spydzik, F. D. The Application of a Telescopic System for Measurement of the Speed of Ultrasound by the Optical Method 217

Korotkov, Yu. M. and D. A. Starostina. A New Design for the Measuring Chamber of a Photoelectric Apparatus 221

Maksimov, Ya. S. and A. I. Ivanov. A Demonstrator Pulse Generator With Ultrasonic Indicator 225

Mel'nikov, A. S. Some Academic Experiments With the Application of Electroacoustic Apparatus 229

Kudryavtsev, B. B. The Propagation of Sound in Liquids 257

Belinskii, B. A. The Theory of Speed Dispersion and the Coefficient of Absorption of Ultrasound in Esters of Organic Acids 269

Akujlov, M. M. The Theory of Phase Transitions With Two Curie Points 279

Card 6/7

SOV/58-59-5-11493

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 5, p 226 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Belinskiy, B.A.

TITLE: On the Theory of the Velocity Dispersion and Absorption Coefficient Dispersion of Ultrasonic Waves in Organic Acid Esters

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Primeneniye ul'traakust. k issled. veshchestva. Nr 7, Moscow, 1958, pp 269 - 278

ABSTRACT: It is assumed that: 1) the excitation of molecular vibrations under the influence of ultrasonic waves must be determined down to the first order of minuteness; 2) the excitation energy must depend linearly on the appropriate normal coordinates; and 3) the molecular vibrations are quasi-harmonic. The author derives expressions for the dispersion of the velocity and absorption coefficients of ultrasonic waves. The resulting dispersion formulae agree with the experimental data and allow a description of a host of relaxation processes observed in the acetates and formates. From the analysis in conjunction with the experimental data the author concludes that two relaxation regions are

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