BELKO, Jozef, inz.

Development and distribution of the plywood production in Czechoslovakia. Drevo 18 no.6:210-212 Je '63.

1. Zdruzenie drevarskych podnikov, Zilina.

BELKO, Jozef, inz.

Reserves in using wood as domestic raw materials in wood industries in Slovakia. Drevo 18 no. 10:358-361 O '63.

1. Zdruzenie drevarskych podnikov, Zilina.

BELKO, Jozef, inz.

Improving the cooperation between forestry and the wood industry. Drevo 19 no.2:70 F'64

1. Riaditel, Smrecina, n.p., Banska Bystrica.

BIL'KO, R.I.

Organisation of the work of the subprofessional medical personnel in the combined operation of the sanitary-epidemiological station with the district hospital. Med.sestra 19 no.1:20-22 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Starshaya sestra Vizhnitskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Chernovitskoy oblasti.

(VIZHNITSA DISTRICT--PUBLIC HEALTH, RURAL)

BEL'KO, R.I., starshaya meditsinskaya sestra

Tat'iana Andreevna Andreeva. Med. sestra 20 no.1:56-57 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz Vizhnitskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Chernovitskoy oblasti.
(ANDREEVA, TAT'IANA ANDREEVNA, 1899-)

BEL'KO, R.I., starshaya meditsinskaya sestra

Nurses' councils. Med.sestra 21 no.7:63 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(NURSES AND NURSING)

MATUSEVICH, M.G., kand.ekon.nauk; PASHKEVICH, O.N., kand.ekon.nauk; MUKHINA, V.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MARKOVA, K.Ye., kand. ekon.nauk; SAVEL'YEV, I.T., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MERETSKAYA, T.A., kand.ekon.nauk; D'YAKOV, B.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; Prinimali uchastiye: BEL'KO, S.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ANDROSOVICH, Ye.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KUKHAREV, B.Ye., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; REUT, S.B., starshiy statistik. TIMOFEYEV, L., red.; VOLOKHANOVICH, I., tekhn.red.

[Capital assets of industry and their utilization] Osnovnye fondy promyshlennosti i ikh ispol'zovanie. Minsk, Izd-vo Akad.nauk BSSR, 1960. 192 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Akademiya nauk BSSR, Minsk. Institut ekonomiki. 2. Institut ekonomiki AN BSSR (for all, except Timofeyev, Volokhanovich).
(White Russia--Capital)

BEL'KO, S.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Introduce the specialization of knit goods factories in the local industries in White Russia. Tekst.prom. no.2:31-33 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut ekonomiki AN BSSR.
(White Russia—Knit goods industry)

BELKO, V.I.

PINIGIN, A.F.; VYBOROV, G.P.; PETUKHOVA, O.S.; ISTOMINA, T.I.; YUZHKOVA, R.N.; KORETS, B.V.; SVECHNIKOVA, L.D.; ZELIKMAN, Yu.Ya.; PADALKO, Z.F.; MIKHALOVSKAYA, Ye.M.; KALMYKOVA, A.D.; KOSTERIN, V.V.; BELKO, V.I.; KOSTENKO; MUSIKHINA

Distribution of brucellosis in Eastern Siberia and the Far East. Tez. i dokl.konf.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum. inst.no.2:55-56 '57. (MIRA 11:3)

(SIBERIA, EASTERN--BRUCELLOSIS)
(SOVIET FAR EAST--BRUCELLOSIS)

VYROBOV, G.P.; BELKO, V.I.; ANTIP'YEVA, O.A.; AL'SHEVSKAYA, Z.T.

Brucellosis of the suis type in Khabarovsk Territory. Dokl. Irk. go.s nauch.-issl. protivochum. inst. no.5:13-16 '63
(MIRA 18:1)

ZHILIN, M.G., professor; BELKOREY, M.A.; ANDREYEVA, G.V.

Sanitary-hygienic requirements in field camps. Gig. i san. 21 no.4: 44-45 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Iz Chkalovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(AGRICULTURE,
hyg. aspects of field camps (Rus))

GOROSHCHENKO, Ya.G.; BELKOSKOV, V.I.; BABKIN, A.G.

Distribution of rare earth elements between the solid and the liquid phase in the course of the crystallization of double sulfates. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.4:803-808 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Rare earths) (Sulfates) (Crystallization)

BEL'KOV, A.

Organize adequate building supply bases for rural electrification. Sel'.stroi. 15 no.6:4-5 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Nachal'nik Vladimirskogo oblastnogo stroitel'no-ekspluatatsionnogo upravleniya Sel'elektro Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva RSFSR.
(Rural electrification) (Construction industry)

BELKOV, A.

25315 BELKOV, A. Kak uskoritb postroiku postoyannikh liniy svyazi voen. Svyazst, 1948, No.7, S. 19-20

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

BEL'KOV, A.

We will provide a steady supply of electric power. Sel'. stroi. no.7:23-24 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Nachal'nik Vladimirskogo Sel'elektrostroya.
(Vladimir Province--Rural electrification)

L 25259-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EPA(w)-2/EWP(b) Pab-10/Pt-10/
Pu-4 WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5002931 S/0072/65/000/001/0022/0027

AUTHOR: Budnikov, P.P. (Academician AN UkrSSR), Bulavin, I.A. (Doctor of technical sciences); Belkov, A.F. (Engineer)

TITLE: Substitution of feldspar by alkaline wastes in the production of technical porcelain

SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 1, 1965, 22-27

TOPIC TAGS: porcelain, porcelain manufacture, feldspar, alkaline waste, cement kiln waste, potassium oxide, kaolin, potassium phyllite, firing temperature, sintering temperature

ABSTRACT: Alkaline dust from the electrofilters of cement kilns was used in preparing experimental samples of technical porcelain, in order to study and prove the possible substitution of the inadequate supply of feldspar in commercial production of porcelain. Waste of 25-50% K_2O and not more than approximately 1% ferric oxide content was sintered with kaolin (43% cement dust: 57% kaolin) at 1000C to eliminate the solubility of the alkali and to produce a dispersible clinker of the approximate composition of potassium phyllite. Experimental mixtures of 27.42% kaolin, 18.58% clay, 39% highly dispersed quartz sand and 15% clinker gave good plasticity at 22.5-23% water content and 13% shrinkage at 1260-1320C. The use of clinker and quartz sand of up to 30μ particle

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L 25259-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002931

diameter permitted a decrease in the conventional firing temperatures for electrotechnical porcelains by 80-120C. Optimum sintering temperatures were 1180-1200C; blistering and increased porosity due to the thermal decomposition of ferric sulfate occurred only at higher temperatures. Thus, high quality material can be produced in an oxidizing atmosphere, as shown by mechanical testing and microscopic studies. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 8 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: MKhTI imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 52500-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWP(t)/EPA(w)-2/EWP(b) Pat-10/Pe-7 WH
ACCESSION NR: AP5009383 2/0013/65/000/003/0102/0105

AUTHOR: Budnikov, P.P. (Academician); Bulavin, I.A. (Professor); Belkov, A.F. (Engineer)

TITLE: Porcelain without feldspar

SOURCE: Sklar a keramik, no. 3, 1965, 102-105

TOPIC TAGS: porcelain, high voltage electric porcelain, electric porcelain, frit, fritting, feldspar, electrical flue gas dust collector

ABSTRACT: The article reports on a Soviet investigation of the possibility of using as a fusing agent highly alkaline components of dust collected from the flue gases of cement furnaces by electric dust traps. The investigation is of current importance because the pure feldspar required in the manufacture of electric porcelain are relatively scarce, and even though the composition of flue gases and furnace shaft gases is different in the USSR, the study of the problem is still of interest for Czechoslovakia. The thermogram of a clinker calcined at 1,400°C shows no important phenomena which would indicate the further course of physical chemical processes. The frit is a white, porous substance on which no black spots are visible to the naked eye. The experimentally prepared porcelain paste exhibits all

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L 52500-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009383

the desired properties and at a moisture content of 23% has an elasticity of 0.84, a Volarovic plasticity of $1.8 \cdot 10^{-6}$ sec^{-1}, and a relaxation time of 4,000 sec. Analysis of the data leads to the following conclusions: 1) The experimental pastes are on a level with the usual high-voltage porcelains; 2) the fritting range is 60°C; 3) the fritting of the material begins even before the decomposition of the iron oxide. The fritting which sets in at from 1,180 to 1200°C is optimum. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

BUDNIKOV, P.P., akademik; BULAVIN, I.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; BELKOV, A.F., inzh.

Substitution of alkali waste for feldspar in industrial porcelain. Stek. i ker. 22 no.1:22-29 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. AN UkrSSR (for Budnikov). 2. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I. Mendeleyeva (for Belkov).

BELKOV, A.K.

EPP
R92281

Partiyno-sovetskaya pechat' v period bor'by za kooektivizatsiyu sel'skogo khozyaystva '(The party-soviet press in the period of struggle for collectivization of agriculture)
Moskva, Tsk KPSS, 1953.
33 p.
At head of title: Kommumisticheskaya partiya sovetskogo soyuza. Vysshaya partiynaya shkola.

SOV/110-59-5-2/25

AUTHORS: Iraniy, P.B., Engineer and Belkov, B.V., Engineer

TITLE: A Standard Series of Isolators for Indoor Distribution Equipment (Yedinaya seriya razyediniteley dlya vnutrennikh raspredustroystv)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1959, Nr 5, pp 9-11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Uralelektroapparat Works is producing a new standard series of isolators type RV for 400-600 and 1000 A, intended for indoor distribution equipment of 6 and 10 kV. Photographs of the 600 and 1000 A isolators appear in Fig 1 and 2. The new isolators type RV are better than the old type RVT in respect of cost of manufacture and erection, electrical properties and reliability. The dimensions and weights of the old and new types are compared in Table 1. The reductions have been secured by the design changes indicated in the drawing given in Fig 3, where the old and the new outlines are superimposed. The new contact construction is drawn in Fig 4, 5 and 6. The arrangement is such that electro-magnetic forces due to heavy currents increase the contact pressures, so that heavy contact springs are not required. It is shown by

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A Standard Series of Isolators for Indoor Distribution Equipment

the sketch in Fig 6, that the actual contact pressure is four times greater than that of the springs. Data about the electro-dynamic stability of the old and new types of isolator are given in Table 2 and it will be seen that the new type is much better. In the new isolator the maximum copper temperature after five seconds short-circuit does not exceed 300°C. Prolonged operating tests on isolator type RV carried out in the factory at rated current show that it is greatly superior to isolator type RVT in respect of stability contact resistance during transients. There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: 3rd July 1958

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000204330003-6"

SOV/110-59-7-4/19

AUTHOR: Belkov, B.V., Engineer

TITLE: 25 Years of High-voltage Switchgear Manufacture at the "Uralelektroapparat" Works (Vysokovol'tnoye apparatostroyeniye na zavode "Uralelektroapparat" za 25 let)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti,1959,Nr 7,pp 14-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The manufacture of high-voltage switchgear commenced at the "Uralelektroapparat" works when it was opened in 1934. The first 10 kV oil circuit-breakers were made to the design of the Leningrad Elektroapparat works. In 1935 the works designed an original 6 kV small-oil-volume circuit-breaker, type VMG. The design of this breaker has been improved over the years and it has become the works' longest-established product. At the outbreak of war the Leningrad Elektroapparat works ceased production and the Uralelektroapparat works had to increase greatly the range of switchgear made. After the war, the manufacture of switchgear at the works developed still more. Existing designs have been modernised and new ones developed. Descriptions are given of different types of switchgear manufactured by the works, starting with 10 kV equipment. Feeder circuit-breaker type VMG-133 has been modernised and is now being produced in China, Rumania, Poland and

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25 Years of High-voltage Switchgear Manufacture at the "Uralelektroapparat" Works

Bulgaria. Rupturing-capacity tests made in Czechoslovakia confirmed the excellent properties of this circuit-breaker. Recent designs of 10 kV circuit-breakers type MGG-10 have been developed for currents up to 4000 A. This type of switchgear has been frequently shown in international fairs and exhibitions. Sub-station circuit-breakers of 35, 110 and 220 kV are described. The first 35 kV circuit-breaker, type MKP-35, was manufactured in 1948. After development it was able to handle a rated current of 1000 A and has a rupturing capacity of 1500 MVA. In 1952 series production commenced of the new breaker type MKP-110 for 110 kV, which replaced the obsolete type MKP-160. It has new multi-break arc-suppression chambers, giving a rupturing capacity of 3500 MVA. The reduction in size that has been achieved compared with the old type will be seen from the outline drawing in Fig 1. In 1955 another obsolete circuit-breaker, type MKP-274, was replaced by a new 220 kV type MKP-220 with a rupturing capacity of 3500 MVA. In 1957 successful co-operation with the laboratory of Mosenergo culminated in an improved design of circuit-breaker with a rupturing capacity of 5000 MVA. This design

25 Years of High-voltage Switchgear Manufacture at the "Uralelektroapparat" Works

gives considerable economy of material. Co-operation continues now with the object of raising the rupturing capacity to 7000 MVA. The new series of sub-station circuit-breakers for 35, 110 and 220 kV were the first high-speed oil circuit-breakers produced in the USSR. They were the first to use contacts of arc-resisting metallo-ceramics. The works has had considerable successes in the manufacture of 400 and 500 kV circuit-breakers. Manufacture of 400 kV air-blast circuit-breakers type VV-400 to the designs of the All-Union Electro-Technical Institute began in 1956. They have a rated current of 2000 A and a rupturing capacity of 10,000 MVA, and are exemplified in Fig 3. Circuit-breakers of this type are installed in the Volga Power Station and on the 400 kV Kuybyshev-Moscow transmission line. A new All-Union Electro-Technical Institute design of 500 kV air-blast circuit breaker, type VV-500, is now undergoing manufacturing development; it will have a rated current of 2000 A and a rupturing capacity of 20,000 MVA. Circuit-breakers of this type are to be

25 Years of High-voltage Switchgear Manufacture at the "Uralelektroapparat" Works

installed in 1959 in the Stalingrad power station and on the Stalingrad-Moscow transmission line. A brief description is given of the construction of these breakers. A new type MKP-500 series of single-tank oil circuit-breakers for 500 kV has been developed for the severe climatic conditions of the Ural and Siberia. These circuit-breakers, exemplified in Fig 4, operate reliably at lower temperatures than air-blast circuit-breakers. The type MKP-500 comprises three single-pole circuit-breakers with d.c. or pneumatic actuation. Resistance shunting is used on the four breaks and the current is effectively suppressed without excessive contact travel. The breakers can carry 2000 A and available test results show that the rupturing capacity is at least 10,000 MVA. There is reason to suppose that with some improvement in the arc-suppression device this can be raised to 15,000 MVA. In 1958, the works commenced production of high-voltage switchgear for delivery to countries with tropical climate. Special circuit-breakers type VMP-6T for 6.6 kV, 200 MVA (illustrated in Fig 5) and MGG-6T for 6.9 kV, 500 MVA

(illustrated in Fig 6) were constructed for a metallurgical works in India. Despite the tropical specification, the circuit-breakers are smaller than type VMG-133, and development continues. Special circuit-breakers have been designed for the electrification of railways and for agricultural use. Tests have been completed on single-phase feeder circuit-breakers type VMO-35 for 27.5 kV, 1000 A, with a rupturing capacity of 400 MVA. Other special types are briefly described. The works is now developing new oil circuit-breakers for voltages ranging from 35 to 500 kV with the minimum weight, size and oil-content. These breakers will use new small bushings of high mechanical strength, special arc-resisting contacts, and arc-resisting insulating materials. It is proposed to modernise circuit-breakers types MGG-10 and MKP-35 to increase their rupturing capacity to 1000 and 2000 MVA respectively. It is intended to standardise switchgear drives to the greatest possible extent. A good deal of

25 Years of High-voltage Switchgear Manufacture at the "Uralelektroapparat" works

research and experimental work will have to be done in order to develop new high-power arc-suppression devices.
There are 6 figures.

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BELKOV, B.V., inzh.

Manufacture of high-voltage switches in the Urals. Elektrotekhnika 35 no.9:4-6 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

BEL'KOV, D.V., inzhener.

Standard plans for shops manufacturing partition panels. Biul. stroi. tekh. 14 no.4:6-8 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Leningradskiy Promstroyproyekt.
(Concrete slabs)

BEL'KOV, D.V., inzh.

Using new technology for obtaining mortar binders in lime milling and slaking shops. Stroi. prom. 36 no.8:38-39 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

(Binding materials) (Lime industry)

BELKOV, D. Z., Cand of Agric Sci -- (diss) "Investigation of Biological Peculiarities of Acorns of Various Types of Oaks in Bulgaria," Moscow, 1939, 20 pp (Moscow Agricultural Acdemy im K. A. Timiryazev) (KL, 1-60, 124)

THE ANGULAR CORRELATION IN THE INTERNAL CONVERSION OF γ-RAYS. (Uglovaya Korrelyatsiya Pri Vnutrennet Konversii γ-Luchei). V. B. Berestetskii. Translated by G. Belkov from Zhur. Eksptl i Teoret Fiz. 15, 1070-80(1945). 22p. (TT-256)

An abstract of this paper appears in Nuclear Science Abstracts as NSA 4-1308.

BEL'KOV, G. I.

23994 BEL'KOV, G. I. O nekotorykh Ceo khimicheskikh osobennostyakh permskikh Galogennykh osadkov iz rayonov zapadnogo sklona Urala. Trudy Vsesoyuz. Neft. nauch. - issled. Geol. - razved. In-TA, Novaya seriya, VYP 28, 1949, S. 131-41. -- Bibliogr: 22 Nazv.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

BEL'KOV, G. I.

2/4009 BEL'KOV, G. I. K metodike opredeleniya fosfora v neftyanykh vodakh. Trudy Vsesoyuz. Neft. Nauch.-issled. Geol.-razved. In-TA, Novaya seriya, VIP. 28, 1949, S. 167-73. - Bibliogr: 16 Nazv.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

BELKOV, G.

RELATIVISTIC THEORY OF FREE PARTICLES HAVING THREE-DIMENSIONAL EXTENSION. (Relyativistskaya Teoriya Svobodnykh Trekhmerno Protyazhennykh Chastits). Yu. M. Shirokov. Translated by G. Belkov from Zhur. Eksptl'. i Teoret. Fiz. 22, 539-43(1952). 8p. (TT-441)

It is shown that the requirement of relativistic invariance does not introduce difficulties of principle in the theory of free particles having three-dimensional extension. A general method for constructing such a particle model is given. (K.S.)

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THERMODYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF IRREVERSIBLE LOW-TEMPERATURE PROCESSES. 1. THEORY AND FUNDAMENTALS OF A GENERALIZED METHOD OF ANALYSIS. (Termodinamicheskii analiz necbratimykh nizkotemperaturnykh protsessov. 1. Teoreticheskie polozheniia i osnovy obobshchennogo metoda analiza). I. P. Ishkin and V. M. Brodianskii. Translated by G. Belkov from Zhur. Tekh. Fiz. 23. 1773-82(1952). 15p. (11-4107)

The analysis of low-temperature processes based on the first thermodynamic principle does not give a complete picture of the physical nature of the processes. The use of the second thermodynamic principle makes it possible to evaluate quantitatively the irreversibility of the entire process or of any part by accounting for heat potential. A generalized method of analyzing low-temperature proc[illegible] has been developed for which the concept of the degree of astaticism in partially reversible processes is introduced. Concepts of the coefficient of thermodynamic reversibility (ctr) and the coefficient of thermodynamic astaticism (cta) are introduced. A comparison of ctr and cta is given. A classification of the processes from the point of view of their thermodynamic analysis on the basis of irreversibility is given. A diagram is developed which permits a [illegible] thermodynamic calculation connected with the analysis of irreversibility. (auth)

BEL'KOV, G.I., kandidat geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk.

Nesquehonite, crystallized from oozy saline water. Priroda 42 no.11:96 N '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut solyanoy promyshlennosti (Leningrad). (Nesquehonite)

BEL'KOV, G. I.

"Polarographic Determination of Some Trace Elements in Saliferous Deposits," Tr. Vses. N. -i. in-ta solyanoy prom-sti, No 1, 92-96, 1954

By means of the polarographic method and dithizon extraction, the author indicates the distribution of certain trace-elements of the heavy-metals group in salts from individual deposits. Zn and Pb enjoy a rather wide distribution in the salt deposits (in dispersed form); Zn is of the order from 1.4.10-5 to 8.2.10-4%, Pb from 0 to 5.10-4%. The data obtained is the basis for further investigations in the direction of a study of the trace admixtures in saliferous deposits.

RZhGeol, No 1, 1955

BELKOV, G.

ON THE SCHRÖDINGER EQUATION FOR THE HELIUM ATOM. (Ob Uravnenii Shredingera Dlia Atoma Gelliia). V. A. Fock. Translated by G. Belkov from Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Fiz. 18, 161-72(1954). 20p. (CT-503)

BEL'KOV, G.I., kandidat geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk (Leningrad);
MOTORIN, G.S. (Nizhniy Baskunchak).

Formation of granulated salt in Baskunchak Lake. Priroda 45 no.5: 84-85 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut galurgii (for Bel'kov); 2. Khimicheskaya laboratoriya "Bassolli" (for Motorin).
(Baskunchak Lake--Rock-salts)

KAZMINA, T.I.; BEL'KOV, G.L.; MAKAROVA, T.P.; ROGACHEVSKAYA, TS.A.

Determination of small concentrations of elements in oil field waters. VNIGRI no.105:140-173 '57. (MIRA 11:9)
(Water--Analysis)

BEL'KOV, G.M., elektromekhanik.

Automatic control of power-supply stations. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 2 no.11:25 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.Tashkentskaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Tashkentskoy dorogi.

(Railroads--Signaling--Block system)

BELKOV, G.M.

Effect of the shape of dies and amount of reduction on the distribution of longitudinal deformations in the cross section of forgings. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 3 no. 2:15-19 F '61. (MIRA 14:1)

(Forging) (Dies (Metalworking))

S/137/62/000/002/012/144
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Belkov, G. M., Lifanova, A. V.

TITLE: The effect of some parameters of the open hearth process on the technological ductility of 9ХФ (9KhF) steel in 40 to 100-ton ingots

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 25-26, abstract 2V166 (V sb. "Stal'", Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1961, 159-166)

TEXT: Technological documentation on melting, teeming and forging processes of 274 large-size ingots intended for backing rolls of rolling mills, was statistically investigated at the NKMZ. Two indices were taken as characteristics for the forging ability of steel, namely, the appearance or absence of cracks during preliminary reduction (billeting) and the magnitude of allowance "a" for machining the finished forged work. The corrections of applying these indices was confirmed by their correlation with factors whose effect on ductility is well known, e.g. a higher Ni content, improving ductility, reduced "a" correspondingly. For a detailed statistical analysis 12 factors were selected: C content after melting, duration of ore and pure bubbling; v_c during these periods; Fe-Cr grade; holding of the pool after Fe-Cr addition; metal temperature prior

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The effect of some parameters ...

to teeming; holding time in the ladle; rate of filling the molds and the feed heads; surface conditions of molds. For all heats cards were compiled indicating the aforementioned factors, and distribution curves were plotted. The authors established the certain effect of individual factors on the ductility of steel and the degree of this effect; this made it possible to recommend their optimum values. When observing the whole process of manufacturing an experimental set from 21 heats it was found that if these limits were observed, cracks did almost not occur and index "a" did not exceed the allowance (3%); in the case of deviations cracks did always appear and a_{av} increased up to 5.26%. In particular, it was also established that if the metal temperature prior to teeming varied from 1580 to 1,640°C, the holding time in the ladle had to be changed from 11 to 17 minutes; the optimum teeming rate appeared to be 26 cm/min. It is stressed that the results obtained concern only the given conditions and are only correct within the range of the index changes; their extrapolation would be not founded.

Ye. Bukhman

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BELKOV, Georgiy Mikhaylovich; LITENKO, Nikolay Tikhonovich; ZHURAVLEV, Yuriy Arsen'yevich; SAMOKHOTSKIY, A.I., inzh., ved. red.; OL'SHANSKAYA, I.V., inzh., red.; SOROKINA, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Effect of heating conditions on the plastic properties of 9KhF steel at forging temperatures. Skid hopper for metal feed from the furnace to the forging hammer] Vliianie rezhima nagreva na plasticheskie svoistva stali 9KhF pri kovochnykh temperaturakh. Metallopodavatel' ot pechi k kovochnomu molotu. [By] IU.A.Zhuravlev. Moskva, Filial Vses. in-ta nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1958. 14 p. (Peredovoi nauchno-tekhnicheskii i proizvodstvennyi opyt. Tema 5. No.M-58-252/14) (MIRA 16:3)
(Metals, Effect of temperature on)
(Forge shops--Equipment and supplies)

L 2774-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(h)/EWA(c)/ JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5022012 UR/0286/65/000/014/0080/0080
669.14.08.258

AUTHOR: Markin, S. V.; Tutov, I. Ye.; Prosvirin, K. V.; Shevelev, A. Ye.; Belkov, G. M.; Zemnukhov, I. F.

TITLE: A steel for pressing. Class 40, No. 173007

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 14, 1965, 80

TOPIC TAGS: alloy steel, tungsten steel, chromium steel

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a steel for pressing which contains carbon, silicon, manganese, chromium, molybdenum, vanadium, tungsten and aluminum. The mechanical properties of the steel are improved by using the following composition (in %): 0.37-0.45 carbon; 0.4-0.6 silicon; 0.5-0.7 manganese, 2.5-3.0 chromium; 0.9-1.2 molybdenum; 0.6-0.8 vanadium; 1.0-1.4 tungsten; 0.4-0.6 aluminum.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya (Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machine Building)

SUBMITTED: 07Feb64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

BEL'KOV, I.B.

Formation of yttrium in amazonite pegmatites in Kola alkali granites. Vop. geol. i min. Kol'. poluos. no.1:126-139 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Keyvy Upland--Minerology)

BELIKOV, I.B.; VOLKOVA, M.I.

Chevkinite from pegmatite veins in the western part of the Keyvy Upland in the Kola Peninsula. Vop. geol. i min. Kol'. poluos. no.1:140-145 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Keyvy Upland--Mineralogy)

Rare Earths

1216. A New Lode of 'Stenstrupin' in the Lovozero Tundras, by A. A. Chumakov, I. V. Bel'kov, and I. D. Batiyeva. *Doklady Akademii Nauk USSR, Novaya Seriya* 56, May 1, 1947. 4 p. (In Russian).

'Stenstrupin is described as a thoro-titano-silicate hydrate of rare earths and manganese. It is known only in southern Greenland and the above area.

CA

Intergrowth of garnet with muscovite. I. V. Bel'kov (Kol'skaya Baza, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 64, 241-3(1949).—Flat garnet crystals, regularly intergrown in muscovite from pegmatites of the Kola Peninsula, show the (211) faces in more than 90% of frequency parallel to (001) of muscovite, and only 8.6% the (110) face. The (211) have a combination striation in the zone [$\bar{1}11$], and are somewhat curved by vicinaloid steps. This zone [$\bar{1}11$] is oriented under an angle of 30, 60, and 90° to the principal ray of the percussion figure of the mica, with inconsiderable scattering, i.e. parallel to the rays of the percussion and the pressure figures of the mica. The particular flat-tabular growth of the garnet in the muscovite is explained by the hydrothermal genesis from aq. solns. in which both minerals were formed rather simultaneously. Especially the vicinaloid steps on the curved surface of (211) correspond to synthetic crystallizations of salts from solns. W. E.

BELKOV, I. V.

Sovety molodym mashinostrotieliam [Advice to young machin builders]. Moskva. Mashgiz, 1952. 60 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6 No. 12 March 1954.

BATIYEVA, I.D.; BEL'KOV, I.V.

Problem of the genesis of accessory minerals in granite. (In: Akademiia nauk SSSR. Voprosy petrografii i mineralogii. Moskva, 1953. Vol. 1, p.167-178) (MLRA 7:4)
(Mineralogy) (Granite)

BEL'KOV, I.V.; GORBUNOV, G.I.; IVANOVA, T.N.; KOZLOV, Ye.K.; MAZUROV, M.K.; NAMOYUSHKO, V.I.; SAKHAROV, A.S.; TERNER, D.D.; GORBUNOV, G.I., kand. geol.-mineral. nauk, red.; DUBYAGO, V.N., tekhn. red.

[Mineral wealth of the Kola Peninsula] Bogatstva nedr Kol'skogo poluostrova. Murmansk, Knizhnaia red. "Poliarnoi pravdy," 1957. 128 p. (MIRA 11:10)

(Kola Peninsula—Mineralogy)

BATIYEVA, I.D.; BEL'KOV, I.V.

The Sakharyok alkali massif. Izv. Kar. i Kol'. fil. AN SSSR no.2: 40-46 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Geologicheskiy institut Kol'skogo filiala AN SSSR.
(Sakharyok Valley--Syenite)

BEL'KOV, I.V.; VOLKOVA, M.I.

A rare-earth calcium phosphate-silicate. Izv. Kar. i Kol'. fil. AN SSSR no.2:90-93 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Geologicheskiy institut Kol'skogo filiala AN SSSR.
(Kola Peninsula--Mineralogy)

BATIYEVA, I.D.; BEL'KOV, I.V.

Basal conglomerates of the Keyvy sedimentary and metamorphic series in the western Keyvy region. Izv.Kar. i Kol'.fil.AN SSSR no.4:48-53 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Institut geologii Kol'skogo filiala AN SSSR.
(Keyvy Upland--Conglomerate)

AUTHOR: Bel'kov, I.V., Sidorenko, A.V. 11-58-4-13/16

TITLE: Aleksandr Fedorovich Sosedko (deceased)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 102 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an obituary notice on A.F. Sosedko, Candidate of Geologic-Mineralogical Sciences, senior scientific collaborator of the Yakutsk branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Card 1/1 1. Obituaries - Nauk, Aleksandr Sosedko

BEL'KOV, I.V.

Cyanite from contact zones of cyanite schists with metabasites in the Keyvy Upland. Mat.po min.Kol'.poluost. 1:135-142 '59.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Keyvy Upland--Cyanite) (Keyvy Upland--Metabasites)

BEL'KOV, I.V.

Chevkinite from alkaline granites of the western Keyvy area. Izv. Kar.i Kol'.fil.AN SSSR no.3:139-140 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Geologicheskiy institut Kol'skogo filiala AN SSSR.
(Keyvy Upland--Chevkinite)

BEL'KOV, I.V.

Titanite from alkaline granites of the Kanozero region. Vop. geol. i min. Kol'. poluos. no.2:255-258 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Kanozero region--Titanite)

BATIYEVA, I.D.; BEL'KOV, I.V.

Indications of primary sedimentary orgin of crystalline schists and gnrisses of the Keyvy Upland. Vop. geol. i min. Kol'. poluos. no.3:219-233 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Keyvy Upland--Schists)

TOCHILIN, M.S., otv. red.; BEL'KOV, I.V., red.; GORBUNOV, G.I., red.; KOZLOV, Ye.K., red.; SIDORENKO, A.V., red.; TOKAREV, V.A., red.; SHENGER, I.A., red. izd-va; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.N., tekhn. red.

[Geology of the Kola Peninsula] Voprosy geologii Kol'skogo poluostrova. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 146 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Kol'skiy filial, Kirovsk.
(Kola Peninsula--Geology)

BEL'KOV, I.V.

Cyanite from the cyanite schists in the Keyvy Upland. Mat. po min. Kol'. poluost. 2:5-45 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

(Keyvy Upland—Cyanite)
(Keyvy Upland—Schists)

BEL'KOV, I.V.

Accessory minerals of alkali granites in the western Keyvy Upland. Mat. po min. Kol'. poluost. 3:5-19 '62.

Distribution of titanium in alkali granites in the western Keyvy Upland region. Ibid.:46-49 (MIRA 17:3)

BEL'KOV, Igor' Vladimirovich; TOCHILIN, M.S., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, otv. red.; BUSORGINA, N.I., red.izd-va; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.N., tekhn. red.

[Kyanite schists of the Keyvy series; geology, crystalline schists, and kyanite ores]Kianitovye slantsy svity keiv; geologicheskoe stroenie, kristallicheskie slantsy i kianitovye rudy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 319 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Kola Peninsula--Kyanite)

BELKOV, Leontiy Leont'yevich; ZAKIN, M.M., red.; BUKOVSKAYA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[This must be known; prevention of tuberculosis] Ob etom nuzhno znat'; preduprezhdenie tuberkuleza. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 26 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(TUBERCULOSIS--PREVENTION)

BEL'KOV, I. N.,

"Problem of the Genesis of Hydrothermally Changed Rocks in Southwestern Altay," Razvedka I Okhrana Nedr, No. 5, pp 1-6, 1954

SO: W-31429, 2 Sep 55

KOZMIN, B.; BELKOV, M.

The "Belarus" tractor in corn loading. Muk.-elev.prom. 29 no.1:25-26 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Kiyevskaya normativno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya (for Kozmin). 2. Mogilevskiy mel'nichnyy kombinat No. 7 (for Belkov).
(Corn (Maize)) (Loading and unloading)

BEL'KOV, N. F.

Country : USSR
Category : Diseases of Farm Animals. R
Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi.
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96995

Author : Bel'kov, N. F.; Vikhlyayeva, S. S.; Tsingovatov,*
Institut. : Omsk Institute of Veterinary Sciences.
Title : The Role of Nutrition in Raising the Resistance of Animals to Brucellosis.

Orig Pub. : Tr. Omskogo vet. in-ta, 1957, 15, 101-117

Abstract : It is shown here that the reactivity and resistance to brucellosis infection in rabbits change at different levels of protein nutrition. Rabbits kept on rations containing normal amounts of digestible protein with a medium protein ratio manifested a considerably higher resistance to brucellosis infection when they were given a subcutaneous injection of Br. melitensis culture as compared to rabbits which were kept on rations with a surplus of digestible protein

Card: 1/2

*V. A.

Country : USSR
Category : Diseases of Farm Animals. R
Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi.
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96995

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : and a scanty protein ratio. -- From the author's summary.

Card: 2/2

17

BEL'KOV, N.F.; KONDYURIN, N.G.

The 40th anniversary of the Omsk Veterinary Institute. Veterinariia 36 no.2:28-33 F '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(Omsk--Veterinary colleges)

BEL'KOV, N.F., dots.; EYSMONT, V.V., dots.; SHPRINBAKH, O.G., vetvrach.

Animals with prolonged postvaccinal reaction as hosts for brucellosis. Veterinariia 36 no.12:26-29 D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1.Omskiy veterinarnyy institut (for Bel'kov, Eysmont). 2.Omskaya oblastnaya vetbaklaboratoriya (for Shprinbakh).
(Brucellosis in cattle)

14(1)

SOV/66-59-3-15/31

AUTHOR: Bel'kov, S., Engineer

TITLE: The Production Capacity of a Refrigeration Plant Increases

PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 3, p 61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the increased production capacity of the Yenakiyevskiy kholodil'nik (Yenakiyevo Refrigeration Plant) an important role was played by the creative activity of the technical staff. During 1958, 20 proposals for innovations were adopted. The principal improvements were made in the ice-cream and waffle department. In the compressor shop a telethermometric 36-positional station was installed. The article cites a number of additional minor improvements. A plan has been drawn up for progressively increasing the plant's capacity by 500 tons.

Card 1/1

BELKOV, S.F.; KAMINARSKIY, R.L.

Using magnesium iron for separators of antifriction bearings. Lit. proizv. no.2:30 F '55. (MIRA 8:4)
(Iron-magnesium alloys) (Bearings (Machinery))

BELKOV, S.F.; STERLIKOV, V.V.

Making large separators by means of liquid metal drop forging.
Lit.proizv. no.2:8-9 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Die casting) (Forging)

BELKOV, S.F.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4548

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po fiziko-khimicheskim osnovam proizvodstva stali

Primeneniye vakuuma v metallurgii (Use of Vacuum in Metallurgy) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 334 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii imeni A.A. Baykova. Komissiya po fiziko-khimicheskim osnovam proizvodstva stali.

Resp. Ed.: A.M. Samarin, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Ed. of Publishing House: G.M. Makovskiy; Tech. Ed.: S.G. Markovich.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel interested in recent studies and developments of vacuum steelmaking practice and equipment.

COVERAGE: The book contains information on steel melting in vacuum induction furnaces, and vacuum arc furnaces, reduction processes in vacuum, and degassing of steel and alloys. The functioning of apparatus and equipment, especially vacuum furnaces and vacuum booster pumps is also analyzed. Personalities are mentioned in connection with some of the articles and will appear in the Table of Contents. Three articles have been translated from English. Some of the

Chuprin, K.K., V.M. Amonenko and I.S. Bolgov. Melting and Pouring of Nickel-Base Alloys in Vacuum [V.A. Zhabi..., N.F. Lashko, V.A. Ashazha, A.P. Balashov and V.V. Mukhin participated in the work] 23

Mekhendzi, Yu.A., and N.T. Bogdanov. Casting of Oxide-Film-Forming Alloys in the Protective Atmosphere Under Vacuum 30

*Mekhendzi, Yu.A., L.V. Butalov, N.I. Perov, and Yu.A. Filin. The Effect of Melting and Casting in Vacuum and in Protective Atmosphere on the Properties of Titanium Castings 39

Linchevskiy, B.V., and A.M. Samarin. Vacuum Melting of Stainless Steel 45

Filippycheva, N.M. The Effect of Vacuum Melting on the Quality of 1Kh18N9TA Steel 60

PART II. MELTING OF STEEL AND ALLOYS IN VACUUM ARC FURNACES

Stroyev, A.S., O.Z. Rudzinskiy, A.M. Ivanov, and B.V. Fedin. Melting of Refractory Metals in Vacuum Arc Furnaces 65

Belkov, S.F., N.S. Larionova, A.A. Tsareva and A.G. Sharp. Investigation of the Properties of Ball-Bearing Steel Remelted in a Vacuum Arc Furnace 72

Johnson, E.W. Vacuum Arc Melting 76

Polin, I.V., and E.I. Serebriyskiy. Melting of Stainless Steel in Vacuum Arc Furnaces 79

Akeoy, M. Properties of Alloys Melted in Vacuum 88

Sorokin, P. Ya. Production of Low-Carbon Ferrochrome by Blowing Under Vacuum 93

PART III. REDUCTION PROCESSES IN VACUUM

Gel'd, P.V., and G.P. Shveykin. Kinetics of the Reduction of Niobium Pentoxide by Carbon in Vacuum 101

Meyerson, G.A. Vacuum-Thermic Reduction of Oxides of the Refractory Metals by Carbon [O.Ye. Kreyn, G.V. Samsonova, Ya.M. Lipkes, G.L. Zvereva and others of the Department of Metallurgy of Rare Metals of the Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota (Moscow Institute of Nonferrous Metals and Gold) conducted investigations on which this article is based] 115

Zhak, G. [Polish People's Republic, Institute of Iron Metallurgy in Gliwice] Decarburization of Ferrochrome in Vacuum 124

Card 1/9

BAYKOV, S.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; BELENKO, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; BELKOV, S.F., inzh.; BELYANCHIKOV, M.P., inzh.; BERNSHTEYN, I.L., inzh.; BOGORODITSKIY, D.D., inzh.; BOLONOVA, Ye.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; BROZGOL', I.M., kand. tekhn.nauk; VLADIMIROV, V.B., inzh.; VOLKOV, P.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; GERASIMOVA, N.N., inzh.; ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.F., inzh.; KABANOV, M.F., inzh.; KANEVTSOV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOLOTENKOV, I.V., inzh.; KONDRAT'YEV, I.M., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, I.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; L'VOV, D.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; LYSENKO, I.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAKAROV, L.M., inzh.; OLEYNIK, N.D., inzh.; RABINER, Ye.G., inzh.; ROZHDESTVENSKIY, Yu.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; SAKHON'KO, I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; SIDOROV, P.N., inzh.; SPITSYN, N.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; SPRISHEVSKIY, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHIRIKOV, V.T., kand. tekhn.nauk; SHEYN, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; NIBERG, N.Ya., nauchnyy red.; BLAGOSKLONOVA, N.Yu., inzh., red. izd-va; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.

[Antifriction bearings; manual] Podshipniki kacheniia; spravochnoe posobie. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 828 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Bearings (Machinery))

S/137/62/000/012/005/085
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Samarin, A. M., Polyakov, A. Yu., Belkov, S. F., Okorokov, G. N.

TITLE: The effect of vacuum arc remelting upon the quality of bearing steel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1962, 45, abstract 12V286 ("Tr. N.-i. i eksperim. in-ta podshipnik. prom-sti", 1960, 1, (21) 41 - 54)

TEXT: The authors investigated the effect of vacuum arc remelting techniques upon the quality of bearing steels. Data are presented on the effect of electric conditions of the vacuum rarefaction, the magnitude of inflow and the strength of the solenoid magnetic field upon the quality of the ingots (changes in the chemical composition and completeness of metal refining). It was established that the use of vacuum arc remelting reduces contamination of bearing steels by non-metallic inclusions, and its gas saturation. It is noted that in the process of vacuum remelting Mn and Si content are somewhat reduced. It was established that the electromagnetic mixing of the pool entails the formation

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The effect of vacuum arc remelting upon...

of pores in high-carbon steel ingots and does not affect metal refining. It is mentioned that O_2 and S are uniformly distributed over the height and diameter of the Sh15 steel ingot and that only in the zone of shrinkage cavities an increased O content is observed. The pressure in the melting space of the furnace varied within a range of 10^{-4} –5 · 10^{-2} mm Hg and did not affect the decrease in the O content and oxide inclusions. There are 5 references.

A. Savel'yeva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

NAPORKO, A.G., kand.ekonom.nauk; BELEN'KIY, M.N., kand.ekonom.nauk; CHERNOV, P.N., dotsent; BEL'KOV, S.P., kand.ekonom.nauk; KOMISSAROVA, N.N., prepodavatel'; FAL'KOVSKAYA, D.L., starshiy inzh.-ekonomist

Necessary textbook on transportation economics ("Economics of railroad transportation" by I.V. Belov; N.E. Borovoi; N.G. Vinnichenko; G.S. Raikher; E.D. Khanukov; and N.F. Khokhlov. Reviewed by A.G. Naporko and others). Zhel.dor.transp. 43 no.8: 95-96 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy "Ekonomika transporta" Tashkentskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Belen'kiy).
2. Kafedra "Ekonomika transporta" Tashkentskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Chernov).
(Railroads) (Belov, I.V.) (Borovoi, N.E.) (Vinnichenko, N.G.) (Raikher, G.S.) (Khamukov, E.D.) (Khokhlov, N.F.)

BEL'KOV, V. N., inzh.

A scientific technical conference. Masl.-zhir. prom. 27 no.10:45 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Moldavia--Oil industries--Congresses)

BELKOV, V.N.; GUROVA, G.S.

Reinforced concrete signal towers for triangulation in cities. Geod. i kart. no.1:27-32 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Triangulation signal towers)
(Reinforced concrete construction)

BEL'KOV, V. P. :

BEL'KOV, V. P. : "Aspects of the principal grass weeds of the forest economy and their effect on reforesttion in oxalate and blueberry soils." Leningrad Order of Lenin State U imeni A. A. Zhdanov. Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation for te Degree of Candiate for Biological Sciences)

Knizhnaya letopis', No 39. 1956, Moscow.

BEL'KOV, V.P.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. J-10
Pesticides.

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27507

Author : V.P. Bel'kov, M.G. Zelard.
Inst :
Title : Changes in Growth of Grass and in Soil After Application of Chemicals for the Control of Brushwood on Pasture Grounds.

Orig Pub: Agrobiologiya, 1956, No 4, 128-132.

Abstract: The treatment of pasture grounds and meadows with 2,4-D for the control of brushwood improves the botanical composition of the grass, increases the fertility of the soil and the productivity of pasture lands 4 to 5 times and raises the sugar content in grass.

TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lesnogo khozyaystva, Leningrad.

Card : 1/1 -7-

BEL'KOV, V.P., kand.biol.nauk; SHUTOV, I.V., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

New book on chemical weed control ("Chemical weed control in forestry" by N.E.Dekatova. Reviewed by V.P.Bel'kov, I.V.Shutov). Zashch. rast.ot vred.i bol. 4 no.3:61 My-Je '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Weed control) (Forests and forestry)
(Dekatova, N.E.)

BEL'KOV, V.P.; SHUTOV, I.V.

Batching vessel of the ORP-G sprayer for small-size lots. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.9:19 S '61. (MIRA 16:5)
(Spraying and dusting equipment)

BELIKOV, VE.

Feeding and feeding stuffs

"Green fodder plan on a Ural Collective farm."

Kolkh. Proizv., 12, no. 4, 1952

BEL'KOV, Ye.P., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Economy effected through using mixtures of Angren and Karaganda coals on the Tashkent railroad. Trudy TASHIIT no.5:34-37 '56.
(Locomotives--Fuel consumption)

BELKOVA, G.V., tekhnik

Whirling rabbits. Neftianik 7 no.7:23 Jl '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Tatarskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Scrapes) (Paraffin wax)

BEL'KOVA, L.N.; OGNEV, V.N.; SEMENOV, A.I.

Two hypotheses on the origin of polymetallic mineralization in the Altai. Izv.AN SSSR Ser.geol. no.1:30-39 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:3)
(Altai Territory--Mineralogy) (Mineralogy--Altai Territory)
(Geochemistry)

HEL'KOVA, L.N.

Origin of hydrothermally altered rocks in the southwestern Altai Mountains. Razved. i okh.nedr 20 no.5:1-6 S-O '54. (MLRA 10:1)
(Altai Mountains--Geochemistry)

BEL'KOVA, L.N.; OGNIEV, V.N.

Stratigraphy of Paleozoic strata of southwestern Altai. Mat.VSEGEI no.9:65-69 '55. (MLRA 9:9)
(Altai Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)

15-57-5-5753

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5, pp 6-7 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Bel'kova, L. N., Ognev, V. N.

TITLE: The Stratigraphy of the Paleozoic Rocks of the Southwestern Altay (K stratigrafii paleozoyskikh tolshch Yugo-Zapadnogo Altaya)

PERIODICAL: Materialy Vses. n.-i. geol. in-ta, 1955, Nr 9, pp 65-69.

ABSTRACT: V. P. Nekhoroshev has worked out the stratigraphic subdivisions for the southwestern Altay (Materialy Vses. n.-i. geol. in-ta, 1948, sb. 8). In this plan a large place in the Lower Carboniferous section is allotted to volcanic rocks. N. L. Bublichenko has criticized the classifications (Izv. AN SSSR, ser. geol., 1951, Nr 5), believing that the volcanic activity in the southwestern Altay ceased at the end of the Devonian. The authors of the present paper describe a section in the region of the village of Vasil'yevka, in the lower reaches of the Bukhtarma River, that sheds light on this problem.

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The Stratigraphy of the Paleozoic Rocks of the Southwestern (Cont.)

Porphyrites and related tuffs, with layers of barren siliceous shales, occur in the core of a large anticline. The thickness of the beds reaches 2000 m and the age has been provisionally considered to be Upper Devonian. The boundary between the Devonian and the Carboniferous is drawn at the change from these basic volcanics to acidic types. A sequence (750 m thick) of tuffaceous breccia with units of sandstones and rare layers of quartz keratophyres has been assigned to the later period. No fossils have been found. Calcareous siltstones (700 m to 900 m thick) occur above this sequence and contain poorly preserved fossils. In the lower part, Spirifer cf. posterus Hall., Productus niger Goss., P. cf. praescabriculus Nal. and other forms have been found, indicating a lower Etroeungt age. The middle part contains the bryozoans Fenestella quadrulla Nekhor., F. cf. tarkhanca Nekhor., and Reteporina altaica (a, b, c, d) Nekhor., characteristic of the lower half of the Reteporina layers of the Tarkhanskoye series. Occasional brachiopods were collected higher in the section. The siltstones give way to limestones, which are interbedded with sandstones and which contain numerous brachiopods: Spirifer platynotus Well., S. sibiricus Leb. and others. Bryozoans

The Stratigraphy of the Paleozoic Rocks of the Southwestern (Cont.)

are also present: Reteporina altaica "b" Nekhor. and Nikiforovella alternata Nekhor., which are definitive of the upper half of the Reteporina beds of the Tarkhanskaya series. Sandstones intermixed with tuffaceous breccias (500 m thick) occur higher yet. All these deposits, beginning with the bed of tuffaceous breccia, are referred by the author to the Tarkhanskaya series, of lower and middle Tournaisian age. The Bukhtarma series (upper Tournaisian) consists of two limestone formations separated by a sandstone formation, which gives way southward along the strike to spongiolite (a type of organic chert). In the lower part of the lower limestone, middle Tournaisian Spirifer cf. sibiricus Leb., S. platynotus, and other forms are still present. Above the zone of these species occur the upper Tournaisian Camarotoechia aff. pcetzi Tolm. Productus (Dictyoclostus) cf. deruptus Rom. and many bryozoans: Fenestella rudis Ulr., F. serratula Nekhor., F. bukhtarmensis Nekhor., and others. Upper Tournaisian fossils are also found in the upper limestone formation (the authors give a long list). Clay shales, grading into siltstones and sandstones higher in the section, rest with apparent conformity on the Bukhtarma limestones. The age of these shales and coarser clastics has been determined to be lower Visean from data

The Stratigraphy of the Paleozoic Rocks of the Southwestern (Cont.)

outside this region. To the northeast along the strike, the section changes essentially: everywhere, along an extent of several kilometers, almost all the sedimentary formations of the lower and middle Tournaisian give way to volcanic flow rocks and tuffaceous material. The authors were able to trace the beds in detail, and they discovered, along the Bukhtarma River, from the village of Zubovka to the village of Kondrat'yevka, exposures of volcanic rocks that are correlatives of lower and middle Tournaisian sedimentary beds, referred by N. L. Bublichenko to the Devonian. Doubt is also raised concerning the "Devonian" age of beds in several neighboring regions. A comparison of the described section with the classic section of the Devonian and Carboniferous in the valley of the Ul'ba River is shown in the figure.

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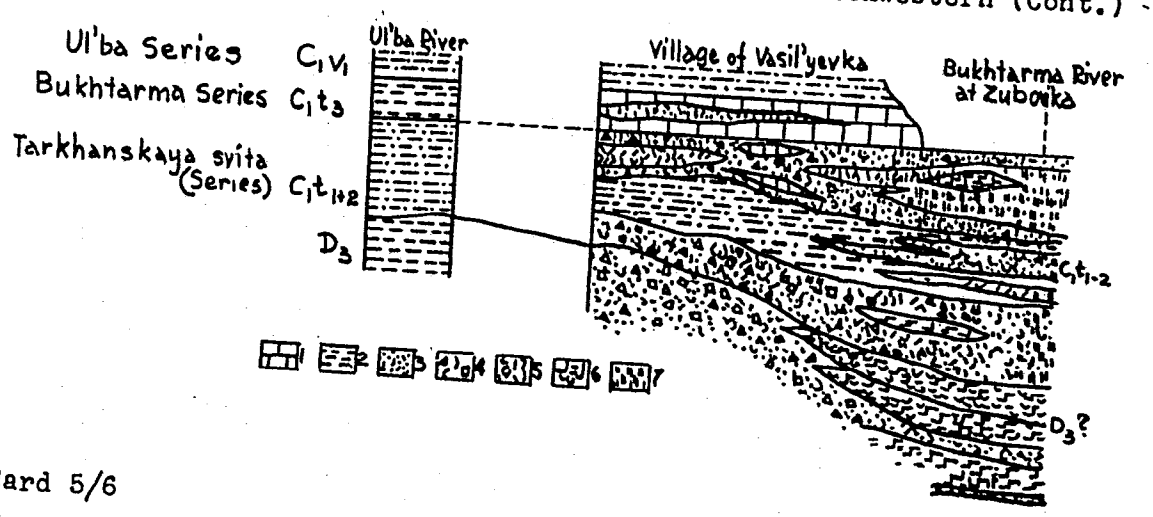

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