BELOGLAZOV, S.M.

Determination of hydrogen in steel by the anodic dissolution method. Zav. lab. 27 no. 12:1468-1469 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo.
(Steel—Hydrogen content)

BELOGLAZOV, S.M.

Effect of certain organic brighteners on the absorption of hydrogen by steel during zinc plating in cyanide electrolytes. Zhur.-prikl.khim. 35 no.6:1333-1338 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Zinc plating) (Steel—Hydrogen content)

BELOGLAZOV, S.M.

Effect of some organic substances on hydrogen absorption by steel during its cathodic polarization in an acid. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;-khim.i khim.tekh. 6 no.1:58-62 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Permskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut, kafedra fizicheskoy khimii.
(Steel—Hydrogen content) (Polarization (Electricity))
(Organic compounds)

BELOGLAZOV, S.M.; Prinimala uchastiye STEPANOVA, M.N., inzh.

Distribution of hydrogen absorbed by steel during its cathodic treatment in acid and the effect of this distribution on the microhardness of steel. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 15:no.6:885-889 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Permskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Steel—Hydrogen content)
(Hardness)

BELOGLAZOV, S.M. (Perm')

Effect of selenium, tellurium, arsenic, and antimony on hydrogen overvoltage on steel in an acid medium. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.2:427-433 F '64. (MIRA 17:8)

BELOGLAZOV, S.M.

Effect of aliphatic alcohols on the hydrogen absorption by steel during cathodic polarization in acid. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.12:2715-2720 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

BELOGLAZOV, S.M.

Effect of aliphatic aldehydes on hydrogen absorption by steel during its cathodic polarization in acid. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.9:2053-2059 S '65. (MIRA 18:11)

ACC NR: AP6034193 SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/66/002/005/0526/0531

AUTHOR: Beloglazov, S. M.

ORG: Pharmaceutical Institute, Perm' (Farmatsevticheskiy institut)

TITLE: Effect of aliphatic amines on the hydrogenation of steel during its cathodic polarization in acid

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 2, no. 5, 1966, 526-531

TOPIC TAGS: tertiary amine, hydrogen embrittlement, intergranular corrosion, polyamine compound, hydrogenation

ABSTRACT: The effect of trimethylamine, triethylamine, ethylamine, butylamine, and tribenzylamine (amine concentration = $0.01^{-0.02}$ mol/l) on hydrogenation of steel during its polarization (5-400 min) in 0.1 normal H_2SO_4 solution containing 2.5 mg/l H_2SeO_3 was studied at 18-20°C and a current density of 10-50 ma/cm^2. The hydrogen uptake was measured volumetrically and the effect of the amines on hydrogen diffusion through the steel cathode-membrane was assessed on the basis of the change in plasticity of the steel. Among the primary and tertiary aliphatic amines, the inhibiting effect on the hydrogenation of steel was found to increase with increasing molecular weight of the amine. Tribenzylamine exerted the highest inhibiting effect among the amines tested. The inhibitive effectiveness of the aliphatic amines was found to in-

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6034193

crease with current density. This dependence was less pronounced in the case of tribenzylamine. The inhibiting effect of amines on hydrogenation in steel during its cathodic polarization was explained in terms of the formation of an amine surface layer on steel which prevented hydronium ions from an intimate contact with the metal during the charge transfer processes. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: 24Dec65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 013

Card 2/2

BELOGLAZOV, V.

Good tradition. Prof.-tekh. obr. 19 no.6:23-24 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Pomoshchnik direktora po kul'turno-vospitatel'noy rabote remeslennogo uchilishcha No.3, Amurskaya obl.
(Amur Province--Vocational education)

BELOGLAZOV, V.

Masters teach and learn. Prof.-tekh. obr. 20 no.6:7 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Vocational education—Teacher training)

VASIL'YEV, A., kand. tekhn. nauk; BELOGLAZOV, V.

Ship handling during passage through locks. Rech. transp. 23 no.10: 45-47 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kapitan teplokhoda "Oktyabr'skaya revolyutsiya" (for Beloglazov).

BELOGLAZOV, V.

Important problem of education. Prof.-tekh.obr. 22 no.8:22-23 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

BELOGLAZOV, V.G.

Results in the use of modified endonasal dacryocystorhinostomy. Vest. oto-rin. 25 no.4:77-84 Jl-Ag '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz otorinolaringologicheskoy kafedry (zav. - prof. I.I. Potapov) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i oftal'mologicheskogo otdeleniya klinicheskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.67, Moskva.

9.3260

68805

AUTHORS: Grishayev, I. A., Kolosov, V. I., Myakota, V. I., Beloglazov, V. I., Yakimov, B. V.

S/020/60/131/01/016/060
B013/B007

TITLE: The Experimental Determination of the Power of the Submillimeter Range in a Magnetic Undulator

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 131, Nr 1, pp 61 - 63 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper describes the preliminary results obtained by determining the summational mean power of the electromagnetic oscillations of the submillimeter range. The power to be determined is emitted by relativistic 17 Mev electrons in a magnetic undulator. With an average electron amperage of 4 μa, $\sim 10^{-7}$ w was obtained for the level of the mean power. The production of a radiation in the tenth-of-a-millimeter range and in the submillimeter range is of great practical interest. Such electromagnetic oscillations can at present be produced only by means of spark generators and heated bodies. However, the power levels obtained in this way are very low. The undulatory method of producing high-frequency oscillations, which is based upon

Card 1/4

The Experimental Determination of the Power of the Submillimeter Range in a Magnetic Undulator

S/020/60/131/01/016/060
B013/B007

using the double Doppler-effect of frequency transformation, makes it possible to bridge the entire range of electromagnetic oscillations from 1 mm to visible light. The level of the emitted power may actually be made sufficiently large, even in the case of an incoherent radiation. For the frequency of radiation in a magnetic undulator for the free space $\nu = v/[l_0(1 - \beta\cos\vartheta)]$ holds. Here v denotes electron velocity, l_0 - the period of magnetic structure; $\beta = v/c$; ϑ - the angle between the direction of motion and the direction towards the observer. The production of electromagnetic oscillations may, in a sufficiently wide frequency-range, be determined by measuring electron energy (with constant l_0). The undulator used in the present paper consists of separate electromagnets, in which it was possible to eliminate completely the harmful components of the magnetic field. 90% of the input amperage passed through the entire undulator. With the wave guide dimensions used here, a discrete spectrum of electromagnetic oscillations was obtained because of the difference of the excited oscillations. This spectrum is subdivided into the two principal ranges of 100 to 250 μ and

The Experimental Determination of the Power of the Submillimeter Range in a Magnetic Undulator

S/020/60/131/01/016/060
B013/B007

50 to 67 μ. The main part of the lines produced is in the latter range. At present, measurements of the entire power of radiation of the entire spectrum investigated are being carried out, and preparations are made for recording the spectrum. Figure 1 shows the scheme of the device. The elimination of background is briefly dealt with. The power of electron radiation in the undulator is proportional to H^2, and therefore $\frac{P(H_1)}{P(H_2)} = \frac{H_1^2}{H_2^2}$ holds. Herefrom and from an other equation it is possible to calculate the absolute amount of radiation intensity for a given magnetic field. The results obtained by the measurements are given in table 1. The authors thank K. D. Sinel'nikov, Academician of the AS UkrSSR, for the suggested theme, and Ya. B. Faynberg for discussing the results obtained. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 3 references.

4

68805

The Experimental Determination of the Power of the Submillimeter Range in a Magnetic Undulator

S/020/60/131/01/016/060
B013/B007

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of Physics and Technology of the Academy of Sciences of the UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: September 16, 1959, by M. A. Leontovich, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 1, 1959

Card 4/4

TETERYATNIKOV, Mikhail Stepanovich; BAYKOVA, K.G., inzh., retsenzent; BELOGLAZOV, V.I., kapitan, retsenzent; ZAVARUYEV, V.V., inzh., red.; LOBANOV, Ye.M., red. izd-va; YERMAKOVA, T.T., tekhn. red.

[Ship accounting] Sudovaia otchetnost'. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoy transport," 1961. 131 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Inland water transportation--Accounting)

VLADIMIROV, Nikolay Petrovich, inzh.; CHENTSOV, Konstantin Petrovich, inzh.; GOLOVUSHKIN, M.P., inzh., retsenzent; BELOGLAZOV, V.I., retsenzent; KUSTOV, L.I., prof., red.; MAKRUSHINA, A.N., red.izd-va; RIDNAYA, I.V., tekhn.red.

[General sailing directions for inland waterways] Obshchaia lotsiia vnutrennikh vodnykh putei. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1963. 270 p. (MIRA 17:3)

VLADIMIROV, Nikolay Petrovich; SHCHEPETOV, Ivan Alekseyevich; BELOGLAZOV, Vasiliy Ivanovich; PUSHKAREV, Leonid Vasil'yevich; ZERNOV, S.A., inzh., retsenzent; AGAPOV, A.D., kapitan, retsenzent; PYATLIN, A.A., kapitan, retsenzent; BAKULIN, P.F., kapitan, retsenzent; MOSKVIN, S.V., kapitan-nastavnik, retsenzent; POROCHKIN, Ye.M., red.; MAKRUSHINA, A.N., red.

[Special sailing directions for the Volga-Kama and Don River basins; Moscow Canal, Volga River from the Ivankovo Hydraulic Development Complex to Bertyul', Kama River from the city of Perm to its estuary, Volga-Don Canal, TSimlyansk Reservoir, and the Don River from the TSimlyansk Reservoir to the city of Rostov] Spetslotsiia Volzhsko-Kamskogo i Donskogo basseinov; kanal im. Moskvy, r. Volga ot Ivan'kovskogo gidrouzla do nas. p. Bertiul', r. Kama ot g. Perm' do ust'ia, Volgo-Donskoi kanal im. V.I.Lenina, TSimlianskoe vodokhranilishche i r. Don ot TSimlianskogo vodokhranilishcha do g.Rostov. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 288 p. (MIRA 17:10)

VASIL'YEV, Aleksandr Vyacheslavovich; BELOGLAZOV, Vasiliy Ivanovich; GOFMAN, A.D., retsenzent; YEFREMOV, G.V., retsenzent; CHESTNOV, Ye.I., nauchn. red.; LAGOVSKIY, G.N., red.

[Using low speed steering] Ispol'zovanie podrulivaiushchikh ustrostv. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 55 p. (MIRA 18:5)

BELOGLAZOVA, Ol'ga Aleksandrovna

Engineer of Cartographic Factory of the Main Administration of Geodetics and Cartography attached to the Council of Ministers of USSR; made " "Hypsometric Map of the USSR".

SOVIET SOURCE: N: Kommunist, No. 62, 16 March 51, Yerevan.
Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island", on file in Library of Congress, Air Information Division, Report No. 112662, Unclassified.

BELOGLAZOVA, O.A., redaktor; SVINARENKO, M.I., redaktor.

[Atlas of the U.S.S.R.] Atlas SSSR. Moskva, 1954. 147 p. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Omskaya kartograficheskaya fabrika (for Svinarenko) 2. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii. (Russia--Maps)

SVINARENKO,M.I., redaktor; BELOGLAZOVA,O.A., redaktor; USMANOV,A.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Atlas of the U.S.S.R.] Atlas SSSR. Izd. 2-oe. Moskva, 1955. 147 p. (MIRA 9:4)

1.Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii.
(Russia--Atlases)

BELOGLAZOVA, O.A., redaktor; BRODOVSKAYA-KANTAKUZEN, I.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; NIKOLAYEVA, I.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Atlas of the U.S.S.R.] Atlas SSSR. Moskva, 1956. 194 p.

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R) Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii. (Russia--Maps)

BELOGLAZOVA, O.A., red.; BUDAYEVA, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Road atlas of the U.S.S.R.] Atlas avtomobil'nykh dorog SSSR. Moskva, Glav.uprav.geodezii i kartografii MVD SSSR, 1959. 165 p. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye shosseynykh dorog.

(Russia--Road maps)

3(2)

AUTHOR: Beloglazova, G. A. SOV/6-59-8-14/27

TITLE: Road Atlas of the USSR (Atlas avtomobil'nykh dorog SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 8, pp 56-58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1959 the Road Atlas of the USSR was published by the Omskaya kartograficheskaya fabrika (Omsk Cartographical Plant). Its format is 17 by 27 cm. It is printed on both sides in 6 colors on 8 sheets of 8 pages each, and consists of two parts. Part I comprises 25 pages and contains the main automobile roads, Part II consists of 97 pages and contains the regional automobile roads. There are maps of those regions only which have auto roads. The normal organization of road maps is described. The European part of the USSR and the Ferganskaya valley are reproduced at a scale of 1 : 2,000,000 , the maps of the Autonomous Republics and oblast' of the northern part of the European USSR, the central strip of the Asian part of the USSR, the Kirgizskaya SSR and Tadzhikskaya SSR are represented at a scale of 1 : 3,000,000 , the maps of the Autonomous Republics and the oblast' of the Pribaykal'ye and Zabaykal'ye as well as those of Soviet Far East, Kazakhskaya SSR,

Card 1/2

Turkmenskaya SSR, and Uzbekskaya SSR (exoluding the Ferganskaya valley) have a scale of 1 : 4,000,000 . The paper goes on to describe the methods and processes used in the production of the atlas.

EKLOGLAZOVA, O.A., red.; BUDAYEVA, M.I., tekhn. red.; MOKHOVIKOVA, N.M., tekhn. red.

[Road atlas of the U.S.S.R.] Atlas avtomobil'nykh dorog SSSR. Izd. 4. Moskva, Glav. upr. geodezii i kartografii MG i OM SSSR, 1961. 130 p. (MIRA 14:5)
(Russia--Road maps)

BELOGLAZOVA, O.A., red.

[Railroads of the U.S.S.R.; routes and stations] Zheleznye dorogi SSSR; napravleniia i stantsii. Moskva, 1965. 150 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii.

DOLGOPOLOV, V.I., inzh.; DOLGOPOLOVA, L.N., inzh.; PETROVA, N.G., inzh.; BELOGLOVSKAYA, T.I., inzh.

Electroluminescent mimic flowsheets and signal registers for control boards. Elek. sta. 34 no.7:72-73 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

SOV/130-58-12-9/21

AUTHORS: Bul'skiy, M.T., Kalashnikov, A.G., Beloglovskiy, M.Sh. and Alimov, A.G.

TITLE: The Structure of Rimming-Steel Ingots (Ostrukture slitkov kipyashchey stali)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, Nr 12, pp 20-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Rimming steel with under 0.37% C and 0.7-1.0% Mn has been produced at the "Azovstal'" works since 1955 and accounts for 60% of total output. The authors give reductions in metal loss obtained by substituting semi-killed steel for killed steels. They tabulate melting and teeming data and analyses for two heats of type Ometiz, 1 of type 3 kp and 1 of type 5 kp steels, and go on to compare the structures of the corresponding 6.8-tonne ingots. The compositions of ladle samples were, respectively: 0.10, 0.07, 0.22 and 0.36% C; 0.30, 0.47, 0.42 and 0.71% Mn; 0.052, 0.038, 0.049 and 0.03% S; 0.036, 0.03, 0.032 and 0.038% P; 0.135, 0.112, 0.140 and 0.138% As. The durations of effervescence in the ingot moulds were, respectively, 30, 15, 15 and 3 minutes. The structures of longitudinal axial fractures of the ingots (Figs 1, 2)

Card 1/2

show that by following the main points of specified melting and pouring procedures sound ingots can be obtained, securing minimal metal consumption in rolling. The authors suggest that, in view of the quality of 5 kp steel ingots, this steel should be more widely used.

There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: "Azovstal'" works

SOV/133-58-8-8/30

AUTHORS: Kharitonov, A.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent, Bul'skiy, M.T., Alimov, A.G., Glinkov, G.M. and Beloglovskiy, M.Sh., Engineers

TITLE: Optimum Temperature Conditions for Smelting Rimming Steel from Phosphorus Pig Iron (Optimal'nyy temperaturnyy rezhim vyplavki kipyashchey stali iz fosforistogo chuguna)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 8, pp 706 - 709 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An outline of the smelting practice of rimming steels used in the Azovstal' Works is given. On the basis of an analysis of the temperature data during the refining period of a large number of heats, the optimum metal temperature at the beginning of boiling and before deoxidation was established in order to obtain steel with a low consumption coefficient. The influence of the charging rate of additions during the refining period on the velocity of heating of metal - Figure 1; the influence of the metal temperature at the beginning of pure boiling on the number of ladles of metal of low and high consumption coefficients - Figure 2; the influence of metal temperature before deoxidation on the number of ladles of metal of high and low consumption coefficients - Figure 3;

Card1/2

SOV/133-58-8-8/30

Optimum Temperature Conditions for Smelting Rimming Steel from Phosphorus Pig Iron

the influence of the [Mn] : [C] ratio in the finished rimming steels on the consumption coefficient of metal - Figures 4 and 5 (A); frequency distribution of the number of ladles of steel with different [Mn] : [C] ratios - Figure 5 (B). It was also established that it is advantageous to produce rimming steel with the manganese content in the ladle sample near to the lower limit permitted by standards and that the ratio of [Mn] [C] in the finished steel should not exceed 2.7 for steels St0, 1 and 2kp and 2.5 for steel St3kp. There are 5 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATIONS: Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Zhdanov Metallurgical Institute) and Zavod "Azovstal'" ("Azovstal'" Works)

Card 2/2 1. Steel--Producton 2. Steel--Temperature factors

18.3200, 18.9200

77616
SOV/133-60-2-16/25

AUTHORS: Kalashnikov, A. G., Beloglovskiy, M. Sh., Bul'skiy, M. T. (Engineers)

TITLE: Structure and Properties of Semikilled St.5ps-Steel

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, Nr 2, pp 153-158 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since 1955, killed open-hearth MSt.5sp-steel has been replaced by regular silicon-free semikilled St.5ps-steel (0.28-0.37% C and 0.7-1.0% Mn) at "Azovstal'" Plant (Zavod "Azovstal'"). The semikilled steel meets State Standards for that type of product (GOST 380-50). Melting is done in 350-ton, tilting open-hearth furnaces fired by mixed gas with oxygen enrichment. Bottom poured big-end-down ingot molds facilitate production (elimination of metal cap) and cut cost (no Al addition to the top part). The consumption per ton of rolled product is less than in corresponding killed and rimmed steel (See Fig. 1).

Card 1/5

Structure and Properties of Semikilled St.5ps-Steel

77616
SOV/133-60-2-16/25

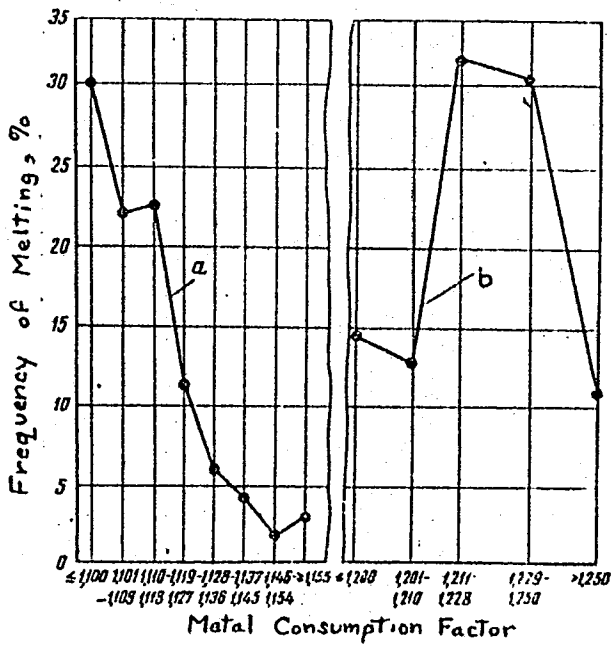


Fig. 1. Mean consumption of metal per melt for blooms of (a) St.5ps and (b) St.5sp-steel in 1958.

Card 2/5

Structure and Properties of Semikilled 3t.5ps-Steel

77616
SOV/133-60-2-16/25

Longitudinal fracture and sulfur prints of a semikilled ingot showed only three zones, i.e., dense crust, blow-holes, and core. A comparative study of chemical heterogeneity, macrostructure and mechanical properties (tensile and cold bend tests) was conducted upon the proposal of S. S. Petrov (Engineer) by A. G. Alimov, (Engineer), N. P. Kologrivov (Candidate of Technical Sciences), and L. P. Tarasova, Ye. T. Raznotina, Ye. T. Nazarenko, V. A. Fil'chakova, L. A. Aleksandrova, Z. A. Yashchenko (Engineers), and S. L. Mil'ner (Technician). Specimens were taken from 80 x 80 mm square billets and periodical profile Nr 12. A comparative study of test results for killed St.5 and semikilled St.5-steel (79 and 154 analyses, respectively) showed the following root-mean-square deviation from the predetermined composition:

Card 3/5

Structure and Properties of Semikilled St.5ps-Steel

77616
SOV/133-60-2-16/25

	C	Mn	S	P	As
Killed steel	0.0136	0.023	0.0026	0.0037	0.0060
Semikilled steel	0.0288-0.0262	0.024-0.029	0.0058-0.0052	0.0034-0.0042	0.0074-0.0080

Adequately dense structure was observed in both types of steel. Impact strength of semikilled steel without Al is considerably higher than in killed steel at +20° C only to decrease below 0° C. The authors arrive at the following conclusions: (1) The application of optimal melting and teeming techniques for semikilled steel produces sound ingots and results in a 10-12% saving of metal in comparison to killed steel by the elimination of open shrinkage cavities in the upper portion of the ingot. (2) In order to produce semikilled steel with the same static mechanical properties as killed steel, the absence of Si should be compensated for by a slight increase in the

Card 4/5

Structure and Properties of Semikilled St.5ps-Steel

77616
SOV/133-60-2-16/25

Mn content. (3) For a large-scale application of semikilled steel, further study is required for the improvement of its physical and mechanical properties. There are 6 figures; 3 tables; and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: "Azovstal'" Plant (Zavod "Azovstal'")

Card 5/5

BELOGLYADOVA, N.I.

BELOGLYADOVA, N.I.

Problem of gastrocolic fistulas. Khirurgiia no.5:65-68 My '54.(MLRA 7:7)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. prof. M.G.Ruditskiy) Kurskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. prof. G.E. Ostroverkhov)

(FISTULA, *gastrocolic)
(STOMACH, fistula, *gastrocolic)
(COLON, fistula, *gastrocolic)

USSR / General Biology. Individual Development. B

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, No 85594

Author : Beloglyadova, N. I.
Inst : Kirsk Med. Inst.
Title : Comparative Character of Healing of Free Auto- and Homo-Transplants in Experiments. Report II.

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Kurskiy med. in-t, 1956, No. 11, 149-142

Abstract : A free strip of skin was simultaneously auto- and homo-transplanted on 142 rabbits. At different periods, from 1 day to 1 year, these transplants were examined histologically. In homotransplantation, the epidermis gradually thins out and dies off two to three months after transplantation. In the connective tissue base of an autotransplant (AT) there can be observed a reactive inflammation and a .

Card 1/3

USSR / General Biology. Individual Development. B

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, No 85594

regeneration of connective tissue base at the expense of the retained elements of the transplantate. The connective tissue base of the homotransplant (HT) is gradually replaced by granulation tissue. The AT vesicles are preserved and function in most cases. In the vesicle walls of HT dystrophic processes quickly develop. The vesicles regenerated from the host tissues subsequently also undergo dystrophic changes. Within 2 - 3 months after transplantation, no vesicles are found in HT. In AT as well as in HT, the nerve elements die during the first days; regeneration of new nerve fibers begins from the 12th day; the penetration into the transplantate tissues is preserved during

Card 2/3

USSR / General Biology, Individual Development. B

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, No 85594

the entire life period of the transplantats. In all cases of homotransplantation total resorption of the strip occurred in 3-5 months, and was replaced by scar-tissue. The reason for HT destruction, the author believes, is a reaction of tissue incompatibility between the donor and the recipient. -- S. S. Raytsina.

Card 3/3

L 24895-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4047783 S/0299/64/000/018/H023/H023

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya. Svodny*y tom, Abs. 18H174

AUTHOR: Beloglyadova, N. I.

15
b

TITLE: Functional state of a free skin transplant

CITED SOURCE: Sb. tr. Kurskogo med. in-ta, vy*p. 18, 1963, 78-82

TOPIC TAGS: human, transplantation, skin, tissue, sensory disturbance, skin temperature, perspiration

TRANSLATION: Skin transplants were examined in 16 patients for a period of 5 days-13 yrs. Temperature of skin transplants was $1\frac{1}{2}$-2° higher in the first 2-4 weeks, and after a year the temperature was 2-3° lower compared to healthy skin areas. First of all, tactile and pain sensitivity was restored starting from the periphery of the skin transplant: with serious tissue injuries (subcutaneous fatty tissues, muscles) sensitivity was restored after 4, $6\frac{1}{2}$, 9 and even 11 years; in cases in which subcutaneous fatty tissue was not injured, sensitivity was restored earlier. Later, pain and temperature

Card 1/2

L 24895-65
ACCESSION NR: AR4047783 6

sensitivity was restored. Tests for perspiration with pilocarpine were positive only when the sweat glands and their functions were unharmed in the skin flap, and also after restoration of vegetative innervation. With the grafting of thin skin transplants in deep wounds, Minor's test for perspiration was negative even after 10 years when all other forms of peripheral sensitivity had been restored.

SUB CODE: LS ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

RUDITSKY, M.G.; BELOGLYADOVA, N.

Criteria of the take of a free transplant. Acta chir. plast. 4 no.3: 172-180 '62.

1. University Surgical Clinic, Medical Institute, Kursk (U.S.S.R.)
Director: Prof. M.G.Ruditsky, M.D.
(TRANSPLANTATION) (SKIN TRANSPLANTATION)

BELOGLYADOVA, N. I., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Materials for the study of free skin transplantation (Clinical-Experimental data)." Khar'kov, 1957, 10 pp (Khar'kov Medical Institute), 200 copies (KL, 36-57, 107)

BELOGLYADOVA, N.I.; KOROVINA, T.N.

Cesarean section in peritonitis. Sov.med. 22 no.3:131-132 Mr '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. M.G. Rudnitskiy) Kurskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. A.V. Savel'yev)

(PERITONITIS, in pregn.
cesarean section, indic. & hazards (Rus))
(CESAREAN SECTION
in peritonitis, indic. & hazards (Rus))

1. BELOGOLOV, A. Ya., Eng.

2. USSR (600)

4. Electric Power Distribution

7. Supplying large scale construction with electric power, Elek. sta., 23, No. 11, 1952.

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

BELOGOLOV, A.Ya.

Large block installation of power plant equipment. Mekh trud. rab. 10 no.1:28-30 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzhenera Dneprostroya.
(Hydroelectric power stations)

USSR/General Biology. General Hydrobiology. B-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 71675

Author : Belogolovaya, L. A.
Inst : Leningrad State University.
Title : Composition and Dynamics of the Feeding Base in the Reservoirs of the Kizan Sturgeon Plant.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. LGU, 1957, No 228, 103-116

Abstract : In the 5 reservoirs of the sturgeon plant in the Volga delta, the effectiveness of the reservoir method of raising sturgeon was tested. Specific composition, formation and dynamics of plankton and benthos of the reservoirs were studied. The young sturgeon develop and grow with complete success in the reservoirs. Length and weight indicators of the young, fed predomi-

Card : 1/2

BELOGOLOVAYA, L.A.; BOGDANOVA, L.S.

Hydrobiological characteristics of the tail water of the Narva River in connection with the regulation of its stream flow. Uch. zap.LGU no.311:126-152 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Narva River--Freshwater biology)

BELOGOLOVAYA, N.

Consultation. Mias.ind.SSSR 33 no.5:60-61 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moskovskiy myasokombinat.
(Sausage)

YAKUNIN, I.; BELOGOLOVAYA, N.

A collective strives to win the title of enterprise of communist labor. Mias.ind. SSSR 34 no.1:4-6 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Kolbasnyy zavod No.1 Moskovskogo ordena Lenina myasokombinata. (Moscow—Meat industry) (Socialist competition)

LAVRUSHIN, A.Ya.; OL'SHANSKIY, I.I.; ABRAMOV, N.D.; STAL'MAKOVA, M.I.; FILATK..., I.G.; BELOGOLOVAYA, N.G.; STEPANOV, A.S., spetsred.; VASIL'YEVA, G.N., red.; CHEBYSHEVA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Meat industry; collection of articles] Miasnaia promyshlennost'; sbornik. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat. (Obmen peredovym tekhnicheskim opytom). No.14. [Practices of efficiency promoters of the Moscow Meat Combine] Opyt ratsionalizatorov Moskovskogo miasokombinata. 1956. 25 p. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo promyshlennosti myasnykh i molochnykh produktov. Otdel tekhnicheskoy informatsii. (Moscow--Meat industry)

SHCHERBAN', A.N., akademik; FURMAN, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; BELOGOLOVIN, N.S.; PRIMAK, A.V.; TARASEVICH, V.N.

Transistorized contactless relay device. Avtom. i prib. no.3: 47-49 Jl-S '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Akademiya nauk UkrSSR (for Shcherban').

ACC NR: AP7004652 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0432/66/000/001/0018/0020
(Academician)

AUTHOR: Shcherban', A. N.; Furman, N. I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Grishko, V. G.; Belogolovin, N. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Telemetric frequency meter with increased sensitivity

SOURCE: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya upravleniya, no. 1, 1966, 18-20

TOPIC TAGS: frequency meter, telemetry equipment, transistorized circuit

ABSTRACT: A frequency meter, originally designed for use as a receiver of telemetric signals when measuring methane concentration in mines, is described. The transistorized meter circuitry consists of an input voltage converter and a capacitive pulse shaper. The converter includes a two-stage pre-amplifier and a magnetic multivibrator. The pre-amplifier synchronizes the multivibrator with the received frequency. The pulse shaper is a full-wave bridge rectifier consisting of two capacitors and four diodes. Some of the meter parameters are: operating frequency, 2—3 kc; minimum input signal amplitude, 10 mv; output power, 3 mw; supply voltage, 15 v; maximum measurement error, 15%; and temperature characteristics, flat from 5—50C. The meter, developed by the Institute of Technical Thermophysics of the Academy of Sciences USSR, can be used to measure frequencies in telemetry systems or for direct frequency measurements. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [IV]

SUB CODE: 14, 09/ SUBM DATE: none/ SOV REF: 002

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.317.761

ACC NR: AP7000202 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/011/2005/2009

AUTHOR: Smetankina, N. P.; Kuznetsova, V. P.; Lyukas, S. D.; Belogolovina, G. N.; Frolova, Ye. K.

ORG: Institute of Chemistry of High Molecular Compounds, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR (Institut khimii vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR)

TITLE: Synthesis and study of functional organosilicon compounds with a hydrocarbon bridge between the silicon atoms. Part 11: Acetylenic alcohols of disilylmethylene and -ethylene and some of their conversions

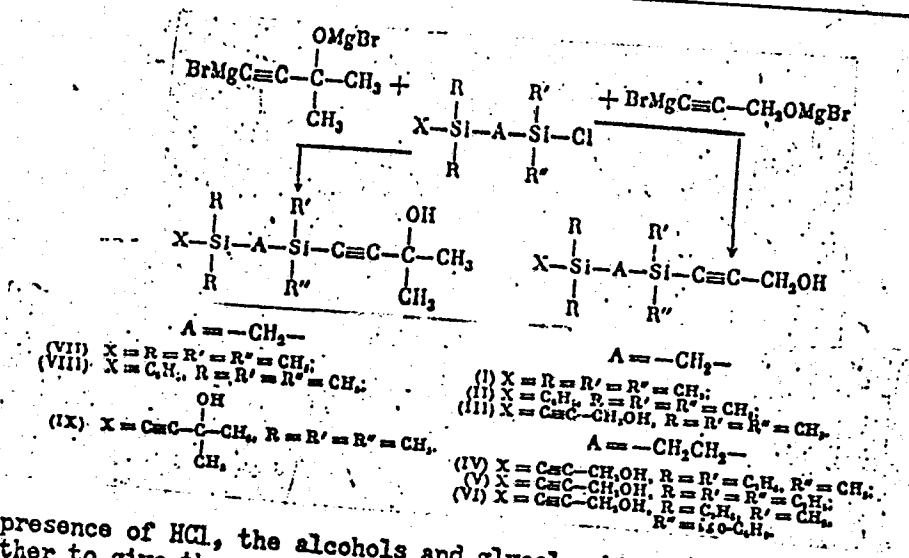
SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 11, 1966, 2005-2009

TOPIC TAGS: acetylene compound, organosilicon compound, alcohol

ABSTRACT: Continuing their studies, the authors investigated primary and tertiary acetylenic organosilicon alcohols and glycols and some of their conversions. Acetylenic alcohols of the disilylmethylene and -ethylene series were synthesized as follows:

Card 1/5

UDC: 661.718.5+547.362



A = $-CH_2-$

(VII) X = R = R′ = R″ = CH_3;
(VIII) X = C_6H_5, R = R′ = R″ = CH_3;
(IX) X = C≡C–$C(CH_3)(OH)$–CH_3, R = R′ = R″ = CH_3.

A = $-CH_2-$

(I) X = R = R′ = R″ = CH_3;
(II) X = C_6H_5, R = R′ = R″ = CH_3;
(III) X = C≡C–CH_2OH, R = R′ = R″ = CH_3.

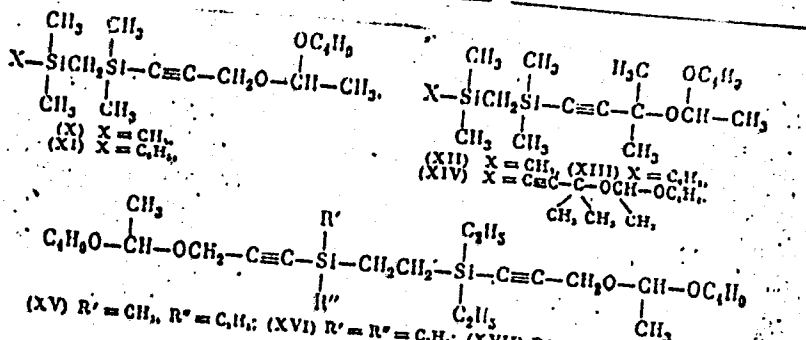
A = $-CH_2CH_2-$

(IV) X = C≡C–CH_2OH, R = R′ = C_6H_5, R″ = CH_3;
(V) X = C≡C–CH_2OH, R = R′ = R″ = C_6H_5;
(VI) X = C≡C–CH_2OH, R = C_6H_5, R′ = CH_3, R″ = iso-C_4H_9.

In the presence of HCl, the alcohols and glycols obtained readily react with vinyl butyl ether to give the corresponding acetals:

Card 2/5

ACC NR: AP7000202

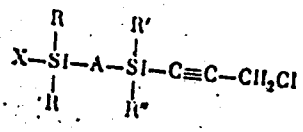


(X) X = CH_3; (XI) X = C_6H_5

(XII) X = CH_3; (XIII) X = C_6H_5; (XIV) X = $C{\equiv}C{-}C(CH_3)_2{-}OCH(CH_3)OC_4H_9$

(XV) R' = CH_3, R'' = C_6H_5; (XVI) R' = R'' = C_6H_5; (XVII) R' = CH_3, R'' = iso-C_4H_9

Substitution of chlorine for the hydroxyl group in primary acetylenic alcohols by means of thionyl chloride in the presence of pyridine formed products of the type



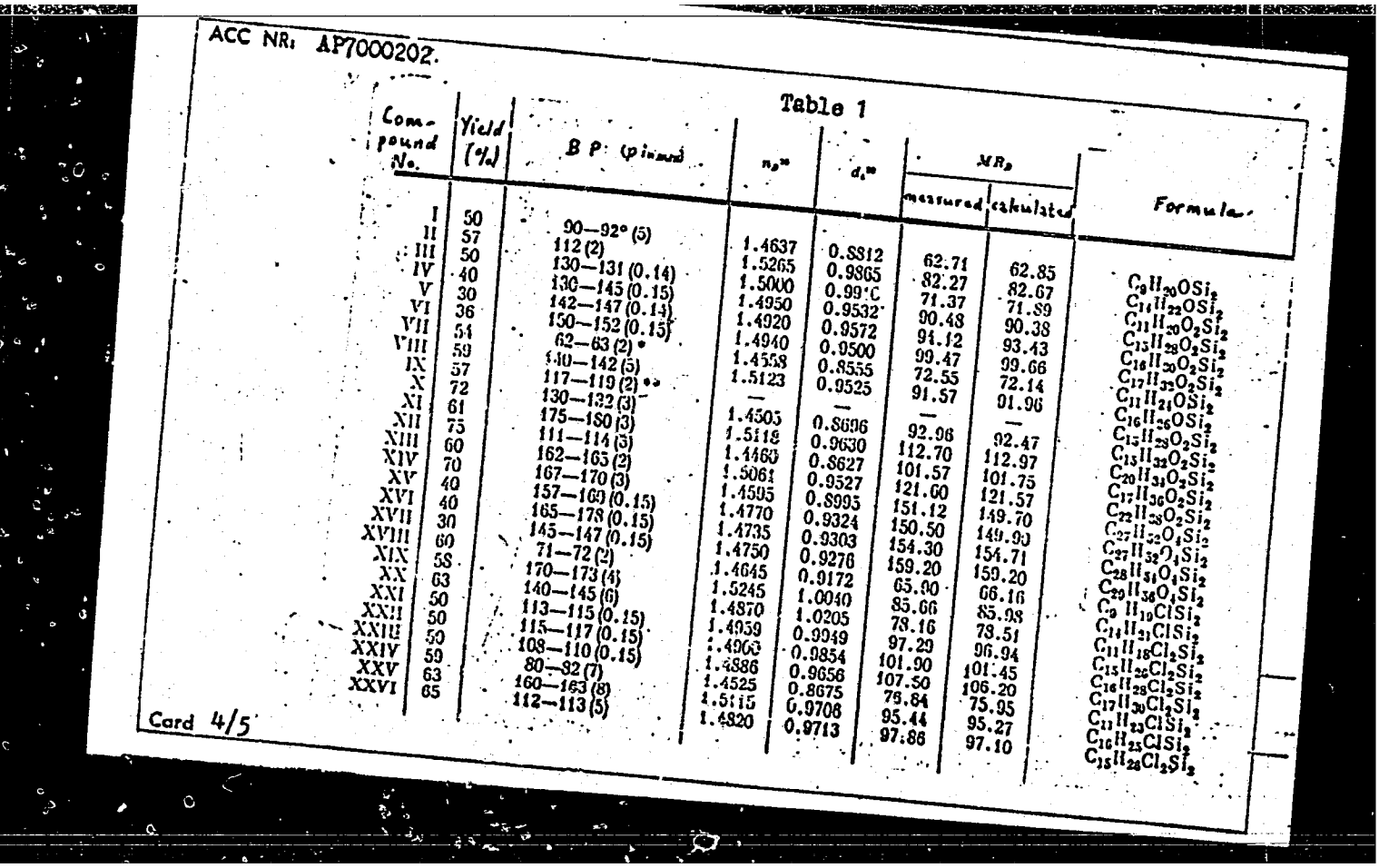
A = $-CH_2-$

(XVIII) X = R = R' = R'' = CH_3; (XIX) X = C_6H_5, R = R' = R'' = CH_3; (XX) X = $C{\equiv}C{-}CH_2Cl$, R = R' = R'' = CH_3

A = $-CH_2CH_2-$

(XXI) X = $C{\equiv}C{-}CH_2Cl$, R = R' = C_6H_5, R'' = CH_3; (XXII) X = $C{\equiv}C{-}CH_2Cl$, R = R' = R'' = C_6H_5; (XXIII) X = $C{\equiv}C{-}CH_2Cl$, R = C_6H_5, R' = CH_3, R'' = iso-C_4H_9

Card 3/5



ACC NR: AP7000202

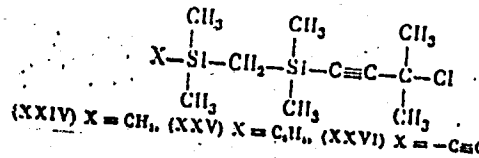
Table 1

Compound No.	Yield (%)	B.P. (p, mm)	n_D^{20}	d_4^{20}	MR measured	MR calculated	Formula
I	50	90—92° (5)	1.4637	0.8812	62.71	62.85	$C_9H_{20}OSi_2$
II	57	112 (2)	1.5265	0.9865	82.27	82.67	$C_{14}H_{22}OSi_2$
III	50	130—131 (0.14)	1.5000	0.9900	71.37	71.89	$C_{11}H_{20}O_2Si_2$
IV	40	130—145 (0.15)	1.4950	0.9532	90.48	90.38	$C_{15}H_{28}O_2Si_2$
V	30	142—147 (0.14)	1.4920	0.9572	94.12	93.43	$C_{16}H_{30}O_2Si_2$
VI	36	150—152 (0.15)	1.4940	0.9500	99.47	99.66	$C_{17}H_{32}O_2Si_2$
VII	54	62—63 (2) •	1.4558	0.8555	72.55	72.14	$C_{11}H_{24}OSi_2$
VIII	59	140—142 (5)	1.5123	0.9525	91.57	91.96	$C_{16}H_{26}OSi_2$
IX	57	117—119 (2) ••	—	—	—	—	—
X	72	130—132 (3)	1.4505	0.8696	92.96	92.47	$C_{15}H_{28}O_2Si_2$
XI	61	175—180 (3)	1.5119	0.9630	112.70	112.97	$C_{13}H_{32}O_2Si_2$
XII	75	111—114 (3)	1.4469	0.8627	101.57	101.75	$C_{20}H_{34}O_2Si_2$
XIII	60	162—165 (2)	1.5061	0.9527	121.60	121.57	$C_{17}H_{36}O_2Si_2$
XIV	70	167—170 (3)	1.4595	0.8995	151.12	149.70	$C_{22}H_{38}O_2Si_2$
XV	40	157—160 (0.15)	1.4770	0.9324	150.50	149.90	$C_{27}H_{32}O_4Si_2$
XVI	40	165—178 (0.15)	1.4735	0.9303	154.30	154.71	$C_{27}H_{32}O_4Si_2$
XVII	30	145—147 (0.15)	1.4750	0.9276	159.20	159.20	$C_{28}H_{34}O_4Si_2$
XVIII	60	71—72 (2)	1.4645	0.9172	65.90	66.16	$C_{29}H_{36}O_4Si_2$
XIX	58	170—173 (4)	1.5245	1.0040	85.66	85.98	$C_9H_{19}ClSi_2$
XX	63	140—145 (6)	1.4870	1.0205	78.16	78.51	$C_{14}H_{21}ClSi_2$
XXI	50	113—115 (0.15)	1.4959	0.9949	97.29	96.94	$C_{11}H_{18}Cl_2Si_2$
XXII	50	115—117 (0.15)	1.4960	0.9854	101.90	101.45	$C_{15}H_{26}Cl_2Si_2$
XXIII	59	108—110 (0.15)	1.4886	0.9656	107.50	106.20	$C_{16}H_{28}Cl_2Si_2$
XXIV	59	80—82 (7)	1.4525	0.8675	79.84	75.95	$C_{17}H_{30}Cl_2Si_2$
XXV	63	160—163 (8)	1.5115	0.9708	95.44	95.27	$C_{11}H_{23}ClSi_2$
XXVI	65	112—113 (5)	1.4820	0.9713	97.86	97.10	$C_{16}H_{25}ClSi_2$
							$C_{15}H_{28}Cl_2Si_2$

Card 4/5

ACC NR: AP7000202

In addition, the following γ-chloro derivatives of tertiary alcohols were obtained by chlorination:



(XXIV) X = CH_3, (XXV) X = C_6H_5, (XXVI) X = $-C{\equiv}C-C(CH_3)_2Cl$.

The yields and physical constants of the synthesized compounds are given in Table 1. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 12Jul65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001

Card 5/5

KUZNETSOVA, V.P.; SMETANKINA, N.P.; BELOGOLOVINA, G.N.; OPRYA, V.Ya.; KUDINOVA, M.A.

Synthesis and study of functional organosilicon compounds with a hydrocarbon bridge between silicon atoms. Part 7: Certain properties of acetylene hydrocarbons with ethylene and phenylene bridges between silicon atoms. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.9:1636-1639 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut khimii vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN UkrSSR.

FUKS, I.M.; VALEYEVA, F.N.; POPKOVA, F.V.; VOLKOVA, L.P.; BELOGOLOVSKAYA, T.A.; ROMASHKEVICH, I.K.; Prinimali uchastiye: MOROZOVA, L.M.; DASHEVSKAYA, S.I.; VAKHMINA, L.S.; KARAVAYEVA, G.V.; IVANOVSKIY, A.K.; ZHUKHINA, G.Ye.; SOLOV'YEVA, G.M.; ANDRIYANOVA, M.V.; AKHMETOVA, V.M.; NEMIROVSKAYA, M.Ye.; MUSORINA, L.S.; KALASHNIKOVA, Ye.I.; PESHKO, A.P.; IVANOVA, N.V.; ALKESEYEVA, N.I.; SADOVNIKOVA, G.N.

Study on the possibility of reducing the diphtheria vaccine dose in revaccination of 9 to 12 year-old schoolchildren. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.11:103-107 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Ufimskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova.

BELOGORSKAYA, Ye.V.

Chlorophyll content in plankton of the Sea of Azov. Trudy SSO 17:221-230 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

LEFORSKIY, V.V., inzh.; PETROV, S.S., inzh.; BUL'SKIY, M.T., inzh. [deceased]; ALIMOV, A.G., inzh.; BELOGOLOVSKIY, M.Sh., inzh.; TARASOVA, L.P., inzh.; KALASHNIKOV, A.G., inzh.

Production of medium-carbon, capped steel. Stal' 23 no.8:696-699 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Metallurgicheskiy zavod "Azovstal'."
(Steel--Metallurgy)

BELOGOLOVTSEV, Aleksey Fedorovich; ZAZERSKIY, Ye.Ya., otv.red.; SHCHERBAKOVA, G.A., red.izd-va; BOCHEVER, V.T., tekhn.red.

[Struggle to increase labor productivity; from the experience of certain party organizations in Leningrad industrial enterprises (1951-1955)] Bor'ba za povyshenie proizvoditel'nosti truda; iz opyta raboty nekotorykh partiinykh organizatsii promyshlennykh predpriiatii Leningrada, 1951-1955 gg. Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 151 p.

(MIRA 13:7)

(Leningrad--Labor productivity)

NIKONOV, I.N.[deceased]; BELOGOLOVYY, A.A., inzh., retsenzent; SEMENOV, V.S., inzh., retsenzent; NEKLEPAYEVA, Z.A., inzh., red.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Civil engineering structures in railroad transportation] Iskusstvennye sooruzheniia zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Izd.3., dop. i perer. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 338 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Railroads--Construction)

TATUNIN, A.T., nauchn. sotr.; MANILOVA, R.Z., nauchn. sotr.; ROVNYY, A.A., nauchn. sotr. Prinimali uchastiye: KOZ'MIN, Yu.G.; RAYNEN, Z.V.; SHEHYAKIN, O.S.; BELOGOLOVIY, A.A.; KHARO, Ye.N.; SHERSHNEV, N.N.; NEKLEPAYEVA, Z.A., red.

[Guide for the determination of the load capacity of metal spans of railroad bridges] Rukovodstvo po opredeleniiu gruzopod"emnosti metallicheskikh proletnykh stroenii zheleznodorozhnykh mostov. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 255 p. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye puti i sooruzheniy. 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mostov Leningradskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Tatunin, Manilova, Rovnyy,

BELOGORODSKAYA, E.Ya. (Moskva)

Quiz system of measuring the knowledge of students in the schools for working youth. Mat. v shkole no.3:71-72 My-Je '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Mathematics—Study and teaching)

37436
S/190/62/004/005/012/026
B110/B144

5.3700

AUTHORS: Ushakov, S. N., Belogorodskaya, K. V., Bondarenko, S. G.

TITLE: Synthesis of dimethyl-butyl-silyl ether of polyvinyl alcohol

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 5, 1962, 704-707

TEXT: Synthesis and properties of dimethyl-butyl-silyl ether of polyvinyl alcohol have been described. Dimethyl-butyl aminosilane (b.p. 83-85°C/ 3-4 mm Hg; d_{20} = 0.808; n_D^{20} = 1.4354) obtained from dimethyl-butyl chlorosilane reacted with polyvinyl alcohol containing 1.3 mole% of acetate groups (viscosity 20 cp in benzene) in dry pyridine at ~100°C, and the ratio pyridine : polyvinyl alcohol was 50 : 1. The reaction products were separated in petroleum ether at a degree of substitution of 18-24 mole% and in a 4 : 1 mixture of methanol and water at a higher degree of substitution after formation of a homogeneous solution. The authors found: (1) The reaction rate increases with the dimethyl-butyl aminosilane excess. At a molar ratio of 1 : 2, dissolution

Card 1/3

sets in after 40-hr heating, and the degree of substitution is 18.48 mole%; at 1 : 4, dissolution takes place after 10-hr heating with a degree of substitution of 25.3 mole%. (2) The increase in the degree of substitution depends on the reaction time. A degree of substitution of 39.9 mole% is attained by increasing the reaction time from 5 to 25 hrs (ratio 1 : 3). The sum of hydroxyl, acetyl, and silicon ether groups was between 90 and 95 mole% owing to the loss of hydroxyl groups by dehydration. The IR absorption spectra 2815, 2950, and 2820 cm^{-1} corresponded to CH_2-CH(OH)-, $-CH_2-CH(OCOCH_3)-$, and $-CH_2-CH[OSiC_4H_9(CH_3)_2]-$ groups, respectively. The introduction of large, nonpolar groups caused an increase in solubility in nonpolar solvents. Introduction of 18.4 mole% of dimethyl butyl silyl groups reduced the vitrification temperature of polyvinyl alcohol from 80°C to 32.7°C since the hydrogen bonds between the chains were disturbed. The above ethers show better solubility in benzene and petroleum ether, poorer tensile strength, and greater elongation at rupture than triethyl silyl ethers. There are 3 tables.

Synthesis of dimethyl-butyl-silyl ... S/190/62/004/005/012/026
B110/B144

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta
(Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet)

SUBMITTED: April 1, 1961

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4032564 S/0190/64/006/004/0630/0634

AUTHORS: Belogorodskaya, K. V.; Ushakov, S. N.

TITLE: Synthesis of dimethylpropylsilyl, and dimethylphenylsilyl esters of polyvinyl alcohol

SOURCE: Vysokomolek. soyedin., v. 6, no. 4, 1964, 630-634

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl alcohol ester, dimethylpropylsilyl ester, dimethylphenylsilyl ester, dimethylpropylaminosilane, dimethylphenylaminosilane, esterification, solubility of ester

ABSTRACT: The synthesis of dimethylpropylsilyl ester of polyvinyl alcohol was conducted in a pyridine medium at 100C. A polyvinyl alcohol of 27 000 molecular weight with various amounts of dimethylpropylaminosilane was used. It was found that the degree of substitution depended on the excess of aminosilane and on the reaction time. The polymers produced were colorless rubber-like masses adhering well to glass, leather, plastics, and wood. Their solubility in nonpolar solvents increased with a higher degree of substitution. The synthesis of dimethylphenylsilyl ester of polyvinyl alcohol was conducted under similar conditions from

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4032564

polyvinyl alcohol and dimethylphenylaminosilane. Polymers so obtained had 25-90 mole/% silyl blocks. The degree of substitution depended on the reaction time and on the excess of aminosilane. These polymers were readily soluble in benzene, pyridine, and dioxane, but were insoluble in water. They were rubberlike and possessed good adhesive properties. The reaction rate of substitution of the OH groups was higher in this group of polymers than in the ones obtained with dimethylpropylaminosilane. Orig. art. has: 2 charts, 4 tables, and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta (Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: 15Apr63 DATE ACQ: 11May64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, MM NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

84830

15.8116 2209 only
11.2217

S/020/60/134/005/018/023
B016/B054

AUTHORS: Ushakov, S. N., Corresponding Member AS USSR and Belogorodskaya, K. V.

TITLE: On the Synthesis of Silicon Derivatives of Polyvinyl Alcohol

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 134, No. 5, pp. 1115-1118

TEXT: As there are no data published on the production of various silicon derivatives of polyvinyl alcohol which are used to modify its properties, the authors tried to produce these derivatives (general formula $-CH_2-\underset{\underset{OSiR_3}{|}}{CH}-CH_2-\underset{\underset{OH}{|}}{CH}-CH_2-$, where R is an alkyl-aryl or aralkyl). For this purpose, they used the following reactions: a) of chloro silanes with polyvinyl alcohol as well as with its alcoholates in a heterogeneous medium; b) of chloro silanes with partially saponified polyvinyl acetate in a homogeneous medium; c) of trialkyl aminosilanes with polyvinyl

Card 1/3

On the Synthesis of Silicon Derivatives of Polyvinyl Alcohol

S/020/60/134/005/018/023
B016/B054

alcohol in a pyridine medium. In the case a), there are difficulties due to the good reactivity of chloro silanes with water, pyridine, formamide, and other solvents of polyvinyl alcohol. In the heterogeneous reaction under a), the finely ground powders of polyvinyl alcohol, its alcoholate, and its alkaline derivative were suspended in benzene, mixed with trimethyl chlorosilane, and stirred at 20-70°C for 7-24 h. This did not lead to a noticeable substitution of the hydroxyl groups of the alcohol by alkyl silicon radicals. Further, partially saponified polyvinyl acetates (case b)) were used which maintain their solubility in benzene. To attain the latter reaction, the alcoholysis must be carried on to a maximum content of 10 mole% of hydroxyl groups in the polyvinyl acetate chain. The reaction under b) was carried out in benzene or in a benzene-dioxane mixture. The medium was absolutely anhydrous. The resulting HCl was bound with suspended $MgCO_3$, which is of great importance. The product obtained was precipitated from a filtered solution with petroleum ether, purified by dissolving it twice in dioxane, and precipitated with water (Table 1). Thus, 50-70% of all free hydroxyl groups of the partially saponified polyvinyl acetate were substituted. No noticeable destruction occurs. The resulting copolymers with a Si content of 4.8% have an

On the Synthesis of Silicon Derivatives of Polyvinyl Alcohol

S/020/60/134/005/018/023
B016/B054

increased vitrification temperature: T_{vitr} = 38°C. In the case c), the same apparatus was used as in the case b) (a three-neck flask with recooler). The pyridine used was absolutely dry, and protected from air moisture. Previously, polyvinyl alcohol was swelled in pyridine for 18-20 h. The reaction mass is completely homogenized within 1.5-2 h. The reaction product was precipitated with various organic liquids since its solubility strongly fluctuates depending on the degree of substitution. The authors found that under the above conditions an organosilicon ether of polyvinyl alcohol is formed. Table 2 shows results of some special experiments of the reaction of the above ether with triethyl aminosilane. Hence, it appears that triethyl silyl ethers of polyvinyl alcohol were obtained with different degrees of substitution. Table 3 shows the solubility of some products obtained, Table 4 lists their properties. There are 4 tables and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 US.

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1960

Card 3/3

VERESHCHAGINA, V.I.; ZAKHARCHENKO, M.A.; BELOGORSKAYA, N.V.

Cross-sections of the reciprocal system consisting of lithium, sodium, and barium of fluorides and chlorides. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.11:2631-2633 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.

BELOGORSKAYA, Ye.V., kand.med.nauk

Experience in the use of the fluorescent antibody method in the diagnosis of colienteritis. Kaz.med. zhur. no.2:66-69 Mr-Ap'63 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kafedra detskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. Yu.V.Makarov) i tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya (zav. G.I.Poletayev) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i 2-ya detskaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa (glavnyy vrach - L.F.Glovyannikova), Kazan'.

*

BELOGORSKAYA, Ye.V.

Colibacillosis in very young children. Nauch. trudy Kaz. gos. med. inst. 14:369-370 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra detskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. Yu.V.Makarov) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

ROZENTAL', F.A.; BELOGORODSKIY, M.I.; ZASKUL'NIKOV, A.A.

New drying machine unit for nuclear photographic materials.
Trudy NIKFI no.2:188-194 '58. (MIRA 13:5)
(Photography, Particle track)
(Drying apparatus)

SOV 77-3-4-11/23

AUTHORS: Samoylovich, D.M.; Belogorodskiy, M.I.; Barinova, Ye.S.

TITLE: Increasing the Sensitivity of Type R Emulsions (Povysheniye chuvstvitel'nosti emul'siy tipa R)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 4, pp 284 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors attempt to explain the fact that in type R photographic films treated with triethanolamine, the sensitivity and the fog increase, by postulating a dual mechanism for the triethanolamine. This increases the pH of the solution and at the same time has a reducing effect on the silver halide grains. To test the assumption, type R emulsion from the Zavod tekhnicheskikh plastinok (Industrial Films Plant) of the Mosgorsovnarkhoz was treated with a solution of caustic soda. Fog and sensitivity increased considerably. The centers of sensitivity probably have a selective adsorption with regard to the hydroxyl ions which may lead to the formation of AgOH or other intermediate compounds, more easily reducible than silver halide. There are 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet and 1 Canadian.

Card 1/2

Increasing the Sensitivity of Type R Emulsions SOV 77-3-4-11/23

ASSOCIATION: Zavod tekhnicheskikh plastinok (Industrial Films Plant) of Mosgorsovnarkhoz.

SUBMITTED: March 16, 1958.

1. Photographic emulsions--Sensitivity 2. Photographic emulsions --Test results 3. Caustic soda--Performance 4. Triethanolamine --Performance

Card 2/2

L 27280-66 EWT(d) BC

ACC NR: AP6014930 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0084/66/000/005/0012/0013

AUTHOR: Belogorodskiy, S. (Candidate of technical sciences) 32 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Automatic and semiautomatic command-pilot system for a ground-controlled landing approach

SOURCE: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, no. 5, 1966, 12-13

TOPIC TAGS: ground controlled approach system, aircraft flight instrument, gyrocompass, vertical flight gyroscope

ABSTRACT: The article deals with automatic and semiautomatic command-pilot systems for ground-controlled landing approach. It gives some information on techniques and procedures for an instrument landing approach using the command-pilot system. During a ground-controlled landing approach, the pilot uses three basic readings of the following piloting devices: a) the PSP device which indicates the aircraft's deviation from the equisignal line of the radio-range beacon, b) a gyrocompass which permits the pilot to determine the aircraft's deviation from the given magnetic landing course, and c) an artificial horizon which indicates the aircraft's bank. To facilitate the pilot's work during the groudn-controlled landing approach, the command-pilot system was introduced. It includes the command device, a computer, radio bearing receiver, a compass, and a vertical flight gyroscope. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [NT]

Card 1/1 dc SUB CODE: 17/ SUBM DATE: none

Name: BELOGORODSKIY, Valentin Mikhaylovich

Dissertation: Sub-Diaphragm Abcess

Degree: Doc Med Sci

Affiliation: [not indicated]

Defense Date, Place: 14 Nov 55, Council of the Leningrad State Ped Med Inst

Certification Date: 19 May 56

Source: BMVO 4/57

BELOGORODSKIY, Valentin Mikhaylovich; KULESHOV, Yu.Ya., red.

[Subdiaphragmatic abscess; pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment] Poddiafragmal'nyi abstsess; patogenez, diagnostika, lechenie. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1964. 150 p.
(MIRA 17:7)

BELOGORODSKIY, V.A.; VAYNER, A.A.; SEREBRIN, I.Ya.

[Guide to boring and blasting operations in the making of exploratory boreholes] Rukovodstvo po burovzryvnym rabotam pri prokhodke gornorazvedochnykh [illegible] vyrabotok. Sost. V.A.Belogorodskii, A.A.Vainer, I.IA.Serebrin. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 231 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i tekhniki razvedki.

BELOGORODSKIY, V.M., dotsent (Leningrad, Shcherbakov per., 7, kv. 17)

Subdiaphragmatic abscess. Vest.khir. 77 no.10:59-67 O '56.
(MLRA 9:12)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.I.Korkhov) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(ABDOMEN, abscess
subdiaphragmatic, surg., approach & technic)

BELOGORODSKIY, V.M., dotsent (Leningrad, Ligovskiy pr., d.36, kv.3)

Treatment of subdiaphragmatic abscess. Vest.khir. 83 no.9:101-108 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. V.I. Korkhov) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(SUBPHRENIC ABSCESS, ther.)

GINZBURG, O.F.; BELOGORODSKIY, V.V.; PETROV, A.S.

Dyes with antipyrine nuclei. Part 9: Derivatives with two and three heterocycles. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.10:3317-3320 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.

(Dyes and dyeing)
(Antipyrine)

BELOGOROV, M. (Kursk)

Without paying attention to what is important. Sov. profsoiuzy 7 no.12:46-48 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Kursk--Construction industry)

MIKHAYLOVA, V., inzh.; BELOGOROV, M.

In conflict with the law. Sov. profsoiuzy 19 no.14:28-29 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Machinery—Safety appliances)

BELOGORSKAYA, I.D. [Bilohors'ka, I.D.]

Approximate method of solving nonhomogeneous integral equations with an arbitrary regular parameter value [with summary in English]. Dop.AN URSR no.12:1288-1291 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. V.I.Lenina. Predstavil akademik AN USSR B.V.Gnedenko [B.V.Hniedenko]
(Integral equations)

SUVOROV, S.G. [author]; BELOGORSKAYA, N.I. [reviewer] (Moscow).

"What light tells us." S.G.Suvorov. Reviewed by N.I.Belogorskaia. Fiz. v shkole 13 no.5:80-81 S-O '53. (MLRA 6:8)
(Light--Popular works) (Suvorov, S.G)

BELOGORSKAYA, N.I.; GALININ, D.D.; GORYACHKIN, Ye.N.; GLAZYRIN, A.I.; DUBOV, A.G.; YEVROPIN, Yu.P.; YENOKHOVICH, A.S.; ZVORYKIN, B.S.; IVANOV, S.I.; KRAUKLIS, V.V.; LAVROVSKIY, K.F.; MENSHUTIN, N.F.; MINCHENKOV, Ye.Ya.; NABOKOV, M.Ye.; PERYSHKIN, A.V.; POPOV, P.I.; POKROVSKIY, A.A.; REZNIKOV, L.I.; SAKHAROV, D.I.; SOKOLOV, I.I.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.N.; EVENCHIK, E.Ye.; YUS'KOVICH, V.F.

Sergei Nikolaevich Zharkov. [Obituary]. Fiz.v shkole 16 no.3:94-95 My-Je '56. (Zharkev, Sergei Nikolaevich, 1883-1956) (MIRA 9:7)

BELOGORSKAYA, N.I.

ARTSYBYSHEV, N.A.; BELOGORSKAYA, N.I.; VINOGRADOVA, L.Yu.; GALANIN, D.D.; GUR'YEVA, V.V.; ZVORYKIN, B.S.; ZORE, V.A.; LIVENTSEV, N.M.; MENSHUTIN, N.F.; MINCHENKOV, Ye.Ya.; POKROVSKIY, A.A.; REZNIKOV, L.I.; SAKHAROV, D.I.; TIKHONOVA, Z.I.; KHLEBODAROV, S.F.; SHEYMAN, M.I.; YUS'KOVICH, V.F.

Professor S.A. Artsybyshev; obituary. Fiz. v shkole 18 no.1:95-96 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:1)
(Artsybyshev, Sergei Aleksandrovich, 1887-1957)

BELOGORSKAYA, N.I.; BLUDOV, M.I.; BRAVERMAN, E.M.; BULATOV, N.P.; GALANIN, D.D.; GOL'DFARB, N.I.; YEVROPIN, G.P.; YEGOROV, A.L. YENOKHOVICH, A.S.; ZVORYKIN, B.S.; IVANOV, S.I.; KAMANETSKIY, S.Ye.; KRAUKLIS, V.V.; LISENKER, G.R.; MALOV, N.N.; MANOVETOVA, G.P.; MENSHUTIN, N.F.; MINCHENKOV, Ye.Ya.; PERYSHKIN, A.V.; POKROVSKIY, A.A.; POPOV, P.I.; RAYEVA, A.F.; REZNIKOV, L.I.; SOKOLOV, I.I.; YUSKOVICH, V.F.; ZVENCHIK, Z.Ye.

Dmitrii Ivanovich Sakharov; obituary. Fiz.v shkole 22 no.1:109-110 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Sakharov, Dmitrii Ivanovich, 1889-1961)

BELOGORSKAYA, N.I.; BLUDOV, M.I.; GALANIN, D.D.; YEVROPIN, G.P.; POKROVSKIY, A.A.; POPOV, P.I.; ZVORYKIN, B.S.; IVANOV, S.I.; KRAUKLIS, V.V.; MINCHENKOV, Ye.Ya.; PERYSHKIN, A.V.; REZNIKOV, L.I.; SOKOLOV, I.I.; SUBOROV, N.P.; YUS'KOVICH, V.F.

Evgenii Nikolaevich; obituary. Fiz.v shkole 22 no.1:111 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Goriachkin, Evgenii Nikolaevich, 1895-1961)