BERENSHTEYN, M.G., inzh.; IVANOV, V.A., inzh.

Results of testing the hydrodynamical control system of the APT-12-1 turbine. Energomashinostroenie 7 no.5:39-40 My '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Steam turbines)

USSR/Miscellaneous - Artificial leather

Card 1/1 : Pub. 77 - 16/22

Authors : Yabko, Ya. M.; Berenshtein, M. Kh.; and Shmerling, B. M., candidates in Technical Sos.

Title : Artificial leather

Periodical : Nauka i Zhizn' 8, page 35, Aug 1954

Abstract : Various qualities of a new leather substitute, developed at the Institute of Hide Substitutes under the supervision of Professor A. D. Zayonchkovskiy, are described. Illustrations.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

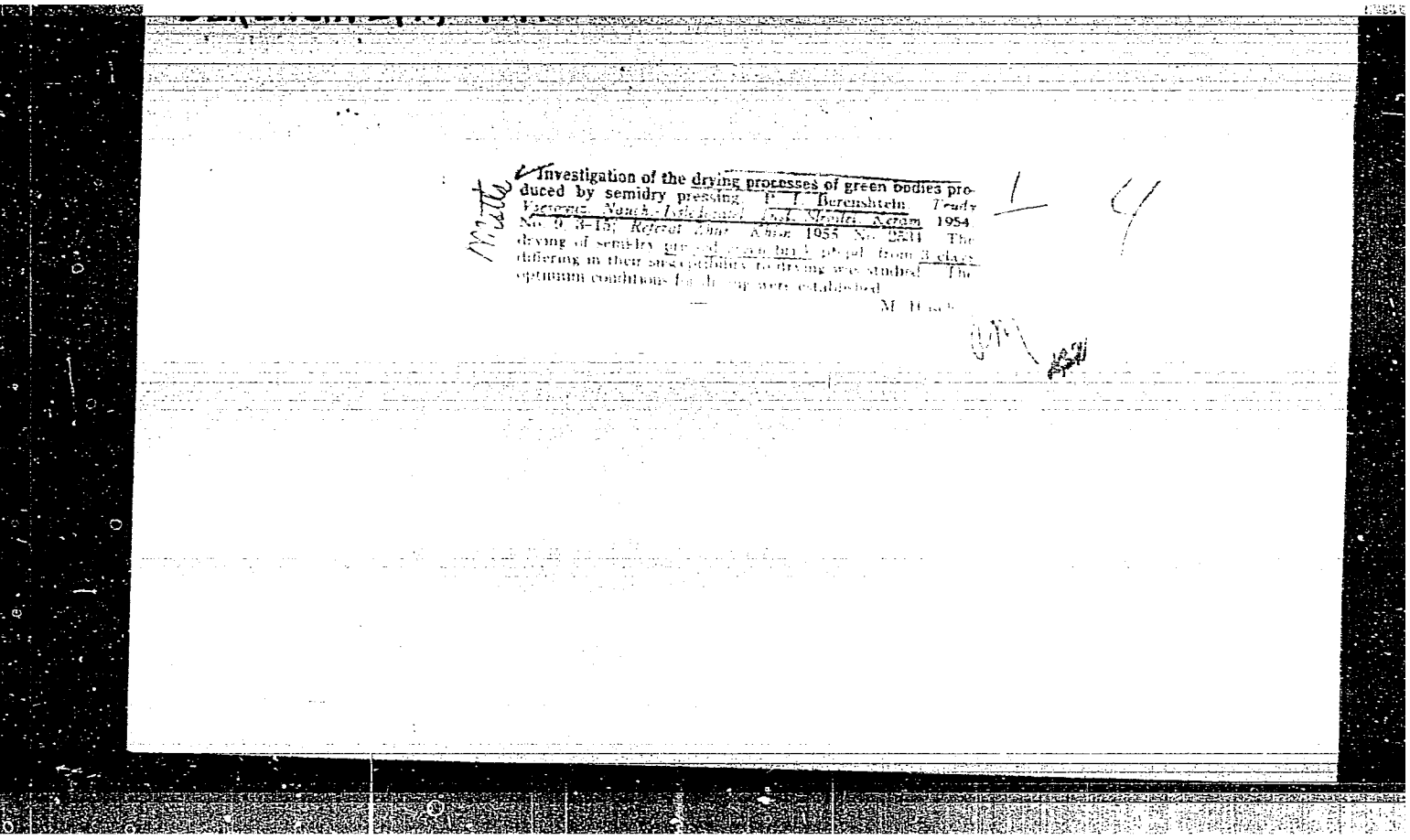
SINGAYEVSKIY, O.M. [Synhaievs'kyi, O.M.]; BERENSHTEYN, O.P.

New synthetic adhesive materials. Khar.prom. no.1:76-77 Ja-Mr '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Ukrainskiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva (for Singayevskiy).
2. Kiyevskiy likero-vodochnyy zavod (for Berenshteyn).
(Adhesives) (Resins, Synthetic)

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Processes of Drying Raw Materials of Semidry Pressing." Cand Tech Sci, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Glass, Ministry of Building Mateirals Industry USSR, 25 May 54. Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 17 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954



Investigation of the drying processes of green bodies produced by semidry pressing. F. I. Berenshtein. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issled. Inst. Stroitel. Keram.* 1954 No. 9, 3–13; *Referat. Zhur. Khim.* 1955 No. 2531. The drying of semidry granulated clay bodies prepd. from 3 clays differing in their susceptibility to drying was studied. The optimum conditions for drying were established.

M. Hoch

BERENSHTEYN, P.I.

Determination of the necessary amount of leaning admixture by the clay swelling ratio. Stek.i ker. 12 no.8:20-23 Ag'55. (Clay industries) (MLRA 8:11)

HERENSHTEYN, P., kand. tekhn. nauk; LIPMAN, D., inzh.

Automatic control and regulation of the molding moisture of ceramic products. Stroi. mat. 2 no.10:32-33 O '56. (MIRA 12:3)
(Automatic control) (Ceramics)

LUNDINA, Miriam Grigor'yevna; [illegible], Peysya Iosifovich; BLOKH, Grigoriy Semenovich; GRINBERG, S.M., red.; [illegible], P.G., tekhn. red.

[Semidry press process for the manufacture of bricks] Proizvodstvo kirpicha metodom polusukhogo pressovaniia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam. 1958. 162 p. (Pressed brick) (MIRA 11:9)

15(2)
AUTHOR: Berenshteyn, P. I.

SOV/72-59-2-9/21

TITLE: Investigation of the Performance of Tunnel-Kilns for the Burning of Sanitation Building Products (Issledovaniye raboty tunnel'nykh pechey dlya obzhiga sanitarno-stroitel'nykh izdeliy)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 24-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This investigation was carried out on the tunnel-kilns of the factories Leningrad, Slavyansk and Kirov for the purpose of determining their temperature, gas, and hydraulic conditions. Their characteristics are shown in table 1. The working scheme of the furnaces investigated, as well as their hydraulic conditions are illustrated in figures 1, 2 and 3. Basing on the gas analysis data the coefficient of the excess of air was calculated according to the formula

$$\alpha = \frac{CO_{2\ max}}{CO_2},$$

where $CO_{2\ max}$ denotes the maximum CO_2 quantity at $\alpha = 1$, CO_2 is the content of CO_2 in the gases. The results concerning the

Card 1/2

Investigation of the Performance of Tunnel-Kilns for the Burning of Sanitation Building Products

Leningrad works are given in table 2, those for Slavyansk in table 3, and for Kirov in table 4. They are all thoroughly discussed by the author. In figures 4, 5 and 6 the respective temperature distribution curves related to length and height of the furnaces in the Leningrad, Slavyansk and Kirov works are plotted. The heat balances of these furnaces are shown in table 5. The burning time of the sanitary building products may be of from 18 to 25 hours. Finally, the author deals with a number of measures concerning gas and air control, to bring about an improvement in the working conditions of furnaces. Tunnel kilns are presently used at 4 (Leningrad, Slavyansk, Kirov, Voronezh) of the 8 USSR sanitation building products plants; and are to be installed at several plants now under construction (Irkutsk, Sverdlovsk, Angren and others). There are 6 figures and 5 tables.

BERENSHTEYN, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Thermal balance of rotary kilns for kilning keramzit. Stroi. mat. 6 no.2:12-14 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Aggregates(Building materials) (Kilns, Rotary)

BERENSHTEYN, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Saggerless firing of facing body-tiles in tunnel kilns. Trudy NII Stroikeramiki no. 14:99-129 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Tiles)

BERENSHTEYN, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Study of the operating conditions of the rotary kilns in the ceramic plant in the former city of Babushkin in Moscow Province. Trudy NIIStroikeramiki no.16:112-131 '60. (MIRA 15:7)
(Babushkin—Kilns, Rotary)

BERENSHTEYN, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Study of the process of firing keramzit in a rotary kiln.
Stroi. mat. 7 no.7:32-34 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Kilns, Rotary) (Aggregates (Building materials))

BERENSHTEYN, P.I.

Efficient system of firing large-diameter sewer pipes. Stek. i ker. 18 no.10:33-36 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Sewer pipe)

BERENSHTEYN, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of the calcination time on fuel consumption in tunnel kilns. Stek.i ker. 21 no.9:22-26 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nov keramiki.

BERENSHTEYN, P.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; ROKHVARGER, Ye.L., kand. tekhn. nauk

Comparative characteristics of various methods of setting facing tiles in glost firing. Stek. i ker. 22 no.2:14-18 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'noy keramiki Gosstroya SSSR.

BERENSHTEYN, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZAYONTS, R.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Manufacture and testing of muffle elements made of carborundum and sillimanite masses. Stek. i ker. 22 no.3:19-22 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'noy keramiki Gosstroya SSSR.

BENTSIANOVA, V.M., kand. med. nauk; BERENSHTEYN, R.A.

Combined chemical and X-ray therapy in chronic leukoses. Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. 10:308-313 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

(LEUKEMIA)

ACC NR: AP7002747 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0383/66/000/006/0031/0033

AUTHOR: Kolpovskiy, N. M.; Ludenskiy, I. M. (Deceased); Shchegol', T. S.; Berensh-teyn, R. P.; Lamin, A. B. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Anodic-mechanical grinding of carbide tube-drawing dies

SOURCE: Metallurgicheskaya i gornorudnaya promyshlennost', no. 6, 1966, 31-33

TOPIC TAGS: metal cutting machine tool, electrospark machining, grinding machine, abrasive, die, metal tube, DIE TAIL DRAWING

ABSTRACT: In order to extend the life of tube drawing dies used at the Lenin works for drawing tubes up to 50-70 m/min, the ordinary alloy steels used for making the dies were replaced by the hard alloys VK-8, VK-10, and VK-15. Three anodic-mechanical methods were used to machine and polish the dies: anodic-mechanical, using an erosion process which removed large amounts of material but roughened the surface; electroabrasion, using an electrochemical process for cleaning the surface; and abrasion, using the working fluid without electric current. A schematic drawing (see Figure 1) of the technique showed the work (+) and tool (-) kept in contact with sodium silicate solution having a specific gravity of 1.23. The operation

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.789.1 : 669.27

ACC NR: AP7002747

of the anodic-mechanical grinding machine is described and technical data for all three processes are given. The lapping material, turning angle, electric parameters, surface characteristics, and grinding time are listed for each process. One anodic-mechanical machine was able to handle all of the die machining during normal cold drawing operations at the Lenin works. Industrial trials have shown that the hard alloy dies last for more than 6000 pieces of tube. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

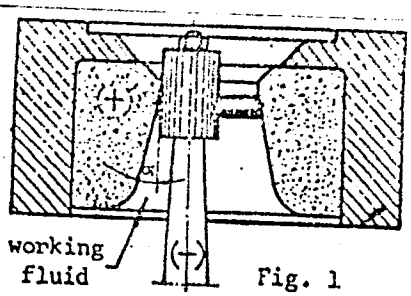


Fig. 1

SUB CODE: 11,13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

MURAVIN, Ya.G.; PARKHOMOVSKAYA, A.D.; GENEL', S.V.; ZEL'MAN, G.S., otv. red.; BERENSHTEYN, R.Ye., otv. red.

[Epoxy resins in the food industry] Epoksidnye smoly v pishchevoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, TSentr. in-t nauchno-tekhn. informatsii pishchevoi promyshl., 1963. 22 p. (MIRA 17:10)

BERENSHTEYN, S. A. Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Calculation of the Metal Reservoirs with Flat Bottoms in Elastic and Plastic Stages."

27/11/50

All-Union Correspondence Polytechnical Inst. Ministry of Higher Education, USSR.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva Sum 71

BERENSHTEYN, S. A. PA 162T16

"Use of Ash and Slag in Electric Power Stations," S. A. Berenshteyn, Engr

"Elek Stants" No 6, pp 24-25

Min. of Elec Power Plants recently gave instructions that greater use must be made of waste products such as ash or slag. Proposes extensive use of ash as partial substitute for cement in construction work, and for production of cementless binding material. Details composition of cement used in construction of hydroelectric power stations.

162T16

ABASHIDZE, Andrey Ivanovich; BERENSHTEYN, S.A., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Dynamics of steam turbine foundations] Dinamika fundamentov parovykh turbin. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960. 132 p.
(Steam turbines--Foundations) (MIRA 13:9)

BERENSHTEYN, S.A.; VAYSLEYB, V.P.; VARENIK, I.F.; DOBRYNCHENKO, M.V.; YEGOROV, B.P.; KLISENKO, Yu.F.; MOGILEVSKIY, I.I.[deceased]; PEREYASLAVTSEV, N.A.; PILIPENKO, V.I.; SAPOZHNIKOV, F.V., inzh.; SHEPELEV, V.M.; SIMULEVICH, M.L.; YARMOLINSKIY, I.M.; SHAGALOV, Ye.S., red.; KORIKOVSKIY, I.K., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Construction of the V.I.Lenin State Regional Electric Power Plant in Simferopol] Opyt stroitel'stva Simferopol'skoi GRES im. V.I.Lenina [By] S.A.Berenshtein i dr. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 151 p. (MIRA 15:6)

(Simferopol--Electric power plants)

ABASHIDZE, Andrey Ivanovich; BERENSHTEYN, Semen Abramovich; SAPOZHNIKOV, Fedor Vasil'yevich; SHTAYERMAN, Yu.Ya., prof., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Foundations for steam turbines (turbogenerators)] Fundamenty parovykh turbin (turbogeneratorov). Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 334 p. (MIRA 17:3)

ABRAMOV, F. A., prof.; BERENSHTEYN, S. I., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOLIK, B. G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Pneumatic apparatus for automatically maintaining constant pressure in underground mines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.10:149-153 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut imeni Artema (for Abramov). 2. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki AN SSSR (for Berenshteyn, Volik). Rekomendovana kafedroy gornoy elektrotekhniki Dnepropetrovskogo gornogo instituta.

(Mining engineering—Equipment and supplies)
(Atmospheric pressure)

BERENSHTEYN, S. I.

ABRAMOV, F. A., prof.; BERENSHTEYN, S. I., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOLIK, B. G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Pneumatic apparatus for automatically maintaining constant pressure in underground mines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.10:149-153 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut imeni Artema (for Abramov). 2. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki AN SSSR (for Berenshteyn, Volik). Rekomendovana kafedroy gornoy elektrotekhniki Dnepropetrovskogo gornogo instituta.

(Mining engineering—Equipment and supplies)
(Atmospheric pressure)

USSR/ Mathematics - Best approx. solutions

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 3/62

Authors : Berenshteyn, S. P., Academician

Title : One application of the limit law of the theory of the best approximations

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/3, 435 - 436, May 21, 1955

Abstract : A proof is presented for the following theorem: if there is an infinite sequence of values of the n for which

$$|f^{(n)}(x)| \leq p^n H(x) \quad (-\infty < x < \infty)$$

where the p is fixed, then the f(x) is a whole function of a degree $\leq p$. Two USSR references (1946 and 1954).

Institution : .....

Submitted : March 25, 1955

BERENSHTEYN, S.S., inzhener.

Building structures for the protection against landslides. Elek.sta. 24 no.9:25-32 S '53. (MLRA 6:8)

(Drainage) (Landslides) (Water, Underground)

BERENSHTEYN, Ye.A.

Practice of voluntary design and engineering offices in the enterprises of Kalinin Province. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekh.inform. 17 no. 5:66-67 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

MARTIROSOV, S.T. (Baku); Al'shits, A.G.; [redacted], Ya.Ya.; (g.Bezhitsa, Bryanskoy oblasti); TRUNKOVSKIY, L.Ye.

No-load limits for transformers. Prom.energ. 13 no.1:7-11 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Tsentroelektromontazh (for Trunkovskiy).
(Electric transformers)
(Electric switchgear)

BERENSTEIN, I., corresp.

Measures and their effect. Constr Buc 17 no.789:4 20 F '65.

BERENSTEIN Z. Ya.

The biological role of manganese

Progress of Contemporary Biology, Moscow 1948 25/2 (203-214) Tables 2

The occurrence of manganese in animals and plants is summarized. Manganese is necessary for growth, for prevention of anaemia (together with copper), and for activation of a number of enzymes, particularly oxidases. It raises general resistance against disease and aids in immunization against diphtheria.

Leicester - San Francisco

SO: Section II Vol. 12 No. 7-12

BERENSHTEYN-KECHKER, R.A.; FRID, A.I.

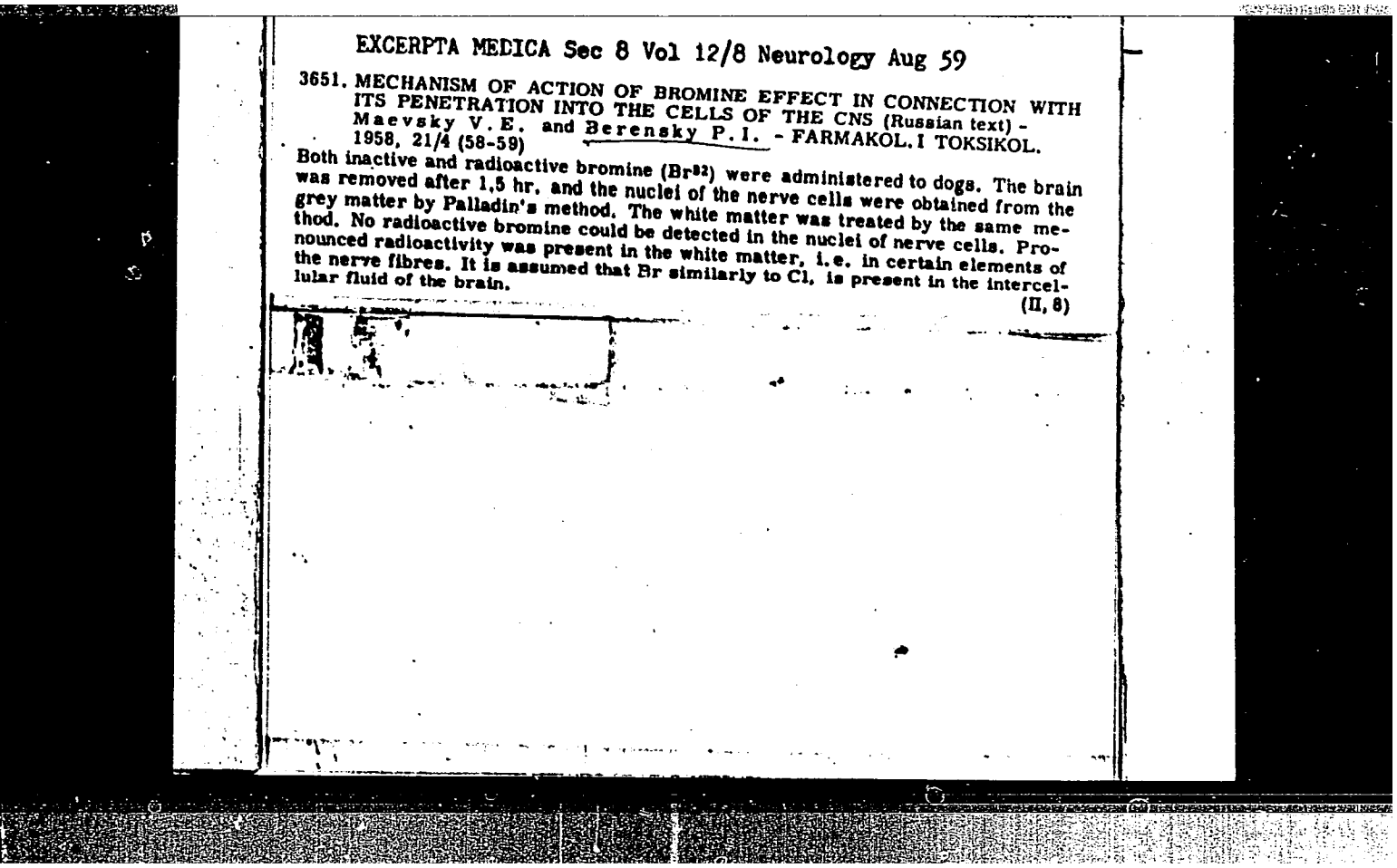
Role of the central nervous system in the regulation of intraocular pressure in X-ray therapy for glaucoma. Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. 10:357-366 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(GLAUCOMA) (X RAYS--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

OSTRIN, P.I.; TARASOVA, A.S.; BERENSHTEYN-KECHKER, R.A.

X-ray therapy in acute pancreatitis. Sov. med. 28 no.3:47-50 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika imeni S.I.Spasokukotskogo (direktor - akademik A.N.Bakulev) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova i bazy 1-y gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.I.Pirogova (glavnyy vrach L.D.Chernyshov).

BERENSKIY, P. I., Cand. Med. Sci., — (diss), "Action of gaseous oxygen on the course of the regemerative processes in skin wounds in experimental animals," Kiev, 1961 16 pp (Kiev OLRB Medical Institute im. Acad. A. A. Bobomolets), 250 copies (KL-Supp 9-61, 188)



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/8 Neurology Aug 59

3651. MECHANISM OF ACTION OF BROMINE EFFECT IN CONNECTION WITH ITS PENETRATION INTO THE CELLS OF THE CNS (Russian text) - Maevsky V. E. and Berensky P. I. - FARMAKOL. I TOKSIKOL. 1958, 21/4 (58-59)

Both inactive and radioactive bromine (Br^{82}) were administered to dogs. The brain was removed after 1,5 hr. and the nuclei of the nerve cells were obtained from the grey matter by Palladin's method. The white matter was treated by the same method. No radioactive bromine could be detected in the nuclei of nerve cells. Pronounced radioactivity was present in the white matter, i.e. in certain elements of the nerve fibres. It is assumed that Br similarly to Cl, is present in the intercellular fluid of the brain.

(II, 8)

MAYEVSKIY, V.E.; BERENSKIY, P.I.

Influence of ganglion-blocking agents on excretion by the kidneys of radioactive bromine and iodine and on excretion. Urologiia no.6: 5-9 '60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii (zav. V.E. Mayevskiy) Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni A.M. Gor'kogo.
(PENTAMINE) (BROMINE--ISOTOPES)
(IODINE--ISOTOPES) (URINE--SECRETION)

BERENSKIY, P.I.; KOMISSAROV, I.V., dotsent

Mechanism of the diuretic action of cardiac glycosides in connection with the role of mineral corticosteroids in the regulation of the water-salt metabolism. Farm. i tokс. 29 no.3:357-362 My-Je '66. (MIRA 19:3)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - dotsent I.V.Komissarov) pediatricheskogo i sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'tetov Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

BERENSON, F. B.

RT-1301 /A bacteriological examination of the effect of sodium fluoride in the root canal of extracted teeth/ Bakteriologicheskaia proverka deistviia ftoristogo natriia v kornevom kanale ekstragirovanykh zubov.
Stomatologiia, (4): 56-58, 1937.

BERENSON, F. B.

RT-1300 /Use of sodium fluoride in caries/ Primenenie ftoristogo natriia pri kariese. Stomatologiia, (4): 3-5, 1938.

BERENSON, F. B.

"The Cytology of Saliva and its Importance in the Clinical Treatment of Stomatitis," Stomatologiya, No. 3, 1949.

Cand Med. Sci., Chair Therapeutic Stomatology, Moscow Stomatological Inst.

ALEKSANDROVA, G.N.; BERENSON, L.I.

Successful experiment. Med.sestra no.1:29-30 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Direktor zubovrachebnoy shkoly (Khar'kov) (for Aleksandrova).
2. Prepodavatel' zubovrachebnoy shkoly (Khar'kov) (for Berenson).
(Nurses and nursing--Study and teaching)

BERENSON, L.S. (Kaluga)

For a wider use of standard prescriptions. Apt.delo 6 no.1:46 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(PRESCRIPTION WRITING)

BERENSON, S.; KRASINSKIY, A.

Cleaning carbon deposits from oil coolers. Grazhd.av. 12 no.6: 27-30 Je '55. (MLRA 9:5)
(Airplanes--Engines)

KRYLOV, K.; KARMANOVA, L.; EMMENSON, S.

Liquids for washing airplanes. Grazhd.av.13 no.7:22 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Airplanes--Maintenance and repair)

AUTHOR: Karmanova, L., and Berenson, S. SOV/ 84-58-3-31/52

TITLE: Prevention of Aircraft Skin Corrosion (Preduprezhdeniye korrozii obshivki samoleta)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article explains the main varieties of corrosion and their causes. Proper methods of handling the skin in the cleaning and washing process are described.

1. Aircraft finishes---Corrosion prevention 2. Aircraft finishes---Cleaning

Card 1/1

Flame stabilities of some liquids. S. Berenson. *Pos. Aarnos Dalo* 1938, No. 7, 9.—The difficulty of extinguishing burning liquids is related to "flame stability" which was measured by this simple method: The liquid to be tested is placed in a container fitted with an asbestos wick. When the wick is satd., it is lighted and then a stream of air from a blower is directed into the flame, the rate of delivery to assure extinction being measured in l./min. It was noted that the flame stability of burning liquids was not dependent on the temp. of the flash point or fire point, and that mixing the fuel liquid with org. halogen derivs. decreased flame stability in proportion to their admixt. Data from only a few expts. indicated a possible classification of fuels by flame stability as a measure of their fire hazard. The author found, that for extinguishing: gasoline B-70, 15; kerosine for illumination, 15; 70% $C_2H_4Cl_2$ + 30% EtOH, 6; gasoline B-70 + $C_2H_4Cl_2$ (1:1), 9; gasoline B-70 + 10% EtI, 12; gasoline B-70 + 1-chloronaphthalene (1:1), 11 l. of air/min. EtI did not burn, and 1-chloronaphthalene and dichloroethane were extinguished spontaneously. Paul Stix

2

KRASNOV, A.; BERENSON, S.

Sand improves lubrication. Tekh. mol. 29 no.12:17 '61.
(MIRA 15:1)
(Lubrication and lubricants)

BERENSON, S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Chlorophill, hemoglobin, and... the gas turbine. Avtom. i prib. no.3:31 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

88003

15.6200 2809,2209,1583 S/065/60/000/010/007/010
E194/E484

AUTHOR: Berenson, S.P.

TITLE: The Lacquer Forming Tendencies of Oils in the Vapour Phase

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No.10, pp.38-41

TEXT: It is generally considered that lacquer formation on engine parts usually occurs by a thin film of liquid oil being converted into lacquer. It is argued here that under practical engine conditions lacquer formation is often more likely to occur from the vapour phase. Accordingly, to obtain a clear idea of the properties of oil and in particular of its lacquering tendencies it is necessary to investigate the kinetics of physical-chemical processes that occur not only in the liquid but also in the vapour phase and, accordingly, the present experimental work was carried out. The oil to be tested was measured into a flat bottomed glass vessel which was then placed for twenty minutes in an electric furnace to reach the required temperature. The oil film

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S/065/60/000/010/007/010
E194/E484

The Lacquer Forming Tendencies of Oils in the Vapour Phase

thickness in the centre of the vessel was not more than 2 mm. The heating vapourized and oxidized the oil. The oil vapours were specially retained in the vessel so that vapourization took place under practically closed but not hermetically sealed conditions. The oil vapours and products of thin film oxidation were deposited on the vessel walls forming a lacquer film. At the end of the test the oil was removed and the weight of the lacquer film was determined. As was to be expected the amount of lacquer formed increases with temperature. At lower temperatures, say 200°C, oils containing light fractions form heavier deposits than more viscous oils. At 250°C, the amount of lacquer is of the same order for both kinds of oil and at 300°C the light oils are so intensively vapourized as to form hardly any lacquer. Oil vapours which are deposited in a thin layer on the vessel walls are converted into lacquer much more rapidly than the thicker layer of oil at the bottom of the vessel. Anything that reduces vapour phase lacquering should promote engine cleanliness. A number of additives, particularly wetting agents, were tried and found to be

Card 2/4

88003

S/065/60/000/010/007/010
E194/E484

The Lacquer Forming Tendencies of Oils in the Vapour Phase

effective in the vapour phase as well as in the liquid. In particular, methylpolysiloxane is particularly effective. Previous work has shown that silicone compounds reduce liquid phase lacquer formation, but whereas in this case methylpolysiloxane reduces the lacquer formation by 5 to 10%, the improvement in the case of vapour phase lacquer formation is 300%. This great improvement is bound to be of importance in giving cleaner engines. Previous work has shown that in aero engines lubricated with oil containing 0.002% methylpolysiloxane, piston ring burning was only a third of that with straight mineral oil. It should be noticed that this improvement is of the same order as the reduction in lacquer formation in the laboratory. Carbonaceous particles forming in the oil are not inert and the addition to the oil of 2% carbon black practically prevented lacquer formation at 200°C and at higher temperatures carbon black was as effective as some additives. This is attributed to adsorption of oil oxidation products on the carbon black. There are 2 tables and

Card 3/4

88003

S/065/60/000/010/007/010
E194/E484

The Lacquer Forming Tendencies of Oils in the Vapour Phase

6 references: 5 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: GosNII GVF

Card 4/4

11.9700

28010
Z/011/61/018/005/006/015
E194/E584

AUTHOR: Berenson, S.P.

TITLE: The lacquer forming tendencies of oils in the vapour phase

PERIODICAL: Chemie a chemická technologie; Přehled technické a hospodářské literatury, v.18, no.5, 1961, p.225, abstract Ch61-3114 (Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.10, 1960, 38-41)

TEXT: It is generally considered that lacquer formation on engine parts usually occurs by a thin film of liquid oil being converted into lacquer. It is argued here that under practical engine conditions lacquer formation is often more likely to occur from the vapour phase. Accordingly, to obtain a clear idea of the properties of oil and in particular of its lacquering tendencies it is necessary to investigate the kinetics of physical-chemical processes that occur not only in the liquid but also in the vapour phase and, accordingly, the present experimental work was carried out. The oil to be tested was measured into a flat bottom glass flask which was then

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placed for twenty minutes in an electric furnace to reach the required temperature. The oil film thickness in the centre of the vessel was not more than 2 mm. The heating vapourized and oxidized the oil. The oil vapours were retained in the flask by a special device so that vapourization took place under practically closed but not hermetically sealed conditions. The oil vapours and products of thin film oxidation deposited themselves on the flask walls forming a lacquer film. At the end of the test the oil was removed and the weight of the lacquer film was determined. As was to be expected the amount of lacquer formed increases with temperature. At lower temperatures, say 200°C, oils containing light fractions form heavier deposits than more viscous oils. At 250°C, the amount of lacquer is of the same order for both kinds of oil and at 300°C the light oils are so intensively vapourized as to form hardly any lacquer. Oil vapours which are deposited in a thin layer on the vessel walls are converted into lacquer much more rapidly than the thicker layer of oil at the bottom of the flask. Anything that reduces vapour phase lacquer-formation should promote engine cleanliness. A number of additives, particularly

The lacquer forming tendencies ... 28010
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wetting agents, were tested and found to be effective in the vapour phase as well as in the liquid. Methylpolysiloxane is particularly effective. Previous work has shown that organo-silicone compounds reduce liquid phase lacquer formation, but where-as in this case methylpolysiloxane reduces the lacquer formation by 5 to 10%, the improvement in the case of vapour phase lacquer formation is 300%. This great improvement is bound to be of importance in giving cleaner engines. Previous work has shown that in aero engines lubricated with oil containing 0.002% methyl-polysiloxane, piston ring burning was only a third of that with straight mineral oil. It should be noticed that this improvement is of the same order as the reduction in lacquer formation in the laboratory. Carbonaceous particles forming in the oil are not inert and the addition to the oil of 2% carbon black practically prevented lacquer formation at 200°C and at higher temperatures carbon black was as effective as some other known additives. This is attributed to adsorption of oil oxidation products on the carbon black.

2 tables, 6 references.

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BERENSON, S.P.; Prinimal uchastiye VLASOV, Yu.A.

Investigating the oxidability of oils in thin layers by the photoelectric method. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 6 no.11:64-66 N '61.
(MIRA 14:12)
(Lubrication and lubricants--Additives)
(Photoelectricity)

34618

S/065/62/000/003/004/004
E194/E184

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AUTHORS: Papok, K.K., and Berenson, S.P.

TITLE: Coagulation of the disperse phase as a cause of lacquer formation in engines

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.3, 1962, 50-56)

TEXT: Engine lacquering is a serious problem, the causes of which are not fully understood. Some authors associate it with the lubricant and others with the fuel, but little attention has been paid to coagulation of the disperse phase in thin layers of hot engine parts. Used engine oils are highly contaminated with dispersed fine particles and their aggregation has been studied in a number of works which have, however, mainly been concerned with bulk effects and not with thin layers. The authors have found that in thin layers of oil the aggregating stability of fine particles is very low, and that the evolution of carbon particles from the oil can be a cause of lacquering. If a drop of used engine oil or oil containing carbon black is heated,

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particles of coagulated carbon are formed in the oil. The process can be assessed by applying a layer of oil of known thickness to a hot metal surface and determining the time required for the coagulation of particles visible at a given magnification. A procedure was developed in which a chromium plated metal cup 20 mm in diameter with a rim 1 mm high was heated on an electric heater to a set temperature and a measured quantity of oil was introduced with a pipette. The cup was examined with a binocular microscope of X 42 magnification. The time required for clearly visible particles to form was measured. The test was repeated three times and the average result termed the coagulation induction period. Raising the temperature greatly reduces the coagulation induction period; thus it is 20 seconds at a temperature of 150 °C and about 3 seconds at 250 °C. The nature of the metal used seems to have little influence on the coagulation induction period, but coagulation is much slower or even absent in a glass vessel. The effect of a conducting surface in accelerating coagulation indicates that the process is one in which carbon particles

Coagulation of the disperse phase... S/065/62/000/003/004/004
E194/E184

lose their electrical charge. On adding lamp black to fresh oil it was found that coagulation did not occur at carbon concentrations below 0.5% but at higher concentrations it increased rapidly. Additives were found to retard or prevent coagulation. The rate of lacquer formation in engines, which can be too fast to be accounted for by oxidation, is often associated with coagulation. In particular coagulation seems to predominate in cold lacquering. Lacquer films removed from engine parts at moderate temperature consist mainly of carbenes and carboides which could hardly be formed by direct oxidation of the oil on the parts concerned. The asphaltenes content of the lacquer is low. Thus, the lacquer film is formed from oil insolubles rather than from oil soluble constituents. Used engine oil consists of a complicated disperse system of which some of the components are in the molecular state, others in the form of larger colloidal particles and still others in the form of solid insolubles surrounded by an adsorbed layer of surface-active substances. These particles tend to coagulate at high temperatures. The time required for them to coagulate is much shorter than that

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Coagulation of the disperse phase...

necessary to oxidise the oil to lacquer by heating it in a thin layer.
There are 2 figures and 4 tables.

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MKRTUMYAN, A.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; BERENSON, S.S., inzh.

Use and modernization of molds for making large panels for apartment houses. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 5 no.12:19-23 D '60.
(MIRA 13:11)
(Precast concrete construction) (Concrete slabs)

BERENSON, Yu. E.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 418

Ryabchikov, Yevgeniy Ivanovich

Tak idut k zvezdam (The Way to the Stars) Moscow, Izd-vo "Sovetskaya Rossiya", 1957. 85 p. 50,000 copies printed.

Science Ed.: Fedorov, Ye. K., Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Ed.: Berenson, Yu. E.; Tech. Ed.: Fiveg, G. M.

PURPOSE: The booklet is a popular account of the development of rocketry, satellites, etc., addressed to a large audience.

COVERAGE: The booklet contains a brief account of Tsiolkovskiy's life and discusses this "prophet's message" on astronomy and future space travel. The early history of rocketry up to 1903 is given. The development of Russian aviation is described and a great number of aircraft designers and pilots are mentioned. Modern rockets used for geophysical measurements and developed more or less on the basis of the German V-2 are described. A section deals with dog-carrying rockets and tests made at various altitudes. Soviet progress before the launching of Sputnik I and the sudden change in

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world opinion concerning Soviet scientific achievements after this event are commented on. The launching of Sputnik II is described and a comparison of the two satellites is made. A description is given of the celebration in Moscow on November 7, 1957 of the 40th Anniversary of the Revolution. The speeches delivered are mentioned and the booklet closes with an expression of confidence in further rapid scientific progress.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

BARABASHOV, Nikolay Pavlovich, akademik; BERENSON, Yu.E., red.; LUKINA, L.Ye., tekhn.red.

[The moon] Luna. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1958. 66 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Akademiya nauk USSR (for Barabashov).
(Moon)

KOZHEVNIKOVA, Tamara Bogdanovna; BERKENSON, Yu.M., red.; YUSFINA, N.L., tekhn. red.

[Wings of the motherland] Kryl'ia rodiny. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Rossia," 1958. 157 p. (MIRA 11:10)
(Aeronautics)

PLONSKIY, Aleksandr Filippovich; SIFOROV, V.I., nauchnyy red.; BERENSON, Yu.E., red.; YUSFINA, N.L., tekhn.red.

[Radio electronics, or the story of wonderful inventions: how man tamed the waves; the new Aladdin and his lamp; how they listened in on the conversation of the stars; hundreds of professions for the "thinking" machine; and many other subjects] Radioelektronika ili rasskaz ob udivitel'nykh otkrytiiakh: o tom, kak chelovek priruchil volnu, o novom Aladine i ego lampe, o tom, kak podslushali razgovor zvezd, o sta professiiakh "mysliashchei" mashiny i o mnogom drugom. Moskva, Sovetskaia Rossiia, 1958. 222 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Siforov).
(Electronics)

DAVYDOV, Mitrofan Mikhaylovich; TSUNTS, Mikhail Zinov'yevich; BERENSON, Yu.E., red.; ROZEN, E.A., tekhn.red.

[From the Volkhov to the Amur] Ot Volkhova do Amura. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1958. 325 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Hydroelectric power stations)

LANDAU, Lev Davydovich, akademik; RUMER, Yuriy Borisovich, prof.; BERENSON, Yu.E., red.; YUSFINA, N.L., tekhn.red.

[What is the theory of relativity?] Chto takoe teoriia otnositel'nosti. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1959. 61 p. (MIRA 13:2)

(Relativity (Physics))

RUSIN, Nikolay Petrovich; BERENSON, Yu.N., red.; YUSFINA, N.L., tekhn.red.

[Continent beyond the clouds] Kontinent za oblakami. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1959. 173 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(Antarctic regions)

TITOV, Vladimir Semenovich; BERENSON, Yu.E., red.; MARAKASOVA, L.P., tekhn.red.

[Ion exchangers] Ionity. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1960. 51 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Ion exchange)

FLOROV, Vasiliy Arkad'yevich; YUDKEVICH, Rozaliya Veniaminovna; BERENSON, Yu.E., red.; MARAKASOVA, P.P., tekhn.red.

[Metals of the future] Metally budushchego. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1960. 182 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Rare earth metals)

VARTAN, Iacob, corespondent; HERENSTEIN, I., corespondent; STANCIU, B.

Training and improving the cadres. Constr Buc 16 no. 752: 4 6 June '64.

1. The Galati Branch of the Volunatary Editorial Office of the Constructorul (for Stanciu).

BERENSTEIN, I., corespondent

A rich plan. Constr Buc 17 no.783:1 9 Ja '65.

BERENSTEIN, I., coresрondent; PUIU, Eugeniu, economist

First innovations of the new year. Constr Buc 17 no.784:1 16 Ja '65.

BERENSTEIN, I.; ILIE, Ion; BUCUR, Stelian

Rumanian newspaper correspondents on the January successes.
Constr Buc 17 no.788:1 13 F '65.

BERENSTEIN, I., coresp.

The innovation, an inexhaustible reserve. Constr Buc 17 no.798:
3 24 Ap '65.

PRUNDARU, M.; BUCUR, Stelian, coresp.; BERENSTEIN, I., coresp., BUCURESCU, Ilie, ing.

The ceramists at the beginning of the work campaign. Constr Buc 17 no.797:3 17 Ap '65.

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On some industrial construction sites. Constr Buc 17 no.801: 1,4 15 My '65.

BERENT, I.Ye.; GIL'MAN, K.Z.

Experience in the use of the new domestic antibiotic albomycin in dermato-venereology. Sov. med. 18 no.7:34-35 Jl '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz mediko-sanitarnoy chasti zavoda Tashsel'mash imeni K.Ye. Voroshilova.

(VENEREAL DISEASES, therapy
*antibiotics, albomycin)
(SKIN, diseases
*ther., antibiotics, albomycin)
(ANTIBIOTICS, therapeutic use
*albomycin in skin and venereal dis.)

BERENT, I. Ye., Cand Med Sci -- "Clinical and experimental observations of the ~~medicinal-prophylactic~~ preventive treatment action of ~~the~~ Soviet gramicidin in ointment bases in ~~the presence of~~ pyoderma." Ryazan', 1961. (Min of Health RSFSR. Ryazan Med Inst im Acad I. P. Pavlor) (KL, 8-61, 259)

BERENT, N. Ye.

BERENT, N.Ye.; GIL'MAN, Kh.Z.; TISLENKO, G.I. (Tashkent)

Effectiveness of using Ak-Kemar bentonite with Soviet gramicidin in treating epidermophytosis and pityriasis versicolor. Vest. derm. i ven. 31 no.3:49 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(SKIN--DISEASES) (BENTONITE--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(GRAMICIDIN)

BERENT, N.Ye.

Prevention and treatment of skin diseases among workers in agricultural machinery plants with Soviet gramicidin preparations. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.8:34-36 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(TASHKENT--AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY INDUSTRY--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)
(SKIN--DISEASES) (GRAMICIDIN)

BERENT, N.Ye.

New medicinal forms of gramicidin C. Antibiotiki 6 no.2:164-167 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Mediko-sanitarnaya chast' zavoda sel'skokhozyaystvennykh mashin imeni K.Ye. Voroshilova, Tashkent.
(ANTIBIOTICS)

ACCESSION NR: AT4040371 S/0000/63/000/000/0185/0194

AUTHOR: Berent, N. Ye.

TITLE: Application of bentonite clays of Uzbekistan in medicine

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po bentonitovy*m glinam Uzbekistana, 1961. Bentonity* Uzbekistan); doklady* soveshchaniya. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 1963, 185-194

TOPIC TAGS: bentonite, medical application, dermatology, carrier, adsorbent

ABSTRACT: The use of animal fats in dermatological ointments and other preparations has become obsolete because the free fatty acids in animal fat decompose the ingredients of the preparation often damaging the skin and the mucous membrane of the eyes. However, the adsorbent and dispersion properties of bentonites make them an excellent ingredient in granicidine preparations for epidermicmycosis, dermatophytide and other skin diseases. The preparation can be made in the form of a powder, balm, liquid, soap or emulsion. The possibility of using bentonites in preparing pills and tablets as substitute for sodium bicarbonate and sugar has also been considered.

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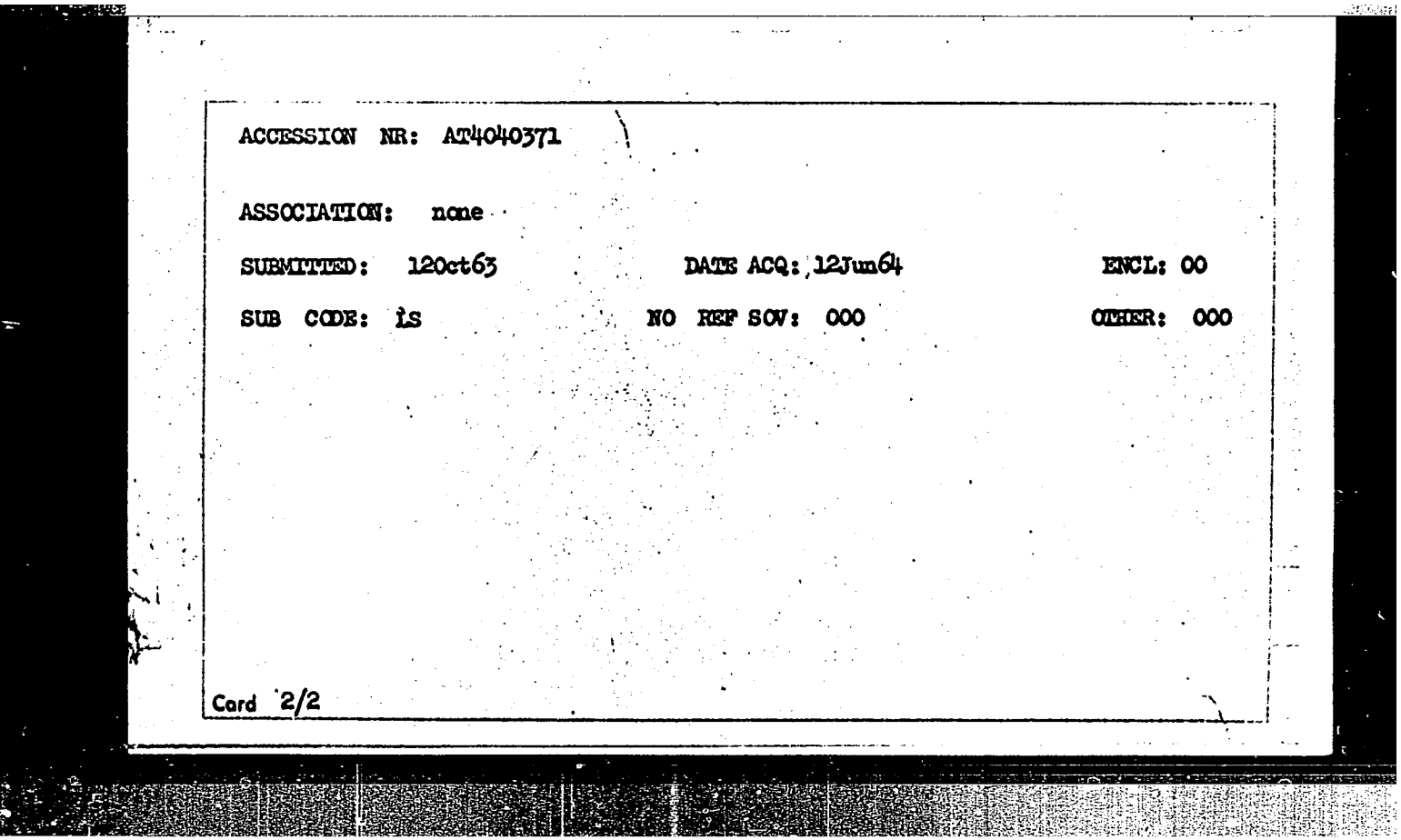


ACCESSION NR: AT4040371

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 12Oct63 DATE ACQ: 12Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

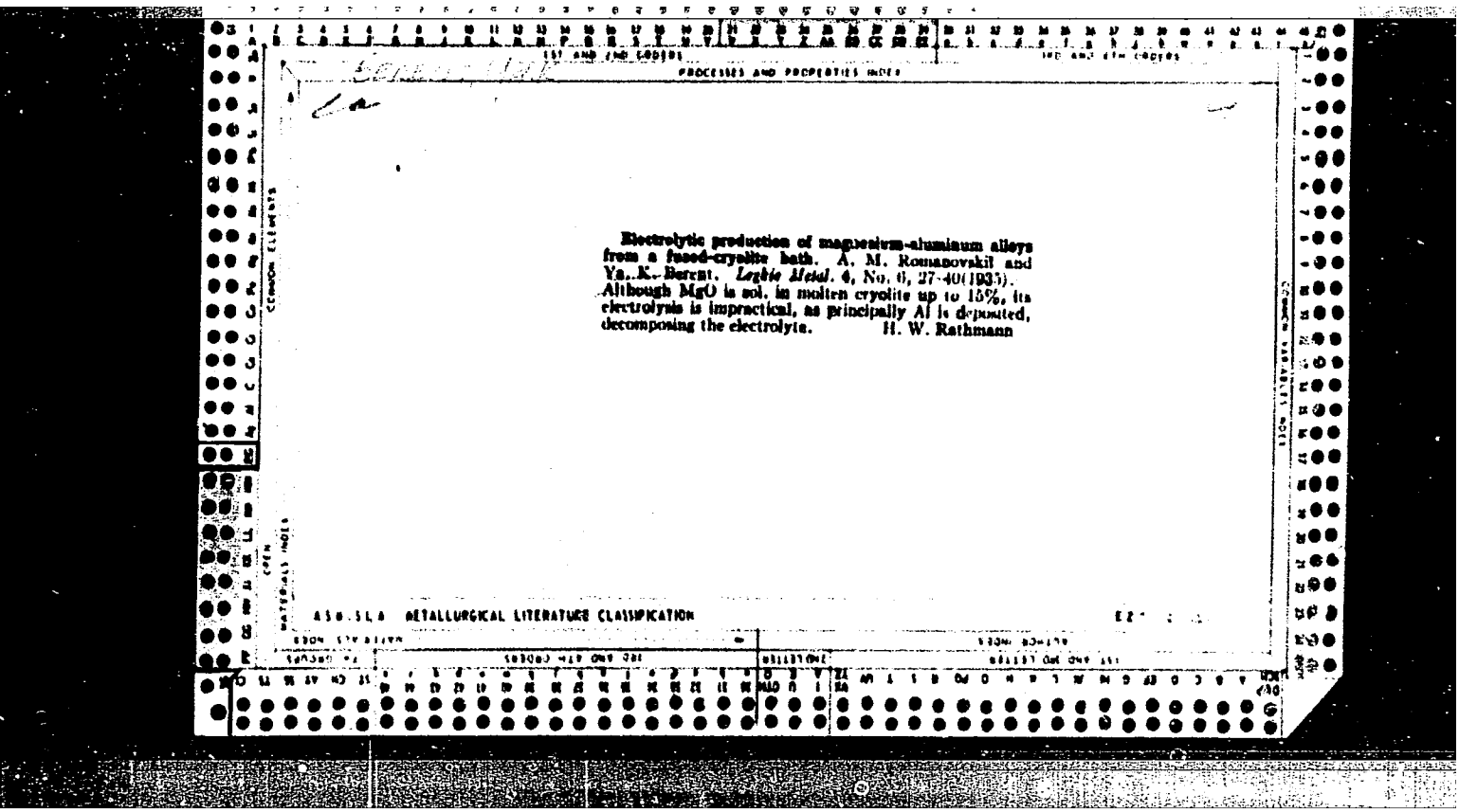
BERENT, Stanislaw, mgr

Clean bills of l ding against letters of indemnity. Tech gosp morska 14 no. 4:102-104 Ap '64.

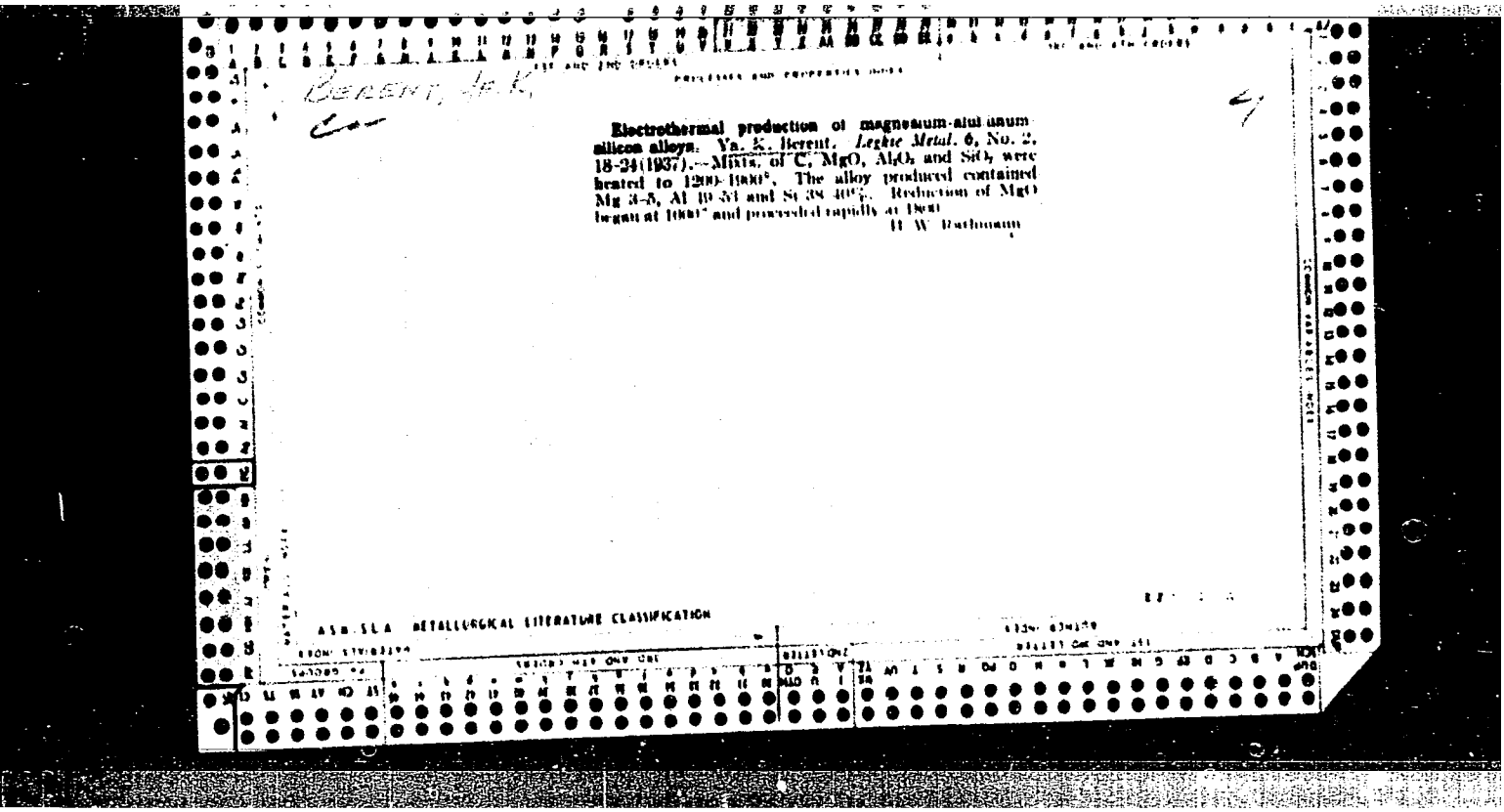
1. District Arbitration Commission, Gdansk.

BERENT, V.Ya., inzh.

Structural changes on the friction surface of contact wires and plates on pantographs. Trudy TSNII MPS no.277:144-158 '64. (MIRA 17:6)



Electrolytic production of magnesium-aluminum alloys from a fused-cryolite bath. A. M. Romanovskii and Ya. K. Berent. *Legkie Metal.* 4, No. 6, 27-40(1935). Although MgO is sol. in molten cryolite up to 15%, its electrolysis is impractical, as principally Al is deposited, decomposing the electrolyte. H. W. Rathmann



Berent, Ya. K.

Electrothermal production of magnesium-aluminum-silicon alloys. Ya. K. Berent. *Legkie Metal.* 6, No. 2, 18-24 (1937).—Mixts. of C, MgO, Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 were heated to 1200-1800°. The alloy produced contained Mg 3-5, Al 10-51 and Si 38-40%. Reduction of MgO began at 1600° and proceeded rapidly at 1800°.
H. W. Bathmann

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

LAYNER, A.I.; KOLENKOVA, M.A.; BERENT, Ya.K.

Preparing magnesium-base zirconium alloys. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tsvet.met. 2 no.1:91-98 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota. Kafedra metallurgii legkikh metallov.
(Magnesium-zinc-zirconium alloys)

18(3) SOV/128-59-5-17/35

AUTHOR: Layner, A.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences and Kolenkova, M.A. and Berent, Ya.K., Canditates of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Metallothermal Method of Producing a Circonium Master Alloy

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye Proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 5, pp 30-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Small quantities of circonium affect the structure and the mechanical properties of magnesium castings. Fig. (1) shows a comparison between pure magnesium and magnesium alloyed with 0,71% circonium (see also Tab. 1). Circonium can be obtained accaording to formula 1. Formation of circonium takes place already at a temperature of 600°C. In order to keep the salts ($KF.MgF_2$) obtained in the molten stage, a furnace temperature of 1100°C. is required. This temperature, however, is rather unfavorable for magnesium. According to formula 2, zinc can be substituted for magnesium. The experiments show that only in presence of magnesium

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Metallothermal Method of Producing a Circonium Master Alloy

zino is the formation of circonium allowed. In order to keep the obtained salts at the molten stage at lower temperatures, fluoride of kalium (KF) is added in order to receive the eutctoidal point of the alloy 2 KF. MgF_2 (786^0) equivalent to 17,5% MgF_2). The maximum yield was obtained with 150 grams of anhydrous fluoride of kalium to 100 grams of fluoride of kalium circonium. Tab. (2) shows the temperature received for the melting of salts by adding various salts, values given in grams per 100 grams of K_2ZrF_6. It could be established that the best reaction temperature is about 850^0C. adding fluoride of kalium (KF). A mixture of magnesium and 20% zinc for producing circonium has been used. Time of reaction 5-10 minutes. Besides zinc rare-carth elements can be added to the alloy if required. There are 1 photograph, 2 graphs and 3 tables. e.g. 70,6% magnesium, 9,5% zinc, 8,5% circonium, and 11,4% rare-carth elements. The used carnallite is

Metallothermal Method of Producing a Circonium Master Alloy

originated in Solikam and of especially cheap and pure quality. Its chemical composition is shown in Tab. (3). The results in per cent of the obtained circonium for various mixtures of magnesium and zinc are listed in Tab.(4), rubric 1) showing the theoretically calculated values for 10% Zr, rubric 2) showing the yield obtained. It is established that by taking more zinc than magnesium the yield of circonium increases. There are 3 references (2 in English language, 1 in Russian language) 3 Figures and 4 Tables.

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LAYNER, A.I.; BERENT, Ya.K.; KOLENKOVA, M.A.; BORISOV, G.B.

Obtaining copper-zirconium addition alloys from potassium fluoro-zirconate. TSvet.met. 38 no.3:87-90 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

BERENTEI, D.; KALABAI, L.; MED'YESHI, Z.

Treatment of pseudarthrosis of the femoral neck. Ortop., travm. i protez. no.1:28-32 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz 2-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki Budapeshtskogo meditsinskogo universiteta. Adres avtorov: Budapesht, 2-ya khirurg. klinika Budapeshtskogo meditsinskogo universiteta.

(FEMUR—DISEASES) (PSEUDARTHROSIS)

BERENTES, Antal

Leipzig, the world's market. Elet tud 15 no.35:1091-1094 28 Ag '60.