

BERZON, I.S.; RATNIKOVA, L.I.; RATS-KHIZGIYA, M.I.

Study of transformed reflected waves in media with weak differential velocities. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.9:1293-1306 S '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.

BERZON, I.S.

Development of the physical foundations of seismic
prospecting methods. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.5:625-
635 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.

8/0049/64/000/009/1308/1333

ACCESSION NR: AP4045785

AUTHOR: Berzon, I. S.

TITLE: Some results of a study of seismic waves during shooting of wells

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 9, 1964, 1308-1333

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, borehole, seismic prospecting, geophysics, hole shooting

ABSTRACT: This article gives the results of a study of longitudinal, transverse and modified waves during the shooting of boreholes with multichannel two-component recording of oscillations at the earth's surface. It is shown that modified forward waves are formed when there are small angles of incidence of a wave on a discontinuity. It is also shown that it is desirable to use isochrone charts of different waves, constructed in a vertical plane passing through the borehole and the profile line, for determination of the types of recorded waves, their tie-in to discontinuities and determination of additional data on the velocity profile of the medium. The following conclusions were drawn:

1. The seismic shooting of holes during the recording of waves in two components (x and z) at the surface at different distances from the mouth of the hole makes it possible to study the conditions for formation of various types of longitudinal,

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ACCESSION NR: AP4045785

transverse and modified waves and obtain information on the velocity profile of the medium, supplementing the data obtained from a vertical travel time curve. 2. The modified forward waves, clearly detected on the records, are formed both in the case of quite large angles of incidence of a longitudinal wave on a discontinuity and in the case of incidence close to normal. The experimental result obtained in this paper is not in quantitative agreement with the results of theoretical computations using the ray method. 3. In the case of shots at different depths in a hole there will be strong, transverse, direct and head waves. During observations at the surface it is possible to record homogeneous, transverse, reflected and head waves and modified waves, propagating in the initial part of the path as transverse waves. Special theoretical and experimental investigations should be formulated to determine the mechanism of excitation of transverse waves resulting from shots in holes. 4. In the case of certain velocities of propagation of transverse waves on vertical travel time curves obtained near the mouth of a hole, there can be errors due to interference of an S wave with a Lamb wave and with modified waves forming when there are small angles of incidence of a longitudinal wave on a discontinuity. In order to eliminate possible errors due to interference with a Lamb wave it is necessary

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ACCESSION NR: AP4045785

to use a record obtained at distances $x > 10$ m from the mouth of the hole. For separation of modified and transverse waves it is necessary to obtain correlation records at distances not less than 70-100 m from the mouth of the hole. 5. In order to determine the types of recorded waves it is desirable to use the method of constructing isochrone charts in a vertical plane passing through the borehole and the profile line. This method makes it possible to detect the discontinuities in the medium directly from the form of the isochrones and tie-in the recorded waves to these discontinuities without a prior determination of velocities. Other effective uses of this method are described. "In conclusion, the author wishes to thank V. A. Mitronova for making the computations and V. A. Popkova for preparing the graphics". Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 16 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Zemli, Akademiya nauk SSSR (Institute of Geophysics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 06Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 014

OTHER: 008

Card 3/3

L 60150-65 EWT(1)/EWA(h) Feb OW

ACCESSION NR: AP5018285

UR/0387/65/000/006/0001/0009
550.834.5

AUTHOR: Berzon, I. S. ⁴⁴

TITLE: Definition of the model of a thin-layered medium with the simultaneous use of the amplitude and phase spectral characteristics of the layer

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika zemli, no. 6, 1965, 1-9

TOPIC TAGS: seismography, ^{12/44} geophysics

ABSTRACT: The spectral amplitude and phase characteristics of a homogeneous thin layer are considered for the case of reflected longitudinal waves. It is shown that for twelve different models of a homogeneous thin layer located between homogeneous half-spaces, there exist only four different types of amplitude characteristics. However, the spectral phase characteristics corresponding to models of a medium which are characterized by one and the same amplitude characteristic may be different. For this reason, the simultaneous use of both characteristics makes it possible to uniquely determine the type of model for the layered medium and the ratio of the acoustical rigidity of the layer to that of the ambient media. If the densi-

Card 1/2

L 60150-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018285

2

ties and the velocity in one of these media are known, then the velocity in the thin layer can be determined. Using the phase and amplitude characteristics together also makes it possible to find the minima of the amplitude characteristics, which leads to an accurate determination of the thickness of the layer. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 11 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki zemli, Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 09Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

dm
Card 2/2

L 23357-65 EWT(1)/EPP(c)/EPP(n)-2/EPR/T/EPA(bb)-2/EWA(1) Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 W#
ACCESSION NR: AR5000E95 S/0264/64/000/010/A039/A039

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Vozdushnyy transport. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 10A247

AUTHOR: Kudryashev, L. I.; Borzon, I. Yu.

TITLE: Studies of complex heat exchange in the presence of variable thermophysical properties and radiant heat exchange

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Kuybyshevsk. aviats. in-t. vyp. 15, ch. 2, 1963, 25-40

TOPIC TAGS: complex heat exchange, variable thermophysical property, radiant heat exchange, thermal regularity, dimensionless temperature excess, complex heat exchange coefficient

TRANSLATION: Three approaches are used in applying the theory of thermal regularity to studies of complex heat exchange. The first is stated in the form of the following principle: The constancy of the rate of cooling persists in the presence of variable thermophysical properties and radiant heat exchange if the dimensionless temperature excess is replaced by a new variable magnitude in a form determined directly in the process of integrating the initial differential equation of complex heat exchange. The second approach is related to an introduction of a new parameter u . The dimensionless temperature excess

Card 1/2

L 23357-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5000895

proves to be regular in relation to that parameter. The last approach is based on introducing a coefficient of complex heat exchange β . It was demonstrated experimentally that the introduction of the new generalized variable u actually regularizes the process of heating or cooling a body; hence it can be considered as an adequately effective medium in experimental studies of complex heat exchange. The introduction of a coefficient of regularity level and its analytical evaluation in relation to existing experimental data point to the feasibility of a simple method of calculating complex heat exchange. The authors also illustrate techniques for defining coefficients of regularity level at a given point in the process from experimental data. A single formulation of problems on internal and external heat exchange, employing the theory of hydrodynamic and thermal spurs, makes it possible to establish a functional relationship for the heat transfer coefficient, which takes into consideration the characteristics of both internal and external problems.
Bibl. with 7 titles.

SUB CODE: TD

ENCL: 00

Card

2/2

L 11517-66 LWT(1)/EPF(n)-2/EMG(m) - WW

ACC NR: AT6003068

SOURCE CODE: UR/3181/63,000/015/0025/0040

AUTHOR: Kudryashev, L. I. (Professor, Doctor of technical sciences);
Berzon, I. Yu.

ORG: None

52
B+1

TITLE: Investigation of complex heat transfer with varying thermo-physical properties and in the presence of radiative heat transfer

21, V4, 55

SOURCE: Kuybyshev. Aviatsionnyy institut. Trudy, no. 15, pt. 2, 1963. Doklady kustovoy nauchno-tekhnicheskoy konferentsii po voprosam mekhaniki zhidkosti i gaza (Reports of the Joint scientific-technical conference on problems of the mechanics of liquid and gas), 25-40.

TOPIC TAGS: hydrodynamic theory, radiative heat transfer, heat transfer coefficient

ABSTRACT: The system of differential equations defining the problem has the form:

$$c_p \gamma \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} = \text{div} (\lambda \text{ grad } \theta), \quad (a)$$

$$\epsilon = 0, \quad \theta_n = \theta_n(x, y, z), \quad (b)$$

$$-\lambda_w \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial n} \right)_w = \pm a_r (T_w - T_f) \pm C_n \left[\left(\frac{T_w}{100} \right)^4 - \left(\frac{T_f}{100} \right)^4 \right] \quad (c)$$

$$\lambda = \lambda(\theta), \quad c_p = c_p(\theta), \quad \gamma = \gamma(\theta) \quad (d)$$

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L 14517-66

ACC NR: AT6003068

Writing this system in dimensionless variables and applying the pi-theorem, its solution can be obtained in the form:

$$\theta = \theta \left(F_0^\circ, q_1, q_2, q_3, k, Bi_k, St, \frac{T_M}{T_0} \right), \quad (2)$$

where:

$$\theta = \frac{\phi - \phi_0}{\phi_M - \phi_0}$$

ϕ is the analog of the temperature, determined by the expression:

$$\phi = \int_0^{\theta} \lambda(\theta) d\theta + \phi_0$$

ϕ_M and ϕ_0 are values of the analog corresponding to the maximum and minimum temperatures T_M and T_0 ; q_1, q_2, q_3 are dimensionless orthogonal coordinates; St is the Stokes number, determined from the expression:

$$St = \frac{C_p T_0^3}{10^3 \alpha_k}$$

$$k = \frac{2\lambda_1}{\lambda_0^3} (\phi_M - \phi_0), \quad F_0^\circ = \frac{\alpha_0 c}{R^2}, \quad Bi_k = \frac{\alpha_k R}{\lambda_0}$$

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L 11517-66

ACC NR: AT6003068

It has been experimentally established that the introduction of a new generalized variable, u , regularizes the process of heating or cooling a body and can therefore be regarded as a sufficiently effective method for the experimental study of complex heat transfer. Introduction of a coefficient for the degree of regularity and its application to the existing experimental data demonstrate the possibility of a simple method for calculating complex heat transfer. Combining the formulations of the problems of internal and external heat transfer, with application of the theory of hydrodynamic and thermal traces, makes it possible to set up a functional relationship for the heat transfer coefficient, taking into account both the internal and the external problem. Orig. art. has: 75 formulas and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001/SOV REF: 000

TS
Card 3/3

BERZON, O.F., insbener.

A square meter of dwelling as a basic calculation index. Gor.khoz.
Mosk.31 no.1:23-26 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:3)
(Construction industry---Costs)

BERZON, O.F., inzh.; SHCHERBAKOV, S.N., inzh., spets.red.; MORSKOY, K.L.,
red.izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Handbook on transporting, handling, storing, and maintaining
building materials, products, construction elements, and
equipment] Rukovodstvo po transportirovaniu, priemke, skladi-
rovaniiu i khraneniui materialov, izdelii, konstruktsii i obru-
dovaniia v stroitel'stve. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.,
arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 274 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam
stroitel'stva.

(Building materials--Storage)

(Building--Tools and implements--Maintenance and repair)

BERZON, O.F., inzh.; SHCHERBAKOV, S.N., inzh., spets.red.; GERASIMOVA, G.S., red. izd-va; RUDAKOVA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on the transportation, acceptance, and storage of materials, articles, and equipment in construction] Rukovodstvo po transportirovke, priemke, skaldirovaniu i khraneniui materialov, izdelii, konstruktsii i oborudovaniia v stroitel'stve. 2., izd. ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkh. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 350 p.

(MIRA 15:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva.

(Construction industry)

BERZON, O.F.; LEBEDEV, S.A., red.; YEFREMOV, S.A., red.; PETROVA,
V.V., red. izd-va; KASIMOV, D.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Price list for the construction of housing and buildings
serving cultural and public needs in cities and territorial
regions of the R.S.F.S.R.] Preiskurantnye tseny na zhilishch-
noe i kul'turno-bytovoe stroitel'stvo po gorodam i territo-
rial'nym raionam RSFSR. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 212 p.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam
stroitel'stva.

(Construction industry--Prices)

BERZON, O.F., inzh.; BUKSHEYN, D.I., inzh.; KUPERMAN, Ya.M.,
kand. ekon. nauk; RUDNER, I.B., kand. tekhn.nauk;
GORBUSHIN, P.B., red.; ZHUKOVSKIY, Ye.S., nauchn. red.;
GIROVSKIY, V.F., glav. red. serii; BOGINA, S.L., red.;
GOL'BERG, T.M., tekhn.red.

[Handbook on material and machinery supply for construction
units] Spravochnoe posobie po material'no-tekhnicheskomu
snabzheniiu stroitel'nykh organizatsii. Pod obshchei red.
P.B.Gorbushina i D.I.Bukshteina. Moskva, Gosstroizdat,
1963. 607 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki
stroitel'stva. 2. Direktor Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo insti-
tuta ekonomiki stroitel'stva i chlen-korrespondent Akademii
stroitel'stva i arkhitektury (for Gorbushin). 3. Rukovoditel'
otdela normirovaniya material'nykh resursov i tsen na stroi-
tel'nye konstruksii nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
ekonomiki stroitel'stva (for Bukshteyn).
(Construction industry--Management)

BERZON, O.F., inzh.; SHCHERBAKOV, S.N., inzh., nauchn. red.

[Handbook on the transportation, acceptance, storage and preservation of materials, articles, elements, and equipment in construction] Rukovodstvo po transportirovke, priemke, skladirovaniu i khraneniu materialov, izdelii, konstruktsii i oborudovania v stroitel'stve. 3. izd., perer. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 329 p.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Russia 1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva.

L 32390-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWG(s)-2/FA/EWG(v)/EWG(m)/T-2 Ps-6/Pe-5/
Pr-4/Pw-4 TT/WE S/0286/65/000/003/0087/0087
ACCESSION NR: AP5007207

AUTHOR: Zaka, I. M.; Berson, O. S.; Yemel'yanov, I. V.

TITLE: An automatic valve for controlling fuel transfer from spare tanks to service tanks. Class 47, No. 168095

SOURCE: Bulletin' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 3, 1965, 87

TOPIC TAGS: fuel system, fuel control, fuel valve, liquid level control

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces an automatic valve for controlling fuel transfer from spare tanks to service tanks. The device is made up of a specially shaped control space and a spring return ball and float mechanism. The fuel system operation is made more reliable by a lever with an inertial weight which is built into the valve actuator.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Feb63

NO REF SOV: 000

Card 1/1

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP,IS,AC

OTHER: 000

44
B

I. OSO92-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m) FDN/WW/DJ

ACC NR: AP6029993

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0196/0196

INVENTOR: Berzon, O. S.; Yemel'yanov, I. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: A system for transferring fuel from aircraft tanks. Class 62, No. 184151

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 196

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft fuel system equipment, aircraft fuel pump

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a system for transferring fuel from aircraft tanks, which consists of centrifugal tank pumps and main fuel-supply lines. To supply the engine with given amounts of fuel, a volumetric gage is inserted in the supply lines. The housing of the gage contains two pairs of gears in two separate insulated recesses; one gear in each pair is rigidly set on the common shaft. [SA]

SUB CODE: 21, 01/ SUBM DATE: 15Apr64/

Card 1/1

UDC: 629.13.01/06:

621.67

19

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

Ceramic stoneware from clays of Efremovsk deposit. -
 P. P. Hudnikov and S. A. Berson. *Sklad'nyye i Keram.*
Pr. 1948, No. 1-2, 17-18. Clays from the Efremovsk
 deposit analyze SiO_2 57.0-60.0, Al_2O_3 24.5-28.0, Fe_2O_3
 0.1-3.2, CaO 0.6-1.8, MgO 0.4-2.6, alkali 0.8-1.0, and
 ignition loss 2.6-8.4%. The gray variety is plastic, has a
 refractoriness of 1630-1670° and sintering temp. of 1180°.
 and is suitable for making acid-resisting stoneware.
 Optimum charges can be prepd. from 80% clay and 20%
 grog or 65% clay and 35% grog; grog is obtained by
 calcining clay at about 900°. Optimum grain-size comp.
 of the grog is 1.5-1.0 mm. 30%, and 0.15-0.06 mm. 70%.
 Products fired at 1250° meet requirements for normal
 acid-resisting brick and for Raschig rings.
 B. Z. Kamich

ASME-ASA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP #2	GROUP #1 (BY 804)	CLASSIFICATION	CLASSIFICATION
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN MATERIALS INDEX

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

NONCRITICAL PIGMENTS FOR METLAKH AND FACING PLATES.
 S. A. BERZON AND K. A. SMIRNOVA. *Stekol'naya i Keram. Prory*; 1967; No. 8, pp. 10-12. --Details are given on the preparation and characteristics of the following noncritical materials as pigments for Metlakh and facing plates: (1) Elizavetinskaya ore containing 34.32 iron oxides and 0.14% cobalt oxide, (2) Krasnoural'skaya ore containing 17.7 iron oxide and 1.2% copper oxide, (3) manganese cake obtained from converter slag and containing up to 18 Ni and Mn and 0.6% Co, and (4) iron-copper cake obtained from converter slag and containing 50% iron and insignificant amounts (not given) of Ni and Cu. These materials were successfully used instead of the critical and expensive oxides of Co, Ni, Cr, and Fe and Co-Mn, Cu-Ni, Co-Al, and Fe-Cr pigments. B.Z.K.

COMMON MATERIALS INDEX

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN MATERIALS INDEX

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

NONCRITICAL PIGMENTS FOR METLAKH AND FACING PLATES.
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COMMON MATERIALS INDEX

BERZON, S.A.

BERZON, S.A.

Kaolin for the production of fine ceramics. Stek.i ker.12 no.8:
18-20 Ag'55. (MIRA 8:11)

(Ceramic industries) (Kaolin)

BERZON, S.A.

Using the latest methods of refining raw materials. Stek.1 kor. 13
no.4:23-24 Ap '56. (Ceramic industries) (MLRA 9:7)

AUTHOR: Berzon, S. A.

TITLE: Let's Increase the Productivity of Filter Presses (Povysit' proizvoditel'nost' fil'tpressov)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika, 1957, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 15-18 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The low productivity of filter presses used in ceramic industry is emphasized and methods leading to the alleviation of this problem are discussed. Some of the new developments in colloidal and physical chemistry, if applied to ceramic industry, may well be the solution to this problem. Some details on dehydration, structure of clay particles (Fig. 1), and the effect of the sorption of ions on clay and kaolin water-retainability are given, and reference is made to transactions pertaining to the above-mentioned subjects (A. I. Avgustinik - Ceramic Symposium, Gizmestprom, 11, 1940; B. V. Deryagin - Journal of Physical Chemistry, 3, 1, 29-41, 1932; and G. V. Kukulov, - and YA. M. Syrkin - Colloidal Journal. Izd. AN SSSR, T. XVII, No. 2, 1955). Results of tests conducted at Katuarovskiy plant, to determine the rate of coagulation, filtration, and mechanical strength of clay specimens are indicated respectively in Table No. 1, Fig. No. 2, and Table No. 3. The flowability of the dross was measured with a flowmeter which is illustrated in Figs. No. 3 & 4.

Card 1/2

Let's Increase the Productivity of Filter Presses

Based on preliminary test data, investigation revealed that the lower limits of faience dross flowability equaled to 60 mm., and that the addition of 0.1 - 0.2% of lime milk, the flowability was significantly increased and the productivity of filter presses had almost doubled.

There are four footnoted references, all of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Scientific-Research Institute for Structural Ceramics (NIStroy mash)

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

BERZON, S.A.

Math
M.L.D.

1534. Increasing the efficiency of filter-presses.—S. A. BRZON (*Glass and Ceramics*, Moscow, 14, No. 1, 15, 1957). In Russian. Physico-chemical processes taking place in clay slips are briefly discussed. The object was to increase the efficiency of presses by adding flocculants to slips. A 1% solution of CaO and 2% solution of CaCl₂ and MgCl₂ were used (0.1, 0.2, and 0.5%). Results are tabulated; 0.2 and 0.5% additions of 1% CaO solution were most effective. Drying and firing-shrinkages and mechanical strength of prepared specimens were determined to ascertain effect of additions. Drying- and firing-behaviour with and without flocculant were practically the same. A 0.1-0.2 addition of 1% CaO solution improves filterability of slips and almost doubles the output of filter-presses. Fluidity of the slip is taken as the criterion for the addition of flocculants. (1 fig., 2 tables.)

2
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RM

Berson, S. A.

Vibrating ball mill. A. T. Gellman, A. I. But, and S. A. Berson. U.S.S.R. 107,190, Aug. 25, 1957. Structural details. M.H. *///*

SM

4

AUTHOR:

Berzon, S.A.

72-58-6-9/19

TITLE:

A New Scheme for the Production of **Faience Tiles**
(Novaya skhema proizvodstva fayansovykh plitochnykh mass)

PERIODICAL:

Steklo i Keramika, 1958, No. 6, Nr 6, pp. 26-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The existing scheme for the production of the mass for tiles requires much room and is expensive, especially the dehydration of clay by means of filter presses. This problem can be solved by utilizing the physical-chemical properties of these masses. Clays containing only little water can be dehydrated by drying. The dependence of moisture to be removed from the clay on initial moisture is shown in fig.1. Fig.2. gives a characteristic of dehydration methods: That by means of a filter press, the vacuum-filtering method, and the filterless methods. The electrolytic method was found to be the best. Further, the technology of the production of electrolytic masses is described in detail. The influence exercised by electrolytes upon the physical properties of the mass forms the subject of very numerous publications. Three different methods were worked out by NIIsstroykeramika for the dehydration of clays of low humidity: dehydration by an atomizing drier, by a roller drier, and by drying on a conveyer drying machine of the

Card 1/2

A New Scheme for the Production of Faience Tiles

72-58-6-9/19

previously coagulated clay. In all 3 cases the mass dehydrated from a humidity content of 34-36% to one of 8-10%. The simplest methods are those by means of atomizing and roller driers, which is true also with respect to economy. If the advantages of the roller drier system, as established by M.Yu.Lur'ye and A.G.Kasatkin are taken into account, this system must be preferred. In the ceramic industry of the USSR it has hitherto not been employed. According to data supplied by G.V.Krupin, N.Ya.Luk'yanov and others, roller driers are more economical than atomizing driers. By the elimination of the filter process and the introduction of roller driers instead of continuous-type furnaces the process of tile production has been simplified, which leads to a considerable saving in space and also makes it possible to reduce the staff. Also the prime costs of dehydration can be reduced by 35-40%. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: NIIstroykeramika (NII Building Ceramics)

1. Ceramic materials--Production
2. Clays--Dehydration
3. Electrolytes--Properties
4. Dehydrators--Effectiveness

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Berzon, S. A.

SOV/72-58-11-10/15

TITLE: ~~Concerning the Centralized Supply of Ceramic Factories With~~
Dry, Pulverized Leaning Materials (O tsentralizovannom
snabzhenii keramicheskikh zavodov sukhomolotymi
otoshchayushchimi materialami)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1958, Nr 11, pp 33 - 35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The primary raw material processing is distributed among the individual ceramic enterprises, which leads to only a partial use of their drying and grinding apparatus. The majority of the works employ the wet grinding method for leaning materials, which together with the filtration press departments leads to a great expenditure of man-power, material resources, and electrical energy. Therefore, the introduction of dry grinding is of greater practical importance, and especially since dry milling exhibits a high output. By the replacement of the machinery of the many individual works by several continuously-working mills right at the deposits of the raw materials a great saving of man-power, electrical energy, and other expenditures can be realized. Also, a freeing of important production areas in the ceramic

Card 1/2

Concerning the Centralized Supply of Ceramic
Factories With Dry, Pulverized Leaning Materials

SOV/72-58-11-10/15

works will result. A different problem is the supply of enriched clay, which expediently is worked by the wet method. A mixed system for working the raw materials of the building-ceramic works is suggested: centralized works for leaning materials and decentralized works for clay. There is 1 reference, which is Soviet.

Card 2/2

S/072/63/000/003/004/004
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Berson, S. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Meytina,
V. A., Shtaveman, A. V., Senior Scientific Worker

TITLE: A new effective coagulant

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, no. 3, 1963, 27-30

TEXT: The properties required of kaolin suspensions cannot always be obtained when lime milk is used as a coagulant in the wet concentration of kaolin. For this reason the coagulating efficiency of acetic acid, hydrochloric acid, potash alum and polyacrylamide (PAA) were tested. Raw kaolin containing 68.61% SiO₂, 22.73% Al₂O₃ was used. After concentration, a 23.8% kaolin suspension was obtained with a kaolin composition of 46.39% SiO₂, 39.31% Al₂O₃. The effectiveness of the coagulants was determined from the filtration rates of concentrated and coagulated kaolin. Results: Their effectiveness decreased in the following order: (1) 36 vol% of a 5% PAA solution at 55-60°C; (2) 6.5 vol% of the PAA solution at the same concentration and temperature; (3) 1.5 vol% of

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BERZON, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; MEYTINA, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHTAVEMAN,
A.V., inzh.

Ukrainian feldspar as a source of fluxing agents for the ceramic
industry. Trudy NIISTroikeramiki no.21:32-38 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

BERZON, V.O.; SHAPARAYEV, A.V.; SHEVCHENKO, V.P.

Introducing new methods for the preparation of a blast-
furnace charge. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.
nauch. i tekh.inform. 17 no. 5:3-6 My '64.

(MIRA 17:6)

BERZON, V.O.; SHARAPAYEV, A.V.; SHEVCHENKO, V.P.

Production of fluxed pellets. Biul. tekhn.- ekon. inform. Gos.
nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform. 17 no.3:3-5 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

REMPE, E.G. and ~~BERZOWA, E.G.~~

Methods of research on club-shaped bacteria in the root systems of bean plants.

Mikrobiologiya. Vol. 21. P. 416, 1952.

STATICESCU, P., ing.; OLTEANU, Gh., dr.; MATEI, A., ing.; MUNTEANU, E.
ing.; LUTSCH, M., ing.; POPA, I., ing.; RACZ, Z., ing.;
COSMA, I., ing.; LENGYEL, V., ing.; LUNGU, C., ing.;
SINGER, M., ing.; CRETU, I., ing.; GRIGORAS, m., ing.;
CRACIUNESCU, C., ing.; COLIS, I., ing.; BACOS, M., ing.;
ALEXANDRESCU, T., ing.; BERZOVAN, I., ing.; TOARNICZSKI, E., ing.;
OCHIANA, S., ing.; MOCANU, E., ing.

Results obtained with different varieties in sugar-beet
growing. Ind alim 14 no.9:342-348 S'63.

1. Fabrica de zahar Giurgiu (for Matei, Munteanu).
2. Fabrica de zahar Bod (for Lutsch, Popa).
3. Fabrica de zahar Tg. Mures (for Racz, Cosma, Lengyel).
4. Fabrica de zahar Roman (for Lungu, Singer).
5. Fabrica de zahar Bucecea (for Cretu, Grigoras).
6. Fabrica de zahar Oltenia (for Craciunescu, Colis).
7. Fabrica de zahar Banat (for Bacos).
8. Fabrica de zahar Arad (for Alexandrescu, Erzovan).
9. Fabrica de zahar Ludus (for Toarniczski, Chiana).
10. Fabrica de zahar Sascut (for Mocanu).

BERZOVSKAYA, F. I.

Analytical Chemistry, Inorganic (16829)

Nauch. Zap. Dnepropetrovskogo Gos. Un-ta, Vol 43, 1953, pp 31-35

Berzovskaya, F. I.; Solomko, Z. F.

Determination of Carbon Disulfide in Industrial and Crude Benzene

CS₂ was determined colorimetrically by making use of Selivanov's reaction. The CS₂ is converted to ethyl zanthogenate in caustic alcohol, which then forms a red-violet complex with Mo.

So: Moscow, Rezerativnyy, Zhurnall -- Khimiya No 4, 1954 W-31059

BERZS, K. Ya.

Threshing Machines

Repairing threshing machines by the division-of-labor system
MTS 12, no. 9, 1952

BERZS, K. Ya

BERZS, K. Ya. --"Investigation of the Wear of Parts of the 'Imanta' Thresher and Rational Technology of Threshers." Latvian Agricultural Academy, 1952
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Izvestiya Ak. Nauk Latvyskoy SSR, No. 9, Sept., 1955

BERZSENYI-JANOSITS, L.

AGRICULTURE

PERIODICAL: MAGYAR MEZOGAZDASAG. Vol 10, no. 21, Nov. 1955.

Berzsenyi- Janosits, L. The selection and storage of maize seeds to be used for sowing.
p. 5. The temporary barn in Godollo. p. 6.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, no. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

HUNGARY/Cultivated Plants. Grains.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1956, 68109

Author : Berzsenyi-Janosits, L.

Inst : Hungarian AS.

Title : Developing Interstrain Hybrids in Hungary.
Methods and Results.

Orig Pub : Acta agron. Acad. sci. Hung., 1956, 6, No 1-2,
149-150

Abstract : The project was begun on a large scale in 1948; 127 hybrids gave yield increases of over 10 percent in comparison with standard varieties. The best interstrain hybrids were submitted for state testing and in 1951, they took the first four places. The 03 hybrid gave 9-12 percent higher yields than seeds of the best selected varieties. -- N. F. Kravtsova

Card : 1/1

BERZSENYI-JANOSITS, L.

BERZSENYI-JANOSITS, L. Better utilization of the quadratic sowing of maize by applying one and a half plants to a seed hole. P. 3.

Vol. 11, No. 9, May 1956
MAGYAR MEZOGAZDASAG
AGRICULTURE
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1957

BERZSENYI-JANOSITS, L.

Preparations for the quadratic sowing of corn mechanically. p. 12. (Magyar Mezőgazdaság, Vol. 11, no. 5, Mar. 1956 Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

BERZSENYI-JANOSITS, L.

The quadratic cultivation of corn one hundred and twenty years ago. p. 12. (Magyar Mezogazdasag, Vol. 11, no. 5, Mar. 1956 Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

Country : USSR
Category : Human and Animal Physiology. T
The Nervous System, Blood Supply.
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1956, 106814
Author : Berzin'sh, M. E.
Institut. : 1st City Hospital Clinic of Riga.
Title : The Etiology of Subarachnoidal Hemorrhages
(from the Files of the Clinic for Nervous Dis-
eases of RMI [Riga Medical Institute]).
Orig. Pub. : Tr. 1-y Rizhsk. gor. Klinich. bol'nitsy. Riga,
1957, 261-267
Abstract : A group of 40 patients with subarachnoidal he-
morrhages was investigated. In 15 of the cases,
the disease originated solely on the basis of
impairments of cerebral vessels resulting from
arteriosclerosis or hypertonia. In another
group, anamnesis revealed intoxications
(alcohol, nicotine), infections, etc. In some
of the patients, the etiology of the disease
could not be established. In most of the cases,
the immediate cause of subarachnoidal hemorrha-

Country : USSR
Category : Human and Animal Physiology. T
The Nervous System. Blood Supply.
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 105314
Author :
Institut. :
Title :
Orig. Pub. :
Abstract :
(cont) ges was rupture of aneurisms of the brain base
vessels. -- S. M. Shtaynberg
Card: 2/2

BERZTIS, A.

KIRKHENSHTEYN, A., akademik, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; KAL'NIN'SH, A. [Kalnins, A.], akademik; STRADIN'SH, P. [Stradins, P.], akademik; SUDRABKALN, Yan [Sudrabkalns, Jānis], narodnyy poet Latvyskoy SSR MELBARDIS, K., khudozhnik; LAPIN'SH, A. [Lapins, A.], narodnyy khudozhnik Latvyskoy SSR; YUROVSKIY, Yu., narodnyy artist SSSR; AVOTS, A., fotolyubitel'; VARDAUNIS, E., khudozhnik, zasluzhennyy deyatel' iskusstv Latvyskoy SSR; GAYLIS, V., kinooperator; RIDZENIYEKS, V., fotograf; KAL'NYN'SH, E. [Kalnins, E.]; LOGANSON, R. [Iohanson, R.], stareyshiy master khudozhestvennoy fotografii; RIEKSTS, Ya. [Rieksts, J.], fotograf; LERKH, Yu.; FEDOSEYEV, B., fotograf; REYKHMEN, E., zasluzhennyy deyatel' kul'tury Latvyskoy SSR; GROBMAN, Ya. [Grobman, J.], fotograf; OZOLS, Ya. [Ozols, J.], fotograf; TIKNUS, B., fotograf; FADEYEV, Ye., fotograf; RAKE, I., fotograf; ~~BERZTIS, A.~~ fotograf; RAKE, K., fotograf; UPIT, V., fotograf; SHADKHAN, M., fotolyubitel'; RITERS, G., fotolyubitel'.

Organize a society of Soviet photographers! Sov.foto 18 no.4:77 Ap '58.
(MIRA 11:6)

1.Rizhskaya kinostudiya (for Gaylis, Fedoseyev). 3.AN Latvyskoy SSR (for Ridzenieks). 4.Chlen-korrespondent Akademii khudozhestv SSSR (for Kal'nynsh, E). 5.Zhurnal "Rigas foto" (for Rieksts, Gorman, Ozols). 6.Latvyskoye teatral'noye obshchestvo (for Lerkh). 7.Direktor Doma narodnogo tvorchestva imeni E. Melngaylisa (for Reykhman). 8.Predsedatel' Tvorcheskogo soveta (for Grobman). 9.Chlen Tvorcheskogo soveta (for Ozols). 10.Gazeta "TSinya" (for Tiknus). 11.Potokhronika Latvyskogo telegrafnogo agentstva (for Fadeyev). 12.Institut Latgipropprom (for Rake, I.).

(Photography--Societies)

BERZYS, Yakov Karlovich, ed.

The Socialist industrialization of Karelia Moskva, Gos. sots.-ekon. izd-vo, Leningradskoe
otdelenie, 1955. 318 p. (43-44561)

HD557.K27B4

BERZUK, V. M.

V. M. Berzuk, Candidate in Geological and Mineralogical Sciences, Stalin prize-winner, Dorozhnyye osnovaniya i pokritiya iz obrabatannykh gruntov /Roadbed and Topping from Processed Earth/, (From the series "Popular Technical Library for the Road-Workman"), Dorizdat, 2.5 sheets

Describes in simple language the principal methods of strengthening the ground for the construction of the roadbed and topping for automobile roads. States the organization of the work in constructing the roadbeds and toppings from reinforced earth in connection with the introduction of the high-speed assembly-line method of road-building.

Brochure intended for foremen and workmen employed in building automobile roads.

SO: U-6472, 23 Nov 1954

BES, Dzh. [Bes, J.]; POGOREL'SKIY, R.A. [translator]; TARATUCHENKO, N.I.,
[translator]; SHIROKOV, S.I., red.; PLETNEV, V.S., red.; TIKHONOVA,
Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Chartering and shipping terms. Translated from the English].
Morskoe frakhtovye i transportnye terminy. Pod red. S.I. Shirokova.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1957. 133 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Shipping--Terminology)

OCHEDUSZKO, St., prof. dr inż.; GORNIAK, H., mgr inż.; BES, T.,
mgr inż.

Flow intensity measurements of natural gas under high pressure.
Nafta Pol 20 no. 1: 23-28 Ja '64.

1. Politechnika Śląska, Gliwice.

11815

P/517/61/000/030/001/002
E032/E514

21.1000

AUTHORS: Świerczawski, Tadeusz and Bes, Tadeusz

TITLE: A graphical method of solution of critical equations for thermal reactors

SOURCE: Gliwice. Politechnika Slaska. Zeszyty naukowe. no.30. 1961. Energetyka. no.5, 3-19

TEXT: In the first part of this paper the critical equations are derived by four methods: 1) the effective diffusion coefficient; 2) two groups of neutrons; 3) Fermi age; 4) single neutron group. The critical equation for the case of a hydrogen moderator is also obtained. These expressions are then used to calculate the probability P_{11} that moderated neutrons will not escape from a system with finite linear dimensions. The solutions of the critical equations are given in the form of a nomogram in which k_{∞} , P_{11} and $L^2/k_{\infty}\tau$ are plotted as functions of $B^2\tau$ for the above cases, where k_{∞} is the infinite multiplication constant, τ is the Fermi age, L is the diffusion length and B^2 is the reactor parameter (buckling) in the wave equation

Card 1/2

$$\nabla^2 n(\bar{r}) = -B^2 n(\bar{r})$$

BES, Tadeusz, mgr inż.

Exergy in heating, air conditioning and drying processes.
Energetyka przem 10 no.11:388-392 N '62.

1. Katedra Teorii Maszyn Ciepłych, Politechnika Śląska, Gliwice.

4134 61227.001.3
 ✓ Budryk W., Bes W. Probability of Destruction of Overlying Coal Beds
 Caused by Working a Lower Seam.

L 2
Final

„Prawdopodobieństwo uszkodzenia podebranego pokładu węgla”,
 Archiwum Górnictwa (PAN), No. 1, Warszawa, 1958, pp. 5-31,
 22 figs., 1 tab.

When a thick coal seam is mined out, and the roof caves in, difficulty is experienced in working the seam lying above. This paper sets out to assess in a percentage ratio the probability of harmful results of working out an underlying seam first and to define the relation of the incidence of damage to the thickness m of the lower seam and the distance M from the seam above. A total of 212 cases were examined in which lower seams were worked out first. The material derived from mining practice was classified in three groups: 1) cases in which working out the lower seam caused considerable damage in the overlying seam and made mining difficult; 2) cases in which the effect was small and it was possible to mine the overlying seam in spite of certain difficulties; and 3) cases in which no damage was recorded. Detailed analysis of the material made it possible to define the probability of considerable damage (group 1) being caused:

$$p = 100 \exp \left(-0.092 \frac{M}{m} \right)$$

Moreover, this paper defines the equation of probability as concerning both large and small effects (groups 1 and 2):

$$p = 100 \exp \left(-0.046 \frac{M}{m} \right)$$

0.46

BES, W.; Budryk, W.

A possibility of mining in an undercut deposit. p. 397.
(PRZEGLAD GORNICZY. Vol. 12, no. 11, Nov. 1956, Katowice, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.

~~BES, W.~~

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: PRZEGLAD GORNICZY. Vol. 14, no. 1, Jan. 1953.

BES, W. Sampling the air from behind the sealed fire area. p. 25.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAA) LC vol. 3, no. 4
April 1959, Unclass.

BES, Wladyslaw, mgr inz., SOKULSKI, Roman, mgr inz.

New trends in the design of band conveyers. Wiadom
gron 15 no.11:351-354 N '64.

BESA, Gavril, ing. sef adj.

The material preparation of projects in an essential condition.
Constr Buc 15 no.723:3 16 N '63.

1. Trustul Regional de Constructii de Locuinte, Maramures.

S/044/62/000/012/017/049
A060/A000

AUTHOR: Besala, P.

TITLE: On solutions of nonlinear parabolic equations defined in unbounded domains

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 12, 1962, 59 - 60, abstract 12B269 (Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Sér. sci. math., astron. et phys., 1961, v. 9, no. 7, 531 - 535; English; summary in Russian)

TEXT: The author considers a system of nonlinear parabolic equations of the following special form:

$$\frac{\partial u_s}{\partial t} = F_s \left(x, t, u_i, \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial x_j}, \frac{\partial^2 u_s}{\partial x_j \partial x_k} \right) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} s, i = 1, 2, \dots, k; \\ j, k = 1, 2, \dots, m \end{array} \right). \quad (1)$$

Let D be an open unbounded domain of a euclidean space E^{m+1} , bounded by the hyperplanes $t = 0$ and $t = T > 0$ and by the hyperplane σ which does not touch the plane $t = \text{const}$. Let $S_0 = D \cap (t = 0)$ and $S_T = D \cap (t = T)$. The s-th equation of system (1) is called parabolic with respect to the sequence of functions

Card 1/4

On solutions of nonlinear parabolic equations

S/044/62/000/012/017/049
A060/A000

w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n (belonging in D to the class C^1) if $F_s(x, t, w_1, \frac{\partial w_s}{\partial x_1}, z_{jk})$ is a non-decreasing function of the matrix argument z , i.e., $F_s(\dots z_{jk}) > F_s(\dots \bar{z}_{jk})$ if the matrix $z - \bar{z}$ is non-negative. A solution u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n of the system (1) is called parabolic, if every equation of the system is parabolic with respect to that solution. The solution u_i is regular in D , if it is continuous in \bar{D} and has continuous derivatives $\frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_k}$ and $\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t}$ within D . According to the definition, the function $F(x, t, y_1, z_1, z_{jk})$ satisfies the condition (L) if it is Lifshitz-continuous in y_1, z_1, z_{jk} with constants of the order $O(|x|^2)$, $O(|x|)$, $O(1)$, respectively. The function $\chi_s(y_1, \dots, y_n)$ satisfies the condition (W), if $\chi_s(y_1) \leq \chi_s(\bar{y}_1)$ for $y_1 \leq \bar{y}_1$ ($i \neq s$), $y_s = \bar{y}_s$. The investigation is limited to solutions from the class of function E_2 , increasing at infinity as e^{Kx^2} . In the first part of the paper the following propositions are stated without proof. Theorem 1. If the functions F_s satisfy condition (L) then in D there exists not more than one solution of the system (1) in E_2 satisfying the condition

$$u_1 = \varphi_1 \quad (2)$$

Card 2/4

S/044/62/000/012/017/049
A060/A000

On solutions of nonlinear parabolic equations

on $S_0 + \sigma$. Theorem 2. If 1) u_1 and v_1 are regular solutions of system (1) with functions $F_s^{(1)}$ and $F_s^{(2)}$, respectively; 2) for every s the s -th equation of system (1)₁ is parabolic in u_1 or else the s -th equation of system (1)₂ is parabolic in v_1 ; 3) for all s either $F_s^{(1)}$ or $F_s^{(2)}$ satisfies the condition (L) with respect to the arguments u_1 (or v_1 , respectively);

4)
$$F_s^{(1)}(x, t, y_1, z_1, z_{1k}) \leq F_s^{(2)}(x, t, y_1, z_1, z_{1k});$$

5) $u_1 \leq v_1$ on $S_0 + \sigma$, - then everywhere in \bar{D} $u_1(x, t) \leq v_1(x, t)$. Theorem

3. Let D_R be the portion of D contained inside the cylindrical surface

$$\Gamma_R (x^2 = R^2), C_R = \bar{D} \cap \Gamma_R, \Sigma_R = (S_0 + \sigma) \cap \bar{D}_R.$$

Let the $\Phi_1(t, x)$ be continuous, and belonging to E_2 in \bar{D} . If 1) for all $\Phi_1(t, x)$ and all $R > R_0$ there exists a parabolic solution of (1) regular in D_R and satisfying the conditions $u_1 = \Phi_1$ on $\Sigma_R + C_R$; 2) the F_s satisfy the conditions (L); 3) $F_s(x, t, 0, 0, 0) \in E_2$; 4) the φ_1 are continuous and belong to E_2 on $S_0 + \sigma$; 5) T is sufficiently small, then in D there exists a so-

Card 3/4

On solutions of nonlinear parabolic equations

S/044/62/000/012/017/049
A060/A000

lution of (1) from E_2 satisfying the conditions (2). The author notes that the theorems formulated hold also for the Cauchy problem when the surface σ should be considered an empty set. In the second part of the paper analogous theorems are formulated for the case of conditions of the second kind on σ .

N.N. Kuznetsov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 4/4

BESALA, P. (Gdansk)

A remark on a problem of M. Krzyzanski concerning second order parabolic equations. Col math 10 no.1:161-164 '63.

BESALA, P. (Gdansk)

Evaluations of solutions of a second order parabolic equation.
Col math 10 no.1:165-171 '63.

BESALA, P.

On a certain property of the fundamental solution of a linear parabolic equation the last coefficient of which is unbounded. Bul Ac Pol mat 11 no.4:155-158 '63.

1. I Department of Mathematics, Technical University, Gdansk.
Presented by T. Wazewski.

BESALA, P.

On solutions of first order partial differential equations
defined in an unbounded zone. Pul Ac Pol mat 12 no.2:95-99
'64.

1. I Department of Mathematics, Technical University, Gdansk.
Presented by T. Wazowski.

BESALA, P. (Gdansk)

On solutions of Fourier's first problem for a system of
nonlinear parabolic equations in an unbounded domain.
Annales Pol math 13 no.3:247-265 '63.

BESALA, P. (Gdansk)

Concerning solutions of an exterior boundary-value problem for a system of nonlinear parabolic equations. Annales Pol math 14 no. 3:289-301 '64.

BESAL4, v. (Gdańsk)

A weak differential incorporation. Printed Pol math 16 m. 21285.
194 195.

1. Submitted February 11, 1961.

BESALA, Piotr (Gliwice)

Solutions of a nonlinear equation of the parabolic type in an unlimited region. Prace matem Krakow no.6:83-92 '61.

PROCESSOR AND PROPERTIES INDEX

A7

Preparation of oxide catalysts by deposition of aerosols. I. Catalytic activity of cupric oxide deposited from an aerosol.—P. BESALOV and N. KOROBEV (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1937, 9, 815—827).—Catalytically active CuO was obtained from an aerosol and its activity in oxidizing CO has been investigated at 30—400°. The oxidation begins at 200° < with an ordinary CuO powder. The reaction velocity on the aerosol obeys Arrhenius' law (activation energy 22.2 kg.-cal.). Activity of the aerosol increases with temp.; at 250° it is 765 times as active as the CuO powder. X-Ray photographs and photomicrographs show that the aerosol has the same structure as the powder, but smaller crystallites, which decrease further after catalysis. The aerosol absorbs twice as much air as the CuO powder, and 2.8 times as much after catalysis.

E. R.

A13-B-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

BESAN, V.S., inzh.

New types of washing systems. Elek. sta. 35 no.2:81-82
F '64. (MIRA 17:6)

BESANZ, Teresa; DYBOWSKA, Barbara

Orientation in acetylation of β -naphthol derivatives. II. Spheric effect of the H-peri atom on the dissociation constants of 1-acetylhydroxynaphthalenes- and -4. Roczniki chemii 33 no.4/5:975-983 °59. (EEAT 9:9)

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej Politechniki, Warszawa
(Acetylation) (Naphthole) (Acetylhydroxynaphthalene)
(Formylhydroxynaphthalene) (Hydroxyacetophenone)
(Hydroxybenzaldehyde) (Salicylaldehyde)

BESARAB, S.

Enliven the activity of women's councils. Sev. profseiusy 5 no.3:50-
52 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)

(Women--Employment)

ALMAZOV, V.; BESARAB, S.

According to a single plan. Sov.profsoluziy 7 no.1:63
Ja '60. (MIRA 12:12)
(Groznyy--Community centers)

BESARAB, S.G.

Mobile photographic exhibition "Practice of factories and
laboratories in labor protection." Mashinostroitel'
no.9:42-44 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

BESARABIC S

YUGOSLAVIA/Fitting Out of Laboratories - Instruments.
Their Theory, Construction, and Use.

H-

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 8745

Author : Besarabic, S.

Inst :

Title : "Fontavapor" Equipment for the Distillation of Water.

Orig Pub : Farmac. glasnik, 1955, 11, No 5-6, 197-198 (in Croatian)

Abstract : Equipment made of pyrex glass for the distillation of water is described. The capacity of the apparatus is 3-5 liters of distilled water per hour. The unit requires 0.7 kw per liter of distilled water. The purity of the water meets the requirements of the Swiss pharmacopoeia.

Card 1/1

BESARABOV, G.K. [Besarabov, H.K.]; KOTOV, I.I.; LEVENCHUK, Ye.Z.
[Levenchuk, YE.Z.]; ABRAMOV, V.A.

Machines for the processing of the curve of a "flik" rubber
heel. Leh. prom. no.2:62 Ap-Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Boots and shoes, Rubber)
(Shoe machinery)

ACC NR: AT7004472 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/3245/66/000/002/0044/0046

AUTHORS: Gusyatin'skiy, L. I.; Besarabov, Ye. S.; Fedenko, V. S.

ORG: Kiev Institute of Automation (Kiyev'skiy institut avtomatiki)

TITLE: A device for regulating automatically the level of remote control signals

SOURCE: Kharkov. Institut gornogo mashinostroyeniya, avtomatiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. Pribory i sistemy avtomatiki, no. 2, 1966. Promyshlennaya telemekhanika (Industrial telemechanics), 44-46

TOPIC TAGS: ^{electronic circuit, feedback circuit,} remote control system, automatic regulation, automatic control design, photoresistor, lamp, signal reception/ FS-K1 photoresistor, SM-37 lamp

ABSTRACT: A device has been developed for the automatic regulation of the level (ARL) of remote control signals for systems which use contact leads, such as electric locomotives in mines. A photoresistor is used as the regulating element to give a broader regulation range and a higher regulation rate. In a contact system, the operating attenuation changes as the object being controlled is moved. The photoresistor is included in the common negative feedback circuit encompassing all the amplifier stages. The ARL device consists of: an ARL amplifier which broadens the regulation limits and increases the precision; a detector which separates out the AM oscillations and rectifies this; a filter which determines the regulation rate; a DC amplifier for feeding the filament of an SM-37 incandescent lamp. The regulation

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ACC NR: AT7004472

action is accomplished by comparing the ARL input signal with a delay voltage. When the ARL output signal exceeds the delay voltage, the lamp is turned on. This reduces the photoresistance, increasing the feedback, thereby reducing the amplification. This system is especially effective for multiple loop circuits. The principal advantage of this ARL circuit is its structural simplicity. Regulating the photoresistor by a gas-filled device produces a sharp triggering threshold and eliminates the need for a reference voltage. Such a circuit, using an FS-K1 photoresistor and an SM-37 lamp, gave a regulation limit of 4 nep at a rate of 0.7 nep/sec with precision of 0.5--0.7 nep. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

CA

110

Vitamin C content of some indigenous fruits. IV. 1. 1.
Rikovski and R. Bzarić (Univ. Belgrade). *Bull. Soc. chim. Belgrade* 13, 211-18 (1948) (English summary); cf. C.A. 42, 3006. — Eggplant, hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*), Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*), carob, boxthorn (*Lycium vulgare*), and sloe (*Prunus spinosa*), were analyzed. Vitamin C content in mg. per 100 g. fruit pulp was: 7.8-8.4, 8.5, 33, 20, 5.5, 5.0-6.8, resp. V. *Ibid.* 14, 129-32 (1949). — Ripe berries, buds and leaves of mistletoe (*Viscum album* L.) were analyzed. The vitamin C content in mg. per 100 g. of berries was 750, buds 20, and leaves 75.
S. Edmund Berger

14(1)

YUG/3-59-1-8/26

AUTHOR: Besarević, Dj., Engineer

TITLE: The Thermal Power Plant at the Cellulose Plant in Banja Luka (Toplana fabrike celuloze u Banjoj Luci)

PERIODICAL: Elektroprivreda, 1959, Nr 1, p 32 (YUG)

ABSTRACT: The power plant, on which work was begun in 1957, is now due for trial operation. The plant consists of the following buildings and installations: smokestack 90 m high, a coal dump with a crane track, a coal crushing installation with inclined bridge-conveyors, an ashpit, a power-house, a bunker tower, an electric control station, a high-voltage transformer station, and a shed for bulldozers. The boilers are outdoors, covered with a light shed. The building for the coal crushing installation (Figure 1), and the group of build-

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YUG/3-59-1-8/26

The Thermal Power Plant at the Cellulose Plant in Banja Luka

ings (Figure 2) which includes the steel framed power-house and bunker tower, and the reinforced-concrete framed electric control station are described in more detail. There are 2 photos.

ASSOCIATION: "Elektroprojekt", Sarajevo

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14(6)
25(5)

YUG/3-59-1-9/26

AUTHOR: Besarović, Djordje, Engineer

TITLE: Construction of the "Kakanj II" Thermal Power Plant Started (Počela je gradnja termoelektrane Kakanj II)

PERIODICAL: Elektroprivreda, 1959, Nr 1, pp 32 - 33 (YUG)

ABSTRACT: Most of the detailed plans for this plant have been drawn up. Preparatory works, including the construction of barracks for workers, sanitary appliances, a storage covering 240.0 x 9.2 m, and a 981 m narrow-gauge railroad siding connected to the industrial railroad track of the Kakanj Rudnik Mrkog Uglja (Brown Coal Mine), are under way. The construction contractors are: "Elektroprojekt, Sarajevo" and "Konstruktor", Sarajevo. In September 1958 construction of the power-house was started; a description of the lay-out of the building site is

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Construction of the "Kakanj II" Thermal Power Plant Started YUG/3-59-1-9/26

given. The plant will be built in 3 stages. The plant should begin operation in July 1960.

ASSOCIATION: "Elektroprojekt", Sarajevo

Card 2/2

KRETIC, M.; BESAROVIC, Z.; KOSAK, O.

Our first results with the application of hibernotherapy in severe and acute cerebrocranial injuries. Acta chir.iugosl. 7(8) no.3: 185-200 '60.

1. Kirurska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu (v.d.sefa prof. dr F.Lukac)

(BRAIN wds & inj)
(HIBERNATION ARTIFICIAL)

MIKSIC, Janko, dr; BESAROVIC, Zdravko, dr

Hypersplanic anicteric hypertrophic liver cirrhosis. Med. arh. 15
no.4:11-32 J1-Ag '61.

1. Interno odjeljenje Opce bolnice u Zenici. (Sef: dr Barisa Radicev)
Kirursko odjeljenje Opce bolnice u Zenici. (Sef: dr Zdravko Besarovic).
(LIVER CIRRHOSIS compl) (HYSPERSPLENISM etiol)

NIKULIN, Aleksandar, doc. dr.; BESAROVIC, Zdravko, dr; MILOSEVIC, Vojislav, dr

Pneumatosis cystoides intestinalis in pyloric stenosis. Med. arh.
15 no.5:61-66 S-0 '61.

1. Institut za patolosku anatomiju Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu
(Sef: doc. dr Aleksandr Nikulin) Hirurskog odeljenja Opste bolnice
u Zenici (Sef: dr Zdravko Besarovic).
(INTESTINES dis) (PYLORIC STENOSIS compl)

BESAROVIC, Zdravko, dr.; MIKSIC, Janko, dr.; NAJDANOVIC, Milutin, dr.

Our experience with gastric resection. Med. arh. 16 no.3:69-78 My-Je '62.

1. Hirursko odjeljenje Opce bolnice u Zenici (Sef: dr Zdravko Besarovic).

(GASTRECTOMY statist)

VERMISHEV, Grigoriy Khristoforovich; BESAYEV, Khedzhimurat Bechmurzayevich;
LUNEV, A.V., red.; DATRIYEVA, Ye.U., tekhn.red.

[Building materials industry in North Ossetia] Promyshlennost'
stroitel'nykh materialov Severnoi Osetii. Ordzhonikidze, Severo-
Osetinskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 282 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(Ossetia--Building materials industry)

S/035/62/000/002/050/052
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Beschasnyy, G. K.

TITLE: The telescopic micrometer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 2, 1962, 34,
abstract 2G228 ("Sb. tr. po vopr. marksheyd. dela" (VNIEMI, 41),
Leningrad, 1961, 162 - 166)

TEXT: The author calculates the telescopic (afocal) lens which is the main part of a micrometer used to improve the accuracy of rod readings with the self-reducing tachometer DAF-100m (DAR-100m) with suspended oscillating wedge (see abstract 2G227). It is noted that the telescopic micrometer is much superior to wedge systems for analogous purposes in design simplicity, compactness, and simplicity of calculation. Moreover, due to application of the afocal lens in the micrometer, distortions can be eliminated which are unavoidable in prism micrometers. ✓

K. G.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]
Card 1/1

3/000/00/000/000/000/000
AC01/A101

AUTHOR: Beschastnyy, G. K.

TITLE: The self-reducing range finder with suspended oscillating wedge

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 2, 1962, 34.
abstract 00227 ("Sb. tr. po vopr. marksheyd. dela", (VIENNA, 41),
Leningrad, 1961, 167 - 187)

TEXT: The author describes instruments in which are used, for determining horizontal positions, oscillating optical wedges (reduction tachometer of Bauschardt-Zeiss, its improved model - Redta 002, reduction tachometers of Wild RDH and Kern DK-RT, range finder headpiece of Kern DR). In all cases observations are made with the horizontal rod. The author describes the design of a new self-reducing double-image range finder with optical wedge, devised in the All-Union Scientific-Research Mining Survey Institute and intended for observations with the vertical rod. The optical wedge in a frame is suspended on bearings in front of the objective of the theodolite telescope (it covers the half of the objective aperture) and is fixed in vertical position by the action of gravity. An air damper is applied to stop oscillations of the wedge. The prin-

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The self-reducing range finder with...

0/005/00/000/000/000/000
A001/A101

Principle of operation of the reduction system with suspended wedge is explained. It is pointed out that the reduction system, at a coefficient of range finder being 100, enables one to determine horizontal traverses with an accuracy not below 1:2,000 in the inclination angle range $\pm 14^\circ$. At larger angles of inclination, corrections are made to distances measured. Advantages of the range finder with suspended oscillating wedge are noted as compared with other reduction range finders, and the results are presented of a field test of the first specimen of the range finder, DAR-100m (DAR-100m), mounted on the telescope of the TP-50 theodolite. ✓

K. Glazenap

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BESCHASNYI, G.K., kand. tekhn. nauk

Tape comparison with the standard by means of Invar wires.
[Trudy] VNIMI no.47:373-377 '62 (MIRA 17:7)

ACC NR: AR6035128

SOURCE CODE: UR/0270/66/000/009/0039/0039

AUTHOR: Beschasnyy, G. K.

TITLE: Optical altimeter with a suspended afocal lens and a telescopic micrometer

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geodeziya, Abs. 9.52.255

REF SOURCE: [Tr.] Vses. n. -i. in-ta gorn. geomekhan. i marksheyd. dela, sb. 57, 1965, 273-289

TOPIC TAGS: altimeter, micrometer, lens

ABSTRACT: A description is given of an altimeter developed at the All Union Scientific Research Institute for Mine Surveying. In this instrument, an afocal lens, freely suspended in front of the objective of a terrestrial telescope, is used to reduce automatically the parallactic angle on a vertical plane. The altimeter is made in the form of a cap on the tube of a theodolite (RZh, 1966, 2.52.281P). The theoretical aspect of the operation of the altimeter is described in detail and a calculation of its optics is given. The instrument makes it possible to carry out grading with a $\pm 5-6$ degree of inclinations of the terrestrial telescope. In com-

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UDC: 528.54