"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4

BEZMENOV, A.Ya.; VASIL'YEV, L.S.; MIKHAYLOV, B.M.

Organoboron compounds. Report No.157: Hydroboration of isoprene, cis- and trans-piperylene. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.khim. no.12:2111-2120 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR. Submitted July 5, 1965.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4

MALOV, A.N.; BEZMENOV, A.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
STROGANOVA, L.P., inzh., red.

[Mechanization and automation of assembly work in the instrument industry] Mekhanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia sborochnykh rabot v priborostroenii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashinostroenie," 1964. 351 p. (MIRA 17:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4

L 51864-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 GS/RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5002660 S/0000/64/000/000/0051/0058

AUTHOR: Smetankina, N. P.; Kuznetsova, V. P.; Oprya, V. Ya.; Bezmenov, A. Ya.

TITLE: Some oxygen-containing compounds in the 1,2-disilyl-ethane series

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut khimii vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy. Sintez i fiziko-khimiya polimerov; sbornik statey po rezul'tatam nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot (Synthesis and physical chemistry of polymers; collection of articles on the results of scientific research work). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964, 51-58

TOPIC TAGS: chloroalkyldisilylethane, acetoxy silane derivative, silanol, siloxane, organosilicon compound

ABSTRACT: The authors obtained the corresponding acetoxy derivatives in reactions of mono- and dichloroalkyldisilylethanes with acetic anhydride (heating to the b.p. of acetyl chloride, yield 88%). Hydrolysis of monochlorides of the 1,2-disilylethane series (1N NaOH) yielded the corresponding silanols. Hydrolysis of 1-tributylsilyl-2-methyl-butylchlorosilylethane yielded 64% silanol and 19% siloxane. Dehydration (concentrated HCl) of the synthesized silanols converted these to siloxanes. The acetoalkyldisilyl-ethanes were colorless mobile liquids, soluble in numerous organic solvents. The

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L 51864-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5002660

silanols and siloxanes were colorless oily materials, insoluble in water. Physical and chemical properties of the 14 synthesized compounds are given in tabular form. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy, AN UkrSSR (Institute of the Chemistry of High Polymers, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 22Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 002

LL

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4

MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; VASIL'YEV, L.S.; BEZMENOV, A.Ya.

Transformations of tetraethyl ester of butane-1,4-dithioboronic acid under the effect of amines. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.4: 712-714 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4

MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; BEZMENOV, A.Ya.

Allyl rearrangement in boron chemistry. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.5: 931 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4

L 18566-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T WW/JW/JWD/RM

ACC NR: AP6002699 SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/65/000/012/2111/2120

AUTHORS: Bezmenov, A. Ya.; Vasil'yev, L. S.; Mikhaylov, B. M.

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry im. N. D. Zelinskiy, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Organoboron compounds. Communication 157. Hydroboration of isoprene, cis- and trans-piperylene

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 12, 1965, 2111-2120

TOPIC TAGS: boron, boron compound, organoboron compound, isoprene, diene synthesis

ABSTRACT: The reaction of diborane with isoprene and cis- and trans-piperylene was investigated. The study is an extension of previously published work of the authors (Dokl. AN SSSR (v pechati)). The experimental procedure followed here is described by B. M. Mikhaylov, A. Ya. Bezmenov, L. S. Vasil'yev, and V. G. Kiselev (Dokl. AN SSSR 155, 141, 1964). A reaction mechanism is proposed, and the reaction yields and degree of monohydroboration are tabulated. The experimental results are compared with literature values presented by G. Zweifel, K. Nagase, and H. C. Brown (J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 84, 183, 1962). It was found that the degree of hydro-

Card 1/2

UDC: 542.91+661.718.4

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ACC NR: AP6002699

2

boration obtained was significantly higher than that obtained by Brown et al. The authors conclude that the addition of diborane to diene-hydrocarbons occurs in the 1,2 and 3,4 position; the addition in the 1,4 position does not occur. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 20 equations.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 05Jul65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 Snc

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4

GAL'CHENKO, G.L.; ZAUGOL'NIKOVA, N.S.; SKURATOV, S.M.; VASIL'YEV, L.S.; BEZMENOV, A.Ya.; MIKHAYLOV, B.M.

Heats of formation of methoxyboracyclopentane and methyl ether of di-n-butylboronic acid. Dokl. AN SSSR 166 no.1:103-105 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR. Submitted April 5, 1965.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4

9.2520 (1154 ONLY)
9.4141
9.4140

86740

S/120/60/000/006/015/045
E041/E335

AUTHORS: Bezmenov, O.M., Lebedev, O.V. and Shamov, V.P.

TITLE: Wide-band Transistor Preamplifier

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No. 6, pp. 56 - 57

TEXT: The circuit of Fig. 1 is to match the high output resistance of the photomultiplier of a scintillation gamma-ray spectrometer with the low characteristic impedance of a coaxial cable. The great attraction of the transistor circuit is its freedom from microphony. The two transistors $П_3$ and $П_4$ form an emitter follower analogous to the White circuit, well known for tubes. The base current of the lower transistor, whose high AC resistance constitutes the emitter load of the upper transistor, is stabilized by the silicon stabilistor $П_5$. The transistors are alloy-diffusion types П-402 (P-402) or П-403 (P-403). The load on the amplifier is a 150 ohm resistor connected by 20 m of coaxial

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4

Wide-band Transistor Preamplifier

cable. The overall gain, including the cable, is 0.92. The input resistance of the amplifier is 250 kΩ in parallel with 16 pF. The output resistance of the amplifier is 8.6 Ω. The circuit will handle without distortion pulses between +0.4 and -3.5 V, at temperatures up to +70 °C. The rise time does not exceed 2 x 10^{-8} sec with a very small overshoot. Fig. 3 shows the effect on the rise time of the output signal (τ_ϕ. 10^{-8} μs) on the capacitance (C_H, μμF) connected in parallel with the load resistor (150 ohm); the rise time of the input signal is 3.8 x 10^{-8} sec. To obtain the best results the transistors are carefully selected. Π_1 and Π_2 should have high β, Π_3 can have an average β while Π_4 is not critical. The diode Д-810 (D-810) can be changed

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E041/E335

Wideband Transistor Preamplifier

if R_6 and R_7 are modified to give a through-current of 1.5 - 2.0 mA. The operation is proof against supply fluctuations of ± 10%. A.N. Pisarevskiy is thanked for valuable comments. There are 3 figures and 4 references: 1 Soviet and 3 English.

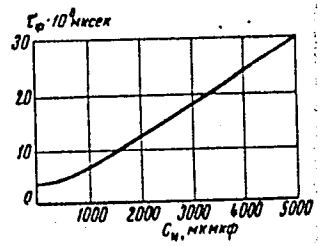

Рис. 3. Зависимость времени нарастания выходного сигнала от величины емкости, присоединенной параллельно нагрузке 150 *ом*. Время нарастания сигнала на входе $3{,}8 \cdot 10^{-8}$ *сек*

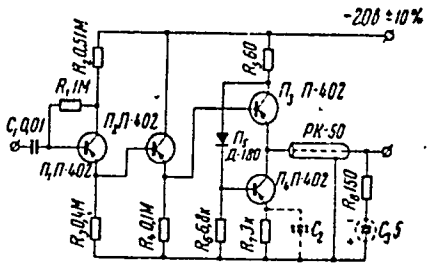

Рис. 1. Схема предусилителя

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86740

S/120/60/000/006/015/045
E041/E335

Wide-band Transistor Preamplifiers

ASSOCIATION: Institut radiatsionnoy gigiyeny
(Institute of Radiation Hygiene)

SUBMITTED: November 9, 1959

Card 4/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4

L 01264-67 EWT(m)/T WW/JW/JWD/WE/RM

ACC NR: AP6003492 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/166/001/0103/0105

AUTHOR: Gal'chenko, G. L.; Zaugol'nikova, N. S.; Skuratov, S. M.; Vasil'yev, L. S.; Beznenov, A. Ya.; Mikhaylov, B. M. 62 B

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet); Institute of Organic Chemistry im. N. D. Zelinskiy, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Heat of formation of methoxyboracyclopentane and methyl di-n-butylboric acid

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 166, no. 1, 1966, 103-105

TOPIC TAGS: heat of formation, boron compound, boric acid, heat of polymerization

ABSTRACT: The heat of combustion, ΔH_c, of these compounds was determined calorimetrically, using a precise water calorimeter, and heats of formation were calculated subsequently. Accuracy of determination was ±0.02%. The combustion products, CO_2 and H_3BO_3, were determined gravimetrically or by base titration in the presence of mannite, respectively. Among the compounds investigated, the $(n\text{-}C_4H_9)_2BOCH_3$ burned more completely than the others. The determined ΔH_c° 298.15°K were -911.7 ± 0.6 kcal/mole for liquid $\rangle B\text{-}OCH_3$ and -1590.9 ± 0.8 kcal/mole for liquid $(n\text{-}C_4H_9)_2BOCH_3$. The ΔH_c of polymerized $\rangle BOCH_3$ was also determined and was -9296.2 ± 1.0 cal/g. Thus, the calculated heat of polymerization was ~-1 kcal/mole. The polymer was prepared by keeping the monomer in sealed ampules for 3 to 8 months at room temperature. It was a clear

Card 1/2 UDC: 541.1.11

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L 01264-67

ACC NR: AP6003492

viscous liquid with $n_D^{20} = 1.4300$. The calculated heats of formation were -67.6 ± 0.6 kcal/mole for liquid ⌦ $B-OCH_3$ and -131.9 ± 0.8 kcal/mole for liquid $(n-C_4H_9)_2BOCH_3$. The calculated heat of cyclization of the ⌦ B cycle was -1.6 ± 1.0 kcal/mole.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 05Apr65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 awm

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4

UKHATOV, V. (Kaliningrad); MARTYNOV, L.; GOLOVCHENKO, V.; BEZMENOV, V. (Komsonol'sk-na-Amure); GETMANENKO, V.; TSVETKOV, N. (g. Kalinin) Bezuglov, P.; BORODAVKIN, S. (Leningrad)

Readers' letters. Pozh. delo 7 no. 1:31-32 Ja '60.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya soveta Dobrovol'nogo pozharnogo obshchestva, Rostov-na-Donu (for Martynov). 2. Rayonnyy pozharnyy inspektor, Kasimov, Ryazanskaya oblast' (for Golovchenko). 3. Starshiy master pozharno-ispytatel'noy stantsii, Novosibirsk (for Getmanenko).
(Fire prevention)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4

BEZMENOV, V.P.

GEL'MAN, M.I.; BIBANIN, V.G.; BELYAYEVSKIY, A.G.; ANDREYEV, A.I.; BEZMENOV, V.P.; PETROV, V.I.

On new technological processes. Der.prom.4 no.1:19-21 Ja'55. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Ust'-Izhorskiy fanernyy zavod.
(Ust'-Izhora--Plywood)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4

27650
S/024/61/000/004/008/025
E194/E155

26.2135

AUTHORS: Bezmenov, V.Ya., and Borisov, V.S. (Moscow)

TITLE: A turbulent jet of air heated to 4000 °K

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Energetika i avtomatika, 1961, No.4, pp. 42-45

TEXT: Non-isothermal jets with considerable temperature gradients which are encountered in boiler furnaces and gas-turbine combustion chambers have been little studied. Previous work on the subject, which is briefly reviewed, makes various assumptions which are still not fully justified experimentally for a wide range of ρ_2/ρ_1 where ρ_2 is the air density in the initial part of the jet and ρ_1 the density of the surrounding medium. The present work describes investigations on a free submerged jet of air heated in an electric arc heater to a temperature of 4000 °K, for which the density ratio $\rho_2/\rho_1 = 14$. The air was delivered tangentially to an electric arc chamber with water-cooled electrodes and was discharged through a hollow electrode with an internal diameter of 30 mm. The temperature and total pressure were measured at various sections of the jet. The measurement

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E194/E155

A turbulent jet of air heated to 4000°K

technique is briefly described. The following notation is used: the relative velocity head on the axis of the jet, $p = \rho_m u^2_m / \rho_{om} u^2_{om}$, the relative excess temperature $v = t_m - t_a / t_{op} = t_a$. Figs. 2 and 3 give graphs of p and v as functions of x/d (the distance between the section considered and the discharge from the nozzle). Curves are also given for very moderate heating when the density ratio is approximately unity. It will be seen that the distribution of velocity head along the axis of the jet is not the same when the density ratio is 14 as when it is unity. Hence one of the assumptions made in previous work is incorrect. Fig.3 also shows a curve plotted by the following formula:

$$\pi = \int_0^b \rho u du \Big/ \int_0^b \rho dy \qquad (3)$$

derived by G.N. Abramovich (Ref.2: Teoriya turbulentnykh struy (The Theory of Turbulent Jets), Fizmatgiz, 1960). It will be seen that the calculated length of the initial section is shorter than is found experimentally, and the calculated temperature drop

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A turbulent jet of air heated to 4000°K

is more rapid than the experimental. The reasons for this are discussed. The position of the jet boundary was determined in three ways, giving the results plotted in Fig.4, where curve (a) corresponds to formula (3), curve (б) to the assumption that the width of the zone of mixing does not depend on the degree of heating, and (в) to the assumption that the typical velocity is given by the following expression:

$$u = \int_0^b \rho u^2 dy \Big/ \int_0^b \rho u dy \qquad (4)$$

This expression is recommended by B.F. Glikman (Ref.6: Izv.AN SSSR, OTN, Energetika i avtomatika, 1959, No.1) for high values of density ratio. It will be seen that the actual width of the jet lies below the value given by formula (3) and near to the other two curves. Figs. 5 and 6 give dimensionless velocity distribution $U = u/u_m$ and excess temperature $\theta = (t - t_a)/(t_m - t_a)$ a various sections. Curves are also given plotted according to the following formulae:

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A turbulent jet of air heated to 4000°K

$$U = \frac{u}{u_m} = \left[1 - \left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^{3/2}\right]^2 \qquad (5)$$

$$\frac{t - t_a}{t_m - t_a} = \sqrt{\frac{u}{u_m}} \qquad (6)$$

It will be seen that expression (5) satisfactorily describes the velocity distribution, whilst the temperature distribution lies between the curves of expressions (5) and (6) but nearer to (5). There are 6 figures and 6 references: 5 Soviet and 1 English. The English language reference reads:

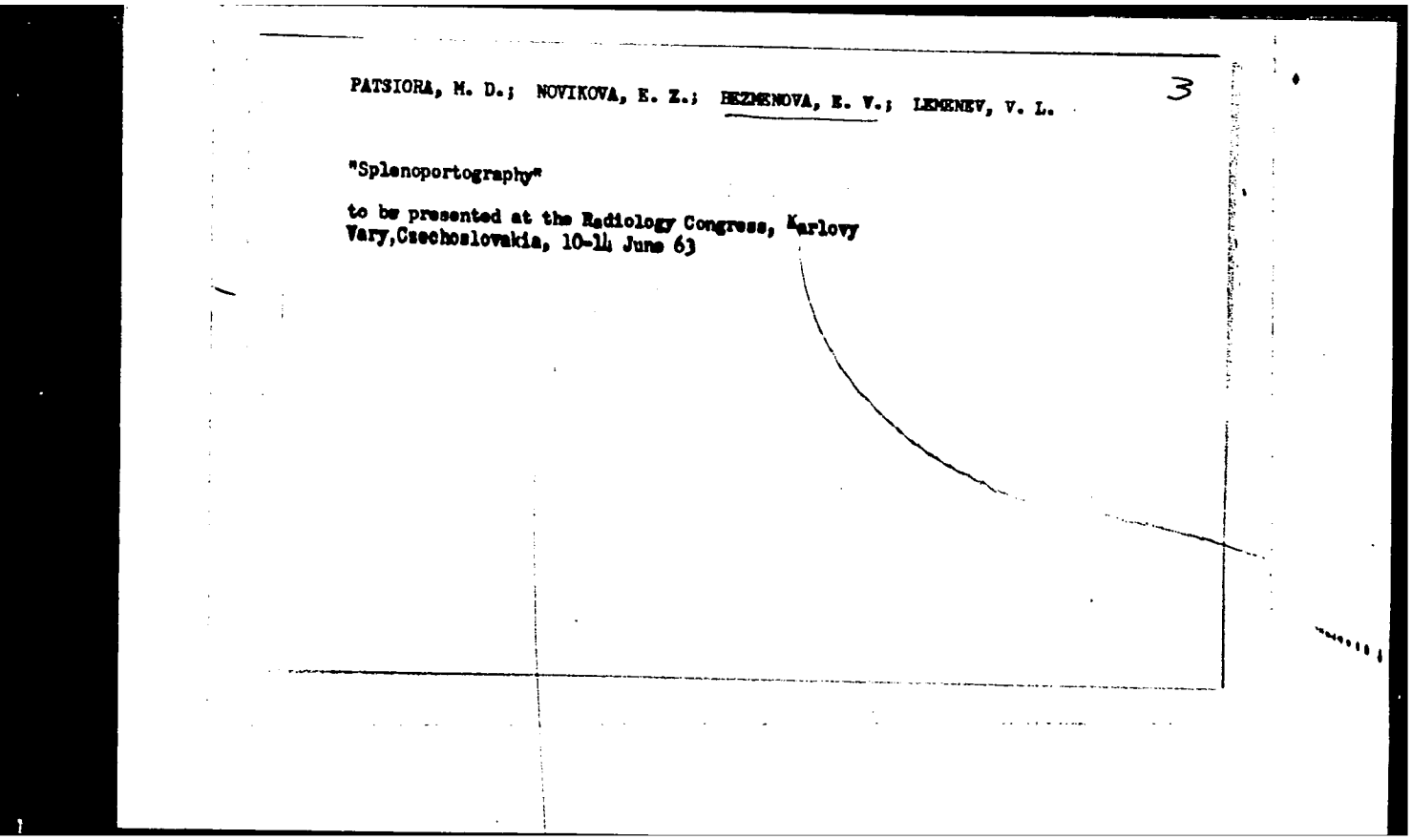
Ref.4: Shih Pai. Fluid Dynamics of Jets.
D. Van Nostrand Company Inc., N.Y., 1954.

SUBMITTED: February 15, 1961

Card 4/6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4



PATSIORA, M. D.; NOVIKOVA, E. Z.; BEZMENOVA, E. V.; LEMENEV, V. L.

3

"Splenoportography"

to be presented at the Radiology Congress, Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia, 10-14 June 63

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4

BEZMENOVA, L. V.

Dissertation: "An Investigation of the Methods of Controlling Large Dimensions in Machine Building." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Machine Tool and Tool Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, 23 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 14 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4

ARTOBOLEVSKIY, I.I., akademik, otv.red.; ARTOBOLEVSKIY, S.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; BARANOV, G.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; BESSONOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; GAVRILENKO, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; KOBRINSKIY, A.Ye., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; LEVITSKIY, N.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; RESHETOV, L.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; BEZMENOVA, L.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; MODEL', B.I., tekhn.red.

[Dynamics of machinery] Dinamika mashin; sbornik statei. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 238 p. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po osnovnym problemam teorii mashin i mekhanizmov. 2n, Moscow, 1958.
(Machinery) (Mechanical movements)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4

BEZMENOVA, T.E.; GUTYRYA, V.S.; KAMAKIN, N.M.

Oxidation of sulfolanes. Ukr.khim.zhur. 30 no.11:1183-1186 '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut khimii vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN UkrSSR.

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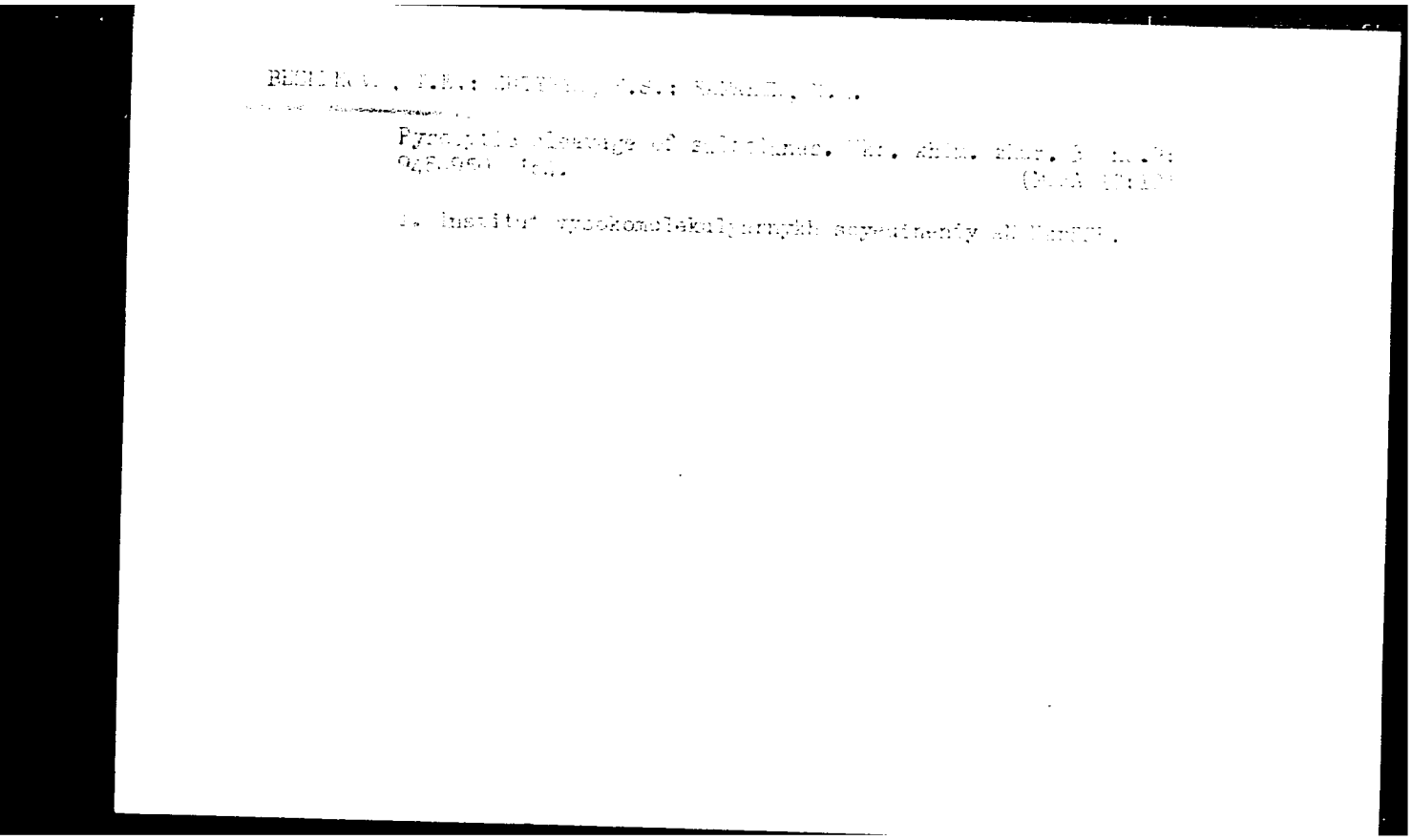

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4

BEZMENOVA, Ye.V.

Morphological changes in the spleen in extrahepatic portal hypertension. Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi no.5:29-34 '62.

(MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. D.M. Grozdov) i patologoanatomicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - doktor med.nauk N.M. Nemenova) TSentral'nogo instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye. Kiselev).

(PORTAL HYPERTENSION) (SPLEEN--HYPERTROPHY AND DILATION)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4

BEM[illegible], I. V.

Defects of railroad beds and methods of correction. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1936. 270 p. (Tekhnicheskaia biblioteka zheleznodorozhnika. Seriia "Putevoe khoziaistvo." Vyp. 4)

Cyr.4 TF28

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4

L 31117-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T Pr-4 WE

ACCESSION NR: AP5007147 S/0286/65/000/003/0012/0012

AUTHOR: Barshchevskiy, M. M.; Bezmozgin, E. S.; Kurdyukov, O. I.; Nemchenko, A. G.; Yudkevich, Yu. D.

TITLE: A method for thermal dissociation of fuel. Class 10, No. 167812

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 3, 1965, 12

TOPIC TAGS: fuel thermal decomposition, infrared radiation

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for thermal decomposition of fuel. In order to intensify the process, the dissociation is done under infrared radiation.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Dec63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: FP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

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Bezmozgin, E.S.

2707. REACTIVITY OF SHALE COKE IN RELATION TO STEAM. Simel'nikov, A.D. and Bezmozgin, E.S. (Trud. Vsesoyuz. nauchn.-issled. Inst. Pererab. Gidr. Iskop. Inst. Treat. Shale, U.S.S.R.), 1955, (3), 60-71; abstr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem. Moscow), 1956, (6), 16985). The reaction of different shale cokes with steam was studied in a 20 mm quartz tube in long, also of tar coke from the pyrolysis of shale tar at 630 to 1100°C. It was established that low temperature shale coke produced in a rotary retort is the most reactive, and the tar coke the least with a reactivity similar to that of coke; that the reactivity of chamber coke does not depend much on the method of its subsequent treatment; that different shale cokes have similar reactivities, lying between those of coal coke and peat coke. In order to diminish the carbon dioxide content of the gas produced, one is recommended to use the gas itself for cooling the coke in ovens with bottom outlets for the steam-gas mixture, and not steam as is usual, since at cooling zone temperatures around 750°C the carbon dioxide formed by dissociation of carbonates cannot be reduced to carbon dioxide at all completely. When the ovens have top outlets for the gas, steam cooling should increase the yield of water gas through further gasification of the coke taking place at high temperatures.

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Bezmozgin, E. S.

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The effect of pyrolysis conditions on the hydrogen sulfide content of shale gases. E. S. Bezmozgin, A. S. Sinel'nikov, and E. A. Lotos. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. po Pererabotke Slantsev* 1955, No. 3, 72-5; *Referat. Zhur. Khim.* 1955, Abstr. No. 56272. The H_2S content in the gas obtained from [illegible] lengthening of the pyrolysis zone and the increase of the zone temp., it increases with the productivity acceleration of the chamber. It had been suggested that lowering the H_2S can be explained by its interaction with the mineral part of the shale coke. For clarification of this question comparative tests are performed by passing gas (contg. 0.5-1.3% H_2S) through shale coke, marble, porcelain, and lime. No H_2S absorption is observed when passing the gas through marble and porcelain while, when working with coke and lime even at 500°, less than 50% of the H_2S remains free, indicating a reaction with the mineral part of the coke. This applies mainly to the Ca and Mg oxides and also to their carbonates. With the temp. increase, the H_2S content decreases sharply, and at 900° is only 4-5%. N. Vasileff

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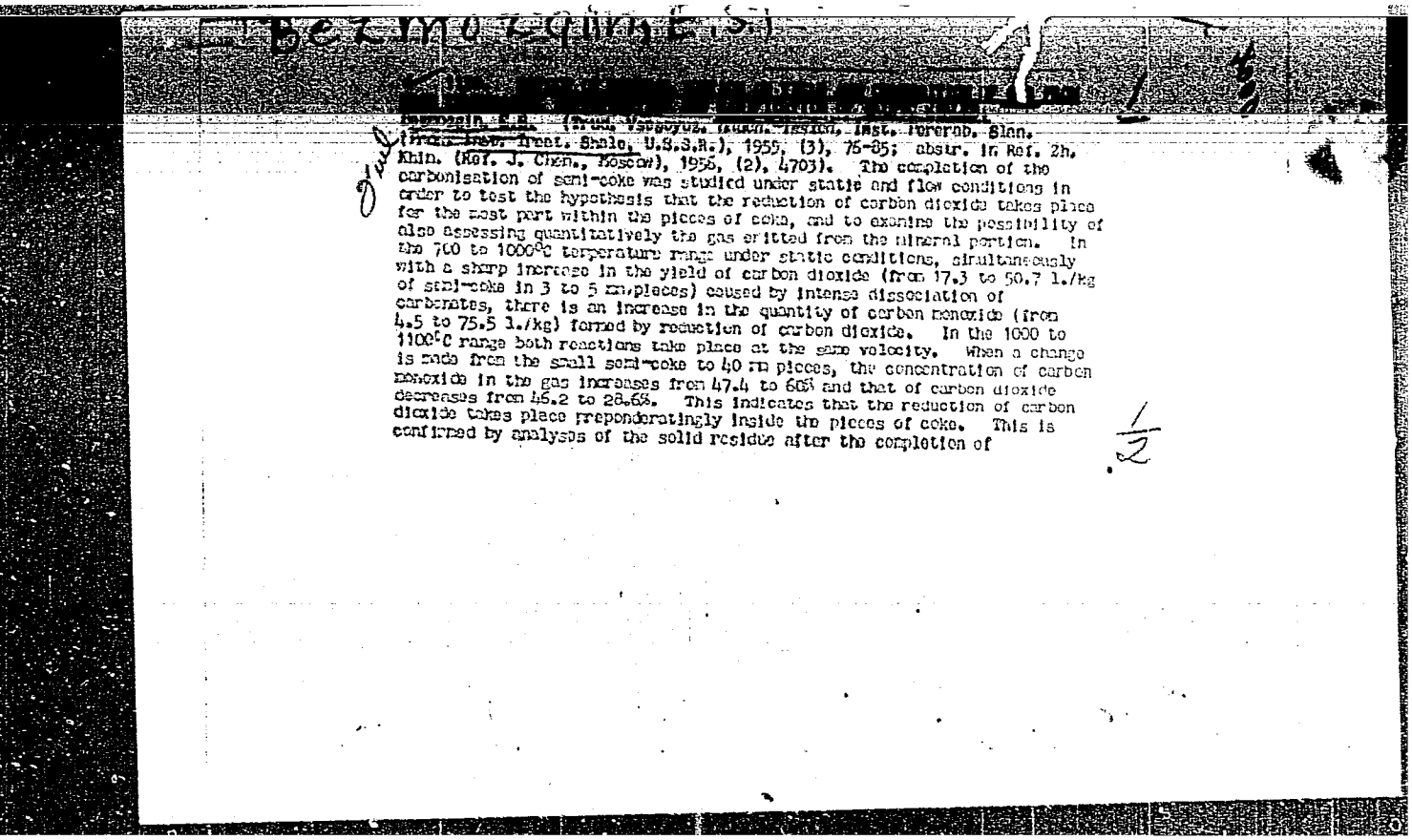

BEZMOZGINE, S.I.

[redacted]

[redacted] (Trud. Vsesoyuz. Nauch. Issled. Inst. Pererab. Slan. [redacted] Treat. Shale, U.S.S.R.), 1955, (3), 75-85; abstr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1956, (2), 4703). The completion of the carbonisation of semi-coke was studied under static and flow conditions in order to test the hypothesis that the reduction of carbon dioxide takes place for the most part within the pieces of coke, and to examine the possibility of also assessing quantitatively the gas emitted from the mineral portion. In the 700 to 1000°C temperature range under static conditions, simultaneously with a sharp increase in the yield of carbon dioxide (from 17.3 to 50.7 l./kg of semi-coke in 3 to 5 mm pieces) caused by intense dissociation of carbonates, there is an increase in the quantity of carbon monoxide (from 4.5 to 75.5 l./kg) formed by reduction of carbon dioxide. In the 1000 to 1100°C range both reactions take place at the same velocity. When a change is made from the small semi-coke to 40 mm pieces, the concentration of carbon monoxide in the gas increases from 47.4 to 60% and that of carbon dioxide decreases from 46.2 to 28.6%. This indicates that the reduction of carbon dioxide takes place preponderatingly inside the pieces of coke. This is confirmed by analyses of the solid residue after the completion of

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Effect of Mineral . . .

carbonisation. Under flow conditions (with nitrogen blown through the layer of semi-coke) the concentration of carbon monoxide in the gas increases from 48.5% at 700 to 76.0% at 1100°C, while that of carbon dioxide decreases correspondingly from 41.8 to 7.7%. It is shown that in the 700 to 900°C temperature range the greater part of the carbon dioxide is emitted only under flow conditions, but at 900°C emission takes place also in the absence of these conditions, i.e. in a process with no blowing through. The blowing of an inert gas through incandescent shale coke insures the emission of an additional quantity of carbon dioxide formed by the reaction of carbon monoxide with the carbon in the coke. Generalizations are made about the simultaneous changes in the mineral and organic portions of the solid residue which take place during carbonisation in ovens and gasification in producers.

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BEZMOZGIN, E.S.; SINEL'NIKOV, A.S.

Shale-gas generators of higher productive capacity. Trudy VNIIPS no.4:63-84 '55. (MIRA 13:4)
(Oil shales) (Gas producers)

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Bezmozgin, L. S.

3

4221. HIGH TEMPERATURE DECOMPOSITION OF VOLATILE PRODUCTS FROM LOW TEMPERATURE CARBONIZATION OF BALTIC SHALES. Bezmozgin, L.S., and Shmidt-Ilkov, A.S. (Trud. Vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. inst. Pererab. Slan. (Proc. Inst. Treat. Shale, U.S.S.R.), 1955, (4), 92-99; abstr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1956, (16), 51659). A 15 mm quartz tube 1 m long had 300 mm of its length filled with shale and 400 mm with shale coke in 3 to 5 mm grains. With the time of contact between the steam-gas mixture and the incandescent coke constant at 8 to 9 sec and the temperature in the pyrolysis zone increasing from 700 to 1000°C the yield of gas increased from 0.36 to 0.62 cu.m/kg of shale, but the concentration of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons in it decreased, and likewise the calorific value of the gas. However the total yield of heat for a given quantity of shale increased. Increasing the contact time at constant temperature gave the same results. Variation in the composition and volume of gas from low temperature carbonisation during pyrolysis was studied in a quartz tube filled with shale coke which had been carbonised up to the temperature of the experiment. The contact time in these experiments was 3 to 6 sec. at 700 to 1000°C. In every case there was an increase in gas volume (up to 60 to 70% at 900°) and in the hydrogen content of the gas (owing to pyrolysis of hydrocarbons). The presence of steam in the pyrolysis zone decreased the depth of pyrolysis of hydrocarbons and enabled hydrocarbon conversion reactions to develop.

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SINEL'NIKOV, A.S.; BEZMOZGIN, E.S.

Gasification of shale coke. Trudy VNIIPS no.4:113-124 '55.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Oil shales)

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SINEL'NIKOV, A.S.; BEZMOZGIN, B.S.

Uniflow semicoking of shale with circulation of a heat transfer agent.
Trudy VNIIPS no.5:96-100 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Oil shales)

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BEZMOZGIN, E.S.; SHIMARAYEV, N.I.

Experimental processing of F layer shales in gas generators.
Trudy VNIIPS no.5:133-141 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Oil shales--Refining)

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BEZMOZGIN, E.S.; ITSIKSON, B.S. ; SINEL'NIKOV, A.S.

Obtaining high caloric gas from shale in a uniflow pyrolytic gas generator. Trudy VNIIPS no.5:142-153 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Oil shale--Refining)

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BEZMOZGIN, B.S.; LAPIN, V.N.; PREYS, M.O.

Semicoking open pit shales. Trudy VNIIPS no.5:197-202 '56.
(MLRA 10:5)
(Oil shales)

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BARSHCHEVSKIY, M.M.; BEZMOZGIN, E.S.; ZAGLODIN, L.S.; SINEL'NIKOV, A.S.

Problem of efficient processing organization for shale retorts.
Trudy VNIIPS no.6:39-50 '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Gas retorts) (Oil shales--Refining)

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BEZMOZGIN, E.S.; SINEL'NIKOV, A.S.

Processing fine shales in gas retorts. Trudy VNIIPS no.6:64-69 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

(Gas retorts) (Oil shales)

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SINEL'NIKOV, A.S.; MITYUREV, A.K.; BEZMOZGIN, E.S.

Determining over-all standards for the compartment retort section of the shale gas plant in Slantsy. Trudy VNIIPS no.6: 80-102 '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Oil shales) (Gas retorts)

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BEZMOZGIN, E.S.; VAYNSHTEYN, Ya.I.; SINEL'NIKOV, A.S.

Pyrolysis of shale tar in compartment retorts. Trudy VNIIPS no.6:103-106 '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Tar)

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BARSHCHEVSKIY, M.M.; BEZMOZGIN, E.S.; ZAGLODIN, L.Z.; SINEL'NIKOV, A.S.; SHUVALOV, V.I.

High production oil-shale retorts. Gaz. prom. no. 7:7-11 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:7)

(Oil shales)
(Gas retorts)

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Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pererabotki ... topliva

Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliva i produktov yego pererabotki, No. 6. (Chemistry and Technology of Fuel and Products of Refining, No. 6. Collected Articles) Gostoptekhizdat Otd, 1959. 247 P. (Series: Its: Trudy) Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: R.S.F.S.R. Leningradskiy ekonomicheskiy administrativnyy rayon. Soviet narodnogo khozyaystva.

Ed.: V.M. Erikh; Exec. Ed.: A.A. Chizhov; Tech. Ed.: A.B. Yashchurzhinskaya; Editorial Board of series: K.S. Bezmozgin, A.Ye. Drabkin, D.K. Kolesov, S.S. Semenov, A.S. Sinel'nikov, and A.S. Fotiyev.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific, engineering and technical personnel in plants of the fuel and gas industry.

COVERAGE: The results of research and experimental work carried out in 1957 and 1958 by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Shale Processing are summarized in this collection. Organic components of oil shale from various regions, their chemical composition, and physical and chemical properties are reviewed. Also discussed are the production of gas from oil shale and coal, and the semicoking of oil shale, analysis of oil shale semicoke, composition of tar obtained in oil shale semicoking, and purification of phenol from oil shale, extraction of phenol, and purification of phenol waters by antonite and formaldehyde. Miscellaneous articles are included by references. In addition, the book contains a bibliography of 126 Soviet and non-Soviet works on the problems of shale.

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BARSHCHEVSKIY, M.M.; BEZMOZGIN, B.S.; SINEL'NIKOV, A.S.; SHUVALOV, V.I.

Shale-gas producers with a central feed for the heat-carrying agent. Trudy VNIIPS no.7:120-146 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Gas retorts)

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VAYNSHTEYN, Ya.I.; BEZMOZGIN, B.S.; SINEL'NIKOV, A.S.

Studying the thermal decomposition of shale in chambers of shale-gas retorts. Trudy VNIIPS no.7:147-158 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Oil shales) (Gas retorts)

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BEZMOZGIN, B.S.; BARSHCHEVSKIY, M.M.; VASIL'YEVA, M.M.

Prospects for the use of oxygen in the shale-gas industry. Trudy VNIIT no.8:66-74 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Oil shales) (Oxygen)

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BEZMOZGIN, M.S.; BARSHCHEVSKIY, M.M.; SINEL'NIKOV, A.S.; ZAGLODIN, L.S.

Increasing the capacity of pinch-type shale gas producers used at the combine in Kohtla-Jarve. Trudy VNIIT no.9:27-30 '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

(Kohtla-Jarve—Gas producers)

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SINEL'NIKOV, A.S.; BEZMOZGIN, E.S.; KOBYL'SKAYA, M.V.

Effect of the regime applied in processing oil shales on the composition and properties of gas-producer tar. Trudy VNIIT no.9:31-39 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Oil shales) (Coal tar)

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BARSHCHEVSKIY, M.M.; BEZMOZGIN, E.S.; VASIL'YEVA, M.M.; ZAGLODIN, L.S.; SINEL'NIKOV, A.S.

Efficient system of processing Baltic oil shales. Trudy VNIIT no.9: 4-9 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Oil shales)

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BEZMOZGIN, E.S.; YUDKEVICH, Yu.D.

Production of gas from liquid fuels. Trudy VNIIT no.9:195-228 '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

(Gas) (Liquid fuels)

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BEZMOZGIN, E.S., BARSHCHEVSKIY, M.M., SINEL'NIKOV, A.S., ZAGLODIN, L.S.

Industrial experience in increasing the capacity of oil shale gas producers. Gaz.prom. 5 no.2:17-19 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Gas producers) (Oil shales)

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BARSHCHEVSKIY, M.M.; BEZMOZGIN, E.S.; NEMCHENKO, A.G.; SINEL'NIKOV, A.S.

Experimental-plant testing of a newly designed reactor for the continuous thermal-contact gasification of liquid fuel. Gaz.prom. 5 no.10:12-16 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Liquid fuels) (Gas manufacture and works)

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BEZMOZGIN, E.S.; NEMCHENKO, A.G.; YUDKEVICH, Yu.D.

Pilot plant testing of a newly designed reactor for the contact pyrolysis of petroleum products and tars. Trudy VNIIT no.10:49-58 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Petroleum products)(Pyrolysis)(Chemical reactors)

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BEZMOZGIN, E.S.; UVAROV, I.P.; KIPRIANOV, A.I.; NEMCHENKO, A.G.; YUDKEVICH, Yu.D.

Vapor phase thermal demethylation of wood-tar oils in a contact pyrolysis reactor. Trudy VNIIT no.10:59-63 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Wood tar)(Methyl group)(Pyrolysis)

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BEZMOZGIN, E.S.; ANISIMOVA, V.M.

Slag-forming capacity of the ash fraction of oil shales. Trudy VNIIT no.10:160-165 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Oil shales)(Slag)

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BARSHCHEVSKIY, Mark Moiseyevich; BEZMOZGIN, Emmanuil Samuilovich; SHAPIRO, Roal'd Natanovich; SINEL'NIKOV, A.S., nauchnyy red.; SEGAL', Z.G., ved. red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on refining oil shales]Spravochnik po pererabotke goriuchikh slantsev. [By]M.M.Barshchevskii, E.S.Bezmozgin, R.N. Shapiro, Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 238 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(Oil shales)

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BEZMOZGIN, E. S.; NEMCHENKO, A. G.; SOTNIKOV, M. A.; SHAPIRO, E. N.

Temperature and pressure distribution in the separate zones of shale gas generators. Trudy VNIIT no. 11:35-41 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

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UVAROV, I.P.; PARSHUTKIN, Yu.A.; BALASHOV, N.N.; BOGDANOV, G.A.; BEZMOZGIN, E.S.; NEMCHENKO, A.G.; YUDKEVICH, Yu.D.; KIPRIANOV, A.I.

Vapor-phase pyrolysis of wood-tar oils. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 14 no.8:5-6 '61. (MIRA 16:11)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut (for Uvarov, Parshutkin, Balashov, Bogdanov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke i ispol'zovaniyu topliva (for Bezmozgin, Nemchenko, Yudkevich). 3. Leningradskaya lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M. Kirova (for Kiprianov).

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BARSHCHEVSKIY, M.M.; BEZMOZGIN, E.S.; SHAPIRO, R.N.

Investigating the segregation of fuel and the distribution of gas flows on a cold model of a highly productive shale ga generator. Trudy VNIIT no. 11:63-72 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

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BEZMOZGIN, E. S.; SHAPIRO, R. N.

Plant test of the gasification o. shale coke with water vapor.
Trudy VNIIT no. 11:73-77 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

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BEZMOZGIN, E. S.; NEMCHENKO, A. G.

Distributed blasting in a shale gas generator. Trudy VNIIT no. 11:78-80 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

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BEZMOZGIN, E. S.; NEMCHENKO, A. G.; SHAPIRO, R. N.; YUDKEVICH, Yu. D.

Increasing the yield and heating capacity of Shale producer gas.
Trudy VNIIT no. 11:97-101 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

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BABIN, I. N.; BARSHCHEVSKIY, M. M.; BEZMOZGIN, E. S.; PETROV, V. N.

Converting natural and mixed gas for special heating installations. Trudy VNIIT no. 11:245-253 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

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SUKHANOVSKIY, S.I.; AKHMINA, Ye.I.; PODGORNAYA, T.A.; BEZMOZGIN, V.S.; NEMCHENKO, A.G.; YUDKEVICH, Yu.D.

Contact pyrolysis of the settled tar from the thermolysis of hydrolyzed lignin. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 17 no.5:17-18 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for Sukhanovskiy, Akhmina, Podgornaya). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut topliva (for Bezmozgin, Nemchenko, Yudkevich).

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YUDKEVICH, Yu.D.; NEMCHENKO, A.G.; BAPSHCHEVSKIY, M.M.; [illegible]

Investigating the thermal contact processing of wood wastes.
Trudy VNIIT no.13:162-170 '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

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NEMCHENKO, A.G.; YUDKEVICH, Yu.D.; BEZMOZGIN, E.S.; GUREVICH, B.Ye.

Contact pyrolisis of shale raw stock as a method for increasing the yield of low-boiling phenols. Report 2. Trudy VNIIT no.13: 86-100 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

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L 6366-66 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) WE/JD

ACC NR: AP5026738 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/017/0014/0014

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B

INVENTOR: Bezmozgin, E. S.; Glezin, I. L.; Petrov, V. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Continuous action equipment for production of commercial hydrogen. 11 Class 12, No. 174174 27

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 17, 1965, 14

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogen, chemical plant equipment, manufactured gas

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces continuous action equipment for production of commercial hydrogen from natural or mixed gas. The equipment is made in the form of two chambers for full conversion of hydrocarbon gases. The first chamber is filled with a catalyst or an inert packing material for conversion of hydrocarbon gases with heat supply. The second chamber is filled with a catalyst for conversion of carbon monoxide with water jacket cooling.

UDC: 661.961 : 66.05

SUB CODE: IE,GC/ SUBM DATE: 06Jul62/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

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BARSHCHEVSKIY, M.M.; BEZBOZGIN, E.S.; V-YNSHTEYN, Ya.I.; SINEL'NIKOV, K.S.

Extracting phenols from a vapor-gas mixture in a centrifugal tar separator. Trudy VNIIT no.12:90-96 '63. (MIRA 18:11)

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BRAGUGIN, E.S.; NEMCHENKO, A.G.; SINELNIKOV, A.S.; YUDKEVICH, Yu.P.

Contact pyrolysis of shale tar as a method for increasing the yield of low-boiling phenols. Trudy VNIIT no.12:97-101 '63. (MIRA 18:11)

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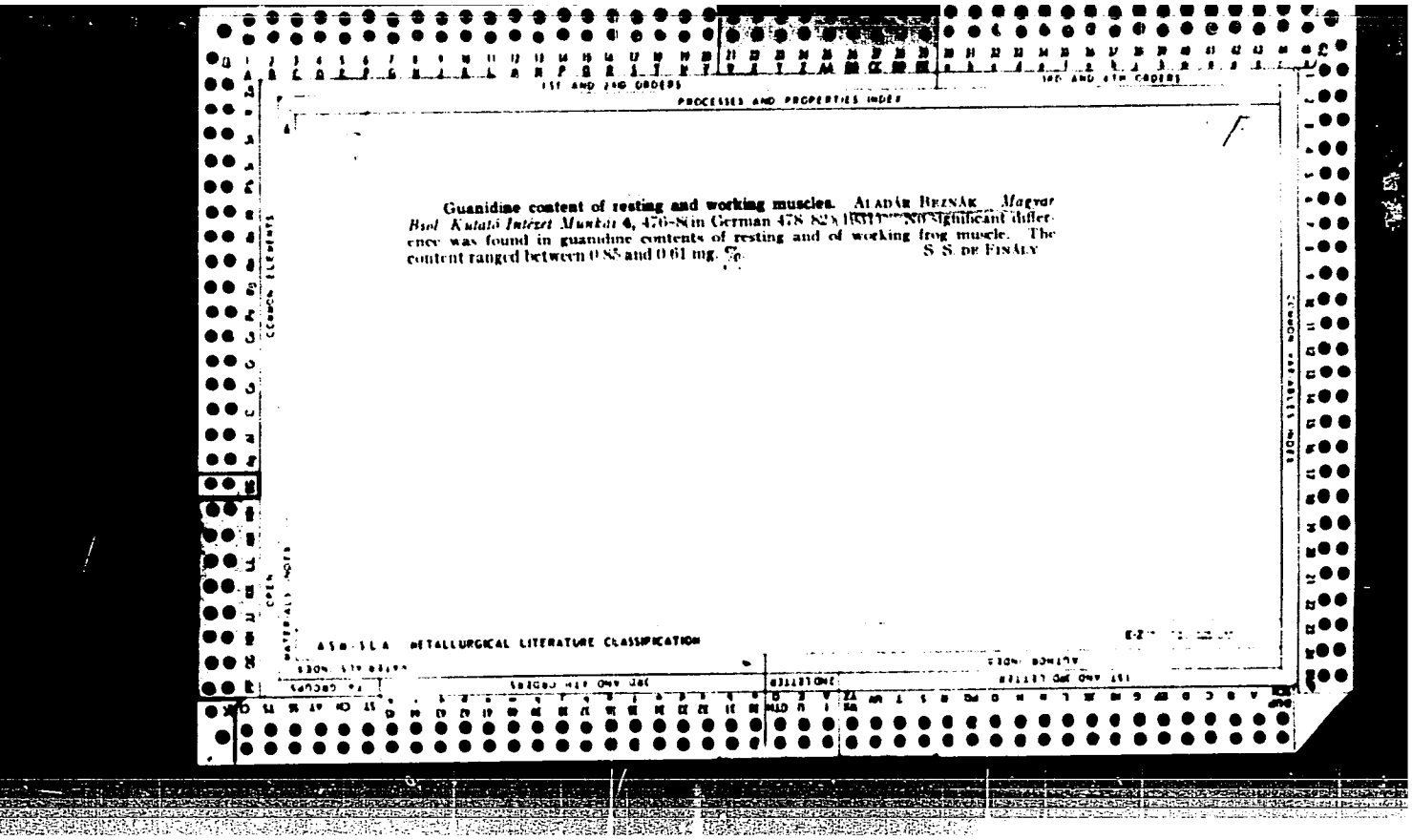
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Guanidine content of resting and working muscles. ALADÁR BEZNÁK. *Magyar Biol. Kutató Intézet Munkái* 4, 476-8 (in German 478-82) [illegible] No significant difference was found in guanidine contents of resting and of working frog muscle. The content ranged between 0.85 and 0.61 mg. %. S. S. DE FINÁLY

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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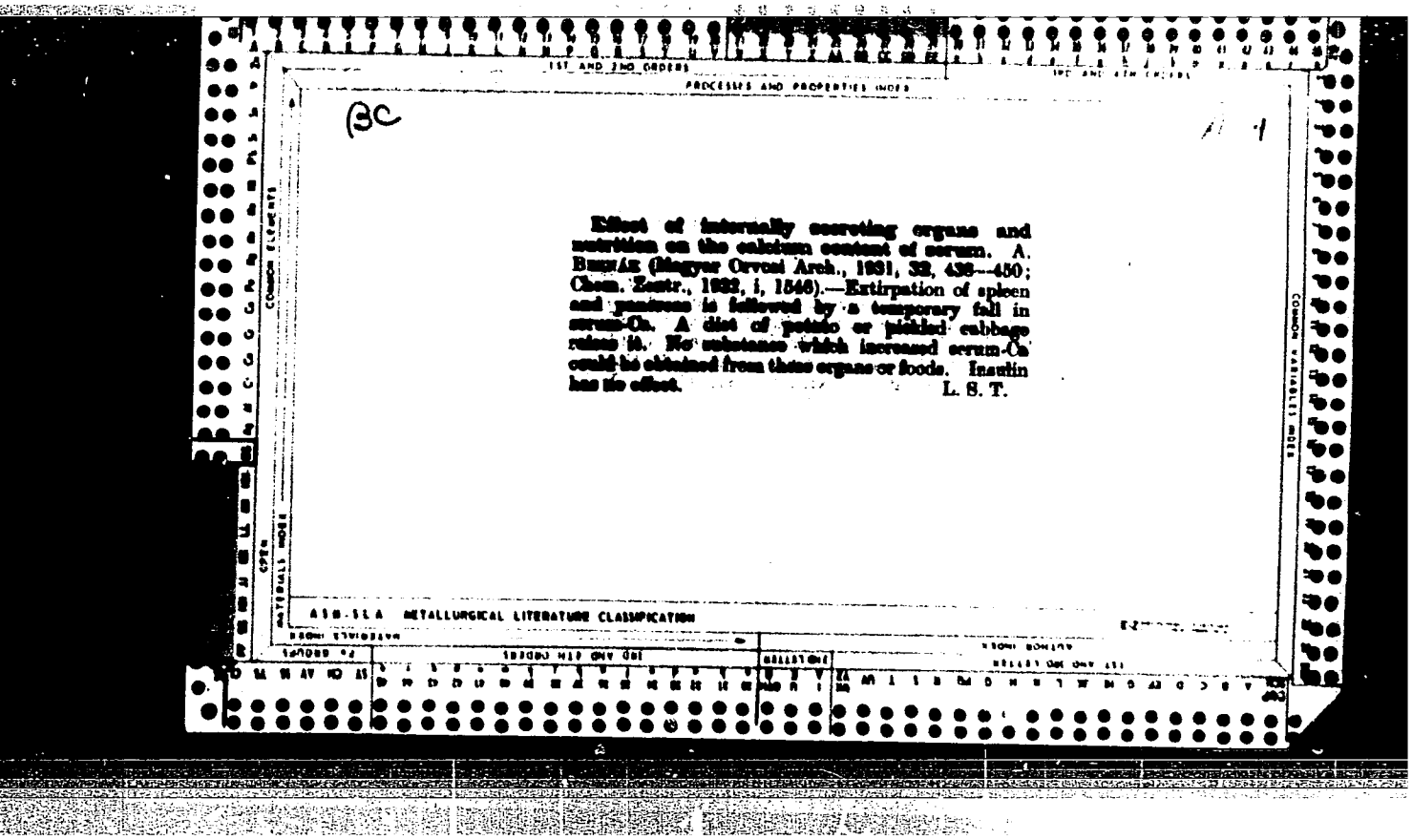

(BC

Effect of internally secreting organs and nutrition on the calcium content of serum. A. Banyai (Magyar Orvosi Arch., 1931, 32, 438—450; Chem. Zentr., 1932, i, 1546).—Extirpation of spleen and pancreas is followed by a temporary fall in serum-Ca. A diet of potato or pickled cabbage raises it. No substances which increased serum-Ca could be obtained from these organs or foods. Insulin has no effect. L. S. T.

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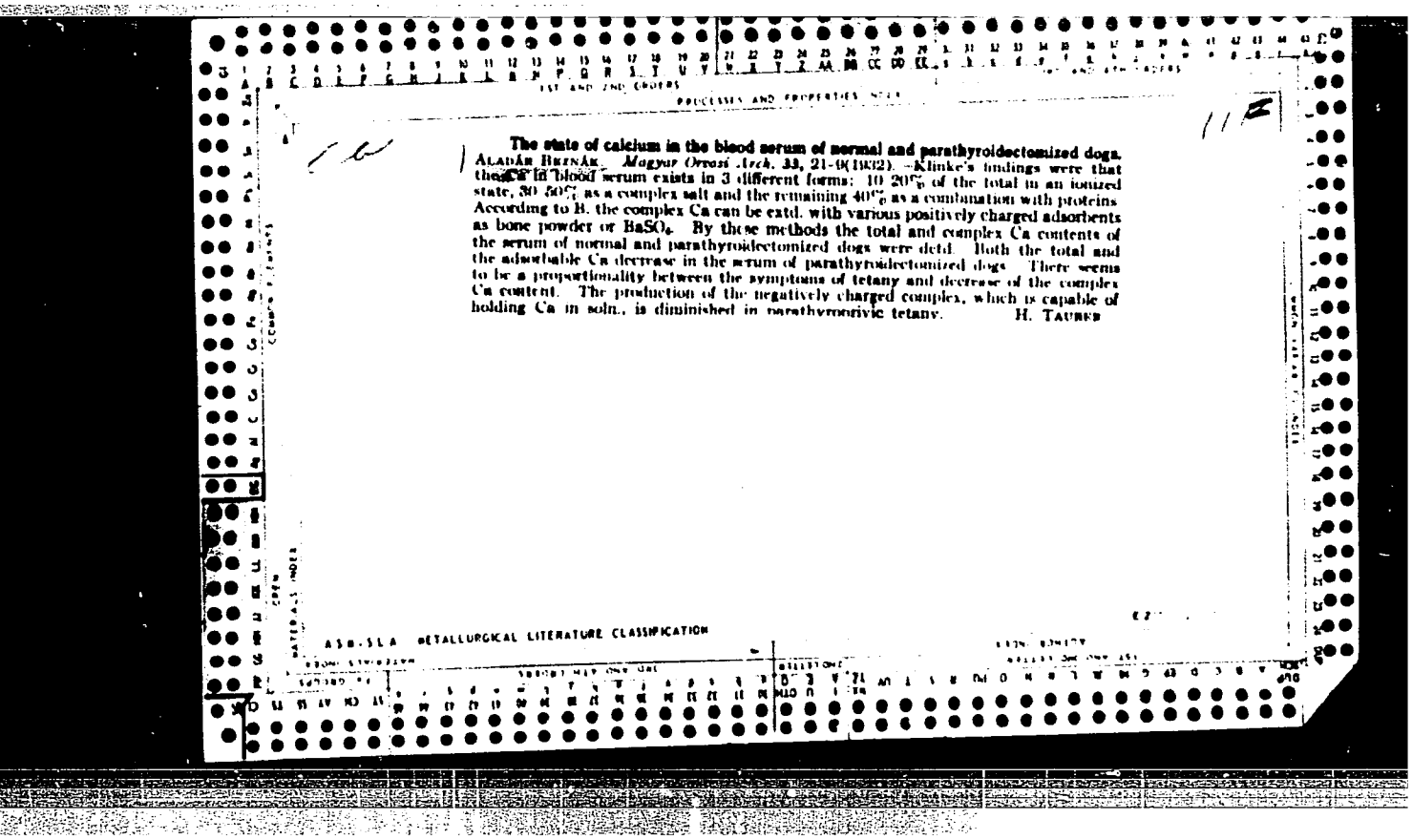

The state of calcium in the blood serum of normal and parathyroidectomized dogs. ALADÁR BRENNER. *Magyar Orvosi Arch.* 33, 21-9(1932). —Klinke's findings were that the Ca in blood serum exists in 3 different forms: 10 20% of the total in an ionized state, 30 50% as a complex salt and the remaining 40% as a combination with proteins. According to B. the complex Ca can be extd. with various positively charged adsorbents as bone powder or $BaSO_4$. By these methods the total and complex Ca contents of the serum of normal and parathyroidectomized dogs were detd. Both the total and the adsorbable Ca decrease in the serum of parathyroidectomized dogs. There seems to be a proportionality between the symptoms of tetany and decrease of the complex Ca content. The production of the negatively charged complex, which is capable of holding Ca in soln., is diminished in parathyreoprivic tetany. H. TAUBER

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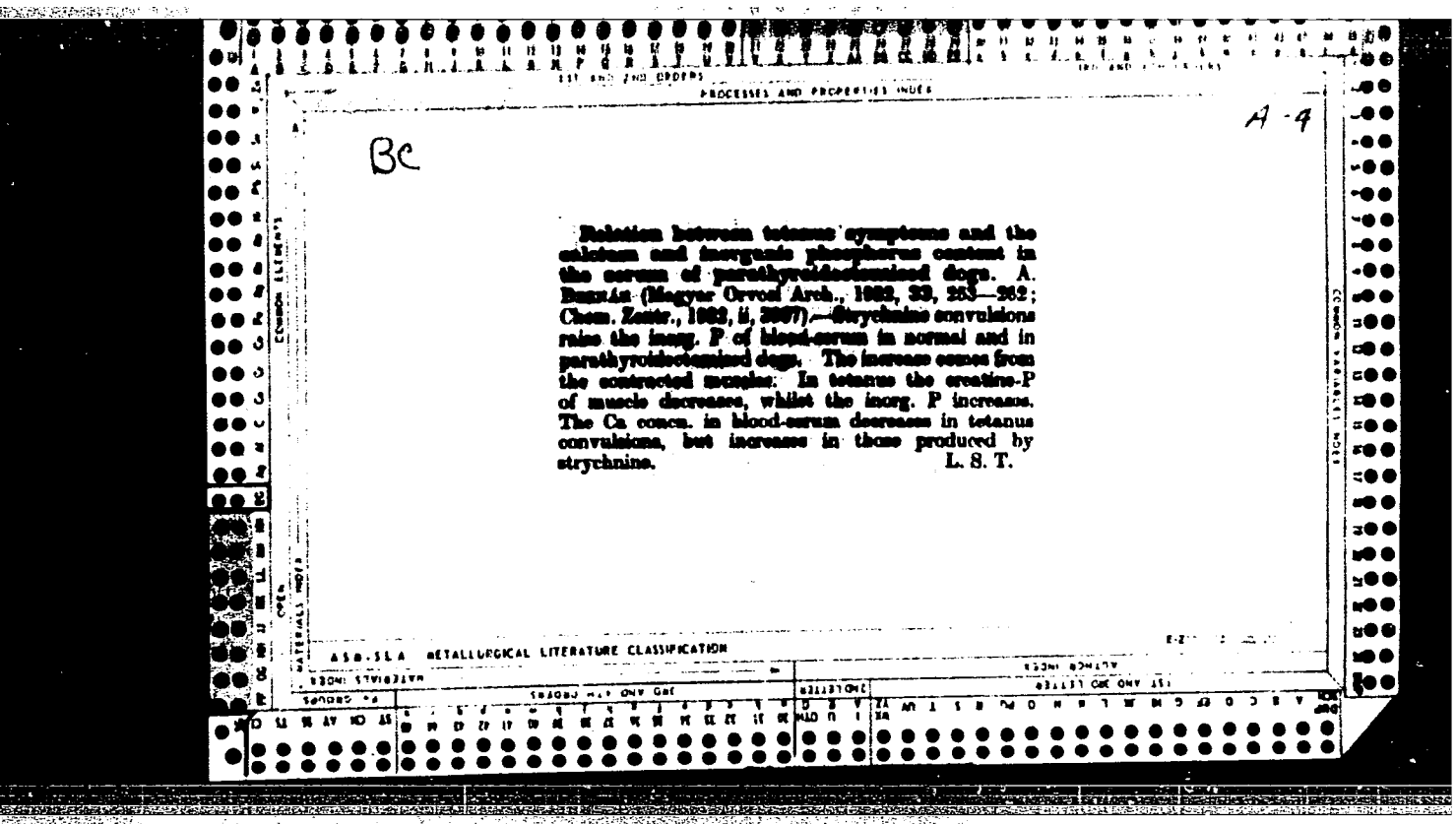

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A-4

Relation between tetanus symptoms and the calcium and inorganic phosphorus content in the serum of parathyroidectomized dogs. A. Banyai (Magyar Orvosi Arch., 1932, 33, 253—262; Chem. Zentr., 1932, ii, 2997).—Strychnine convulsions raise the inorg. P of blood-serum in normal and in parathyroidectomized dogs. The increase comes from the contracted muscles. In tetanus the creatine-P of muscle decreases, whilst the inorg. P increases. The Ca concn. in blood-serum decreases in tetanus convulsions, but increases in those produced by strychnine. L. S. T.

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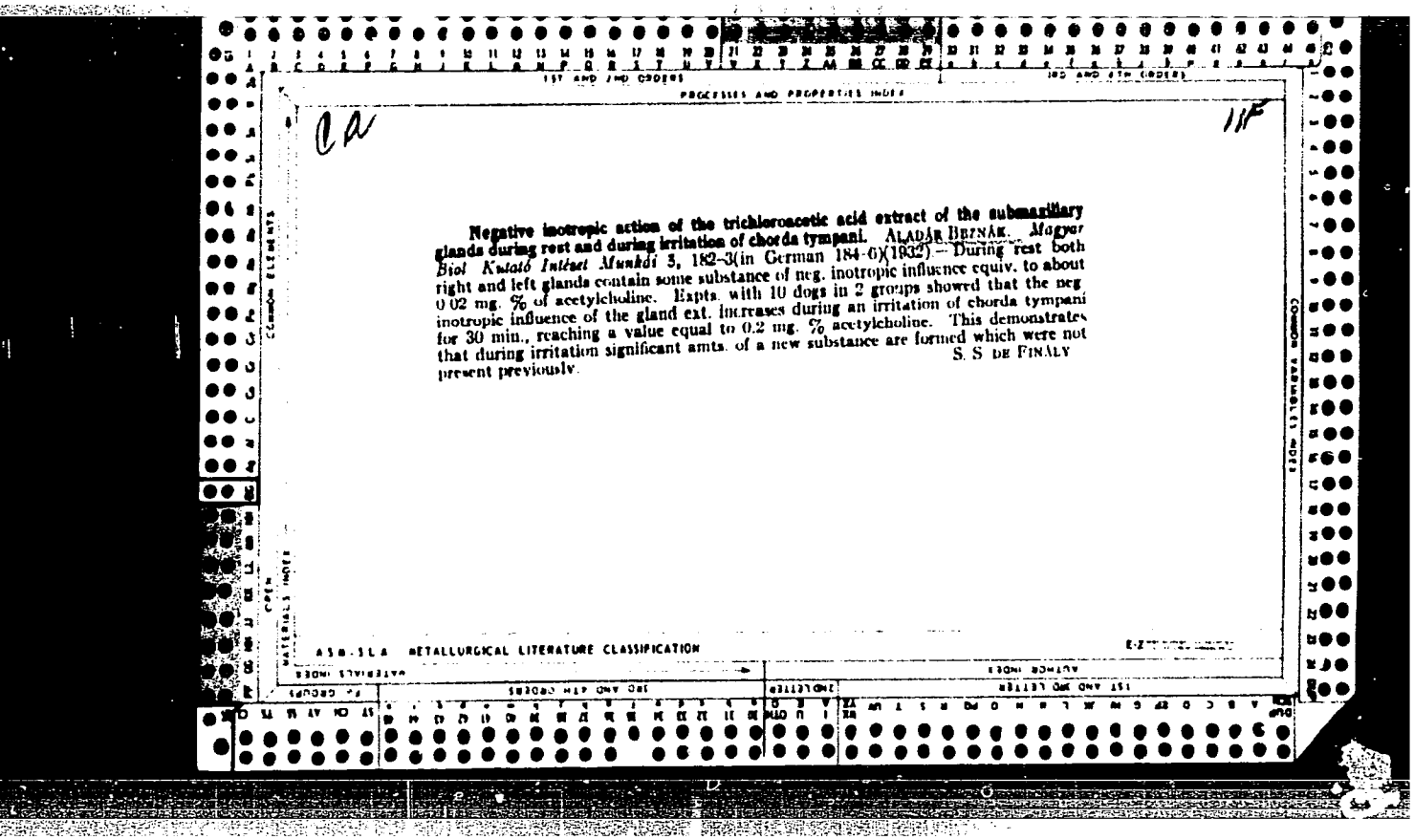

Negative inotropic action of the trichloroacetic acid extract of the submaxillary glands during rest and during irritation of chorda tympani. ALADÁR BEZNÁK. *Magyar Biol. Kutató Intézet Munkái* 3, 182–3(in German 184–6)(1932).—During rest both right and left glands contain some substance of neg. inotropic influence equiv. to about 0.02 mg. % of acetylcholine. Expts. with 10 dogs in 2 groups showed that the neg. inotropic influence of the gland ext. increases during an irritation of chorda tympani for 30 min., reaching a value equal to 0.2 mg. % acetylcholine. This demonstrates that during irritation significant amts. of a new substance are formed which were not present previously.

S. S. DE FINÁLY

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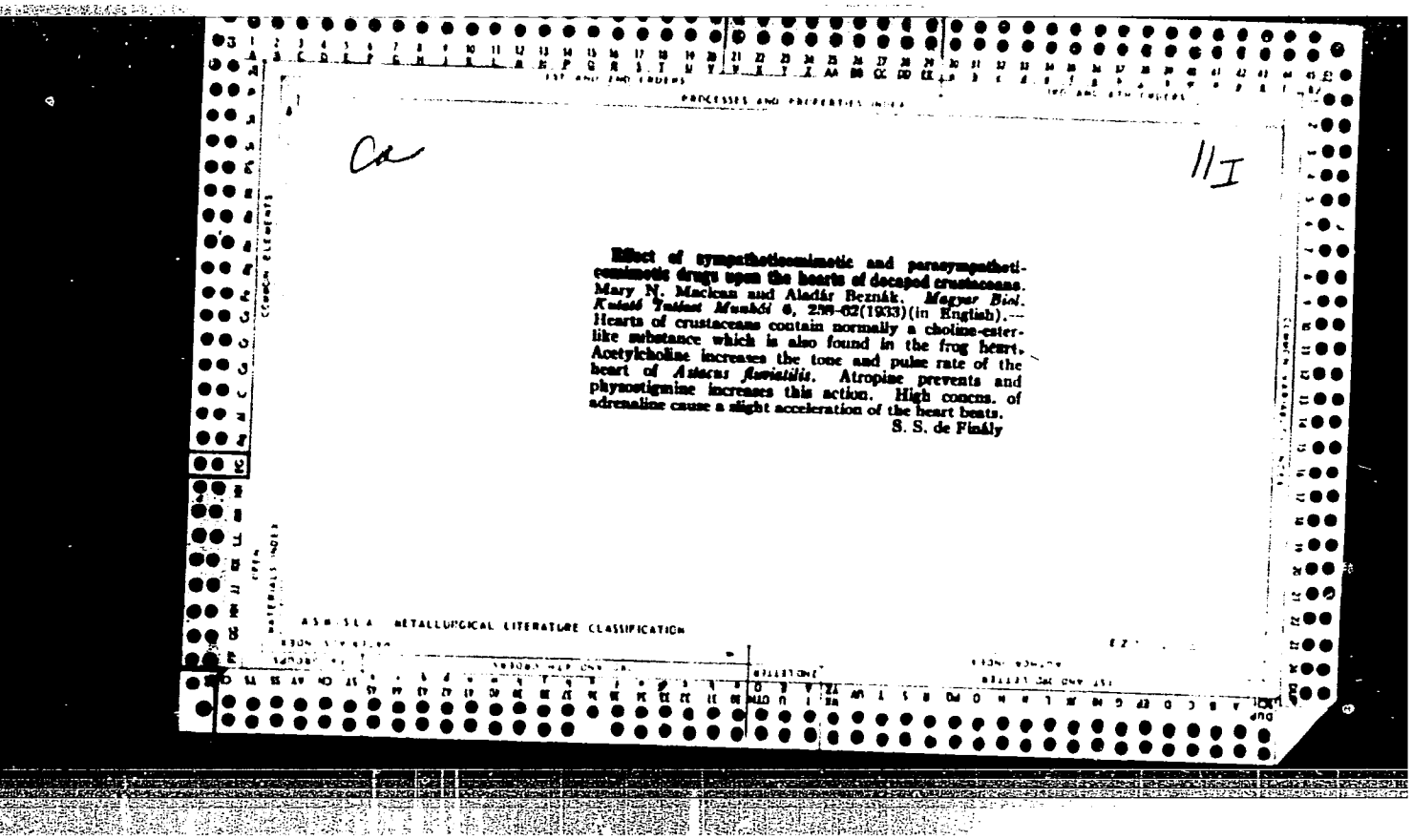

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

11 I

Effect of sympatheticomimetic and parasympatheticomimetic drugs upon the hearts of decaped crustaceans. Mary N. Maclean and Aladár Beznák. *Magyar Biol. Kutató Intézet Munkái* 6, 258-62(1933)(in English).—Hearts of crustaceans contain normally a choline-ester-like substance which is also found in the frog heart. Acetylcholine increases the tone and pulse rate of the heart of *Astacus fluviatilis*. Atropine prevents and physostigmine increases this action. High concns. of adrenaline cause a slight acceleration of the heart beats.

S. S. de Finály

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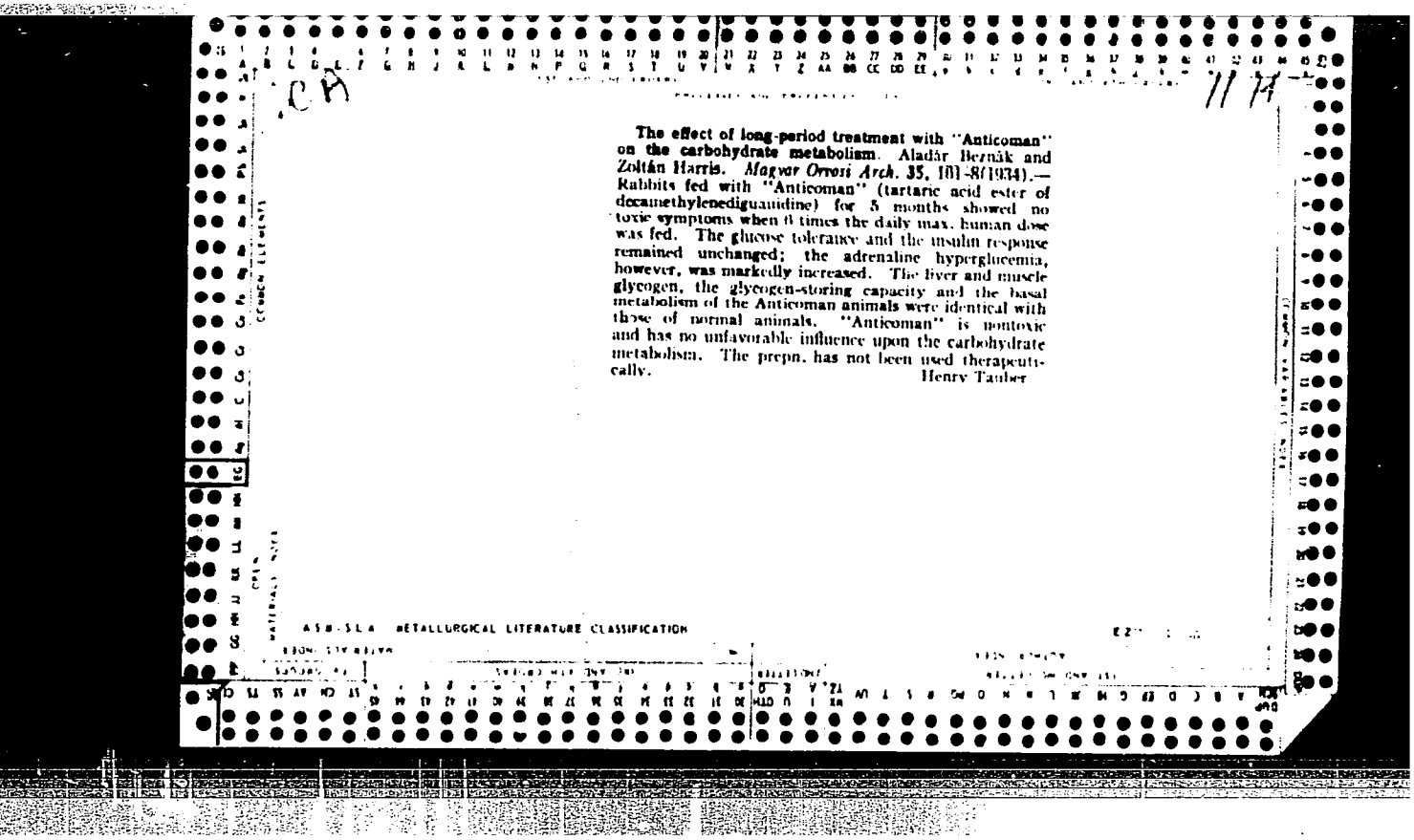

The effect of long-period treatment with "Anticoman" on the carbohydrate metabolism. Aladár Beznák and Zoltán Harris. *Magyar Orvosi Arch.* 35, 101-8(1934).—Rabbits fed with "Anticoman" (tartaric acid ester of decamethylenediguanidine) for 5 months showed no toxic symptoms when 6 times the daily max. human dose was fed. The glucose tolerance and the insulin response remained unchanged; the adrenaline hyperglucemia, however, was markedly increased. The liver and muscle glycogen, the glycogen-storing capacity and the basal metabolism of the Anticoman animals were identical with those of normal animals. "Anticoman" is nontoxic and has no unfavorable influence upon the carbohydrate metabolism. The prepn. has not been used therapeutically.

Henry Tauber

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Beznak A. B. L., Beznak M. and Hajdu I. Institute of Physiol. of the Peter Pazmany University, Budapest, Hungary The growth and the food and water consumption of the resting or exercising albino rat on diets containing various amounts of fat and a reduced quantity of vitamin B1 Hungarica Acta Physiologica 1947, 1/2-3 (35-51) Graphs 2 Tables 3

On a synthetic diet containing a minimum amount of thiamine, growth was stunted if its fat content (sunflower seed oil) was 3 per cent; it was normal and proportional to the fat content at 8 per cent, 16 per cent, and 32 per cent. On forced exercise for 28 days, growth was resumed in the 3 per cent fat group, and a transient loss in body weight (maximum 8 per cent) proportional to the fat content of the diet was a slight increase in growth. During the restingperiod after exercise the velocity of growth was greatly increased in all groups. Food and water consumption were in rest inversely proportional to the fat content of the diet. During exercise food consumption increased in the 3 per cent and decreased proportionally to the fat content on the diets rich in fat. Water consumption also increased during the second half of the exercise period or later. Efficiency ofgrowth (growth x 100/food consumption) was proportional to the fat content of the diet. Growth and food consumption were not correlated. It is suggested that the stunted growth of the resting animal is due to an inadequate synthesis from some carbohydrate intermetabolite of some semi-essential fatty acid, consequential to the low fat and thiamine content of the diet.

Beznak-Tihany

So: Physiology, Biochemistry and Pharmacology, Section II, Vol. I, #1-6

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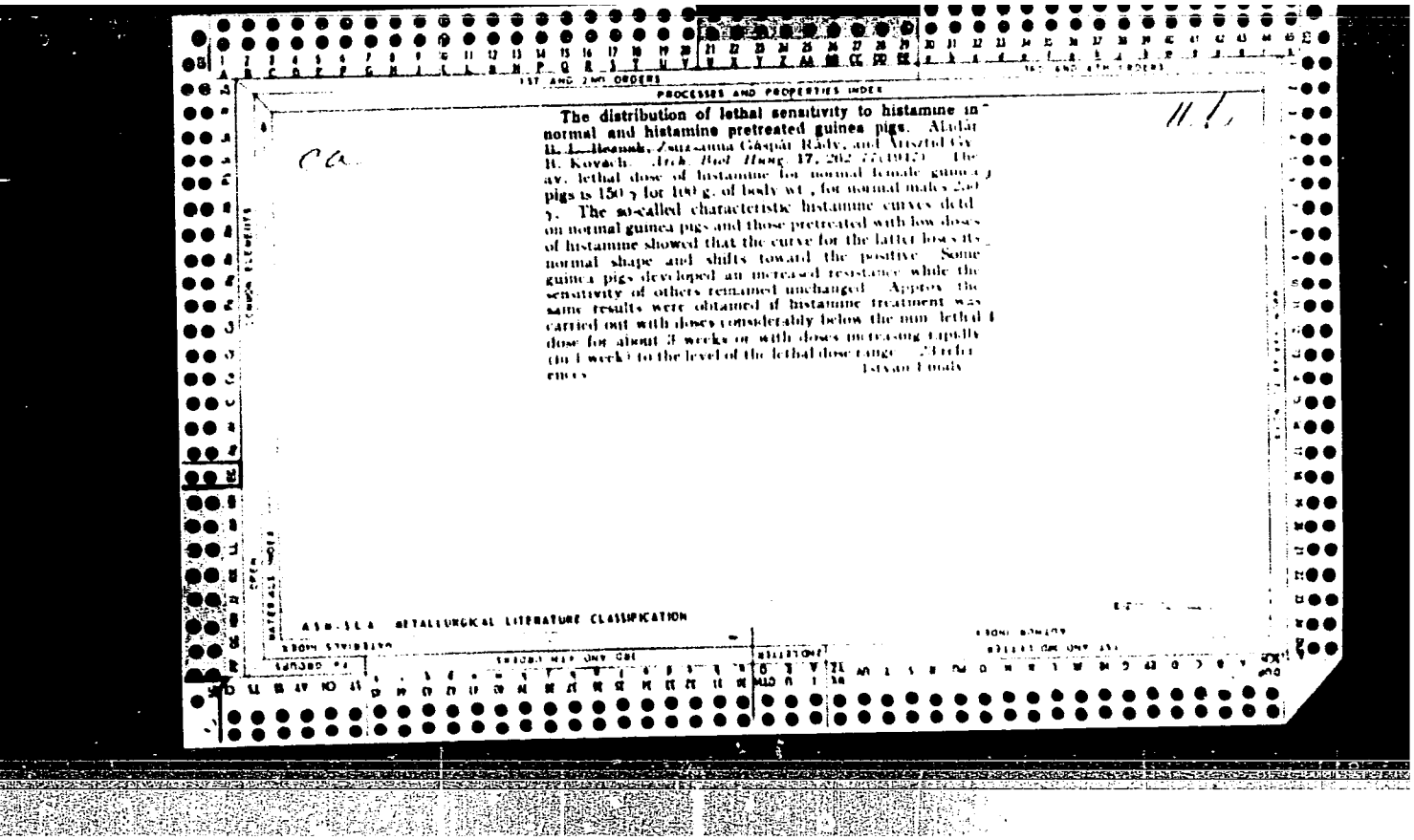
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11.1

Ca

The distribution of lethal sensitivity to histamine in normal and histamine pretreated guinea pigs. Aladár B. L. Beznák, Zsuzsanna Gáspár Rády, and Ariszti Gy. B. Kovách. *Arch. Biol. Hung.* 17, 262-77(1947). The av. lethal dose of histamine for normal female guinea pigs is 150 γ for 100 g. of body wt., for normal males 250 γ. The so-called characteristic histamine curves detd. on normal guinea pigs and those pretreated with low doses of histamine showed that the curve for the latter loses its normal shape and shifts toward the positive. Some guinea pigs developed an increased resistance while the sensitivity of others remained unchanged. Approx. the same results were obtained if histamine treatment was carried out with doses considerably below the min. lethal dose for about 3 weeks or with doses increasing rapidly (in 1 week) to the level of the lethal dose range. 23 references. Istvan Emaly

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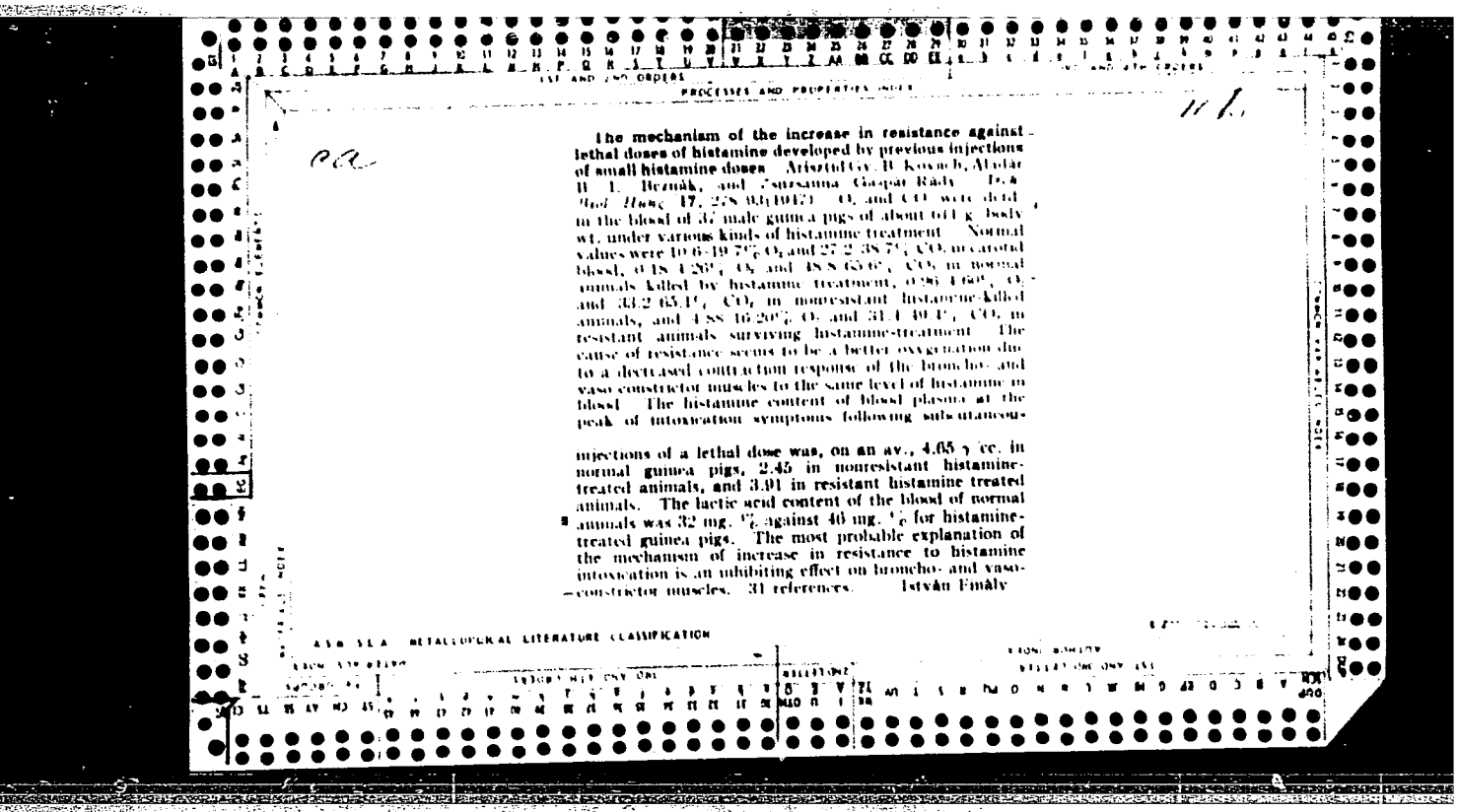
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca



The mechanism of the increase in resistance against lethal doses of histamine developed by previous injections of small histamine doses. Arisztid Gy. B. Kovách, Aladár B. L. Beznák, and Zsuzsanna Gáspár Rády. *Tech. Biol. Hung.* 17, 278-93(1947). O_2 and CO_2 were detd. in the blood of 37 male guinea pigs of about 611 g. body wt. under various kinds of histamine treatment. Normal values were 10.6-19.7% O_2 and 27.2-38.7% CO_2 in carotid blood, 0.18-4.26% O_2 and 48.8-65.6% CO_2 in normal animals killed by histamine treatment, 0.96-4.60% O_2 and 33.2-65.1% CO_2 in nonresistant histamine-killed animals, and 4.88-16.20% O_2 and 31.4-40.4% CO_2 in resistant animals surviving histamine-treatment. The cause of resistance seems to be a better oxygenation due to a decreased contraction response of the broncho- and vaso-constrictor muscles to the same level of histamine in blood. The histamine content of blood plasma at the peak of intoxication symptoms following subcutaneous injections of a lethal dose was, on an av., 4.65 γ/cc. in normal guinea pigs, 2.45 in nonresistant histamine-treated animals, and 3.91 in resistant histamine treated animals. The lactic acid content of the blood of normal animals was 32 mg. % against 40 mg. % for histamine-treated guinea pigs. The most probable explanation of the mechanism of increase in resistance to histamine intoxication is an inhibiting effect on broncho- and vaso-constrictor muscles. 31 references. István Finály

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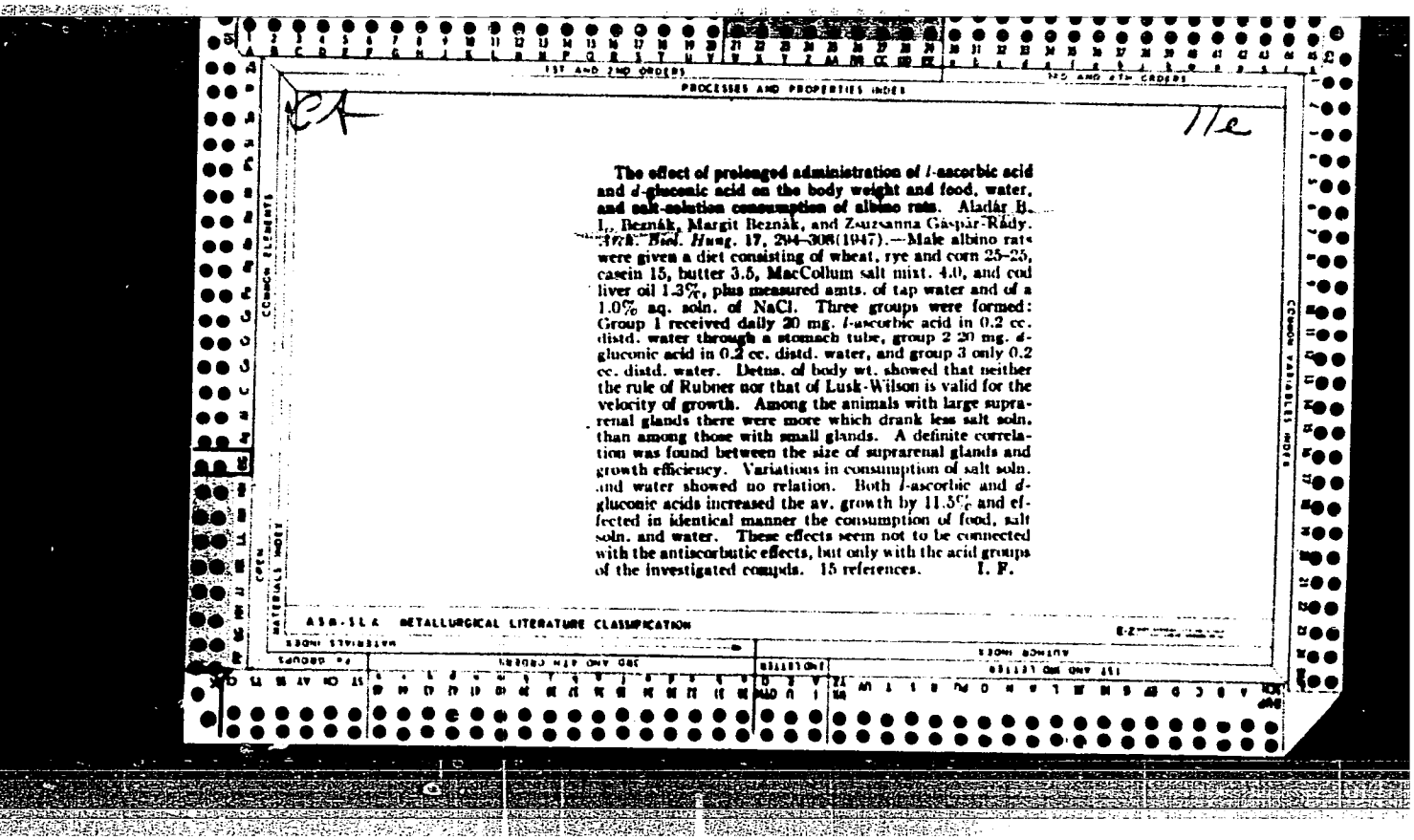

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

C1

11e

The effect of prolonged administration of *l*-ascorbic acid and *d*-gluconic acid on the body weight and food, water, and salt-solution consumption of albino rats. Aladár B. L. Beznák, Margit Beznák, and Zsuzsanna Gáspár-Rády. *Arch. Biol. Hung.* 17, 294–308(1947).—Male albino rats were given a diet consisting of wheat, rye and corn 25–25, casein 15, butter 3.5, MacCollum salt mixt. 4.0, and cod liver oil 1.3%, plus measured amts. of tap water and of a 1.0% aq. soln. of NaCl. Three groups were formed: Group 1 received daily 20 mg. *l*-ascorbic acid in 0.2 cc. distd. water through a stomach tube, group 2 20 mg. *d*-gluconic acid in 0.2 cc. distd. water, and group 3 only 0.2 cc. distd. water. Detns. of body wt. showed that neither the rule of Rubner nor that of Lusk-Wilson is valid for the velocity of growth. Among the animals with large suprarenal glands there were more which drank less salt soln. than among those with small glands. A definite correlation was found between the size of suprarenal glands and growth efficiency. Variations in consumption of salt soln. and water showed no relation. Both *l*-ascorbic and *d*-gluconic acids increased the av. growth by 11.5% and effected in identical manner the consumption of food, salt soln. and water. These effects seem not to be connected with the antiscorbutic effects, but only with the acid groups of the investigated compds. 15 references. I. F.

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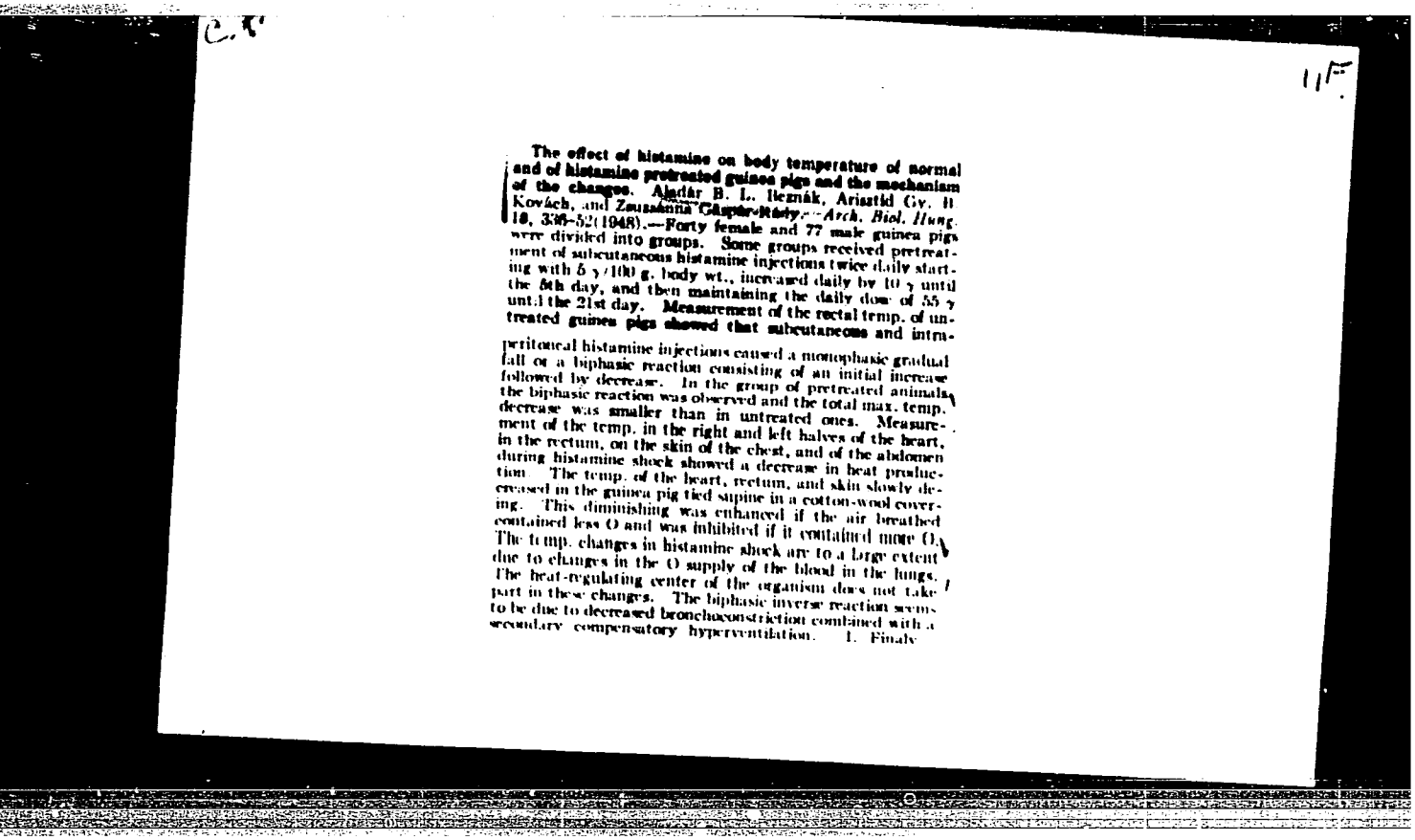
C.R.

11F



The effect of histamine on body temperature of normal and of histamine pretreated guinea pigs and the mechanism of the changes. Aladár B. L. Beznák, Arisztid Gy. B. Kovách, and Zsuzsánna Gáspár-Rády.—*Arch. Biol. Hung.* 18, 336-52(1948).—Forty female and 77 male guinea pigs were divided into groups. Some groups received pretreatment of subcutaneous histamine injections twice daily starting with 5 γ/100 g. body wt., increased daily by 10 γ until the 5th day, and then maintaining the daily dose of 55 γ until the 21st day. Measurement of the rectal temp. of untreated guinea pigs showed that subcutaneous and intraperitoneal histamine injections caused a monophasic gradual fall or a biphasic reaction consisting of an initial increase followed by decrease. In the group of pretreated animals the biphasic reaction was observed and the total max. temp. decrease was smaller than in untreated ones. Measurement of the temp. in the right and left halves of the heart, in the rectum, on the skin of the chest, and of the abdomen during histamine shock showed a decrease in heat production. The temp. of the heart, rectum, and skin slowly decreased in the guinea pig tied supine in a cotton-wool covering. This diminishing was enhanced if the air breathed contained less O and was inhibited if it contained more O. The temp. changes in histamine shock are to a large extent due to changes in the O supply of the blood in the lungs. The heat-regulating center of the organism does not take part in these changes. The biphasic inverse reaction seems to be due to decreased bronchoconstriction combined with a secondary compensatory hyperventilation. I. Finaly

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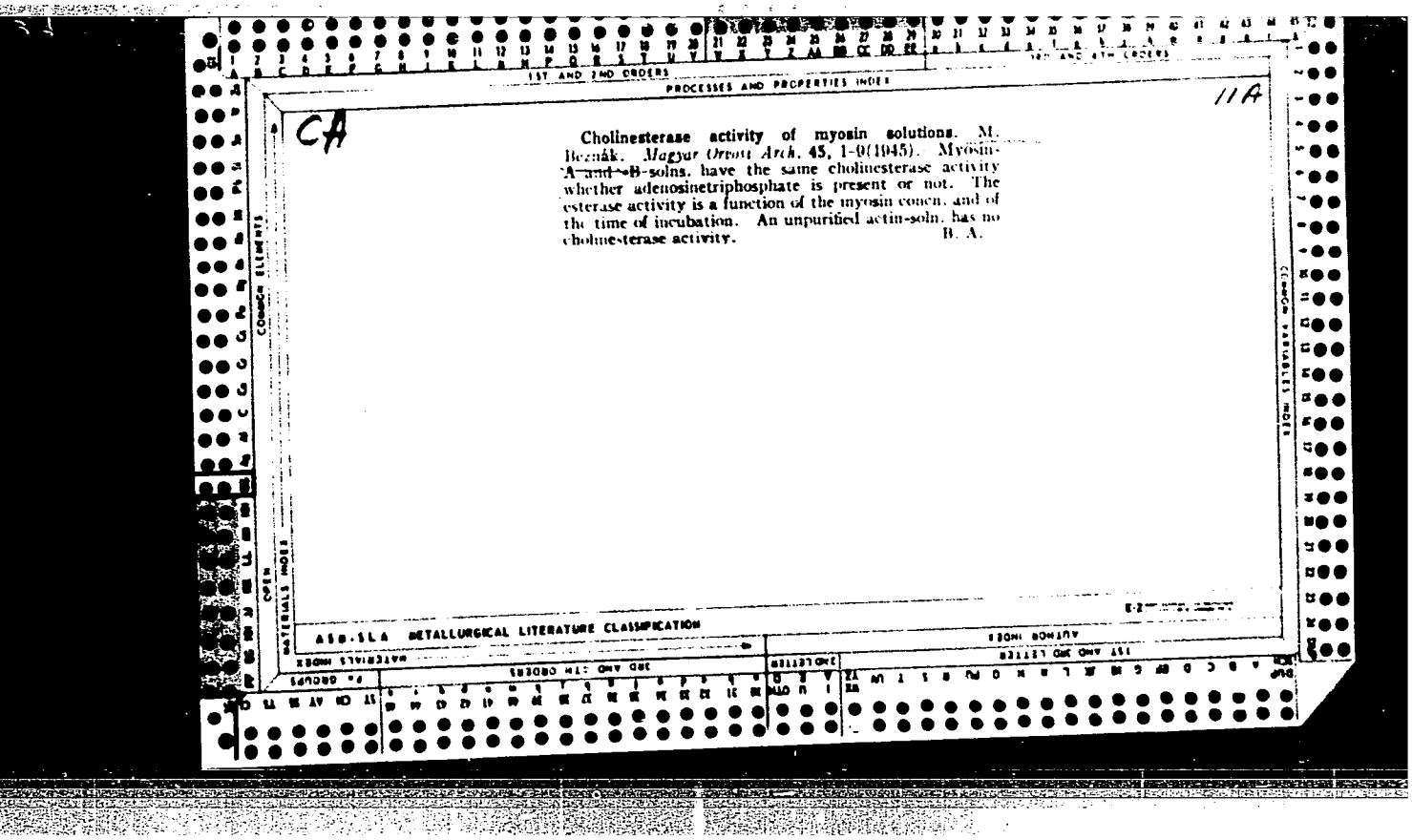

CA

11A

Cholinesterase activity of myosin solutions. M. Beznák. *Magyar Orvosi Arch.* **45**, 1-0(1945). Myosin-A and -B-solns. have the same cholinesterase activity whether adenosinetriphosphate is present or not. The esterase activity is a function of the myosin concn. and of the time of incubation. An unpurified actin-soln. has no cholinesterase activity. B. A.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4

BEZNAK M. Institue of Physiol. of the Peter Pazmany University, Budapest, Hungary
The growth and the food and water consumption of the resting or exercising albino rat on diets containing various amounts of fat and reduced quantity of vitamin B_1
Hungarica Acta Physiologica 1947, 1/2-3 (35-51) Graphs 2 Tables 3

On a synthetic diet containing a minimum amount of thiamine, growth was stunted if its fat content (sunflower seed oil) was 3 per cent; it was normal and proportional to the fat content at 8 percent, 16 per cent, and 32 percent. On forced exercise for 28 days, growth was resumed in the 3 per cent fat groups, and a transient loss in body weight (maximum 8 per cent) proportional to the fat content of the diet was a slight increase in growth. During the resting period after exercise the velocity of growth was greatly increased in all groups. Food and water consumption were in rest inversely proportional to the fat content of the diet. During exercise food consumption increased in the 3 per cent and decreased proportionally to the fat content on the diets rich in fat. Water consumption also increased during the second half of the exercise period or later. Efficiency of growth (growth x 100/food consumption) was proportional to the fat content of the diet. Growth and food consumption were not correlated. It is suggested that the stunted growth of the resting animal is due to an inadequate synthesis from some carbohydrate intermetabolite of some semi-essential fatty acid, consequential to the low fat and thiamine content of the diet.

Beznak - Tihany

SO: Physiology, Biochemistry and Pharmacology, Section II, Vol. I, No. 1-6

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[illegible], M.
(ISTI)

Hungarian Biological Res. Inst., Tihany The distribution of the different protein fractions in normal and hypertrophied cats' hearts Archiva Biologica Hungarica 1947, 17 (202-212) Tables 2

Left ventricular hypertrophy was caused in 12 cats both cases by destruction of the aortic valves by means of a rod pushed down through the left carotid. Comparison with 12 normal cats of the same sex, age and weight distribution showed with statistical certainty that the total heart weight, the heart weight/kg. body weight, left ventricle + septum weight, left ventricle + septum weight/body weight, left ventricle + septum/right ventricle values had all increased. Dry matter, total N, extractable N, its myosin, globulin, myogen and non-protein N fractions were determined by the H. H. Weber and K. Meyer method (1933). The non-extractable N was determined in three fractions: collagen, fluid N, remaining N. In three cases all these determinations were carried out on the psoas muscle also. The hypertrophied heart muscle contains the same percentage of dry matter as does the normal one. Its N content is 7% more than that of the normal. The distribution of the different fractions remains the same with the exception of the non-extractable remining N, which tends to decrease. Compared to the skeletal muscle the heart contains somewhat less N, and a smaller part of the heart's N content is extractable.

Reznak-Tihany (Sec. .)

So: Excerpta Medica, Vol. II, No. 3, Sect. II, March 1949

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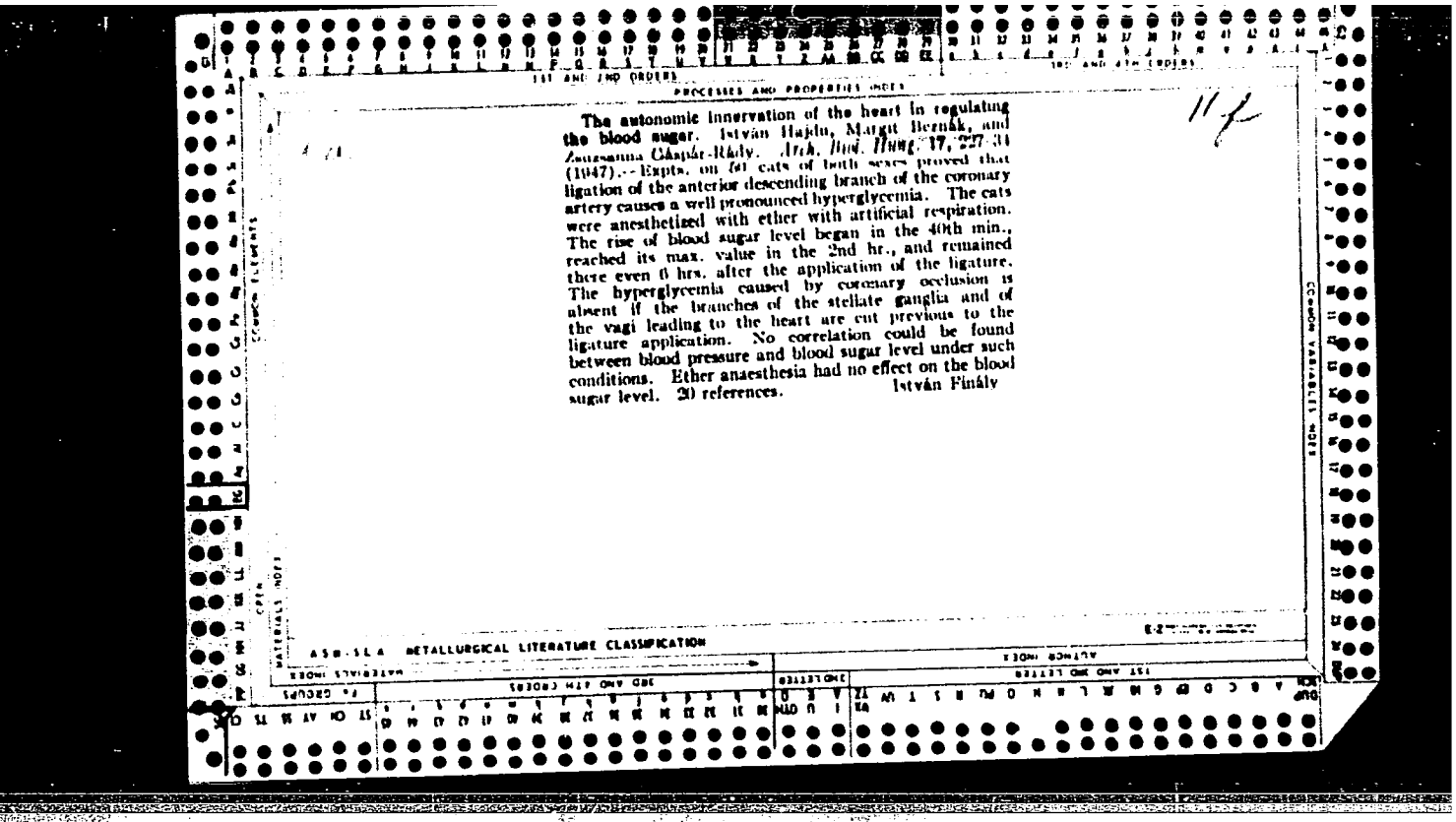

The autonomic innervation of the heart in regulating the blood sugar. István Hajdu, Margit Bernák, and Zsuzsanna Gáspár-Rády. *Arch. Biol. Hung.* 17, 27-34 (1947).--Expts. on 50 cats of both sexes proved that ligation of the anterior descending branch of the coronary artery causes a well pronounced hyperglycemia. The cats were anesthetized with ether with artificial respiration. The rise of blood sugar level began in the 40th min., reached its max. value in the 2nd hr., and remained there even 6 hrs. after the application of the ligature. The hyperglycemia caused by coronary occlusion is absent if the branches of the stellate ganglia and of the vagi leading to the heart are cut previous to the ligature application. No correlation could be found between blood pressure and blood sugar level under such conditions. Ether anaesthesia had no effect on the blood sugar level. 20 references. István Finály

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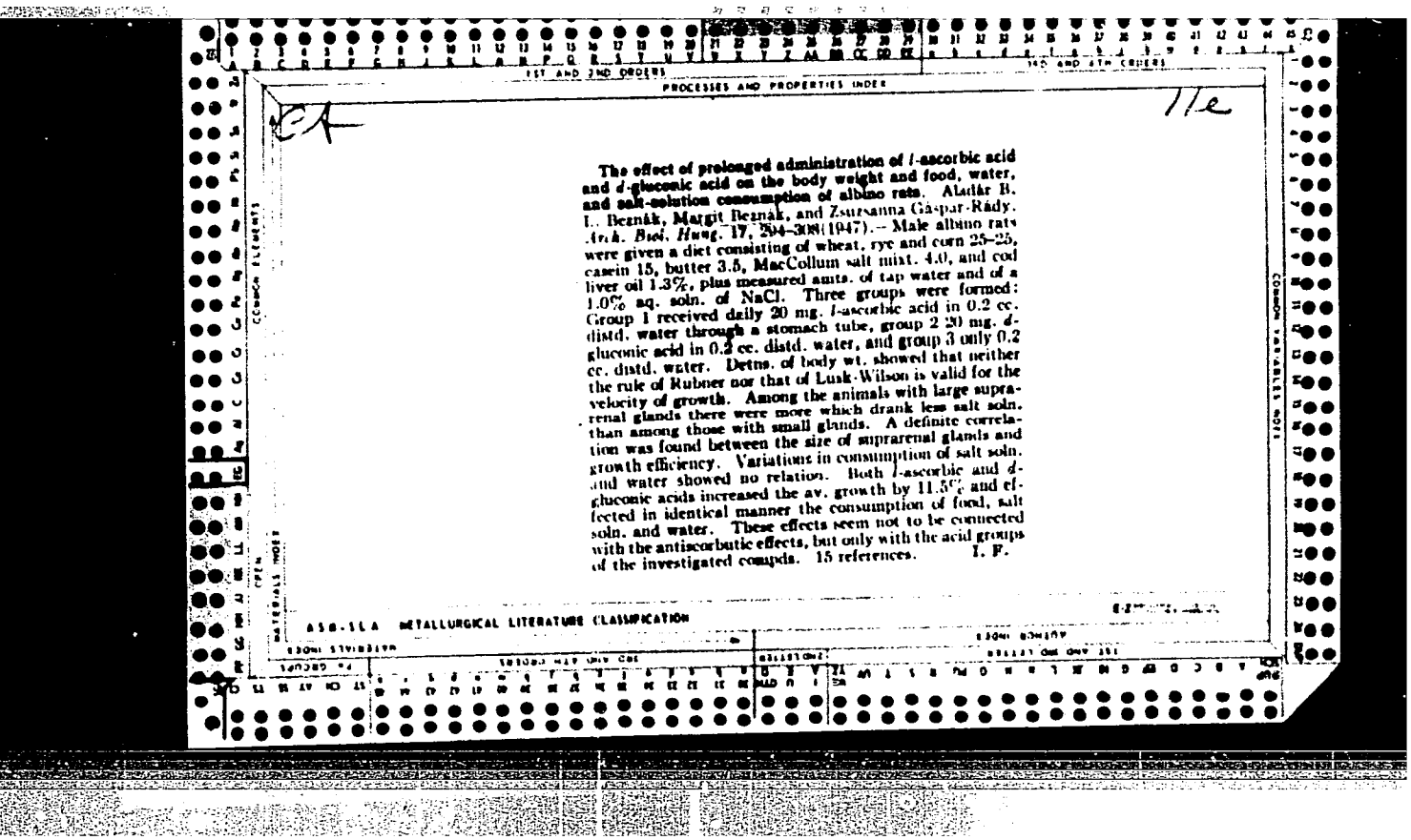

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11e

The effect of prolonged administration of *l*-ascorbic acid and *d*-gluconic acid on the body weight and food, water, and salt-solution consumption of albino rats. Aladár B. L. Beznák, Margit Beznák, and Zsuzsanna Gáspár-Rády. *Arch. Biol. Hung.* 17, 294-308(1947).— Male albino rats were given a diet consisting of wheat, rye and corn 25–25, casein 15, butter 3.5, MacCollum salt mixt. 4.0, and cod liver oil 1.3%, plus measured amts. of tap water and of a 1.0% aq. soln. of NaCl. Three groups were formed: Group 1 received daily 20 mg. *l*-ascorbic acid in 0.2 cc. distd. water through a stomach tube, group 2 20 mg. *d*-gluconic acid in 0.2 cc. distd. water, and group 3 only 0.2 cc. distd. water. Detns. of body wt. showed that neither the rule of Rubner nor that of Lusk-Wilson is valid for the velocity of growth. Among the animals with large suprarenal glands there were more which drank less salt soln. than among those with small glands. A definite correlation was found between the size of suprarenal glands and growth efficiency. Variations in consumption of salt soln. and water showed no relation. Both *l*-ascorbic and *d*-gluconic acids increased the av. growth by 11.5% and effected in identical manner the consumption of food, salt soln. and water. These effects seem not to be connected with the antiscorbutic effects, but only with the acid groups of the investigated compds. 15 references. I. F.

A50-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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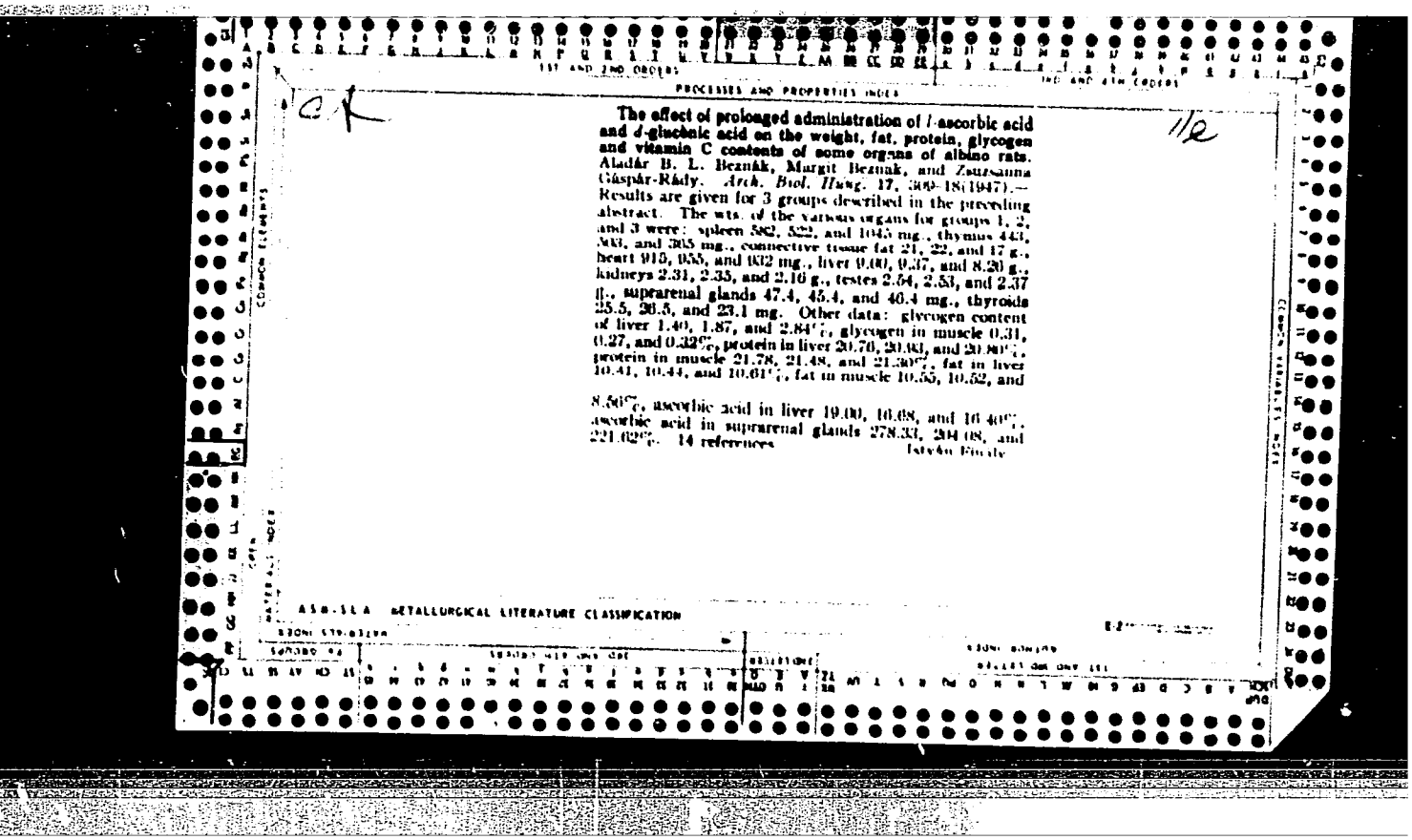
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

C.K

1/2

The effect of prolonged administration of *l*-ascorbic acid and *d*-glucènic acid on the weight, fat, protein, glycogen and vitamin C contents of some organs of albino rats. Aladár B. L. Beznák, Margit Beznak, and Zsuzsanna Gáspár-Rády. *Arch. Biol. Hung.* 17, 309-18(1947).—Results are given for 3 groups described in the preceding abstract. The wts. of the various organs for groups 1, 2, and 3 were: spleen 582, 522, and 1045 mg., thymus 443, 503, and 365 mg., connective tissue fat 21, 22, and 17 g., heart 915, 955, and 932 mg., liver 9.00, 9.37, and 8.20 g., kidneys 2.31, 2.35, and 2.16 g., testes 2.54, 2.53, and 2.37 g., suprarenal glands 47.4, 45.4, and 46.4 mg., thyroids 25.5, 26.5, and 23.1 mg. Other data: glycogen content of liver 1.40, 1.87, and 2.84%, glycogen in muscle 0.31, 0.27, and 0.32%, protein in liver 20.76, 20.93, and 20.80%, protein in muscle 21.78, 21.48, and 21.30%, fat in liver 10.41, 10.44, and 10.61%, fat in muscle 10.55, 10.52, and 8.56%, ascorbic acid in liver 19.00, 16.68, and 16.40%, ascorbic acid in suprarenal glands 278.33, 204.08, and 221.62%. 14 references.

István Finály

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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C.A.

The effect of different ethers on the blood-sugar level. Margit Beznák and István Hajdu. *Arch. Biol. Hung.* 18, 153-8(1948).—Three kinds of ethers: (*a*) Swedish ether *ad narcosim*, (*b*) ether sulfuricus serving as basic material for the manuf. of ether for narcotic purposes, and (*c*) simple com. ether were tested on 71 cats of both sexes of 2.5 kg. av. wt. Anesthesia lasted for 7 hrs. Only (*a*) caused a marked hyperglycemia. Unpurified ethers caused no hyperglycemia or only a late rise in blood sugar. (*b*) and (*c*) were tested for peroxide, aldehyde, and vinyl alc. contaminants. The mortality and other characteristic curves of pure and impure ethers were identical. Seasonal changes caused no changes in the hyperglycemia. The mortality was detd. on rats

István Finály

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C 4.

The effect of different narcotics and coronary occlusion on the blood sugar level. Margit Heznak. *Arch. Biol. Hung.* 18, 150-64 (1948). Out of 43 cats of both sexes with an av. wt. of 2.2 kg. 14 were anesthetized by chloralose, 9 by pernocton, 15 by avertin, and 5 by ether. Chloralose anesthesia caused hypoglycemia and pernocton a rather irregular increase in the blood sugar. Avertin showed no such effects. Coronary ligation was not followed by hyperglycemia in chloralose, pernocton, and avertin anesthesia. With chloralose the same hypoglycemia was observed as without coronary occlusion. Coronary ligature was followed by hyperglycemia if the cats were anesthetized by crude ether which when applied alone had no effect on the blood sugar. István Pinály

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BLOKH,G.A., dotsent; KALIKA,S.B., inzhener; LAYEVSKAYA,G.I., inzhener;
BEZNICHENKO,Ye.Ya, inzhener; TSIPENYUK,E.V., inzhener.

Penetration of high polymer solutions into rubber and leather.
Leg.prom. 15 no.4:40-42 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:7)
(Polymers and polymerization) (Leather) (Rubber)

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BEZNIKOVA, R.A.

4

1035* (Investigation of the Magnetostriction of an Iron-Nickel Alloy in Strong Magnetic Fields.) Issledovanie magnitostriktsii zheleso-nikelevogo splava v sil'nykh magnitnykh pollakh. G. P. D'iakov and R. A. Beznikova. *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR*, v. 97, no. 4, Aug. 1, 1954, pp. 633-634.
Studies on wire composed of 41% Fe 59% Ni. Graphs. 6 ref.

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AKSHINSKAYA, N.V.; BEZNOGOVA, V.Ye.; KISELEV, A.V.; NIKITIN, Yu.S.

Geometric modification of the skeleton of xerogels. Part 1.
Zhur.fiz.khim. 36 no.10:2277-2280 O '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Laboratoriya adsorbtsii i gazovoy khromatografii khimicheskogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova.

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BEZNOS, A.M., inzh.; KULAKOVSKIY, V.A., inzh.; KUZ'MENKO, N.G.

Self-propelled drop hammer for knocking out accretions. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 17 no.11:26-27 N '63. (MIRA 17:2)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4

STAROSEL'SKIY, Anatoliy Lazarevich; BEZNOS, Mikhail Pimenovich; SLAVKIN, V.S., red.; OZERETSKAYA, A.L., red.izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn. red.

[Rolling mill operator for large shapes] Val'tsovshchik krupnosortnogo stana. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 172 p. (MIRA 16:6)

(Rolling (Metalwork))

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BEZNOS, T. I.

USSR/ Medicine - Modification of Microorganisms Nov 53

"The Problem of the Directed Modification of Dermatophytes," A. A. Tsimerinov, T. I. Beznos, S. M. Rafalovich, Ukrainian Sci-Res Dermato-Venerological Inst

Zhur Mikro, Epid, i Immun, No 11, pp 27-30

Breeding of Microsporum ferrugineum (I) together with Microsporum lanosum (II) results in a stable variant of I which has some of the cultural and morphological characteristics of II.

271T37

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USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology - Variability and Heredity. F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99312

Author : Tsimerinov, A.A., Beznos, T.I., Rafalovich, S.M.

Inst : Kharkov Scientific Medical Society

Title : Further Study of Directed Variability of Dermatophytes.

Orig Pub : Tr. Khar'kovsk. nauchn. med. o-va, 1957, vyp. 9, 146-149

Abstract : Cultures of Microsporum ferrugineum were continuously propagated on a medium with filtrates of a culture of M. lanosum and at various periods were seeded on Sabouraud's medium. As a result, one stable variant similar in its microscopic picture to M. lanosum, and two unstable variants were obtained. In prolonged cultivation of the violet trichophyton on media with decomposition

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210007-4

BEZNOS, T.I., Cand Med Sci--(diss) " Data for the epidemiology, clinic, and ~~therapy~~ treatment of microsporia caused by ~~the~~ fluffy microspore." Rostov-on-Don, 1953. 14 pp (Rostov-on-Don Med Inst), 200 copies (KL,45-53, 151)

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