BEZOBRAZOV, A.F., inzh.

Concerning Z.M. Ginzburg's article "Remote control networks for motor driven slide bars." Elek. sta. 32 no.7:87 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Remote control)

ACC NR: AT6034958 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2752/66/000/073/0084/0098

AUTHOR: Bezobrazov, A. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: Automatic correlation of errors in the SPR-1 radionavigation receiver indicator

SOURCE: Leningrad. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo flota. Trudy, no. 73, 1966. Sudovozhdeniye i svyaz' (Navigation and communication), 84-98

TOPIC TAGS: ship navigation, navigation aid, navigation equipment, radio receiver, error measurement, error prediction, autocorrelation function

ABSTRACT: An experiment to determine the automatic correlation of errors in a receiver-indicator of the SPR-1 type is described, and the mathematical development of the results is given. The form of, and the parameters for approximating the automatic correlation functions are found. This becomes the basis for an analysis of certain of the component errors in the receiver-indicator. Formulas expressing the effect of autocorrelation on the accuracy with which navigation equipment is evaluated are presented, as are tables and curves illustrating the use of these formulas by an example of an SPR-1 receiver-indicator for a phase radionavigation system (RNS). Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 23 formulas and 9 tables.

SUB CODE: 17/SUBM DATE: None/ORIG REF: 002/OTH REF: 001

UDC: 621.396.967.72:681.142.5

BEZOBRAZOV, A. S.

20654 Bezobrazov, A. S. Kalendarniy grafik - v osnovu organizatsii stroitel'nykh Rabot. Les. prom-st', 1949, No. 6, s. 8-10

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949

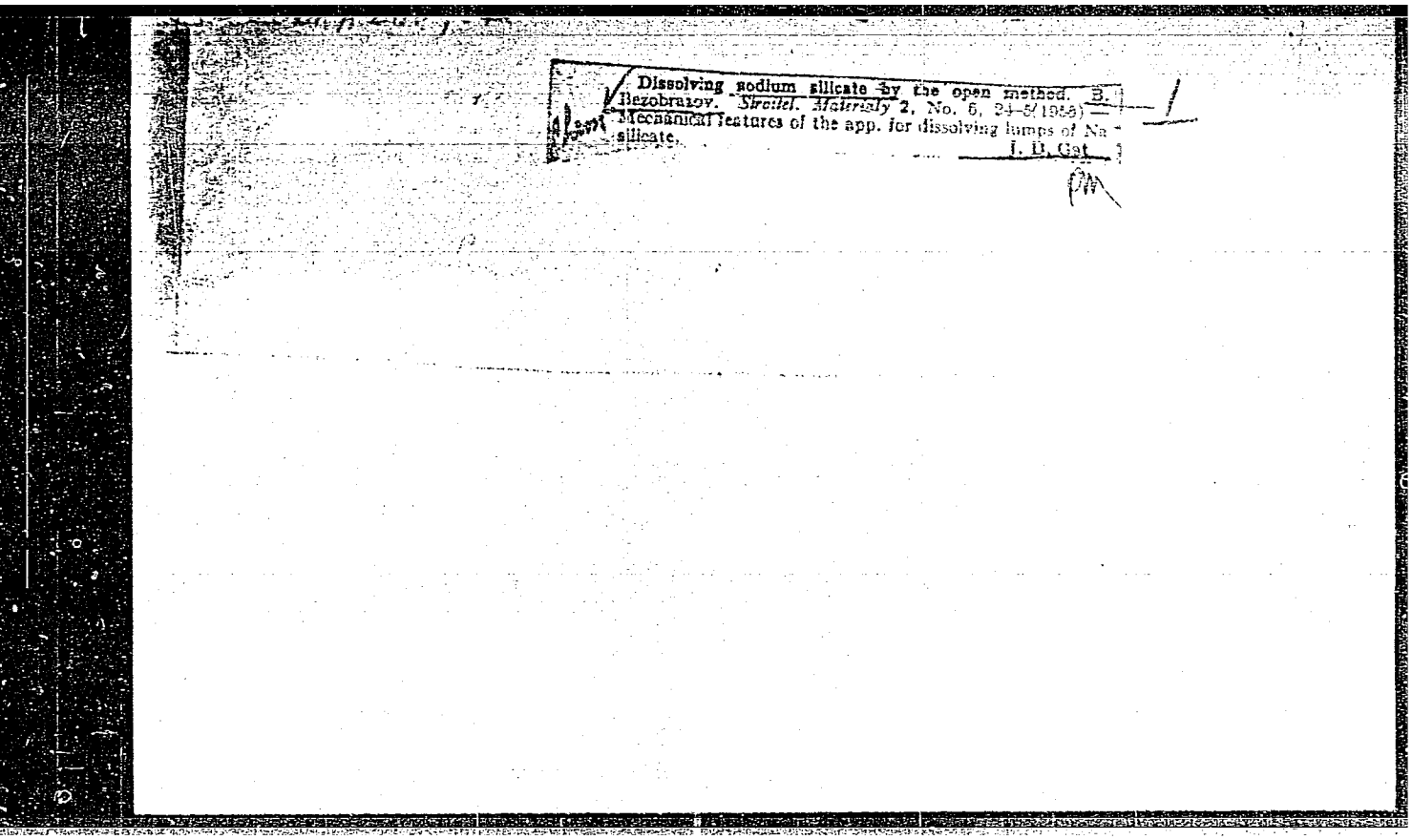
BEZOBRAZOV, B. B.

(2)

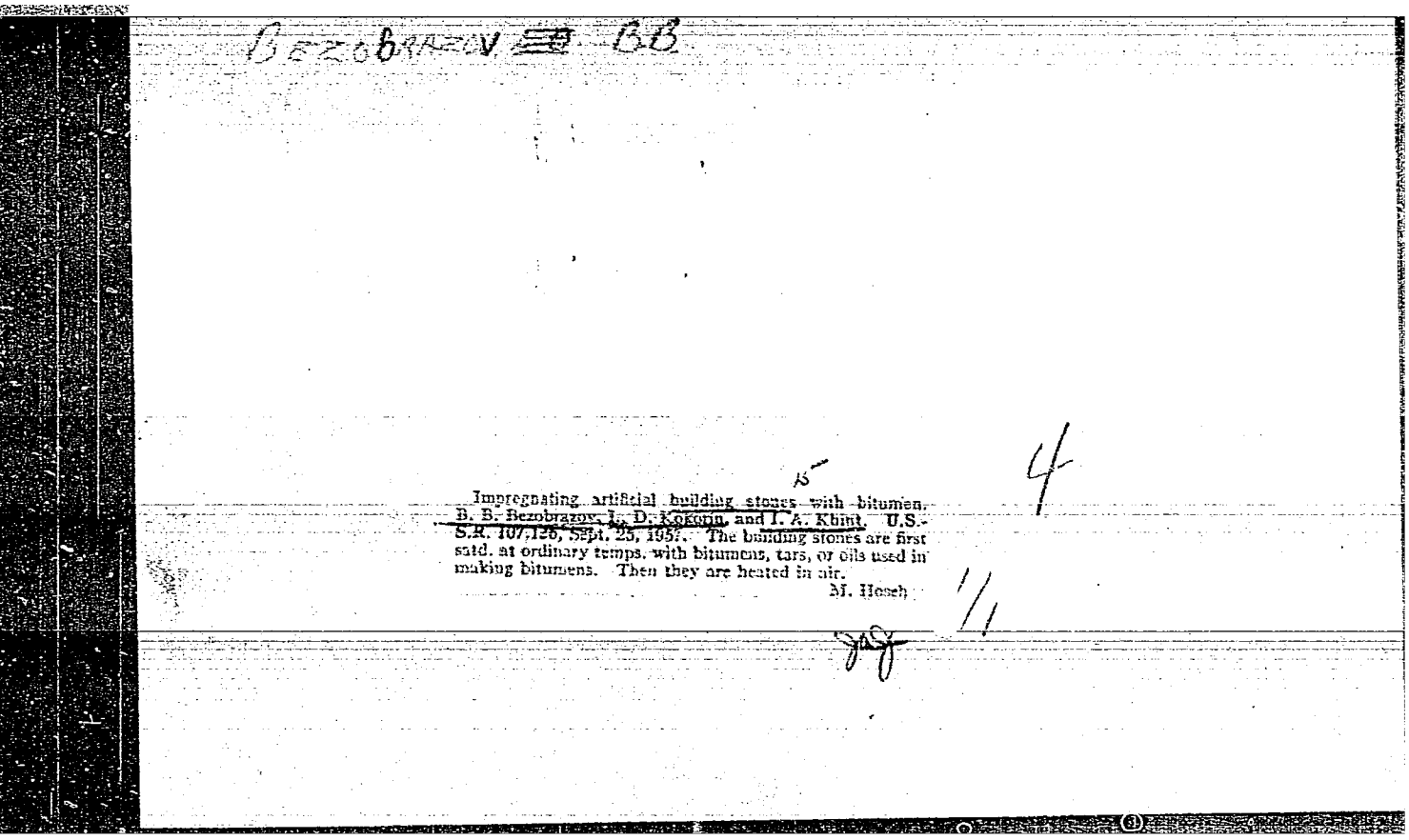
Sewer pipe from easily fusible clays. B. B. BEZOBRAZOV, R. M. ZALONTS, AND L. D. KOKORIN. *Steklo i Keramika*, 10 [7] 20-23 (1953).—The clays have a refractoriness of 1170° to 1200°C. The pipes were fired at 920°. They were impregnated with dehydrated bitumen and a mixture of bitumen with spent mineral oil at 180° to 200°. The impregnation lasted 5 to 7 hr. with bitumen and 1/2 to 1/3 as long with the mixture. Impregnation with bitumen increased the crushing strength 55 to 75% and the tensile strength 30 to 50%; water absorption was less than 1% and acid resistance not less than 98.8%. B.Z.K.

BEZOBRAZOV, B.B., inshener.

Magnesia cement slabs for wall and floor covering. Stroi.prom. 31 no.6: 44 Je '53. (MLRA 6:7)
(Magnesia cement)



Dissolving sodium silicate by the open method. B. Bezobrazov. *Stroitel. Materialy* 2, No. 6, 24–5(1956).
Mechanical features of the app. for dissolving lumps of Na silicate.
I. B. Gat



Bezobrazov BB

Impregnating artificial building stones with bitumen. B. B. Bezobrazov, L. D. Kokorin, and I. A. Khint. U.S.S.R. 107,126, Sept. 25, 1957. The building stones are first soid. at ordinary temps. with bitumens, tars, or oils used in making bitumens. Then they are heated in air.

M. Hosch

4

1/1

BEZOBRAZOV, B., inzh.; KHINT, I., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Using bitumen in impregnating building materials made of lime sand mixes. Stroi. mat. 4 no.12:17-20 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Bitumen) (Building materials--Testing)

BEZOBRAZOV, B.B.; GONCHAROV, V.I.; IVANOV, S.K.; POLIVANOV, N.M.

Interchangeable bushing for ceramic abrasive conveyers. Kozh. obuv.prom. 4 no.1:35 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Shoe manufacture—Equipment and supplies)

L 21109-65 EPF(c)/EPR/EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(e)/EWP(t) Pr-4/Ps-4
AFWL/ASD(a)-5/AS(mp)-2/RAEM(c)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t) WH/WW/JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5002164 S/0120/64/000/006/0150/0151

AUTHOR: Abayev, B. I.; Bezobrazov, N. T.; Shashkov, Yu. M.

TITLE: Slit graphite heater for single-crystal-growing devices

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1964, 150-151

TOPIC TAGS: single crystal, single crystal growing, single crystal growing device

ABSTRACT: The State Scientific Research and Planning Institute of the Rare Metals Industry has designed and built a furnace for growing single crystals of semiconductor materials. The furnace has a special graphite heater with vertical slits which permit the direct heating of material by an HF field (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). The graphite block acts as a transformer creating inside the crucible a high-frequency field which ensures an intensive stirring of the molten material. The graphite block also acts as a radiation heater. The new device requires 30% less power and makes it possible to increase the pulling speed, which attains 10 mm/min in pulling silicon single crystals 10 mm in diameter. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

Card 1/3

L 21109-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5002164

ASSOCIATION: Giredmet

SUBMITTED: 06Dec63 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: SS, MM

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 3164

Card 2/3

USSR

The solubility of oxygen in molten iron, chromium, and nickel. S. V. Bezobrazov and A. M. Samarin. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Tekh. Nauk* 1953, 1700-6.—The thermodynamic function is detd. experimentally of an interaction between the Cr and the O dissolved in Ni, and of the soly. of O in Cr-Ni alloys resulting from the reaction with steam and the formation of Cr oxides ($Cr_{sl} + xH_2O = xH_2 + CrO_x$). The ratio $p_{H_2O}:p_{H_2}$ at equil. dets. the activity of O in the melt. When 4-15% Cr is dissolved in the alloy, Cr is oxidized to Cr_2O_3, and the equil. temp. coeff. is const., given by $\log K' = -(16990/T) + 3.90$. The greater soly. of O in alloys contg. more than 15% Cr is attributed to the formation of higher oxides of Cr in addn. to Cr_2O_3. Replacing the Ni in the Ni-Cr alloys by Fe lowers the soly. of O when the Cr concn. is 20-30%. Soly. of O rises with the temp.

W. M. Sternberg

Evaluation B-81524

BEZOBRAZOV, S. V. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Decarbonization of high-carbon ferrochromium [illegible] vacuum, [illegible]" Mos, 1957. 12 pp 22 cm. (Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Steel im I.V. Stalin), 110 copies (KL, 15-57, 105)

Bezobrazov S.V.

Use of Vacuum in Metallurgy, Moscow ~~sss~~ Izd=vo. AN SSSR, 1958, pp.165 (SAMARIN,A.M Trans. of a Conf. on Above - Inst. Metallurgy, AN SSSR)

Polyakov, A.Yu. The Vacuum Method of Obtaining Ductile Vanadium 147

The author describes a method for obtaining ductile vanadium by reducing the trioxide with carbon in a vacuum at temperatures below the melting point of the metal. The vanadium is plastic at room temperature and contains a maximum of 0.03 per cent of nitrogen and 0.10-0.30 percent of carbon. The method is said to be suitable for use in industry. A vacuum of close to 0.0004 mm. of mercury is required. There are 8 English references.

Bezobrazov, S.V. Preparation of Carbon-free Ferrochrome by Decarbonizing Carbonaceous Ferrochrome in Vacuum 155

Authors conclusions: 1. The use of vacuum furnaces makes it possible to obtain ferrochrome with a carbon content of 0.01-0.03 percent by decarbonizing high-carbon ferrochrome with the oxygen of chromic oxide, chrome ore, quartzite, and nickel monoxide. 2. The new grade of ferrochrome can be produced at temperatures of 1100-1200° C. and at a final pressure in the system of $5\text{-}1\cdot10^{-2}$ mm. of mercury. 3. Some advantages of the method are: (a) the product has a lower-than-usual carbon content (b) more chromium is extracted from the ore (c) melting of silico-chrome as an

Card 14/16

intermediate step is obviated. (There are 2 English references)

Khodkin, V.M. (Address) 163
Khodkin briefly describes the method out by TsNIIChM (Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy) for preparing carbon-free ferrochrome.

Resolution of the Conference on the Use of Vacuum in Metallurgy, Convened by the Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov of the Academy of Sciences, USSR (unanimously adopted March 29, 1956) 165
The numerous advantages of vacuum metallurgy, particularly in the production of steel and ferroalloys, are recapitulated. In connection with the directives of the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to expand the vacuum melting and teeming of steel during the period 1956-60, it is recommended that these techniques be introduced or further developed at a number of plants, including "Dneprospetsstal'", Kuznetsk Metallurgical Plant, Verkh-Isetskiy Metallurgical Plant, Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant, Zaporzh'ye Ferroalloys Plant, Urals Heavy-Machinery Plant, "Bol'shevik" Plant, "Serp i Molot" Plant, and Plant imeni Dzerzhinsky.

The limited output of the necessary equipment and the need for improving existing designs are pointed out. The need for intensive research is indicated, and specific fields of investigation are recommended.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 16/16

GO/mas
10-21-58

BEZOBRAZOV, S.V.; KADARMETOV, Kh.N.; KOLOYARTSEV, V.L.; SHALEV, A.A.; SHCHEDROVITSKIY, Ya.S.

Investigating the furnace bath following the experimental production of ferrosilicochromium from ores and quartzite. Stal' 21 no.10:903-907 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii.
(Iron-silicon-chromium alloys--Metallurgy)
(Smelting furnaces)

S/081/62/000/023/030/120
B168/B186

AUTHORS: Bezobrazov, S. V., Ponomarenko, A. G., Agafonov, P. F.

TITLE: High-frequency heating for determination of carbon content in alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 213, abstract 23E37 (In collection: Teoriya i praktika metallurgii, no. 4, Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1961, 181-183)

TEXT: The working principle of a h. f. furnace and of a h. f. apparatus for heating samples is described. High-frequency heating (25-30 Mc/s) for calcining samples for carbon determination gives more complete combustion of difficultly oxidizable high-alloy steels and ferro-alloys. Calcination takes place at $\geqslant 1500^{\circ}C$ and is complete in ~1.5-2.0 min. Results are given for analyses of ferrochrome by the proposed method. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

L 3992-66 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/WW/JG

ACC NR: AP5022354 UR/0133/65/000/009/0820/0823

669.168:621.365

AUTHOR: Bazobrazov, S. V.; Kadarmetov, Kh. N.; Charushnikova, G. V.; Krichevets, R. B.; Ponomarenko, Yu. G.; Tulin, N. A.; Pozdeyev, N. P.; Sergeyev, A. B.

TITLE: Vacuum treatment of liquid ferrochromium

SOURCE: Stal', no. 9, 1965, 820-823

TOPIC TAGS: ferrochrome, low carbon ferrochrome, liquid ferrochrome, ferrochrome decarburization, vacuum decarburization

ABSTRACT: To develop a technique for industrial-scale production of low-carbon ferrochromium, the Chelyabinsk Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgy together with the Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant conducted (1960-1964) a series of laboratory and semi-industrial scale experiments on decarburization of liquid ferrochromium in a vacuum induction furnace. The experimental results showed that vacuum treatment of a 400-kg heat of liquid ferrochromium in an induction furnace in a vacuum of 0.6—2.0 mm Hg (80—270 n/m^2) at 1670—1700C reduced the carbon content of the alloy from 0.05—0.07 to 0.01—0.02% in 1 hr, and even lower with further treatment. The chromium content of the alloy was practically unchanged, and the loss of ferrochromium did not exceed 3%. The power consumption for vacuum treatment was about 500 kwh per ton of liquid ferrochromium, and the carbon oxidation rate was 0.0006 to 0.0009% C/min. In industrial-scale production, liquid ferrochromium can be poured into a ladle from which, after slag removal, the metal is poured into the crucible

Card 1/2

L 3992-66

ACC NR: AP5022354

of an induction furnace. The air is then evacuated from the furnace and after treatment the degassed metal is cast in flat ingots in air or in vacuum. To speed up the treatment, the crucible preferably should be of large diameter but comparatively shallow, and the content of carbon and phosphorus in the initial alloy should not exceed 0.07—0.09 and 0.03%, respectively. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [MS]

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy n.-i. institut metallurgii (Chelyabinsk Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgy); Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM,IE

NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4119

Card 2/2

KOLOYARTSEV, V.L. (Chelyabinsk); BEZOBRAZOV, S.V. (Chelyabinsk)

Desulfuration of liquid carbon ferrochromium in vacuum. Izv. AN SSSR. Met. i gor. delo no.5:38-41 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

BEZOBRAZOV, V. ; KOKORIN, L.

Tile pipes made from easily fused clay. Tr. from the Russian.

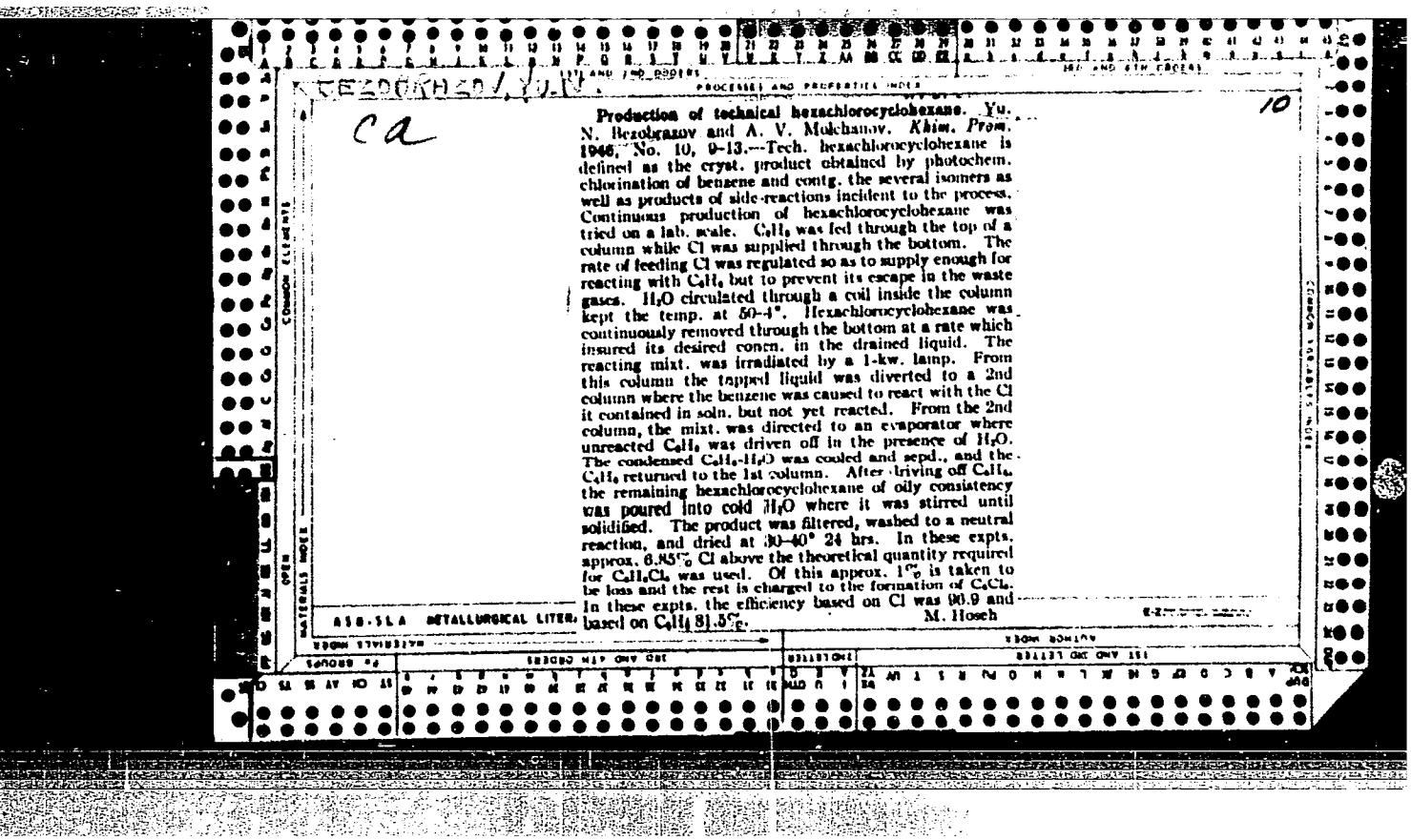
p. 274
Vol. 6, no. 11, Nov. 1955
SZKLO I CERAMIKA
Warszawa

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3
March 1956

BELOBRAZOV, YU.N.

The reaction of humic acids with halogens. Application of the McIlhiney and Margosches methods for the investigation of humic acids. S. S. [illegible] and Yu. N. Beloobrazov. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 1904-14 (in French 1914) (1937).—The detn. of added or substituted Br in humic acids by the McIlhiney method is impossible, but by slightly modifying the method, it can be applied for the detn. of the total HBr evolved due to the oxidation and substitution reactions. The detn. of I and super-I nos. by the Margosches method (C. A. 21, 2005) gives some idea as to the oxidizability of humic acids, and as to their differing abilities to loosely bind I. Exptl. data are tabulated and the results are discussed. Twelve references. A. A. Podgorny

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Ca

10

Production of technical hexachlorocyclohexane. Yu. N. Bezobrazov and A. V. Molchanov. *Khim. Prom.* 1946, No. 10, 9–13.—Tech. hexachlorocyclohexane is defined as the cryst. product obtained by photochem. chlorination of benzene and contg. the several isomers as well as products of side-reactions incident to the process. Continuous production of hexachlorocyclohexane was tried on a lab. scale. C_6H_6 was fed through the top of a column while Cl was supplied through the bottom. The rate of feeding Cl was regulated so as to supply enough for reacting with C_6H_6 but to prevent its escape in the waste gases. H_2O circulated through a coil inside the column kept the temp. at 50–4°. Hexachlorocyclohexane was continuously removed through the bottom at a rate which insured its desired contn. in the drained liquid. The reacting mixt. was irradiated by a 1-kw. lamp. From this column the tapped liquid was diverted to a 2nd column where the benzene was caused to react with the Cl it contained in soln. but not yet reacted. From the 2nd column, the mixt. was directed to an evaporator where unreacted C_6H_6 was driven off in the presence of H_2O. The condensed C_6H_6-H_2O was cooled and sepd., and the C_6H_6 returned to the 1st column. After driving off C_6H_6, the remaining hexachlorocyclohexane of oily consistency was poured into cold H_2O where it was stirred until solidified. The product was filtered, washed to a neutral reaction, and dried at 30–40° 24 hrs. In these expts. approx. 6.85% Cl above the theoretical quantity required for $C_6H_6Cl_6$ was used. Of this approx. 1% is taken to be loss and the rest is charged to the formation of C_6Cl_6. In these expts. the efficiency based on Cl was 90.9 and based on C_6H_6 81.5%.

M. Hoseh

BEZORRAZOV.,Yu.N.; MOLCHANOV,A.V.

Putting the experimental and production plant "Hexachlorane" into operation. Khim.prom.no.2:56-57 F'47. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Nauchnyy Institut po udobreniyem i insektofungisidam imeni Samoylova

(Chemical plants) (Benzene hexachloride)

GAR, K.A.; MOLCHANOV, A.V.; BEZOBRAZOV, Yu.N.; DUBOVITSKIY, A.M.

Using the ash from Cottrell filters of electric power stations as filler in preparing dusts. [Trudy] NIUIF no.156:73-89 '55. (MLRA 9:10)

(Insecticides) (Ash (Technology))

BEZOBRAZOV, Yu. N

PLIYEV, T.N.; BEZOBRAZOV, Yu.N.

Effect of radiation wave length and other physicochemical factors on the isomeric composition of hexachlorocyclohexane produced by photochemical chlorination of benzene. Uch. zap. IAk. un. no.1: 58-63 '57. (MIRA 11:3)

(Benzene hexachloride) (Chlorination)
(Isomers) (Photochemistry)

BEZOBRAZOV, Yuriy Nikolayevich; MOLCHANOV, Andrey Vasil'yevich; GAR, Konstantin Arkad'yevich; RATMANSKIY, M.S., red.; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhn.red.

[Hexachloran, its characteristics, its manufacture, and uses] Geksakhloran, ego svoistva, poluchenie i primenenie. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1958. 315 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Benzene hexachloride)

5(1)

06215
SOV/64-59-6-7/28

AUTHORS: Molchanov, A. V., Bezobrazov, Yu. N., Abramyan, Ye. P.

TITLE: Enrichment of Hexachlorane by Means of Repeated Application of the Mother Liquor

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 6, pp 487 - 490 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The most widely applied and most economical methods for the separation of the γ-isomer of hexachlorane (= commercial hexachloro cyclohexane), which is an active insecticide, are extraction methods. They have, however, the disadvantage of yielding a product containing a maximum of 70% of the isomer only and a by-product of inferior quality. These shortcomings can be eliminated by using the mother liquor which remains after the filtration of the main product instead of the pure solvent. The mother liquor dissolves the γ-isomer and the readily soluble components of hexachlorane, whereas the difficultly soluble components can be filtered off. After the mother liquor has been used 4-5 times as extraction agent it is evaporated, and a product is obtained which (as the above mentioned filtration residue) contains only little γ-isomer and is processed, or used for the production of δ-isomer (Ref 6). A scheme (Fig 1) of the separation of hexachlorane into the main product (with about 95% of γ-isomer), the filtration residue,

Card 1/2

Enrichment of Hexachlorane by Means of Repeated Application of the Mother Liquor

06215
SOV/64-59-6-7/28

and the evaporation residue from the mother liquor is given. The solubility of the γ-isomer in the mother liquor is considered to be due to lipoid admixtures contained in the latter, which hardly dissolve α- and γ-isomers but easily dissolve the γ- and δ-isomers. The results obtained concerning the effect of the δ-isomer and of other substances, which are easily soluble in the mother liquor, on the solubility of the α-, β-, and γ-isomers shows that Sieber and Schwabe's statements (Ref 4) are incorrect, according to which the solubility of the one isomer is independent of the already dissolved amount of another isomer. Work-technological data, data on the solubility, and extraction results (Table) are given. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

BEZOBRAZOV, Yu.N.; MOLCHANOV, A.V.; IVANOVA, T.A.; DANIKOVA, L.F.; ABRAMYAN, Ye.P.

Development of a method for preparing hexachloran with a higher content of the γ-isomer and the preparation of lindane. [Trudy] NIUIF no.164:14-16 '59. (MIRA 15:5)
(Benzene hexachloride)

BEZOBRAZOV, Yu.N.; ABRAMYAN, Ye.P.

Determining water in recovered alcohol during the production of highly enriched hexachloran. [Trudy] NIUIF no.171:88-91 '61.
(MIRA 15:7)
(Benzene hexachloride)

ACC NR AP6027905 SOURCE CODE: UR/0064/66/000/008/0009/0012

AUTHOR: Mel'nikov, N. N.; Bezobrazov, Yu. N.; Trunov, P. P.; Sokolova, Ye. M.; Nayanov, L. D.; Burdakova, A. P.; Balashova, T. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of zineb by a one-stage method

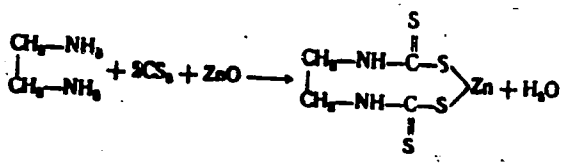
SOURCE: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 8, 1966, 9-12

TOPIC TAGS: fungicide, zineb ~~preparation~~, ZINC COMPOUND, CHEMICAL PRODUCTION

ABSTRACT: Zineb, [ethylenebis(dithiocarbamato)] zinc, a most effective fungicide but non-toxic for mammals, is produced in large amounts. To select an economical method for commercial production of zineb, various known methods of its preparation are reviewed and compared. It is shown that the previously described one-stage method, involving the reaction (USSR patent, No. 144470, 1961, published in 1962):

Card 1/2 UDC:661.7:547.496.2'313.2'147-38

ACC NR: AP6027905



and later modified by using an NH_3 solution to decrease the losses of ethylenediamine (USSR patent, No. 161728, 1962, published 1964) is recommended as the most economical method of commercial production of zineb. [PS]

[WA-50; CBE No. 14]

SUB CODE: 07,04/ SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2

BEZOBRAZOVA, A. F. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Study of the properties of streptococci isolated from the organisms of scarlet-fever patients and cultivated in artificial culture media." Mos, 1957. 11 pp 20 cm. (Min of Health USSR. Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians), 100 copies

(KL, 7-57, 109)

63

17(2)

SOV/16-59-9-12/47

AUTHOR: Bezobrazova, A.F.

TITLE: A Study of the Properties of Streptococci, Isolated From Scarlet Fever Patients and Cultured on Artificial Nutrient Media

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959, Nr 9, pp 57-61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The aim of subject work was to study the properties of streptococci isolated from scarlet fever patients during the course of infection and observed during cultivation on artificial nutrient media. It showed that, as the infection developed, the scarlatinous streptococci underwent a change, evidently connected with the active reaction of the macroorganism. At the climax of the fever (on the 10-18th day) a change in the morphology of the S. hemolyticus colonies could be observed with transition from the S- into the SR- and R-forms. This was attended by diminution of their virulency, toxigenicity, hemolytic and fibrinolytic properties. In most cases the invasiveness was retained, and even slightly raised. During this period more S. viridans were isolated from the patients. These contained virulent strains and strains with a high and medium toxigenicity. The S. viridans had greater invasiveness than the S. hemolyticus. After prolonged cultivation of

Card 1/3

A Study of the Properties of Streptococci, Isolated From Scarlet Fever Patients and Cultured on Artificial Nutrient Media

semi-liquid agar media most of the S. hemolyticus strains retained their original properties. After 3-3 1/2 years of storage in such a medium the virulency of 70% of the strains had decreased considerably. a particularly pronounced drop was noted in the immunogenic properties of S. hemolyticus after 2-3 1/2 years of cultivation. The most effective vaccines were those prepared from strains after 6-13 months of cultivation. After 2-7 months of cultivation the toxigenicity of S. hemolyticus gradually began to increase. Lyophilic drying and prolonged storage in a dried state still led to retention of most of the Streptococcus hemolyticus strains' properties.

Card 2/3

There is 1 table.

SOV/16-59-9-12/47

A Study of the Properties of Streptococci, Isolated From Scarlet Fever Patients and Cultured on Artificial Nutrient Media

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova (Institute of Vaccines and Sera imeni Mechnikov), Moscow

SUBMITTED: July 21, 1958

Card 3/3

BEZODA, F.

Crop distribution of individual collective farms.

P. 21, (Rolnicke Hlasy) Vol. 30, no. 4, Aug. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

BEZOROD'KO, M. D.

*RT-757 (Viscous properties of plastic lubricants and rotational resistance of anti-friction bearings) Viazkostnye svoistva plastichnykh smazok i soprotivleniia vrashcheniiu podshipnikov kacheniia.
DOKLADY AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, 90(6): 1019-1022, 1953.

BEZOTOSNA, L.M.

Problems in the psychology of personality in the works of M.O. Antonovich. Nauk. zap. Nauk.-dosl. inst. psykhol. 11:277-280 '59.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut im.A.M.Gor'kogo, Kiyev.
(Antonovich, Maksim Alekseevich, 1835-1918)

AUTHOR BEZOTOSNIY, V.M., ZAMYATNIN, Yu.S., PA - 2717

TITLE The Absolute Measurements of the Intensity of Neutron Sources. (Absolutnyye izmereniya intensi vnosti neutronnykh istochnikov-Russian)

PERIODICAL Atomnaia Energiia, 1957, Vol 2, Nr 4, pp 313-318 (U.S.S.R.)
Received 5/1957 Reviewed 6/1957

ABSTRACT The present paper contains a short report on the methods of gauging neutron sources used in various laboratories of the U.S.S.R. Existing methods for measuring the intensity of the neutron sources can be subdivided into the following main groups.
1) Methods based on measuringartificial radioactivity of the indecators.
2)Methods based on measuring the volume of the helium produced on the occasion of nuclear reactions.
3)Recording of the charged particles which accompany the emission of a neutron on the occasion of varios nuclear reactions.
4)Recording of recoil nuclei on the occasion of the elastic scattering of neutrons in substances containing hydrogen.
5)Methods based on measuring the modification of the neutron flux in the graphite prism of a reactor by alternatingly introducing the neutron source to be gauged and a neutron absorber into this graphite prism. On this occasion the neutron activity induced in the neutron absorber is measured. Some further methods of gauging neutron sources are based on the following. Measuring of the number of the photoprotons produced on the occasion of the photo fissioning of a deuteron,

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The Absolute Measurements of the Intensity of Neutron Sources. PA - 2717

measuring of the number of charged He^3- and He^4- particles which accompany the emission of the neutrons on the occasion of the reactions $D(d,n)He^3$ and $T(d,n)He^4$, comparison of the neutron source to be gauged with a source of thermal neutrons. A target of pure gold introduced into the neutron field of a nuclear reactor served as such a source, measuring of the absolute β-activity of manganese caused by neutrons in a solution of $KMnO_4$ in water .Additionally, a method, based upon the principle developed by O'NEAL and G. SCHARF-GOLDHABER(Phys. Rev. 69, 368, 1946) is discussed. The results of measurements carried out in various laboratories of the U.S.S.R. by means of various methods of gauging agree within a limit of 10% with each other, with the exception of the method by PETRZHAK, As a temporary neutron standard of the U.S.S.R. the Ra-α-Be source N-23 was chosen at the Moscow Congress of Physicians (October 1952). (1 Table).

ASSOCIATION
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SUBMITTED 1.8. 1956
AVAILABLE Library of Congress
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CA

34

Proportional-counter study of nuclear fissions produced by cosmic rays. V. M. Bezotosnyĭ and M. N. Shcherbakova. *Zhur. Eksptl'noĭ Teoret. Fiz.* 17, 1123-7(1947). Nuclear fissions at 3860 m. above sea level in the Pamirs were observed with 2 groups of proportional counters each contg. 4 counters in parallel, and a group of 8 Trost counters in parallel. Filters of Pb and Al (1.97 g./sq. cm.) in several positions were the sources of the particle groups producing the coincidences observed. The analysis indicates that the no. of fissions increases with the at. no; at least 25-30% of fissions are generated by nonionizing particles; a significant part of narrow showers contain very active particles causing fissions.
F. H. Murray

L 44805-66

ACC NR: AP6006152 (A) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/65/000/010/0011/0011

INVENTOR: Soucek, Jiri (Engineer; Benesov u Prahy); Hampl, K. (Vlasim); Smaus, F. (Benesov u Prahy); Skvor, J. (Engineer; Uvaly); Bezouska, V. (Pruhonice); Hrdlicka, J. (Prague); Pokorny, O. (Prague); Zavazal, Z. (Prague); Smetana, J. (Prague)

ORG: none

72
B

TITLE: [Thermal expansion compensator for semiconductor system] CZ Pat. No. PV 1827-64

SOURCE: Vynalezy, no. 10, 1965, 11

TOPIC TAGS: electrode, semiconductor device, thermal expansion

ABSTRACT: The electrode of the housing of a semiconductor system which is vacuum (hermetically) tight secured by means of the electrical insulating part to the base housing forming the other electrode which has positioned inside it a channel or duct sealed from the outside to which is introduced inside the housing a positioned expansion member constituting an electrical connection between the electrode and the semiconductor system feature in the device described here. The electrodes protrude from the housing in such a way that to the expansion member fixed to it can be secured deformation electrodes from the outside and that a conductor can be attached to them

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ACC NR: AP6006152

from the outside. This arrangement is distinguished by the fact that the electrodes and the conductor connected to it are enclosed by the housing fixed to the conductor and the deformation electrode. The deformation of the housing at the point where it touches the electrode proceeds to such a depth that the electrode and expansion member are deformed simultaneously.

SUB CODE: 09[illegible]/ SUBM DATE: 31Mar64

BEZOUKHOV P.

5344. COKE OVEN TECHNOLOGY IN THE U.S.S.R. Bezouhoff, P. (Coke & Gas, July 1957, vol. 19, 288-291, 295). Most of the coke produced in the U.S.S.R. is either blast furnace or foundry coke and therefore many coke ovens are linked to iron and steel works. Other coke ovens, located at coal mines or in cities (Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov), produce coke for town gas manufacture. The bituminous coals used for coking come mainly from the Donets and Kuznetsk coal fields. Coal blending and preparation are needed to meet the demand for a high quality blast furnace coke. The basic forms of silica coke ovens designed or adopted by "Giprokoks" (Coke Department of the Ministry of Ferrous Industry) are:- coke ovens with cross over flues including a new design known as PK-2K which embodies recirculation of the combustion products; and coke ovens with twin flues and recirculation of combustion products, known as RS and PVR. Standard dimensions approved for coking chambers for new coke ovens are given. A typical U.S.S.R. coke oven plant producing 1,300,000 tons of metallurgical coke annually consists of four batteries of 61-65 coke ovens each, two coal storage bunkers, two coke wharves, two quenching towers, and a coke screening unit with several coke hoppers. Measures have been taken in coking plants to improve supply and quality. The standard of operation is high. Several plants are using self-sealing doors which have given little trouble. (L).

BEZOUSHKA, Irzhi [Bezouska, Jiri], inzh.; VITLACHIL, Iosif [Vytlacil, Josef], inzh.; VALTER, Yaromir [Walter Jaromir]; CHUNAT, Ye.A.[translator]; SUMNIK, Z.A., red.

[Study of the supply and demand of the population] Izuchenie potrebleniia i sprosa naseleniia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Statistika," 1964. 328 p. (MIRA 17:6)
Translated from the Czech.

BEZPAL'KO, L. A.

"Stability of Rapidly Rotating Rollers." Cand Phys-Math Sci, L'vov U, L'vov, 1954. (RZhMekh, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

BEZPALKO, L.A.

2

2431. Leenov, M. Ye., and Bezpalko, L. A., Investigation of the stability of a shaft, rotating with supercritical velocity (in Russian), *Scientific Reports of the Institute of Mechanical Engineering and Automatics of Acad. Sciences USSR* 4, *Mechanical Engineering Series* no. 3, 12-32, 1955; *Ref. Zh. Mekh.* 1956, Rev. no. 3119.

Oscillations are examined of a rotating shaft with one centered disk with the absence of gyroscopic effect. The stability in small steady motion beyond the critical velocity is investigated on the assumption of finite rigidity of the shaft to torsion. As opposed to the usual solution, in this case a band of instability, having a width of an order of $\omega_0(\epsilon/\rho)^{2/3}$ and departing to the region of large frequencies with increase of the torsional rigidity (ω_0 is the frequency of the actual bending oscillations, ρ is the radius of inertia of the disk, ϵ is the excentricity of the disk). In this part damping is not taken into consideration.

Further, on the basis of the known assumption of the link of internal friction with the phenomenon of elastic hysteresis, the growth of energy of free oscillations of a rotating shaft is determined. For the case when the area of the hysteresis loop is proportional to the third degree of amplitude of deformation, the growth of the energy proportional to the third degree of amplitude of the free oscillations does not depend upon the frequency of rotation

LEONOV, M. YA.,

for a vertical shaft with a balanced disk and is a monotonously increasing function of the frequency for a horizontal shaft.

These results however are insufficient to judge the stability (instability) of motion of the shaft.

Courtesy Referativnyi Zhurnal V. V. Bolotin, USSR

Translation, courtesy Ministry of Supply, England

aug 2/2

SOV/21-59-2-9/26

AUTHORS: Rosenberg, L.B., and Bezpal'ko, L.A.

TITLE: The Concentration of Stresses Near the Circular Orifice in a Spherical Bottom (Kontsentratsiya napryazheniy v sfericheskom dnishche okolo krugovogo otverstiya)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1959, Nr 2, pp 149-152 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article continues the treatment of a problem of concentration of stresses in a spherical bottom with an orifice in the center, subject to internal pressure /Ref 1/. The results of the calculation are listed in a table which indicates, that circular stresses σ_2 reach a maximum in the toroid section of the casing, where at $\vartheta = 135^0$ they surpass the membrane stresses by 5.6 times. The bending stresses σ_1 are considerably less than the circular stresses σ_2 and reach their maximum at the joints. There are 2

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SOV/21-59-2-9/26

The Concentration of Stresses in a Spherical Bottom Near a Circular Orifice

sketches, 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Dnepropetrovsk State University)

PRESENTED: By F.I Belyankin ember of the AS UkrSSR

SUBMITTED: November 22, 1958

Card 2/2

BEZPAL'KO, L.A.

Effectiveness of suspensions of preserved tissues in eye diseases. Oft. zhur. 14 no.2:113-117 '59 (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledov. eksperimental'nogo instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii im. akad. V. P. Filatova (direktor - prof. N. A. Puchkovskaya).
(EYE--DISEASES AND DEFECTS)(TISSUE EXTRACTS)

BEZPAL'KO, L.A.

Surgery in paralytic strabismus. Oft.zhur. 14 no.5:286-292 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii im. akademika V.P.Filatova (direktor - prof.N.A.Puchkovskaya).
(STRABISMUS) (EYE--SURGERY)

BARKHASH, S.A., doktor meditsinskikh nauk; BEZPAL'KO, L.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik

"Organization of the work of the nurse in the eye department" by N.G.Gol'dfel'd. Reviewed by S.A. Barkhash, L.A. Bezpal'ko. Oft. zhur. 15 no.5:315-317 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(EYE—DISEASES AND DEFECTS)
(NURSES AND NURSING)
(GOL'DFEL'D, N.G.)

28342 S/124/61/000/006/022/027
A005/A130

24.4200

AUTHORS: Shevlyakov, Yu.A.; Bezpal'ko, L.A.

TITLE: Calculation of a conic shell rigidly fastened at the base

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, no. 6, 1961, 8, abstract 6 V 45. [Nauchn. zap. Dnepropetr. un-t, 1958 (1959), v. 73, 39 - 54]

TEXT: The authors present an approximate solution of the problem of the stress-strain state of an annular conic shell in the vicinity of its fastened base; the shell is affected by a load normal to its medium surface. The differential equations of equilibrium of the shell are taken in the complex formulation proposed by V.V. Novozhilov (Teoriya tonkikh obolochek. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1951). Introducing an auxiliary function and formulating the external load and the solution sought as Fourier series, the authors first reduce the initial system to a system of three ordinary differential equations. Then they introduce an additional auxiliary function as a formula containing an indeterminate parameter. The authors take the indeterminate parameter to be approximately constant choosing it in such a manner that two equations of the system become independent. Further transformations are made for the case when the external load does not vary

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over the generatrix. On this assumption they integrate the independent differential equations by elementary methods; then the remaining equation and the transformation formulae make it possible to plot the solution of the initial system in the vicinity of fastening. The corresponding displacements are determined from the formulae of coupling between the complex displacements and complex strengths, which are also formulated as Fourier series. Approximate formulae for strengths, moments, displacements and torsion angles are obtained in a general formulation. A formula for the bending moment in fastening the cylindrical shell under an asymmetric load is obtained as a boundary case; it differs from the exact solution by a numerical coefficient (0.37 instead of 0.5).

V. Zalesov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

14200

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S/198/62/008/004/003/006
D407/D301

AUTHORS: Bezpal'ko, L.A., Rozenberh, L.B. and Tul'chyns'kyy, B.H. (Dnipropetrovs'k)

TITLE: On a new kind of profile for the ring section of a basket bottom

PERIODICAL: Prykladna mekhanika, v. 8, no. 4, 1962, 398 - 402

TEXT: The stresses in a spherical bottom are considered which is joined to a cylindrical container by means of a ring of a certain form; it has the shape of a surface of revolution, formed by the rotation of a lemniscate-arc. The container is subjected to the internal pressure p. It is assumed that all the components of the shell have equal thickness h, and that the length of the cylindrical part of the shell, as well as the size of the spherical part are great, as compared to the height of the ring section. The complex stresses $\tilde{T}$, $\tilde{T}_1$ and $\tilde{T}_2$ are determined by V.V. Novozhilov's formulas ("Teoriya tonkikh obolochek" (Theory of Thin Shells), Sudpromgiz, 1951). The calculation of the 3 parts of the shell reduces to integrating the non-homogeneous linear second-order

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On a new kind of profile for the ring ...

differential equation with variable coefficients:

$$\frac{d^2\tilde{T}}{d\vartheta^2} + \left[\left(2\frac{R_1}{R_2} - 1\right)\operatorname{ctg}\vartheta - \frac{1}{R_1}\frac{dR_1}{d\vartheta}\right]\frac{d\tilde{T}}{d\vartheta} + i\frac{R_1^2}{R_2 c}\tilde{T} =$$

$$= i\frac{R_1^2}{R_2 c}\left(T_1^{\sim} + T_2^{\sim}\right), \qquad (2)$$

where R_1 and R_2 are the principal radii curvature; $T_1^{\sim}$, $T_2^{\sim}$ are the meridional- and annular stresses, determined from membrane-state theory; $c = \frac{h}{\sqrt{12\,(1-\nu^2)}}$. Eq. (2) is integrated separately for each part of the shell. After transformations, one obtains for the annular part:

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On a new kind of profile for the ring ... S/198/62/008/004/003/006
D407/D301

$$(1 - 3x^2 - x^4 + 3x^6)\ \frac{d^2\tilde{T}}{dx^2} + (3x + 6x^3 + 3x^5)\ \frac{d\tilde{T}}{dx} +$$

$$+ i\frac{a\sqrt{2}}{c}\ (1 - 6x^2 + 9x^4)\ (1 - x^4)^{-1/2}\ \tilde{T} = - i\ \frac{a^2 p}{c}\ 6x^2. \qquad (17)$$

Eq. (17) was solved on the digital computer "Ural-1". The integration constants in the 3 formulas for the parts, are determined from the conditions at the junction between the ring and the spherical and cylindrical parts, respectively. Thereupon the stresses and moments in each part can be found by Novozhilov's formulas. The results of calculations of a numerical example are given. These show that, for the profile under consideration, the maximum annular stresses exceed only slightly the membrane stresses. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Dnipropetrovs'kyy derzhavnyy universytet (Dnipropetrovs'k State University)

SUBMITTED: January 22, 1962

Card 3/3

BEZPAL'KO, N.A.

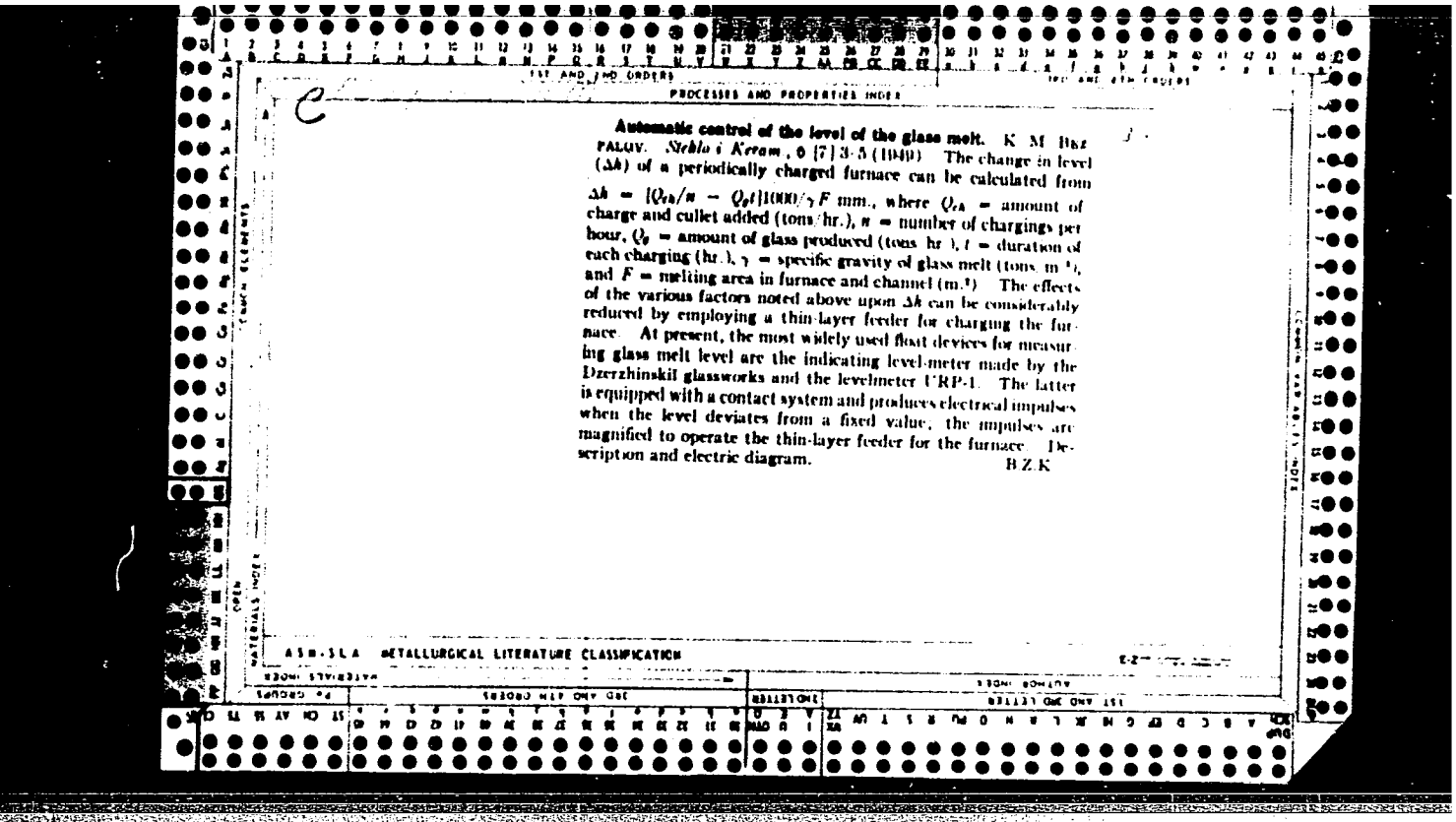
Alkali rocks in the vicinity of Perga in Volhynia. Nauk.zap. Kyiv.un. 16 no.14:171-178 '57. (MIRA 13:4)
(Perga region(Volhynia)--Rocks, Igneous)

KHATUNTSEVA, A.Ya.; BEZPAL'KO, N.A.

Find of accessory phenakite in Volhynia. Dop.AN URSR no.6: 825-828 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR N.P.Semenenko [M.P.Semenenko].
(Zhitomir Province—Phenakite)

BEZPALOV, I. F. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "The new sound-insulating material "Kordin". (Production and application in construction [redacted])" Len, 1957. 17 pp 20 cm. (Min of Higher Education USSR. Len Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst), 100 copies (KL, 24-57, 117)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Automatic control of the level of the glass melt. K M Bez PALOV. *Steklo i Keram.*, 6 [7] 3-5 (1949). The change in level (Δh) of a periodically charged furnace can be calculated from $\Delta h = [Q_{ch}/n - Q_g t]1000/\gamma F$ mm., where Q_{ch} = amount of charge and cullet added (tons/hr.), n = number of chargings per hour, Q_g = amount of glass produced (tons hr.), t = duration of each charging (hr.), γ = specific gravity of glass melt (tons m.$^{-3}$), and F = melting area in furnace and channel (m.^{2}). The effects of the various factors noted above upon Δh can be considerably reduced by employing a thin-layer feeder for charging the furnace. At present, the most widely used float devices for measuring glass melt level are the indicating level-meter made by the Dzerzhinskii glassworks and the levelmeter URP-1. The latter is equipped with a contact system and produces electrical impulses when the level deviates from a fixed value, the impulses are magnified to operate the thin-layer feeder for the furnace. Description and electric diagram. B Z K

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BEZPALOV, K.M.

Conference on the automation of industrial processes in glass factories. Stek. i ker. 18 no.11:46-47 N '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Glass factories) (Automation)

BEZPALOV, M.M., inzh.; TARUNIN, A.A., inzh.

Automation of pot furnaces. Stek. i ker. 20 no.6:4-8 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Proyektno-konstruktorskoye byuro Instituta stekla.
(Glass furnaces)
(Automatic control)

GOLUBEVA, N.V., inzh.; BEZPALOV, V.D., inzh.

New standard plans for large gravel-grading plants. Stroi. mat. 8 no.8:15-18 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Sand and gravel plants)

MIKHAL'CHENKO, M.G.; BEZPALOV, V.D.; GUREVICH, V.G.; KISELEV, M.V., inzh., nauchnyy red.; REYZ, M.B., red.izd-va; PUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Sizing and dressing of sand for construction] Fraktsionirovanie i obogashchenie stroitel'nykh peskov. Leningrad, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 87 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Sand)

GAZIZOV, M.S., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; LEBEDYANSKAYA, Z.P., inzh.; UNKOVSKAYA, N.F., inzh.; KOSTENKO, V.I., inzh.; PROZOROV, L.B., kand. tekhn.nauk; BESPALOV, P.M., inzh.; KRAVCHUK, S.V., inzh.; KRUPKIN, L.V., inzh.; KRUPKIN, L.V., inzh.; BEZPALOVA, S.I., inzh.; SHCHERBATENKO, A.P., inzh.; KOROTKOV, G.V., kand. geol.-mineral. nauk, retsenzent; VASIL'YEV, P.V., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk; retsenzent; SHEVYAKOV,L.D.,akad.,otv.red.; MAN'KOVSKIY,G.I.,otv.red.; STOLYAROV,A.G.,red.izd-va; GUSEVA,A.P.,tekhn.red.; RYLINA,Yu.V.,tekhn. red.

[Experience in lowering the water table in mineral deposits under complex hydrogeological conditions] Opyt vodoponizheniia na mestorozhdeniiakh poleznykh iskopaemykh so slozhnymi gidrogeologicheskimi usloviiami. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 411 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut gornogo dela. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR zaveduyushchiy Laboratoriyey spetsial'nykh sposobov prokhodki gornykh vyrabotok i vodoponizheniya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Kurskoy magnitnoy anomalii (for Man'kovskiy).

(Water, Underground) (Ore deposits)

BELYALOVA, Z.G.

Biology of semishrubs occurring as dominant species in phytocoenoses of the Nogay desert steppes and the arid steppes of central Kazakhstan. Bot. zhur. 45 no.10:1462-1475 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Nogay Steppe--Steppe flora)
(Akmolinsk Province--Steppe flora)

BEZPAL'TSEV, I.N.; GERMAN, V.G.

Organizing storage for patterns of machine-produced molds in a foundry. Lit.proizv. no.7:8-9 O '54. (MLRA 7:12)
(Foundries)

BEZPALYY, I. D., Cand Tech Sci (diss) -- "The productive power of building organizations using the continuous flow method". Kherson, 1960. 21 pp (Min Higher and Inter Spec Educ Ukr SSR, Kiev Construction Engineering Inst), 200 copies (KL, No 15, 1960, 133)

BEZPALYY, I.D. [Bezpalyi, I.D.]

Productive capacity of building organizations. Nauk.zap.Kyiv.inzh.-bud.inst. no.1:169-177 '59. (MIRA 15:7)
(Construction industry)

BEZPALYY, I.D., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Effect of the conditions of vernalization on the yield and seed quality of potato tubers. Agrobiologiia no.5:787-789 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Krymskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut imeni M.I.Kalinina.
(Vernalization) (Seed potatoes)

BEZPALYY, I.D., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Effect of vernalization conditions on the yield of potatoes. Agrobiologiia no.6:920-921 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Krymskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, Simferopol',

BEZPALYY, V.I. [Bezpalyi, V.I.] (Kiyev)

Determining stresses and deformations of a plane weakened by an elliptical hole. Prykl. mekh. 4 no.4:390-395 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.Ukrainskaya proyektnaya kontora "Ukoopproyekt."
(Elastic plates and shells)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5417

Bezpalyy, Vladimir Illarionovich, Ivan Yakovlevich Byaler, Nikolay Georgiyevich Karsnitskiy, and Leonid Dmitriyevich Saprykin

Sbornyy zhelezobeton v podzemnom stroitel'stve (Precast Reinforced Concrete in Underground Construction) Kiyev, Gosstroyizdat USSR, 1961. 248 p. 3,500 copies printed.

Ed.: I. Reznichenko; Tech. Ed.: Ye. Zelenkova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for builders and designers of underground structures. It may also be used by students taking courses in construction, transportation, or hydraulic engineering.

COVERAGE: Soviet and non-Soviet experience gained in designing and building underground structures is presented in a generalized form, and methods for determining stress states in rock and calculations of reinforcements for different types of excavations are discussed. Considerable attention is given to constructional problems of precast ferroconcrete tunnel linings and shaft casings. Included are

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Card 6/7

BEZPALYY, V.I.; KYALER, I.Ya. (Kiyev)

Designing overhead crosspieces for wall appertures. Stroi. mekh. i rasch. soor 3 no.1:37-38 '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Walls) (Strains and stresses)

BEZPALMYATNOV, A.V., inzh.

Stepped switching for the filament of powerful radio tubes. Vest. sviazi 18 no.3:29-30 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Nachal'nik Voronezhskogo radiotsentra.
(Electron tubes)

BEZHOLOBOV, I. A.

"Soils of Wild Growing Fruit-Bearing Plants (Thickets) in the Foothills of Zailiy Ala-Tau." Cand Agr Sci, Inst of Farming, Kazakh Affiliate of VASKhNIL, Alma-Ata, 1954. (RZhBiol, Jan 55)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

BEZPROZVANNAYA, L.S.

Geographic distribution of auroral-type absorption according to data of vertical sounding of the ionosphere. Probl. Arkt. i Antark. no.20:68-74 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

BEZPROZVANNAYA, I.M.

Determining soil pressure on a supporting wall with an oblique back face in relation to its displacement and the rigidity of the foundation. Osn., fund. i mekh. grun. 7 no.4:4-7 '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

BEZPROZVANNIY B.K.

*Morbid anatomical findings associated with hepatic atrophy in early stages of syphilis treated with salvarsan (Russian text) ARKH. PATOL. (moscow) 1953, 5 (47-57) Illus. 3
Report on 43 cases of 'salvarsan hepatitis'. The morbid anatomical aspects were those of the classical form of acute or subacute liver atrophy. Relatively early occurrence of inflammatory infiltrates of indefinite localization characterized the histological picture. Relapses of the hepatic affection were unmistakable in the subacute cases. Reactive phenomena were also found in the myocardium. Salvarsan hepatitis is a severe form of infectious hepatitis (Botkin's disease). Brandt - Berlin

SO:Excerpta Medica
Section V
Vol. 7 No. 10

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Viruses and Rickettsiae R

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40658.

Author : Pamkov, V. A. Bezprozvannyy, B. K., Narskiy, S. V., Terebun, N. Ye.

Inst :

Title : Infectious Hepatitis in Dogs.

Orig Pub: Veterinariya, 1957, No 8, 39-44.

Abstract: Enzooty of infectious hepatitis in a service dog nursery was observed by the authors. Mainly, puppies of the ages from two to five months took sick, predominantly during the spring and fall seasons. In most of the cases the disease proceeded benignantly, with the exception of the still sucking puppies who all died within a few days without distinct clinical

Card : 1/3

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Viruses R
and Rickettsiae.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40658.

Bacteriological examination revealed the presence of a microflora, but without etiological significance. The diseased puppies were treated with penicillin, sulfamide preparations and by general therapeutic methods. Keratites disappeared most of the time without medical interference. Improvement of feeding and keeping helped to reduce the number of afflicted cases and assisted in furthering a benignant course of the enzcoties.

Card : 3/3

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infect. canine hepatitis, isolation of viruses in various forms of dis. (Rus))

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(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

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