BLINOV, A.

Mechanization and automation in the manufacture of industrial pipe sections. Na stroi.Ros. no.2:19-20 F '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Yaroslavskogo spetsupravleniya tresta No. 7.
(Yaroslavl--Pipe)

BLINOV, A. (Bolgariya)

Along a certain road. Sov. profsoiuzy 17 no.24:27-31 D '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Bulgaria--Description and travel)
(Bulgaria--Socialist competition)

BLINOV, A.

Alföld is a rich land. Sov. profsoiuzy 18 no.18:41-42 S '62.
(MIRA 15:9)
(Alföld--Agriculture, cooperative)

BLINOV, A.

The Italian workers' favorite newspaper. Sov. profsoiuzy 20 no.3:37 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

BLINOV, ALEKSANDR ALEKSANDROVICH

ALEKSANDROV, Mikhail Tikhonovich; BLINOV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; LITOVAL'TSEV, Petr Fedorovich; YANISON, Tamara Aleksandrovna[deceased]; BORISHCHEVA, M.M., red.; CHICHERIN, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Preparatory operations and printing on four-page rotation machines] Podgotovitel'nye operatsii i pechatanie na chetyrekhlistnoi rotatsionnoi mashine. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1957. 30 p. (MIRA 10:12)
(Printing)

BLINOV, Andrey Dmitriyevich

[The experience of innovators is available to all workers] Opyt novatorov - vsem rabochim. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1957. 39 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Efficiency, Industrial)

BLINOV, A.F.; LITVINOV, A.A.

Some problems concerning the state of well investigation in oil fields of the Tatar A.S.S.R. Trudy VNII no.29:278-288 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Tatarskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy neftyanoy institut.
(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Oil reservoir engineering)

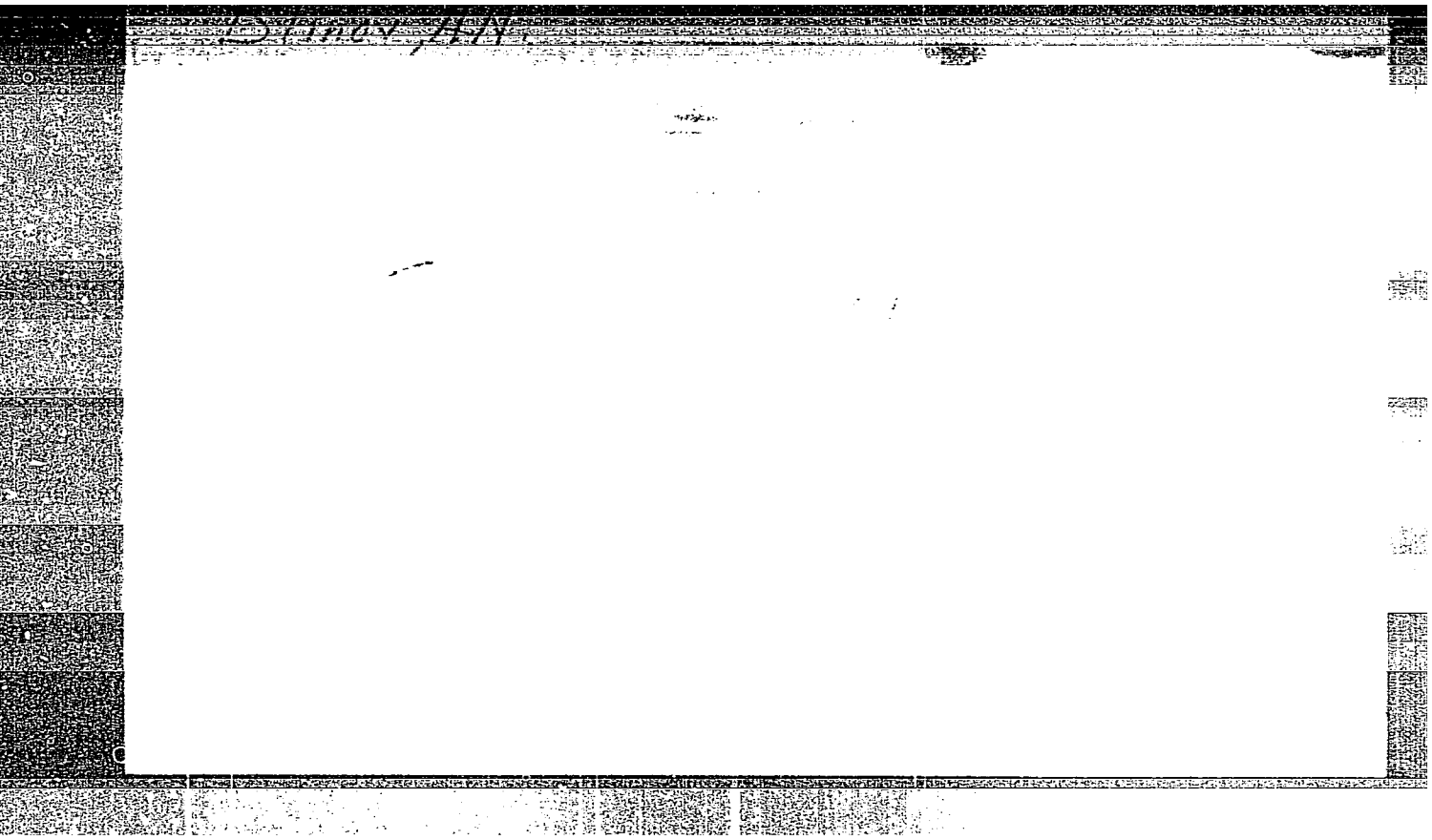
LITVINOV, Anatoliy Aleksandrovich ; BLINOV, Aleksey Fedorovich; CHOPOROVA, T.A., ved.red.

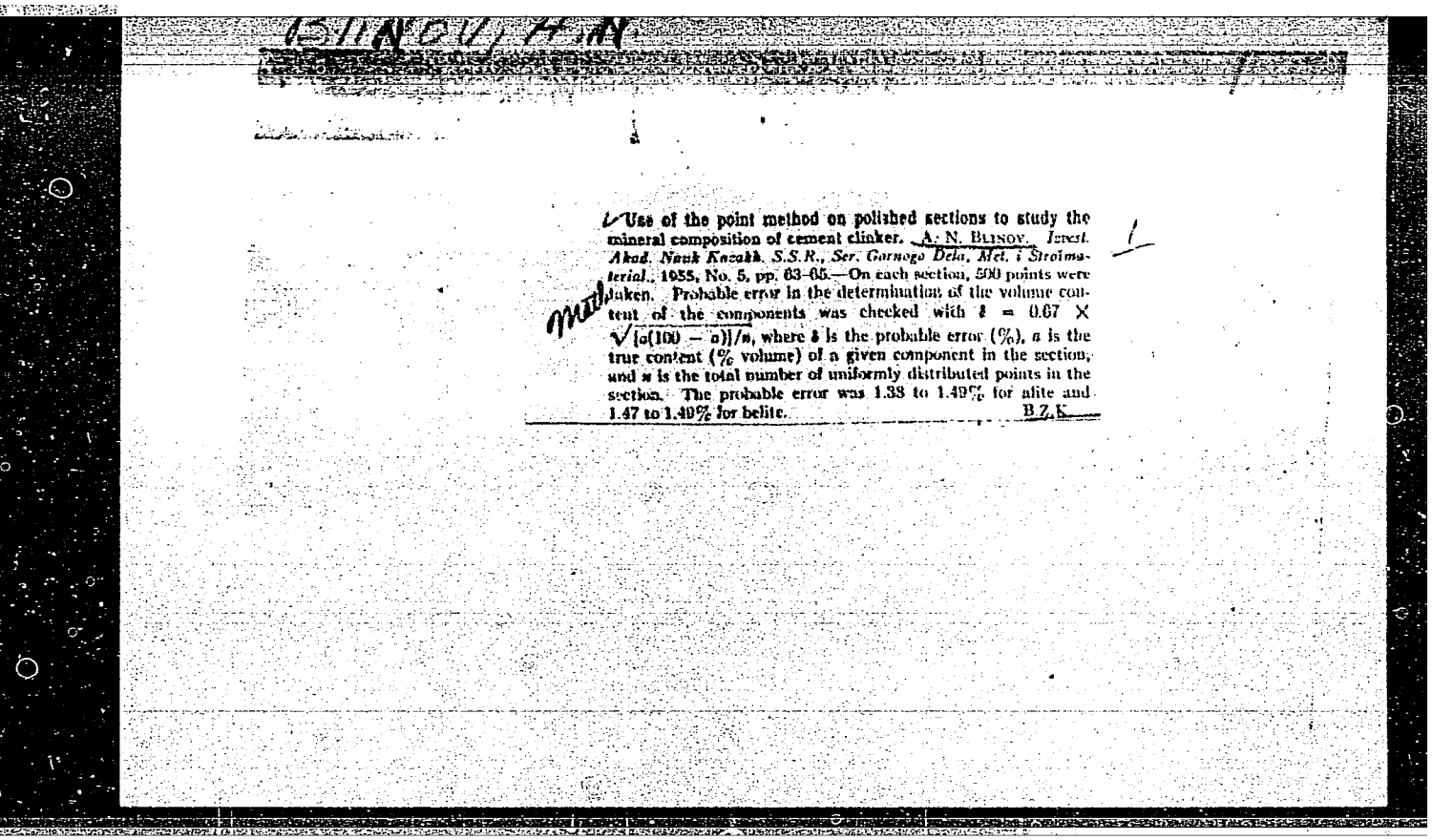
[Industrial testing of wells] Promyslovye issledovaniia skvazhin. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 234 p.
(MIRA 17:5)

BLINOV, A. M.

"Effect of the Dispersion of Quartz in Mixtures of Raw Materials During Different Processes of Brickmaking From Silicate Cement." Dr Tech Sci, Gor'kiy Polytechnical Inst, Alma-Ata, 1953. Dissertation (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya Moscow, No 2, Jan 54)

SO: SUM 186, 19 Aug 1954





Use of the point method on polished sections to study the mineral composition of cement clinker. A. N. Belnov. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R., Ser. Gornogo Dela, Met. i Stroimaterial.*, 1955, No. 5, pp. 63–65.—On each section, 500 points were taken. Probable error in the determination of the volume content of the components was checked with $\delta = 0.67 \times \sqrt{[a(100 - a)]/n}$, where δ is the probable error (%), a is the true content (% volume) of a given component in the section, and n is the total number of uniformly distributed points in the section. The probable error was 1.38 to 1.49% for alite and 1.47 to 1.49% for belite. B Z K

AKULOV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; BLINOV, A.N., inzh.

Automatic arc welding of pipes in a carbon dioxide medium. Nov. tekh. i pered. op. v stroi. 20 no.6:9-12 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Pipe, Steel--Welding) (Protective atmospheres)

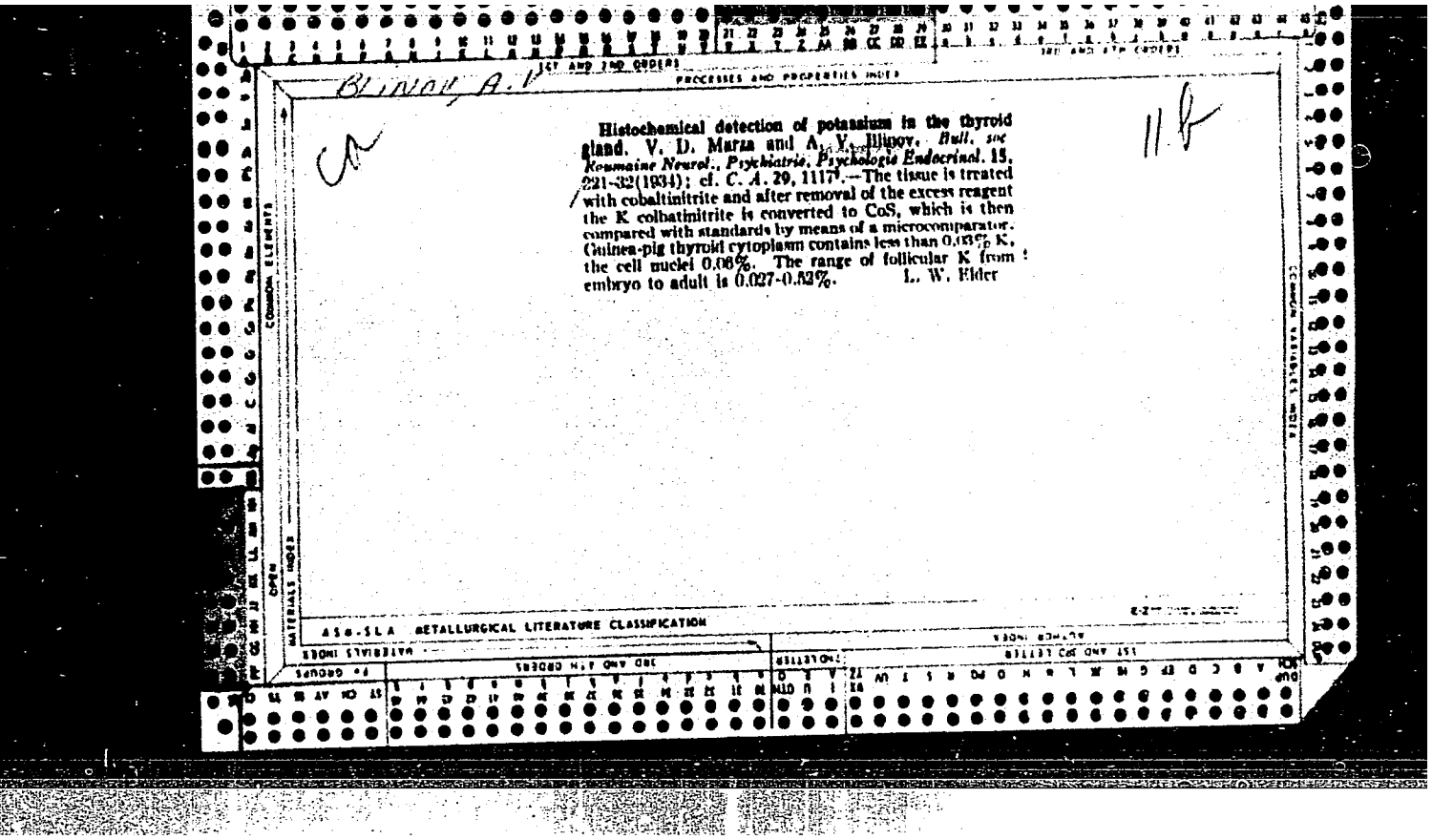
DOIL'NITSIN, Petr Konstantinovich; BLINOV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; KOMAROVSKIY, M.F., red.; SHILLING, V.A., red.izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn.red.

[Use of hydroseparators to process and separate a sand and gravel mix and its screenings into fractions at plants under the Pogranskii Mine Administration] Primenenie gidroklassifikatorov dlia obogashcheniia i razdeleniia na fraktsii peschano-graviinoi smesi i ee otsevov na fabrikakh Pogranskogo kar'ero-upravleniia; stenogramma lektsii. Leningrad, Leningr.Dom nauchno-tekhn.propagandy, 1961. 35 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Podporozh'ye--Sand and gravel industry)

DOBRUNOV, G.M.; SMIRNOVA, T.A.; BLINOV, A.N.; RUDKIN, A.G., konstruktor; MIKHEYEV, V.P., konstruktor; MAL'TSEV, B.G., konstruktor; PETROV, V.I., konstruktor; BASINKEVICH, I.R., red.izd-va; SHIBLOVA, R.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Album of standard shielding and protecting devices for basic types of sawmilling and woodworking equipment] Al'bom tipovykh ograditel'nykh ustroistv i predokhranitel'nykh prisposoblenii dlia osnovnykh vidov lesopil'no-derevoobrabatyvaiushchego oborudovaniia. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1963. 51 p. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki drevesiny.
(Woodworking machinery--Safety measures)



BLINOV, A. V.

Histochemical detection of potassium in the thyroid gland. V. D. Marza and A. V. Blinov. *Bull. soc Roumaine Neurol., Psychiatrie, Psychologie Endocrinol.* 15, 221-32(1934); cf. *C. A.* 29, 1117⁹.—The tissue is treated with cobaltinitrite and after removal of the excess reagent the K colbaltinitrite is converted to CoS, which is then compared with standards by means of a microcomparator. Guinea-pig thyroid cytoplasm contains less than 0.03% K, the cell nuclei 0.06%. The range of follicular K from embryo to adult is 0.027-0.52%. L. W. Elder

11 K

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

L 13950-65 AS(mp)-2/AEDC(a)/ESD(gs)

ACCESSION NR: AP4047885 S/0056/64/047/[illegible]

AUTHOR: Kormer, S. B.; Sinitsyn, M. V.; Funtikov, A. I.; Urlin, V. D.; Blinov, A. V.

TITLE: Investigation of the compressibility of five ionic compounds at pressures up to 5 Mb

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 47, no. 4, 1964, 1202-1213

TOPIC TAGS: compression, high pressure, compressibility, ionic crystal

ABSTRACT: The dynamic compression of LiF, NaCl, KCl, KBr, and CsBr ionic crystals of normal and reduced density is investigated for a wide range of pressures, densities, and temperatures. The highest pressure attained was 5 Mb, and the maximum compression (ratio of density to reduced density) was 3.4. The experimental data [illegible] by an equation of state in which the temperature change due to [illegible] ic heat and the thermal excitation of electrons is taken into account.

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520006-1"

L 13950-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047885

D

The data obtained indicate an anomalous behavior of NaCl, KCl, KBr, and LiF crystals during shock compression. For the first three crystals, density discontinuities were detected in the liquid state. It is suggested that this may be due to a change in the coordination number which occurs during the same length of time in which a shock wave is propagated along a sample. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 4 tables, and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED:	18Apr64	ENCL:	00	SUB CODE:	SS, ME
NO REF SOV:	012	OTHER:	004	ATD PRESS:	313?

Card 2/2

BLINOV, A.Ya., inzh.

Prevents accidents in repairing dust systems of boiler installations. Bezop.truda v prom. 2 no.5:20 My '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Furnaces)

BLINOV, A.Ya., inzh.

Safety screen for grinding wheels. Bezop. truda v prom. 3 no.6:33 Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Orskaya Teploelektrotsentral' No.1.
(Grinding wheels)

BLINOV, A.Ya., inzh.

Prevent failures of high-pressure piping. Bezop.truda v prom. 3 no.7:14 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Steampipes--Safety measures)

BLINOV, A.Ya., inzh.

Measures for the prevention of damages to high-pressure steam supply lines. Energetika 8 no.3:9-10 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Steampipes)

BLINOV, A. Ye.

26007 Blinov, A. Ye i Voloshina, U. A. Meditsinskaya Dokumentatsiya V Voyskovoy Chasti Ina Korable. Voen.-Med. Zhurnal, 1948, NO.6, S. 25-31.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, N. 30, Moscow, 1948

BLINOV, B., inzhener; PESOCHIN, V., tekhnik.

Streamlined motorcycles. Tekh.mol.22 no.4:22 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:4)
(Motorcycles)

BLINOV, B., inzh.

A miniature engine. Za rul. 17 no.5:8 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Gas and oil engines)

BLINOV, B.

Chain type hydroelectric power station. Radio no.1:32 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Hydroelectric power stations)

BLINOV, B., inzh.

Chain hydroelectric power station. Radio no.5:64, p. 3 of cover My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Hydroelectric power stations)

BLINOV, B.

AID P - 2854

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics

Card 1/1 Pub. 58 - 13/19

Author : Blinov, B., Eng.

Title : A flying model with oscillating slots

Periodical : Kryl. rod., 9, 21-22, S 1955

Abstract : Description, specifications and diagrams of a model aircraft provided with slots. Names are mentioned.

Institution : Moscow Aviation Institute

Submitted : No date

BLINOV, B.

AID P - 4674

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - Aerodynamics

Card 1/1 Pub. 58 - 14/14

Authors : Blinov, B., Engineer; Vasil'yev, A. and Pesoch, V., Model-builders, Students of the Moscow Aviation Institute (MAI); Belorussov, L., Monitor of the Aerodynamic Circle of the Moscow Institute for Technology of Aviation (MATI).

Title : An inadequate book

Periodical : Kryl. rod., 3, 23, Mr 1956

Abstract : Highly specialized discussion of the shortcomings of O. Gayevskiy's book "Flying Glider Models" on the aerodynamic properties of aircraft models (publishing house "DOSAAF").

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

BLINOV B.

85-9-28/33

AUTHOR: Blinov B., Engr

TITLE: On the Aircraft Models with Unsteady Airflow About the Wings (O modelyakh neustanovivshegosya obtekaniya kryla)

PERIODICAL: Kryl'ya Rodiny 1957, Nr 9, pp. 30-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article consists of two distinctly different parts of approximately the same length. The first part is given by the author to a very general review of the lines along which are being directed the present-day efforts for reducing the takeoff and landing speeds of airplanes. Noteworthy here may be the enumeration by the author of the possible ways of modifying the wing lift. According to Engr Blinov, the mechanization of the wing aimed at making its aerodynamic properties variable (aerodinamicheskaya mekhanizatsiya kryla) may consist in equipping the wing with flapping slats and flaps (mashushchiye predkrylki i zakrylki); in making the parts of the wings capable of moving up and down without changing the angle of their position with respect to the body of the airplane

Card 1/2

85-9-28/33

On the Aircraft Models with Unsteady Airflow About the Wings (Cont.)

(ploskoparallel'nyy vzmakh; other possible meaning - capable of moving in the direction and in the plane of the flight); in controlling the boundary layer of air (prinuditel'nyy obduv kryla; other possible meaning - by guiding the boundary layer of air); and in using jet flaps (reaktivnyye zakrylki). The author indicates that the coefficient of the wing lift (C_y) may thus be increased to the following maxima: by using jet flaps - to 9.5; by equipping the wings with flapping slats - to 8.5; by drawing off the boundary layer of air - to 6.5; and by making the entire wing flap - to 5.5. In the second part of the article the author describes an airplane model with partly flexible flapping wings (as shown on Fig. 2), built by a Czechoslovak sportsman 20 years ago. The model is said to be superior, with respect to the take-off performance, to the modern rigid-wing models. The author describes briefly the 2.5 cu. cm. compressed air engine the Czechoslovak sportsman used for his model (as shown on Fig. 1), and offers a schematic design of a similar engine conceived by himself (as shown on Fig. 3). 3 drawings (specified above).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

BLINOV, B.

Hydroelectric power station made of a dozen parts. Izobr.i rats. no.12:6-7 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Hydroelectric power stations)

BLINOV, B., izobretatel'

Windmills without windwheels. Izobr. i rats. no.1:13 Ja '62.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Windmills)

MOSHCHIN, I., instruktor-aviamodelist (Rzhev, Kalininskoy obl.); BLINOV, B., inzh.-konstruktor (Moskva); PATRUSHEV, A.; GROMOV, V., instruktor aviamodel'noy laboratorii (Penza); TIMOFEYEV, A., obshchestvennyy instruktor (Leningrad); POPOV, M.

The new direction in airplane modeling. Kryl. rod. 15 no.12:26 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Rukovoditel' aviamodel'nogo kruzhka Doma pionerov, Sovetsk, Kirovskoy oblast (for Patrushev). 2. Predsedatel' aviamodel'nogo komiteta Federatsii aviatsionnogo sporta Ukrainy, Kiyev (for Povov).

DROBLENKOV, V.F.; GAL'PEROVICH, L.G.; BLINOV, B.D.

Reviews. Sudostroenie no.7:84-85 Jl '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

MAMULIN, Svyatoslav Vasil'yevich; KOMAROV, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; ROKHLIN, A.G., retsenzent; BLINOV, B.E., retsenzent; SHTYKIN, R.Z., nauchn. red.; GOLUBEVA, N.P., red.

[Repair of 5D50 marine diesel generators] Remont sudovykh dizel'-generatorov 5D50. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1965. 159 p. (MIRA 18:11)

BLINOV, B. N.

Sugar - Manufacture and Refining

For the attention of our planners. Sakh. prom. 26. No. 6, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. Unclassified.

BLINOV, B.P.; KRAVCHENKO, D.N.

Use of steel arch supports. Ugol'.prom. no.1:17-18 Ja-F '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Nachal'nik shakhty No.3 "Novovolynskaya" kombinata "Ukrzapadugol'" (for Blinov). 2. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzhenera shakhty No.3 "Novovolynskaya" kombinata "Ukrzapadugol'" po nauchnoy rabote (for Kravchenko).
(Lvov-Volyn' Basin--Mine timbering)

SOV/124-57-5-5497

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 5, p 54 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Blinov, B. S., Pesochin, V. M.

TITLE: Design of a Drag-reducing Fairing for a Racing Motorcycle (Proyektirovaniye obtekatelya k gonochnomu mototsiklu)

PERIODICAL: Teoriya i praktika fiz. kul'tury, 1955, Vol 18, Nr 11, pp 820-829

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a drag-reducing fairing designed and produced in 1953 at the MAI (Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy ordena Lenina institut [Moscow "Order of Lenin" Aviation Institute]) for the racing motorcycle "Kometa-III" [Model "Comet-3"; Trans. Note]. They show that even at speeds as low as 120 km/hr unfaired racing motorcycles incur power losses due to aerodynamic drag which exceed their total power losses due to friction. The question is examined as to whether a drag-reducing fairing encasing a motorcycle might not develop sufficient aerodynamic lift to raise the motorcycle's front wheel up off the ground. Elementary indications are given with respect to the general aerodynamic shaping and calculation of such a fairing, with respect to the design and engineering of both wooden and metal models, and with respect to the amount of labor involved in their manufacture.

V. G. Gal'perin

Card 1/1

BLINOV, Boris Sergeyevich; KVITKO, M.N., red.; YEMZHIN, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Chain-type hydroelectric power generator] Girliandnaia GES. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 62 p. (Massovaia radiobibliotека, no.460) (MIRA 16:6)

(Hydroelectric power stations)

BLINOV, B.V.; LOBKO, Ya.U.

Surgical treatment of osteoarticular tuberculosis. Ortrop.travm. i protez. 21 no.3:41-44 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz Roven'kovskogo kostnotuberkuleznogo sanatoriya (glavnyy vrach - I.M.Starcha) i travmatologicheskogo otd. (zav. - Ya.U. Lobko) Roven'kovskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy.
(BONES—TUBERCULOSIS)

SHKALOV, A.A.; SHTREYS, Ya.I.; FOGEL', A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; BLINOV, B.V., inzhener, retsenzent; SOKOLOVA, L.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Smelting in coreless-type induction furnaces] Plavka v besserdechnikovykh induktsionnykh pechakh. Pod red. A.A.Fogelia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1954. 29 p. (Bibliotechka vysokochastotnika-termista, no.14) (MLRA 7:11) (Induction heating) (Smelting)

BLINOV, B.V.; TIMOFEYEVA, Z.A.

Alloys for electric resistors. Trudy LO NTO Priborprom. no.3:234-237 '56. (MLRA 10:8)
(Electric resistors) (Copper-manganese-aluminum alloys)

Blinov, B.V.

AUTHOR: Shekalov, A.A., Shtreys, Ya.I., Blinov, B.V. Call Nr: AF 1140766

TITLE: Melting in Small Coreless-Induction Furnaces (Plavka v malykh besserdechnikovykh induktsionnykh pechakh)

PUB. DATA: Gosudarstvennoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye izdatel'stvo mashinostroitel'noy literatury; Moscow-Leningrad, 1957 (2-nd edition), 53 pp. 10,000 copies.

ORIG. AGENCY: Leningrad Division of Mashgiz (State Scientific and Technical Publishing House of Literature on Machine Building).

EDITOR: Fogel', A.A., Candidate of Techn. Sc.; Reviewer: Donskoy, A.V., Professor, Doctor of Techn. Sc.; Editorial Staff: Fogel', A.A., Candidate of Techn.Sc.,

Card 1/4

Melting in Small Coreless-Induction Furnaces (Cont.) Call Nr: AF 1140766

Chief Editor of 2nd ed.; Spitsyn, M.K., Candidate of Techn. Sc.; Slukhotskiy, A.Ye., Candidate of Techn.Sc.; Glukhanov, N.P., Candidate of Techn.Sc.; Bamuner, A.V., Eng., Editor of the Leningrad Division of Mashgiz: Bol'shakov, M.A., Eng.; Editor-in-Chief of the State Scientific and Technical Publishing House of Literature on Machine Building: Simonovskiy, N.Z.; Tech. Ed.: Sycheva, O.V.; Proofreader: Khoroshkevich, V.M.

PURPOSE: The present brochure is one of the "Pocket Library of the High-Frequency Furnace Operator" ("Bibliotechka vysokochastotnika-termista) series publications. The purpose of this series is to present the latest achievements in the field of high-frequency practice, the scientific findings of the High-Frequency Power Institute (Institut tokov vysokoy chastoty) im. Professor V.P. Vologdin, and the practical findings gathered in this field of technology in the Soviet Union and abroad, in order to further the wide introduction of high-frequency melting methods and advanced metallurgical production methods. The brochures are written for the rank and file workers of the metallurgical industry.

Card 2/4

Melting in Small Coreless-Induction Furnaces (Cont.) Call Nr: AF 1140766

COVERAGE: The authors explain the basic principles of the coreless-induction furnace melting practices with access of air, in a vacuum, and in various protective media. They describe the construction of various melting furnaces, the preparation of the crucible, and different melting methods. Some of the data refer to the smelting furnaces which have been developed jointly by the "Elektrik" Plant and the laboratory of Professor V.P. Vologdin, a Soviet pioneer in the field of induction melting. These furnaces range in capacity from 10—3,000 kg. They have been installed at many Soviet industrial plants by the "Elektroprom" Organization. The authors list no bibliographical references.

Card 3/4

Melting in Small Coreless-Induction Furnaces (Cont.) Call Nr: AF 1140766

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 4/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520006-1"

SHEKALOV, Aleksandr Alekseyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; KLINOV, B.V., red.; SHILLING, V.A., izd.red.; KOLOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[New materials for permanent magnets] Novye materialy dlia postoiannykh magnitov. Leningrad, 1960. 19 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Pribory i elementy avtomatiki, vyp.8). (MIRA 14:3)

(Magnetic materials)

BLINOV, B.V.

Osteoepiphysiolysis of the distal epiphysis of the tibia.
Ortop., travm.i protez. 23 no.6:71-73 Je '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(TIBIA—DISEASES) (EPIPHYSIS—DISEASES)

BLINOV, B.V.

Ankle fractures combined with a fracture of the anterior or posterior margin of the tibia. Ortop. travm. i protez. 24 no.5:16-20 My '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii imeni M.I. Sitenko (dir.- chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.P. Novachenko). Adres avtora: Khar'kov 24, Pushkinskaya ulitsa dom 80, Institut ortopedii i travmatologii.

PASHCHUK, A. Yu. kand. med. nauk; HLINOV, B.V. (Khar'kov)

Review of Heinz Gelbke's book "Restorative and plastic surgery." Ortop., travm. i protez. 25 no.4:76-77 Ap '64 (MIRA 18:1)

ACC NR: AP7000338 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/022/0098/0099

INVENTOR: Blinov, D. P.; Ovcharenko, Ye. Ya.; Sazhayev, V. G.; Feygin, V. I.; Shleyfman, Kh. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for automatic detection of flaws on a moving surface. Class 42, No. 188685 [announced by the Design Bureau of Automation in the Nonferrous Industry (Konstruktorskoya byuro "Tvetmetavtomatika")]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 22, 1966, 98-99

TOPIC TAGS: metal surface, flaw detection, metal inspection, optic method, optic instrument

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces an automated flaw detector for the inspection of a moving surface of an article such as a metal strip. The detector contains a source of light and an optical system for the concentration of luminous flux, which is placed in front of a panel with light guides and with light-sensitive elements connected to the electronic inspection device. To increase the sensitivity to small flaws and to facilitate the inspection of wide strips, the instrument has branched light guides which ensure an optical connection between the source of light, the inspected surface, and the light sensitive elements. In a variant, the adverse effect of vibration of the inspected surface on the instrument performance is reduced by

Card 1/2 UDC: 620.179

ACC NR: AP7000338

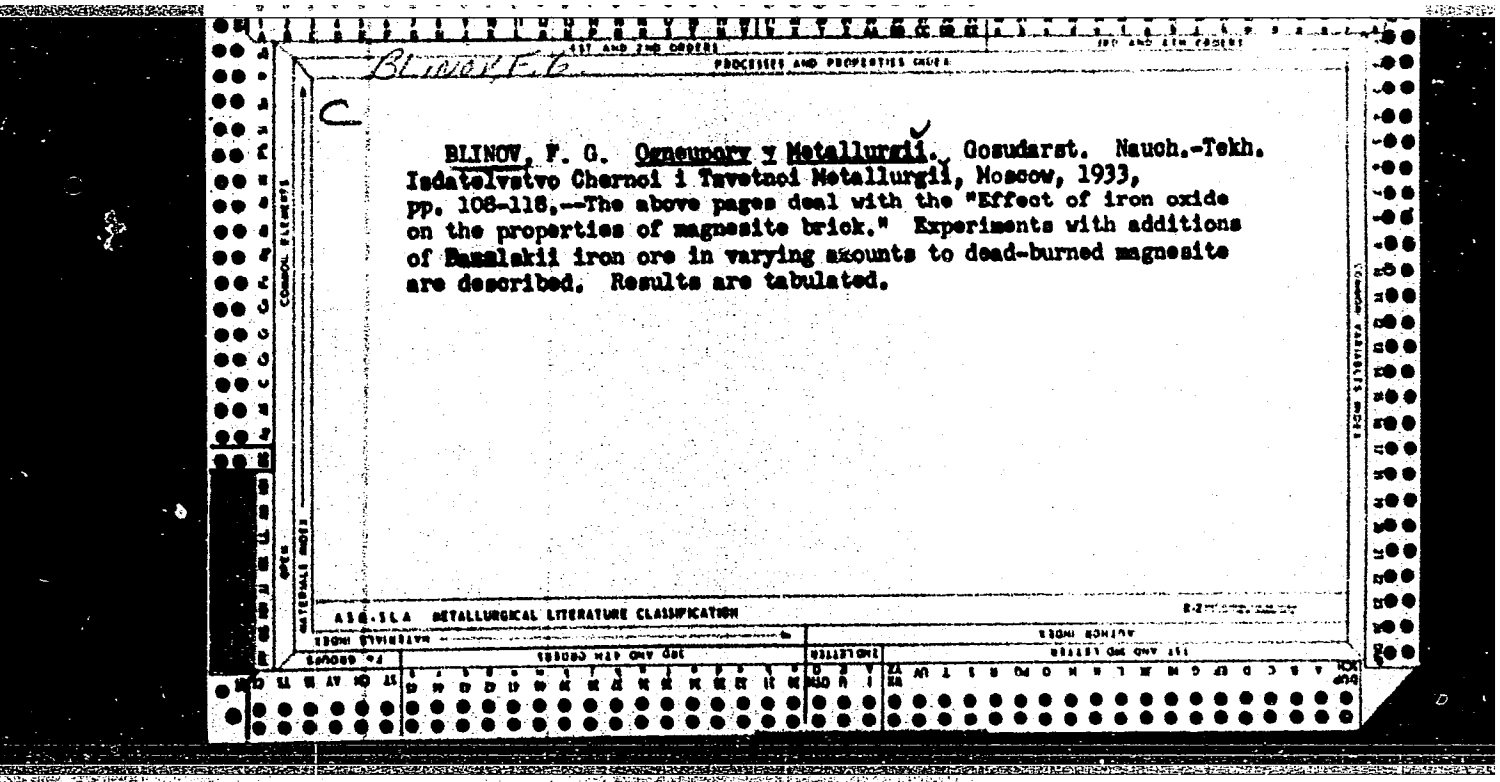
V-form light guides which ensure a perpendicular direction of the light flux toward the inspected surface. In a second variant, the inspection of any shaped surface is done by light guides assembled in a bundle whose shape corresponds to that of the inspected surface. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 22May64/

Card 2/2

2600. CIRCULATION IN FORKED BAFFLES. Valdina, O.N., Klinov, E.L., and Potekhin, B.N. Elekt. Sta. (Pwr Sta., Moscow), July 1957, vol. [illegible]

Calculation of circulation in forked baffles shows that [illegible] optimally when the number of water feed and steam exhaust [illegible] the number of pipes in the [illegible] is recommended that [illegible] connecting pipes of the same [illegible] simplifies fixing, and minimizes risk of pipe [illegible] with further [illegible] two headers, symmetrical [illegible] least heated [illegible]



BLINOV, F. G.

C

BLINOV, F. G. Ogneupory v Metallurgii. Gosudarst. Nauch.-Tekh. Izdatelvstvo Chernoi i Tsvetnoi Metallurgii, Moscow, 1933, pp. 108-116.--The above pages deal with the "Effect of iron oxide on the properties of magnesite brick." Experiments with additions of Bakalskii iron ore in varying amounts to dead-burned magnesite are described. Results are tabulated.

ASG-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BLINOV, F.T. (Deceased)

Airplane engines

See ILC

BLINOV, G.A.

Prospecting equipment at the Brno International Exhibition of 1960. Razved.i okh.nedr 28 no.1:58 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Severo-Zapadnoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Brno--Exhibitions)
(Prospecting--Equipment and supplies)

BLINOV, G.A.; GOTS, A.S.

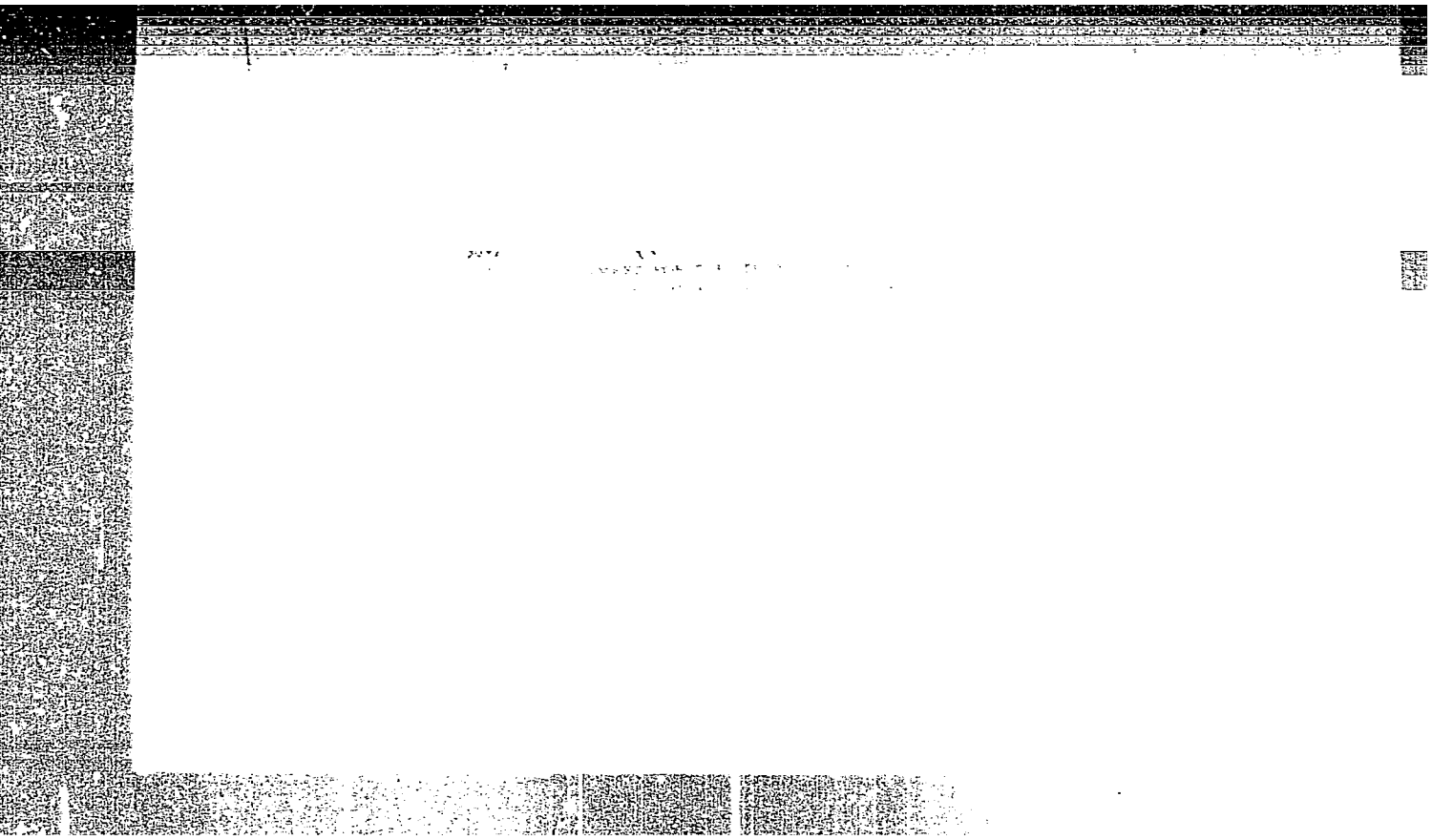
Technical and economic results of diamond drilling in the Northwestern Geological Administration. Razved. i okh. nedr 29 no.9: 24-27 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

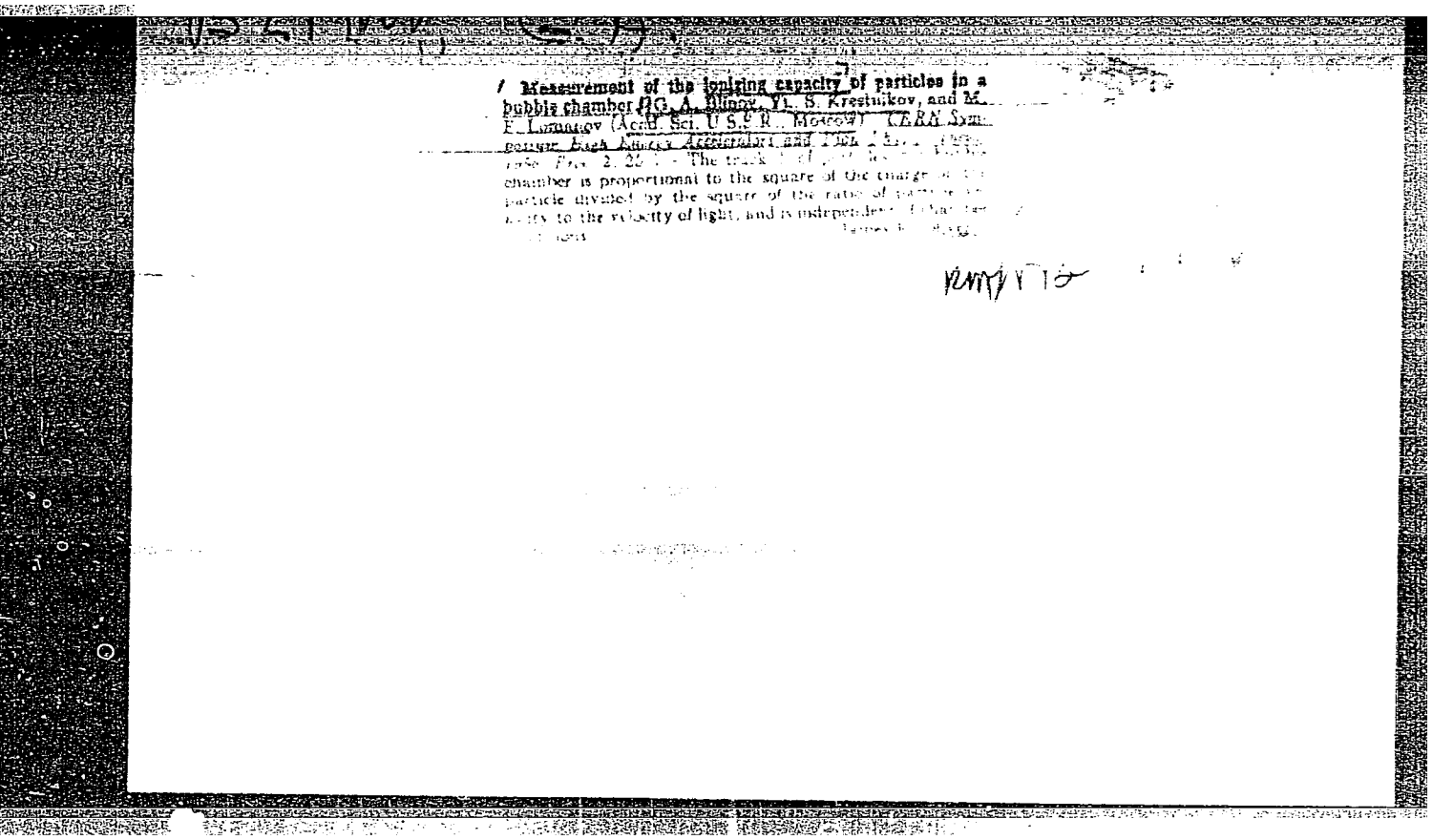
1. Severo-Zapadnoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.

BLINOV, G.A.; GOTS, A.S.; LEBEDEV, V.N.

First results of the multi-hole drilling of prospecting wells in the Northwestern Geological Administration. Razved. i okh. nedr. 30 no.8:29-30 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Severo-Zapadnoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.





/ Measurement of the ionizing capacity of particles in a bubble chamber [G. A. Shinov, Yu. S. Krestnikov, and M. F. Lomanov (Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow)] CERN Symposium on High Energy Accelerators and Pion Physics, 1956. The track [illegible] chamber is proportional to the square of the charge of the particle divided by the square of the ratio of [illegible] velocity to the velocity of light, and is independent [illegible]

USSR/ Physics

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 12/63

Authors : Blinov, G.A.; Krestnikov, Yu. S.; and Pershin, I.I.

Title : Observation of tracks of ionizing particles

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/6, 929-930, Dec 21, 1954

Abstract : Experiments with molybdenum glass ampoule filled with propane ($C_3 H_8$) are described. The experiments were conducted to determine the possibilities of using the "bubble" cameras for photographing very-high energy ionizing particles which would provide a valuable means for the solution of various problems of nuclear physics. Six references (1952-1954). Photograms.

Institution: .....

Presented by: Academician A.I. Alikhanov, November 4, 1954

BLINOV, G.A.; KRESTNIKOV, Yu.S.; PERSHIN, I.I.

Liquid bubble chambers for investigating ionizing particles.
Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. 19 no.6:758-760 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:4)

1.Akademiya nauk SSSR.
(Cosmic rays) (Nuclear physics)

BLINOV, G.A.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1770
AUTHOR BLINOV,G.A., KRESTNIKOV,JU.S., LOMANOV,M.F.
TITLE Measuring the Ionization Power of Particles in a Bubble Chamber.
PERIODICAL Žurn.eksp.i teor.fis,31,fasc 5,762-770 (1956)
Issued: 1 / 1957

Contrary to other authors the authors of the present work employed the method of pressure drop up to a certain level, which warranted a very stable operation of the chamber. The experimental part of the work was carried out by means of the synchrocyclotron of the Institute for Nuclear Problems of the Academy of Science in the USSR.

Structure of the chamber and selection of mode of operation: The work space of the chamber consists of a cylindrical vessel of stainless steel (inner diameter 92 mm, height 70 mm). Simply distilled technical propane with a vapor density of 30 atm at 64° C was used as an operating liquid. The construction of the chamber is discussed on the basis of a drawing. A particular feature of the device described is the drop of pressure in the chamber down to a constant regulatable level. By a pressure stabilizer and through an electromagnetic inlet valve carbonic acid gas is introduced under pressure of 38 atm. This pressure is transferred by means of water to two membranes. After complete condensation of the gaseous phase the chamber is ready for expansion. During work with an accelerator the chamber was fitted in a collimated bundle of neutrons with average energy, in a bundle of γ-quanta originating from the decay of neutral pions, or in a bundle of particles emitted from the target and from the

walls of the collimator in the direction of the protons. A control system made the remotely controlled measuring of temperature, pressure, and other quantities possible in the chamber.

Methods for the measuring of the density of the traces: At present the grain densities in nuclear photo emulsions are being determined by the method of the average length of distances and from the number of distances. The authors employed similar methods, viz. 1.) The method of simply counting the number of bubbles. 2.) The method of the average length of distances, which is the most objective. 3.) Determination of the number of distances exceeding a certain minimum distance. This method is the most accurate for dense traces. The densities of the traces of 5 cm length can be determined within a 20-fold variation range with errors of from 6 to 10% without modifying the accuracy of the chamber.

In conclusion the identification of the particles and the dependence of the density of the trace on the velocity of the particle is discussed. The distinguishing features of electrons, protons, deuterons, and pions are pointed out.

INSTITUTION:

BLINOV, G.A.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1778
AUTHOR KUZNECOV, E.V., LOMANOV, M.F., BLINOV, G.A., CHUAN ŠEN-NJAN'
TITLE A Bubble Chamber for the Study of Cosmic Radiation.
PERIODICAL Žurn. eksp. i teor. fis, 31, fasc. 5, 911-911 (1956)
Issued: 1 / 1957

Although the life of the bubble germs created by the ionizing particle is considerably shorter than the time taken by the drop in pressure, there is a possibility of making use of bubble chambers for the study of cosmic radiation. This possibility, which is discussed in the course of the present work, consists in increasing the degree of efficiency of the chamber, i.e. in the relative increase of the portion of time in which the chamber is sensitive. The degree of efficiency is determined by the duration of sensitivity in each individual cycle and by the duration of the cycle. By shortening the cycle and by other measures the degree of efficiency of the bubble chamber could be increased to such an extent that the investigation of cosmic radiation by means of a bubble chamber became practically possible.
The bubble chamber is schematically shown in form of a drawing; it consists of a chamber, a limiter, and a compressor. The cylinder-shaped chamber is filled with FREON-13(c ClF_3) and has a volume of 1 liter. The windows consisted of organic glass panes. The compressor causes periodical compression and expansion of the air with a frequency of 10 cycles per second. The necessary power output is low because the energy used for compression is liberated on the occasion of expansion. The cylinder of the compressor is filled with oil. By way of this oil

the stress caused by the plunger is transmitted to the water contained in the limiter, and from there to the FREON-13 in the bubble chamber.
The limiter regulates the limits within which pressure in the chamber is modified, it causes the pressure curve to assume the appearance of a rectangular wave. The upper and lower limit value is determined by the pressure P_s and P_i in the left and right part of the limiter respectively. P_s is 1,5 or twice as high as the pressure of the saturated vapors of FREON-13, and P_i is lower by about 10 atm than the pressure of the saturated vapors. The ratio between the duration of compression and that of expansion can be changed by changing the quantity of FREON-13 in the chamber or the quantity of water in the limiter. The pressure curve recorded by means of a capacity manometer was observed on an oscillograph. The bubbles cannot conglomerate during compression, they rise to the top, and then conglomerate in a trap which is filled with cooled solid carbonic acid. An attached photograph shows traces which were recorded with the chamber. When the chamber was set up in the cellar of a two-storeyed house, an average of 5 cosmic rays per minute was observed. A rough estimate of the degree of efficiency furnishes the value of 0,1.

INSTITUTION:

BLINOV, G.A., KRESTNIKOV, Yu.S., LOMANOV, M.F.

"Measurement of the Ionizing Capacity of Particles in a Bubble Chamber," paper presented at CERN Symposium, 1956, appearing in Nuclear Instruments, No. 1, pp. 21-30, 1957

BLINOV, G.A., KHESTNIKOV, YU. S. and LOMANOV, M.F.

Measurement of the ionizing capacity of particles in a bubble chamber (II/40)

CERN-Symposium on High Energy Accelerators and Pion Physics.

Geneva, 11-23 June 56.
In. Branch #5.

BLINOV, G.A.

56-6-10/56

AUTHOR BLINOV, G.A., YU.S.KRESTNIKOV, LOMANOV, M.F., SHALAMOV, Ya.Ya.

TITLE On the Use of a Mixture of Two Liquids for a Bubble Chamber. (Primeneniye smesi dvukh zhidkostey dlya puzyr'kovoy kamery-Russian).

PERIODICAL Zhurnal Eksperim.i Teoret.Fiziki, 1957, Vol 32, Nr 6, pp 1572-1573 U.S.S.R.

ABSTRACT If the dimensions of bubble chambers are enlarged, the technical difficulties connected with their operation are increased, for it is necessary to provide for such temperatures and pressures in the chamber as correspond to the liquid used. These difficulties might be removed to a considerable extent if it were possible to work at a temperature that is near room temperature. Perhaps a good working temperature might be attained by the suitable mixture of two liquids (as e.g. propane andphreon). For this purpose the authors carried out experiments with a bubble chamber which was filled with a mixture of phreon-12 (CCl_2F_2) and phreon-13 ($CClF_3$). The construction of the chamber used for this purpose has already been described in a previous paper. By fitting a Co^{60}-γ - source beside the chamber, it was possible to watch the traces of the electrons and to photograph them. In this way it was possible to find out at what temperatures, pressures, and concentrations, the traces can be observed. The authors selected mixtures of two different compositions. The data of the two mixtures are given. The experiments were carried out in the case of the first mixture at temperatures of from 19 to 38°C and in

Card 1/2

On the Use of a Mixture of Two Liquids for a Bubble Chamber.

56-6-40/56

the case of the second at temperatures of from 43 to 52°C. The results of these experiments are given in form of a diagram. The chamber was expanded every 10 minutes. In the case of all experiments carried out pressure in the chamber between expansions amounted to 35 atm. The duration of sensitivity was determined photographically. The chamber works satisfactorily with a mixture which, at room temperature, has a pressure of the saturating (saturated) vapors of about 21 atm. The mixture used here is suited for many nuclear investigations because of its high density ($\sim$1.0 g/cm^3). Using such a mixture of liquids might render selection of the filling medium forthe chamber more easy. Also mixtures containing hydrogen as e.f. methane and propane, are interesting.
(1 illustration).

ASSOCIATION Not Given.
PRESENTED BY
SUBMITTED 8.2.1957
AVAILABLE Library of Congress.
Card 2/2

SOV-120-58-1-5/43

AUTHORS: Blinov, G.A., Lomanov, M.F., Meshkovskiy, A.G., Shalamov, Ya.Ya. and Shebanov, V.A.

TITLE: A Large Freon Bubble Chamber (Bol'shaya puzyr'kovaya freonovaya kamera)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 1, 2 plates and pp 35-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The working volume of the chamber described in the present paper is 17 litres and it works at room temperature at a pressure of 38 atm. A mixture of freon-12-freon-13, having a density of about 1.2 is used. The maximum path of particles in this chamber is 0.7 of the mean path between nuclear interactions. A diagram of the chamber is shown in Fig.1. The main body of the chamber is made of steel and the windows are covered by plexiglass plates, 9 cm thick and attached to the body of the chamber by steel flanges. A description is given of a device giving good pressure control. The chamber was used in the beam of the synchrocyclotron of the United Institute for Nuclear Studies. The beam employed was either the proton or the neutron beam, the maximum energy being 680 MeV. Fig.3 (facing p.34) shows a photograph of particles scattered from a paraffin target irradiated with 670 MeV protons. The following persons are thanked for their inter-

Card 1/2

SOV-120-58-1-5/43

A Large Freon Bubble Chamber.

est and collaboration: A. I. Alikhanov, V. A. Beketov, Yu. I. Makarov, M. G. Polikarpov, V. A. Shchegolev, V. P. Rumyantseva and Ye. V. Kuznetsov. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 8 references, of which 5 are English and 3 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1957.

1. Bubble chambers--Design 2. Bubble chambers--Materials
3. Methyl halides--Applications 4. Particles--Detection

Card 2/2

24(5)

AUTHORS: Blinov, G. A., Lomanov, M. F., Shalamov, Ya. Ya., Shebanov, V. A., Shchegolev, V. A.

SOV/56-35-4-7/52

TITLE: Investigation of the Interaction of π^+-Mesons With Light Nuclei in the Energy Range 80-300 MeV (Issledovaniye vzaimodeystviy π^+-mezonov s legkimi yadrami v oblasti energiy 80-300 MeV)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol 35, Nr 4, pp 880-886 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigations were carried out in a Freon bubble chamber (17 liters, 50.22.15 cm^3) for ten energy values in the range of 80-300 MeV; measurements were carried out, for the interaction between positive pions and C-, F-, and Cl-nuclei, of the charge-exchange scattering cross sections, of star production cross sections, and of total elastic and inelastic scattering cross sections. In the interval of 210-300 MeV the production of charged pions by π^+-mesons was observed in 6 cases. In transition from 80 to 200 MeV the exchange scattering cross section is doubled and attains 10% of the geometric nuclear cross section. The star production cross section has its maximum at about 180 MeV. Also 260 MeV proton interaction was investigated.

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Investigation of the Interaction of π^+-Mesons With Light Nuclei in the Energy Range 80-300 MeV

SOV/56-35-4-7/52

A comparison of stars occurring in exchange scattering with stars occurring in the interaction between protons and C-, F-, and Cl-nuclei shows that exchange scattering in light nuclei occurs as a result of a single interaction of the inciding π^+-meson with the individual nucleon of the nucleus. Comparison of stars occurring in absorption with those produced by protons shows that within the energy interval investigated π^+-absorption is in general the result of a single interaction of the π^+-meson with a proton-neutron pair. In the case of 200 MeV π^+-mesons this process occurs in 60-70% of cases. The experimental order and the carrying out of the experiments is described in detail. Results are shown by diagrams and tables. Figures 2-4 show photographs of charge-exchange scattering processes. Figure 4 shows a typical case of a $\pi^0 + e^+ + e^- + \gamma$ reaction. For π^+-mesons the exchange scattering reactions with free nucleons develop according to the scheme $\pi^+ n \rightarrow \pi^0 p$, and the absorption ($E_{pion} < 100$ MeV) according to $\pi^+ + (pn) \rightarrow (pp)$. For the 6 cases of the generation of charged pions on F-nuclei a cross section

Card 2/3

of $(0.7 \pm 0.3) \cdot 10^{-27} cm^2$ was measured. The authors thank A. A. Tyapkin for discussing the results, V. P. Dzhelepov for making it possible to carry out the experiments, and V. P. Rumyantseva and K. A. Zaytsev for their assistance in evaluating measuring results. There are 7 figures, 3 tables, and 10 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: May 6, 1958

30470
S/139/61/000/005/006/014
E036/E335

9,4310

AUTHORS: Blinov, G.A. and Vozhenin, I.N.

TITLE: Some problems of the electronics of alloyed transistors

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, no. 5, 1961, 55 - 64

TEXT: The article is an account of the quantitative comparison of alloyed-transistor theory with the experimental results. It is shown that the condition of charge neutrality in the base holds in real transistors and that, in contrast to earlier theories, the influence of the longitudinal electric field is negligible at all injection levels. Furthermore, the empirical dependence of the effective lifetime on the injection level is found. A short review of the literature on transistor theory is given. In approximations made in earlier small-signal theories, it is assumed that the concentration of injected carriers in the base is small compared with the majority of carriers; this assumption is rarely justified in actual devices. Experimental work has been reported showing

Card 1/5

Some problems of ....

qualitative agreement with the earlier theories, any discrepancies being attributed to differences between the actual transistor and the ideal device. The present work, however, shows that there are definite contradictions between these theoretical results and experiments at large injection levels for several types of transistor. The input resistances in common-base and common-emitter connections as a function of current were measured to study the boundary conditions at the emitter-base junction. Using the measured low-frequency value of r_b', good agreement between theory and experiment was found for input resistance as a function of injection level (z). To study the influence of the longitudinal field the cut-off frequency (ω_α) and effective diffusion constant were measured as a function of the collector current by several methods. A definition of ω_α is used which allows for the higher injection levels exhibited at even relatively low collector currents. This ω_α must then be related to the cut-off frequency (ω_α') of an actual transistor

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Some problems of ....

by allowing for junction capacitances and base-resistance, etc. For $z \ll 1$ the change of ω'_α is due to the emitter-junction barrier capacitance and the variation for $z \gg 1$ is related to the base-resistance in the collector circuit r''_b and to the diffusion and barrier capacitance of the collector junction. The apparent reduction of ω_α at small injection levels can be explained by errors in determining the emitter junction barrier capacitance. The reduction at high injection levels is due to a transverse field arising from the base current and to curvature of the emitter surface, etc. The apparent increase of ω_α with injection level reported by other workers is due to insufficiently complete account being taken of the differences between the actual transistor and the theoretical model. Also, the reduction of the input diffusion capacitance at high injection levels is due, not to the longitudinal field, but to a change in the emitter boundary conditions. To clarify the effect of junction curvature and radial potential drops, the effective base width and diffusion constant (D^*) were measured

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4

Some problems of ....

as a function of current. The calculated value of D^* was constant (40.5 - 45 cm^2/sec) for injection levels of 0 to 5-7. It was found that the current gain α_{cb} as a function of current can be described by the equation:

$$\alpha_{cb} = \alpha_{cb(z=1)}[1 + \sigma \lg z] \qquad (16)$$

for $0 < z < 1$, where σ is constant for a given transistor. This increase of α_{cb} is supposed to be due to an increase of the effective lifetime τ. Good agreement is found between the plot of α_{cb} and of τ against current, τ being measured on the device. As the current is further increased, quantitative agreement with theory is possible, the fall in α_{cb} being due to reduced emitter efficiency. S. Ryabinkin is mentioned in the article for his contributions in this field.

Card 4/5

4

30470
S/139/61/000/005/006/014
E036/E335

Some problems of ....

There are 8 figures and 15 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 12 non-Soviet-bloc. The four latest English-language references mentioned are: Ref. 10 - N. Fletcher, Proc. IRE, 44, 10, 1475, 1956; Ref. 13 - F. Hyde, Proc. IRE, 19, 45, 1958; Ref. 14 - N. Meyer, J. Electr. and Contr., 4, 1958; Ref. 11 - N. Fletcher - Proc. IRE, 43, 5, 552, 1955.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosuniversitete imeni V.V. Kuybysheva (Siberian Physicotechnical Institute of Tomsk State University im. V.V. Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: August 3, 1960

4

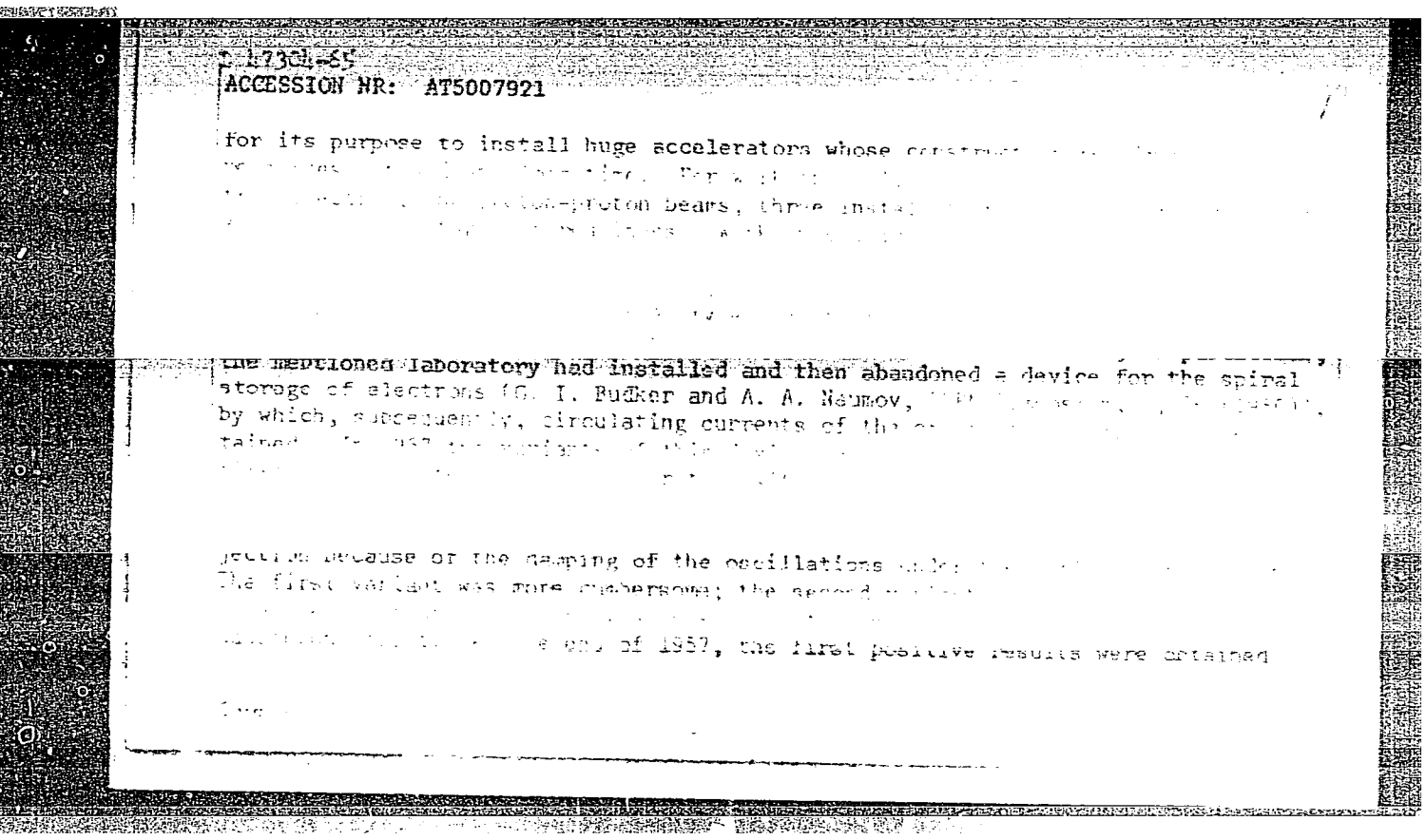
Card 5/5

L 47304-55 EWT(m)/EPA(w)-2/EWA(m)-2 Pab-10 IJP(c) GS

[illegible]

[illegible] interaction, high energy [illegible] beam

ABSTRACT: In the Institute of Nuclear Physics, [illegible]



L 7304-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5007921

for its purpose to install huge accelerators whose construction

proton beams, three insta

the mentioned laboratory had installed and then abandoned a device for the spiral storage of electrons (G. I. Budker and A. A. Naumov,

by which, subsequently, circulating currents of the

tained

because of the damping of the oscillations

The first variant was more cumbersome; the second

of 1957, the first positive results were obtained

L 4730[illegible]-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5007921

with a packing discharger of 100 kilovolts, and work [illegible]

model of an accelerator and as a device for conducting [illegible]
[illegible] report in [illegible]
beam [illegible] tory at Stanford, [illegible]
[illegible] beams with energies [illegible]
device was [illegible], whose main elements are a strong-current [illegible]
[illegible] of 700 Mev energy. [illegible]

accelerator with very large fields and a neutralized central [illegible] This latter
work of creating such a machine was reported by the [illegible]

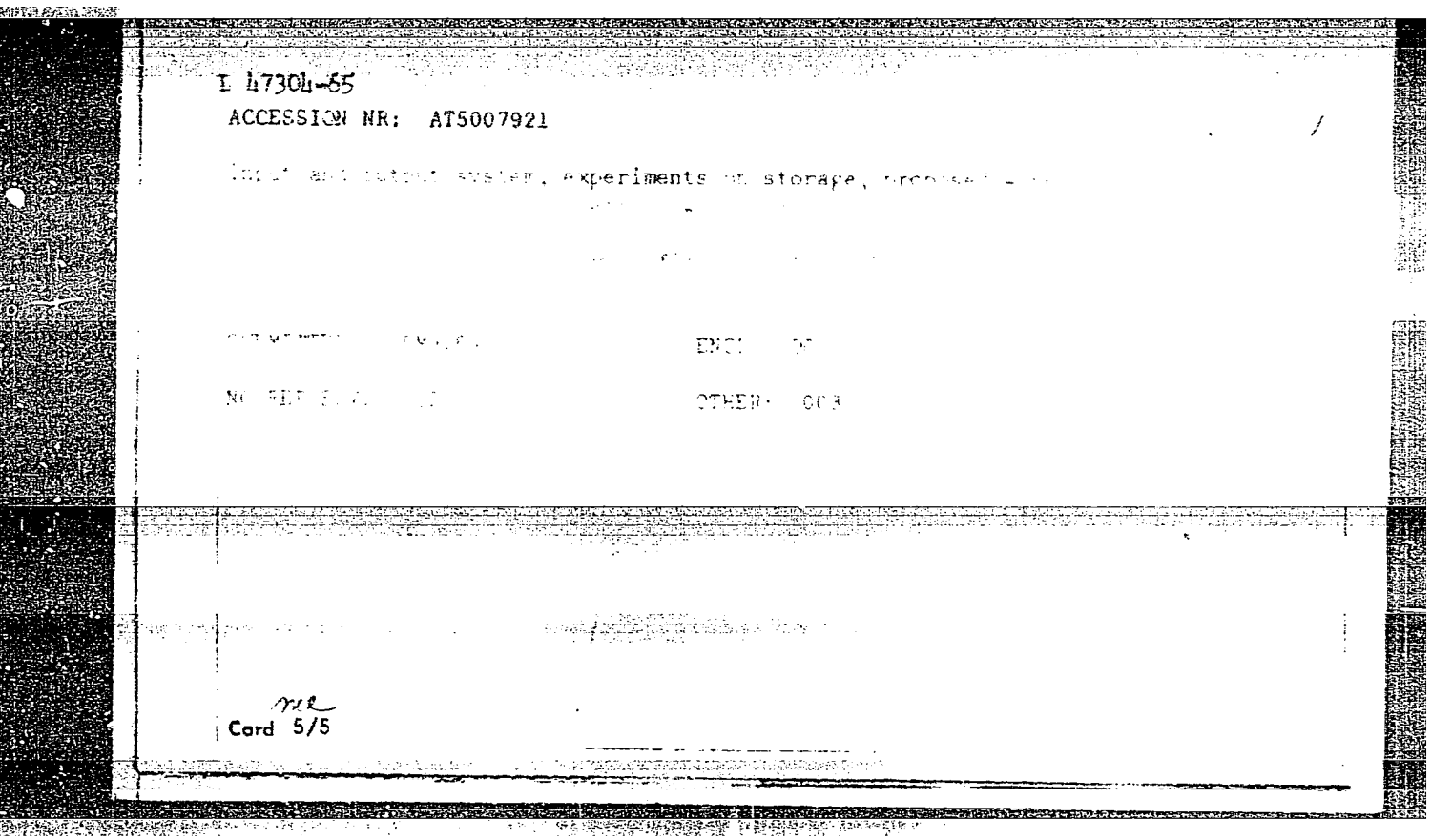
Card 3/5

L 47304-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5007921

held in [illegible]. The presence of a field with two dimensi[illegible]
[illegible] permits the [illegible]
[illegible] makes possible the solution of [illegible]
[illegible] present time the Institute [illegible]

[illegible] solution of the [illegible]
mic cross-sections (V. N. Bayyer and S. A. Kheyrets, [illegible]
Nuclear Physics (in print)], and on other problems of [illegible]
that are connected with the preparation of experiments [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible], V. T. Sokolov, and [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] the beam [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] storage [illegible]

Card 4/5



L 47304-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5007921

[illegible] storage, [illegible]

[illegible] ENCL: 00

[illegible] OTHER: 003

Card 5/5

L 25793-66 EWT(m) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6016377 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/006/0502/0505

AUTHOR: Auslender, V. L.; Blinov, G. A.; Budker, G. I.; Karliner, M. M.; Kiselev, A. V.; Livshits, A. A.; Mishnev, S. I.; Naumov, A. A.; Panasyuk, V. S.; Pestov, Yu. N.; Sidorov, V. A.; Sil'vestrov, G. I.; Skrinskiy, A. N.; Khabakhnashev, A. G.; Shekhtman, I. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Status report on the VEPP-2 positron-electron storage ring

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 6, 1965, 502-505

TOPIC TAGS: electron positron pair, electron interaction, synchrotron, electron scattering, luminescence, betatron/B-3M synchrotron

ABSTRACT: The VEPP-2 was designed for electron-positron interaction experiments at energies of 2 X 700 Mev. as reported in the "Proceedings of the International Conference on Accelerators", Dubna, 1963. Work accomplished in the two years following that conference includes the following: start-up of the synchrotron injector, accumulation of large electron currents in the storage ring, study of instability related to the interaction of the beam with the resonator, and the accumulation of positrons. At present the VEPP-2 is being used to study the interaction of two beams and to measure the luminescence from the small-angle positron-electron scattering. An over-all schematic diagram of the VEPP-2 is shown, including its connection to a B-3M synchrotron. The latter operates in light-duty mode at 200 Mev, and its 100 ma output pulse is shorter than 20 nsec. Its energy scattering is less than 2% and pulse repetition frequency is about 3 cycles. The storage ring is a weakly focussing racetrack with four identical rectilinear segments 60 cm long. The equilibrium orbit radius is 150 cm and the aperture is

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L 25793-66

ACC NR: AP6016377

8 X 14 cm. One segment of the ring is the experimental working section; the opposite section is a resonator; the remaining two are used to inject electrons and positrons. The experiments made and the operation of the equipment are described in detail. It is noted with interest that when betatron oscillations are excited by individual inflector pulses, most of the initial oscillation amplitude decays in a time interval much shorter than the natural radiation decay time. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 CC

BLINOV, G.A.; GORBUSHIN, A.P.

Lubrication of a drilling tool for controlling vibration in diamond drilling. Razved. i okh. nedr 31 no.7:33-38 Jl '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Severo-Zapadnoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.

L 44185-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6013261 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/008/0050/0050

INVENTOR: Krikorov, V. S.; Blinov, G. A.; Zhelninskiy, V. D.; Kokin, V. K.; Markaryants, E. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of preparing dielectric films. Class 21, No. 180701

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 8, 1966, 50

TOPIC TAGS: dielectric material, silicon dioxide, lanthanum, vaporization, vacuum chamber

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a powder spray method of preparing dielectric films on a silicon dioxide base in a vacuum chamber. To decrease the temperature of vaporization of silicon dioxide without damaging any properties of the dielectric film, a mixture of silicon dioxide and lanthanum, taken in equipolar quantities, is used. [Translation] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11,13/SUBM DATE: 04May65/

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.319.4.002.2

L 05821-67 EWT(m) IJP(c) GD
ACC NR: AT6031468 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0001/0012

AUTHOR: Auslender, V. L.; Blinov, G. A.; Budker, G. I.; Karliner, M. M.; Kiselev, A. V.; Livshits, A. A.; Mishnev, S. I.; Naumov, A. A.; Panasyuk, V. S.; Pestov, Yu. P.; Sidorov, V. A.; Sil'vestrov, G. I.; Skrinskiy, A. N.; Khabakhpashev, A. G.; Shekhtman, I. A.

ORG: none

44
B+1

TITLE: Present state of research on the VEPP-2 electron-positron ring

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut yadernoy fiziki. Doklady, 1965. Sostoyaniye rabot na pozitron-elektronnom nakopitele VEPP-2, 1-12

TOPIC TAGS: electron, positron, electron positron storage ring, electron beam /B-3M synchrotron, VEPP-2 electron-positron, steradian

ABSTRACT: The VEPP-2 electron-positron storage ring was designed for experiments on the interaction of positrons and electrons with an energy of up to 2 x 700 Mev. It is basically a special type of B-3M synchrotron and is equipped with an exterior injector, a high-vacuum storage track, a single thread system to extract the electron beam from the accelerator and insert it into the storage ring.

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L 05821-67

ACC NR: AT6031468

It has electron-optic channels and a converter to transform an electron beam into a positron beam. It now works at an energy of 200 Mev. Basic studies of the process of insertion into the storage ring were made at an energy of 100 Mev. A detailed description is given of the installation and storage of electrons and positrons. A system of spark chambers, comprising a 2 x 0.7 solid angle steradian close to the vertical direction, was prepared for experiments on the interaction of positrons and electrons. Efforts are now being made to increase the accumulation speed of positrons. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001/

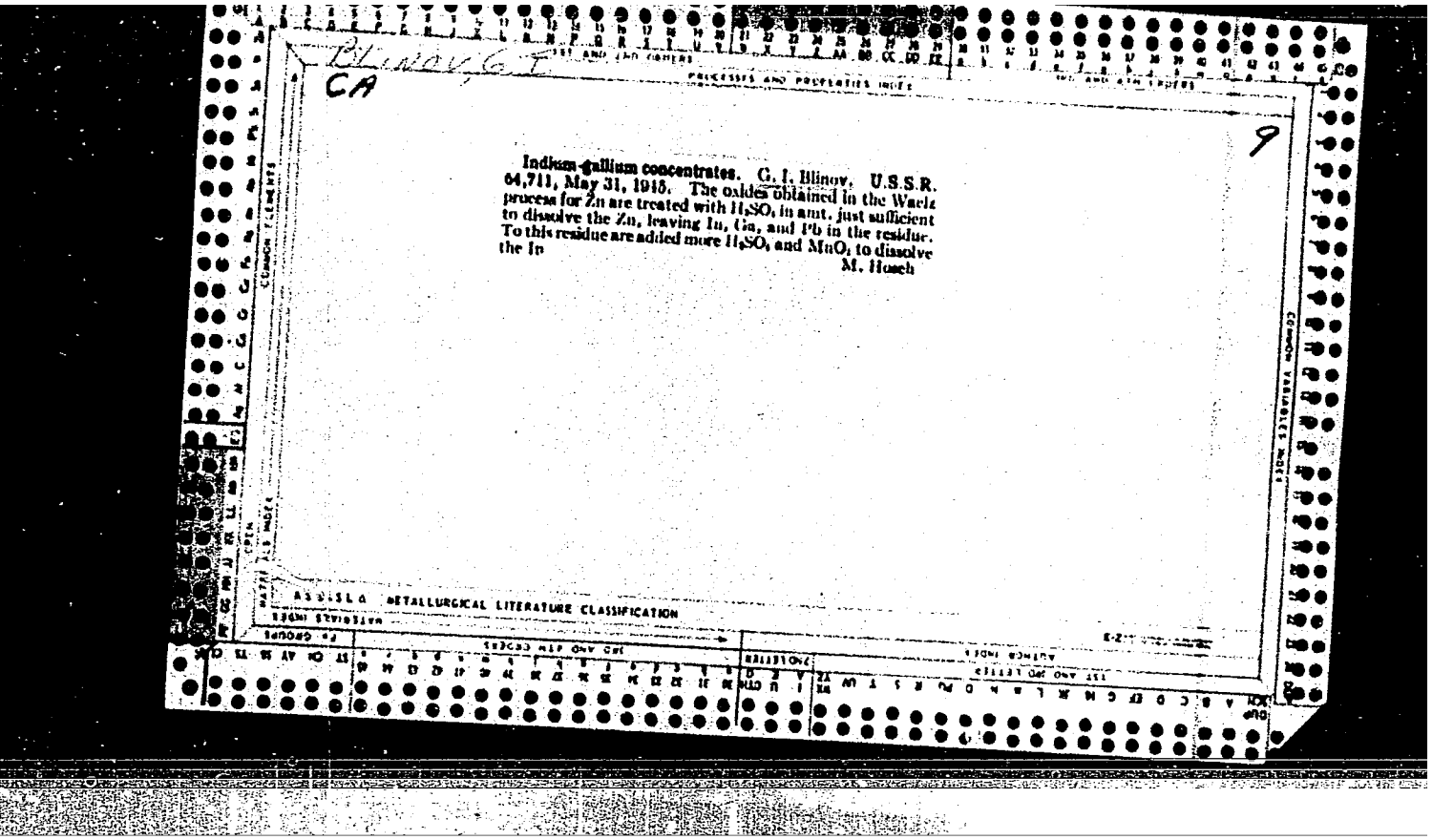
kh

Card 2/2

BLINOV, G.F.; BRYUKHANOV, Yu.N.

Efficiency of seismic prospecting in the Perm Province portion of the Kama Valley. Geol. nefti i gaza 9 no.1:49-52 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Permneft'.



Blinov, G. I.
CA
9

Indium-gallium concentrates. G. I. Blinov. U.S.S.R. 64,711, May 31, 1945. The oxides obtained in the Waelz process for Zn are treated with H_2SO_4 in amt. just sufficient to dissolve the Zn, leaving In, Ga, and Pb in the residue. To this residue are added more H_2SO_4 and MnO_2 to dissolve the In

M. Hosch

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BLINOV, G. I., (Maj Gen, Arty)

Blinov, G. I., (Maj Gen, Arty) - Author of brochure, Udarnaya Pristrelka po Nablyudeniyu Znakov Razryvov (Adjusting Fire Through Observation of Bursts). (Voyennyy Vestnik, No 1, Jan 54)

SO: SUM 160, 12 July 1954

BLINOV, G. I.

BLINOV, G. I.: "The use of juxtapositions in teaching punctuation in the intermediate school." Academy of Pedagogical Sciences RSFSR. Sci Res Inst of Teaching Methods. Moscow, 1956
(Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 36, 1956, Moscow.

BLINOV, G.I.; MAKAROV, I.A.; PINKHUSOVICH, R.L.

Using radioactive control and regulation devices in hydrogenation plants. Khim. i tekh.topl. i masel 4 no.1:15-19 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)
(Liquid level indicators)

ACCESSION NR: AP4049832 S/0316/64/000/011/0035/0038

AUTHOR: Blinov, G.I.; Nedobezhkin, A.Ye.; Khudyakov, V.I.

TITLE: Automatic devices for filling petrochemicals into railway tank cars

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 11, 1964, 36-38

TOPIC TAGS: petrochemical filling device, radioisotope controlled filler, float controlled filler, pneumatically controlled filler, electric level control, tank car filling

ABSTRACT: Filling of railway tank cars is usually done semiautomatically; i.e. the lid is lifted and hose inserted manually but the filling, level determination [illegible] filling systems [illegible] ammonia and water filling, a radio-isotope level control [illegible] Signals [illegible] such products, a purely pneumatic control is provided in which the [illegible] through with compressed air after each operation. For filling tanks [illegible]

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4049832

sulfuric acid, electrodes are fixed at the desired level. When it is ready [illegible] is closed and valves are shut. During actual tests of these systems [illegible] found that [illegible] actuating the filling valves are too weak to open [illegible] especially in wintertime when the oil thickens. The reliability [illegible] for [illegible] schematic diagrams of the main systems are [illegible]

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB [illegible]

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

BLINOV, G. E. (Col.)

"Shifting Fire to Target from Aerial Check Point," Artill. Zhur., No.6, 1948

Translation 1102610, Jan 53

KRYLOV, V.I.; BLINOV, G.S.; RYLOV, N.I.

Deep well investigations conducted with a view to studying the structure of an absorbing bed. Burenie no.3:10-14 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Tatarskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.