S/076/60/034/009/036/041XX
B020/B056

AUTHORS: Boguslavskiy, L. I. and Damaskin, B. B.

TITLE: Determination of the Zero Charge Points on Thallium Amalgam by Measuring the Differential Capacity

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 9, pp. 2099-2109

TEXT: The authors applied the method of measuring the differential capacity for determining the zero charge point on a thallium amalgam electrode. The zero charge potentials on thallium amalgam were measured by A. N. Frumkin and A. V. Gorodetskaya (Ref. 8) by means of the electrocapillary curves, by A. N. Frumkin and F. Dzh. Servis (Ref. 9) by the method of the zero solutions, and by A. V. Gorodetskaya and B. N. Kabanov (Ref. 10) by means of the method of contact angles. The results obtained by all three methods gave good agreement, and were used in the present paper for controlling the differential capacity method with respect to amalgam electrodes. For the purpose of measuring the capacity of the amalgam drop electrode, the diagram of the impedance

bridge, whose principle has been described by D. C. Grahame (Ref. 11) and V. I. Melik-Gaykazyan (Ref. 12) was used with some modifications introduced by one of the authors (Ref. 14). A characteristic feature of differential capacity measurement on the dropping electrode is the change in the double layer and the resistivity of the solution with the growth of the drop. The areas of the drop at the instant when the bridge equilibrium is established may be calculated from the equation $s = km^{2/3}\tau^{2/3}$ (1). m is the mass of the amalgam, which flows from the capillary within the time unit; τ is the time from the instant of dropping to the establishment of the bridge equilibrium. The coefficient $k = \sqrt[3]{36\pi/\varrho^2}$, where ϱ denotes the density of the amalgam. For determining the time τ, an electric clock was used. Switching-in and switching-off the clock was performed automatically by means of a relay, whose diagram is given in Fig.1. A dropping electrode made from thallium amalgam was studied. A platinum sphere served as an auxiliary electrode, whereas a normal calomel electrode was used for reference. The capacity curves of 40% thallium amalgam in 0.9, 0.1, 0.01, and 0.002 N NaF-solutions

were measured at a frequency of 400 cps. The data obtained are given in Fig. 2. Fig. 3 shows the capacity curves of 40% thallium amalgam, measured in 0.1 and 0.01 N KCl-solutions at frequencies of 400 and 10,000 cps. The dependence of the position of the zero charge point on the concentration of the thallium amalgam was studied by measuring the capacity curves of thallium amalgams diluted to 0.01%, and the results are given in 0.01 NaF-solution in Fig. 4. Also the dependence of the capacity of the double layer of the thallium amalgam on the frequency of the alternating current was measured, and it was found that in the case of diluted amalgam at frequencies of 400 to 10,000 cps no dispersion of the capacity with the frequency occurs, with the exception of the most positive range of the potentials, where the dispersion is interrelated with the pseudocapacity (Fig.5). Fig. 6 shows the capacity curves of 40% thallium amalgam in 0.1 N NaF solution at 50, 400, and 10,000 cps. In Fig. 7, the calculated and experimentally found differential capacity curves of 40% thallium amalgam in 0.002 N, 0.01 N, and 0.1 N NaF-solutions are given for 400 cps. Academician A. N. Frumkin and B. S. Sekovanov are finally thanked. There

Determination of the Zero Charge Points on Thallium Amalgam by Measuring the Differential Capacity

S/076/60/034/009/036/041XX
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are 7 figures and 20 references: 11 Soviet, 6 US, 1 British, and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: January 12, 1959

Card 4/4

S/653/61/000/000/031/051
I042/I242

AUTHORS: Boguslavskiy, L.I., and Nekhay, S.M.

TITLE: The use of caprone-lined bearings in presses

SOURCE: Plastmassy v mashinostroyenii i priborostroyenii. Pervaya resp. nauch.-tekh. konfer. po vopr. prim. plastmass v mashinostr. i priborostr., Kiev, 1959. Kiev, Gostekhizdat, 1961, 349-355

TEXT: The Dnepropetrovskiy zavod srednikh gidravlicheskikh i tyazhelykh mekhanicheskikh pressov (Dnepropetrovsk plant of medium hydraulic and heavy mechanical presses) has investigated the replacement of bimetals by caprone in bushings. The clearance between the plunger and the sleeve must be increased to allow for the high coefficient of expansion of caprone. This weakens the dimensional standards and limits the range of the press. Therefore a method was developed

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S/653/61/000/000/031/051
I042/I242

The use of caprone-lined bearings....

for the construction of steel bushings with a 0.2-0.5 mm inner layer of caprone. The latter is deposited as a powder in the externally heated bushing. Wear was measured by weighing the bushing periodically on an analytical balance with an accuracy of 10^{-4}g. The optimal thickness of the caprone layer is 0.5 mm. The wear resistance of caprone-lined samples is considerably higher than that of cast iron. There are 7 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

S/020/61/136/005/022/032
B101/B206

15.8114 also 1164, 1043 1143

AUTHORS: Berlin, A. A., Boguslavskiy, L. I., Burshteyn, R. Kh., Matveyeva, N. G., Sherle, A. I., and Shurmovskaya, N. A.

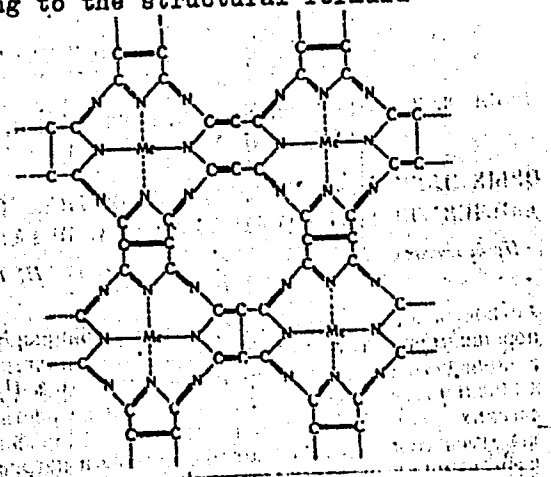
TITLE: Some electrophysical properties of polymer complexes of tetraethylene cyanide with metals

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, v. 136, no. 5, 1961, 1127-1129

TEXT: The authors deal with the chelate compounds between tetraethylene cyanide and metals. The infusibility and insolubility of these compounds led to the proposal that coatings and plastics be manufactured from them (Ref. 3). The electrophysical properties of polymeric chelate films chemically bonded to metals, which were obtained by treatment of copper, iron, and nickel sheets with tetraethylene-cyanide vapor, were studied in this paper. The degreased and, in some cases, also electropolished or etched metal foils were exposed to tetraethylene-cyanide vapor at 10^{-5} mm Hg and 150 to 400°C. A film firmly sticking to the metal developed, the thickness of which was calculated from the specific gravity of the

Some electrophysical properties ...

polymer and from the weight of the film as being $5 \cdot 10^{-6} - 3 \cdot 10^{-5}$ cm. (Owing to the poor combustibility of the chelate film, microanalysis produced too low carbon values). The infrared spectra of the copper complex, taken by Yu. Sh. Moshkovskiy and N. D. Kostrova, showed the complete absence of maxima in the range 800 - 2300 cm^{-1}. A "parquet" structure of the polymer according to the structural formula



is concluded therefrom. The electrophysical properties of the films were checked by means of alternating current of 200 cps - 0.2 Mc/sec. The metal covered by the film was immersed in mercury so that the film formed the dielectric of a capacitor, the plates of which consisted of the metal and of mercury. Measurements were made at 10^{-5} mm Hg because the presence of air influenced the results. This effect needs further research. The specific conductivity σ, the film capacitance and its temperature dependence, duration of heating, and the method of metal-surface treatment were determined. The following data are given for films of iron obtained after 3 hr heating at 250°C in tetraethylene-cyanide vapor: film thickness $3 \cdot 10^{-6}$ cm; $\sigma = 3 \cdot 10^{-9}$ $ohm^{-1} \cdot cm^{-1}$; effective dielectric constant ε (at 3000 cps) = 7. After further 3 hr of heating, σ increased to $3 \cdot 10^{-8}$ $ohm^{-1} \cdot cm^{-1}$, and ε to 36. Increase of temperature from 250 to 450°C and heating for 10 hr produced the following values: $\sigma = 5 \cdot 10^{-8} - 5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ $ohm^{-1} \cdot cm^{-1}$, $\varepsilon = 70$. The sign of the emf indicates that the film possesses p-type conductivity. $\log \sigma = f(10^3/T)$ is represented in Fig. 2. Measurements between -40 and +220°C yielded two linear sections.

Some electrophysical properties ...

The first lies between -40 and +30°C and corresponds to an activation energy of from 0.07 to 0.12 ev, while the second (30 to 250°C) corresponds to an activation energy of from 0.21 to 0.28 ev. The function represented is similar to that obtained for semiconductors with impurity conductivity. R and ε as functions of the logarithm of the frequency ν between 400 cps and 0.2 Mc/sec were also measured. Results are shown in Fig. 3. It is noted that R and the film capacitance decrease with increasing voltage when a constant voltage is applied. When a direct current is conducted through an alcoholic solution of copper sulfate, metallic copper firmly adhering to the film is deposited on the polymer film formed on iron. The high ε values indicate that the polarization of conductive macromolecules could be in question. The authors are preparing a study on the complex dielectric constant at higher frequencies. There are 4 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences USSR). Institut elektrokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Electrochemistry, Academy of Sciences USSR)

20361

S/020/61/136/005/022/032
B101/B206

Some electrophysical properties ...

PRESENTED: August 13, 1960, by A. N. Frumkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 13, 1960

Card 5/6

20361
S/020/61/136/005/022/032
B101/B206

Some electrophysical properties ...

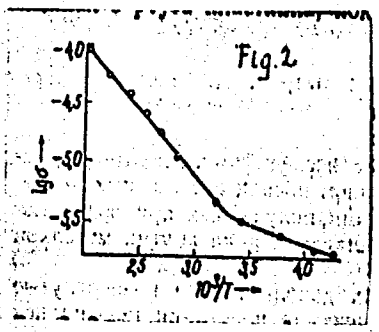


Fig. 2

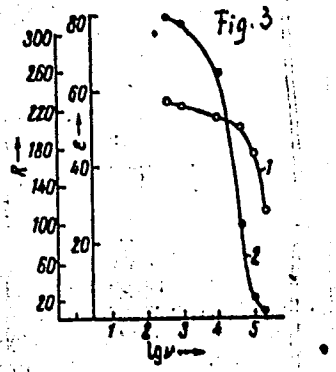


Fig. 3

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34482
S/020/62/142/004/019/022
B101/B110

26.2513 (also 1202)

AUTHORS: Frumkin, A. N., Academician, Boguslavskiy, L. I., and Serebrennikov, V. S.

TITLE: Electrodic behavior of thermally treated polyacrylonitrile

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 142, no. 4, 1962, 878 - 880

TEXT: The electrodic properties of thermally treated polyacrylonitrile (PAN) strands consisting of some hundred 2 - 3μ thick filaments were compared with those of carbon obtained by carbonization of viscose. The potential as a function of log I was measured. An Hg_2Cl_2 electrode was used as reference electrode in alkaline solution, a normal sulfate electrode in acid solution. Results: in 1 N H_2SO_4 and H_2 atmosphere, the activity of PAN was much lower than that of carbon. In air, the activity of PAN in 1 N H_2SO_4 and 1 N NaOH was the same as that of carbon. All processes took an unsteady course on the polymer: potential and polarization increased at constant current. This nonstationary state could not be eliminated even by means of a rotary electrode. It is explained by

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oxygen impoverishment of the solution in the micropores. It is assumed that the oxygen bound at first in the form of unstable peroxides is gradually bound irreversibly and more strongly. In oxygen atmosphere in 1 N NaOH, potentials of +280 to +285 v were observed, which were only 25 - 30 mv lower than the reversible potential of H_2O formation. A continuously changing activation energy ΔE of the conductivity was observed on filaments. It resulted therefrom that the potential in 1 N NaOH in the presence of air depended on ΔE. In spite of a strong spread of measured values, a minimum (0.04 v) was observed for $\Delta E \sim 0.32$ v and a maximum (0.14 v) for $\Delta E \sim 0.44$ v. This difference of about 100 mv corresponds to a change of the reaction rate by three orders of magnitude. The maximum catalytic activity may be connected with the specificity of organic catalysts in biosynthesis. ΔE was determined at the Institut poluprovod. nikov AN SSSR (Institute of Semiconductors of the AS USSR) in the laboratory of L. S. Stil'bans, from the dependence of conductivity on 1/T. Papers by A. V. Topchiyev, M. A. Geyderikh et al. (DAN, 128, 312 (1959)) and O. V. Krylov, S. Z. Roginskiy (DAN, 118, 523 (1958)) are mentioned. There are 4 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows:
J. O'M. Bockris, A. K. Shamshul Huq, Proc. Roy. Soc., A237, 277 (1956).
Card 2/3

Electrodic behavior of thermally... S/020/62/142/004/019/022
B101/B110

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Electrochemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR). Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 31, 1961

Card 3/3

BOGUSLAVSKIY, L.I.; STIL'BANS, L.S.

Conductance of films of a polymeric complex of tetracyanoethylene with metals. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.5:1114-1117 D '62.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR i Institut polyprovodnikov AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Frumkinym.
(Organometallic compounds—Electric properties)
(Ethylene compounds)

L 10378-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWG(k)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Pt-10/
Pz-6 IJP(c)/ASD(a)-5/AFWL/AFETR/ESD(c)/ESD(dp)/ESD(t)/RAEM(t)

ACCESSION NR: AP4047206 S/0190/64/006/010/1802/1805

AUTHOR: Boguslavskiy, L. I.; Stil'bans, L. S.

TITLE: Study of the conductivity of polymer films at high frequencies

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 10, 1964, 1802-1805

TOPIC TAGS: organic semiconductor, semiconducting polymer, polytetracyanoethylene, poly(silver tetracyanoethylene), frequency, electrical property

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of electrical conduction in the polymeric complex of tetracyanoethylene with silver, and in metal-free polytetracyanoethylene. Thin film (6.4 x 10^{-5} and 5 x 10^{-6} cm, respectively) specimens were prepared at 300 and 500C by a technique described in the original article. Measurements of a-c conductivity were performed at frequencies in the range 0,5—200 mcps. Measurements of the temperature dependence of resistivity were conducted with d-c current at 20—300C. It was found that the resistivity and activation energy for conduction of the complex decrease with rising

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L 10378-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047206

frequency. Resistance vs frequency curves, which show a frequency-independent section, were analyzed, and activation energies for conduction determined for d-c and high-frequency a-c currents were compared. It was concluded that d-c measurements alone cannot give a complete picture of the conduction mechanism. Apparently this mechanism is the sum total of the contributions of two mechanisms: 1) carrier transfer from one continuous-conjugation region to another and 2) conduction within the confines of these regions proper, which is characterized for the complex and the metal-free material by an activation energy close to zero. Therefore, in the study of conduction processes in organic polymers, barriers between macromolecules must be taken into account. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR (Institute of Electrochemistry, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 24Dec63 ATD PRESS: 3114

SUB CODE: OC, EM NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4039616 S/0076/64/038/005/1118/1125

AUTHOR: Boguslavskiy, L. I. (Moscow); Sherle, A. I. (Moscow); Berlin, A. A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Study of the electrophysical properties of films of polymeric complexes of metal tetracyanoethylene

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 38, no. 5, 1964, 1118-1125

TOPIC TAGS: tetracyanoethylene, metal tetracyanoethylene, tetracyanoethylene polymer, organic semiconductor, semiconducting polymer

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the electrical properties of films of chelate polymers of tetracyanoethylene with various metals. Films 10^{-4}—10^{-5} m thick were prepared by treating strips of Cu, Mg, Fe, Ni, Ag, Pt, Al, or glass with tetracyanoethylene vapors at 150—450C and 10^{-4}—10^{-5} mm Hg. Electrical measurements were carried out in the frequency range 20 cycles/sec—200 kcycles/sec with simultaneous application of d-c voltage. Electrical resistivity and its temperature dependence, activation energy for conduction, and dielectric constant were determined. From changes in these parameters

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039616

processes taking place in the formation and heat treatment of the films were observed. The dependence of resistivity and dielectric constant of the films on frequency and d-c voltage are interpreted in terms of the heterogeneous structure model. It is assumed that resistivity and activation energy are essentially due to activation jumps over barriers between macromolecules. The work was carried out at the Institute of Electrochemistry and the Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 1 table, and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Electrochemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR); Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 18Mar63 DATE ACQ: 19Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, EC NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 59540-65 EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pc-4/Pi-4 DS/JD/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5016828 UR/0364/65/001/006/0713/0715
621.315.592:547

AUTHOR: Boguslavskiy, L. I.; Rozenshteyn, L. D.

TITLE: Comparison of the optical and electrical properties of films of polymeric complexes (I) of tetracyanethylene (TCE) with metals

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 1, no. 6, 713-715

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, tetracyanethylene-Ni complex, tetracyanethylene-Cu complex, film, electrical conductivity, absorption spectrum

ABSTRACT: The role of TCE molecules in electrical conductivity of films of polymeric complexes of TCE with Cu and Ni was studied qualitatively by comparing the changes in electron absorption spectra and in the energy of activation of electrical conductivity as a function of thermal treatment. The films were prepared by reacting vapors of TCE with metal powders supported on quartz at 250°C for 10 hours. Spectra were taken with a CF-4 spectrophotometer. The thermally untreated TCE-Cu polymeric complex is made up of larger molecules than the TCE-Ni complex. After 2-hour thermal treatment of 490°C under 10^{-5} mm Hg the absorption spectra of both

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L 59540-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5016828

2

Cu- and Ni- complexes flattened which indicates an increase in the number of large molecules. The more flattening of the absorption spectra after thermal treatment, the more steep the absorption curve of the untreated complex. For the thermally untreated condition, the absorption curve of TCE-Ni complex is steeper than the absorption curve of the TCE-Cu complex. There is a relationship between thermal dependence of the absorption spectra of TCE-metal complexes and of the energy of activation of electrical conductivity (E). For TCE-Cu complex E (equal to 0.32 ev) does not change due to thermal treatment. For TCE-Ni complex E dropped from 0.46 to 0.01 ev as a result of thermal treatment. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut electrokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Electrochemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR); Institut poluprovodnikov Akademii nauk [illegible] (Institute of Semiconductors, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 09Feb65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, OP

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 40546-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWG(m)/EPR/EWP(j)/T/EWA(c) Pc-4/Pr-4/
Ps-4/Pt-10 RPL RWH/WW/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5004364 S/0076/65/039/001/0263/0264

AUTHOR: Boguslavskiy, L. I.

TITLE: Electrode action of the tetracyanoethylene polymer complex films in an oxidizing-reducing system

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 1, 1965, 263-264

TOPIC TAGS: organic coating, polymeric semiconductor, anode, polytetracyanoethylene, oxidizing agent, reducing agent, catalytic activity, platinum, zirconium / Kaktus amplifier

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed to ascertain to what extent the catalytic action of some organic polymer semiconductors parallels the action of platinum. The oxidizing-reducing potential of an organic polymer semiconductor was studied at various concentrations of an oxidizing and reducing agent. Electrodes in the form of glass or quartz plates coated with polytetracyanoethylene [illegible] 0.5-N solution of ferro-ferricyanide. Measurements were [illegible] a direct current amplifier "Kaktus." Line 2 in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure shows the electrode potential in respect to the relation between the oxidizing and reducing agent. Line 1 indicates the potential on a platinum [illegible]

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L 40546-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5004364

noted that the nearly reversible potential was established instantaneously on the electrode under investigation, whereas the oxide-coated electrodes of ... nium were found by N. G. Bardina and P. D. Lukovtsev [illegible] to require at least an hour. Orig. art. has: [illegible]

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut elektrokhimii [illegible], Academy of Sciences SSSR

L 41691-65
EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-7
RPL JD/WW/JW/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5008913 S/0076/65/039/003/0748/0749

AUTHOR: Boguslavskiy, L. I.

TITLE: Correlation between the change in the contact potential and the electrical properties of films of a polymer complex of tetracyanoethylene on metals

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 3, 1965, 748-749

TOPIC TAGS: polymer film, tetracyanoethylene polymer, polymer film conductivity, contact potential, activation energy, copper polymer potential, nickel polymer potential

ABSTRACT: An attempt was made to compare the changes in contact potential, activation energies, electrical conductivity, and resistivity of films on heating, and also to compare these values for films of a polymer complex of tetracyanoethylene with various metals. It was found that in the case of films on copper as well as nickel, when the contact potential changed slightly on heating, the changes in electrical conductivity and activation energy were also slight, and vice-versa. The activation energy of the electrical conductivity, the resistivity, and the difference in the work functions for films on copper, nickel, and a film containing no metal bound in a complex are given for the sake of comparison, the contact potential of the film on nickel being arbitrarily taken as zero.

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L 41691-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5008913

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrokhimii, akademiya nauk SSSR (Institute of electrochemistry, academy of sciences of the SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 04Jan64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, EM

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

SHABANOV, A.N., prof.; POGUSLAVSKIY, L.S.

Errors in the diagnosis of cancer of the stomach. Sov.med. 28 no.4:14-19 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Klinika obshchey khirurgii sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta (zav. - prof. A.N.Shabanov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

BOGUSLAVSKIY, M.A.

BOGUSLAVSKIY, M.A., doktor, kand. voyennykh nauk, polkovnik, voyennyy shturman pervogo ranga.

Maneuvering of airplanes in action upon ships. Mor. sbor. 48 no.3:61-66 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:8)

BOGUSLAVSKIY, Boisey Grigor'yevich; SHIROKOV, Konstantin Pavlovich;

[International System of Units (SI); a textbook for lecturers and propagandists] Mezhdunarodnaia sistema edinits (SI); posobie dlia lektorov i propagandistov. Moskva, Izd-vo stan rtov 1965. 56 p. (MIRA 18 9)

BOGUSLAVSKIY, M.G.

Specimen having standard profiles used in checking and graduating profile gauges. Trudy VNIIM no.20:75-92 '53. (MIRA 11:6)
(Gauges--Testing)

BOGUSLAVSKIY, M. G.

B. T. R.
Vol. 3 No. 5
May 1954
Electrochemistry and Electroprocesses

6389* Test in Production of Master Specimens of Accurate Surface by the Electroforming Method. (Russian.) M. G. Bogusluvskii. *Stanki i Instrument*, v. 24, no. 11, Nov. 1953, p. 19-20.

Method reproduced surface contour with good accuracy. Specimens are corrosion and wear resistant. Photographs, diagrams.

BOGUSLAVSKIY, M.G.; KAYAK, L.K.

A wire length-measuring gauge. Izm. tekh. no.2:28-31 Mr-Ap '55. (MIRA 8:9)
(Measuring instruments)

BOGUSLAVSKIY, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHUKHMAN, F.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Semiconductor device for measuring the temperature of the surface of dryer cylinders, paper sheet and felt. Bum.prom. 33 no.10: 9-10 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsellyuloznoy i bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
(Paper industry--Equipment and supplies) (Thermometers)

Bobulavskiy, M.G.

24(0); 5(4); 6(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2215

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva

Referaty nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot; sbornik No.2 (Scientific Research Abstracts; Collection of Articles, Nr 2) Moscow, Standartgiz, 1958. 139 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.

Ed.: S. V. Rashetina; Tech. Ed.: N. A. Kondrat'yeva.

PURPOSE: These reports are intended for scientists, researchers, and engineers engaged in developing standards, measures, and gages for the various industries.

COVERAGE: The volume contains 128 reports on standards of measurement and control. The reports were prepared by scientists of institutes of the Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR (Commission on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments under the USSR Council of Ministers). The participating institutes are: VNIIM - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D.I. Mendeleyev) in Leningrad; Sverdlovsk branch of this institute; VNIIM - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments), created from MOIKIP - Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Moscow State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments) October 1, 1955; VNIIFTRI - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i radiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Physicotechnical and Radio-engineering Measurements) in Moscow; KhGIMIP - Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Khar'kov State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments); and NOIKIP - Novosibirskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Novosibirsk State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments). No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Yinkel'shteyn, I.Ye. (MOIKIP). Developing Methods and Means of

Card 5/27

BOGUSLAVSKIY, M.G.; MARENINA, K.N.; FEOFANOV, G.N.

Ultrasonic apparatus for controlling pulp concentration.
Bum. prom. 33 no.12:10-13 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

BOGUSLAVSKIY, M.G.; PETROV, V.P.

Automatic regulator of the concentration of fibrous materials.
Priborostroenie no.8:24-25 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Electronic instruments)

S/194/62/000/012/064/101
D295/D308

AUTHORS: Boguslavskiy, M. G. and Petrov, V. P.

TITLE: Automatic ultrasonic instrument for measuring the concentration of paper pulp

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 12, 1962, 19, abstract 12-5-37 p (Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta tsellyulozno-bum. prom-sti, no. 47, 1961, 132-150)

TEXT: It is pointed out that, as a consequence of the almost identical densities of water and cellulose, the main factor affecting the attenuation of ultrasonics in a water suspension of cellulose is the scattering of the elastic wave by suspended particles. Measurements of the absorption coefficient of suspensions were carried out at frequencies of 5.15, 6.5, 12.5 and 19 Mc/s for concentrations of 0.01 - 0.4% and various degrees of grinding of cellulose sulphite. A block-diagram of a pulsed device for measuring attenuation is described, and an instrument for measuring

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S/194/62/000/012/064/101
D295/D308

the concentration of pulp is considered in detail. The latter consists of a piezoelectric pickup (a quartz slab with a metal diaphragm) mounted on a measuring elbow of the conduit, an electron unit with a rectifier, and a recording and indicating ЭПД (EPD) type instrument. A generator of electric oscillations, operating under pulsed self-modulation conditions, generates pulses with 11 Mc/s carrier frequency and 5 kc/s repetition frequency. The amplifier, consisting of a video amplifier, a detector and a HF amplifier (2 stages) has a gain of 370,000. The instrument enables the concentration of pulp to be determined starting from 0.05%. The error of the instrument is of the order of 0.007% (concentration). [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

BOGUSLAVSKIY, M. G.; PETROV, V. P.

Automatic ultrasonic device for measuring the concentration of the groundwood. Trudy VNIIB no.47:132-150 '61. (MIRA 16:1)

(Paper) (Ultrasonic waves—Industrial applications)

BOGUSLAVSKIY, Moisey Grigor'yevich, kand. tekhn.nauk; KREMLEVSKIY, Panteleymon Petrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; OLEYNIK, Boris Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; CHEGHURINA, Yekatirina Nikolayevna, kand. tekhn. nauk; SHIROKOV, Konstantin Pavlovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; BURDUN, G.D., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; RYSKO, S.Ya., red.izd-va; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Tables for the conversion of measurement units] Tablitsy perevoda edinits izmerenii. [By] M.G.Boguslavskii i dr. Moskva, Standartgiz, 1963. 116 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Weights and measures--Tables, etc.)

BOGUSLAVSKIY, Moisey Grigor'yevich, kand. tekhn.nauk; KREMLEVSKIY, Panteleymon Petrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; OLEYNIK, Boris Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; CHECHURINA, Yekaterina Nikolayevna, kand. tekhn.nauk; SHIROKOV, Konstantin Pavlovich, kand. tekhn.nauk; BURDUN, G.D., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; RYSKO, S.Ya., red.izd-va; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Tables for the conversion of measurement units] Tablitsy perevoda edinits izmerenii. [By] M.G.Boguslavskii i dr. Moskva, Standartgiz, 1963. 116 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D.I.Mendeleyeva (for Boguslavskiy, Kremlevskiy, Oleynik, Chechurina, Shirokov).

BOGUSLAVSKIY, M.G.

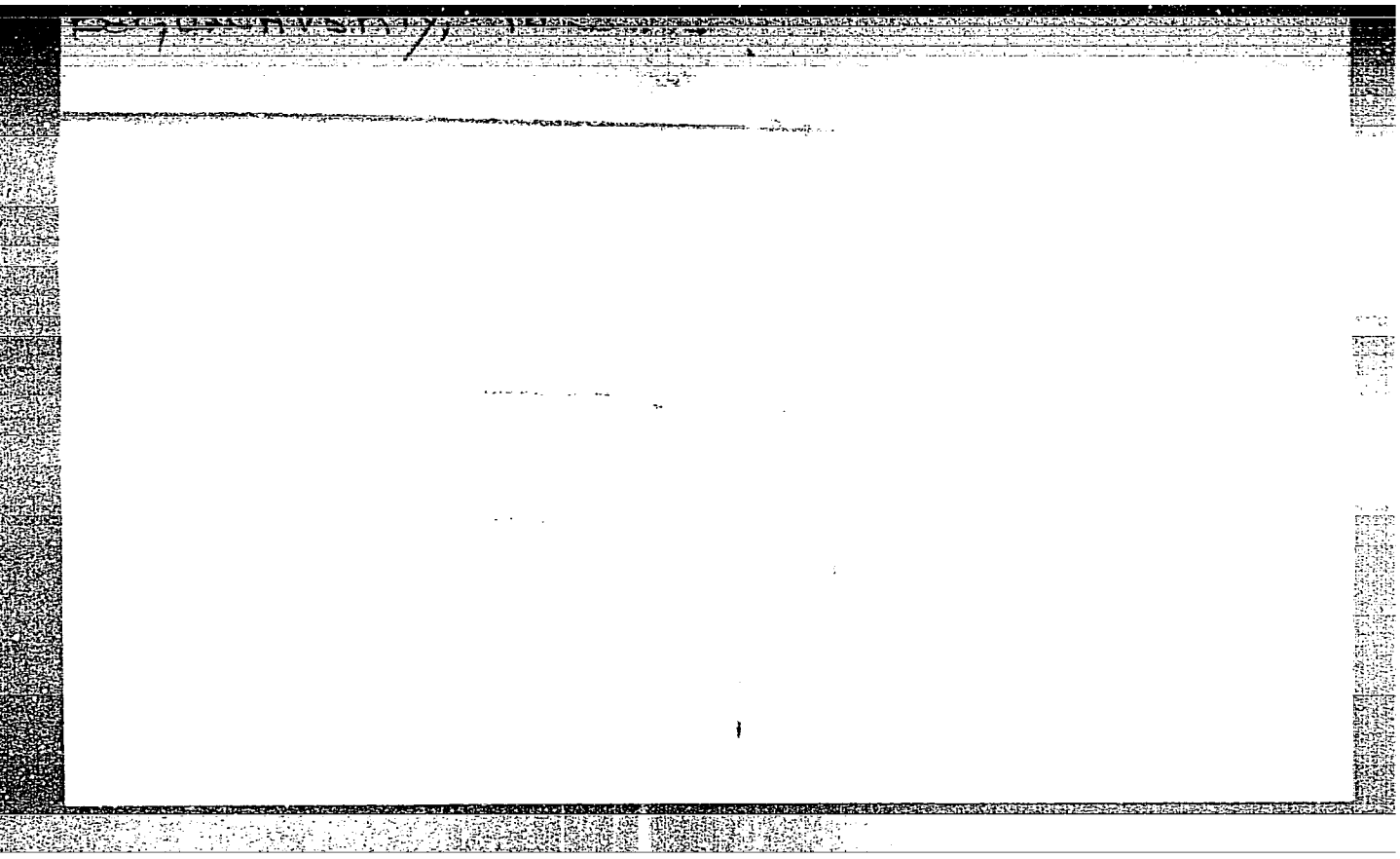
Determination of temperature corrections for machine part dimensions. Izm. tekh. no.10:19-21 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

BOGUSLAVSKIY, M.G.; KAYAK, L.K.

Precision in measuring lengths a angles in the manufacture of machinery. Izm.tekh. no. 4:26-28 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:7)

BOGUSLAVSKIY, M.G.

Ocular head with a screen in the form of concentric circumferences.
Izm. tekh. no.12:13-14 D '64. (MIRA 18:4)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206010016-5"

BOGUSLAVSKIY, M.M.; VASIL'YEV, I.V.

Compensation of inventors for the utilization of their inventions abroad. Izobr. i rats. no.6:19-22 Je '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Patents (International law))

BOGUSLAVSKIY, MARK MOISEYEVICH

The legal status of foreigners in the U.S.S.R., by M. Boguslavsky and A. Rubanov. Moscow, Foreign Languages Publishing House, (N. D.)

122 P.

Translation of the original Russian Title. Pravovoye polozheniye inostrantsev v SSSR. Moscow, 1959.

Mic
Misc
12

Boguslavskiy, Mikhail Vasil'yevich

Operativnaya tekhnika i uchet v gosbanke SSSR [Operational and accounting techniques in the state bank of the USSR]

Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1946.

445 P. Illus., Diagrs., Tables.

Microfilm.

BOGUSLAVSKIY, M. V.

Rechnungsfuhrung und operative Technik in der Staatsbank (Von) M. V. Boguslavskiy (und)A. A. Proselkov. Berlin, Die Wirtschaft, 1954.
368 p.
Translation from the Russian, Ucet i Operativnaya v. Gosbanke, Moscow, 1950.

SO: N/5
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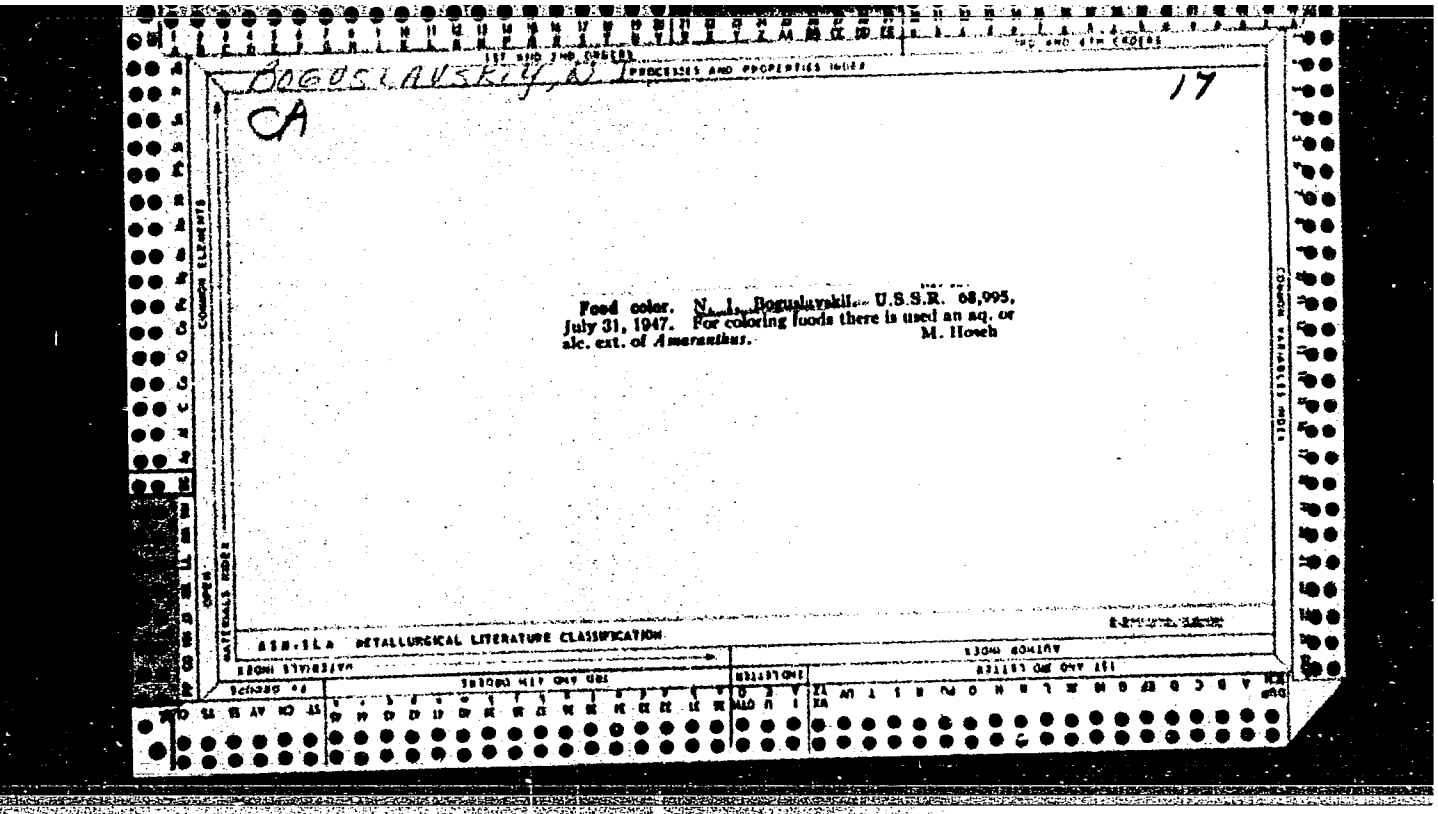
BOGUSLAVSKIY, M.; PROSELKOV, A.

"Accounting and operational technique in the State Bank." Reviewed by M.Boguslavskii, A.Proselkov. Den.i kred. 18 no.8:88-91 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Banks and banking--Accounting)

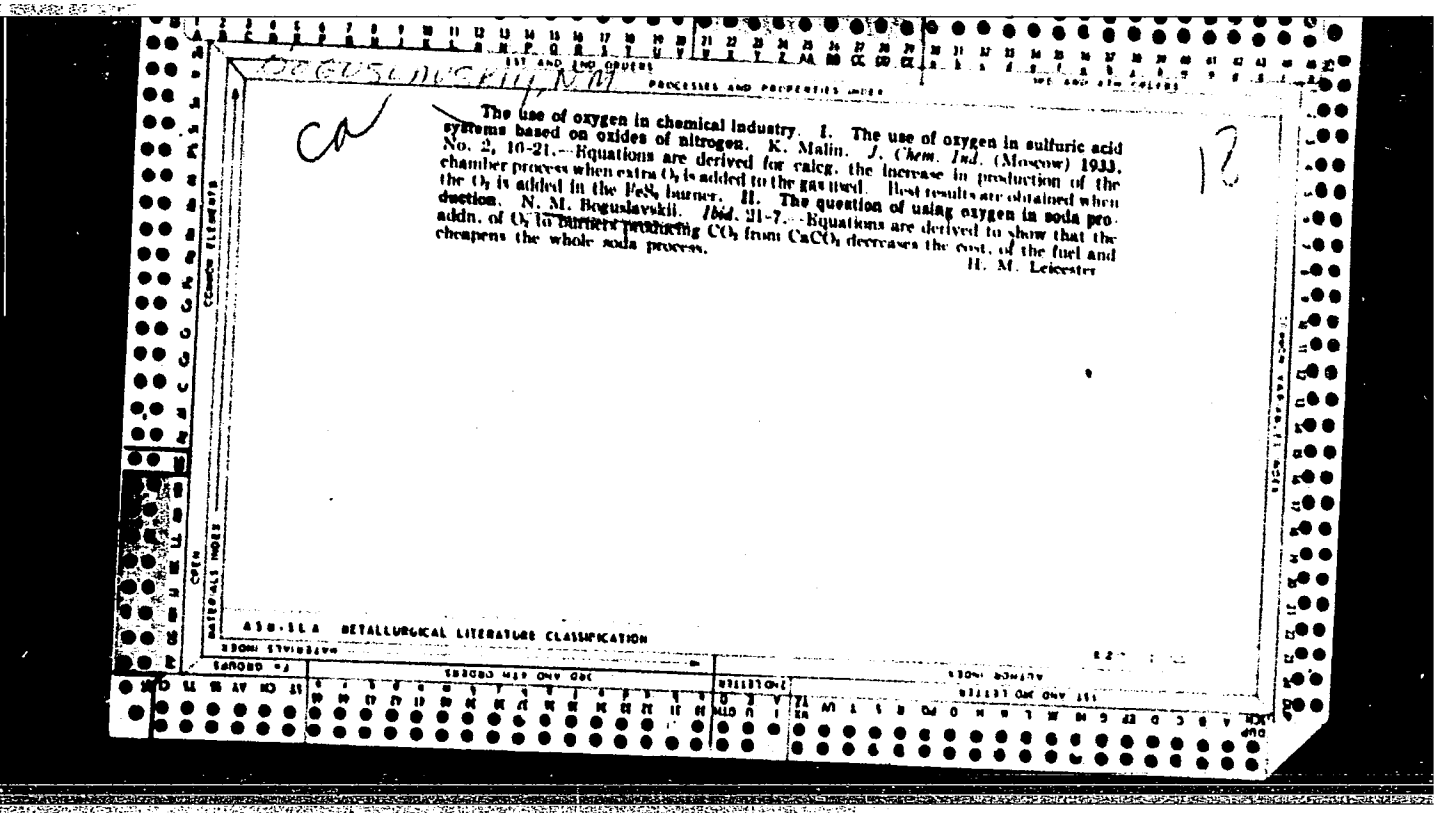


BOGUSLAVSKII, N. I.

CA

17

Food color. N. I. Boguslavskii. U.S.S.R. 68,995, July 31, 1947. For coloring foods there is used an aq. or alc. ext. of *Amaranthus*. M. Hoseh



The use of oxygen in chemical industry. I. The use of oxygen in sulfuric acid systems based on oxides of nitrogen. K. Malin. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 1933, No. 2, 10-21.—Equations are derived for calcg. the increase in production of the chamber process when extra O_2 is added to the gas used. Best results are obtained when the O_2 is added in the FeS_2 burner. II. The question of using oxygen in soda production. N. M. Boguslavskii. *Ibid.* 21-7.—Equations are derived to show that the addn. of O_2 to burners producing CO_2 from $CaCO_3$ decreases the cost of the fuel and cheapens the whole soda process.

H. M. Leicester

BOGUSLAVSKIY, N.M.

Calculation of the motion of loose material in rotary furnaces, particularly calciners. Khim.prom. no.2: 89-97 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Kilns)

BOGUSLAVSKIY, N.M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2054

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut nauchnoy informatsii

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost' SSSR (The Chemical Industry of the USSR) Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1959. 457 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,100 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet.

Ed.: R. S. Romm; Tech. Ed.: P. V. Pogudkin; Editorial Board: A. P. Vinogradov, S. I. Vol'fkovich, N. M. Zhavoronkov, M. I. Ivanov, V. S. Kiselev, I. A. Lunacharskaya (Scientific Secretary), S. S. Medvedev, B. D. Mel'nik, A. N. Planovskiy, A. Ya. Ryabenko (Chief Ed.), and A. V. Topchiyev.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for the personnel of the chemical industry. It will be of interest to the general reader interested in the development and structure of the Soviet chemical industry.

COVERAGE: This book contains 18 articles on various aspects of the Soviet chemical industry. Among the developments in the production of raw materials for the manufacture of chemical products discussed are: 1) the use of raw materials synthesized from natural gas and petroleum to replace food products in the production of synthetic rubber, alcohol, detergents, etc.; 2) the production of acetylene from natural and petroleum gases for the synthesis of vinyl chloride, acrilonitrile, chloroprene, trichloroprene, 1, 4-butadiene, and other organic substances, based on methods developed by M. G. Kucherov, A.Ye. Favorskiy and others; 3) the production of acetylene from saturated hydrocarbons by cracking methane (and its homologs) at 1450° in an electric arc between two special electrodes in a gas reactor, by pyrolysis (thermal oxidation) of methane in an improved furnace designed by B. S. Grinenko, by high-temperature pyrolysis of propane and butane in tubular furnaces, or by other methods of producing acetylene for the production of synthetic rubber, ethyl alcohol, and other organic substances; 4) the synthesis of halogen derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons for the production of solvents, refrigerants, pharmaceutical products, etc., and 5) the production of rubber accelerators from nitrogen-containing aliphatic hydrocarbons. The history of plastics production in the Soviet Union is reviewed, and names, locations, and products of plants as well as the names of outstanding personalities in the field are given. The technical level and prospects of further development of different branches of the plastics industries are also discussed...

along with methods of manufacturing plastic articles. A special apparatus designed by Ye. M. Mogilevskiy and designated "VA" which permits preparation of viscose solution in one operation is discussed. It is being used to replace the complex, conventional equipment with great savings in space. General trends in the technology of synthetic fiber production are also discussed. A historical review of synthetic rubber production and the achievements of outstanding Soviet scientists in this field are given as well as names, locations and products of synthetic rubber plants. Rubber production and the manufacture of rubber goods are similarly reviewed. Statistical data and outstanding personalities in the development of the aniline dyes, paints and lacquers, mineral fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides, sulfuric acid, soda, mineral salts, radioactive and stable isotopes, and chemical reagents industries are given. Catalytic processes and automation and automatic devices used in the chemical industry are also discussed. Thirty-eight photographs included in the book show outside and interior views of some Soviet chemical industry plants, as well as their manufacturing, material-handling and laboratory equipment. Numerous personalities and facilities are identified in the body of the text. References accompany individual articles.

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BOGUSLAVSKIY, N.M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4579

Konferentsiya po razvitiyu proizvoditel'nykh sil Vostochnoy Sibiri, 1958. Khimicheskaya sektsiya

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost'; trudy konferentsii (Chemical Industry; Transactions of the Conference on the Development of Production Forces in Eastern Siberia) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 202 p. (Series: Razvitiye proizvoditel'nykh sil Vostochnoy Sibiri) Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil. Sibirskoye otdeleniye.

Editorial Board: I.P. Bardin (Deceased) Chief Ed., Academician; M.A. Lavrent'yev, Academician; S.I. Vol'fkovich, Academician, V.I. Dikushin, Academician; V.S. Nemchinov, Academician; V.I. Veyts, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; G.B. Levitskiy, Corresponding Member, AS USSR; N.N. Nekrasov, Corresponding Member, AS USSR; L.V. Pustovalov, Corresponding Member, AS USSR; T.S. Khachaturov, Corresponding Member, AS USSR; N.F. Rostovtsev, Academician, VASKhNIL; A.K. Popov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Building and Architecture USSR; L. Ye. Grafov, Deputy Chairman, Gosplan RSFSR; A.D. Osharv, Member, Gosplan RSFSR; A. Ye. Probst, Professor; V.F. Vasyutin, Professor; V.A. Krotov, Professor; P.V. Vasil'yev, Doctor of Economic Sciences; G.I. Lyudogovskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; P.A. Letunov, Candidate of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences; and M.G. Mikal'zikov, Candidate of Economic Sciences; Editorial Board of this volume: S.I. Vol'fkovich (Resp. Ed.); G.V. Uvarov, Deputy Chairman, State Committee on Chemistry, Council of Ministers USSR; and V.P. Komarov, Docent; Ed. of Publishing House: A.L. Bankvitser; Tech. Ed.: V.V. Brungal'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemical engineers and economic planners concerned with the industrial development of Eastern Siberia.

COVERAGE: This volume is one of a series of 13 containing the Transactions of the Conference on the Development of the Productive Forces in Eastern Siberia. The Conference took place in August 1958. The volume contains summaries of 20 reports presented at the meetings of the Chemical Section of the Conference, brief summaries of pertinent discussions, and the text of resolutions taken by the Chemical Section. The reports deal with the possibilities of developing chemical industries in Eastern Siberia capable of producing artificial fibers, acetylene, plastics, synthetic detergents, synthetic rubber, mineral fertilizers, sulfuric acid, nitrogen, soda, chlorine, etc. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Chemical Industry (Cont.) SOV/4579

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (HD9656.R92E5,1958)

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(7)

BOGUSLAVSKIY, M.Ye.

A technological production plan of highly aluminous fire-clay refractories. Ogneupory 17 no.5:206-210 My '52. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Leningradskiy institut ogneuporov
(Refractory materials) (Fire clay)

15 (2)

AUTHORS: Panarin, A. P., Boguslavskiy, N. Ye. SOV/131-59-10-2/10

TITLE: Basic Trends in the Development of the "Magnezit" Works

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 10, pp 437-442 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The "Magnezit" Works will be enlarged between 1959 and 1965. The output of highly refractory products is intended to be greatly increased together with a considerable improvement in efficiency and reduction of production cost by extensive mechanization and automation. The raw material of the Kargayskoye and Satkinskoye deposits will be utilized. Further, the manufacturing program of the newly planned departments is discussed in detail. In the second constructional stage, the Works will be supplied with power by the system of Chelyabenergo and the projected thermal power plant (TETs) with three turbogenerators of 6000 kw each; fuel oil and later natural gas are provided for as the main fuel. Conclusions: By the use of dust collectors and by utilizing dust, about 25% of raw material will be saved. The heat of the waste gases of rotary furnaces is intended to be used for the generation of inexpensive electric energy and for the heating of the factory buildings and apartment houses. The process of

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Basic Works

Trends in the Development of the "Magnezit" SOV/131-59-10-2/10

raw-material dressing and baking will be simplified and efficiency will be increased by installing high-duty rotary furnaces of a size of 150×5 m. High-duty tube mills will be installed for the production of fine-ground magnesite fractions and magnesite-chromite mixtures. Further, several tunnel furnaces with a burning temperature of up to 1750° and large air-conditioners are provided. After completion of the second constructional stage, the "Magnezit" Works will be the largest works for refractories throughout the world. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Magnezit" (The "Magnezit" Works) (Panarin A. P.). Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (All-Union Institute for Refractories) (Boguslavskiy, N. Ye.)

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S/131/60/000/06/01/012
B015/B007

AUTHORS: Stavorko, A. P., Boguslavskiy, N. Ye.

TITLE: The Main Trends in the Development of the Semiluki Works of Refractories

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1960, No. 6, pp. 241-244

TEXT: As a result of the further development of the Semilukskiy zavod (Semiluki Works) this plant is going to have six works departments. Department No. 1 is intended to produce standard bricks, and a mechanized raw material depot will be established. The clay will be transported from the pits Sredniy and Yendov-Log by means of cable cars, and from the pits Strelitsa and Bakhcheyevo by means of dump cars. Gas and air supply as well as the transport of dump cars to and from the pits is to be automatically controlled. Department No. 2 is provided for the production of fireclay and carborundum products. The raw-material depot will be equipped with a crushing machine of the type "Механобр-600" ("Mekhanobr-600"), the pressing plant with three power presses of the type ПМ-630 (PM-630) and the drying department with a tunnel drying plant. The capacity of

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The Main Trends in the Development of the Semiluki Works of Refractories

S/131/60/000/06/01/012
B015/B007

Department No. 3 is to be considerably extended. The department for the processing of pastes will additionally be equipped with three mixers of the type 115, and the pressing plant with two hydraulic presses of 1,500 t each and two presses of 1,200 t each. In this department two tunnel kilns having a length of 120 m each will be installed. Department No. 4 is provided for the production of high-alumina material, and an additional tunnel kiln of 156 m length as well as a depot for finished products will be established. The briquette department is to be equipped with 1,500 t hydraulic presses and 1,200 t mechanical presses. For the purpose of burning fireclay, cylindrical rotary kilns heated with natural gas and fuel oil are being established. The ground clay is to be transported automatically. Department No. 6 is also intended for the manufacture of high-alumina products, and all production processes are to be mechanized and automatized. Also the building of a tunnel kiln of 135 m length is planned. Department No. 5 is intended to supply the Novo-Lipetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Novo-Lipetsk Metallurgical Plant) with refractories for steel casting. The shaft kilns of department No. 5 are being modernized. The capital expenditure per ton of the production increase amounts to 450 rubles, and the term of amortization is 2 1/2 years. The gross production calculated from the wholesale prices of 1955

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The Main Trends in the Development of the Semiluki Works of Refractories

S/131/60/000/06/01/012
B015/B007

is intended to increase threefold, and the performance per worker by 2.8 times its amount compared to 1959, while the personnel is intended to increase by 20%, and the actual costs are to be lowered by 31%. After being reconstructed, the Semiluki Works will be the largest factory in the Soviet Union that manufactures aluminosilicate- and carborundum products. It will be most modernly equipped, mechanized, and partly automatized, and Department No. 1 will be fully automatized. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Semilukskiy ogneupornyy zavod (Semiluki Works of Fireproof Materials) Stavorko, A. P.; Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (All-Union Institute of Fireproof Materials) Boguslavskiy, N. Ye.

Card 3/3

MORGULIS, L.A., inzh.; BOGUSLAVSKIY, P.G., inzh.

Further improvement of the operations-flow method of working trenches by layers in the Virgin Territory. Stroi. truboprov. 7 no.11: 17-19 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Stroitel'noye upravleniye No.2 tresta Soyuzprovodmekhanizatsiya, Chelyabinsk.

(Earthwork) (Aqueducts)

BOGUSLAVSKIY, P.G.

Create high-capacity machinery for trenching in solid rock. Stroi. truboprov. 10 no.9:32-34 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. SU-2 tresta Soyuzprovodmekhanizatsiya, Chelyabinsk.

BOGUSLAVSKIY, P.S., Eng.

Compensator for testing precision measuring instruments for alternating current

Elektrichestvo no. 8, 1952

BOGUSLAVSKIY, P.S., inzhener.

Using the compensating method for measuring alternating current with the aid of heated resistance. (From: ETZ, p.547, no.17, 1952, H.J. Schrader). Elektrichestvo no.3:81-82 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:4)
(Electric measurements)

BOGUSLAVSKIY, P. S.

AID P - 655

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 24/34

Author : Boguslavskiy, P. S., Eng.

Title : Measurement of angular errors of wattmeters (Review of Foreign Periodicals)

Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 9, 89, S 1954

Abstract : The author summarizes an article by H. E. Linckh in Deutsche Elektrotechnik, p. 155, No. 6, 1952. 2 diagrams.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

Boguslavskiy, P. S.

Subject : USSR/Electricity AID P - 3041

Card 1/1 Pub. 27 - 28/33

Author : Boguslavskiy, P. S., Eng.

Title : Methods of controlling testing transformers (Review of foreign periodicals)

Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 7, 147-148, Jl 1955

Abstract : The author summarizes data from three German articles on the above subject. Three diagrams, 3 references (1954).

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

BOGUSLAVSKIY, Pavel Samoylovich, inzhener; UDAL'TSOV, A.N., glavnyy redaktor; SHTEYNBOK, G.Yu., inzhener, redaktor

[Stroboscopic frequency meter] Stroboskopicheskii chastotomer. Tema 1, no.P-56-416. Moskva, Akademiya nauk SSSR, 1956. 21 p. (MLRA 10:3)
(Frequency measurements)
(Stroboscope)

BOGUSLAVSKIY, P.S., inzhener.

New instruments for testing insulating materials.
Elektrichestvo no.11:90-91 N '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Electric insulators and insulation--Testing)
(Electric instruments)

BOGUSLAVSKIY, P.S., inzhener; KUZ'MINSKAYA, M.V., inzhener.

Instrument for testing wattmeters on high-frequency alternating current. Vest.elektroprom. 27 no.6:63-65 Je '56. (MLRA 10:8)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva elektrotekhnicheskoy promyshlennosti.
(Wattmeter--Testing)

BOGUSLAVSKIY, P.S., inzhener.

Section of instrument manufacturing and automatic equipment.
Vest.electroprom. 27 no.7:77-78 Jl '56. (MLRA 10:8)
(Counting devices) (Electric instruments)

Boguslavskiy, P.S.

105-9-27/32

AUTHOR: Boguslavskiy, P.S., Engineer

TITLE: New Types of Multivibrators (Novyye tipy strelochnykh chastotomerov)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1957, Nr 9, pp. 86-88 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By making use of tuning forks the accuracy of multivibrators increases considerably. Such a tuning fork acts like a parallel resonance work. The indicating device here is a logometer of the electrodynamical system. The tuning fork coils are connected with one of the movable coils in series and the other is connedted by a way of the effective resistance. The sensitivity of the measuring device can be increased considerably if the tuning fork coil is connected in series with the second mobile coil of the logometer. It is a disadvantage of this device that it cannot be produced with many ranges and can therefore be used only for controlling a fixed frequency. Secondly, a basic frequency meter scheme is given which is constructed on the basis of the Maxwell scheme and completed by an additional compensation device. A multi-range frequency meter with a narrow measuring range and sufficiently high accuracy is obtained. Thirdly, a scheme of a multivibrator of the detector system is given. The indications of this device depend considerably less upon the shape of the voltage curve of the frequency to be measured.

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431

AUTHOR: Boguslavskiy, P.S., Engineer (Sci.Res.Inst.Min.Elec.Ind.)

TITLE: Methods of measurement and certain instruments for testing electrical machines. (Metody izmereniy i nekotorye pribory dlya ispytaniy elektricheskikh mashin.)

PERIODICAL: "Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti" (Journal of the Electrical Industry) 1957, Vol. 28, No. 5, pp. 64 - 68 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: This article describes a number of instruments and methods of measurement that have been developed in recent years and which may be used to study the operation of electrical machines. It appears to be based almost entirely on a study of German literature.

The Hall effect and instruments based on it are first described. It is shown how measurements may be made of the influence of brush short circuit currents on the magnetic induction in the air gap in the machine. A method is described for measuring the rotor angle by means of a mechanical rectifier. Instruments are described for: measuring the load assymetry of an alternator, recording torque, measuring differences of speed, indicating phase sequence and measuring the resistance of windings without disconnecting them from the circuit.

10 figures, 8 literature references (7 German, 1 U.S.A.)

-BOGUSLAVSKIY P.S.

INSTRUMENTATION

"Methods of Measuring the Performance of Electric Machinery and Certain Instruments for this Purpose" by Engineer P. S. Boguslavskiy, Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of Electric Industry, Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, No. 5, May 1957, Pages 64 -- 68.

Description of Several modern methods employed in materials testing (Hall effect instruments etc.), and several illustrated examples on how such modern instruments can be used to improve the performance of electric machinery by providing optimum utilization of the materials.

SOV/110-58-8-21/26

AUTHOR: Boguslavskiy, P.S. (Engineer)

TITLE: Voltmeters with Suppressed Zero (Vol'tmetry s podavlennym nachalom predela izmereniya)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti,1958,Nr 8,pp 71-74 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is often convenient to design an instrument in which the whole scale covers only a small useful range of voltage. This article reviews foreign methods, chiefly German, of achieving this object. Methods using bridge circuits are first reported, including the Siemens 'voltage lens'. The circuit of a General Electric voltmeter of similar kind is shown in Fig 4. The ratio circuit illustrated in Fig 5 is then described. Among series and parallel circuits, particular reference is made to a Siemens recording voltmeter with suppressed zero;

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the circuit is given in Fig 6 and the instrument is illustrated in Fig 7. A parallel-circuit voltmeter is discussed and its circuit shown in Fig 8. The use of a double electromagnetic measuring system is then explained.

There are 3 figures and 3 German references.

1. Voltmeters--Design 2. Voltmeters--Circuits

AUTHOR: Boguslavskiy, P.S. (Engineer)

TITLE: A Conference on Magneto-electric Oscillographs (Soveshchaniye po magnitoelektricheskim ostsillografam).

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, Nr.11, 1958, pp.78-80, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A conference on magneto-electric oscillographs, held in Leningrad, was organised by GOSPLAN USSR, GOSPLAN RSFSR, the directorate of the Instrument Manufacturing Industry of the Leningrad Council of National Economy and the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electrical Measuring Instruments. There were 297 participants representing factories, research institutes and colleges in Moscow, Leningrad, Vitebsk, Kishinev and other towns. The conference was opened by M.Ye. Rakovskiy, representing GOSPLAN USSR, who stated that the main developments in the electrical industry during the next seven-year plan would be in atomic physics. Therefore, many new types of measurement would be required. The main object of the conference, he said, was to exchange experience between organisations manufacturing and using

SOV/110-58-11-28/28

A Conference on Magneto-electric Oscillographs.

A number of successes in Soviet oscillograph production over recent years were noted but the models produced by the 'Vibrator' Works were criticised. The conference stated that on the whole production of oscillographs was lagging and a number of important failings in manufacture were pointed out. The conference recommended GOSPLAN USSR to take steps to develop the manufacture of inertia oscillographs, to set up an Expert Council on oscillographs, and to undertake other measures. The conference recommended a draft nomenclature of magneto-electric oscillographs and their parts.

1. Oscillagraphs--USSR 2. Scientific reports

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USCOMM-DC-60052

An Installation for Testing the Elements of Electro-Magnetic Oscillographs

given in Fig 2. It is mainly a switching circuit with provision for connecting a signal-frequency generator, a frequency meter, an ohmmeter, a batteryand/or an alternating current supply; variable resistors are provided for calibration purposes. An outline drawing of the equipment is given in Fig 3 and a photograph in Fig 4; the construction and arrangement are described in some detail. The overall dimensions are 600 x 450 x 230 mm. It is claimed that the instrument has proved to be simple and reliable in service. There are 4 figures and 3 tables.

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BOGUSLAVSKIY P.S.

AUTHOR: Boguslavskiy, P.S., Engineer. 110-3-18/22

TITLE: A Discussion on Questions of Electrical Instrument Construction (Diskussiya po voprosam elektropriborostroyeniya)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, Vol.29, No.3, pp. 70 - 75 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: On December 10 - 13, 1957; there was held in Leningrad the first scientific technical discussion on electrical instrument construction, organised by the Leningrad Scientific Technical Society of the Instrument Industry (Leningradskoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo priborostroitel'noy promy shlennosti) together with the Technical Science Division of the Ac.Sc. USSR (Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk AN SSSR), Committee of Standards, Weights and Measuring Instruments of the Council of Ministers of the USSR (Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR) and the Instrument Construction Directorate of the Leningrad Council of National Economy (Upravleniye priborostroyeniya Leningradskogo sovnarkhoza).

The following were the main themes of discussion: 1) Various quality criteria of measuring mechanisms; 2) The application of taut-wire suspensions in measuring mechanisms, methods of design, methods of evaluating quality; 3) the evaluation and

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A Discussion on Questions of Electrical Instrument Construction 110-3-18/22

standardisation of errors in instruments; 4) The field of application and design principles of automatic measuring instruments; 5) Current trends in the theory and design principles of instruments; 6) General trends of standardisation in instruments. The meeting was attended by 430 representatives of factories, research institutes and educational establishments of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and other towns. There were representatives from Bulgaria, East Germany and Czechoslovakia. The introduction was made by Prof. Ye.G. Shrenkov, (VNIIM) who reviewed instrument design and manufacture. The main object of the meeting was a thorough consideration of a small number of questions mainly concerned with direct-reading instruments and automatic measuring devices to determine the trend of work for the next seven years and to formulate basic recommendations for the future plan of development of electrical instrument manufacture.

Speaking on the first theme, Engineer P.B. Usatin (of the Vibrator Works) criticised the classic definition of quality factor and proposed a new expression. Prof. N.N. Rozumovskiy (IMETI) considered that quality factors are useful and suggested formulae for them. Others taking part in the discussion were

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Engineer Yu.M. Pyatin, Engineer B. Korpachev (Bulgaria), Engineer V.V. Oreshnikov (VNIIEP) and Engineer B.F. Obol'sin (LETI). Prof. N.N. Shumilovskiy of the Moscow Power Institute (MEI) recommended combined criteria for evaluating the quality of instruments, which idea was opposed by Prof. V.O. Arutyunov (VNIIM) and Candidate of Technical Sciences Yu.S. Averbukh of the Tochelektropribor Works.

Prof. Hoschke, East Germany, presented a report on "The Dynamic Stability of Electrical Instruments". The report examined in detail the effect of dynamic forces on instruments. Engineer S.M. Pigin of the Vibrator Works spoke on the application of taut-wire suspensions to measuring instruments. At the present time, laboratory instruments of class 0.5 and panel mounting high-sensitivity instruments are made with horizontal taut-wire suspension. Work is being done to develop similar instruments of class 0.2 and panel instruments with a scale angle of 240°. However, not all the problems associated with the design and construction of these suspensions have yet been satisfactorily solved.

Candidate of Technical Sciences [illegible] Timofeyeva of the Vibrator Works briefly gave results of investigations on taut-wire

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A Discussion on Questions of Electrical Instrument Construction

suspensions made of new alloys, the main disadvantages of which are their high resistivity and the difficulty of soldering. Candidate of Technical Sciences A.M. Damskiy of the Vibrator Works mentioned the economy that resulted from the use of taut-wire suspensions. At the present time, Soviet instrument works are preparing for mass production of these suspensions. Prof. N.N. Razumovskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences V.S. Polozhentsev (VNIIEP), Engineer A.G. Kotova (ZIP) Engineer P.B. Usatin, and others contributed to the discussion.

The third theme of discussion was the evaluation and standardisation of errors in instruments. Major contributions were made by Prof. N.N. Razumovskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences Ya.S. Averbukh, M.A. Bykov, Candidate of Technical Sciences (VNIIK), Candidate of Technical Sciences Ye.F. Dolinskiy (VNIIM). Other speakers were Engineer N.A. Chekhonadskiy, Engineer M.M. Levin (TsNIIFTRI), Prof. V.O. Arutyunov and others.

The fourth theme on automatic measuring instruments gave rise to very active discussion. The report of Prof.N.N.Shumilovskiy considered in detail the theory of analysis and synthesis of automatic control devices. Engineer V.N. Khlistunov (VNII EP)

A Discussion on Questions of Electrical Instrument Construction

discussed the application of analogue-numerical converters in measuring technique. Engineer L.A. Voronkov (GSKB) examined the trends of development of automatic instruments. He considered that laboratory and industrial instruments should follow different course of development. Other participants were A.D. Veysburg (VNIIM), Kavalerov G.I., Engineer, Prof. Fremke, Engineer I.P. Polyakov, Engineer A.M. Melik-Shakhnazarov (Az.II), Candidate of Technical Sciences F.Ye. Temnikov, Moscow Power Institute, Engineer V.V. Kovalevskaya and others. Prof. V.O. Arutyunov noted the following tendencies in the development of instruments: 1) Increased accuracy by using more stable elements; 2) Increased reliability and life by increasing resistance to outside influences such as temperature, moisture and vibration; 3) Study of technical-economic questions, which still do not receive sufficient attention in books on design; 4) Improved engineering methods of design and less empiricism; 5) Greater standardisation; 6) Enlarging the frequency range of instruments. Contributions to the discussion were made by Candidate of Technical Sciences L.L. Ornatskiy (Kiev Polytechnical Institute), Prof. I.F. Kulikovskiy (Kuybyshev Industrial Institute),

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A Discussion on Questions of Electrical Instrument Construction

Engineer P.B. Usatin, Engineer B.A. Seliber, (Vibrator Works) Prof. A.M. Turichin, (Leningrad Polytechnical Institute). Acad. M.P. Kostenko.
The following took part in the discussion on the present trends in instrumentation. Prof. A.Ye. Kaplyanskiy (VVIA), Candidate of Technical Sciences R.R. Kharchenko (MEI), Engineer Khodeyev, Candidate of Technical Sciences M.A. Bykov and others.
It was decided to ask Gosplan USSR to get VNII EP in the first half of 1958 to work out a future range of electrical instruments.
The last theme "General Trends of Standardisation in Electrical Instruments" was introduced by Vice-president of the Committee of Standards, Weights and Measuring Instruments, Prof. G.D. Burdin. At present, there are 22 Soviet Standards on measuring instruments. At the beginning of 1958, standard GOST 1845-52, which is the main standard for all electrical instruments, will be revised. The following participated in the discussion: Candidate of Technical Sciences Ya.S. Averbukh, Candidate of Technical Sciences N.I. Tyurin (VNIIK), Engineer P.B. Usatin, Engineer Zatserkivnyy, Engineer N.M. Martynenko (ZIP), Engineer Gorshenin (from Kazan'), Candidate of Technical Sciences D.I. Zorin (VNIIM), Engineer G.R.Salman

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110-3-18/22

A Discussion on Questions of Electrical Instrument Construction

(Vibrator Works), Engineer G.I. Kavalerov, Engineer M.M. Kachkin (Leningrad Council of National Economy), Engineer Yu.I. Shendler, Gosplan USSR and others.

ASSOCIATION: NII EP

SUBMITTED: October 17, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 7/7

1. Electrical equipment-Development

8(2) SOV/105-59-5-21/29

AUTHOR: Boguslavskiy, P. S., Engineer

TITLE: New Apparatus for Checking Measuring Transformers (Novaya apparatura dlya poverki izmeritel'nykh transformatorov)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 5, pp 83-86 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an abstract of the following two papers in German: Brendler, W., A New Portable Transformer Measuring Device With Direct Error Indication According to the Difference Method. Deutsche Elektrotechnik (German Electrotechnics), 1957, Nr 7, p 333. - Keller, A., A New Portable Transformer Measuring Device According to the Compensating Method, ETZ-A, 1957, Vol 78, Nr 4, p 150. There are 7 figures and 2 references.

Card 1/1

BOGUSLAVSKIY, P.S., inzh.

Exhibition of Danish electronic measuring devices. Vest. elektroprom. 32 no.3:76-79 Mr '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Denmark--Electronic instruments) (Moscow--Exhibitions)

BOGUSLAVSKIY, P.S., inzh.

Exhibition of Japanese machinery and devices. Elektrotekhnika 34 no.11:74-77 N '63. (MIRA 17:2)

BOGUSLAVSKIY, P.S., inzh.

Exhibition of British electronic instruments. Elektrotekhnika 34 no.9:77-80 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

BOGUSLAVSIY, Pavel Samoylovich; BARANOV, A.M., red.

[German-Russian dictionary on electric measurement technique] Nemetsko-russkii slovar' po elektroizmeritel'noi tekhnike. Moskva, Sovetskaia entsiklopediia, 1964. 376 p. (MIRA 17:11)

BOGUSLAVSKIY, P. Ya., Engineer Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Calculation of the Structural Members of Turbine under Conditions of Creep."

29/12/50

Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst imeni V. M. Molotov.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

BOGUSLAVSKIY, P. Ya.

AID P - 2321

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 110-a - 2/17

Authors : Varshavskiy, D. P., P. Ya. Boguslavskiy, Kand. of Tech. Sci. and Polumordvinova, I. G., Eng.

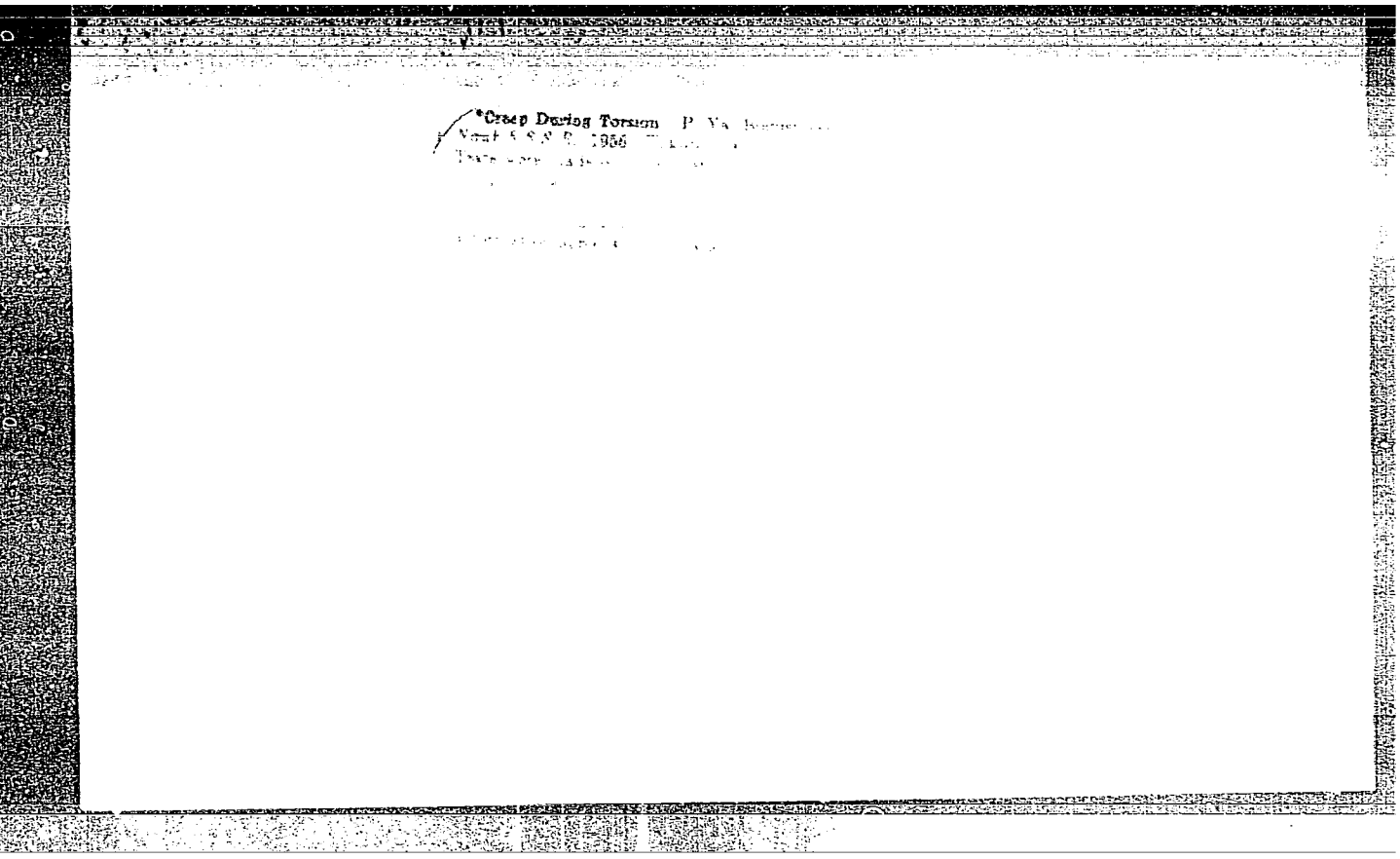
Title : Determining the creep of machine elements by using the method of analogies on appropriate models

Periodical : Teploenergetika, 5, 9-16, My 1955

Abstract : The use of models made of copper and steel for testing the effects of creep in various machine parts and elements is discussed. Theoretical calculation and experimental results are illustrated with stress-strain diagrams. Three Russian references, 1874-1948.

Institution : Moscow Branch of the Central Turbine-Boiler Institute

Submitted : No date



*Creep During Torsion P Va
Vest S S R 1956

practically independent of the material from which the semi-annulus is made. The most important variables that characterise the behaviour of semi-annular laminae are shown in Fig.3, as functions of the relative dimensions. The dotted lines correspond to stated analytical expressions and follow curves with sufficient accuracy.

To compare theoretical and experimental results, tests were made on four pairs of semi-annular laminae made of lead, copper and steel. The pairs were freely supported on the outer radius and loaded around the periphery of the central aperture. Deflections were measured by indicators. The tests on copper and steel laminae are described in an article in Teploenergetika, 1955, no.5. The dimensions of the lead specimens and other necessary data are tabulated. Calculated and experimental values for all the specimens are compared in Fig.6. The assumption that the angle of rotation of the section does not depend on its radius is confirmed in practice. There is good agreement between theory and experiment. Where divergence is observed, it probably results from non-uniform distribution of the load.

There are 6 figures, 1 table and 6 references, 4 of which are Russian and 2 English.

Creep of Semi-Annular Laminae 96-58-2-11/23

ASSOCIATION: MO TsKTI

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

1. Laminates-Creep 2. Diaphragms (Mechanics)-Stresses

BOGUSLAVSKIĬ, P. E.

Sposoby usileniia metallokonstruktsii mostovykh kranov. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1943. 67 p. diagrs.

At head of title: Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut pod"emno-transportnogo mashinostroeniia.

Methods of reinforcing the metal structures of travelling cranes.

DLC: TJ1363.B74

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

BOGUSLAVSKIY, P. YE.

"Experimental Investigations of the Metal Constructions of Cranes." Sub 12 May 47, Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Higher Technical School imeni N. E. Bauman Cand Tech Sci

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow in 1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55

1. BOGUSLAVSKIY, P.E.

2. USSR (600)

4. Cranes, Derricks, Etc.

7. Theoretical and experimental research on the dynamic coefficients for traveling crane bridges, P.E. Boguslavskiy, (Izd.) VNIPTMASH no. 1, 1949.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

BOGUSLAVSKIY, P.Ye.

BABKIN, S.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BALAKSHIN, B.S., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; BEYZEL'MAN, R.D., inzhener; BELYAYEV, V.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BIRGER, I.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOGUSLAVSKIY, P.Ye., kandidat tekhniceskikh nauk; BOROVICH, L.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VOL'MIR, A.S., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; GONIKBERG, Yu.M., inzhener; GORODETSKIY, I.Ye., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; GORDON, V.O., professor; DIMENTBERG, F.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DOSCHATOV, V.V., inzhener, IVANOV, A.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KIMASOSHVILI, R.S., professor; KODNIR, D.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOLOMIYTSEV, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KRUTIKOV, I.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KUSHUL', M.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LEVENSON, Ye.M., inzhener; MAZYRIN, I.V., inzhener; MALININ, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MARTYNOV, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NIBERG, N.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NIKOLAYEV, G.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; PETRUSEVICH, A.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; POZDNYAKOV, S.N., dotsent; PONAMOREV, S.D., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; PRIGOROVSKIY, N.I., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; PRONIN, B.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RESHETOV, D.N., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; SATEL', E.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; SERENSEN, S.V.; SLOBODKIN, M.S., inzhener; SPITSYN, N.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; STOLBIN, G.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TAYTS, B.A., kandiat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TETEL'BAUM, I.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; UMANSKIY, A.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; FEODOS'YEV, V.I., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk;

(Continued on next card)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206010016-5"