

GLEBOV, Petr Vasil'yevich, inzhener; KOCHUROV, P.M., redaktor; VERINA ,
G.P., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Organization of production in locomotive repair shops] Organi-
zatsiia proizvodstva na parovo-remontnykh zavodakh. Moskva,
Gos.transportnoe zhel-dos.izd-vo, 1955. 399 p. (NERA 8:11)
(Locomotives--Repairs)

GLEBOV, P.V., Inzhener; PETUKHOV, A.A., Inzhener.

New regulations for major and minor repairing of railroad passenger cars. Zhel.dor.transp. 39 no.8:52-53 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Railroads--Cars--Maintenance and repair)

RYABOVA, T.S.; GLEBOV, R.N.; SHABAROVA, L.A.; PRIGORNYEV, M.A.

Synthesis of methyl ester of N-ethyl-L-phenylalanine by the
carbodiimide method. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.3:903-905 N 1963.
(MIRA 1:312)

I. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
Predstavlena akademikom A.N.Bolshakov.

GLEBOV, R.M.; ZAYTSEVA, G.N.; BELOZERSKIY, A.N.

Species specificity of soluble ribonucleic acids and aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases in chordates. *Biokhimiya* 30 no. 3:586-596
My-Je '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Gosudarstvennogo univertsiteta imeni Lomonosova, Moskva.

PETROV, Sergey Pavlovich; [redacted], S., [redacted]; [redacted], S.,
[redacted]

[Redacted (Place of Birth)] [Redacted (Date of Birth)] [Redacted (City of Birth)] [Redacted (Country of Birth)]
[Redacted (Place of Birth)] [Redacted (Date of Birth)] [Redacted (City of Birth)] [Redacted (Country of Birth)]

MAL'TSEV, Terentiy Semenovich, laureat Stalinskoy premii; GLEBOV, S.,
redaktor; SUMANOV, Ye., redaktor; BELYAKOV, M., tekhnicheskii
redaktor

[Through experience to knowledge] Cherez opyt - v nauku. Izd. 2-oe,
ispr. i dop. Kurgan, izd-vo "Krasnyi Kurgan, " 1955. 471 p.
(Agriculture) (MLRA 9:9)

LESYUIS, A., inzhener; GLEBOV, S., inzhener.

LPG quick-acting moisture meter. Muk.-elev.prom. 22 no.4:16
Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Ukrglavraszhirmaslo.
(Grain elevators--Equipment and supplies)(Moisture)

GLEBOV, S., kand. tekhn. nauk; ROYAK, S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Using cinder and slags from the electric power stations near Moscow
in producing building materials. Stroil. mat. 2 no.10:13 O '56.

(MIRA 12:3)

(Cinder) (Slag)

HEBROV, S. A.

3 11 1951

Dissemination: "for the Ministry of the People's Education and the People's Health
Building Materials."

16 April 52

Central Industrial Institute of Industrial Production

SO Vecheryaya Moskva

Str. 71

GLEBOV S.A.

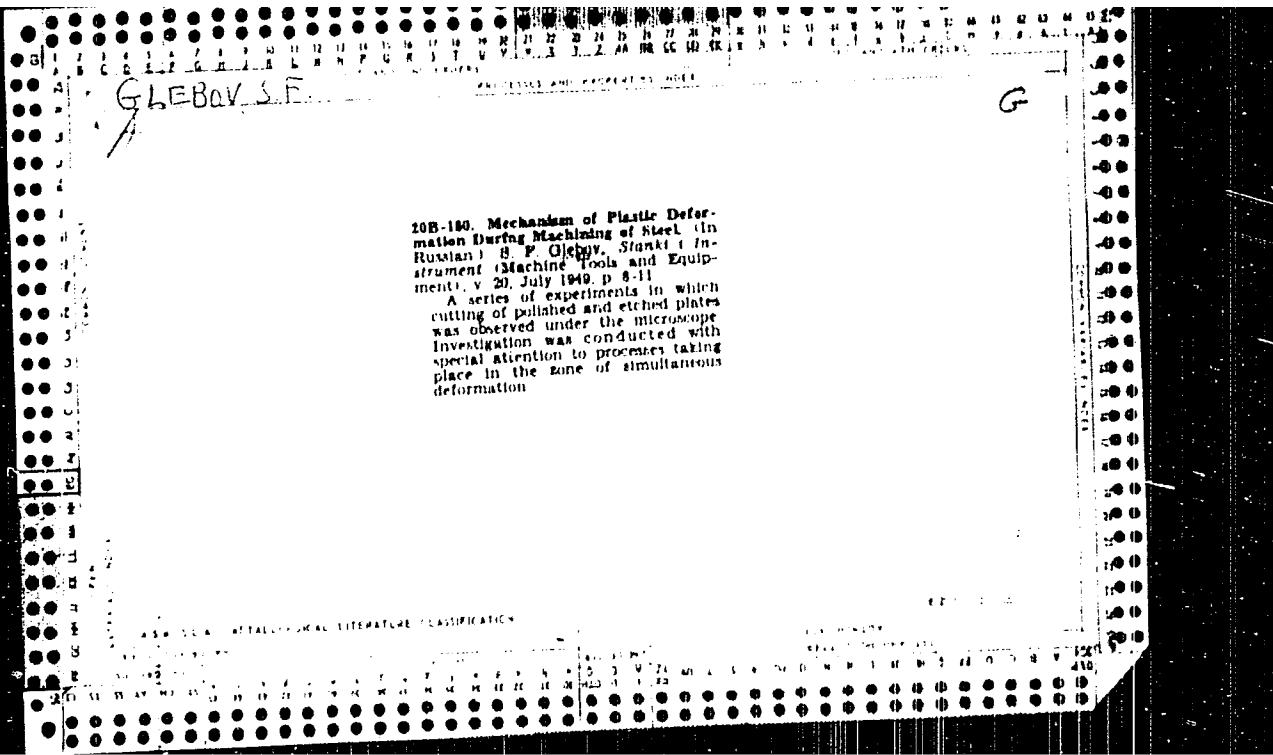
e

Testing of Structural Materials (Ispytanie stroitel'nykh materialov). S. A. Glebov. Promstroiizdat, Moscow, 1959. 150

pp. Price 12.10 rubles. Reviewed in *Nikhe i Keram.*, 8 (1961) 23 (1961). Methods of testing natural stone and friable fragmental stone materials, finished ceramic shapes, and binding materials are discussed. The construction of pertinent laboratory instruments, devices, and apparatus is described. B.Z.K.

МЕТАЛЛУРГИЧЕСКАЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРА

42



GLEBOV, S.F.

B

Operation of an Auxiliary Cutting Edge. In *Journal of Machine Tools and Equipment*, v. 21, Aug. 1950, p. 21-24.

The above was investigated in order to determine the nature of the process of secondary cutting and the mode of action of the secondary edge. Theory of the process of auxiliary cutting developed on the basis of experimental results permits logical design of cutting tools for different applications.

ASA S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GLEBOV, S.F., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

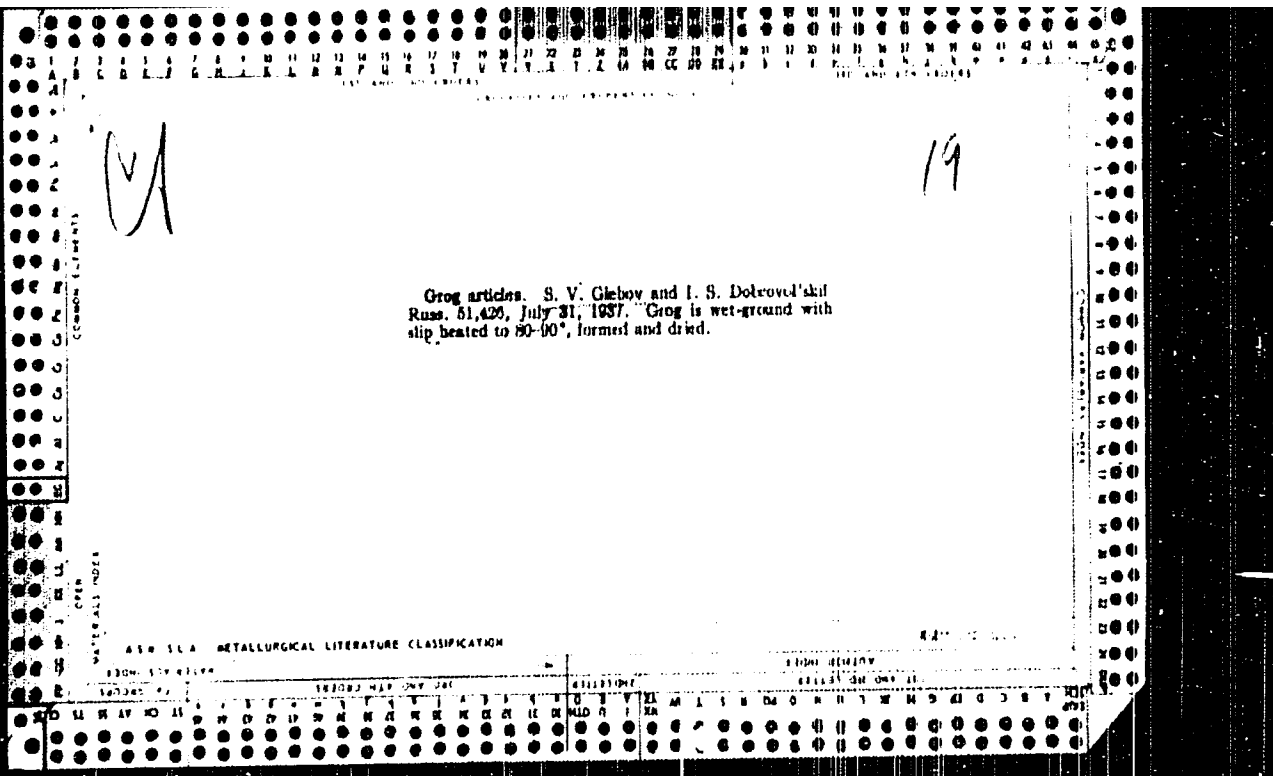
Military medical expert examination in vascular disorders of the
brain. Voen.-med.zhur. no.9:50-51 S '61. (MIRA 15:10)
(CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE--JURISPRUDENCE)
(MEDICINE, MILITARY)

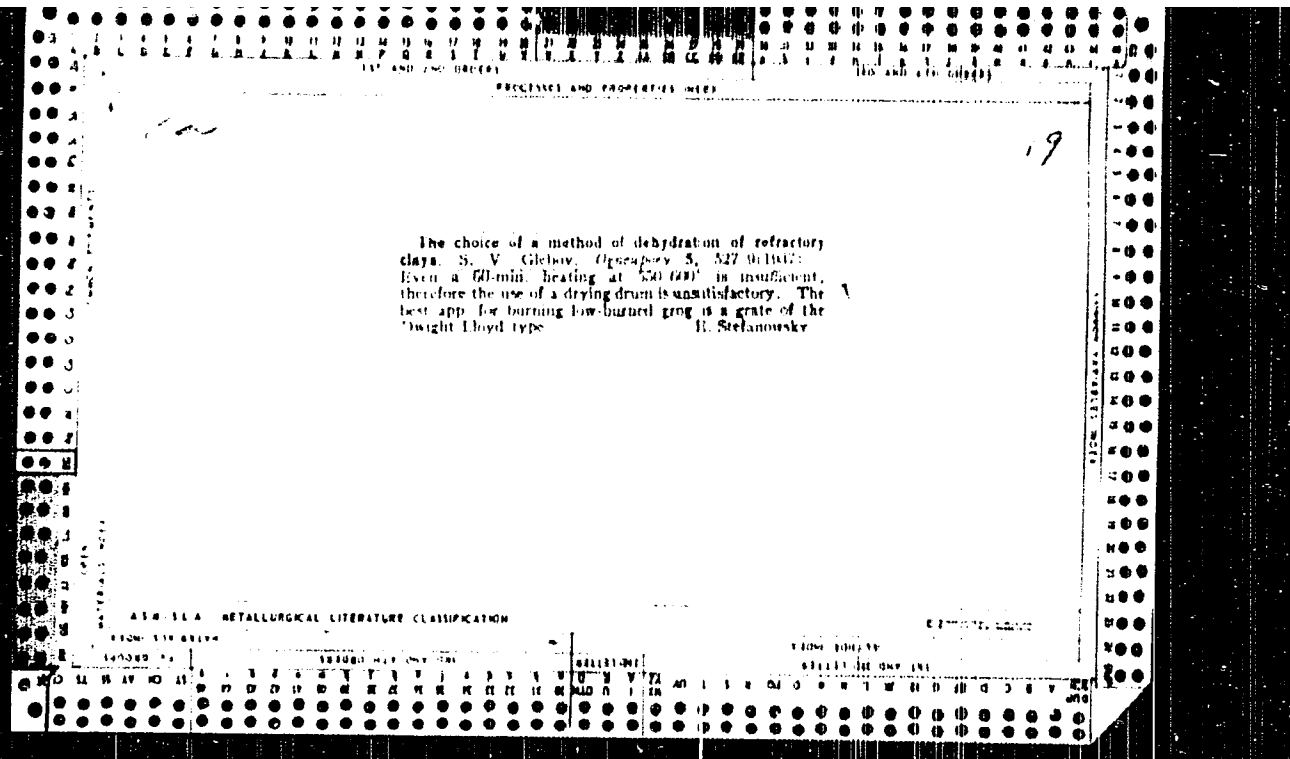
GIBBOV, S.P. ...

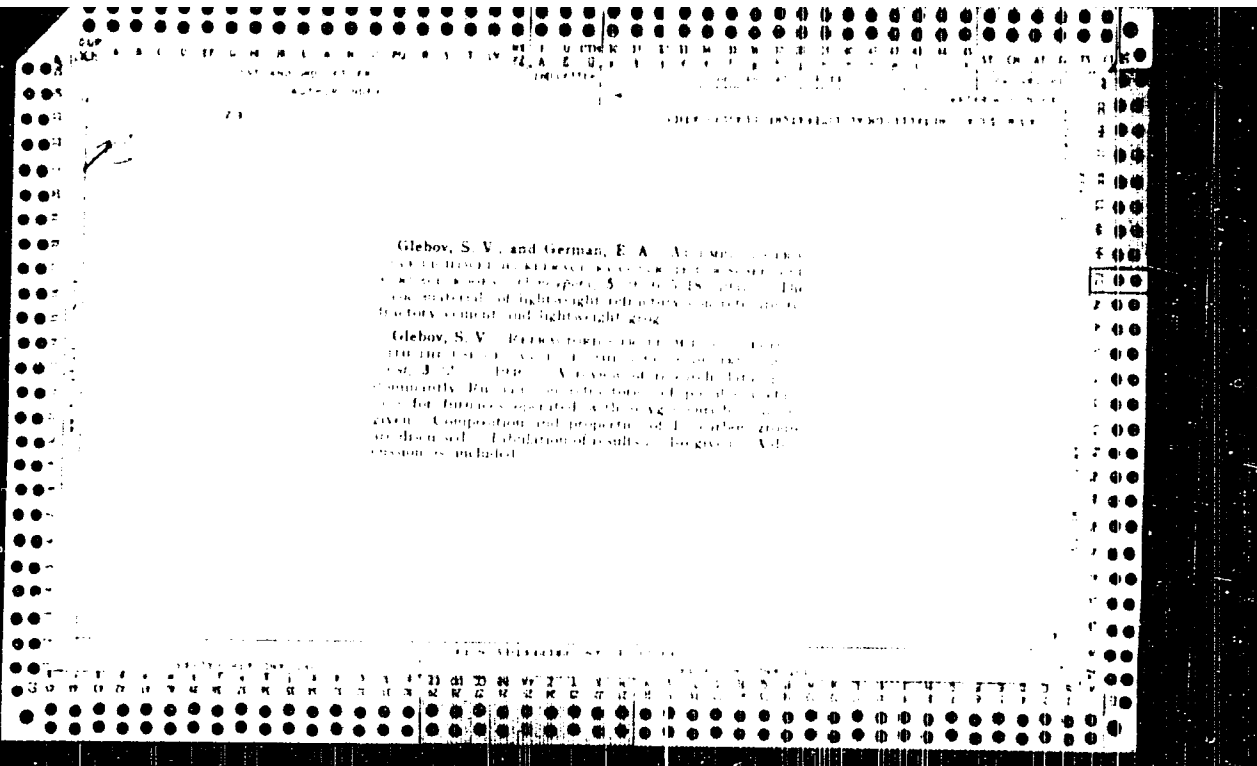
... disability of living in part ... based on the
health state of servicemen. Year, ... (MDA 1845)

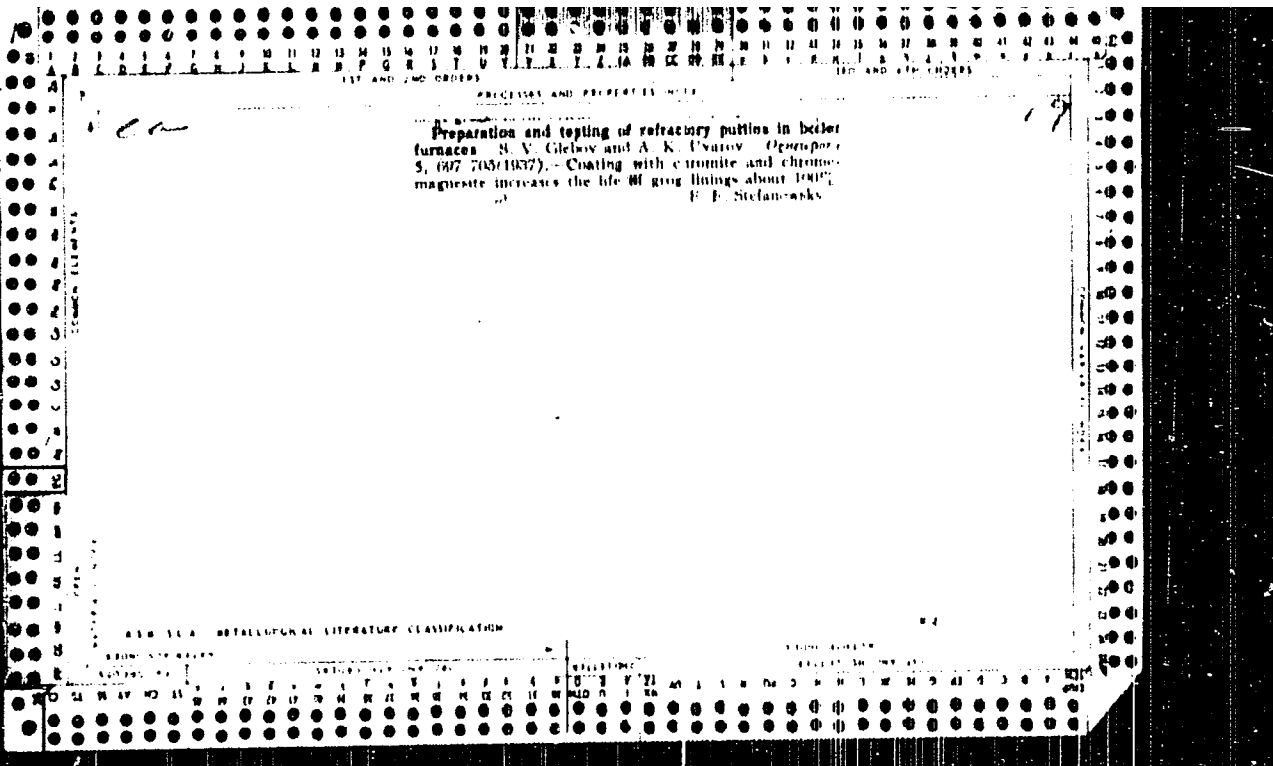
GLEBOV, "P., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

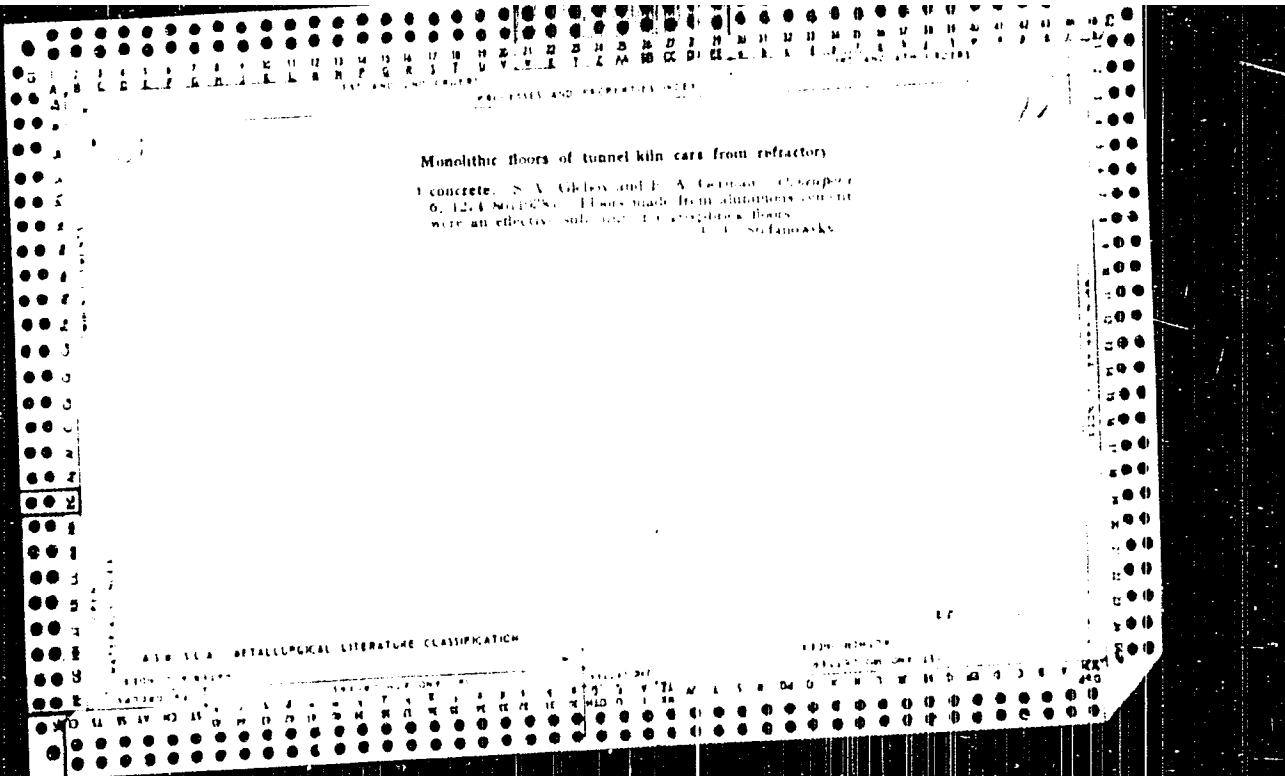
Case history and its significance in military medical expertise.
Voen.-med.zhur. no.8s40-44 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

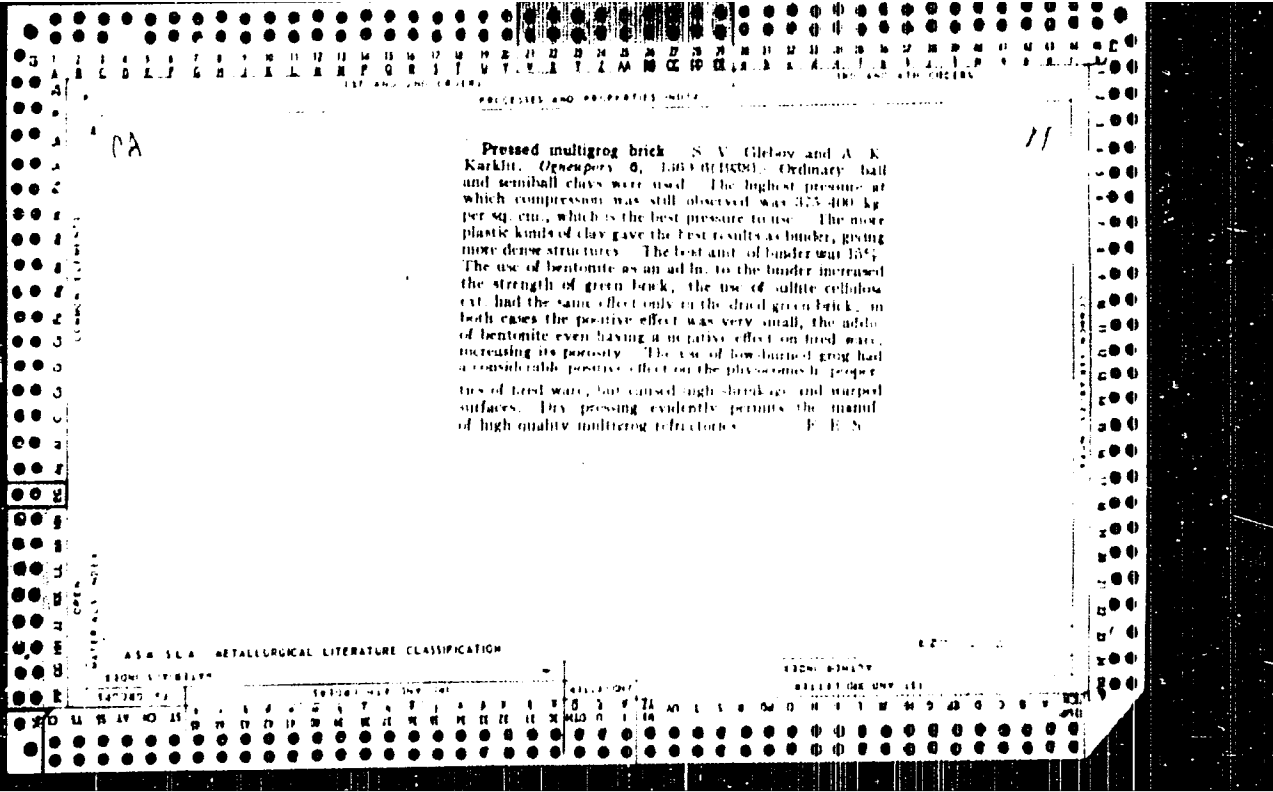


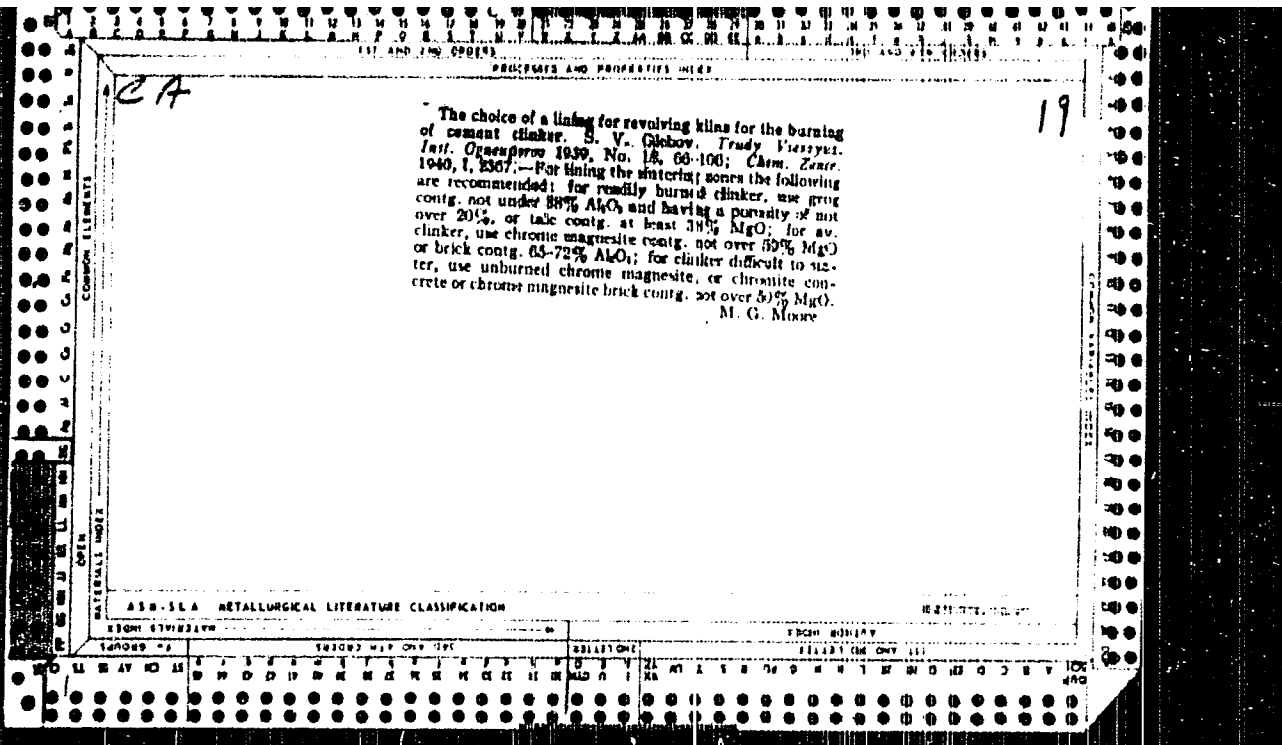




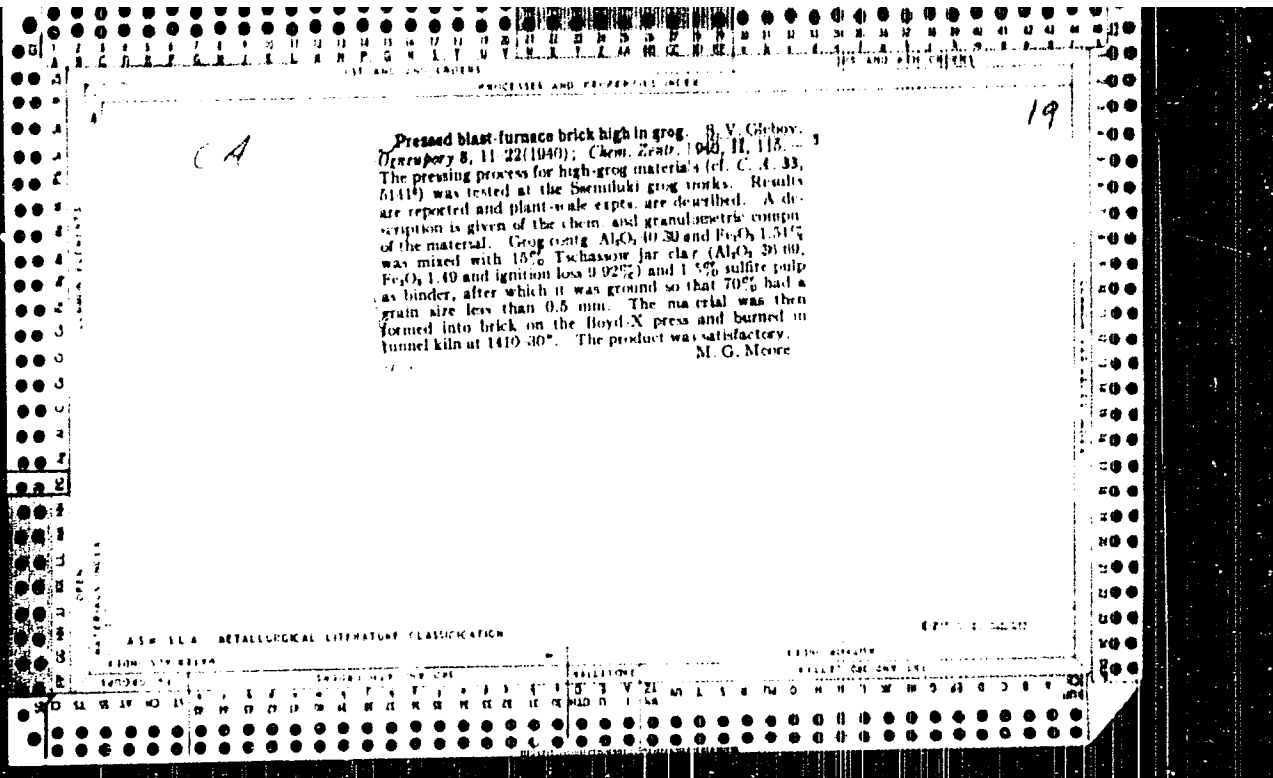


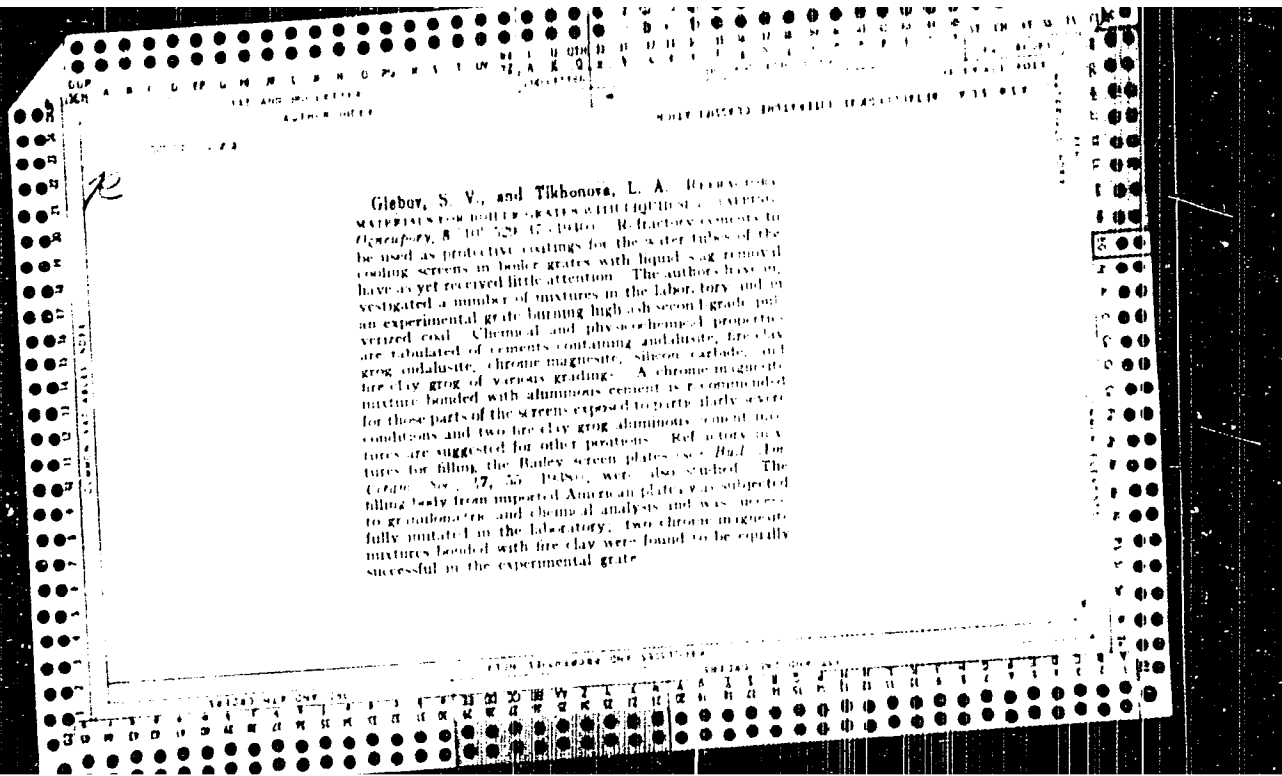




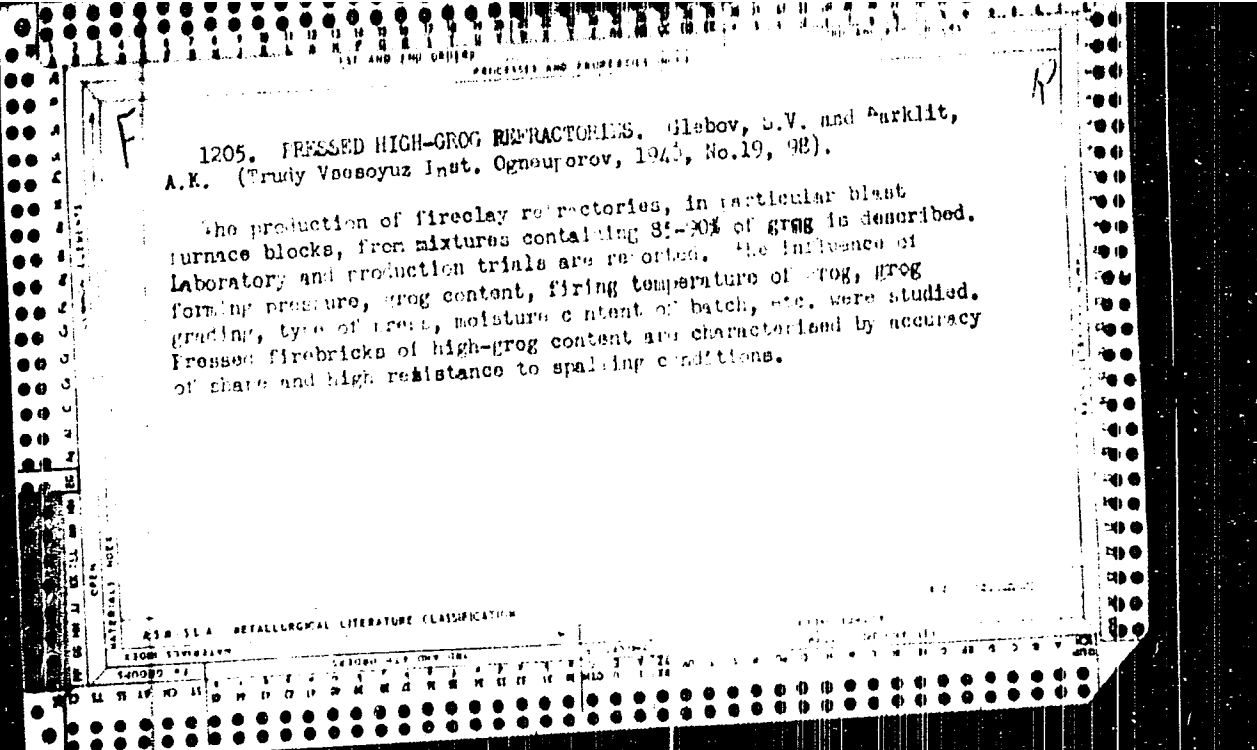


Pressed blast-furnace brick high in grog. S. V. Gerasov. *Ogneopory*, 1940, No. 1, 11-22. *Chem. Zvest.*, 1940, II, 115. *Chem. Abstr.*, 36, 5967 (1942). The pressing process for high grog material was tested at the Semikuk grog works. Results are reported, and plant scale experiments are described. A description is given of the chemical and granulometric composition of the material. Grog containing Al_2O_3 , 40.39 and Fe_2O_3 , 1.54, was mixed with 15% Chasov Yar clay (Al_2O_3 , 30.00, Fe_2O_3 , 1.49, and ignition loss 0.02%) and 1.5% sulfite pulp as binder, after which it was ground so that 70% had a grain size less than 0.5 mm. The material was then formed into brick on the Boyd-N press and fired in a tunnel kiln at 1410° to 1430°. The product was satisfactory. Cf. *Ceram. Abstr.*, 23 (9) 153 (1944).





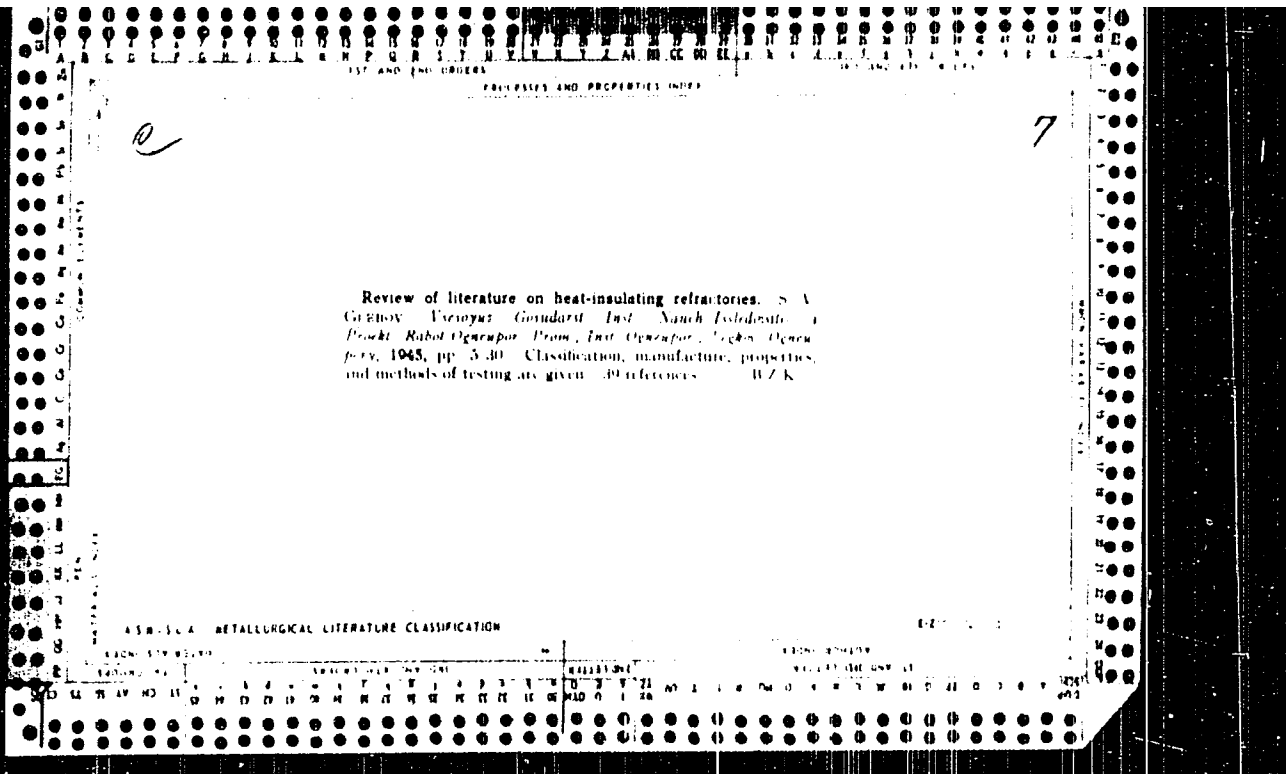
Glebov, S. V., and Tikhonova, L. A. REFRACTORY CEMENTS FOR BOILER GRATES WITH LIQUID SAG REMOVAL. *Okrepaty*, 8, 107-120 (1980). Refractory cements to be used as protective coatings for the water tubes of the cooling screens in boiler grates with liquid sag removal have as yet received little attention. The authors have investigated a number of mixtures in the laboratory and in an experimental grate burning high ash second grade pulverized coal. Chemical and physicochemical properties are tabulated of cements containing andalusite, fire clay, grog andalusite, chromite magnesite, silicon carbide, and fire clay grog of various gradings. A chromite magnesite mixture bonded with aluminum cement is recommended for those parts of the screens exposed to particularly severe conditions and two fire clay grog aluminum cement mixtures are suggested for other portions. Refractory mixtures for filling the Bailey screen plates (see *Bull. For. Coll. No. 17, 55 (1980)*) were also studied. The filling bars from imported American plates was subjected to granulometric and chemical analysis and was successfully imitated in the laboratory. Two chromite magnesite mixtures bonded with fire clay were found to be equally successful in the experimental grate.

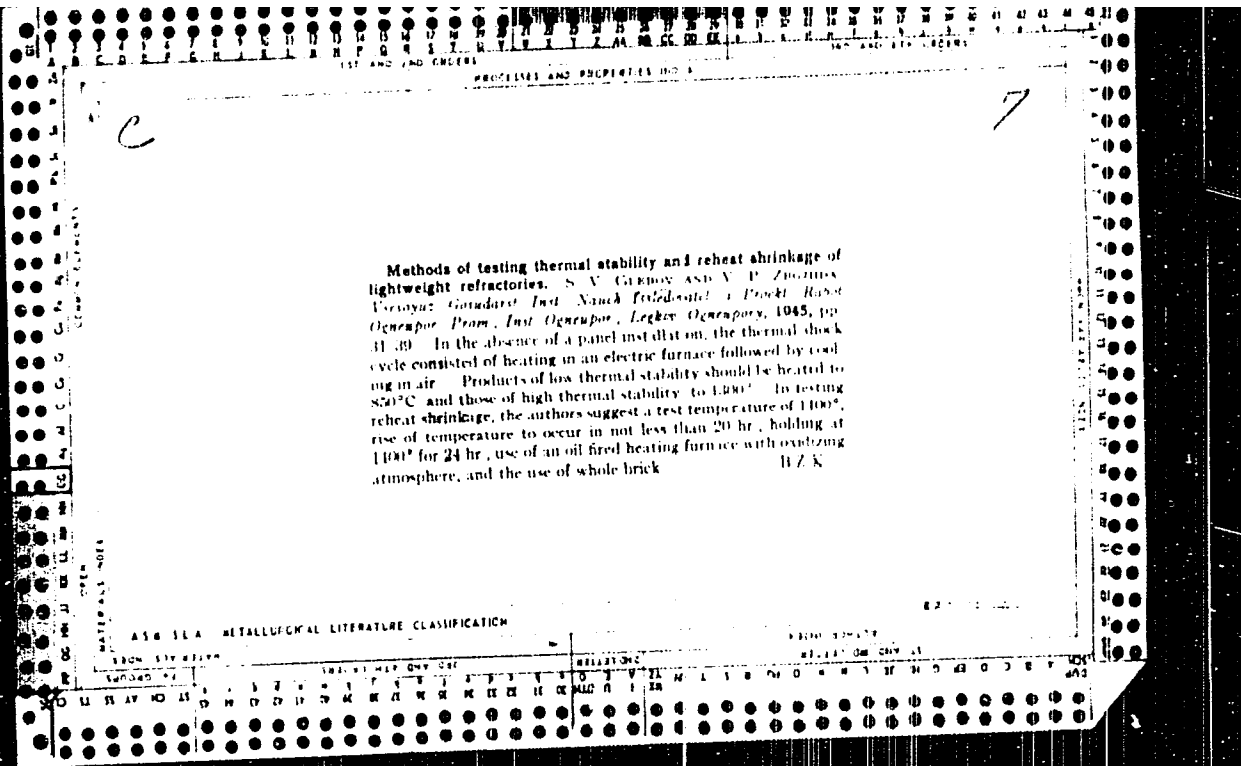


GLEBOV, S.V., redaktor.

[Lightweight refractory materials] Legkovosnye ognepory. Pod obshchei red. S.V.Glebova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1945. 157 p. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy institut nauchno-issledovatel'skikh i preye'tnykh rabot ogneporno-y promyshlennosti.
(Refractory materials)





PRELIMINARY AND PROVISIONAL INDEX

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Manufacture of lightweight refractories by chemical method.
 S. V. GUDOV AND E. I. MPE'NIKOV. *Vysokye Goudarst*
Inst. Nauch. Issledovatel. i Proekt. Rabot. Otdel'noy. Prom. Inst.
Otdel'noy. Lecker. Otdel'noy. 1945, pp. 10-69. Raw materials
 were (1) Lyubym plastic clay, analyzing SiO_2 53.02, Al_2O_3 28.76,
 Fe_2O_3 1.61, FeO 1.49, CaO 0.80, MgO 0.51, and ignition loss
 10.78%, having a grain composition of 2 mm 1 to 5, 1 mm 30 to
 35, 0.5 mm 11 to 18, 0.2 mm 30 to 35, and ≤ 0.2 mm 18 to 20%,
 and sintering completely at 1250°C; (2) grog (dust obtained in
 grinding blast furnace refractories, analyzing SiO_2 55.02, Al_2O_3
 38.90, Fe_2O_3 2.41, FeO 2.73, CaO 0.73, MgO 0.21%, and consisting
 of 0.2 mm 12.6 and ≤ 0.2 mm 87.4%. Slip was prepared from
 clay 5.6, grog 86.0, dolomite 2.8, and gypsum 5.6%; the consist-
 ency of the slip prior to gas formation was that of thick cream.
 Sulfuric acid (1 to 3%) was added in an amount of 10.5% by
 weight of the dry components. The desirable water tempera-
 ture is 8° to 20°. The products were dried at 20° to 30°, after 7
 days the moisture content dropped from 30.5 to 8%. The brick
 were fired in periodic kilns, in the upper four rows, above other
 ware which was being fired at 1240° to 1300°, the firing lasted

152 hr. The brick were free of all cracks, deformations, and other
 defects. Characteristics were as follows: refractoriness 1710°C,
 bulk density 0.74, compressive strength 30 to 41 kg/cm²,
 initial deformation 1100° under 0.8 kg/cm² and 1000° under 1.8
 kg/cm²; formation of cracks after 1 thermal shock cycle (1200°
 followed by an cooling and over 20% weight loss after 4 to 5
 cycles, reheat shrinkage at 1100° for 24 hr 5 to 7%, and at 1350°
 for 4 hr 3.5 to 4%; and coefficient of heat conductivity at 200°,
 400°, 600°, and 800°, 0.151, 0.194, 0.195, and 0.218 kg cal/m
 °C hr, respectively. B.Z.K.

ASH S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GLEBOV G. V.

Frothed grog lightweight refractories. G. V. GLEBOV, M. N. GRENZLE, and E. A. GERMAN. *Prosvet. Gosdizit. Inst. Nauch. Issledovatel. i Proekt. Rabot. Organiz. Prom. Ind. Otkrytoe. Legko. Oshchut. 1945*, pp. 81-113. Extensive data are given on the manufacture of frothed lightweight grog refractories. Best results were obtained with a mix composed of 70% ground frothed lightweight brick (Okhomya clay 15, Chasov Yar clay 15, Vladimirsk kolin 15, frothed lightweight brick dust 25%) and 30% binder (Chasov Yar clay and 2% sulfite cellulose extract). Characteristics of this brick were as follows: complete shrinkage 0.64%, bulk density 0.90, compressive strength 31.5 kg/cm², refractoriness 1710°C, and reheat shrinkage 0.54%. Further improvement is possible by raising the firing temperature to 1410° and using ground frothed lightweight brick fired at 1410°. B. Z. K.

GLEBOV S. V.

Manufacture of heat resistant lightweight refractories with a bulk density of 0.5 to 1.0 by using combustible admixtures. S. V. GLEBOV, YA. A. GUMIN, E. A. GERMAN, and V. M. STAN. *LETS. Vozrast Goudret Inst. Nauch. Tekhnol. i Proekt. Rabot. Otkrytoe. Prom. i Est. Otkrytoe. Legon. Otkrytoe.* 1945, pp. 114-39. Extensive data are given on laboratory and commercial scale manufacture of lightweight refractories with the aid of combustible admixtures. A flowsheet is given. B.Z.R.

100

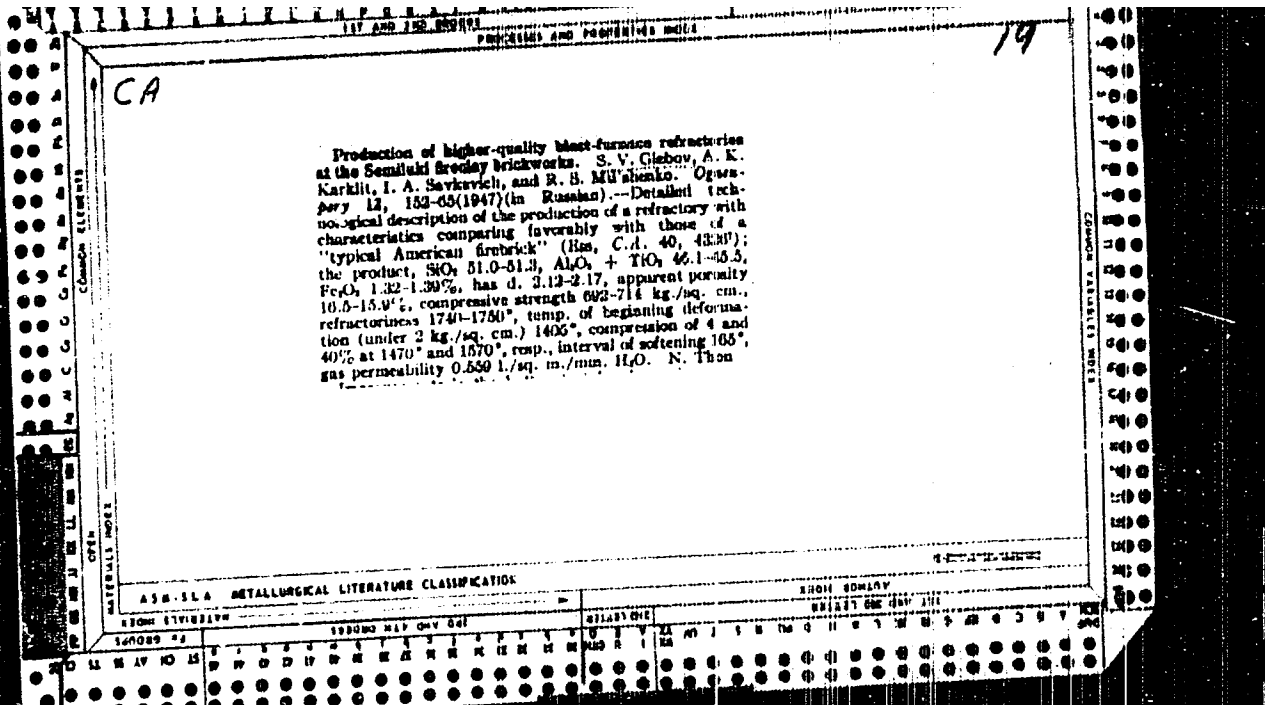
Refractories

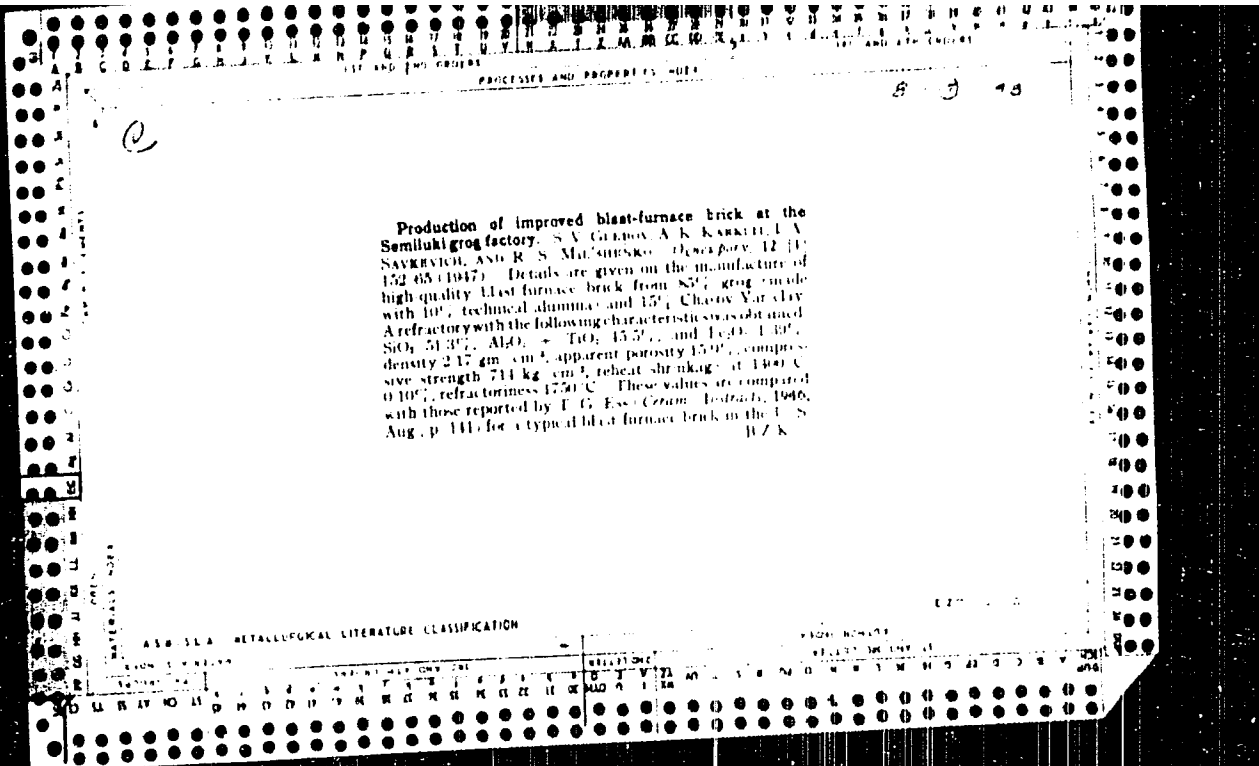
Refractories as a source of nonmetallic impurities in steel. S. V. GILPOV. *Dnepropet'rov*, 1945, No. 1, 31-32. Studies showed that greater care during the pouring of steel and better methods of manufacturing refractory products will minimize impurities in steel. An increased Al_2O_3 content in refractories is recommended for use when melting steel with a high Mn content. 1 reference. MAC

CA

9

Refractory problems in connection with the use of oxygen in heavy iron processes S. V. Gilev, *Khimiya* 1946, No. 2-3, 18. The refractory lining of the walls of an acid converter is affected by the action of acid slag formed during conversion. The bottom plate and the tuyères, being exposed to Fe and Mn oxides for long periods, corrode quickly. When high-Si Fe is being melted, a crust often forms on the walls; when O is used, formation of crust is less likely. Other factors are the same as in the acid process, but with temp. higher by 100-150°. In the converter, the refractory must withstand a temp. of approx. 1800° for approx. 3-10 min. On completion of the melt, when metal is removed, the temp. of the lining falls to 1250-1300°; when melting is continued it rises to 1800° in 15 min. Various special refractories are described. Unsuccessful trials were made with 13 types of tuyères, all of which were of no further use after one melt. In the blast furnace, O raises the temp. near the tuyères 200-300° above normal, and makes the furnace more suitable for melting ferrous alloys and aluminous slags. In these circumstances the lining around the bushes and the hearth is exposed to the action of refractory slag with a high percentage of CaO or Al₂O₃ and a melting temp. greater than 1550°. In the hearth the temp. is 100-150° above normal, while in the stack it is lower. The gases contain less N and up to 45% of CO. B. A.





*Statistical Method
1948*

1687. THE USE OF THE STATISTICAL METHOD FOR CONTROLLING THE QUALITIES OF REFRACTORIES -- S. V. Glebov (*Ognesposy*, 13, 118, 1948) The statistical method is a useful aid for analyzing production processes and controlling the quality of products in refractory factories. In certain circumstances correlation diagrams make it possible to establish a connection between certain qualities of a product, for instance between bulk density and porosity and between bulk density and cold crushing strength. This makes it possible to check the qualities of a refractory without submitting it to laboratory tests. The statistical method could be used with great advantage for controlling the quality of bricks made by the dry-press method. (5 figs., 1 table.)

C. A.

Selection and test of refractory materials resistant to fluorides and hydrogen fluoride. S. V. Gekhov and T. A. Tikhonova. *Ogneupory* 13, 112 (1959). Materials were tested by heating (1) fluorite and a mixt. of fluorite and nepheline in a cavity made in the refractory, (2) some materials in the presence of steam in a tank made of the refractory, and (3) the refractory in a tubular coke furnace in the presence of air, HF, and steam. Pure molten CaF₂ at 1500° had a stronger action than a mixt. of air, HF, and nepheline at 1200°. The action of the mixt. of air, HF, and steam increased with rising temp. and with increasing concn. of HF and steam. Corrosion by CaF₂ was detd. not only by the reaction of F but also by the formation of CaO which reacted with acid oxides at high temps. Best resistance was shown by magnesite brick and fused mullite. Fused mullite decompd. somewhat in a thin surface layer but showed no penetration. Comparative evaluation was difficult because of the absence of quant. data characterizing the destruction, and the specific behavior of different types of refractories under the action of HF + H₂O mixt. (16-18% concn. and temp. 1400°). Satisfactory resistance was shown by high-Al₂O₃ and multi-grog shapes but it is possible that at higher temps. and concns. of HF they would fail. Optical consts. of new type formations in magnesite refractories were detd. Chem. compn. was not detd. H. Z. K.

OPTION, P. 11.

Referring to article

data on the
category, II, III, IV.

Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Library of Congress, June, 1951.

GLEBOV, S.V., prof. referent

Sintering of magnesium oxide (from "Journal of the American Ceramic Society" no.8, 1951) Ogneupory 18 no.2:96 F '53. (MIRA 11:10)
(United States--Magnesia)

GLEBOV, S.V., prof., referent

More on the resistance to wear of refractories at room temperature
(from "Transactions of British Ceramic Societies" no. 4, 1951).
Ogneupory 18 no.4:189 Ap '53. (MIRA 11:10)
(Great Britain--Refractory materials--Testing)

GLEBOV, S.V., prof., referent.

Consumption of refractories by the British metallurgical industry
(from Refractories Journal" no. 4, 1952). Ogneupory 18 no.4:190
Ap '53. (MIRA 11:10)
(Great Britain--Refractory materials)

GLEBOV, S.V., prof., referent

Chrome alumina metal refractory (from "Journal of the American
Ceramic Society" no. 11, 1951. Ognepory 18 no.5:239 My '53.

(MIRA 11:10)

(United States--Refractory materials)

GLEBOV, S.V., prof., referent

Refractory properties of pure titanium dioxide (from "Journal of the American Ceramic Society). Ogneupory 18 no.5:239 My '53.

(MIRA 11:10)

(Canada--Titanium oxides)

GLEBOV, S.V., prof., referent

Refractories from stabilized fused zirconium dioxide (from "Journal of the American Ceramic Society" no. 4, 1952; "Refractories Journal" no. 5, 1952). Ogneupory 18 no.6:286-287 Je '53. (MIRA 11:10)
(United States--Refractory materials)

GLEBOV, S.V., prof. referent.

Investigating used dinas bricks from glass furnace crowns (from
"Journal of the American Chemical Society" no.7, 1952).
Ogneupery 18 no.7:329-331 JI '53. (MIRA 11:10)
(United States--Glass furnaces)
(Firebrick--Testing)

GLEBOV, S.V., prof. referent.

Some data on the $MgO - CaF_2 - SiO_3$ system and its importance for
the manufacture of refractory materials (by A.S. Berezhnoi, Dokl.
AN URSR, no. 4, 1951). Ogneupory 18 no.7:335-336 J1 '53.
(MIRA 11:10)

(Refractory materials) (Systems (Chemistry))

PEVZNER, R.L., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; BERKHEZHNYY, A.S.,
doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; GLUBOY, S.V.,
nauchnyy redaktor; GRINBERG, I.F., redaktor [deceased]; LYUTKOV,
SKAYA, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Thermit corundum, its properties and use] Termitokorund, ego svoistva
i primeneniye. Pod. red. A.S. Berzhnogo. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry
po stroit. materialam, 1954. 75 p. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Chlen-correspondent AN USSR (for Berzhnuy)
(Refractory materials) (Thermit) (Corundum)

GLEBOV, S.V., prof., referent

Refractories made of uranium dioxide (from "Journ. of Amer.
Ceramic Soc., no. 4, 1953). Ogneupory 19 no.1:43 '54. (MIRA 11:8)
(United States--Refractory materials) (Uranium oxides)

GIBBOV, S.V., prof., referent

Indian silimanite as glass furnace refractory (from "Refr. Journal"
no. 9, 1952, no. 4, 1953). Ogneupory 19 no.1:44-45 '54.

(MIRA 11:8)

(India--Silimanite) (Refractory materials)

GIEROV, S.V., prof., referent

Stability of linings in hot mixers (from "Stahl und Eisen"
no. 5, 1953). Ogneupory 19 no.1:45 '54. (MIRA 11:8)
(Germany, Western--Refractory materials)

GLEBOV, S.V., prof., referent

Fuel consumption in modern European tunnel kilns (from "Ref.
Journal" no. 5, 1953). Otkrytyy 19 no.1:46 '54. (MIRA 11:8)
(Europe---Kilns)

GLEBOV, S.V., prof., referent

Tunnel kiln for firing carbon firebricks (from "Refractories
Journal" no. 8, 1952). Ognospery 19 no. 1:46 '54. (MIRA 11:8)
(Great Britain--Kilns)

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-12

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31567

Author : Glebov S.V.

Title : Heat and Electrical Insulating Material

Orig Pub: Ogneupory, 1954, No 2, 92.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

GLEBOV, S.V.; KARKLIT, A.K.; GUZDEVA, N.V.

Special density magnesite refractories and their properties.
Ognopory 19 no.5:235-237 '54. (MIRA 11:8)
(Magnesite) (Refractory materials--Testing)

GLEBOV, S.V., prof., referent

Effect of molten aluminum on aluminosilicate refractories
(from "Journal of American Ceramic Society" no.5, 1953).

Ogneupory 19 no.5:238-239 '54.

(MIRA 11:8)

(Aluminum) (Aluminosilicates)

6260. PRODUCTION OF REFRACTORIES IN THE U.S.A. (Refract. J., Feb. 1954, vol. 22, pp. 37). A survey of present conditions and future plans is given. Tables are given of typical compositions and properties. Refractories industry follows the expansion of the output, with production of basic refractory products large increase. Extensive of open hearth furnaces have to

labor, etc. (Refract. J., Feb. 1954, vol. 22, pp. 37). A survey of present conditions and future plans is given. Tables are given of typical compositions and properties. Refractories industry follows the expansion of the output, with production of basic refractory products large increase. Extensive of open hearth furnaces have to

wholly of the... (LJ) (L.S.)

GLEBOV, S.V.

Results of tests made abroad of foundry bucket bricks and bottom
gatings in casting steel. Ogneupory 20 no. 4:184-191 '55.

(MIRA 8:9)

L. Leningradskiy institut ogneuporov.
(Pirobricks)

GLEBOV, S.V., professor, ref.

The lining of induction furnaces (U.S.A.). (From: "Metal Progress,"
no. 3, 1954). Ogneupory 20 no. 5:237 '55. (MIRA 9:11)
(United States--Electric furnaces)

GLEBOV, S.V., referent, professor.

Use of carborundum fire bricks in ferrous metallurgy (U.S.A.)
(From: "Blast Furnace and Steel Plant" no.3, 1955). Ogneupory
20 no.7:334-335 '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(United States--Refractory materials) (Carborundum)

LUR'YE, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; TSENDLER, A.J., professor, doktor, retsenzent;
GLEBOV, S.V., professor, retsenzent; PRVZNER, R.L., redaktor; EL'KIND,
L.M., redaktor izdatel'stva; BERLOV, A.P., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Refractory materials in nonferrous metallurgy] Ogneupory v tsvetnoi
metallurgii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i
tsvetnoi metallurgii. 1956. 149 p. (MIRA 9:12)
(Refractory materials)

GLEBOV, S.V., professor.

The production of basic refractories in Yugoslavia. (From
"Brick Clay Rec.," no. 6, 1955). Ogneupory 21 no.5:239-240
'56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Yugoslavia--Refractory materials)

GLEBOV, S.V., professor.

Laboratory determination of the wear resistance of refractories
(from "Trans. Brit. Ceramic Soc.," no.4, 1955). Ogneupory 21
no.6:285-286 '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Great Britain--Refractory materials--Testing)
(Mechanical wear)

GLEBOV, S.V., professor.

"Micromerograph", an instrument for determining the granular composition of fine powders (from "Engineering," no. 4652, 1955).

Ogneupory 21 no.6:286-287 '56. (MLHA 9:11)

(United States--Particle size determination)

RUBIN, G.K.; GUTMAN, M.B.; GLEBOV, S.V.

Use of very lightweight refractories in electric resistance
furnaces. Ogneupory 22 no.1:6-9 '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Opytno-konstruktorskoye byuro tresta "Electripech" i Leningradskiy
institut ogneuporov.
(Refractory materials) (Electric furnaces)

GLEBOV, S.V., referent.

Using pressed zirconia refractories in the United States glass
industry (from "Amer.Cer.Soc.Bull." no.1 '56). Ogneupory 22 no.1:48
'57. (PLRA 10:3)

(United States--Glass manufacture)

GLEBOV, S.V.

Use of special refractories in the nonferrous metal industry (from
"Journal of Metals" no. 5, 1955). Ogneupory 22 no.2:90-92 '57.

(MLHA 10:4)

(United States--Nonferrous metal industries)

(Refractory materials)

GLEBOV, S.V.

Ceramic metal coatings for low-alloy ferrous metals (Amer. Cer. Soc.
Bull." no. 11, 1955). Ogneupory 22 no.2:93 '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(United States--Protective coatings)

GLEBOV, S.V.

New electric hygrometer (from "Silikattechnik" no. 2. 1956).
Ogneupory 22 no.2:93 '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Germany, East--Hygrometry)

GLEBOV, S.V.

Vibratory compacting of metal and ceramic powders (from "Journal of
the Amer. Cer. Soc." no. 11, 1955). Ogneupory 22 no.2:94 '57. (MIRA 10:4)
(United States--Ceramic materials) (Vibrators)

GLEBOV, S.V.

Techniques of differential thermal analysis (DTA) of kaolin and
clay (from "Journal of the Amer. Cer. Soc." no. 12, 1955).
Ogneupory 22 no.2:94 '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(United States--Thermal analysis) (Clays)

GLEBOV, S.V.

Thermodynamic data on oxides at elevated temperatures ("Journal of the American Ceramic Societies" no. 12, 1955). Ogneupory 22 no.2:94 '57.
(MIRA 10:4)
(United States--Ceramic industries) (Thermodynamics)

GLEBOV, S.V.

Quantitative spectrum analysis of silicon carbide (from "Berichte
der Deutsch. Ker. Ges." no. 11, 1955) Ogneupory 22 no.2:96 '57.

(MLHA 10:4)

(Germany, East--Silicon carbide) (Spectrum analysis)

GLEBOV, S.V., referent.

High temperature microscope (from "Metal Progress" no. 5, 1955).
Ogneupory 22 no.3:134 '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(United States--Metallography)

GLEBOV, S.V., referent.

Refractories for steel pouring; from French data (from "Trans.
Brit. Cer. Soc." no. 9, 1955). Ogneupory 22 no.3:134-137 '57.
(MLRA 10:5)

(France--Refractory materials)

GLEBOV, S.V., referent.

~~Heat-proof properties of grog refractories~~
Heat-proof properties of grog refractories (from "Stahl und
Eisen" no. 7, 1954). Ogneupory 22 no.3:138-139 '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Germany, East--Refractory materials)

GLEBOV, S.V.

Production of dinas bricks at a new plant in the United States
(from: "Ceramic Age" no.2, 1956). Abstracted by S.V. Glebov.
Ogneupory 22 no.4:189 '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(United States--Firebrick)

GLEBOV, S.V.

Revision of the ASTM C 16-49 American standard for testing of refractories for deformation under load (from "Amer. Ceram. Soc. Bull.," no.7, 1956). Abstracted by S.V. Glebov. Ogneupory 22 no.4:189 '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(United States--Refractory materials--Testing)

GLEBOV, S.V.

Heat insulation refractories in the Czechoslovak People's Republic
and the Polish People's Republic (from: "Stavivo" no.1, 1956).
Abstracted by S.V. Glebov. Ogneupory 22 no.4:190 '57.(MLBA 10:6)
(Czechoslovakia--Refractory materials)
(Poland--Refractory materials)

GLEBOV, S.V.

Investigating the structure of certain types of refractory materials having a high alumina content (from "La Ceramica" no.1, 1956). Abstracted by S.V. Glebov. Ogneupory 22 no.4: 190-191 '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Italy--Refractory materials--Testing)

GLEBOV, S.V., referent.

Determining the size of porosities in refractory materials
(from "Archiv für das Eisenhüttenwesen" no.9 1955). Opus-
upory 22 no.5:236 '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Germany, West--Refractories industry)

GLEBOV, S.V., referent.

Data on "Almulit" new brand of aluminum silicate firebrick
(from: "Silicate Industriel" no.8/9 1954). Ognepory 22
no.5:238 '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Belgium--Firebrick)

GLEBOV, S.V.

✓ Cyanite refractories from Kiev deposits. L. A. Tikhonova and S. V. Glebov. *Ogneupory* 22: 252-60 (1977). - A cyanite deposit of exceptionally high quality is reported from Kiev. Analysis shows SiO₂ 87.8, Al₂O₃ 38.0, TiO₂ 1.3, Fe₂O₃ 1.5, CaO 0.42, MgO 0.60, Na₂O and K₂O 0.67% at 1080°; percentages of mineral components: cyanite 44.2, quartz 38.1, mica, staurolite, C and other minerals 19%. H. L. O'Neil

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9500

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GLEBOV, S.V.

Gunite coating of open hearth furnace crowns (from "Stahl und Eisen"
no.6, 1956) Ogneupory 22 no.7:332-333 '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Germany, West--Gunite) (Austria--Gunite)

GLEBOV, S.V., referent.

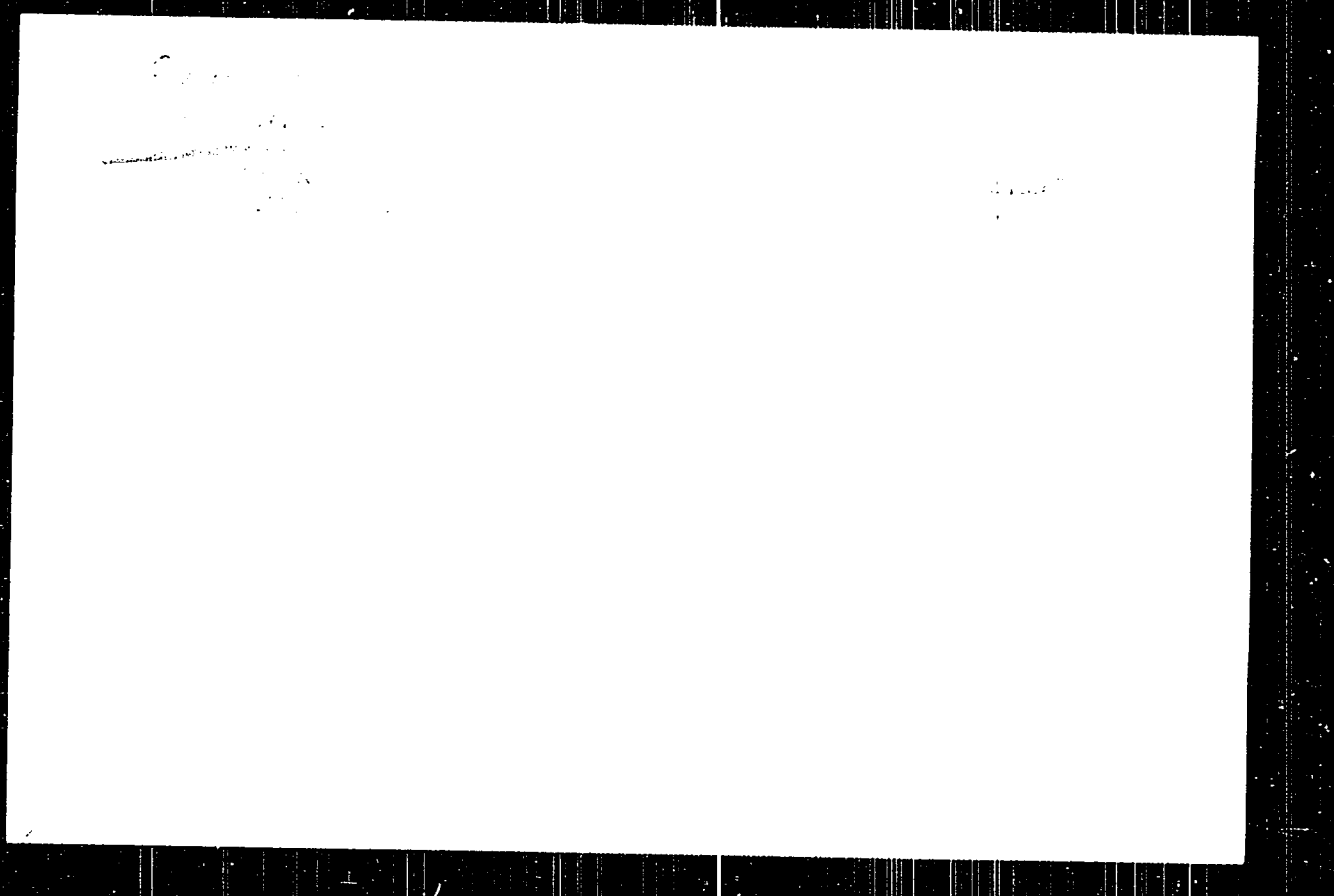
Newly discovered phases of silica (abridged translation of R.B. Sosman's article entitled "New and old Phases of Silica" published in Trans. Brit. Cer. Soc. no.11, 1955). Ogneupory 22 no.7:333-336 '57. (MIRA 10:8)

(Silica)

Cleburn St.

GLEBET, S.V., resident

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GLEBOV, S.V.

More on the single component system SiO_2 (from "Berichte der
Deutsch. Ker. Ges." no.10, '56, "Naturwissenschaften," no.8 '56).
Abstracted by S.V. Glebov. Geopery 23 no.9:432 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Germany, East--Silicon dioxide)

GLEBOV, S.W.

Refractory materials for blast furnaces in France (from "Docum.
metallurg. no.25, 1956). Ogneupory 22 no.11:523-524 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(France--Blast furnaces)

GILBOV, S.V.

Modifications of zirconia (from "Transactions of the British Ceramic Society" no.6, 1954). Ogneupory 22 no.11:524 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Zirconium oxides)

GLUBOV, S.V.

More on the equilibrium diagram $\text{SiO}_2 - \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (from "Bull. Soc.
Franc. céram." no.33, 1956). Ogneupory 22 no.11:524-525 '57.
(Refractory materials) (Chemical equilibrium) (MIRA 11:1)

GLEBOV, S.V.

Mechanical properties of basic refractories at high temperatures
(from "Refractories Journ." no.1, 1957). Ogneupory 22 no.11:525-
526 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Great Britain--Refractory materials--Testing)

131-1-13/14

AUTHOR: Glebov, S. V. , Reviewer

TITLE: New Types of Basic Refractory Products for Open-hearth Furnaces with Chromium-Magnesite Vaults (Austria) (Novyye vidy osnovnykh ognen-porov dlya martenovskikh pechey s khromomagnezitovymi svodami (Avstriya))

PERIODICAL: Ognepory, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 45 - 47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The first part of this paper gives a report on an Austrian paper published in the periodical "Neue Hütte", 1957, Nr 2/3, pp. 142 - 150. The author is K. Leitner. The second part contains a report on a French paper, published in Bull. Soc. Franc. Ceram. 1956, Nr 33, pp. 11 - 17, and deals with the strength tests of ladle bricks in operation. The author is L. Ialm. There are 5 figures, and 1 table.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Refractory materials--Application

Card 1/1

Glebov, S. V.

AUTHORS: Stavrolakis, I. A., Barr, H. N., Rice, H. H. 131-2-10/10-
Glebov, S. V. Reviewer

TITLE: Cermets on Boride Basis (Kermety na osnove boridov).

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 96-96 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an abstract from a paper by I. A. Stavrolakis, H. N. Barr, and H. H. Rice in English, published in Amer. Ceram. Soc. Bull. 1956, Vol. 35, Nr 2, 47-52.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Glebov, S.V. Abstractor 131-53-4-11/17

TITLE: Experiments to Produce Refractories From Canadian Kyanite Concentrates (Opyty izgotovleniya ogneporov iz kanadskego kyanitovogo kontsentrata)

PERIODICAL: Cementery, ¹⁹⁵⁷~~1956~~ Nr 4, pp. 191-194 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: These are abstracts from English papers published in Amer.Ceram. Soc.Bull. 1956, Vol. 35, Nr 3, 305-308 (V.D.Svikis, J.G.Phillips) and Ref.Journ., 1957, Vol. 35, Nr 3, 102-110 (V.D.Svikis). There are 2 references.

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Glebov, S.V., Abstractor 131-58-4-15/17
TITLE: Basic Refractory Plant in the USA (Zavod osnovnykh
ogneuporov v SShA)
PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, . . . Nr 4, pp. 192-192 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: This is an abstract from an English paper published in Blast
Furn. and St. Plant, 1956, Vol. 44, Nr 12, 1432-1433. There is
1 reference.

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Glebov, S.V., Professor

72-58-6-13/13

TITLE: The Industry for Refractories in the USSR and in Other Countries in the Years 1952-1957 (Osnovnaya promyshlennost' v SSSR i na rubezhom v 1952-1957 gg.)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika, 1958. . . . Nr 6, pp. 41-42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 1.) Raw Material. In China the exploitation of solid kinds of diasporic kaolin with an alumina content of 52-57%, of pure magnesites, quartzites, and dolomites, which fully meet the demands of the country's industry, was begun. In the USSR deposits of new refractory raw materials were discovered and investigated: the Troshkovo deposit (clay) in Siberia, Chalgansk and Svyatogorsk deposits (kaolin-containing sand), in the Far East, Turgaysk deposit (bauxites), in the Kazakh SSR, Tal'skoye deposit (magnesite) in Siberia, Novoselitsk deposit (kaolin) in the Ukrainian SSR.

2.) Fire Clay. Rotating drying kilns are being used in an increasing degree for the burning of fire clay. Three such kilns are in operation in the USSR, two in Poland, and one in Rumania. In the USSR the manufacture of fire clay products by the method of half-dry pressing is being developed.

Card 1/2