

124-57-1-990

On the Vibrations of Frames Along Their Principal Directions (cont.)

sooruzheniy (The Static and Dynamic Stability of Structures). Transzheldorizdat, 1947] . That method is applied by the author to the vibrational calculations of frames.

1. Vibration--Theory

I. I. Trapezin

Card 2/2

SABLIN, V.I.

[Formulas and tables for computing a single-span frame with columns of stepped and variable section] Formuly i tablitsy dlia rascheta odnoproletnoi ramy so stoikami stupenchato-peremennogo secheniia; posobie dlia kursovogo i diplomnogo proektirovaniia. Novosibirsk, Novosibirskii in-t zhel-dor. transporta, 1962. 51 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Structural frames)

27626

S/194/61/000/002/001/039
D216/D302

24.7700 (1035, 1043, 1395)

AUTHOR: Sablin, Ye.S.

TITLE: A method of measuring the specific inductive capacitance and the loss angle of a cylindrical sample in a rectangular waveguide

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 2, 1961, 9, abstract 2 A56 (Izv. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta, 39, 1959, 56-67)

TEXT: A thorough theoretical analysis of phenomena and of qualitative relationships is given when a cylindrical sample of a dielectric is inserted into a cavity resonator (the sample diameter is many times smaller than the resonator wavelength and than the length of the sample itself, the axis of the sample is directed in the electric field direction); the purpose of the analysis is to develop a method of measuring ϵ and losses in the dielectric. The problem of determining the density of displacement current δ flowing through the region where the dielectric is inserted is solved to-

Card 1/2

27626
S/194/61/000/002/001/039
D216/D302

A method of measuring...

gether with the problem of the resonator detuning due to the insertion into it of a sample of material with the unknown ϵ . The accompanying widening of the resonator pass-band is determined as a function of the tangent of the loss angle of the material. A photo-measuring arrangement is given, designed from the principles of the above analysis (wave length ~ 3 cm) and its main measurement characteristics are discussed together with certain details of the method of measurement and calibration. †

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4028221

S/0274/64/000/002/A057/A057

SOURCE: RZh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz', Abs. 2A363

AUTHOR: Sablin, Ye. S.

TITLE: Reduction of the order of the matrix of the coupling coefficients of the normal modes in the case of reciprocal waveguide systems with ferrite

CITED SOURCE: Izv. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta, vy*p. 48, 1963, 147-157

TOPIC TAGS: coupling coefficient matrix, normal mode, secular determinant, waveguide system with ferrite, wave number, matrix order reduction, reciprocal waveguide system

TRANSLATION: The particular case of a reciprocal waveguide system with ferrite is considered. It is shown that the determination of

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4028221

the wave numbers of the normal modes can be replaced in this case by a determination of their squares. The secular determinant for the squares of the wave numbers has in this case an order half that of the initial determinant. This makes it possible to reduce the labor consumed in longhand calculations and to simplify the programming if a computer is used. Bibliography, 4 titles. A. M.

DATE ACQ: 30Mar64

SUB CODE: GE, SD

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 56640-65 EWT(1)/EEC-1/EWA(h) Pm-1/Pac-1/Peb/Pi-1/Pj-1

ACCESSION NR: AP5011955

UR/0142/65/008/001/0093/0096

621.37.2.833

AUTHOR: Sablin, Ye. S.

38

B

TITLE: Analytical determination of the coupling factor of a few cascade-connected three-waveguide directional couplers 25

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiotekhnika, v. 8, no. 1, 1965, 93-96

TOPIC TAGS: directional coupler, coupling factor, waveguide

ABSTRACT: A method of calculating the coupling characteristics of a directional coupler cascade suggested by S. M. Finkel'shteyn (IVUZ-Radiotekhnika, 1963, v. 6, no. 1, 64) requires the use of a digital computer. The present article offers another method based on closed formulas (16, 17, 18) for the elements of a general matrix of transfer of a cascade having any number of sections. The new method obviates the use of a computer and preserves a high accuracy for any number of directional couplers. The new method was verified by numerical examples. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 18 formulas.

Card 1/2

L 56640-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011955

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

Card ²⁸² 2/2

L 56642-65 EWT(1)/EEC-4/EWA(h) Pm-4/Pac-4/Peb/Pi-4/Pj-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5011961

UR/0142/65/008/001/0111/0116

621.372.852.5

AUTHOR: Sablin, Ye. S.

38
8

TITLE: Application of the method of mirror images to calculating the dispersion matrix of a slot-type waveguide bridge

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiotekhnika, v. 8, no. 1, 1965, 111-116

TOPIC TAGS: waveguide, waveguide bridge, slot waveguide bridge 25

ABSTRACT: To determine the parameters of a symmetrical slot bridge, its operation with one-input supply is considered. The waves dispersed into the other three ports are determined by the method of mirror images suggested by Reed and Wheeler ("A Method for Investigation of Symmetrical Circuits with Four Ports"). The input wave is represented as a superposition of in-phase and counter-phase waves simultaneously applied to two opposite ports. Bridge excitation by these partial waves is considered separately, and the resulting amplitudes in the three

Card 1/2

L 56612-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5011961

ports are found from formulas (1) which include the elements of a bridge-dispersion matrix. The bridge is regarded as a quadripole consisting of a cascade of three waveguide sections. The variational problem of dispersion of both waves at section butts is solved, and the matrix elements are determined. The method permits calculating the slot bridge with an allowance for the narrowing step in the bridge center and for the tuning-post admittance. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 29 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

882
Card 2/2

L 27773-66

ACC NR: AP6007150

SOURCE CODE: UR/0108/66/021/002/0012/0021

AUTHOR: Sablin, Ye. S. (Active member)

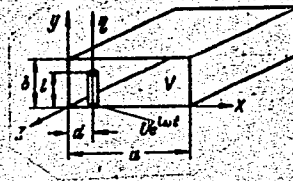
ORG: Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electrocommunication
(Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi)

TITLE: Method of specular images used for calculating the input impedance of a thin probe exciting a rectangular waveguide

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika, v. 21, no. 2, 1966, 12-21

TOPIC TAGS: waveguide, rectangular waveguide

ABSTRACT: The methods so far suggested for calculating the input impedance of a waveguide-exciting probe (see figure) require very cumbersome formulas and complicated computations (R. E. Collin, "Field Theory of Guided Waves", McGraw, 1960; E. Belohoubek, Arch. der El. Ubertr., v. 9, no. 9, 10, 1955). The present article attempts to develop formulas for calculating the probe reactance which would require minimum computing operations. The reactance is represented by a sum of the probe reactance in free space and a waveguide-caused component which is due to the specular images of the probe in the waveguide walls. The final formulas contain only such series which converge rapidly; this is seen as one of the advantages of the method. Another advantage is the applicability of the formulas to the case of a thin special-shape probe. Orit. art. has: 7 figures and 37 formulas.



SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 16Jan64 / ORIG REF: 011 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 CC

UDC: 621.372.822

L 8867-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWA(c) RPL WW/JW/RM

ACC NR: AP5025963

SOURCE CODE: UR/ 0190/65/007/010/1771/1775

AUTHOR: ^{44SS}Andrianov, K. A.; ^{44SS}Yermakova, M. N.; ^{44SS}Sablina, G. F. ^{44SS}

ORG: Institute of Macromolecular Compounds, AN SSSR (Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR) ^{44SS}

TITLE: Condensation of borondimethylsiloxane oligomers with tributoxyaluminum ⁷

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 10, 1965, 1771-1775

TOPIC TAGS: organoboron compound, organoaluminum compound, oligomer, condensation reaction, high polymer, polymer physical chemistry, polymer structure, plastic deformation, elongation, SILOXANE

ABSTRACT: The condensation of tributoxyaluminum with branched borondimethylsiloxane oligomers of the general formula $B[(OSi(CH_3)_2)_n OH]_3$ with values of n varying from 15 to 220 was investigated. Condensation rate and structuration is inversely proportional to n of the oligomer. High molecular weight (1×10^6) polymers are obtainable. Examination of thermomechanical properties indicated the polymers obtained prior to gel formation are not cross-linked, but structuration

UDC: 541.64+678.86

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP5025963

occurs as reaction proceeds until polymer becomes insoluble. The cross-linkage reaction is second order. Deformation of cross-linked polymer, after removal of soluble fractions, increases with length of initial oligomer. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 equation.

SUB CODE: MT, OC/ SUBM DATE: 23Nov64/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

PC

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6033836

SOURCE CODE: UR/0139/66/000/005/0051/0055

AUTHOR: Khlystov, A. S.; Sablina, K. A.

ORG: Siberian Physico-Technical Institute im. V. D. Kuznetsov (Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Relationship between phase shift and the temperature in ferrite phase shifters

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 5, 1966, 51-55

TOPIC TAGS: phase shift, phase shift analysis, phase shifter, ferrite, magnetic permeability, Curie point, dielectric permeability

ABSTRACT: Conventionally prepared Mg-Cu ferrite-chromite specimens were used to verify the assumption that the thermal instability of a ferrite phase shifter is determined by the relationship between the microwave magnetic permeability and temperature. Superimposition of the magnetization curves obtained at various temperatures indicates that the relationship between the phase shift and the temperature is especially pronounced in the range of weak bias fields, and reaches a maximum when the field is zero. An installation was designed to measure the thermal relationship of the phase shift in a vanishing (fade-out) field. The phase shift was measured by comparing the phase of the investigated signal with the phase of the reference signal; the magnetic (μ) and dielectric (ϵ) permeabilities of ferrite were measured by open-circuit current. The

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6033836

experimentally determined phase shift caused by a temperature variation in the 25-
-100°C range is 220°C. The dielectric constant goes up slightly with increasing tem-
perature. The magnetic permeability goes up from 0.69 at 29°, to 0.93 at 100°C, and
approaches unity somewhere in the Curie point range. An equation defining the wave
propagation rate in a ferrite specimen in waveguides was constructed. The calculated
phase shift was $\Delta\phi = 212^\circ$. The authors thank Engineer G. I. Yudin who made data on
phase shift measurement with relation to the field at various temperatures available.
Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/

SUBM DATE: 29Jan65/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

CHESNOKOVA, Nina Grigor'yevna; SABLINA, Lyudmila Sergeevna; PETROVA,
V.L., inzh., red.; KHITROVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Lighting engineering handbook for designing lighting in repair
shops and industrial enterprises of railroad transportation]
Svetotekhnicheskii spravochnik dlia proektirovaniia osveshche-
niia depo i promyshlennykh predpriatii zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie M-va
putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 142 p.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Railroads--Lighting) (Electric lighting)

L 21157-66 EWT(m)/SWP(t) IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6003785 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/001/0187/0191

AUTHORS: Rogachev, A. A.; Sablina, N. I.

70
69
B

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad
(Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Vanishing of impurity levels in germanium at high injection levels

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 1, 1966, 187-191

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, impurity level, radiative recombination, semiconductor carrier, pn junction, phonon, conduction band, ionization, forbidden band, carrier density

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the radiative recombination of germanium containing 10^{17} cm^{-3} of arsenic at different injection levels up to 10^{18} cm^{-3} . The injection of the nonequilibrium carriers was effected by passing short current pulses through the pn junction in the forward directions. The junctions were prepared by fusing an

2

Card 1/3

L 21157-66

ACC NR: AP6003785

alloy of indium with gallium into n-type germanium. The injection current ranged from 0.1 to 200 a. The pulse duration was from 2 to 10 μ sec. The spectral instrument was a mirror monochromator with LiF prism, and the radiation detector was a cooled lead-sulfide photoresistance. The separation of the phonon radiation from the impurity radiation was by comparison with the spectra of pure germanium obtained at the same temperatures. The concentration of the injected carriers was estimated from the shift of the edge of the phonon-radiation spectrum towards lower energies, for which an empirical relation valid for the range of concentrations from 10^{17} to 5×10^{18} cm^{-3} (at 77K) was obtained. The results indicate that when the injection level is increased the difference between the impurity band and the conduction band decreases, whereas the distance between the valence band and the impurity band remains practically constant. By checking the temperature dependence of the impurity radiation, it is established that the ionization energy ranges between 0.005 and 0.008 eV, and that the decrease in the width of the forbidden band is proportional to the ionization energy. As applied to arsenic and germanium, this means that the levels of the arsenic should vanish at

Card 2/3

L 21157-66
ACC NR: AP6003785

an injected-carrier density of $\sim 1 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. This means that the structure of the spectra of radiative recombination ceases to be sensitive to the presence of impurity levels when the injected-carrier concentration approaches this value. The authors thank S. M. Ryvkin for a discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 12Jul65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTY REF: 008

Card 3/3 BK

L 25476-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6009676

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/003/0866/0871

AUTHOR: Rogachev, A. A.; Sablina, N. I.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-
tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Recombination radiation of strongly doped germanium

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 3, 1966, 866-871

TOPIC TAGS: recombination radiation, germanium, semiconductor impurity, pn junction,
semiconductor carrier, optic transition, Coulomb collision

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate the recombination radiation of germanium alloyed
with arsenic at concentrations 10^{17} - $4 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. The recombination radiation was
excited by injection in a p-n junction. The experimental setup used to plot the
emission spectra was described in an earlier paper (FTT v. 7, 3339, 1965). The ratio
of the densities in the n- and p-regions of the diodes was such that the injection
at liquid-nitrogen temperature was possible in all cases only from the p region to
the n region, so that only the recombination radiation occurring in the n region of
the diodes was investigated in fact. A long-wave radiation, whose intensity decreased
rapidly with decreasing energy, was observed. Extrapolation of the long-wave section
of the spectrum to zero energy yielded the value of the energy gap, the narrowing of
which was determined from the shift of the long-wave edge of the main recombination
radiation resulting from the doping. Arguments are advanced in favor of the hypo-

61
56
B

Card 1/2

L 25476-66

ACC NR: AP6009676

5

thesis that the recombination radiation is due to indirect optical transitions occurring as a result of carrier interaction. The influence of the Coulomb collision of the impurities on the energy spectrum of strongly doped semiconductors is discussed. The authors thank L. V. Keldysh and S. M. Ryvkin for useful discussions and advice, V. L. Bonch-Bruyevich and V. Ye. Khartsiyev for interest in the work, and N. A. Belova for supplying the samples. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 05Aug65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 CC

SABLINA, O. F.

SABLINA, O. F. - "The Rivers of Earaba (Geographical Outline)." Sub
11 Feb 52, Moscow State Pedagogical Inst imeni V. I. Lenin.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Geological
and Mineralogical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

SABLINA, O.F.

AUTHOR: Sablina, O.F., Dotsent

3-10-16/30

TITLE: Much Depends on the Attention of the Teacher (Mnogoye zavisit ot vnimaniya rukovoditeley)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, 1957, # 10, pp 61 - 63 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Scientific-pedagogic and methodic circles play an important part in the Novosibirsk Pedagogic Institute. Difficulties in the organization of student scientific work have arisen through the indifference of certain deans and chair heads who did not appreciate this work and appointed unqualified teachers for its control and conduct. In previous years these conditions were much better but have now worsened. In 1956/57, no systematic work was performed by the circles in Soviet literature, Marxism-Leninism and the methodics of the Russian language. There are, however, circles which show a positive activity, e.g. the pedagogic circle under the supervision of dotsent Yu.V. Sharov where actual and complicated problems are dealt with. The scientific circles of the faculties of history and geography also do good work.

All sections and circles of the 300 member-student scientific society devote great interest to pedagogical problems of the educational process and improving methodics. The

Card 1/2

Much Depends on the Attention of the Teacher

3-10-16/30

members of the pedagogic circles together with the chair teachers carried out a series of labor education experiments in Novosibirsk schools and pioneer camps and on the basis of the collected material many interesting articles were composed.

The institute council and the collective of the chairs has emphasized repeatedly the necessity for a further development of these circles and an improvement in students scientific work. But nevertheless, many deficiencies still exist. The author proposes strengthening the scientific supervision of the circles by appointing either a qualified instructor or a supervising collective. The themes of research must be carefully chosen and studied for 2 - 3 years. The author proposes that the best student works be published.

ASSOCIATION: The Novosibirsk Pedagogic Institute (Novosibirskiy pedagogicheskiy institut)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Sablina, O.F., 12-90-2-15/30

TITLE: To the Evolution of the River Network in the Baraba Lowland
(K evolyutsii rechnoy seti Barabinskoy nizmennosti)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vsesoyuznogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestva, 1958,
Vol 90, Nr 2, pp 180 - 182 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Morphological marks of recent migration were observed in the Chany Lake basin relating to the Bagana and Chulym River. This phenomena is described in detail and illustrated by a map. Such migrations in the Baraba lowland are supposed to be very frequent. They are caused by the morphological peculiarities of the lowland and characteristic changes in the water supply. Inundation of rivers, the fusion of formerly separate lakes and the increase of their volume means the water supply must come from lakes which previously had no outlets. The total amount of discharges in the country as a whole is also increasing. During this period, migration of watershed-lines and the expansion of lower situated river basins is taking place. There are 2 Soviet references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1 1. Earth-Characteristic 2. Rivers-Effects

BORISOVA, V.D. Primali uchastiye: BATURINA, Ye.A.; PESHKOVA, F.G.;
ALENTOV, Ye.P.; LEVUSHKINA, V.Ye.; PETROVA, N.I.; SABLINA, O.F.;
SLYADNEV, A.P.; TEVEROVSKAYA, Kh.A.; CHIZHIKOVA, N.M. SHPAKOVSKAYA,
L.I., red.; POTOTSKAYA, N.M., tekhn.red.

[Districts of Novosibirsk Province; physico-geographical features]
Raiony Novosibirskoi oblasti; prirodno-ekonomicheskaya kharakteristika.
Novosibirsk, Novosibirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 367 p.
(MIRA 13:9)

(Novosibirsk Province---Economic geography)

30(2,6)
19(3)
3(5)

SOV/12-91-3-4/14

AUTHOR: Sablina, O.F.

TITLE: How Physio-Geographical Peculiarities of the Rivers and Lakes of the Baraba Region are Reflected in their Appellations

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya VGO, 1959, Nr 3, pp 250-255 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Baraba region is the area between the Vasyugan' in the North and the Kulunda steppes in the South. More accurate demarcation lines are said to be the Ob'-Irtysk interfluvial area in the North and the Chulym-Karasuk interfluvial area in the South (between 5400N and 5600N). The region is an absolute plain covered partially with woods but mostly with swamps and lakes. The soil as well as water basins have marked salt contents. The climate is continental. Swamps and shallow lakes can freeze to the bottom. Extreme humidity alternates with ex-

Card 1/2

SABLINA, O.F.

Advice on a method for determining the height of the sun.
Geog. v shkole 22 no.2:66-67 M-AP '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Novosibirskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Sun) (Astronomy--Study and teaching)

SABLINA, T.B.

SEVERTSOV, S.A.; SABLINA, T.B.

Red deer, roe deer, and boar in the Byalovezhska Pushcha.

Trudy Inst.morf.zhiv. no.9:140-205 '53. (MLRA 7:11)

(Byalovezhska Pushcha--Wild boar) (Wild boar--Byalovezhska Pushcha) (Byalovezhska Pushcha--Deer) (Deer--Byalovezhska Pushcha)

SABLINA, T.B.

Former and present elk in the Byalovezhska Pushcha. Trudy Inst,
morf.zhiv. no.9:206-216 '53. (MLBA 7:11)
(Byalovezhska Pushcha--Elk) (Elk--Byalovezhska Pushcha)

SABLINA, T.B.

Prospects of propagating ungulates in broadleaf and mixed forests of European U.S.S.R. Trudy Inst.morf.zhiv. no.9:217-230 '53. (MLRA 7:11)

(Ungulata) (Forest fauna)

SABLINA, T.B.

Ecology of the yellow-throated field mouse in the Byaloveshska
Pushcha. Trudy Inst.morf.zhiv. no.9:231-249 '53. (MLRA 7:11)
(Byalovezhska Pushcha--Field mice) (Field mice--Byalo-
veshska Pushcha)

SABLINA, T. B.

Dissertation: "Ungulates of the Belovezh Dense Forest." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of
Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov, Acad Sci USSR, 29 Apr 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva--
Moscow, 20 Apr 54)

SO: SUM 243, 19 Oct 1954

SABLINA, T.B.

SABLINA, T.B.; SHESTAKOVA, G.S., doktor biologicheskikh nauk, redaktor;
SHIDROVSKAYA, O.G.; AUZAN, N.P., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

Hoofed animals of the Byalovezhska Pushcha. Trudy Inst.morf.zhiv.
no.15:3-191 '55. (MIRA 8:11)
(Byalovezhska Pushcha--Ungulata)

SABLINA, T.B.

Capacity of certain ungulates to adapt themselves to different feeding conditions and the effect of these species on changes in vegetation. Soob.Inst.lesa no.13:32-43 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh AN SSSR.
(Ungulata) (Botany - Ecology)

SABLINA, T. B.

Late developmental stages of roach (*Rutilus rutilus heckeli*
(Nordmann)), bream (*Abramis brama* (Linne)), and carp
(*Cyprinus carpio* (Linne)) in the outer Volga Delta and the
northern Caspian. Trudy Inst.morf.zhiv. no.25:137-160
(MIRA 13:7)

'60.

(Roach (Fish)) (Bream) (Carp)
(Caspian Sea--Fishes--Physiology)

SABLINA, T.B.

Feeding and ecologico-morphological characteristics of the
digestive system of Karelian reindeer. Trudy Inst. morf.
zhiv. no. 32:215-258 '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Karelia—Reindeer—Feeding and feeds)
(Alimentary canal)

SABLIHA, T.N.

Ecomorphological characteristics of the alimentary canal in
the forest reindeer and the moose. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.1:240-
243 N '61. (NERA 14:11)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N. Severtsova AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N. Pavlovskim.
(Alimentary canal)
(White Sea ~~region~~--Reindeer)
(White Sea ~~region~~--Moose)

SABLINA, T. N.

"Analysis of the Assortment of Fabrics of the Satin Group." Sub 16 Mar 51, Moscow
Inst of National Economy imeni G. V. Plekhanov

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

GRINGAUZ, Klara Il'ichna; SABLINA, Tamara Nikolayevna; TRAKHTENBERG,
G.L., otv.red.; GLAZUNOVA, V.V., red.; MEDRISH, D.M., tekhn.red.

[Study of the consumers' demand for fabrics; based on practices
of the Moscow Province Trade Center for Cotton and Linen Goods
of the Main Administration for the Textile Trade] Izuchenie poku-
patel'skogo sprosna na tkani; iz opyta raboty Moskovskoi oblastnoi
torgovoi bazy khlopchatobumazhnykh i l'nianyykh tovarov Glavtekstil'-
torga. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo torg.lit-ry, 1957. 38 p.

(MIRA 13:11)

(Consumers' preferences) (Textile industry)

KRUGLIKOVA, R.I.; ROKACHEVSKAYA O.P.; SABLINA, T.S.

Synthesis of acetals of substituted tetrahydrobenzaldehyde.
Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.4:1166-1173 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M. V. Lomonosova.
(Benzaldehyde)
(Acetals)

TAVROVSKIY, V.A., doktor biol. nauk, otv. red.; BROVKINA, Ye.T.,
red.; SABLINA, T.S., red.

[Studies on the ecology, dynamics of abundance and diseases
of mammals of Yakutia] Issledovaniia po ekologii, dinamike
chislennosti i bolezniam mlekopitaiushchikh IAKutii. Mo-
skva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 285 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Yakutskiy filial, Yakutsk. Institut
biologii.

SABLINA, Z. A.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their I-14
Application--Treatment of natural gases and
petroleum. Motor fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957; 9346

Author : Sablina, Z. A., Gureyev, A. A., and Englin, B. A.

Inst : Not given

Title : An Antioxidant for Fuels Containing Unsaturated
Hydrocarbons

Orig Pub: Neft khoz.-vo, 1954, No 9, 74-77

Abstract: The evaluation of an antioxidant of narrow
fractional composition, "tormoznyy preparat"
["inhibitor"] (TP), prepared from wood pitch.
Laboratory research and experiments with the
storage of gasoline have shown that the new anti-
oxidant is markedly more effective than the com-
pound presently used in the stabilization of
gasolines (type B). The induction period in the
oxidation of cracked gasoline stabilized with TP

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

Subline 2-A

4730. DETERMINATION OF TETRAETHYL LEAD IN GASOLINE. Sheina, F.A., Sablina, Z.A., and Enlin, B.A. (Zavod. Lab. (Fact. Lab., Moscow), 1954, vol. 15, 48116). 50 ml of gasoline are heated with 10 ml of hydrochloric acid in a boiling water bath with a reflux condenser. The cooled mixture is transferred to a straining funnel and the deposit on the walls of the reaction flask is dissolved in 25 to 30% nitric acid which is poured into the same funnel. The acid layer is poured into the same flask, the gasoline in the funnel is washed through with 5 to 10 ml of nitric acid, and the acid solutions are together evaporated to dryness. Lead is determined colorimetrically or

Fuel

3 5

volumetrically. Variations between parallel analyses by the two methods was not more than 2% and variations from the true concentration of ethyl fluid averaged 2.5%. The method is more accurate than the soda method and no less accurate than the bromine method.

7/11/53
AM/MT

SABLINA, Z. A.

Subject : USSR/Chemistry AID P - 503
Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 17/27
Authors : Gureyev, A. A. and Sablina, Z. A.
Title : The determination of content of wood-resin antioxidant
in gasolines by means of a photoelectric colorimeter
Periodical : Neft. Khoz., v. 32, #6, 59-64, Ju 1954
Abstract : The author outlines the use of the photoelectric colorimeter for the determination of wood-resin antioxidant content in different gasolines. This method is based on the light absorbing property of alkaline solutions of wood-resin which is proportional to the concentration of the solution. Calibration of the photoelectric colorimeter with actual concentrations of solution indicates good agreement with the obtained data. Therefore, the authors recommend this method for practical determination of antioxidants in motor gasolines of different origins. 3 charts, 4 tables and 3 Russian references (1936-1953).
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

SABLINA, Z. A.

AID P - 3629

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 13/20

Authors : Sablina, Z. A. and A. A. Gureyev

Title : ~~USSR/Chemistry~~
The use of deactivators of metals for the chemical stabilization of fuels

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 33, 71-75, 0 1955

Abstract : Gasoline is frequently contaminated with traces of metals (copper, brass, etc.) which act as oxidizing catalysts and therefore possess powerful prooxidant action. The author gives the result of tests with some gasoline-soluble compounds capable of suppressing the prooxidant effect of metals. Charts, tables, 6 Russian references out of 15 (1932-1954).

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

GUREYEV, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ~~SABLINA, Z.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.~~ SABLINA, Z.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Norms for antioxiant content in automobile gasoline. Standarti-
zatsiia no.2:75-76 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:5)
(Gasoline--Standards)

SABLINA, Z.A.

4536. EFFECT OF DETONATION INHIBITORS ON CHEMICAL STABILITY OF MOTOR VEHICLE GASOLINES. // Gursev, A.A. and Sablina, Z.A. (Moscow: Mashgiz, 1955, "Reserch, Research and testing of motor vehicles" (Konstruktivnye, issledovaniya, ispytaniya avtomobilei)... abstr. in ref. Zh. Khim. (Int. J. Chem., Moscow), 1957, (6), 2... Effects of tetraethyl lead and pentacarboxyl iron were examined in storage and in the laboratory. Both inhibitors reduced storage time by about 20%. Concentrations should be kept to the minimum required to prevent detonation.

5
1-111
4E3d

gmb
aaf

Steel 5658. INVESTIGATION OF CHEMICAL STABILITY OF FUELS. Gurev, A. and Bablina, Z. (Nov. Neft. Tekh. Naftepereab. (News Petrol. Tech. Treatment, Moscow), 1956, (5), 3-6; abstr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1956, (18), 59190). The oxidation of fuel by oxygen in air is carried out in 550 ml ampoules. The optimum sample is 40 ml. The filled ampoules are placed in a bath of melting ice for 40 mins, are sealed, and then heated in a

thermostat. After cooling the ampoules to 0°C the amount of absorbed oxygen is determined, and in the oxidized fuel the car content, the acidity and the peroxide number are estimated. From the above method the effects of various factors on the oxidizability of fuel were determined.

gmb

14623* (Russian) Selecting Metals and Alloys for the Fuel Systems of Engines. O vybere metallov i splavov dlia toplivnoi sistemy dvigatelya. A. A. Gureev and Z. A. Sablina. *Automobil'naya i Traktornaya Prmyslennost'*, 1956, no. 6, June 1956, p. 23-24.

Gum formation in gasoline engines can be affected by certain metals and alloys used in constructing the combustion chamber and fuel system. 3

2

Imp...

7/23/56

gp

RWA

Sablina, Z. A.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-16

Treatment of natural gases and petroleum.
Motor fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31956

Author : Sablina Z. A., Gureyev A.A.

Title : Repeated Stabilization of Fuels with Antioxi-
dants

Orig Pub: Khimiya i tekhnol. topliva, 1956, No 7, 61-64

Abstract: Under laboratory and under ordinary conditions of
prolonged storage a study was made of the possi-
bility of repeated incorporation of an antioxi-
dant (A) in a fuel in order to enhance its stabil-

Card 1/3

USSR / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-16

Treatment of natural gases and petroleum.
Motor fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31956

ity and increase duration of storage. It is shown that repeated addition of A to a fuel, 1.5-2 months after its first stabilization with the A, provided that the latter has not been completely consumed, makes it possible fully to restore the initial chemical stability of the fuel. Incorporation of A in two portions produces a greater effect than a two-fold increase of its initial concentration, which is due to greater consumption of A at higher concentration. Under the rigorous conditions of the southern climate zone the duration of storage of gasoline

Card 2/3

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-16

Treatment of natural gases and petroleum.
Motor fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31956

was increased on repeated stabilization from
2 weeks to 8 months. Repeated stabilization
can be effected also with a different A.

Card 3/3

SABLINA, Z. A.

Mechanism of the catalytic action of metals on the oxidation of fuels containing unsaturated hydrocarbons. A. A. Gurev and Z. A. Sablina (Inst. Combustibles and Lubricating Materials, Moscow). *Zhur.-Fiz. Khim.* 30, 2022-8 (1956).—The effects of different sizes of steel and Cu surfaces on the oxidation rate of thermally cracked gasoline was investigated by detg. the amt. of O adsorbed and the analysis of the gasoline after the oxidation of 40-ml. samples in 550-ml. sealed ampuis at 100°. The gasoline-oxidation rate was greatly increased by very small amts. of metal. An increase in the size of the metal plate did not increase the oxidation rate. The effect of the metal consists in rapid consumption of the antioxidants present, and the rate of consumption was found to be directly related to the catalytic activity of the metal.

W. M. Scovberg

JMB

SAELINA, Z.A.

Effect of structure of compounds from the class of Schiff bases on their properties as metal deactivators. A. A. Gureev and Z. A. Sablina. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 111, 110-113 (1959). Heating an aromatic amine until dissolved in 30% AcOH at 60-70°, adding 2 parts H₂O (compared to the AcOH used), then an equimolar amt. of o-HOC₆H₄CHO gave in 5-10 min. the following Schiff bases. *N*-Salicylideneamines: *aniline*, yellow-gray, m. 45°; *o*-aminophenol, orange-red, m. 170°; *m*-aminophenol, orange-yellow, m. 123°; *p*-aminophenol, yellow-brown, m. 137°. *N,N*-Disalicylideneanilineamines: *o*, light orange, m. 160°; *m*, yellow, m. 211°; *p*, orange, m. 103°. These placed in gasoline in the presence of Cu in contact with air showed that the degree of ability to deactivate the metal in the oxidation of the gasoline increases in order *m*, *p*, *o*-isomer. The *o*-HO group appears to be favorably located for the formation of a Cu complex. G. M. Kosolapoff

PM
MTC

Sablina, Z. A.

✓ 321. REPEATED STABILIZATION OF FUELS WITH ANTIOXIDANTS. Sablina, Z. A. and Gureev, A. A. (Khim. Technol. Topliva (Chem. Technol. Fuel, Moscow), July 1957, 61-64). It is shown how the inhibition of oxidation can be prolonged if a second dose is added before the original antioxidant has been used up. (L).

9MB
Lay.

SABINA, Z.A.

2031. METHODS OF INVESTIGATING THE HIGH TEMPERATURE STABILITY OF
 AVIATION FUELS. Sabina, Z.A. and Gurev, A.A. (Khim. Tekhnol. Topliva
 Masel (Chem. Technol. Fuel & Lub., Moscow), Sept. 1957, 63-66). Dynamic and
 static methods of testing fuels for the formation of deposits when used in
 supersonic aircraft are discussed, and a static method is described. The
 fuels are oxidized with air at 7 atm and up to 250°C in bombs. The deposits
 are then determined. Some results are given. (L).

11 5
 1-42
 1-H/N
 11 4E3d

SEP 9MB

AUTHORS: Sablina, Z.A., Rozhkov, I.V., G'ureyev, A.A., Kornilova,
E.N., and Tur'skiy, Yu. I. 65-6-10/13

TITLE: Phenols from processing Chere'mkhovsk coals as antioxidants
for fuels. (Fenoly pererabotki chere'mkhovskikh ugley kak
antiokisliteli dlya topliv).

PERIODICAL: "Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliva i Masel" (Chemistry and
Technology of Fuels and Lubricants) 1957, No.6, pp.58-62
(USSR).

ABSTRACT: Oxidation inhibiting properties of phenols obtained during
semicoking of the Chere'mkhovsk coals were investigated.
Numerous samples of phenols were tested, but the results for
three most effective samples are given: 1) phenols separated
from spent ammonia liquor, by solvent extraction (the method
is not given) and distilled in vacuo; 2) individual frac-
tions of these phenols (the composition - table 1), and 3)
some phenolic fractions separated from tar (e.g., fraction
boiling 240-330 C). Oxidation inhibiting properties of
phenols were tested by rapid oxidation of samples of various
fuels (containing components obtained by thermal cracking)
inhibited with the antioxidants investigated in comparison
with the same fuels containing already known inhibitors.

Card 1/2

Phenols from processing Cheremkhovsk coals as antioxidants for fuels. (Cont.) 65-6-10/13

Experimental results are given in tables 2-7 and figs^r 1-3. It was established that the above samples of phenols are efficient antioxidants for various kinds of fuels containing unsaturated hydrocarbons. They are considerably better than antioxidants made from wood tar and their efficiency is comparable with that of synthetic antioxidants (p-oxydiphenylamine, ionol). The most effective of the samples investigated is the fraction of diphenols isolated from spent ammonia liquor. For practical applications phenols recovered from spent ammonia liquor (Ф4-16) and phenols from tar fraction boiling at 240-330 C (Ф4-4) are recommended.

There are 7 tables and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: NII GSM and VNII NP.

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

SABLINA, Z.A.; GUREYEV, A.A.

Determining chemical stability of fuels. Azerb. neft. khoz. 36
no.12:31-33 D '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Liquid fuels)



SABLINA, Zinaida Aleksandrovna; GUREYEV, Andrey Aleksandrovich; LEVINA,
~~Ya.S., vedushchiy-red.~~; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Additives to motor fuels] Prisdki k motornym toplivam. Moskva,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1959.
134 p. (MIRA 12:12)

(Motor fuels)

FIRES I BOOK EXPLORATION 80V/563

Al'manakh nauki SSSR. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki

Oksidatsiya uglevodородov v shibkoй faze; sbornik statey (Oxidation of Hydrocarbons in the Liquid Phase), Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 334 p. Errata slay inserted. 5,200 copies printed.

Ed.: B. M. Buzanov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, Ed. of Publishing House: E. M. Buzanov, Tech. Ed.: I. P. But'ska.

NOTE: This collection of articles is intended for chemists interested in hydrocarbon oxidation reactions, particularly for those specializing in petroleum fuels.

CONTENTS: This collection of 35 articles represents the results of investigations over a period of several years on problems of hydrocarbon oxidation. The authors present their own theoretical and experimental data and also draw from current literature. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany most of the articles.

309
Ouvry, A.A., and E.A. Sublina. [Scientific Research Institute of Combustibles and Lubricating Materials]. The Role of Metals in the Liquid-Phase Oxidation of Hydrocarbon Fuels

The authors discuss the necessity of preventing the acceleration of fuel oxidation due to contact with various metals during transportation, pumping and storage.

300
Zolotov, B.K. [Scientific Research Institute of Combustibles and Lubricating Materials]. Passivating Metal Catalysts During the Oxidation of Gasoline Fuels

The author reports that 15% tributylphosphite inhibits the thermal oxidation of fuel in contact with metal by passivating the latter. Fuel with 1% dialkylthiophosphates added has lower oxidation resistance than fuel without the additive.

327
Korovin, P.P., M.S. Krutova, and Ye.G. Ermakova. [Moscow State University, Leonid M. V. Lomonosov]. Effect of Temperature and Oxygen on the Oxidation of Bulk Oil and Thin Oil Layers

A thin layer (10-15 μ) of select Arabukhayskaya petroleum undergoes intensive thermal cracking when oxidized at 250° by atmospheric oxygen. Oxidation is negligible in bulk amounts of the same oil and thickening stops when asphaltene and gums are formed.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 10/18

24/ab/rnl
7-29-60

b.

SABLINA, Z.A.; GUREYEV, A.A.

Study of the effect of temperature on deposit formation in
hydrocarbon fuels. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 4 no.2:28-30
F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

(Liquid fuels)

(Hydrocarbons)

SABLINA, Z.A.; GUREYEV, A.A.

Comparative effectiveness of wood-tar antioxidants. *Gidroliz.i*
lesokhin.prom. 12 no.3:11 '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Wood tar) (Antioxidants)

ROZHKOV, I.V., inzh.-polkovnik, doktor tekhn.nauk; SABLINA, Z.A., kand.
tekhn.nauk

Thermal stability of fuel for ram-jet engines. Vest.Vozd.Fl. 41
no.2:69-72 F '59.

(Airplanes--Fuel)

SABLINA, Z.A.

S/065/60/000/007/001/002
E194/E184

11.1000

AUTHORS: Sablina, Z.A., and Gureyev, A.A.

TITLE: The Non-hydrocarbon Components of Fuel as the Main Source of High Temperature Deposits ✓

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No 7, pp 33-38

TEXT: Ordinary straight distilled fuels containing kerosene-gas-oil fractions are subject to severe deposit formation at temperatures of 120 - 200 °C. There is some doubt about which constituents of the fuel are responsible for this effect and the object of the present work was a direct experimental study of the influence of the non-hydrocarbon components and of the total hydrocarbon part on the thermal stability of aviation fuels. The tests were made on the fuels of which details are given in Table 1 including straight distilled kerosene and kerosene-gas-oil fractions from both low and high sulphur crudes and also catalytically cracked gas oil from low sulphur crude. Tests were made on the hydrocarbon components of these fuels obtained by percolation over activated alumina and also on the hydrocarbon components to which the non-hydrocarbon resinous constituents had

Card 1/3

S/065/60/000/007/001/002
E194/E184

The Non-hydrocarbon components of Fuel as the Main Source of High Temperature Deposits X

been added back in various proportions. The thermal stability was assessed by the rate of blocking of a fuel filter by a deposit when fuel heated to the selected temperature was pumped through it under certain conditions. The results of thermal stability tests on various fuels plotted in Figs 1-3 show that the rate of filter blocking is directly dependent on the content of resinous non-hydrocarbon compounds in the fuel. The hydrocarbon parts of the various fuels were all of high thermal stability but the addition of resinous substances to the extent of 10 mg/100 ml already causes marked deterioration. The addition of resinous compounds to fuels also reduces the minimum temperature of deposit formation. Data on the thermal stability of various fuels and of their hydrocarbon components are given in Table 2. The non-hydrocarbon resinous compounds also have a decisive influence on the thermal stability of fuels containing readily oxidisable unsaturated hydrocarbons, as was found from tests on mixtures of straight distilled fuel with various amounts of thermally cracked kerosene. It will be seen from the data in Fig 4 that even 10% of thermally cracked kerosene

Card 2/3

S/065/60/000/007/001/002
E194/E184

The Non-hydrocarbon Components of Fuel as the Main Source of High Temperature Deposits

seriously impaired the thermal stability of straight distilled fuel but it was shown that this effect was due less to the unsaturated hydrocarbons than to the resinous compounds. Deposit formation is attributed to the poor oxidation stability of the resinous compounds and the tendency of the colloidal oxidation products to coagulate rapidly.

There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 10 references: 5 Soviet, 5 English.

Card 3/3

36932

S/081/62/000/007/021/033
B168/B101

11.0172
AUTHORS:

Rozhkov, I. V., Sablina, Z. A., Gureyev, A. A., Kornilova, Ye. N.

TITLE:

Anti-oxidants for fuels

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 7, 1962, 546-547,
abstract 7M172 (Sb. "Prisadki k maslam i toplivam". M.,
Gostoptekhnizdat, 1961, 388-392)

TEXT: The effectiveness and the mechanism of the action of anti-oxidants intended for automobile gasolines containing components from thermal and catalytic cracking, ethylated aviation gasolines produced by straight distillation, turbojet fuels, tractor kerosenes and diesel fuels were investigated. It was established that the parameters referred to are not determined solely by the structure of the actual inhibitor but depend on the type of the oxidizing hydrocarbons and on the presence in the fuel of non-hydrocarbon additives (e.g. T.E.L.). The most effective anti-oxidant for ethylated aviation gasolines is 0.004-0.005% by weight p-hydroxydi-phenylamine, which ensures that the gasolines will keep without loss of

Card 1/2

Anti-oxidants for fuels

S/081/62/000/007/021/033
B168/B101

conditions for 3-4 years. The most efficient anti-oxidant for stabilizing automobile gasoline A-72 (A-72), which contains +70% components from single-stage catalytic cracking, was found to be FCh-16 (FCh-16) (0.03% by weight); this anti-oxidant consists of phenols extracted from the aqueous fraction of low-temperature carbonization of Cherekhovo coals and is more effective than wood-tar anti-oxidant, Ionol, or p-hydroxydiphenylamine. Being a surface-active substance, FCh-16 improves the anti-wear properties of fuels. An addition of 0.05% by weight FCh-16 stabilizes for 8 1/2 years those fuels which contain unsaturated hydrocarbons. The addition of anti-oxidants to fuels ensures the retention of their thermal stability at its initial level during storage. 11 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

SEMENIDO, Ye.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; ENGLIN, B.A.; PAPOK, K.K.,
prof. doktor tekhn. nauk; ZARUBIN, A.P.; RAGOZIN, N.A.;
SHIMONAYEV, S.S.; CHERTKOV, Ya.B.; LIVSHITS, S.M.;
BESSMERTNYI, K.I.; LOSIKOV, B.V.; SABLINA, Z.A.; ROZHKOV, I.V.;
GUREYEV, A.A.; FAT'YANOV, A.D.; ZRELOV, V.N.; ZARUDNYI, P.P.;
BRATKOV, A.A.; BARON, I.G.; LEVINA, Ye.S., ved. red.; TITSKAYA,
B.F., ved. red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn. red.

[Motor, jet, and rocket fuels] Motornye, reaktivnye i raketnye
topliva. 4., perer. i dop. izd. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1962. 741 p.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Rockets (Aeronautics))—Fuel
(Jet propulsion)
(Motor fuels)

SABLINA, Z.A.; LEONT'YEV, B.I.; SAZONOV, A.Ye.

Using the electron microscope for studying the properties of hydrocarbon fuels. Azerb. neft. khoz. 41 no.9:35-37 S '62.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Petroleum as fuel—Analysis)
(Electron microscopy)

188300

1413 1416

33447

S/065/62/000/002/004/004

E194/E484

110140

AUTHORS: Rozhkov, I.V., Churshukov, Ye.S., Englin, B.A.,
Sablina, Z.A.

TITLE: An accelerated method of assessing the corrosivity of
fuels

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel,¹ no.2, 1962, 60-64

TEXT: At present the corrosivity of fuels is assessed by a copper
strip corrosion test of 3 hours at 50°C (ГОСТ 632-52 (GOST 632-52)).
This method reveals corrosive sulphur but not other products that
may cause corrosion in practice. Corrosion test methods are
briefly reviewed and it was decided to develop a new one in which
water droplets are precipitated from the fuel on to the test piece.
The test is carried out in a water-jacketted conical flask. The
specimen, immersed in the fuel to be tested, rests on a water cooled
platform. A small container of water is suspended in the air space
above the fuel. When volatile fuel is tested a condenser is
fitted above the flask. The test duration is four hours with a
water jacket temperature of 90°C and the table for the test piece
cooled by tap water. About 70 ml of fuel are required for the
Card (1/2) ✓

33447

S/065/62/000/002/004/004
E194/E484

An accelerated method ...

test. The test piece is 20 mm diameter; it is cleaned with emery cloth and washed in petroleum spirit. Water, whether dissolved in the fuel or evaporated from the container in the air space, condenses on the test piece. After the test the test piece is washed in an alcohol-gasoline mixture and if a ferrous test piece is used the corrosion products are first removed with hydrochloric acid etching solution. The loss of weight is then measured. The maximum error of repeatability is $\pm 13\%$ and the average about $+8\%$. A number of test results obtained with the new method are given. It is shown that the corrosivity of diesel fuel depends on the mercaptan content. The hydrocarbon composition can also affect the corrosivity and in particular the presence of products of thermal cracking greatly increases the corrosivity. The method can also be used to assess the influence of corrosion inhibitors such as the additive AMBA (AMBA) which has been proposed for testing tanks both aboard ship and on land and it is shown that the use of 0.01% of this inhibitor gives satisfactory protection of ferrous metals against corrosive fuels. I.A. Rubinshteyn is mentioned for his contribution in the tests. There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 8 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/2

SABLINA, Z.A.; FOMINA, A.M.; CHURSHUKOV, Ye.S.; SAKODYNSKAYA, T.P.

Evaluation of the performance of sulfur-containing diesel fuels and their components by means of rapid laboratory methods. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 8 no.5:57-61 My '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

ACC NR: AP7003007 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/024/0154/0154

INVENTOR: Gureyev, A. A. ; Silishchenskaya, N. M. ; Sablina, Z. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of preparing an antioxidant additive. Class 23, No. 152045

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 24, 1966, 154

TOPIC TAGS: antioxidant additive, liquid fuel, high temperature effect, *rosin*

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of preparing an antioxidant additive for stabilizing liquid fuel derived from rosin. The antioxidant's effectiveness is improved by subjecting the rosin to high temperature treatment within the 450—550C range. [Translation]

SUB CODE: 21/SUBM DATE: 20Nov61/

[NT]

Card 1/1

SABLINSKA, Bożena; DOROČIAK, Roman; HARUPPA, Jerzy; JENTYS, Wanda; PIATKOWSKI, Zbigniew; RUSTOWSKI, Jerzy

The results of the treatment of cancer of the cervix uteri during the years 1954 and 1955. Nowotwory 12 no.3:247-250 '62.

1. Z Oddziału Onkologii Ginekologicznej Instytutu Onkologii w Warszawie Kierownik: doc. dr med. L. Tarłowska Dyrektor: prof. dr med. W. Jasinski.

(CERVIX NEOPLASMS)

SABLINSKI, J.

Method of calculation of mortality according to data on known
and speculated causes. Zdrow publ no.2:119-123 Mr-Ap '54.
(REAL 3:7)

1. Z katedry Organizacji Ochrony Zdrowia przy Akademii Medycznej
w W-wie, Kierownik doc. dr. med. J. Krupinski.

(VITAL STATISTICS,

*mortal., technic of calculation according to known &
speculated causes)

SABLINSKI, J. (Warszawa, ul. Chocimska 5, Instytut Hematologii)

Viral hepatitis as a post-transfusion complication; review of the literature published from 1950-1956. *Polskie arch. med. wewn.* 27 no.6: 839-852 1957.

1. Z Działu Metodyczno-Organizacyjnego Instytutu Hematologii w Warszawie Dyrektor: doc. dr med. A. Trojanowski.
(JAUNDICE, HOMOLOGOUS SERUM
review (Pol))

KRUPINSKI, Jerzy, LYZWANSKA, Nonna, SABLINSKI, Jan

Plan for the development of cadres of physicians in Poland to 1957.
Polski tygod. lek. 13 no.17:647-649 28 Apr 58

1. (Z Katedry Organizacji Ochrony Zdrowia Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie;
kierownik: doc. dr. J. Krupinski). Adres: Warszawa, ul. Chocimska
24 Zaklad Org. Ochrony Zdrowia.
(PHYSICIANS, statistics,
in Poland, future plans (Pol))

NIEMIAROWSKI, Stefan; CERNAROWICZ, Halina; IATULLO, Zbigniew; SABLINSKI, Jan
przy współpracy technicznej J. Stachurskiej, T. Teper i T. Piechockiej)

Studies on hemophilia in Poland. I. Results of clinical & laboratory
tests in 111 cases. Polski tygod. lek. 13 no.52:2101-2107 29 Dec 58.

1. (Z Poradni dla Chorych na Hemofilie; kier. dr S. Niewiarowski, z
Pracowni Biochemii Klinicznej i Oddziału Chorob Wewnętrznych; kierownik
doc. dr E. Kowalski przy Instytucie Hematologii; dyrektor doc. dr A.
Torjanowski). Adres: Warszawa, ul. Chocimska 5, Inst. Hematologii.
(HEMOPHILIA, epidemiol.
in Poland, clin. & laboratory tests (Pol))

LATALLO, Zbigniew; NIEWIAROWSKI, Stefan; SABLINSKI, Jan

Studies on hemophilia in Poland. II. AHT & Christmas factor deficiency with prolonged bleeding time (vascular hemophilia A & B). Polskie tygod. lek. 14 no.1:1-3 5 Jan 59. .

1. (Z Poradni dla chorych na hemofilie; kierownik: dr S. Niewiarowski i z Pracowni Biochemii Klinicznej; kierownik: doc. dr E. Kowalski - Instytutu Hematologii; dyrektor: doc. dr A. Trojanowski) Adres: Warszawa, Chocimska 5, Instytut Hematologii.

(HEMORRHAGIC DIATHESIS, epidemiol.
vasc. hemophilia A & B in Poland (Pol))

SABLINSKI, Jan (Warszawa, ul. Chocimska 5. Instytut Hematologii)

Distribution of ABO blood groups in Poland. Polski tygod. lek. 14
no.2:61-62 12 Jan 59.

1. Z Działu Metodyczno-Organizacyjnego Instytutu Hematologii w
Warszawie; dyrektor: doc. dr A. Trojanowsk.

(BLOOD GROUPS

ABO groups in Poland (Pol))

SABLINSKI, Jan

Warsaw, Państwowy Uniwersytet Warszawski, Wydział Biologii, Vol 16, No 1, January-February 1952.

27

1. "Antigen-Antibody Reactions." Prace Instytutu Biologii i Zoologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego (Zakład Biochemii) of the Instytut Biologii i Zoologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego i Instytut Immunologii i Terapii Doświadczalnej im. L. Hirszfelda of PAM (Polish Postgraduate Medical Academy) at Wrocław Akademia Nauk (Academy of Sciences) at Wrocław (Director: Prof. Dr. Z. BARNOWSKI); pp 1-21.
2. "Comparative Study of Methods of Identifying Bone-Marrow Cells Transplanted into Animals with Spleen Irradiation in the Case of the Rabbit." Prace Instytutu Biologii i Zoologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego (Zakład Biochemii) of the Instytut Biologii i Zoologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego i Instytut Immunologii i Terapii Doświadczalnej im. L. Hirszfelda of PAM (Polish Postgraduate Medical Academy) at Wrocław Akademia Nauk (Academy of Sciences) at Wrocław (Director: Prof. Dr. Z. BARNOWSKI); pp. 23-26.
3. "Investigations on the Penetration of Deoxyribonucleic Acid into Ehrlich's Ascites Cells." Prace Instytutu Biologii i Zoologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego (Zakład Biochemii) at Gliwice (Director: Dr. J. SIECKI); pp 37-43.
4. "Recent Views of the Structure of Endotoxins and the Nature of their Immunological Specificity." Krynica Prace Instytutu Biologii i Zoologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego (Katedra Mikrobiologii Szpitalnej) of the University (Universytet) at Łódź (Director: Prof. Dr. B. ZIMONSKI); pp 85-103.
5. "Problems of Pathophysiology and Clinical Use of Adosteron." Prace Instytutu Biologii i Zoologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego (Zakład Biochemii) at Wrocław Akademia Nauk (Academy of Sciences) at Wrocław (Director: Prof. Dr. Z. BARNOWSKI); pp 103-113.
6. "Attempt to Apply Cytogenetical Reactions to Cultivated Heart Fragments." Prace Instytutu Biologii i Zoologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego (Zakład Biochemii) at Wrocław Akademia Nauk (Academy of Sciences) at Wrocław (Director: Prof. Dr. Z. BARNOWSKI); pp 113-118.

1/2

27.1220

39454
P/059/62/016/001/001/001
1026/1226

AUTHOR: Rosiek, Olgierd, Sabliński, Jan and Czernski, Przemysław
TITLE: Comparative studies on methods for the identification of bone marrow cells transplanted into animals with acute radiation sickness
PERIODICAL: Postępi higieny i medycyny doświadczalnej, v. 16, no. 1, 1962, 23-36

TEXT: One group of white mice (178) and 2 groups of rabbits (38 and 26) were given total body X-ray irradiation of 800 r and 1100 r respectively. 24 hours later the irradiated mice were intravenously given a suspension of $15-25 \times 10^6$ bone marrow cells of normal rats; the rabbits were injected with $10-16 \times 10^9$ bone marrow cells of either normal female rabbits (exp. 2) or of rabbits that were carriers of Pelger-Huet anomaly (exp. 3). The repopulation of the lymphatic system of white mice by rat cells may be detected by a histochemical test for phosphatase, since rat granulocytes are phosphatase positive while mice cells are phosphatase negative. In rabbits, donor female cells may be detected in male recipients by the presence of sex chromatin. Males have only 3-6% of cells with sex chromatin while in females the percentage is 15-24. In exp. 3, the donor cells that came from rabbits with Pelger-Huet anomaly could be identified by the possession of hypersegmented nuclei and specific structure of chromatin. Stained blood samples of irradiated and treated animals were observed at daily intervals after injection of the donor cells. In mice surviving for more than 16 days following treatment with rat cells "a gradual increase in the percentage of donor cells was observed. In

Card 1/2

Comparative studies on methods...

P/059/62/016/001/001/001
1026/1226

rabbits (exp. 2) the sex chromatin method gave equivocal results, mainly because of difficulties in identification. Clear evidence of repopulation of the lymphatic system of irradiated rabbits by donor cells was obtained in animals injected with Pelger-Huet cells: The ratio of recipient : donor granulocytes in 2 rabbits was 16 : 56 and 18 : 72, and the ratio of recipient : donor megakaryocytes was 6 : 31 and 9 : 19 (30 days after injection).

K

ASSOCIATION: Zakład Ochrony Zdrowia Instytutu Badań Jądrowych PAN (Department of Health Protection, Institute of Nuclear Research, PAS)

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1961

Card 2/2

SABLINSKI, Jan

Problems of bone marrow transplantation. Pol. med. wewnet. 32 no.7:
809-818 '62.

1. Z Zakladu Ochrony Zdrowia Instytutu Badan Jadrowych w Warszawie
Kierownik: prof. dr med. E. Kowalski.
(BONE MARROW)

CZERSKI, Przemyslaw; ROSIEK, Olgierd; SABLINSKI, Jan

Studies on the course of the restoration of the bone marrow in post-irradiation chimerae of rabbits with Pelger's anomaly. Pol. med. wewn. 32 no.7:825-828 '62.

1. Z Zakladu Histologii i Embriologii AMW Kierownik: doc. dr K. Ostrowski
i Zakladu Ochrony Zdrowia IBJ Kierownik: prof. dr E. Kowalski.
(RADIATION INJURY EXPERIMENTAL) (PELGER HUET ANOMALY)
(BONE MARROW) (ABNORMALITIES)

ZIEMBA-ZAK, B.; ROSIEK, O.; SABLINSKI, J.

Putrescine and diamineoxidase induced abnormalities in the course of chromosome spiralization and despiralization. Folia biol. (Krakow) 13 no.2:183-190 '65.

1. Department of Radiobiology and Health Protection Institute of Nuclear Research, Warszawa.

ROSIEK, Olgierd; SAELINSKI, Jan

Immunologic reactivity of irradiated rabbits chimeras. Postepy
 Hig. med. dosw. 19 no.3:313-331 My-Je '65.

1. Z Zakladu Radiobiologii i Ochrony Zdrowia Instytutu Badan
Jadrowych w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. E. Kowalski).

DORDEVIC, Slobodan; SAVIC, Dragoslav; SABLJIC, Ljubisa; MITROVIC, Kosta

Our observations on hearing disorders in the area of endemic goiter in Macva. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 88 no.5:517-528 My '60.

1. Otorinolaringoloska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu. Upravnik: prof. dr Srecko Podvinec. 2. Clan Uredivackog odbora, "Srpski arhiv za celokupno lekarstvo" (for Dordevic).

(DEAFNESS statist) (GOITER compl)

SABLJAK, R.

Effect of temperature on stresses in tunnel coatings. p. 117.

ELEKTROPRIIVREDA. (Savet za energetiku i ekstraktivnu industriju) Beograd.

Vol. 9, no. 3, Mar. 1956.

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September, 1956

SABLJAK, R.

SABLJAK, R. The optimum armature in the lining of pressure tunnels. p. 517.

Vol. 9, No. 9/10, Sept./Oct. 1956.

ELEKTROPRIVREDA

TECHNOLOGY

Beograd, Yugoslavia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, February 1957

SABLJAK, R.

Effect of the chamber of a lock on the time for closing turbines. p. 189.
(Elektroprivreda, Vol. 10, no. 4, Apr. 1957)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no.7, July 1957. Uncl.

SABLJIC, M.

High-frequency oscillators. p. 152. RADIOMATER (Savez radiomatera Jugoslavije) Beograd. Vol. 10, no. 6, June 1956

SOURCE: East Europe Accession Lists (EEAL),
Library of Congress, Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 1956

SABLJIC, M.

TECHNOLOGY

SABLJIC, M. Universal measuring instrument. p. 197.

Vol. 11, no.7/8, July/Aug. 1957

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI)IC, Vol. 8, no. 3
March 1959 Unclass

SABLJICA, Bogdan, dr.; VRANESIC, Blazenka, dr.

Intravenous administration of PAS. Tuberkuloza, Beogr. 8 no.6:
380-384 Nov-Dec '56.

1. Bolnica za tuberkulozu pluca Zelengaj u Zagrebu (ravnatelj:
prim. dr Stjepan Kasnar)
(PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID, admin.
Intravenous, indic. (Ser))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 15 Vol 13/1 Chest Dis. Jan 60

354. PRACTICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDIES OF THE BLOOD PROTEIN
IN PULMONARY TB - Praktičko značenje ispitivanja serumskih bjelan-
čevina kod tuberkuloze pluća - Sabljica B. Bolnica za TBC Pluća
'Zelengaj', Zagreb - TUBERKULOZA 1958, 10/5 (285-288)

In pulmonary tb electrophoresis corresponds to the changes found by means of
clinical, roentgenological or other simpler laboratory methods. Therefore it is
of no practical value in pulmonary tb, except in some mentioned cases. Extreme
shortening of Weltmann's band arouses suspicion of a neoplasm, so that this test
has a certain value in the differential diagnosis between pulmonary tb and mali-
gnant tumours. Routine use of the cadmium reaction as an addition to the obliga-
tory sedimentation test in phthisiology is advisable.

Furlan - Golnik

PULMONARY

SABLJICA, Bogdan

ACTH, cortisone and their derivative in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. Tuberkuloza, Beogr. 11 no. 4: 531-537 O-D '59.

1. Bolnica za tbc pluca "Zelengaj", Zagreb, ravnatelj: prim. dr St. Kasnar.

(CORTICOTROPIN ther.)

(CORTISONE ther.)

(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY ther.)

IVANOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; BACHURINA, A.G., inzh.; SABLOVA, M.A., tekhnik

Technology of the manufacture of elastic warp-knit fabrics on
the Rachel machine. Nauch.-issl.trudy VNIITP no.4:159-167

'63.

(MIRA 17:4)