

SABSAY, B.I.

Changes in the spectrum of enzyme activity of the gastric glands following extensive resection of the small intestine in dogs. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no. 5: 15-19 My '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii pishchevareniya (zav. - prof. S.I. Filippovich) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V. Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted February 12, 1964.

VOLKOVA, T.V.; SABSAY, B.I.

Effect of the properties of chyme on the secretory and motor function of the gastrointestinal tract. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 58 no. 10: 20-24 0 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii pishchevareniya (zav. - prof. S.I. Filippovich) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V. Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted June 17, 1963.

SABSAY, B.I.

Effect of extensive resections of the small intestine on the enzyme-secretory function of the stomach. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* 59 no.5:42-47 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii pishchevareniya (zav. - prof. S.I. Filippovich) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V. Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted February 19, 1964.

SABSAY, B.I.; KULIK, Yu.Ya.

Enzymatic adaptation of gastric glands to meat proteins
and gluten in simulated feeding. Biul. eksp. biol. i med.
60 no.9:27-30 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii pishchevareniya (zav. -
prof. S.I. Filippovich) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy
fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V.
Farin) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

SABSAY, M.

Automating operations in tunnel ovens. Na stroi.Ros. 3 no.6:
24 Je '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Moskovskogo keramiko-plitochnogo zavoda Glavnogo
upravleniya promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov i stroitel'nykh
detaley.

(Kilns)

KOLBANOVSEAYA, A.S.; SABSAY, O.Yu.; Polakrall uchebivai DAVYDOVA, A.R.;
DAVYDOVA, K.I.

Structure formation of road bitumens. Dokl. AN SSSR 165
no.4:882-885 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted April 15, 1965.

SABSHINA, Ye. Yu.

USSR/Medicine - Tuberculosis, Diagnosis
Medicine - Sputum, Examination of

May/Jun 48

"Clinical and Epidemiological Significance of the Oligobacillary Condition," Prof I. I. Berlin, S. M. Bergman, V. S. Ioselevich, M. P. Meleshkevich, Ye. Yu. Sabshina, Ye. M. Nilova, Moscow Oblast Sci Res Tuberculosis Inst, 9 pp

"Problemy Tuberkuleza" No 3

Report extensive observations on 108 oligobacillary cases. Studied gastric contents by floating method. Method is of considerable importance in the differential and diagnostic analyses of nonspecific and basic tubercular cases or those with accompanying tubercular condition.

PA 7/49T69

SAISOVICH, L.L., and KOLOMBENSKIY, A.A.

On the theory of the transition through the critical energy

CERN-Symposium on High Energy Accelerators and Pion Physics

Geneva 11-23 June 56
In Branch #5

SABSOVICH, L.L.

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments.
Methods of Measurement and Research.

C-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, 8517

Author : Kalomenskiy, A.A., Sabsovich, L.L.

Inst :

Title : Passage Through Critical Energy in an Accelerator with
Strong Focusing.

Orig Pub : Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 3, 576-584.

Abstract : As is known, the stability of radial-phase (synchrotron) oscillations in accelerators with hard focusing is destroyed at a certain energy, called critical, and depending on the structural parameters of the accelerator. Analysis of the possibility of going through the critical point is essential for the theory of accelerators with strong focusing. The authors have considered the equation of phase oscillations in the vicinity of the critical point and the requirements that must be met when going through this critical point.

Card 1/1

SABSOVICH, L. L., KOLOMENSKIY, A. A.

"On the Decay of the Passage through the Transition Energy
in Accelerators," paper presented at CERN Symposium, 1956, appearing
in Nuclear Instruments, No. 1, pp. 21-30, 1957

SABSOVICH, L.L.

Review, by L. L. Sabsovich, of Propagation des Ondes dans les Milieux Periodiques (Wave Propagation in Periodical Media). by L. Brillouin and M. Parodi (Paris, 1956, 347 pp); Novyye Knigi za Iubezhom, Seriya A, Matematika, Mekhanika, Astronomiya, Fizika Khimiya, Geologiya, No 2, Feb 57, pp 48-51

The reviewer regards the book as containing vast theoretical material based on the original work of the authors and on recently published articles. He says the content is explained well from the mathematical and physical viewpoints. He adds that the book is distinguished by its simplicity and the clarity of its treatment of many difficult problems. Of particular value, he says, is the description of apparatus for analyzing oscillatory processes. However, Sabsovich notes, the writers do not carry their computational examples into concrete numbers. He says the book is very good for engineers, although it contains little in the way of practical indications. (U)

Sum.1360

AUTHORS: Kotov, v.I., and Sabsovich, L.L.

120-6-3/36

TITLE: Increasing the Beam-target Impact Time in Synchrotrons and Synchrophasotrons (Uvelicheniye dlitel'nosti soudar-eniya puchka s mishen'yu v sinkhrotronakh i sinkhrofazotr-onakh)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, 1957, No.6, pp. 19 - 21 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: A new method of displacing the beam in the 250 MeV synchrotron of the Ac.Sc. USSR is described. If one slowly lowers the amplitude of the high-frequency, accelerating voltage, the region of stability becomes smaller and the particles gradually depart from synchronism. These particles do not on the average receive any energy from the accelerating system and moving along spirals they impinge upon the target. With such a mechanism of displacing the beam one can considerably increase the duration of the beam-target interaction. The duration of the pulse at the target depends on the rate of fall of the amplitude of the HF, the smaller the rate of fall the longer the duration of the pulse. It is shown that the only limitation on this effect is the momentum spread introduced by the above procedure. The amplitude of the HF is calculated subject to the condition that the particle flux at the target is constant. M.S. Rabinovich collaborated.

Card1/2

120-6-3/56

Increasing the Beam-target Impact Time in Synchrotrons and
Synchrophasotrons.

There are 3 diagrams, and 3 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physics imeni P.N. Lebedev Ac.Sc.USSR
(Fizicheskiy Institut im. P.N. Lebedeva AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: March 6, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: SABSOVICH, L.L. (Leningrad) PA - 2224
 TITLE: On the Computation of a Determinant which is used in the Theory
 of Mathieu's Equation. (Vychisleniye odnogo opredelitelya,
 imushchego prilozheniye v teorii uravneniya Mat'ye. Russian)
 PERIODICAL: Prikladnaia Matematika i Mekhanika, 1957, Vol 21, Nr 1, pp 145
 - 152 (U.S.S.R.)
 Received: 3 / 1957 Reviewed: 4 / 1957.

ABSTRACT: On the occasion of the solution of some problems connected with
 Mathieu's equation infinite determinants are to be computed.
 When determining the characteristic number of Mathieu's equation
 $y'' + (\lambda - 2q \cos 2x)y = 0$, an infinite determinant with the
 following elements c_{ij} , which are different from zero, are to be
 computed: $c_{ii} = 1$, $c_{i,i-1} = c_{i,i+1} = -q/(\lambda - 4i^2)$,
 ($-\infty < i < +\infty$). This determinant is usually computed for small q ,
 on which occasion only terms of the order of magnitude q^2 or q^4
 are computed.

Similar determinants are found when dealing with the problem of
 the determination of the particular solution of an inhomogeneous
 Mathieu's equation with a periodic right side, the frequency of
 which is a multiple of the frequency of the periodic coefficients.
 Semi-infinite determinants D occur in connection with the solution
 of this problem.

Card 1/3

PA - 2224

On the Computation of a Determinant which is used in the Theory of Mathieu's Equation.

The present work replaces these semi-infinite determinants for certain values of λ and q by approximation by determinants of the fourth or fifth order. In the case of the here assumed values of λ and q a satisfactory result is obtained considering the relatively low degree of accuracy, but in the case of an increase of q and a greater accuracy the minimum order of the determinants to be used increases.

The author here describes a simple process for the computation of the semi-infinite determinant D with an arbitrary degree of accuracy, and this process is suited also for any values of q . The determinant $\Delta(0)$ is expressed by the determinants D . The individual chapters of the work deal with the following: Some properties of the semi-infinite determinants D , evaluation of certain occurring sums, two different methods of computing the determinants D_s^k at $k \rightarrow \infty$, computation of the finite determinants D_s^k , application of the determinants D_s for the computation of the determinant $\Delta(0)$, determination of a particular periodic solution of Mathieu's equation with a right side the frequency

Card 2/3

On the Computation of a Determinant which is used in the Theory
of Mathieu's Equation. PA - 2224

of which is equal to or the multiple of the frequency of the
periodic coefficient. In conclusion some concrete examples are
investigated. (no illustrations).

ASSOCIATION: Not given.
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED: 4.5.1956
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

AYNBERG, V.D.; SABSOVICH, L.L.; LIVSHIN, G.L., redsentsent;
BARANOVA, Z.S., inzh., red.

[Collection of problems and exercises with answers on
programming the "Ural-1" digital computer] Sbornik za-
dach i uprazhnenii po programmirovaniu dlia ETsVM "Ural-1"
s resheniiami. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 350 p.
(MIRA 17:11)

ACC NR: AM6024648

Monograph

UR/

Aynberg, Viktor Davidovich; Gavrilenko, Yevgeniy Timofeyevich; Sabsovich, Leonid Leonidovich

Programming for "Ural"; "Ural-2", "Ural-3", and "Ural-4" electronic computers (Programmirovaniye dlya elektronnykh vychislitel'nykh mashin tipa "Ural"; "Ural-2", "Ural-3", "Ural-4") Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka", 1966. 367 p. biblio., tables. 20,000 copies printed.

Series note: Fiziko-matematicheskaya biblioteka inzhenera

TOPIC TAGS: digital computer, computer programming, ~~program processing~~, automatic programming/ Ural-2 computer, Ural-3 computer, Ural-4 computer

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for persons using the Ural series of computers. The book may be also used as a textbook on computer programming. Command systems, programming methods and procedures for the Ural-2, Ural-3, and Ural-4 computers are discussed, and description is given of the application of these computers. Numerous examples of command application and programming processes are presented.

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UDC: 519.95

ACC NR: AM6024648

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Ch. I. Number representation in the Ural-2 and Ural-4 computers. Computer storage -- 23

Ch. II. Command system in the Ural-2 computer. Forming elementary operators -- 50

Ch. III. Use of standard subprograms to compute the functions of one argument -- 177

Ch. IV. General procedures of cyclic program compiling -- 193

Ch. V. System of programmed control for solving problems by a computer -- 275

Ch. VI. Programming automation for Ural-2, Ural-3, and Ural-4 computers -- 314

Ch. VII. Checking the designed programs -- 353

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SUB CODE: 09/

SUBM DATE: 14Jan66/

ORIG REF: 045/

OTH REF: 003/

Card 2/2

SABSOVICH, R.; SELEZNEVA, A., otv. za vypusk; MOROZOV, G.P., red.

[The trade-union movement in Africa] Profsoiuznoe dvizhenie
v Afrike; materialy k leksii po kursu istorii profsoiuzno-
go dvizheniia za rubezhom dlia studentov zaocnogo otdele-
niia. Leningrad, Leningr. vysshaia shkola profdvizheniia
VTsSPS, 1962. 29 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Africa--Trade unions)

MOROZOV, German Petrovich; SABSOVICH, Rafail Leonidovich; VARSHAVSKIY,
A.S., red.; SHIKIN, S.T., tekhn. red.

[Studies on the history of trade-union movement in France] Ocherki
istorii profsoiuznogo dvizhenia vo Frantsii. Moskva, Izd-vo
VTsSPS Profizdat, 1961. 219 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(France---Trade unions)

SABUDIN, A.F.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1424
 AUTHOR MEŠČERJAKOV, M.G., NEGANOV, B.S., VZOROV, I.K., ZRELOV, V.P., SABUDIN, A.F.
 TITLE The Magnetic Analysis of the Reactions $pp \rightarrow np\pi^+(I)$, $pp \rightarrow pp\pi^0 (II)$
 and $pp \rightarrow dn^+(III)$ at an Energy of 660 MeV.
 PERIODICAL Dokl. Akad. Nauk, 109, fasc. 3, 499-502 (1956)
 Issued: 9 / 1956 reviewed: 10 / 1956

For the purpose of the determination of further data concerning the character of the production processes of positive pions on the occasion of (p-p) collisions the authors studied the momentum spectra and angular distributions of the secondary protons emitted on the occasion of the reactions I and II at 660 MeV. Independent interest was caused by the possibility of separating (for the purpose of a subsequent determination of their degree of polarization) the deuterons produced on the occasion of reaction III from the total flux of secondary particles. In connection with some further measurements such an experiment permits a complete phenomenological analysis of reaction III including the determination of the ratio between the intensities of the two possible transitions

$^1S_0 \rightarrow ^3S_1$ and $^1D_2 \rightarrow ^3S_1$, which correspond to the emission of mesons in the p-state. The experiments were carried out with the 6-meter synchrocyclotron of the Institute for Nuclear Problems of the Academy of Science of the USSR. The energy of the protons was (660 ± 3) MeV and the half width of the proton spectrum was ± 5 MeV. The scheme and the setting up of the spectrometer are then discussed.

Dokl.Akad.Nauk, 109, fasc.3, 499-502 (1956) CARD 2 / 2

PA - 1424

The relative momentum spectrum of the particles was measured by changing the magnetic field strength. The effect on hydrogen was determined from the difference of the yields of polyethylene- and carbon targets. The momentum spectrum of secondary protons and deuterons determined through an angle of 7° is shown in a diagram. The most intense peak at $H_q = 4260 \cdot 10^3$ Gauss.cm corresponds to the protons elastically scattered on protons through an angle of 17° (in the center of mass system). The peaks at $H_q = 4520 \cdot 10^3$ and $H_q = 2880 \cdot 10^3$ Gauss cm correspond to the deuterons of reaction III scattered under 43° and $153,5^\circ$ (in the center of mass system) respectively. The experimental and the computed location of the deuteron peaks with respect to the peak of the elastically scattered protons differ by less than 1%.

The continuous spectrum belongs to the secondary protons of the reactions I and II. Its upper limit is in agreement with the computed value (for the investigated reactions $3560 \cdot 10^3$ and $3590 \cdot 10^3$ Gauss.cm respectively). The spectrum of the secondary particles produced on the occasion of (p-p) collisions was also obtained at an angle of $12,2^\circ$ towards the primary bundle. In this case the deuteron peaks were about $H_q = 3220 \cdot 10^3$ and $H_q = 3950 \cdot 10^3$ Gauss.cm. The form of the momentum spectrum of the secondary protons changes considerably with angular distribution. The protons with more than 250 MeV/c are emitted mainly towards the front and the rear, but protons with smaller momenta have a nearly isotropic distribution.

INSTITUTION: Institute for Nuclear Problems of the Academy of Science in the USSR.

SABUKOVA, A.

Interfarm plant producing slag blocks. Sel'. stroi. 15 no.11:22 H
'60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Zavoduyushchaya otdelom po stroitel'stvu v kolkhozakh Zavitinskogo
rayona Amurskoy oblasti.

(Zavitinsk District--Building blocks)
(Collective farms--Interfarm cooperation)

TRAMDAHS, A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; GOLUBOVSKIS, E., kand.
tekhn. nauk; SABULIS, P., red.; CAKSS, J., tekhn. red.

[Stability of water-conducting channels in drainage systems]
Nosusinasanas sistemu novadkanalu noturiba. Riga, Latvijas
Valsts izdevnieciba, 1961. 149 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Latvia--Drainage)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

10

ca

Initial products of condensation of urea with formaldehyde. D. N. Vaskevich and L. A. Sabun. *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 14, 263-8(1944)(English summary).— The condensation reaction between urea and HCHO was studied at room temp. Time-viscosity curves fall into definite sections, probably because of formation of definite compds.; this is confirmed by the analysis of the final product. The formation of closed cyclic compds. is more probable than chain formation. Detn. of heats of assocn. on each section of the viscosity curves showed 2 degrees of assocn., the 1st of which is characterized by the thermal value of 2500 cal./mole. The const. value of this stage of assocn. shows that assocn. occurs through the terminal groups and has little dependence on chain length.

G. M. K.

A S B - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AUTOR INDEX

MATERIALS INDEX												AUTOR INDEX											
GROUPS												LETTERS											
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z												A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z											

SABUN, L. A., LESNOV, H. S., ANDRIANOV, K. A.,

SABUN, L. A.

"Polydiethylsiloxane Liquids," paper submitted at the Symposium on Organic and Nonsilicate Silicon Chemistry on 12th-14th May 1958, Dresden.

(The action of acids and aldehydes on diethyldiethoxysilane and its mixtures with triethylethoxysilane).

1. Reactions will be studied which take place between diethyl-diethoxysilane and its mixtures with triethylethoxysilane, and sulfur, phosphorus, boron, monocarboxylic and dicarboxylic acids as well as aldehydes.

2. Conditions will be described under which liquid ethersiloxanes or mixtures of polymers with functional groups are produced.

3. The chemical composition and degree of polymerization of the polyethylsiloxanes will be explored which depend closely on the nature and concentration of the acid, the stoichiometric amounts of the reactants present and the conditions of the reaction.

Abstract: B-3,108,944 (Encl.)

SOV/79-29-4-51/77

5(3)

AUTHORS:

Leznov, N. S., Sabun, L. A., Andrianov, K. A.

TITLE:

Polydiethylsiloxane Liquids (Polidietilsiloksanovyye zhidkosti).
I. The Effect of Sulphuric Acid on Diethyldiethoxysilane and
Its Mixtures With Triethylethoxysilane (I. Deystviye sernoy
kisloty na dietildietoksisilan i yego smesi s trietiletoksi-
silanom)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 4, pp 1270-1275
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the paper under review the authors give data concerning their work during 1947 in the field of the preparation of liquid polydiethylsiloxanes from diethyldiethoxysilane and its mixtures with triethylethoxysilane. It was the objective of this work to synthesize polymeric liquids free from impurities of those polymers which contain ethoxy groups in the molecule. The hydrolysis of diethyldiethoxysilane in an aqueous medium at 100° resulted in the formation of the diethyldioxy- and oxyethoxysilanes which, in turn, were transformed into polydiethylsiloxanes of cyclic and normal structures (Scheme I). Under different conditions the formation of polymers containing

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SOV/79-29-4-51/77

Polydiethylsiloxane Liquids. I. The Effect of Sulphuric Acid on Diethyldiethoxysilane and Its Mixtures With Triethylethoxysilane

the ethoxy group (b) in the molecule could not be avoided. The synthesis of polydiethylsiloxanes free from ethoxy groups on the basis of the hydrolysis products of diethyldiethoxysilane was carried out by means of a reaction with 93-100% sulphuric acid at 20-50° as well as with 95-99% formic- or acetic acid at 60-100° according to scheme (II). When sulphuric acid was used the fractional composition of polydiethylsiloxanes changed abruptly toward the formation of polymers of a higher average molecular weight (Scheme III). The carboxylic acids did not cause a regrouping of the cyclic polymers (Scheme II, Table 1). On the basis of what has been reported so far it was possible to assume that the synthesis of polydiethylsiloxanes free from polymeric impurities containing ethoxy groups in the molecule by the action of concentrated acids (esp. sulphuric acid) upon diethyldiethoxysilane follows the general scheme (IV)

$$(C_2H_5)_2Si(OC_2H_5)_2 + 2H_2SO_4 \rightarrow [(C_2H_5)_2SiO]_x + 2C_2H_5OSO_3H + H_2O \text{ (IV)}$$

This assumption was confirmed by experiments. Thus, ethyl sulphuric acid and cyclic polydiethylsiloxanes free from normal polymers with ethoxy groups in the molecule were ob-

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Polydiethylsiloxane Liquids. I. The Effect of Sulphuric Acid on Diethyldiethoxysilane and Its Mixtures With Triethylethoxysilane

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tained (98% yield). The investigation of the influence of various factors upon the process and composition of the resulting polydiethylsiloxanes made it possible to illustrate the main transformations in the schemes (V), (VI), (VII), and (IX), which was also confirmed experimentally. There are 4 tables.

SUBMITTED: March 10, 1958

Card 3/3

5 (3)

AUTHORS:

Leznov, N. S., Sabun, L. A.,
Andrianov, K. A.

SOV/79-29-4-52/77

TITLE:

Polydiethylsiloxane Liquids (Polidietilsiloksanovyye zhidkosti).
II. The Effect of Phosphoric- and Boric Acid on Diethyldiethoxy-
silane and Its Mixtures With Triethylethoxysilane (II. Deystviye
fosfornoy i bornoy kislota na dietildietoksisilan i yego smesi s
trietiletoksisilanom)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 4, pp 1276 - 1281
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In continuation of the preceding paper (ZOC 1959, 29, 1270) the
data concerning the reactions of phosphoric- and boric acid
with ethylethoxysilanes are described in the present article.
It was shown that, like sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid react-
ing with diethyldiethoxysilane results in a formation of poly-
diethylsiloxanes free from impurities of normal polymers with
ethoxy groups in the molecule, and in the formation of acid
ethyl phosphates. This formation is brought about at a molar
ratio of diethyldiethoxysilane to the acid of 3:2 up to 1:2.
There was no neutral ester to be found in the reaction products.
In contrast with the reaction of diethyldiethoxysilane with

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Polydiethylsiloxane Liquids. II. The Effect of Phosphoric- SOV/79-29-4-52/77
and Boric Acid on Diethyldiethoxysilane and Its Mixtures
With Triethylethoxysilane

sulphuric acid (Scheme I) the reaction with phosphoric acid exhibits an intermediate stage in which polydiethylsiloxane phosphates form, which are stable in the middle of the reaction according to scheme (II). If water influences the reaction product, a hydrolysis of the phosphates accompanied by the separation of polydiethylsiloxanes and acid ethyl phosphates takes place according to schemes (III) and (IV). It proved impossible to remove the polydiethylsiloxane phosphates since the distillation of the reaction material resulted in their decomposition. Their presence was proved in three ways. The date obtained support the assumption that two kinds of polydiethylsiloxane phosphates are present in the reaction product (Scheme II). In the hydrolysis (Scheme III) it may be seen that polydiethylsiloxane phosphates exhibit a polymeric grouping as soon as the acid ethyl phosphate is split off. A further condensation results in non-distillable polymers of high molecular weight. In this hydrolysis (Scheme IV) individual polymer components, the cyclization of which results in low-boiling products, liberate themselves. The effect of phosphoric acid on a mixture of diethyl-

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Polydiethylsiloxane Liquids. II. The Effect of
Phosphoric- and Boric Acid on Diethyldiethoxysilane
and Its Mixtures With Triethylethoxysilane

SOV/79-29-4-52/77

diethoxysilane and triethylethoxysilane follows scheme (V), as is also the case with sulphuric acid. The reaction with boric acid in place of phosphoric acid takes place in the same way (Schemes VIII and IX). The fractional compositions of the polymers obtained by the reactions of both acids are similar. There are 3 tables.

SUBMITTED: March 10, 1958

Card 3/3

SCV/79-29-6-23/75

5 (3)
AUTHORS:

Leznov, E. S., Sabun, L. A.,
Andrianov, K. A.

TITLE:

Polydiethyl-siloxane Liquids (Polidietilsiloksanovyye zhidkosti). 3. Effect of Carboxylic Acids Upon Diethyl-ethoxy-silane (3. Deystviye karbonovykh kislot na dietildietoksisilan)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 5,
1503-1514 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The present paper supplies data of the reactions of diethyl-diethoxy-silane with mono- (Table 2) and dicarboxylic acids (Table 3). The investigation of these reactions indicated that on heating of monocarboxylic acids (formic, acetic, chloroacetic, propionic and n-butyric acid) with diethyl-diethoxy-silane up to 66-120° polydiethyl-siloxanes (up to 98 %) and ethyl esters of the corresponding acids (up to 60 %) are formed. Cyclic polydiethyl-siloxanes, without linear polymers with ethoxy-groups in the molecule can be obtained if excess acid is used in the reaction. The latter depends on the acid concentration and its dissociation constant and decreases with an increase in the latter (Table 1). The reaction rate

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Polydiethyl-siloxane Liquids. 3. Effect of
Carboxylic Acids Upon Diethyl-ethoxy-silane

BOV/79-29-7-27/75

of the carboxylic acids with diethyl-ethoxy-silane depends on the strength of the acid and increases with its increasing strength (Fig). Polydiethyl siloxanes formed in the reactions of monocarboxylic acids with diethyl-ethoxy-silane are practically completely distilled off up to 200° (1 mm). Their fractional composition depends, in contrast with the polydiethyl-siloxanes formed in reactions of mineral acids with diethyl-diethoxy-silane, neither on the nature nor on the quantity or configuration of the acid. The investigation of the reactions of diethyl-diethoxy-silane with dicarboxylic acids (oxalic, succinic, adipic and maleic acid) indicated the same laws as with monocarboxylic acids. In a similar way as in reaction with monocarboxylic acids traces of sulfuric acid accelerate the course of reaction and permit the reduction of the excess acid desirable for the formation of polydiethyl-siloxanes. The fractional composition of the polydiethyl-siloxanes is similar to the composition of those which are formed in the reaction with monocarboxylic acids and is also independent of the nature of the acid. It may be

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Polydiethyl-siloxane Liquids. 3. Effect of Carboxylic Acids Upon Diethyl-ethoxy-silane SOV/79-29-5-23/75

concluded from this that polydiethyl-siloxanes are stable against the effect of carboxylic acids. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: March 10, 1958

Card 3/3

5 (3)

AUTHORS:

Leznov, K. S., Sabun, L. A., Andrianov, SOV/79-29-5-24/75
K. A.

TITLE:

Polydiethyl-siloxane Liquids (Polidietilsiloksanovyye zhidkosti). 4. Effect of Aldehydes and Acetone on Diethyl-diethoxy-siloxane (4. Deystviye al'degidov i atsetona na dietildietoksisilan)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 5,
pp 1514-1518 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors found that on the interaction of diethyl-diethoxy-silane with aqueous aldehyde solutions the latter do not take part in the reaction and that the process results in the hydrolysis of the diethyl-diethoxy-silane. Anhydrous aldehydes and acetone are completely passive in the absence of catalysts with respect to diethyl-diethoxy-silane. Irrespective of the time of heating of the reaction mixture neither polydiethyl siloxanes nor acetals could be detected in the reaction products. When using mineral acids hydrochloride and its solutions were not found to cause any interaction between aldehydes and diethyl-diethoxy-silane. Sulfuric acid, however, effects in amounts of 0.1-0.2 % the formation of polydiethyl

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Polydiethyl-siloxane Liquids. 4. Effect of Aldehydes and Acetone on Diethyl-diethoxy-siloxane

SOV/79-29-5-24/75

siloxanes and corresponding acetals. In the investigation of the reaction of diethyl-diethoxy-silane with formaldehyde (paraform) a prolonged time of heating was found to cause the formation of a polydiethyl-siloxane mixture with a higher content of ethoxyl groups. By the influence of diethyl formal and alcohol upon polycyclic polydiethyl-siloxanes treated with sulfuric acid a polydiethyl-siloxane mixture with 5-4 % ethoxyl groups was obtained. Acetone and diethyl-diethoxy-silane reacted in the presence of sulfuric acid traces and a polydiethyl-siloxane mixture was formed. Ketal, however, was not found in the reaction products. In addition to polydiethyl-siloxanes the reaction product contained alcohol and a considerable quantity of soluble resins which were formed owing to the condensation of acetone and probably also of ketal. Since these resins are dissolved by solvents such as polydiethyl-siloxane they could not be isolated. The distillation in vacuua accompanied by decomposition.

Table 1 - interaction of diethyl-ethoxy-silane with paraform,
table 2 - the same with paraldehyde. There are 2 tables

Card 2/3

Polydiethyl-siloxane Liquids. 4. Effect of Aldehydes and Acetone on Diethyl-diethoxy-siloxane SOV/79-29-5-24/75

and 3 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: March 10, 1958

Card 3/3

5. (3)

AUTHORS:

Leznov, K. S., Sabun, L. A.,
Andrianov, K. A.

SOV/79-29-5-25/75

TITLE:

Polydiethyl-siloxane Liquids (Polidietilsiloksanovyye zhidkosti). 5. On the Reaction Mechanism of Diethyl-diethoxy-silane With Acetic Acid (K voprosu o mekhanizme reaktsii dietildietoksisilana s uksusnoy kislotoy)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 5,
pp 1518-1522 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

On investigation of the reaction of diethyl-diethoxy-silane with acetic acid it was found that the elimination of the ethyl acetate being formed from the reaction mixture considerably reduces the rate of the reaction in which connection the reaction product is enriched by polydiethyl-siloxanes with linear polymers having ethoxy groups on the ends of the molecular chain. In order to define the chemism of the initial state of the reaction, experiments in toluene medium on continuous distillation of volatile reaction products were carried out. Polydiethyl-siloxanes and ethyl acetate were not found to be formed. Diethyl-disacetoxy-silane and the unchanged diethyl-diethoxy-silane were found in the

Card 1/3

Polydiethyl-siloxane Liquids. 5. On the Reaction
Mechanism of Diethyl-diethoxy-silane With Acetic Acid

SCY/79-29-5-25/75

reaction products. The free alcohol was detected in the condensate. Further reactions of anhydrous alcohols with diethyl-diacetoxy-silanes were investigated. It was found that by heating of methyl, ethyl and n-butyl alcohol with diethyl-diacetoxy-silane the corresponding acetates and polydiethyl-siloxane mixtures were formed. In the presence of traces of sulfuric acid the latter are formed at room temperature. The chemical composition of these polydiethyl-siloxanes exhibits in addition to cyclic polymers also linear polymers with alkoxy groups up to the end atoms of silicon. Heating of diethyl-dioxy-silane in xylene results in a complete elimination of water with polydiethyl-siloxanes being formed. The chemical analysis and the physical constants of the latter are indicative of their cyclic structure. Heating of diethyl-dioxy-silane in anhydrous alcohol yields a polymeric mixture in which linear polymers with ethoxy groups were detected. The amount of these groups is determined by the acidity of the medium. On dehydration of diethyl-dioxy-silane in alcohol with traces of sulfuric and acetic acid 3.58 and 5.47 % ethoxy groups were

Card 2/5

Polydiethyl-siloxane Liquids. 5. On the Reaction
Mechanism of Diethyl-diethoxy-silane With Acetic Acid

SOV/79-20-5-25/15

found. In the absence of these acids their quantity was not more than 2%. It was proved experimentally that on reaction of diethyl-diethoxy-silane with diethyl-di-acetoxy-silane in the presence of ethyl-sulfuric or sulfuric acid cyclic polydiethyl siloxanes and ethyl acetate are formed. Table 1 - content of di-acetoxy-diethyl-silane in the reaction products of diethyl-diethoxy-silane with acetic acid. Table 2 - reaction of alcohols with diethyl-acetoxy-silane. There are 2 tables.

SECRET

March 10, 1958

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Shteynberg, M. M., Sabun, L. B.

SOV/163-58-3-34/49

TITLE: The Relaxation of the Tension at the Grain Boundary of Alloyed Ferrite (Relaksatsiya napryazheniya po granitsam zeren legirovannogo ferrita)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 207 - 214 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated which way alloyed elements influence the process of the relaxation of the tension at the grain boundary of α -iron. The alloying of ferrite leads to the increase of the activation energy. Differently alloyed elements have a different effect on the activation energy. The following elements are arranged according to their effect on the activation energy: Co, Si, Mn, Cr, Mo. The activation energy is also influenced by copper, aluminium and tungsten, however, not by nickel. The highest values for the activation energy were obtained with alloys of ferrite with tungsten, silicon

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The Relaxation of the Tension at the Grain Boundary
of Alloyed Ferrite

SOV/163-36-3-34/49

and manganese. In the alloys of iron with chromium and manganese (Kh1,5; Kh1,6; Kh1,5N4; G 1,8) a new maximum of the internal friction A was found which is by 40-50° below the maximum of the internal friction B. A previous purification of the alloys from C, E and O as well as annealing of the alloy in hydrogen and in vacuum does, however, not remove the new maximum A. The occurrence of the maximum of internal friction is explained by the diffusion of Mn and Cr. An additional alloying with molybdenum completely removes the occurrence of the maximum as well as the internal friction A and decreases the activation energy at the grain boundary. The specific influence of molybdenum on the removal of the maximum of the internal friction A is caused by the influence of this metal on the distribution of Cr and Mn in the α -solid solution. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 9 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut (Ural Polytechnical
Card 2/3 Institute)

The Relaxation of the Tension at the Grain Boundary
of Alloyed Ferrite

SOV/163-58-3-34/49

SUBMITTED: October 4, 1957

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33463

S/129/62/000/001/006/011
E073/E483

18.1120

AUTHORS: Shteynberg, M.M., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor
Sabun, L.B., Engineer and Shabashova, T.S.

TITLE: Influence of thermomechanical treatment on cutting-
edge stability and toughness of high-speed cutting
steels.

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov,
no.1, 1962, 29-30 and 35-37 + 1 plate

TEXT: The influence of thermomechanical treatment on the
properties of high-speed cutting steels has been little
investigated. Therefore, the authors studied this problem on
heats produced in a 30 kg capacity high-frequency furnace. The
chemical compositions of the investigated steels were as follows (%)

	C	W	Cr	V	Mo	Co
P9 (R9)	0.87	9.2	4.0	2.10	0.20	-
P18 (R18)	0.80	18.1	4.2	1.20	0.20	-
P9K5 (R9K5)	0.80	10.2	4.03	1.76	0.16	4.68
P9K10 (R9K10)	0.82	8.6	4.0	1.84	0.11	10.24

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33463

S/129/62/000/001/006/011
E073/E483

Influence of thermomechanical ...

Deformation temperature, °C

Increase (or decrease) in
service life, %

197	-8
170	-12
228	8
228	8
229	8
228	8
251	20

The curve illustrating the relationship between the service life of a cutting edge and the degree of plastic deformation given to steel during thermomechanical treatment has a maximum; for the deformation range studied the highest service life of the cutting edge was obtained in the case of 15% reduction. Thermomechanical treatment does not appreciably influence hot hardness. The increased service life was attributed to increased wear-resistance

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33163

S/129/62/000/001/006/011
E073/E483

Influence of thermomechanical ...

of the cutting edge; this increase was most pronounced when cutting materials of high hardness; practically no increase in service life was observed in machining austenitic steels. The thermomechanical treatment improved appreciably toughness of steel in static bending; it also brought about refinement of the martensite grain and formation of a texture. Magnetometric tests have shown that on increasing the reduction from 5 to 20 - 30%, the martensitic point for the residual austenite during tempering is depressed 20 to 30°C below that for undeformed steel. The thermomechanical treatment had little influence on the completeness of the transformation of the residual austenite during tempering. There are 5 figures, 4 tables and 9 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English language publications read as follows: Ref.1: D.J.Schmatz, J.C.Shyne, V.F.Zackay. Metal Progress, v.76, no.3, 1959; Ref.8: R.F.Harvey. Steel, v.147, 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut
(Ural Polytechnical Institute)
Uralmashzavod

Card 4/4

SHTEYNBERG, M.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; SABUN, L.B., inzh.; SHABASHOVA,
T.S.

Effect of thermomechanical treatment on the cutting stability and
toughness of rapid steels. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.1:29-37
Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut i Ural'skiy zavod tyazhelogo
mashinostroyeniya imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze.
(Tool steels--Heat treatment) (Deformations (Mechanics))

SABUN, L.B.

AID Nr. 975-1 23 May

THERMOMECHANICAL TREATMENT OF HIGH-SPEED STEELS (USSR)

Shteynberg, M. M., L. B. Sabun, S. P. Shabashov, and M. A. Smirnov.

Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 4, Apr 1963, 41-48.

S/129/63/000/004/010/014

The effect of low- and high-temperature thermomechanical treatment (LTTT and HTTT, respectively) on the cutting properties and ductility of P9 (0.87% C, 9.0% W, 4% Cr, 2.10% V, 0.20% Mo), P9Q5 (1.54% C, 10.15% W, 3.64% Cr, 4.86% V, 0.20% Mo), and P10K5Q5 (1.46% C, 11.26% W, 4.44% Cr, 4.95% V, 0.19% Mo, 6.0% Co) high-speed steels has been studied at the Ural Polytechnic Institute and the Ural Heavy Machinery Plant. It was determined that LTTT (ausforming) enhances the tool life of P9 steel but has little effect on the tool life of the other two steels. The effect of LTTT on P9 steel was greatest at a temperature of 400°C with a 15% reduction. Under these conditions the wear resistance of the treated cutting tools was more than doubled. HTTT carried out at 900°C with a 15% reduction had less

Card 1/2

AID Nr. 975-1 23 May

THERMOMECHANICAL TREATMENT [Cont'd]

S/129/63/000/004/010/014

effect on the P9 steel and was even detrimental to the other two steels. Although both LTTT and HTTT improved the ductility of all three steels, the HTTT cannot be recommended for the P905 and P10K505 steels because it resulted in a considerable decrease in their cutting properties. The amount of residual austenite in hardened P9 steel decreases in LTTT when reduction is less than 5% and increases when reduction is above 5%. In the HTTT of hardened P9 steel the amount of residual austenite decreases as deformation is increased. Neither treatment has a noticeable effect on the austenite content in the other two steels.

[SS]

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S/126/63/015/003/023/025
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Shteynberg, M.M., Sabun, L.B. and Shabashov, S.P.
TITLE: Rapid cooling of high-speed steel during quenching as a method of improving the cutting properties
PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 15, no. 3, 1963, 475 - 477
TEXT: High-temperature thermomechanical treatment of steel P9 (R9) (C 0.9%, Cr 4.2%, W 9.1%, V 2.3%) improves considerably the toughness and the cutting properties to some extent. However, stepwise heat treatment without plastic deformation (heating to 1260 °C, transfer to a salt bath of 900 °C for 30 sec and oil-quenching) increases the toughness and improves the cutting properties. The authors attribute this influence to the effect of thermal work-hardening of the austenite. To study this effect further, experiments were carried out on determining the optimum temperatures of cooling and holding for 13 x 13 mm cross-section blanks of steel R9. All the specimens were austenized at 1260 °C, cooled in a salt bath to 950, 900, 850, 830 and 800 °C, respectively, for durations of 0.25 - 3 min, oil-quenched and tempered.
Card 1/3

Rapid cooling

S/126/63/015/003/023/025
E073/E335

twice for 1 h at 560 °C. The specimens were then used for making cutting tools and their cutting performance was compared with a tool made of the same steel but subjected to standard oil-quenching without the above mentioned intermediate cooling. Specimens cooled to 830 °C and held at that temperature for 30 sec had the longest service life, up to 320% higher than that of the reference specimens which would permit increasing the cutting speed by 15 - 20%. Higher or lower intermediate cooling temperatures also improved the cutting properties but to a lesser extent. Intermediate cooling to temperatures above 900 °C or for durations in excess of 1 min lowered the service life. Obviously, for other cross-sections the optimum value would be different. The authors recommend that this heat-treatment technology be introduced into industry. They also recommend further investigation to elucidate whether the appreciable change in the properties as a result of the fast intermediate cooling is due to thermal work-hardening as the authors believe, or whether other factors (polygonization, ageing, etc.) play an important role. The method may also permit

Card 2/3

Rapid cooling

S/126/63/015/003/023/025
E073/E335

improving the properties of constructional and austenitic steels.
There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATIONS: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im.
S.M. Kirova (Ural Polytechnical Institute im.
S.M. Kirov)
Ural'skiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya
im. S. Ordzhonikidze (Ural Heavy Engineering
Works im. S. Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: October 19, 1962

Card 3/3

VASIL'YEV, V.M.; AVILOV, A.A.; ALMAZOV, A.D.; BALASHOV, A.V.; VOLKOV, A.M.;
YELIZAROV, H.G.; LAPUTIN, A.Ya.; RYABOV, V.M.; ~~SABUNAYEV, V.B.~~
SAMARIN, D.A.; SUETIN, V.A.; KHERSONSKIY, Kh.N.; TSETEL'MAN, F.V.;
GORBACHEVA, N.A., red.; TRIPOL'SKIY, L.G., red.; MANINA, M.P.,
tekh.n.red.

[The angler's reference book] Nastol'naiia kniga rybolova-sportsmena.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Fizkul'tura i sport," 1960. 237 p.
(Fishing) (MIRA 14:1)

SABUNAYEVA, G.I.

Hydrocyanation of some γ -diketones. Zhur. org. khim. 1
no.11:1969-1972 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted July 7, 1964.

SABUNEVSKI, L.

Soviet experiences in building underground heating systems and the possibilities of applying their experiences to our construction. p. 31. (TECHNICKE ZPRAVY, No. 4, 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

SABUNEVSKY, Lev. inz.

Economical production of prefabricated concrete. Nova tehnika no.2:
77 '60.

(Precast concrete construction)

SABUNEVSKY, Lev, inz.

Design and insulation of underground heating system. Nova tehnika
no.12:540-544 D '60.

SABUNEVSKY, Lev, inz.

Erection of embankments by directed blasting. Inz stavby 9 no.11:435
N '61.

SABUNEVSKY, Lev, inz.

Corrugated vault assembled from flat panels. Inz stavby 10 no.1:
34-35 Ja '62.

SABUNEVSKY, Lev, inz.

Abutment wall assembled from reinforced concrete elements. Inz
stavby 10 no.3:116 Mr '62.

SAEUNEVSKY, Lev, inz.

Prestressed water tank for 1000 cubic meters. Inz
stavby 10 no.4:157. Ap '62.

SABUNEVSKY, Lev, inz.

Multistoried industrial buildings with truss bearers. Inz
stavby 10 no.7:278-279 JI '62.

SABUNEVSKY, Lev, inz.

The strength of concrete reinforced by a prestressed screw line.
Inz stavby 10 no.9:357 S '62.

SABUNEVSKY, Lev, inz.

Relation between the loading and settling of foundations. Inz stavby
ll no.2:76-77 F '63.

SABUNEVSKY, L., inz.

Manufacturing pipes from reinforced concrete by horizontal
vibropressing. Stavivo 40 no.12:430 D '62.

SABUNEVSKY, Lev, inz.

Thermic method of increasing the carrying capacity of
reinforced concrete bearers. Inz stavby ll no.ll:
437-438 N°63.

SABUNEVSKY, Lev, inz.

Building of the Swedish underground thermal power station.
Poz stavby ll no.11: 620 '63.

SABUNEVSKY, Lev, inz.

Experience with steel reinforcement of porous concrete
roofs in industrial buildings. Inz stavby 12 no. 2: 80
F '64.

SABUNEVSKY, Lev, inz.

Glass cement. For stavby 12 no. 6:257 '64.

SABUNNAKI, Lev, ins.

Creation of a 300 ton rectification column by turning the
footing hinge around. Inz stavby 12 no.10: Suppl: Mechanizace
no.10: 165-166 '64.

SABUNEVSKY, L., inz.

Use of river stream power for plowing a new river bed. Vodni
hosp 14 no.9:338 '64.

SABUNEVSKY, L., inz.

Production of prefabricated elements from granulated slag
and lime with two-stage curing. Stavivo 42 no.1:35 '64.

SABUNEVSKY, I., in2.

Importance of the vibration technology of gas concretes and
gas silicates. Stavivo 42 no.7:271 J1'64

SABUNEVSKY, Lev, inz.

Glued joints of porous concrete wall panels. Poz stavby 13
no.3:119 '65.

SABUNEVSKY, Lev, inz.

Examples of the use of rubber in the construction of bridge bearings.
Inz stavby 13 no.4:177-178 Ap '65.

SABUNYAK, L.F.
~~SABUNYAK, L.F.~~

Obtaining high yields of turnips. Zemledelie 6 no.1:93-94 Ja '58.
(MIRA 11:1)

1. Gornaya lugomeliorativnaya stantsiya.
(Yakutia--Turnips)

SABURDO, G. A.

✓ Centrifugal separators for concentration of first-carbonation juice. V. A. Zambrovskii, I. E. Movlik, and G. A. Saburdo. *Sakharnaya Prom.* 30, No. 1, 14-16(1956).
At present the juices from the first carbonation are settled in continuous clarifiers. Approx. 25% by vol. of the settlings is filtered on a revolving vacuum filter. This lengthy procedure can be shortened by using a centrifugal separator, construction of which is described. These separators are satisfactory in separ. of unfiltered carbonation juices, and one separator can process 12 cu. m. of juice/hr., producing mud of 29-36° Brix. However, clarified juice from centrifugal separators contained 0.40% of turbidity on the wt. of juice in comparison with 0.33% from continuous clarifiers. This increased turbidity reduces filterability of juices. The juices from centrifugal separators do not show increased color or loss of heat. The av. cycle of centrifugal separator is 8 hrs., while 2 hrs. is required for cleaning and reassembling by two men. Therefore, 25% more capacity in the centrifugal separator is required. For a battery of 9 centrifugal separators three men per shift are needed. At present centrifugal separators cannot compete with continuous clarifiers, but further research work is in progress.

V. E. Baikov

DWJ 3

SABURDO, G.A.

Motion of sediment particles in separator drums. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; pishch. tekh. no. 2:115-119 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti
imeni A.I.Mikoyana, Kafedra soprotivleniya materialov i teoreticheskoy
mekhaniki.

(Centrifuges--Fluid dynamics)

SABURIO, G.A.

One special feature of the centrifugal separation of suspensions.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekhn. no.3:96-99 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti
imeni A.I. Mikoyana, Kafedra soprotivleniya materialov i teoreticheskoy mekhaniki.

(Centrifuges)

SABURDO, G.A.

Theory of cone centrifuges. Trudy KTIPP no.19:173-176 '58.
(MIRA 12:12)
(Centrifugation)

SABURDO, G.A.

Design of clarifiers for jointly settling suspensions. Trudy
KTIPP no.19:177-185 '58. (MIRA 12:12)
(Sugar machinery)

SABURDO, G.A.

Carrying away of particles in settling-tank centrifuges and separators. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekhn. no.2:99-107 '60. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, kafedra soprotivleniya materialov i teoreticheskoy mekhaniki.
(Centrifuges)
(Separators(Machines))

L 19820-65 EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWP(1)

ACCESSION NR: AF5001029

UR /0115/64/000/011/0014/0016

AUTHOR: Saburdo, G. A.; Topolev, V. P.

8
B

TITLE: Investigation of dynamic errors in weighing moving cargoes

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 11, 1964, 14-16

TOPIC TAGS: weighing, weighing error

ABSTRACT: The development of a system which permits accurately weighing a load being moved by a crane is reported. No attempt is made to compensate the dynamic component of the weight sensor; instead, the weight reading is taken at the moment when the dynamic component passes through its zero point. A strain converter with 4 strain sensors acting on a Wheatstone bridge serves to filter out the dynamic components, while a special control circuit energizes a weight-indicating relay at the right moment. It is claimed that preliminary experiments with a LAZ-690 crane resulted in reducing the overall weighing error from 7%

Card 1/2.

L 19820-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001029

to 0.9% with vertical oscillations and from 3% to 0.7% with horizontal oscillations. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 12 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

bjo
Card 2/2

SABURDO, G.A.; TOPOLEV, V.P.

Investigating dynamic errors in weighing moving loads. Izv.
tekh. no.11:14-16 N '64. (MIRA 18:3)

SABURENKO, F.A.; LEVITSKAYA, A.V.

Clinical aspects of rhomboid fossa cavernous angiomas [with
summary in French] Zhur.nevr.i psikh.57 no.4:472-476 '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(BRAIN NEOPLASMS, case reports,
cavernous angiomas of rhomboid fossa (Rus))
(ANGIOMA, case reports,
rhomboid fossa, cavernous angiomas (Rus))

SABURENKO, F.A.

Intravital recognition of subdural hematomas. Med.zhur. Uzb. no.1:
53-54 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(HEMATOMA) (BRAIN—TUMORS)

SABURENKO, F.A.

Clinical aspects of rupture of aneurysms of the basis cerebri.
Med. zhur. Uzb. no.6:36 Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(INTRACRANIAL ANEURYSMS)

SABURENKO, P.N., aspirant

Making foundation blocks by embedding stones in concrete mixes.
Sbor. trud MISI no.37:157-171 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Concrete blocks) (Foundations)

SABURMUKOV, A. M.

~~Optical measurement of fluorescent lamps. Trudy VNIIM no.8:59-86~~
'49. (MIRA 11:6)

(Fluorescent lamps)

SABURENKOV, A.M.

Measuring variable optical quantities (as applied to fluorescent
lamps). Trudy VNIIM no.8:87-101 '49. (MIRA 11:6)
(Optical measurements)
(Fluorescent lamps)

SABURENKOV, A.M.

Reconditioning specimens used in determining the coefficients of
brightness and reflection. Trudy VNIIM no.17:47-58 '52.
(Optical measurements) (MIRA 11:6)

SABUREHKOV, A.M.

Using photocells for verification tests. Trudy VNIIM no.17:59-76
'52. (MIRA 11:6)

(Photoelectric measurements)

SABURENKOV, A.M.

24(0); 5(4); 6(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2215
 Vsesoyuzny nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleeva
 Referaty nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot; sbornik No. 2 (Scientific Research Abstracts; Collection of Articles, No. 2) Moscow, Standartgiz, 1958. 139 p. 1,000 copies printed.
 Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR, Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.

Ed.: S. V. Reshetina; Tech. Ed.: M. A. Kondrat'yeva.
 PURPOSE: These reports are intended for scientists, researchers, and engineers engaged in developing standards, measures, and gauges for the various industries.

COVERAGE: The volume contains 128 reports on standards of measurement and control. The reports were prepared by scientists of Institutes of the Komitet standartov i izmeritel'nykh priborov pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR (Commission on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments under the USSR Council of Ministers). The participating institutes are: VNIIM - Vsesoyuzny nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D.I. Mendeleeva) in Leningrad; Sverdlovsk branch of this Institute, VNIIM, Vsesoyuzny nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Commission on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments), created from MGIMP - Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Moscow State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments) October 1, 1955; VNIIPh - Vsesoyuzny nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziko-khimicheskikh i radiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Physicochemical and Radioengineering Measurements) in Moscow; KhGIMIP - Kharkovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Kharkov State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments); and NGIMP - Novosibirskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Novosibirsk State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments). No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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