YAKUBOVICH, I.A.; ULANOV, V.I.; MACHINSKIY, A.V.

Improvement of the apparatus for continuous recording of the electric conductivity of samples during thermographic analysis. Zav. lab. 29 no.9:1141-1143 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

S/080/63/036/001/009/026
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Kaplan, G. Ye., Machinskiy, A.V., Yakubovich, I.A., Uspenskaya, T.A. and Pryanishnikova, T.V.

TITLE: The effect of superfine grinding on solid phase reactions

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 1, 1963, 95 - 101

TEXT: A brief review of solid phase reactions is first given, concluding that sintering processes occur as a result of mass exchange in the solid and particularly in the liquid and gaseous phases. Vibration and jet grinders are considered to be most effective. To study the sintering reactions of some ore concentrates the authors used superfine grinding to ensure a large reactive area, and further ground the fines together to ensure maximum intermixing. The grain size was of the order of 1 μ. Such treatment allows the reactions to go almost to completion at temperatures considerably below the usual temperature used for such

Card 1/2

processes. A few examples are quoted including the decomposition of $ZrSiO_4$ (a) in presence of mineralizers (at 1050 - 1100°C) and (b) after superfine grinding, with a mineralizer (98 - 99 % decomposition at 800 - 900°C). The effect of mineralizers are discussed and the importance of intimate mixing is underlined, quoting the decomposition of zircon in the presence of $CaCO_3/CaF_2$. Solid phase reactions of spodumene with $CaCO_3$ or CaO (reactants ground to 1 μ and mixed in a vibration grinder) took place largely at 820°C, in contrast to ~970°C when the grain size was 70 μ. The products were in a freely flowing form (grain size 0.2 - 1 mm), well suitable therefore to continuous production. Detailed study of such reactions should shed light on the complex mechanisms of solid phase processes. There are 2 figures.

SUBMITTED: September 22, 1961

YAKUBOVICH, I.A.; PARADNYA, P.I.; PASHKIN, N.P.; VIIYANSKIY, M.P.

Method of preparing crystalline acrylamide. Khim. prom. no.8:570-572 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:12)

TYUFTIN, Ye.P.; YAKUBOVICH, I.A.

Separation of sand products from suspensions and their washing in hydrocyclones with ejector jet[illegible] systems. Khim. prom. no.2: 104-107 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

KANEVSKIY, Ye. A.; YAKUBOVICH, I. A.; et al

"Kinetics of the Homogeneous and Heterogeneous Oxidation of Uranium (IV) and its Acid Leaching Processes."

report submitted for 2nd Intl Conf, Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 31 Aug-9 Sep 64.

YAKUBOVICH, I.A.; NEVSKIY, O.B.

Countercurrent gas lift agitators in the hydrometallurgy of nonferrous metals. TSvet. met. 37 no.10:33-36 O '64. (MIRA 18:7)

YAKUBOVICH, I.A.; PASKHIN, N.P.; VILYANSKIY, M.P.; BABIN, S.Ye.; SLAVUTSKAYA, N.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: PARADNYA, P.I.; RUPNEVSKAYA, M.L.; PURISMAN, V.I.; LEONOVA, L.F.; PACHKOV, A.S.; BACHURINA, K.M.; FECHIN, M.I.; YUKSINA, L.A.; PONOMAREV, Yu.F.; DYMOVICH, Yo.I.; PIKUSOVA, R.A.

Production and use of synthetic water-soluble polyacrylamide adhesives. Ferm. i spirt.prom. 30 no.8:32-34 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy likero-vodochnyy zavod.

YAKUBOVICH, I.A.; AGRANAT, B.A.; KIRILLOV, O.D.; KHAVSKIY, N.N.

Use of ultrasonic waves in nonferrous metal technology. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 7 no. 4:23-29 '64 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov, kafedra metallurgii redkikh metallov.

YAKUPOVICH, I.A.; MACHINSKIY, A.V.; POLYAKOV, O.I.

Experiment in grinding ore in a counter current steam-jet mill.
TSvet. met. 38 no.5:12-14 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

L 11856-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/ETC(m) MJW/JD/HW/

ACC NR: AT6001353 JG/GS SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0063/0065

44,55 44,55 44,55 80 98 B+1

AUTHOR: Kolachev, D. M.; Kudryavtsev, I. S.; Paskar', B. L.; Yakubovich, I. I. 44,55

44,55

ORG: Central Boiler and Turbine Institute im. I. I. Polzunov (Tsentral'nyy kotloturbinyy institut)

TITLE: Application of a method for high frequency induction heating of metallic heat carriers 21,44,55

SOURCE: Teplo- i massoperenos, t. 1: Konvektivnyy teploobmen v odnorodnoy srede (Heat and mass transfer, v. 1: Convective heat exchange in an homogeneous medium). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 63-65

TOPIC TAGS: heating, liquid metal, heat carrier

ABSTRACT: In industrial practice for heating in a high-frequency magnetic field, the specific heat flux is practically independent of temperature and can reach values up to approximately 10^1 kilowatts/meter^2. The article describes experiments made with laboratory equipment on a heavy metal alloy and on a light alkali metal. The inductor in the experiments was a solenoid with a diameter of 0.065 meters and a length of 0.450 made from a copper tube with a cross section of 10 x 10 and a wall

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6001353

thickness of 0.0015 meters. In the heavy alloy loop, the coil of the inductor covered a section of the alloy loop, which consisted of a tube with a diameter of 0.05 meters and a wall thickness of 0.0025 meters, inclined at an angle of approximately 30° to the vertical and made of Kh18N10T steel. The light metal was heated by the inductor in a vertical tube with a length of 0.5 meters and an outside diameter of 0.044 meters and made of Kh18N10T steel. The voltage on the leads of the high frequency generator could be set within the limits of 0 to 750 volts. Measurements were made of the power of the generator, the voltage and current strength, temperatures of the metal and the cooling medium at the inlet and outlet of the inductor, and the feed rates of the metal and the cooling medium. For the heavy alloy, the load on the generator was varied within the limits of 25 to 80 kilowatts. Five series of runs were made with a total duration of 110 hours. The runs were made at a constant rate of feed of the alloy equal to approximately 20,000 kg/hour. Depending on the conditions, the temperature of the alloy varied from 473 to 773°K. For the light metal the load was 80 kilowatts, the average temperature in the heater was approximately 1123°K, and the feed rate of the metal was about 2,000 kh/hour. The inductor was operated under these conditions for approximately 150 hours. Results are shown graphically. It is concluded that the method is suitable for practical application. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. Liquid metals 18

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 31Aug65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 HW

STEKLOV, Vladimir Yur'yevich; YAKUBOVICH, I.L., red. izd-va;
MAKOGONOVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Lenin's electrification plan in operation] Leninskii plan elektrifikatsii v deistvii. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 158 p. (MIRA 17:2)

YAKUBOVICH, I.L.

Automatic manufacturing of rake teeth and similar articles. Izobr. v SSSR 1 no.5:22 N '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(Agricultural machinery)

YAKUBOVICH, I.L.

Units for tracking and maintaining one-way tractor-automobile ice roads. Izobr. v SSSR 2 no.1:18-20 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:4)
(Road machinery) (Roads, Ice)

YAKUBOVICH, I.L.

Hop harvesting machine designed by E.P. Merzhvinskaia and A.A. Rybkina. Izobr. v SSSR 2 no.3:12-13 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(Hops) (Harvesting machinery)
(Merzhvinskaia, E.P.) (Rybkina, A.A.)

YAKUBOVICH, I.L.

Gravity conveyers for cylindrical pieces. Izobr.v SSSR 2 no.10:24 O '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Conveying machinery)

YEGOROV, Grigoriy Pavlovich; KOVARSKIY, Aleksandr Il'ich; MASANOV, N.F., nauchnyy red.; YAKUBOVICH, I.L., red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Design, installation, operation, and repair of industrial electric units] Ustroistvo, montazh, ekspluatatsiia i remont promyshlennykh elektroustanovok. Moskva, Profitekhizdat, 1961. 526 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Electric engineering)

ISHCHENKO, Ivan Ivanovich. Prinimal uchastiye KASHIN, A.N.; RAGINSKIY, S.A., nauchnyy red.; YAKUBOVICH, I.L., red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Masonry]Kamennye raboty. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1962. 374 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Masonry)

YAKUBOVICH, I.L.

Review of the textbook "Coals of the U.S.S.R." Ugol' 38 no.11: 63-64 N '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Glavnyy inzh. upravleniya Karagandauglesbyt pri Kazakhskom sovete narodnogo khozyaystva.

YAKUBOVICH, I.N. (g.Kolomna, Moskovskoy oblasti)

Some deficiencies in the explanation of chapter 5, "Iron" of the chemistry textbook for the 10th grade. Khim. v shkole 13 no.1:76-77 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 10:12)

(Chemistry--Textbooks) (Iron)

YAKUBOVICH, I.Ye.

ZISLIN, S.G.; MOZOKHIN, N.G.; PELYUSHENKO, O.I.; CHERNOMASHENTSEV, A.I.; YAKUBOVICH, I.Ye.; BORISOV, N.I., glavnyy konstruktor, otvetstvennyy redaktor; POHOMARENKO, A.D., redaktor; ZAKHAROV, K.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[GAZ-69 and GAZ-69A automobiles; a description of their construction, adjustment, and maintenance] Avtomobili GAZ-69 i GAZ-69A; opisanie konstruktsii, regulirovka i ukhod. Gor'kii, Gor'kovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1956. 317 p. (MIRA 10:2)

1. Avtozavod, im. Molotova (for Borisov)
(Automobiles)

ZISLIN, S.G.; MOZOKHIN, N.G.; PELYUSHENKO, O.I.; SOLOV'IEV, V.S.; CHERNOMASHENTSEV, A.I.; YAKUBOVICH, I.Ye.; BORISOV, N.I., red.; KNYAZEV, V.V., red.; BRULIKOVSKAYA, R.G., tekhn.red.

[The GAZ-69, GAZ-69A, and M-72 high-roadability automobiles; construction and operation] Avtomobili vysokoi prokhodimosti GAZ-69, GAZ-69A i M-72; ustroistvo i ekspluatatsiia. Pod red. N.I.Borisova. Gor'kii, Gor'kovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 363 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Gor'kovskogo avtozavoda (for Borisov).
(Automobiles)

GOROKHOVSKIY, D.M.; GUTKIN, S.G.; ZISLIN, S.G.; KUZNETSKIY, K.D.; PELYUSHENKO, O.I.; POPOV, B.N.; YAKUBOVICH, I.Ye.; PROSVIRNIN, A.D., otv. red.; KNYAZEV, V.V., red.; YUNISOVA, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Motor vehicles manufactured at the Gorkiy Automobile Plant] Avtomobili Gor'kovskogo zavoda. Gor'kii, Gor'kovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 390 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor Gor'kovskogo avtozavoda (for Prosvirnin).
(Gorkiy--Motor vehicles)

ADESTOV, G.N.; BORISOV, V.I.; DVORYANINOV, N.V.; DUBKOV, V.B.; KUZOVKIN, V.N.; MIKHAYLOV, S.B.; TUZHILKIN, V.G.; CHERNOMASHINTSEV, A.I.; SHIKHOV, B.N.; YAKUBOVICH, I.Ye.; UL'YANETSKIY, A.M., nauchn. red.; PROSVIRIN, A.D., otv. red.; MONAKHOVA, N.F., red.; KOGAN, F.L., tekhn. red.

["Motor vehicles of the U.S.S.R." catalog; the GAZ-51, GAZ-51A, GAZ-63 and GAZ-63A motortrucks; structural changes and the interchangeability of parts and units] Katalog-spravochnik "Avtomobili SSSR: avtomobili GAZ-51, GAZ-51A, GAZ-63, GAZ-63A; konstruktivnye izmeneniia i vzaimozamenia-emost' detalei, uzlov i agregatov. Moskva, 1963. 74 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoy informatsii po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu. 2. Glavnyy konstruktor Gor'kovskogo avtomobil'nogo zavoda (for Prosvirin).

(Motortrucks--Catalogs)

YAKUBOVICH, K. I.

V.V. SHCHERBINA, K.I. YAKUBOVICH (USSR)

"The limits of isomorphic intermixthre depending on genetic conditions."

Report presented at the Conference on Chemistry of the Earth's Crust, Moscow, 14-19 Mar 63.

DROZDOVA, T.V.; YAKUBOVICH, K.I.; KONSTANTINOV, Ye.F.

Organic matter from the fluorite ores of the Pokrovo-Kireyev deposit in the region of the Sea of Azov. Geokhimiia no.6: 573-577 Je '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni Vernadskogo AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya, Moskva.

YAKUBOVICH, K.I.

Formation of fluorite in carbonate rocks in the eastern region of the Sea of Azov. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.5:1107-1109 F'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovaatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya. Predstavleno akademikom D.I. Shcherbakovym.

YAKUBOVICH, K.I.

Rare earth in the fluorite of the Pokrovo-Kiroyevskoye deposit (eastern part of the Azov Sea region). Geokhimiia no.11:1376-1378 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted April 20, 1965.

L 28906-66 EWT(m)
ACC NR: AP6019163 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0325/66/000/001/0090/0093

AUTHOR: Pikulev, A. T.; Yakubovich, L. S. 2/ B

ORG: Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Belorussian State University im. V. I. Lenin (Kafedra biokhimii i biofiziki Belorusskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta)

TITLE: Variation in glutamic-alanine and glutamic-asparagine aminopherase in connection with x-rays 19

SOURCE: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Biologicheskiye nauki, no. 1, 1966, 90-93

TOPIC TAGS: enzyme, amino acid, rat, x ray irradiation, radiation biologic effect

ABSTRACT: The article presents results of an investigation of changes in the activity of alanine and aspartate transaminase in the liver, kidney, spleen and cardiac muscle of white rats after general exposure to x-rays in a dose of 100 r. Aminotransferase activity was determined 1, 2, and 24 hours after x-ray exposure. Two types of changes were noted. One was characterized by a lowering of the rate of transamination from I-alanine to alpha-ketoglutaric acid (liver, spleen). The other was characterized by phased changes after x-rays. Only in the spleen was there a positive correlation between the change in activity of alanine and aspartate aminotransferase at all periods after irradiation. The authors thank Doctor of Biological Sciences, Professor L. S. Cherkasovaya for her constant leadership in the work. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 06May65 / ORIG REF: 005

Card 1/1 cc

GORINSKIY, V.N.; YAKUBOVICH, L.V.

Present state and methods for the improvement of the publication of literature on irrigation and water economy. NTI no.5:14-16 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

YAKUBOVICH, L.V.

Using plastic materials in irrigation and drainage.
Zemledelie 26 no.3:86-92 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

CHERNOKH, S.[Cernoch,S.]; SHVARTS, V.V.[translator]; MIL'TSER, R.Ye.[translator]; GOL'DSHTEYN, M.S.[translator]; DULA, I.Ya.[translator]; SHVARTS, I.V.[translator]; YAKUBOVICH, L.V.[translator]; ACHERKAN, N.S., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; GIL'DENBERG, M.I., red.izd-va; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on the manufacture of machinery in two volumes] Spravochnik po mashinostroeniiu v dvukh tomakh. Moskva. Mashgiz, Vol.1. 1963. 734 p. Translated from the Czech. (MIRA 16:12)

(Mechanical engineering) (Metalwork)

GORDESKIY, V.N., inzh. (Moskva); YAKUBOVICH, L.V., inzh. (Moskva)

Technological information on hydraulic engineering and melioration. Gidr. i mel. 17 no.11:61-63 N '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

UMANSKIY, V.I.; YAKUBOVICH, M.A., nauchn. red.

[Installations for the continuous casting of steel in capitalist countries] Ustanovki nepreryvnoi razlivki stali v kapitalisticheskikh stranakh. Moskva, TSentr. in-t informatsii chernoi metallurgii, 1963. 35 p. (MIRA 17:10)

YAKUBOVICH, M.A.

Prospective use of high-strength lightweight reinforced concrete of various types in bridges and engineering structures. Trudy Inst. stroi. dela AN Gruz. SSR 3:213-228 '51. (MLRA 9:10)

(Lightweight concrete)

YAKUBOVICH, M.A.

"Spongolite" and "spongolite" reinforced concrete; new Georgian building materials, their investigation and prospective use. Trudy Inst. stroi. dela AN Gruz. SSR 4:173-187 '53. (MLRA 9:10)

(Georgia--Reinforced concrete)

YAKUBOVICH, Mikhail Andreyevich, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; IL'YASEVICH, S.A., redaktor; KAL'KOVA, N.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Highway bridges made of lightweight reinforced concrete] Avtodorozhnye mosty iz legkogo zhelezobetona. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo avtotransp. lit-ry, 1956. 68 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(Bridges, Concrete)

YAKUBOVICH, M.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor.

Using lightweight concrete in bridge construction. Transp. strei. 6 no.3:10-12 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Bridges, Concrete) (Lightweight concrete)

YAKUBOVICH, M.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor.

Bridges made of lightweight reinforced concrete. Avt.dor. 19 no.4: 13-14 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(Bridges, Concrete)

YAKUBOVICH, M.A.

124-11-13376

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr. 11, p 152 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yakubovich, M. A.

TITLE: Study of Light Reinforced Concrete in Bridges, Buildings, and Structures on the Basis of the Method of Limit Conditions and Works on Endurance, Dynamics, and Impact.
(Legkiy zhelezobeton v mostakh, konstruktsiyakh i sooruzheniyakh na osnove metoda predel'nykh sostoyaniy i raboty na vynoslivost', dinamiku i udar.)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Tbilissk. in-ta inzh. zh.-d. transp., 1956, Nr 30, pp 96-122.

ABSTRACT: Fluctuating loading tests performed by the Author, jointly with M. V. Kandelaki, up to 2×10^6 cycles reveal that the endurance of pumice-type concrete (compressive strength: 60 - 80 kg/cm^2) is not less than the endurance of heavy concrete ($\sim$ M-150). In 1952, tests were run at Sukhumi on the endurance of reinforced spongolithic concrete (M-170) in a beam with a 30-meter span. At an oscillatory amplitude corresponding to structural deflections caused by operational loads, the beam endured 2×10^6 test cycles, at 3-4 cps, without damage. Upon doubling the oscillatory amplitude, failure occurred

Card 1/2

124-11-13376

Study of Light Reinforced Concrete in Bridges, Buildings, and Structures on the Basis of the Method of Limit Conditions and Works on Endurance, Dynamics, and Impact. (Continued)

after 280,000 cycles (upon tensional failure of the steel bar at mid-span). It is established that for highway bridges of a 4-17-meter span made of pumice, tufa, and spongolithic concretes (M-150 to 170), the dynamic coefficient of the impingement of operational loads averages 1.2 . Also adduced are the results of the impact tests of cantilever structures and, further, the values of the relative deflections of beam and arch-type "light-concrete" bridges resulting from operational loads.

It appears that the "generalized" formulas recommended by the Author cannot claim exactitude and universality, since they do not comprise such factors as the creep and slump of "light" concrete, the stress relaxation in the reinforcing armature, et al.

Bibliography: 28 references.

V. V. Pinadzhyan

Card 2/2

YAKUBOVICH, M.A.

Using shell rock and limestone of the Ukrainian S.S.R. in making plain and reinforced concrete to be used for hydraulic structures. Trudy Inst. stroi. dela AN Gruz. SSR 6:101-119 '57. (MIRA 11:8)
(Concrete)

YAKUBOVICH, M.A., BAKHTADZE, I.D.

Temporary instructions on making and using shell-rock and limestone concretes in producing plain and reinforced concrete construction elements. Trudy Inst. stroi. dela AN Gruz. SSR 6:121-132 '57.
(MIRA 11:8)

(Concrete)

DROBOTOV, P.S.; YAKUBOVICH, M.A.

Correct adjustment of turbodrills. Neft.khoz. 35 no.11:41-46 N '57. (MIRA 10:11)

(Turbodrills)

YAKUBOVICH, Mikhail Andreyevich, doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; DANILKINA, N., red.; IOAKIMIS, A., tekhn.red.

[Concrete and reinforced concrete from Ukrainian shell rock and limestones] Beton i zhelezobeton na rakushechnikakh i izvestniakakh Ukrainy. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit. USSR, 1958. 69 p. (MIRA 11:12)

(Concrete)

YAKUBOVICH, M.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Using prestressed lightweight concrete bridge elements. Transp. stroi. 8 no.10:9-13 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Bridges, Concrete)

YAKUBOVICH, Mikhail Andreyevich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; FISHCHUKOV, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Lightweight reinforced-concrete structures and bridges; study, construction, and principles of the theory] Konstruktsii i mosty iz legkogo zhelezobetona; issledovaniia, stroitel'stvo, osnovy teorii. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1960. 327 p. (MIRA 14:2)
(Lightweight concrete) (Bridges, Concrete)

YAKUBOVICH, M.A.

Generalized method of designing eccentrically compressed reinforced concrete elements for strength when asymmetrically reinforced by a method of calculated limiting conditions. Trudy GPI [Gruz.] no.5:3-11 '61. (MIPA 15:12)
(Precast concrete)

GURSKIY, G.V.; SHNEYEROV, Ya.A.; YAKUBOVICH, M.A.

Carry out the decisions of the All-Union Conference of Steelmakers.
Stal' 24 no.7:577-583 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:1)

PEYSAKHOVA, I.A.; SUTYRINA, V.A.; SHTAMBURG, V.F.; YAKUBOVICH, M.A.

Bench for testing drilling pipes for fatigue strength. Mash. i neft. obor. no.1:7-10 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut burovoy tekhniki.

BURCHINSKIY, G.I.; TEDDORI, M.I.; YAKUBOVICH, M.I.

Eosinophilic reactions. Klin.med.33 no.7:24-29 Jl '55.
(EOSINOPHIL COUNT, in various diseases) (MLRA 8:12)

BYALIK, V.L., prof. (Kiyev); YAKUBOVICH, M.I., kand.med.nauk (Kiyev)

Some peculiarities in the course of periarteritis nodosa. Vrach. delo no.9:74-77 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(ARTERIES--DISEASES)

YAKUBOVICH, M. I.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Doctor of Juridicial Sciences at the Institute of Government and Law (1962) Acad Sci USSR

"Compulsory Defense in Soviet Criminal Law."

Vestnik Akad. Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp 119-145

YAKUBOVICH, M.M. (Moskva)

Treatment of electronic processing data characterizing distribution in polydisperse systems. Koll.zhur. 27 no.3:465-470 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted Nov. 15, 1963.

YAKUBOVICH, M.M. (Moskva)

Distribution of the disperse phase in a polydisperse aerosol system. Koll. zhur. 22 no. 6:748-751 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Particle seize determination) (Aerosols)

L 06515-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM
ACC NR: AP7000477 SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/006/1098/1104

MARKOV, B. M., POLEKHIN, A. M., LOSHADKIN, N. A., KOSTENKO, O. A., MOROZOVA, Z. V., YAKUBOVICH, M. M.

"Nucleophilic Substitution at the Tetrahedral Phosphorus Atom. II. General Problems of Kinetics of Alkaline Hydrolysis of Derivatives of Phosphorus Acids"

Moscow, Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, Vol 36, No 6, 1966, pp 1098-1104

Abstract: The kinetics of the alkaline hydrolysis of fluorides and nitrophenyl esters of phosphorus acids was studied as a function of the pH. A modified Guggenheim method was proposed for calculating the rate constants of first-order reactions. Sample calculations were performed for ethoxymethylfluorophosphonate, butoxymethylfluorophosphonate, and diisopropylfluorophosphonate. The values of E, log A, $\Delta S^{\neq}$, and $\Delta G^{\neq}$ of the alkaline hydrolysis of these phosphorus-containing compounds and the standard deviations of these quantities were calculated by the method of least squares. The temperature dependence of the rate constant was also studied for the alkaline hydrolysis of fluorides and nitrophenyl esters of phosphorus acids; it was found to obey an Arrhenius equation. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 14 formulas and 3 tables.

[JPRS: 37,023]

ORG: none

TOPIC TAGS: hydrolysis, nonmetallic organic derivative, organic phosphorus compound

Card 1/1 UDC: 547.1'118:541.128.078

YAKUBOVICH, M. YA.

35272. Legkiy zhelezobeton na baze pemzy, tufa i drugikh zapoln iteley. Trudy IV vsesoyuz. Konf- tsii po beton i zhetezobeton konstruktsiyam. Ch. 1. M.-L., 1949, S. 127-34

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey. Vol. 34, 1949 Moskva

SOV/137-59-3-5858

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 3, p 131 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Istomin, V. Ya., Yakubovich, N. S.

TITLE: Semiautomatic Welding in the Manufacture of Road-building Equipment (Poluavtomaticheskaya svarka v dorozhnom mashinostroyenii)

PERIODICAL: Byul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Sovnarkhoz, Bryanskogo ekon. adm. r-na, 1958, Nr 1, pp 24-25

ABSTRACT: Automatic and semiautomatic welding is employed at the Bryansk road-building equipment plant in the manufacture of frames, balancing beams, scraper blades, and other components of self-propelled road graders. The adoption of the new manufacturing technology improved the quality and the appearance of the finished units and resulted in considerable economy.

V. V.

Card 1/1

VLADIN, A. M., kand. med. nauk; SPASSKAYA, F. M., kand. med. nauk; YAKUBOVICH, R. S., kand. med. nauk

Effect of SHF fields on the specific functions in women working with SHF generators. Akush. i gin. no.4:69-74 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. K. N. Zhmakin) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.

(MICROWAVES—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (GYNECOLOGY)
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)

9(2) SOV/112-59-1-1729

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 1, p 245 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Savel'zon, M. D., Rudol'fi, G. R., and Yakubovich, S. I.

TITLE: Automating the Control of Electric Parameters of Radio Equipment

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhn. proiz-vo, 1957, Nr 15, pp 3-33

ABSTRACT: Comparing a voltage that depends on the parameter being controlled with a reference voltage (comparing their amplitudes and the error-signal polarity) is the principal method of quality control. Methods for controlling resistors, DC and AC voltages, and simple components directly connected to measuring circuits are described. A particular emphasis is made on the quality control of transformers and reactors. Block diagrams are presented, and automatic-control desks are described; the desks comprise switching devices, comparison circuits, automatic devices ensuring operation sequence, signaling systems, and power-supply sources. Desks for automatically controlling wiring, cables, transformers, stabilized-rectifier output, and

Card 1/2

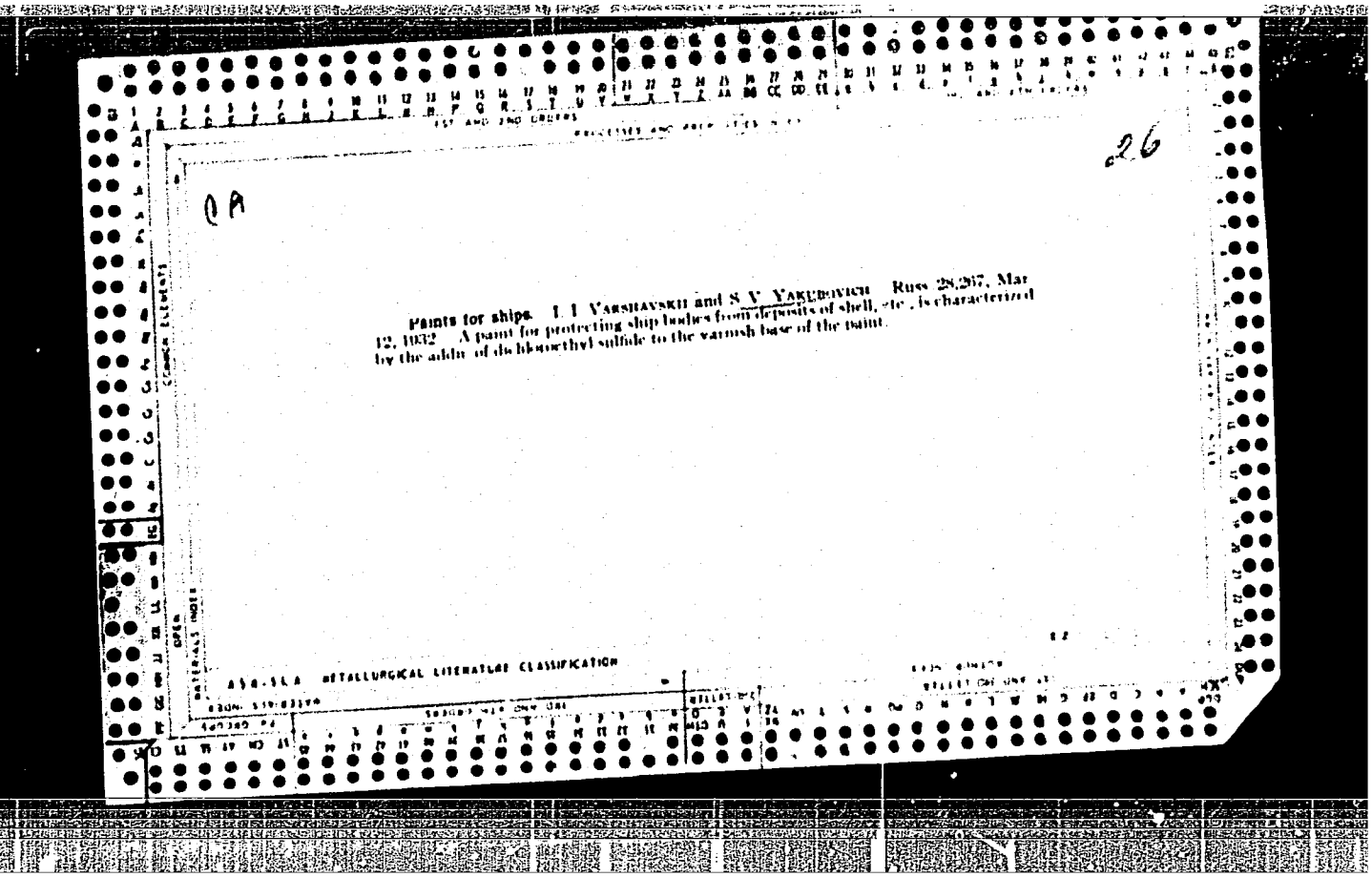
SOV/112-59-1-1729

Automating the Control of Electric Parameters of Radio Equipment

frequency-response characteristics are described. Automation of controlling operations has increased productivity 15-30 times. Bibliography: 6 items.

S.A.B.

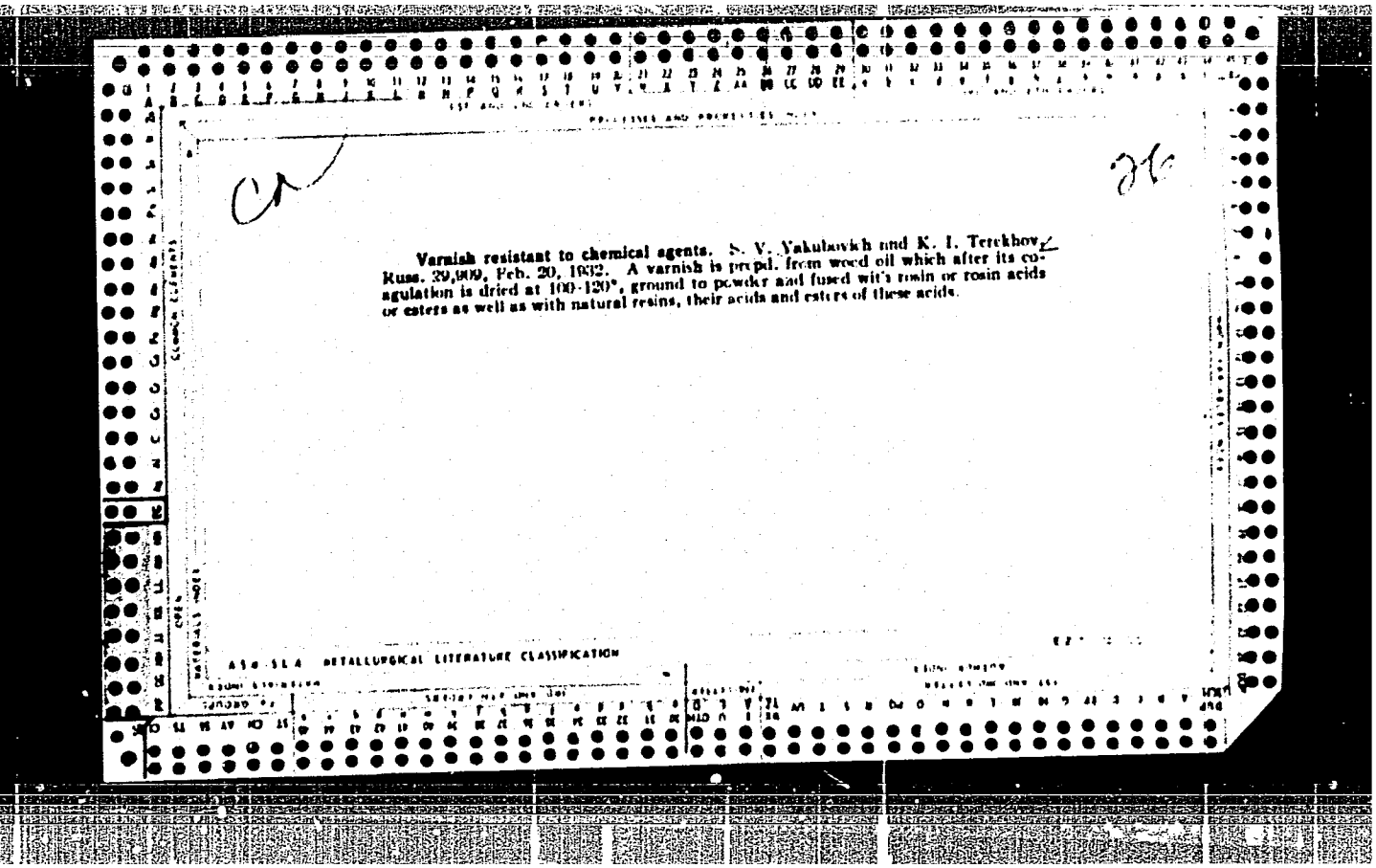
Card 2/2



QA

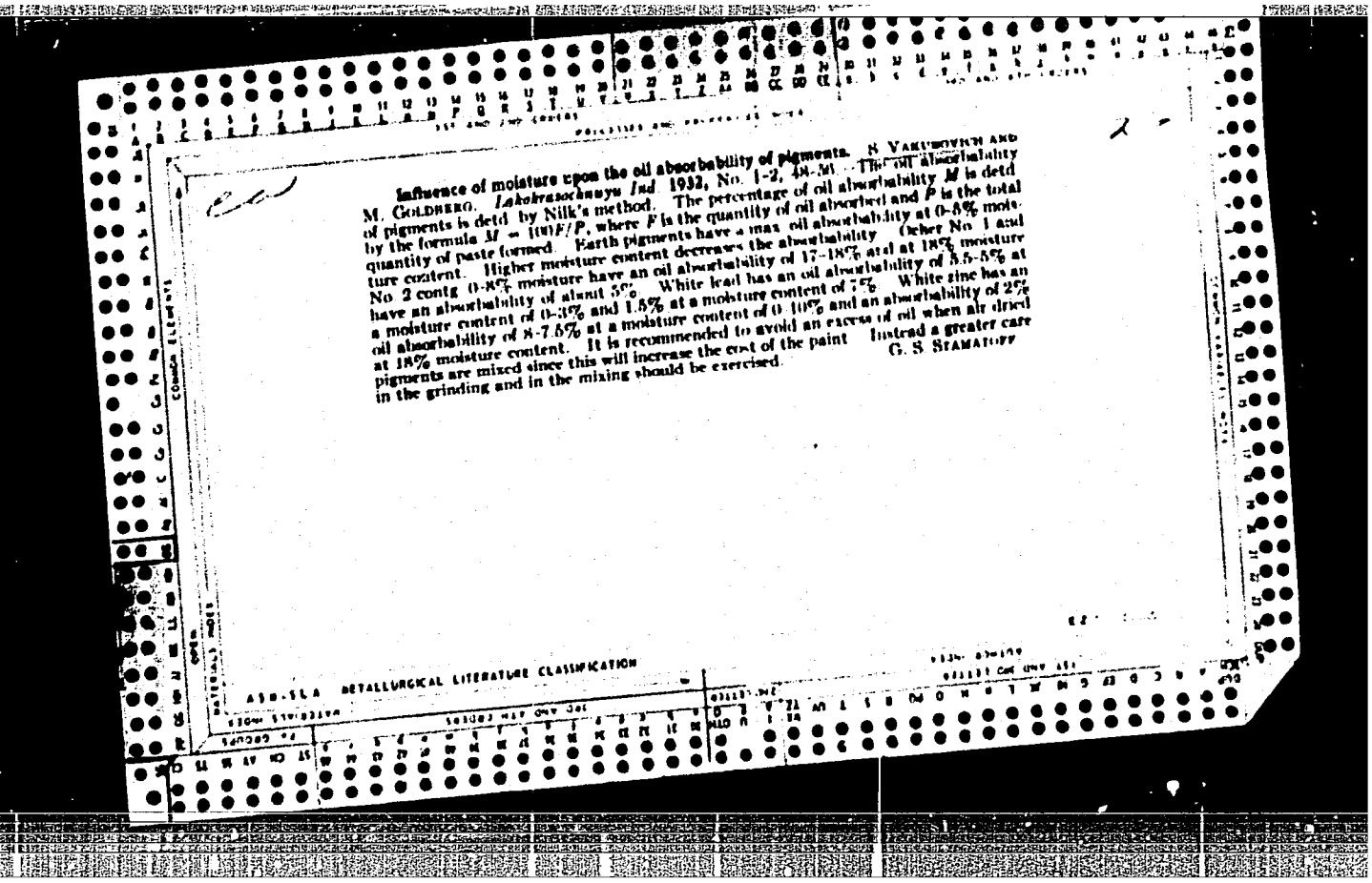
26

Paints for ships. I. I. Vanshtavskii and S. V. Yakubovich. Russ 28,267, Mar. 12, 1932. A paint for protecting ship bodies from deposits of shell, etc., is characterized by the addn. of dichlorethyl sulfide to the varnish base of the paint.

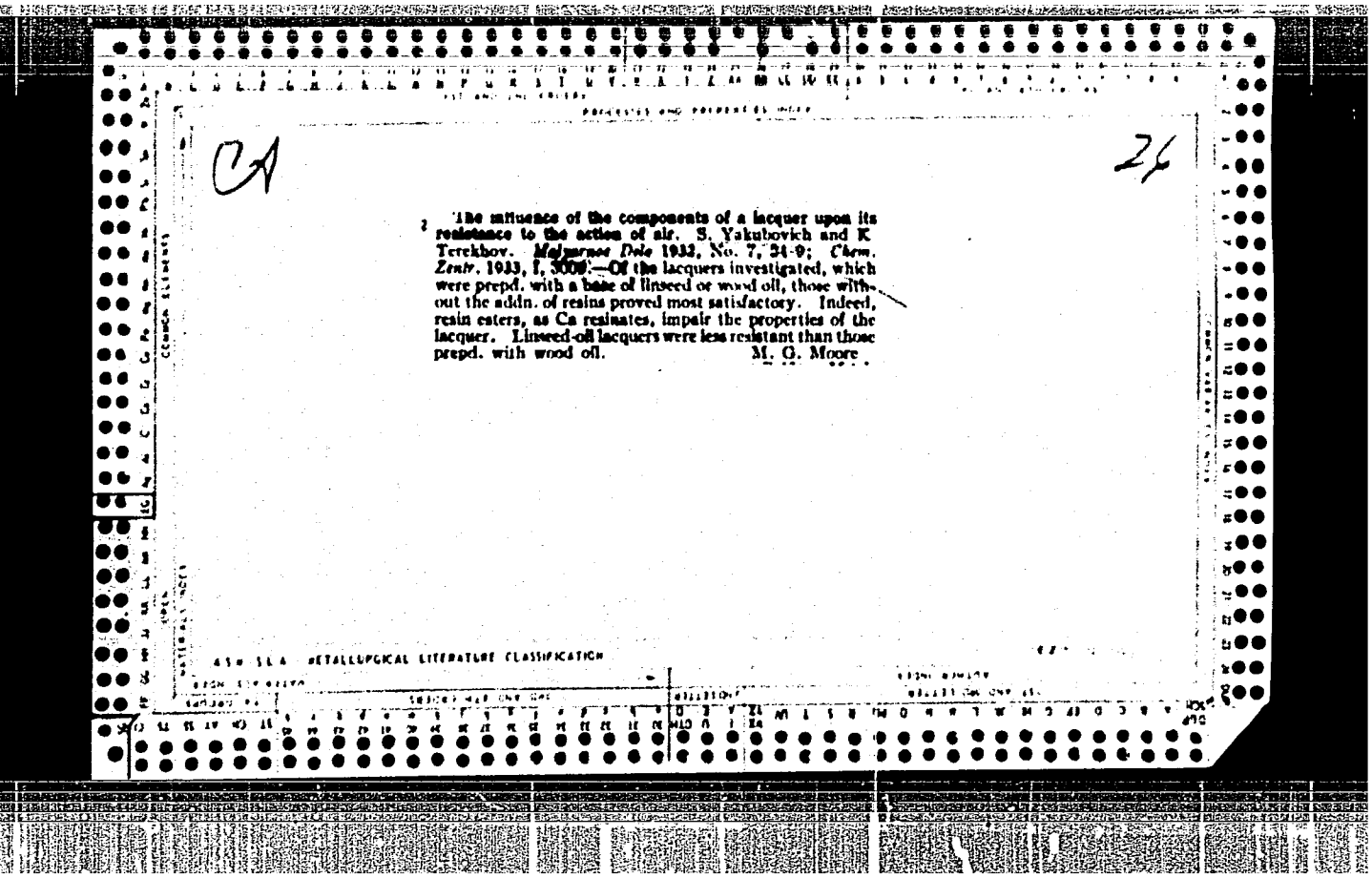


Varnish resistant to chemical agents. S. V. Yakulavich and K. I. Terekhov. Russ. 29,909, Feb. 20, 1932. A varnish is prepd. from wood oil which after its coagulation is dried at 100-120°, ground to powder and fused with rosin or rosin acids or esters as well as with natural resins, their acids and esters of these acids.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Influence of moisture upon the oil absorbability of pigments. S YAKIMOVICH AND M. GOLDBERG. *Lakokrasochnaya Ind* 1932, No. 1-2, 48-51. The oil absorbability of pigments is detd by Nilk's method. The percentage of oil absorbability M is detd by the formula $M = 100F/P$, where F is the quantity of oil absorbed and P is the total quantity of paste formed. Earth pigments have a max oil absorbability at 0-5% moisture content. Higher moisture content decreases the absorbability (Ocher No 1 and No 2 contg 0-8% moisture have an oil absorbability of 17-18% at a moisture content of 18% moisture have an absorbability of about 5%. White lead has an oil absorbability of 7%. White zinc has an oil absorbability of 8-7.6% at a moisture content of 0-10% and an absorbability of 2% at a moisture content of 0-3% and 1.5% at a moisture content of 7.5%. White zinc has an at 18% moisture content. It is recommended to avoid an excess of oil when air dried pigments are mixed since this will increase the cost of the paint. Instead a greater care in the grinding and in the mixing should be exercised. G. S. STAMATOFF

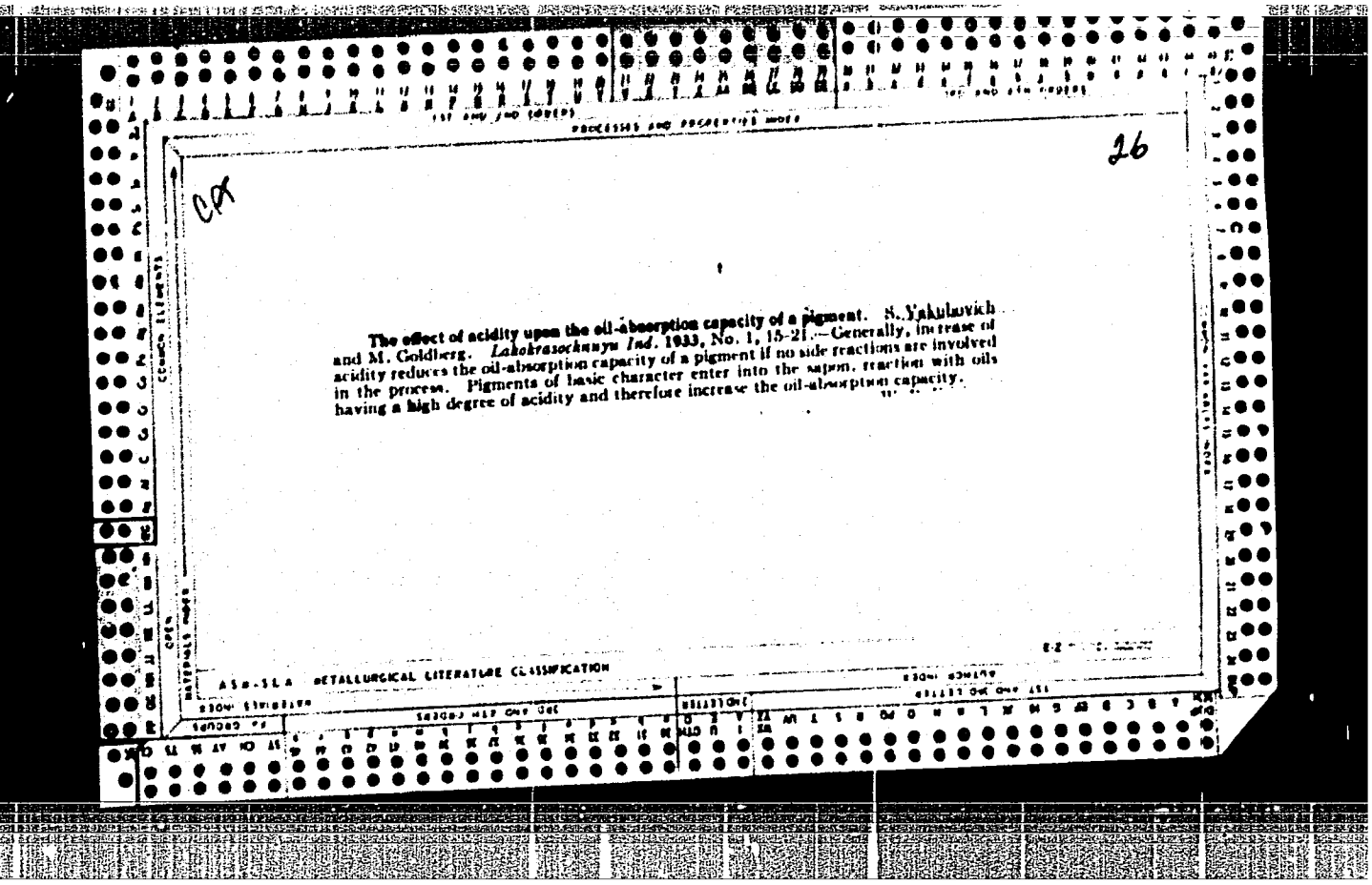


CA

24

The influence of the components of a lacquer upon its resistance to the action of air. S. Yakubovich and K Terekhov. *Maljarnoe Dele* 1933, No. 7, 34-9; *Chem. Zentr.* 1933, I, 3009.—Of the lacquers investigated, which were prepd. with a base of linseed or wood oil, those without the addn. of resins proved most satisfactory. Indeed, resin esters, as Ca resinates, impair the properties of the lacquer. Linseed-oil lacquers were less resistant than those prepd. with wood oil. M. G. Moore

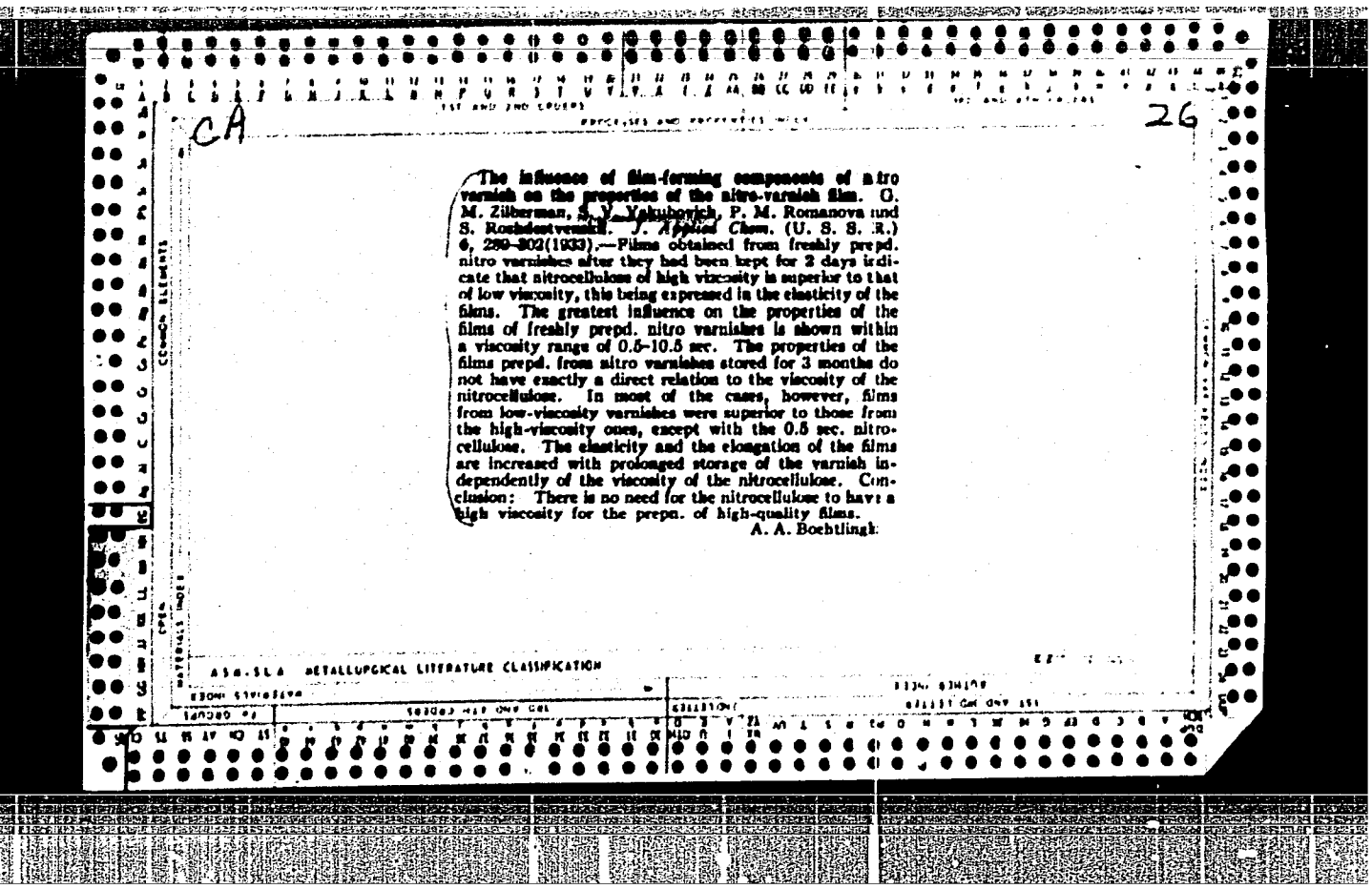
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



16

CK

The effect of acidity upon the oil-absorption capacity of a pigment. S. Yakulovich and M. Goldberg. *Lakokrasochnaya Ind.* 1933, No. 1, 15-21.—Generally, increase of acidity reduces the oil-absorption capacity of a pigment if no side reactions are involved in the process. Pigments of basic character enter into the subsq. reaction with oils having a high degree of acidity and therefore increase the oil-absorption capacity.



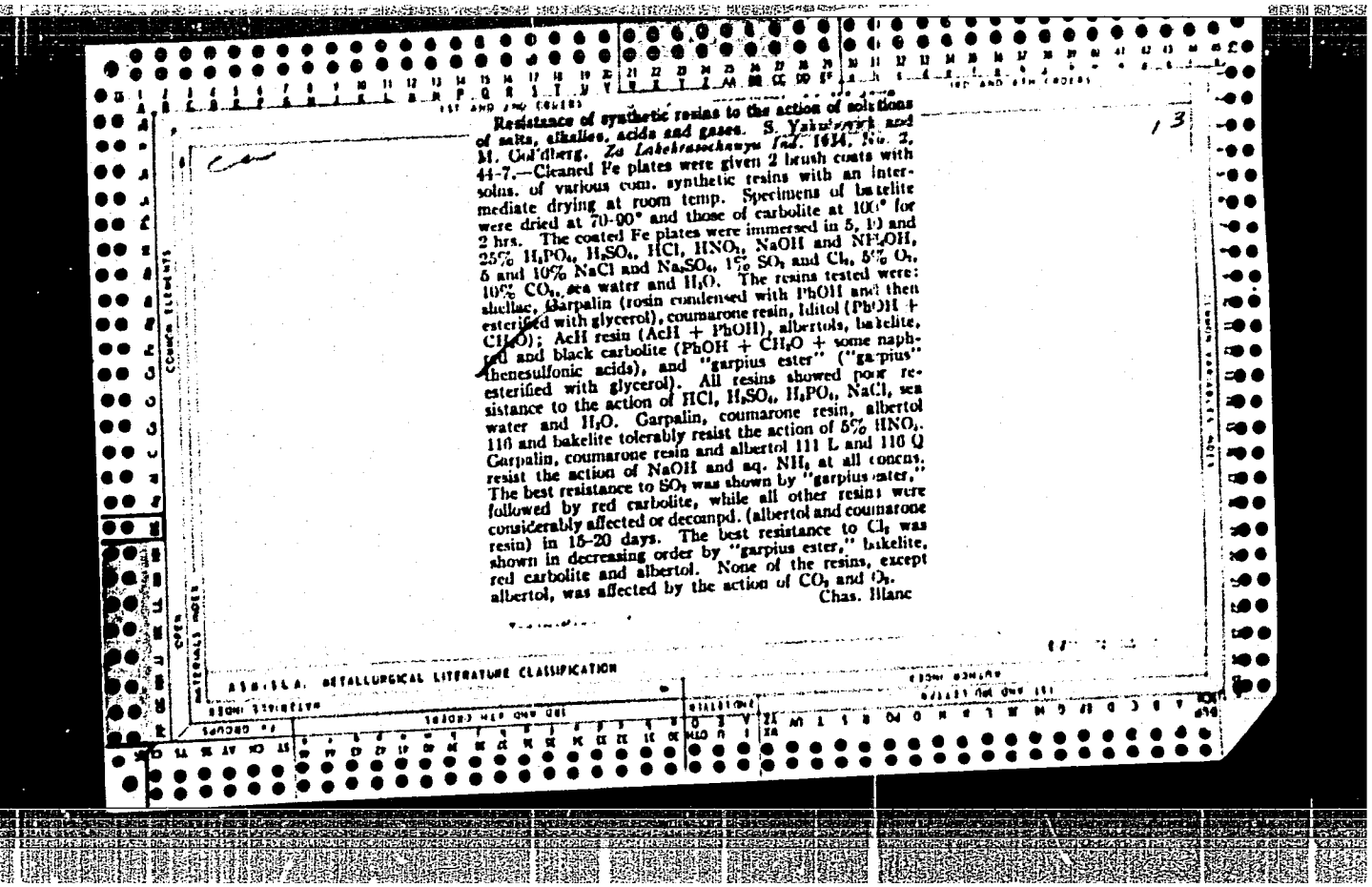
CA

26

The influence of film-forming components of nitro varnish on the properties of the nitro-varnish film. O. M. Zilberman, S. V. Yakubovich, P. M. Romanova and S. Rozhdestvenskii. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 6, 289–302(1933).—Films obtained from freshly prepd. nitro varnishes after they had been kept for 2 days indicate that nitrocellulose of high viscosity is superior to that of low viscosity, this being expressed in the elasticity of the films. The greatest influence on the properties of the films of freshly prepd. nitro varnishes is shown within a viscosity range of 0.5–10.5 sec. The properties of the films prepd. from nitro varnishes stored for 3 months do not have exactly a direct relation to the viscosity of the nitrocellulose. In most of the cases, however, films from low-viscosity varnishes were superior to those from the high-viscosity ones, except with the 0.5 sec. nitrocellulose. The elasticity and the elongation of the films are increased with prolonged storage of the varnish independently of the viscosity of the nitrocellulose. Conclusion: There is no need for the nitrocellulose to have a high viscosity for the prepn. of high-quality films.

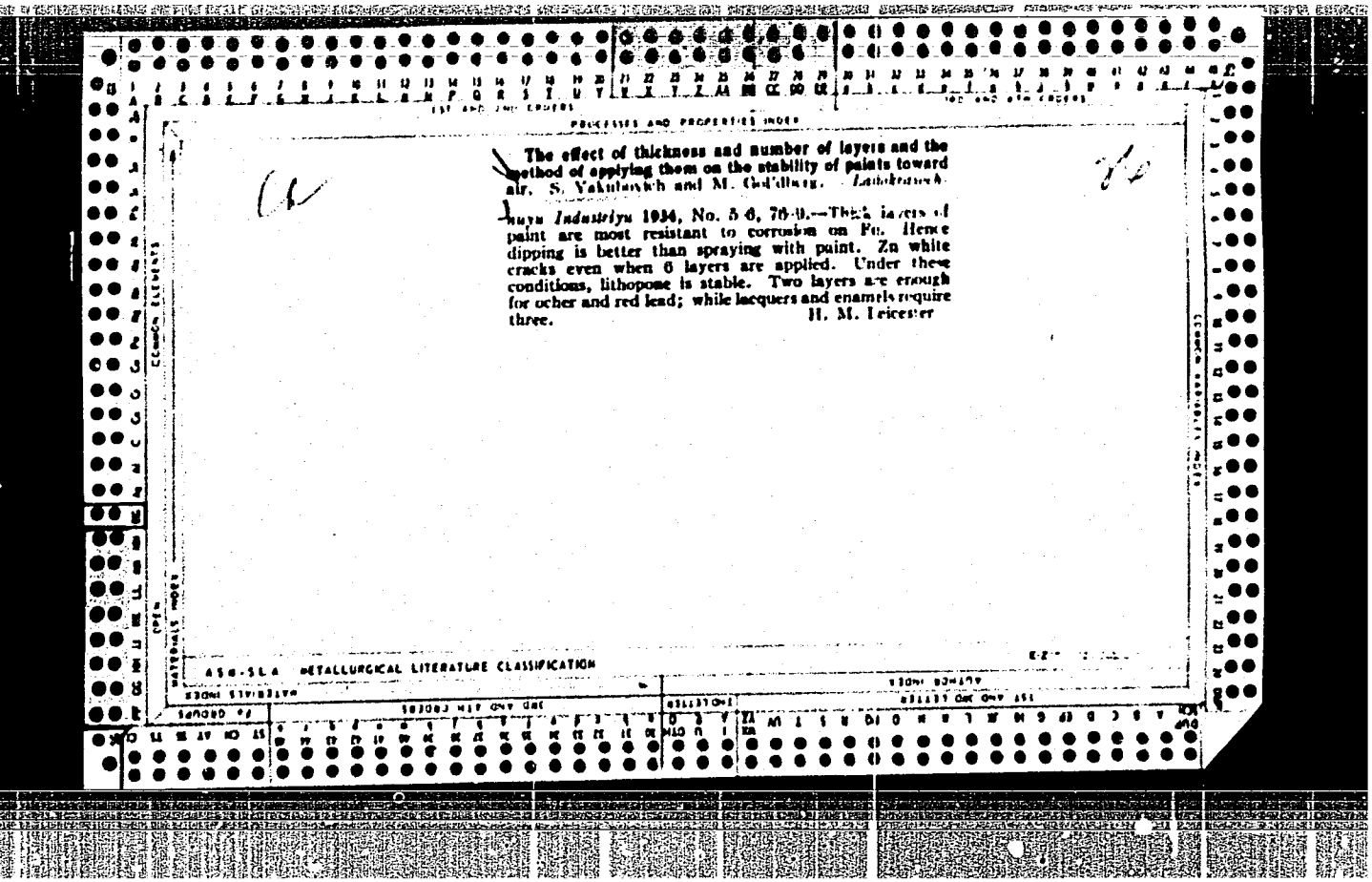
A. A. Boehtlingk

A56-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Resistance of synthetic resins to the action of solutions of salts, alkalies, acids and gases. S. Yakimovich and M. Goldberg. *Za Lakhtrasochnuyu Ind.* 1934, No. 2, 44-7.—Cleaned Fe plates were given 2 brush coats with solns. of various com. synthetic resins with an intermediate drying at room temp. Specimens of bakelite were dried at 70-90° and those of carbolite at 100° for 2 hrs. The coated Fe plates were immersed in 5, 10 and 25% H_3PO_4, H_2SO_4, HCl, HNO_3, NaOH and NH_4OH, 5 and 10% NaCl and Na_2SO_4, 1% SO_2 and Cl_2, 5% O_2, 10% CO_2, sea water and H_2O. The resins tested were: shellac, Garpalin (rosin condensed with PhOH and then esterified with glycerol), coumarone resin, Iditol (PhOH + CH_2O); AcH resin (AcH + PhOH), albertols, bakelite, red and black carbolite (PhOH + CH_2O + some naphthenesulfonic acids), and "garpius ester" ("garpius" esterified with glycerol). All resins showed poor resistance to the action of HCl, H_2SO_4, H_3PO_4, NaCl, sea water and H_2O. Garpalin, coumarone resin, albertol 110 and bakelite tolerably resist the action of 5% HNO_3. Garpalin, coumarone resin and albertol 111 L and 110 Q resist the action of NaOH and aq. NH_4 at all concns. The best resistance to SO_2 was shown by "garpius ester," followed by red carbolite, while all other resins were considerably affected or decompd. (albertol and coumarone resin) in 15-20 days. The best resistance to Cl_2 was shown in decreasing order by "garpius ester," bakelite, red carbolite and albertol. None of the resins, except albertol, was affected by the action of CO_2 and O_2.

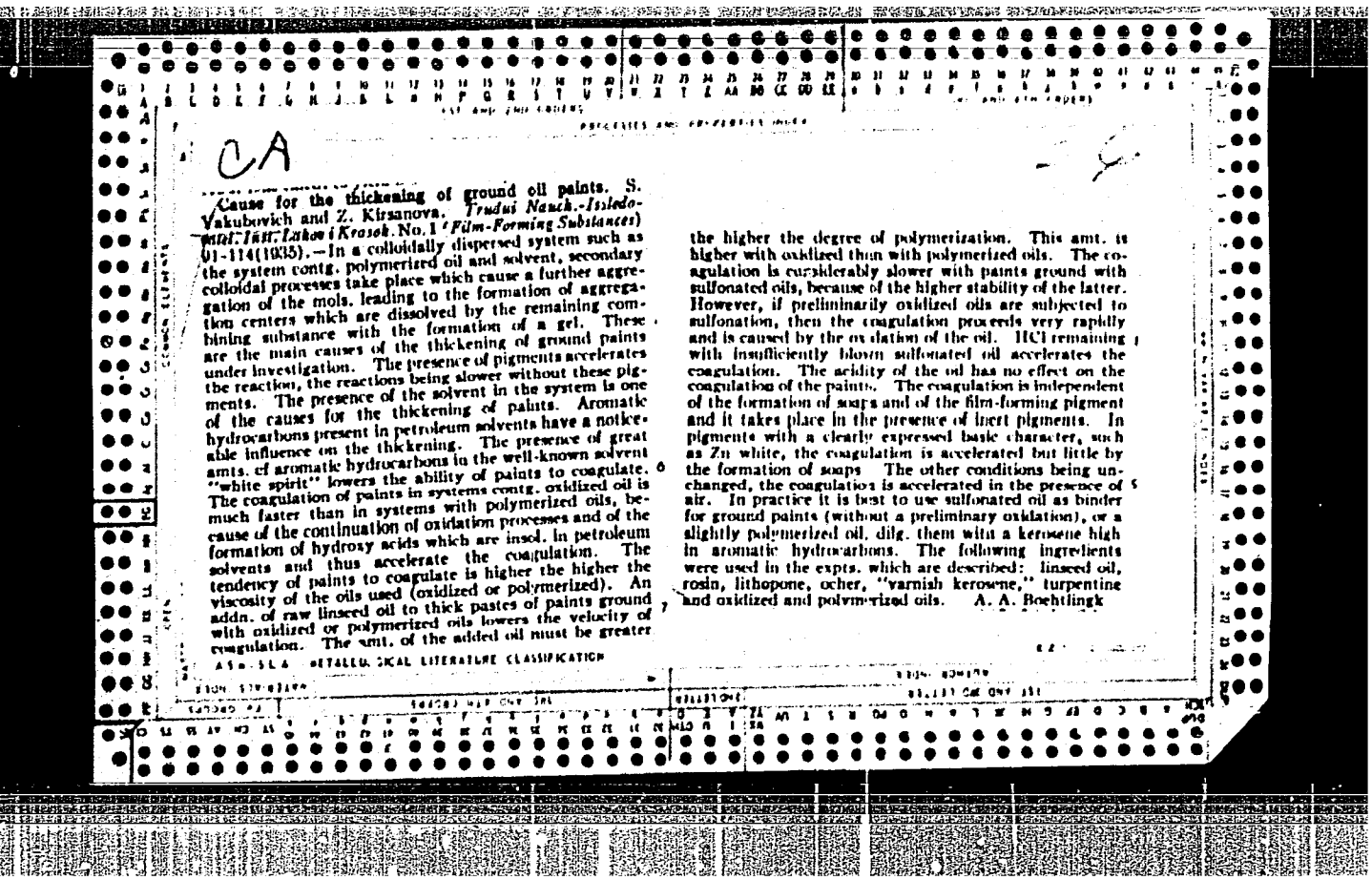
Chas. Blanc



The effect of thickness and number of layers and the method of applying them on the stability of paints toward air. S. Yakubovich and M. Goldburg. *Lakokrasochnaya Promyshlennost* 1934, No. 5-6, 76-9.—Thick layers of paint are most resistant to corrosion on Fe. Hence dipping is better than spraying with paint. Zn white cracks even when 6 layers are applied. Under these conditions, lithopone is stable. Two layers are enough for ocher and red lead; while lacquers and enamels require three.
H. M. Leicester

The determination of the hardness of lacquer films. S. Yakulovich. *Za Lakokrasochnuyu Ind.* 1935, No. 1, 12–18.—An improved app. for measuring hardness is described. H. M. Leicester

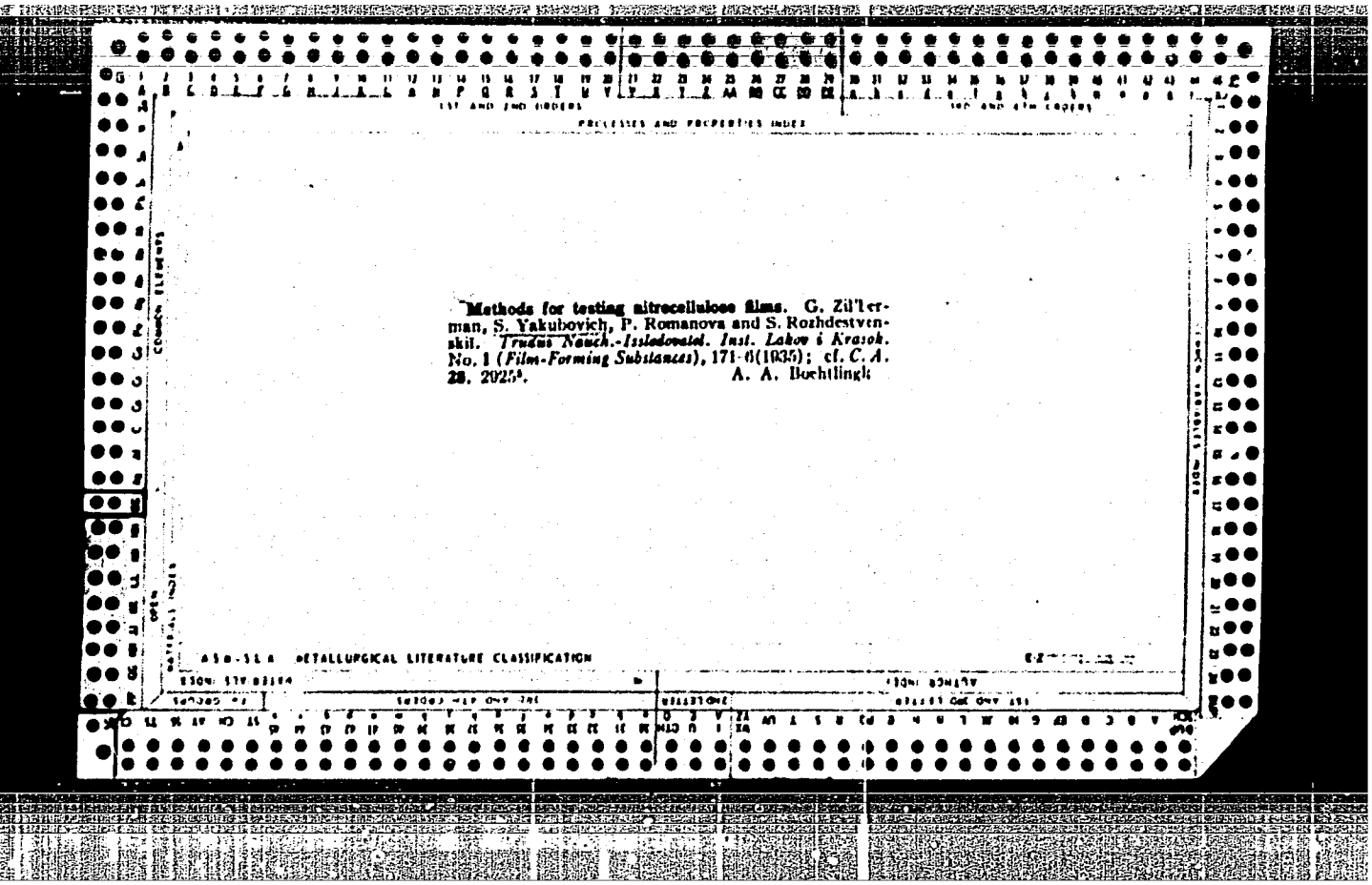
The effect of the degree of polymerization and the degree of oxidation of the oil on the stability of the films in the atmosphere. V. S. Yakubovich and K. Terekhov. *Trudui Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Lakov i Krasok.* No. 1 (*Film-Forming Substances*), 40–51(1936).—The expts. were carried out with Russian linseed and Chinese tung oils. *Lacquers.*—The oxidized and polymerized tung oils are more resistant than linseed oils. Lacquers prepd. from mixts. of oils treated individually are more resistant than those treated in mixts. An increase in the proportion of tung oils in the mixts. improves the stability of lacquers. The properties are not improved by mixing oxidized and polymerized oils. *Enamels.*—The tung oils are more resistant than linseed oils to oxidation and polymerization. The oxidized oils are more stable than the polymerized oils. Enamels prepd. from separately treated ingredients differ little from those prepd. from mixts. treated after mixing. A higher proportion of tung oil improves the stability of enamels. The mixing of oxidized and polymerized oils does not yield favorable results, although a mixt. of linseed oils is better than that of tung oils. It is concluded that the method of prepn. and the degree of condensation have a great influence on the resistance of enamels toward the effects of the atm. The expts. are described. A. A. Boehtlingk



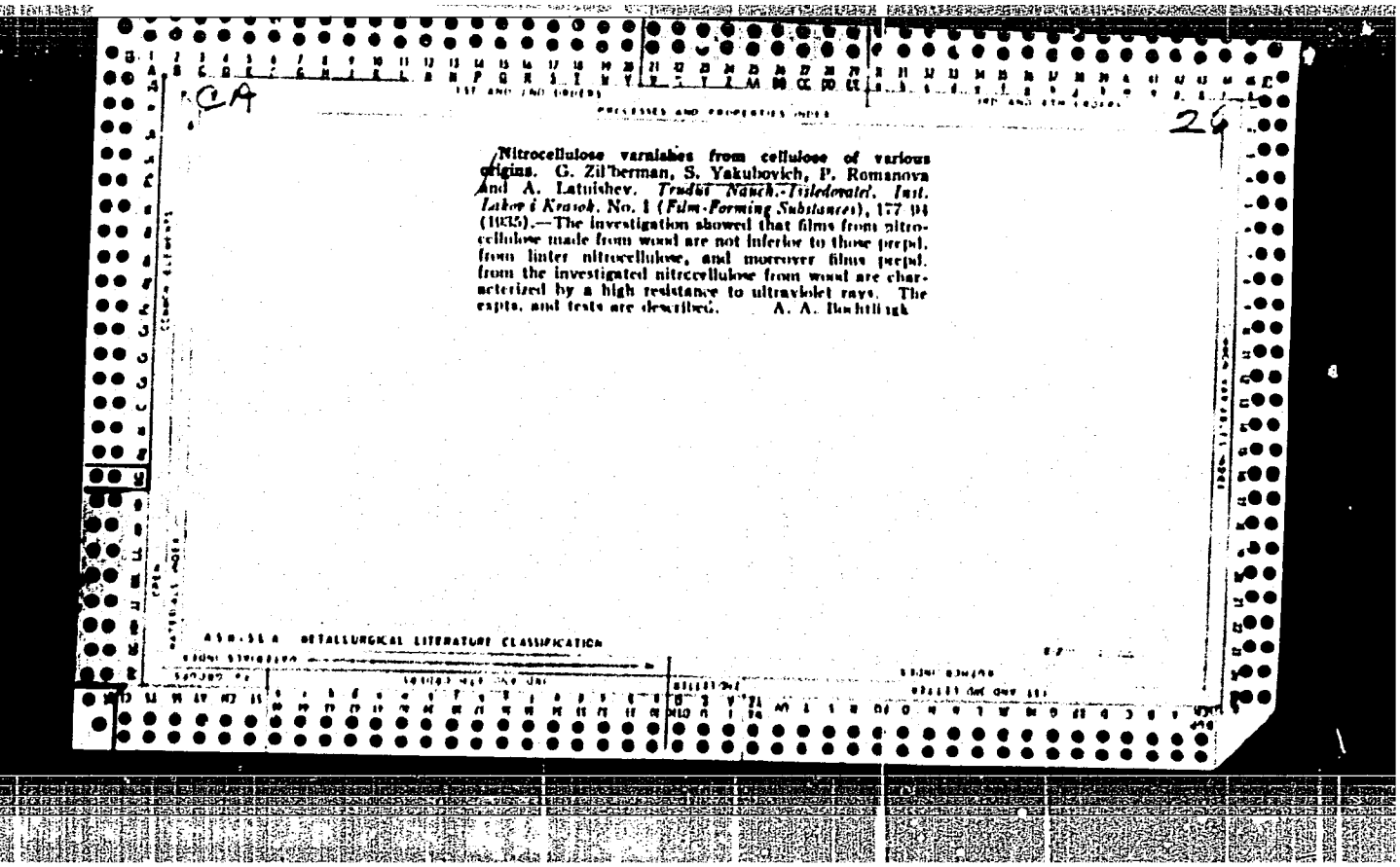
CA

Cause for the thickening of ground oil paints. S. Yakubovich and Z. Kirsanova. *Trudui Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Lakov i Krasok*. No. 1 (*Film-Forming Substances*) 91-114(1935).—In a colloidally dispersed system such as the system contg. polymerized oil and solvent, secondary colloidal processes take place which cause a further aggregation of the mols. leading to the formation of aggregation centers which are dissolved by the remaining combining substance with the formation of a gel. These are the main causes of the thickening of ground paints under investigation. The presence of pigments accelerates the reaction, the reactions being slower without these pigments. The presence of the solvent in the system is one of the causes for the thickening of paints. Aromatic hydrocarbons present in petroleum solvents have a noticeable influence on the thickening. The presence of great amts. of aromatic hydrocarbons in the well-known solvent "white spirit" lowers the ability of paints to coagulate. The coagulation of paints in systems contg. oxidized oil is much faster than in systems with polymerized oils, because of the continuation of oxidation processes and of the formation of hydroxy acids which are insol. in petroleum solvents and thus accelerate the coagulation. The tendency of paints to coagulate is higher the higher the viscosity of the oils used (oxidized or polymerized). An addn. of raw linseed oil to thick pastes of paints ground with oxidized or polymerized oils lowers the velocity of coagulation. The amt. of the added oil must be greater the higher the degree of polymerization. This amt. is higher with oxidized than with polymerized oils. The coagulation is considerably slower with paints ground with sulfonated oils, because of the higher stability of the latter. However, if preliminarily oxidized oils are subjected to sulfonation, then the coagulation proceeds very rapidly and is caused by the oxidation of the oil. HCl remaining with insufficiently blown sulfonated oil accelerates the coagulation. The acidity of the oil has no effect on the coagulation of the paints. The coagulation is independent of the formation of soaps and of the film-forming pigment and it takes place in the presence of inert pigments. In pigments with a clearly expressed basic character, such as Zn white, the coagulation is accelerated but little by the formation of soaps The other conditions being unchanged, the coagulation is accelerated in the presence of air. In practice it is best to use sulfonated oil as binder for ground paints (without a preliminary oxidation), or a slightly polymerized oil, dilg. them with a kerosene high in aromatic hydrocarbons. The following ingredients were used in the expts. which are described: linseed oil, rosin, lithopone, ocher, "varnish kerosene," turpentine and oxidized and polymerized oils. A. A. Boehtlingk

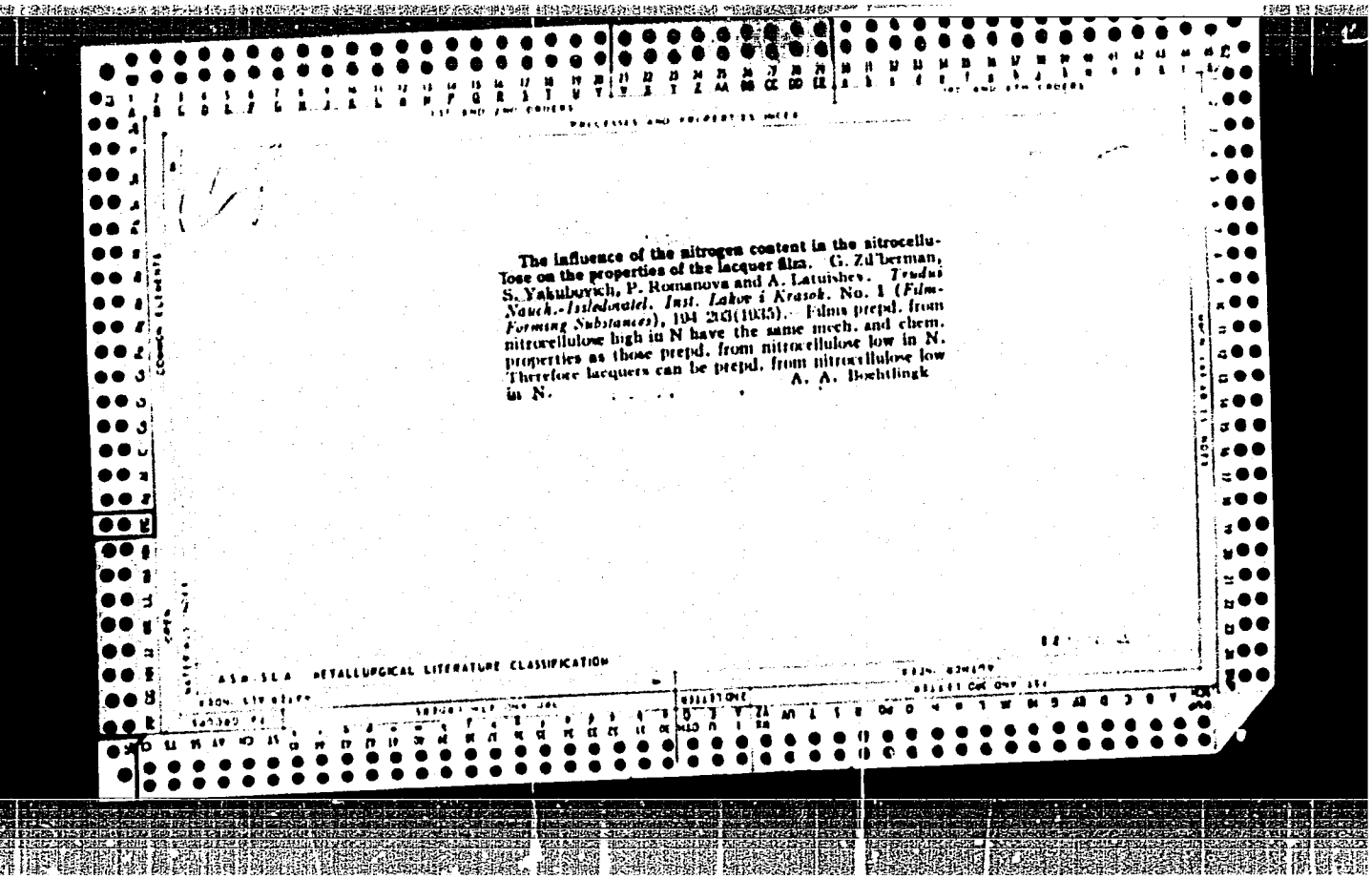
A5a-5L4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Methods for testing nitrocellulose films. G. Zil'berman, S. Yakubovich, P. Romanova and S. Rozhdestvenskii. *Trudui Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Lakov i Krasok.* No. 1 (*Film-Forming Substances*), 171-6(1935); cf. *C. A.* **28**, 2025⁵. A. A. Boehtlingk

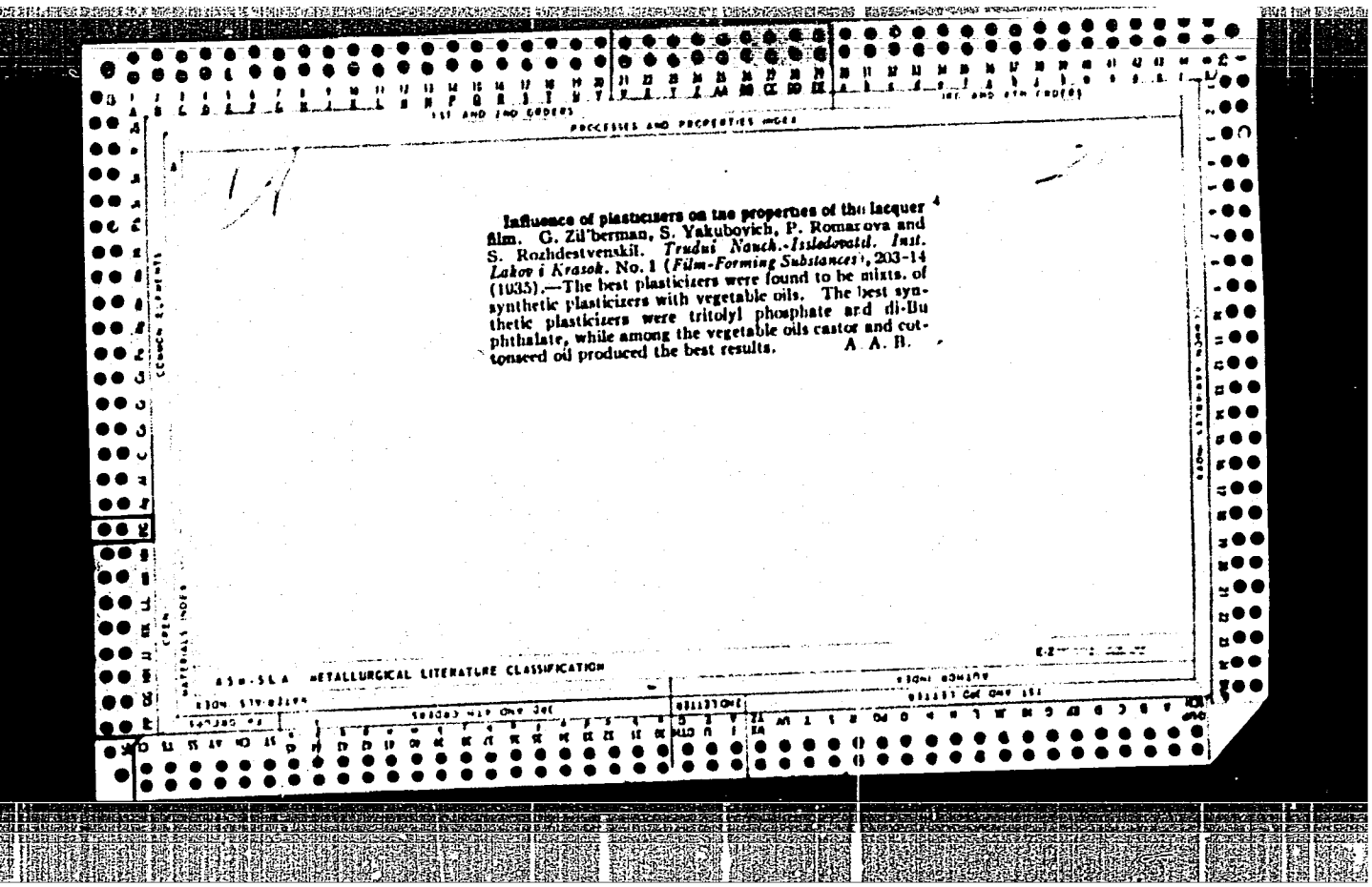


Nitrocellulose varnishes from cellulose of various origins. G. Zil'berman, S. Yakubovich, P. Romanova and A. Latuishev. *Trudui Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Lakov i Krasok*, No. 1 (*Film-Forming Substances*), 177-94 (1935).—The investigation showed that films from nitrocellulose made from wood are not inferior to those prepd. from linter nitrocellulose, and moreover films prepd. from the investigated nitrocellulose from wood are characterized by a high resistance to ultraviolet rays. The expts. and tests are described. A. A. Bashilgk

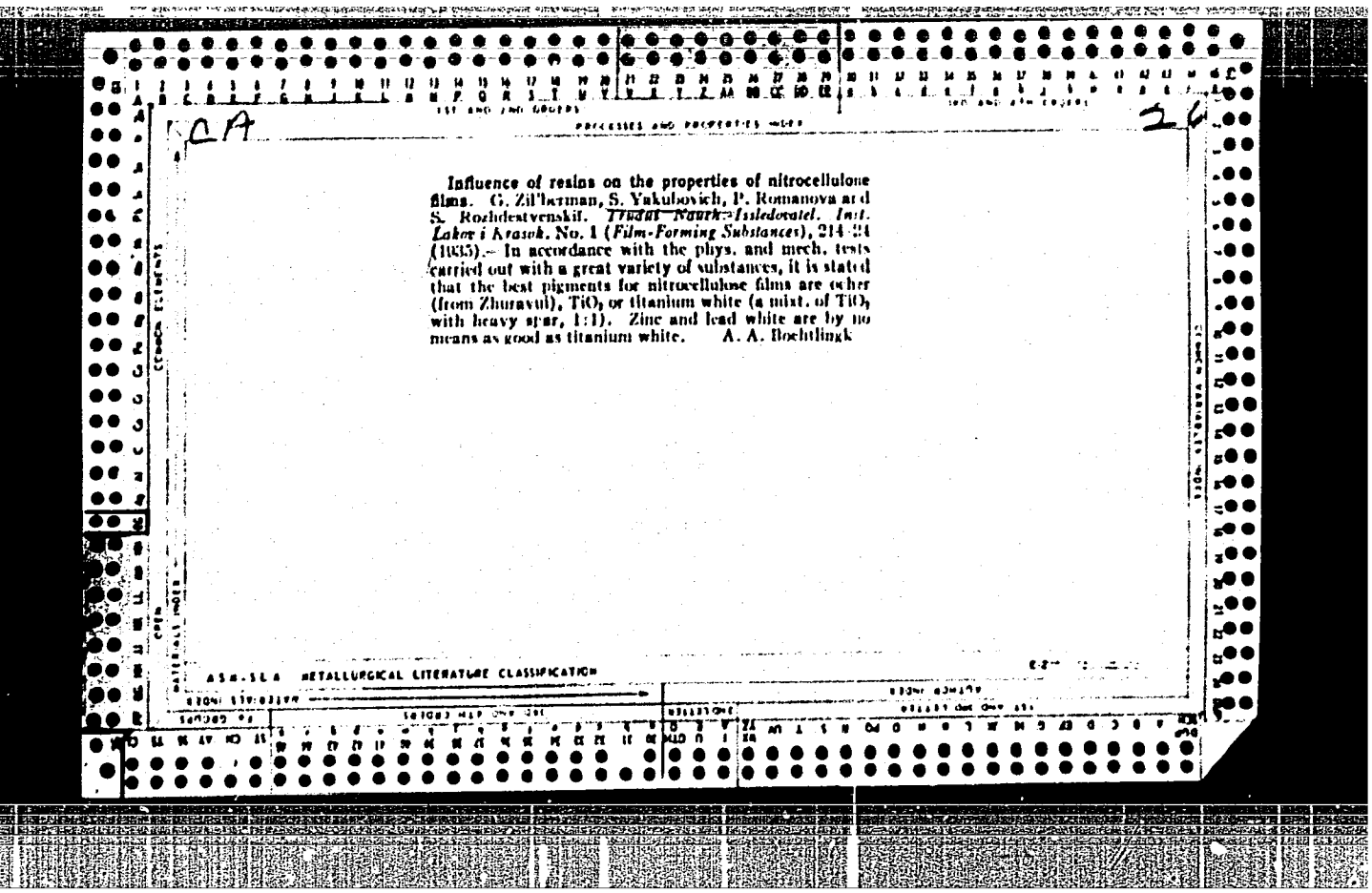


The influence of the nitrogen content in the nitrocellulose on the properties of the lacquer film. G. Zil'berman, S. Yakubovich, P. Romanova and A. Latuishev. *Trudui Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Lakov i Krasok*. No. 1 (*Film-Forming Substances*), 194-203(1935). Films prepd. from nitrocellulose high in N have the same mech. and chem. properties as those prepd. from nitrocellulose low in N. Therefore lacquers can be prepd. from nitrocellulose low in N. A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



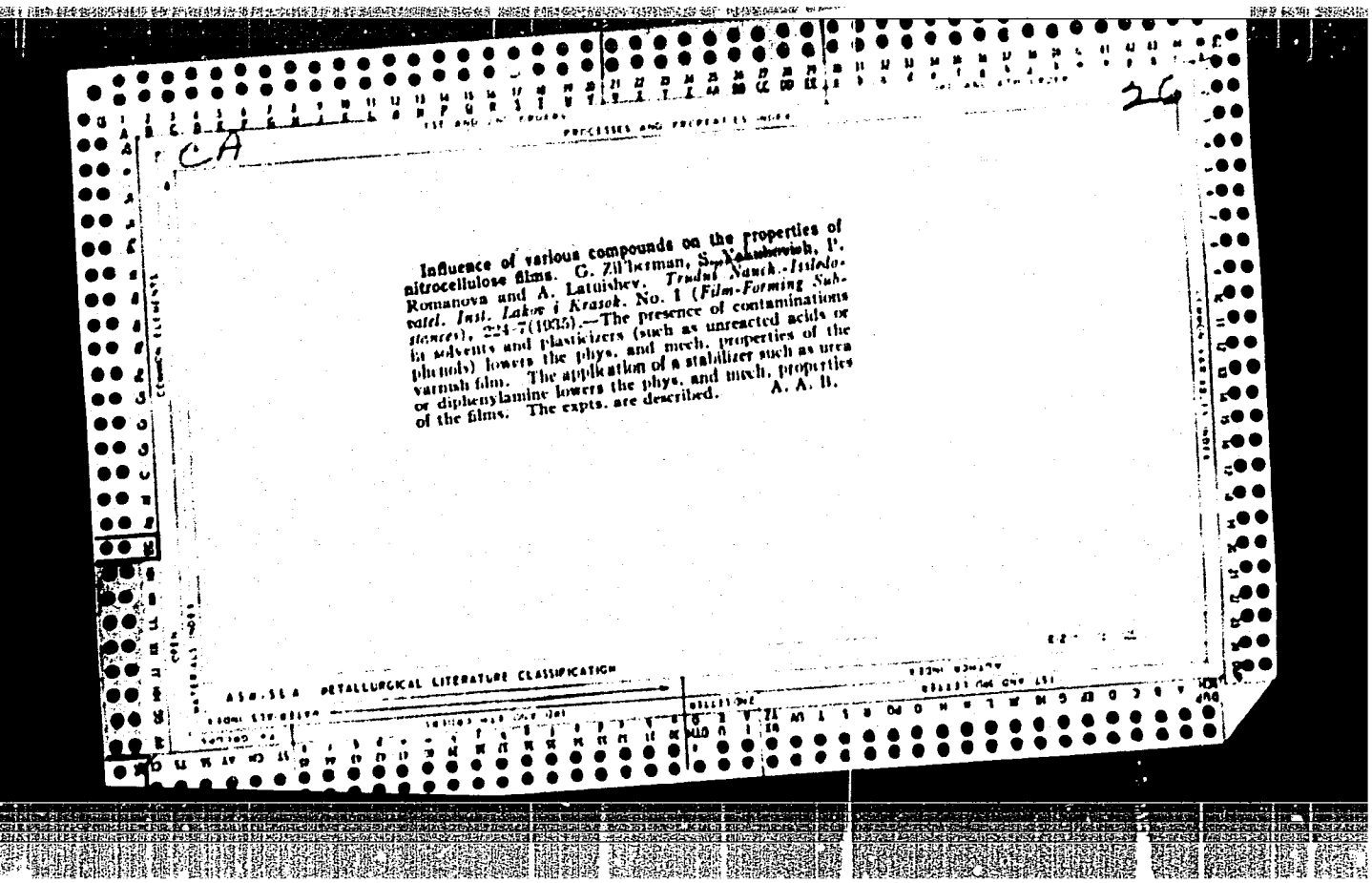
Influence of plasticizers on the properties of thin lacquer film. G. Zil'berman, S. Yakubovich, P. Romanova and S. Rozhdestvenskii. *Trudui Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Lakov i Krasok.* No. 1 (*Film-Forming Substances*), 203-14 (1935).—The best plasticizers were found to be mixts. of synthetic plasticizers with vegetable oils. The best synthetic plasticizers were tritolyl phosphate and di-Bu phthalate, while among the vegetable oils castor and cottonseed oil produced the best results. A. A. B.



CA

Influence of resins on the properties of nitrocellulose films. G. Zil'berman, S. Yukubovich, P. Romanova and S. Rozhdestvenskii. *Trudy Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Lakov i Krasok*, No. 1 (*Film-Forming Substances*), 214–24 (1933).— In accordance with the phys. and mech. tests carried out with a great variety of substances, it is stated that the best pigments for nitrocellulose films are ocher (from Zhuravul), TiO_2 or titanium white (a mixt. of TiO_2 with heavy spar, 1:1). Zinc and lead white are by no means as good as titanium white. A. A. Boehtlingk

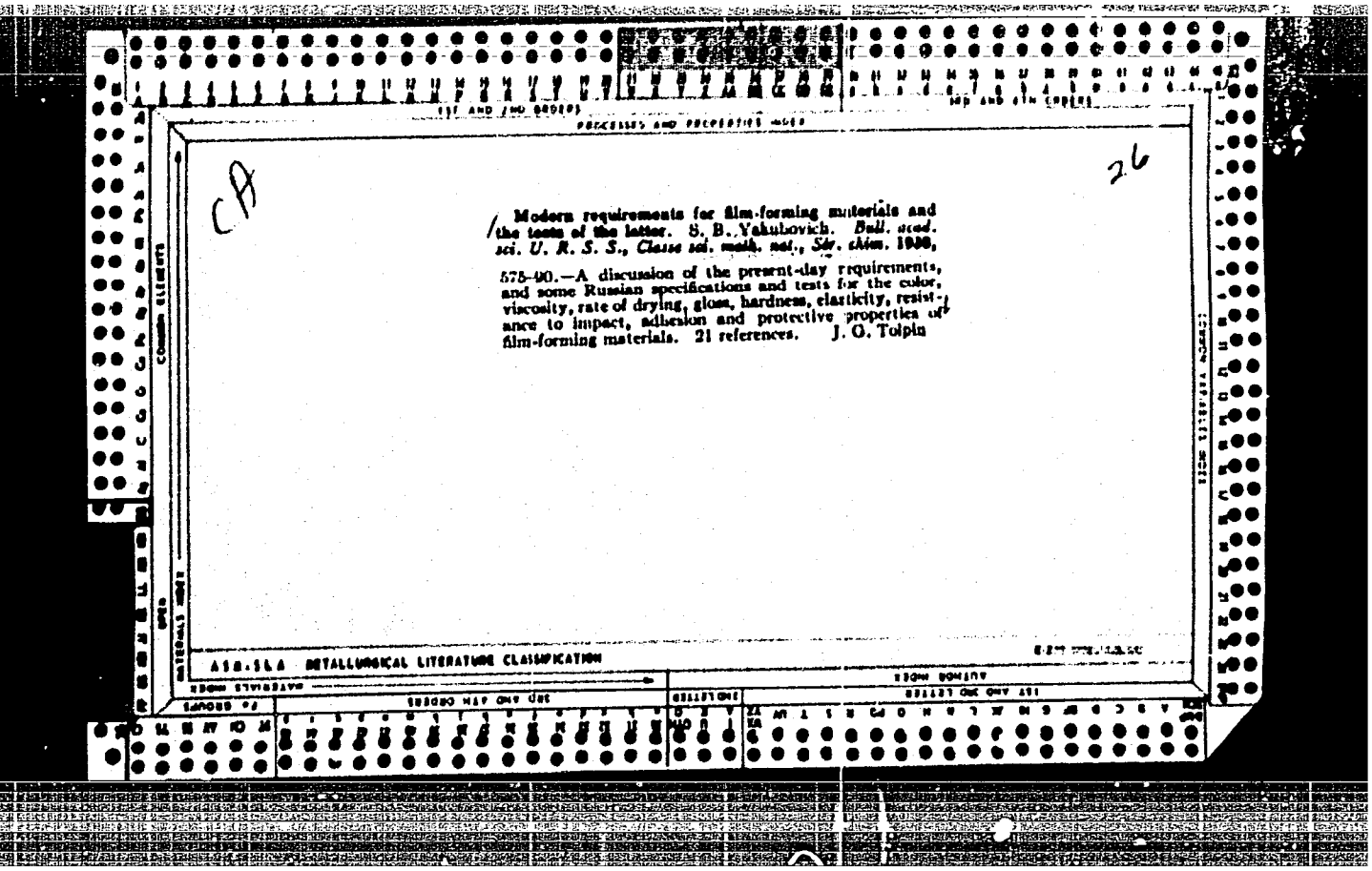
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

Influence of various compounds on the properties of nitrocellulose films. G. Zil'berman, S. Yakubovich, P. Romanova and A. Latuishev. *Trudui Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Lakov i Krasok.* No. 1 (*Film-Forming Substances*), 224-7(1935).—The presence of contaminations in solvents and plasticizers (such as unreacted acids or phenols) lowers the phys. and mech. properties of the varnish film. The application of a stabilizer such as urea or diphenylamine lowers the phys. and mech. properties of the films. The expts. are described. A. A. H.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

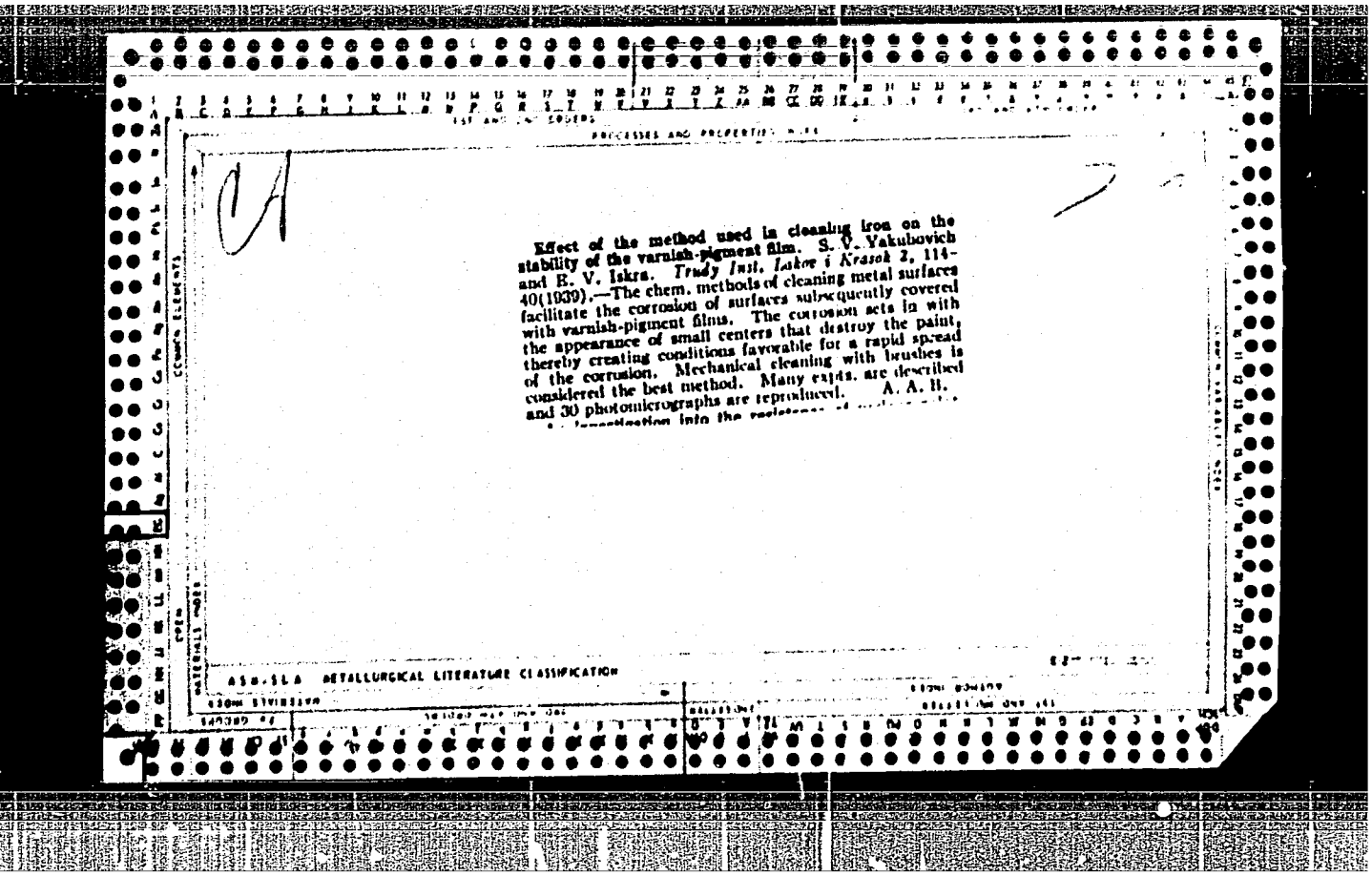


CA

26

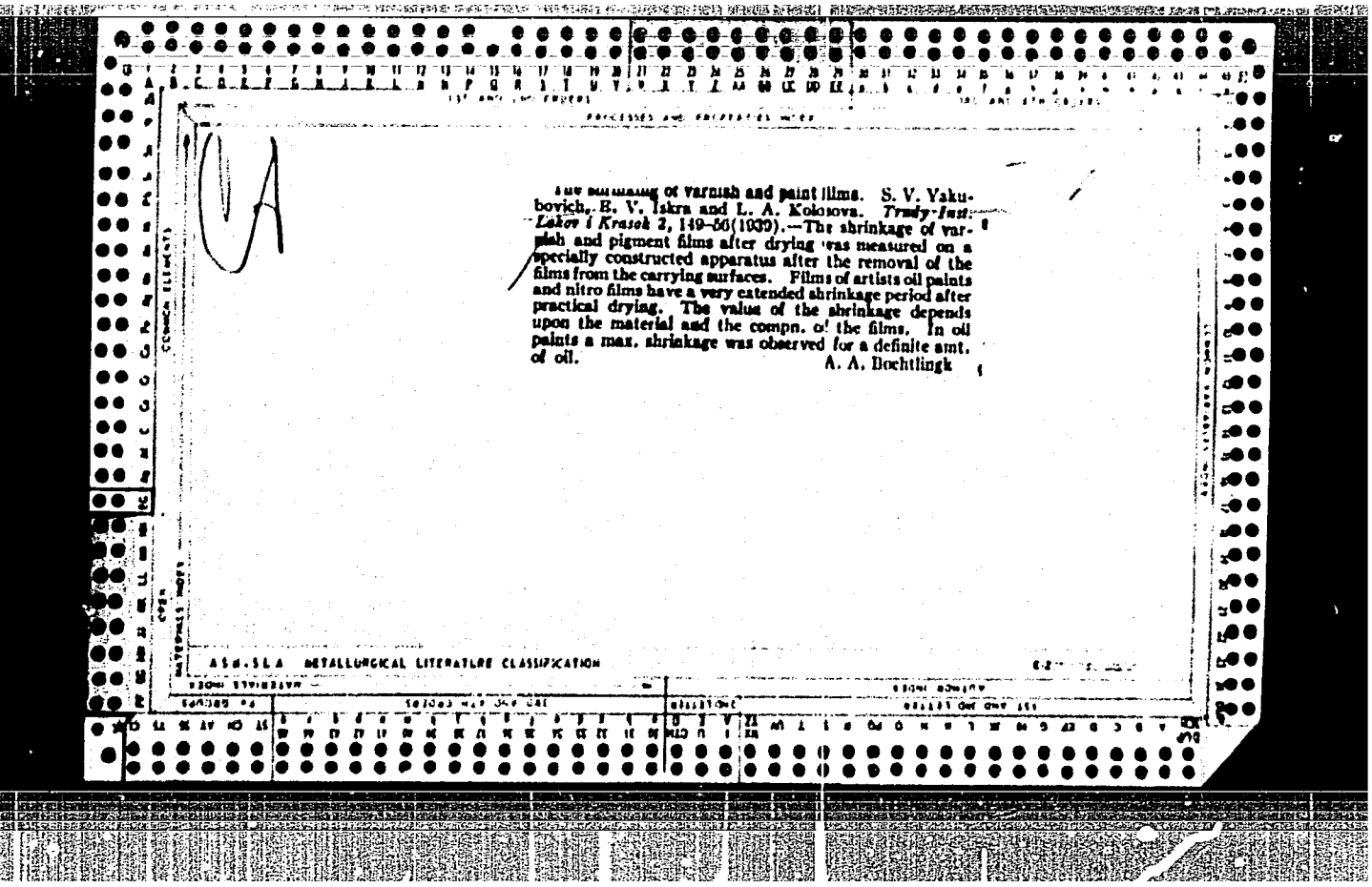
Modern requirements for film-forming materials and the tests of the latter. S. B. Yakubovich. *Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S., Classe sci. math. nat., Sér. chim.* 1939, 575-90.—A discussion of the present-day requirements, and some Russian specifications and tests for the color, viscosity, rate of drying, gloss, hardness, elasticity, resistance to impact, adhesion and protective properties of film-forming materials. 21 references. J. O. Tolpin

A38-SL4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Effect of the method used in cleaning iron on the stability of the varnish-pigment film. S. V. Yakubovich and B. V. Iskra. *Trudy Inst. Lakov i Krasok* 2, 114-40(1939).—The chem. methods of cleaning metal surfaces facilitate the corrosion of surfaces subsequently covered with varnish-pigment films. The corrosion sets in with the appearance of small centers that destroy the paint, thereby creating conditions favorable for a rapid spread of the corrosion. Mechanical cleaning with brushes is considered the best method. Many exptls. are described and 30 photomicrographs are reproduced. A. A. B.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

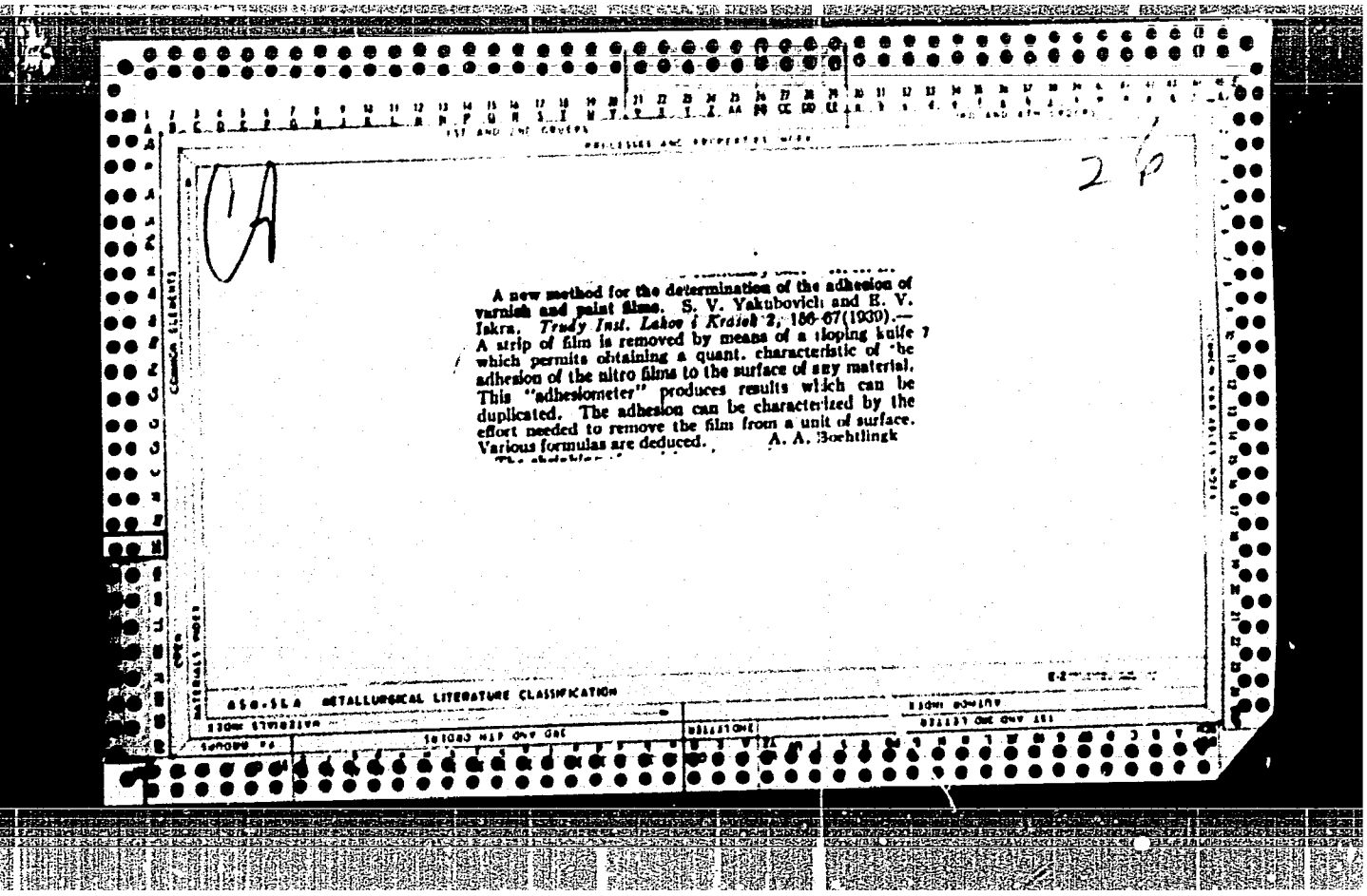


the shrinkage of varnish and paint films. S. V. Yakubovich, E. V. Iskra and L. A. Kokosova. *Trudy Inst. Lakov i Krasok* 2, 149–66(1939).—The shrinkage of varnish and pigment films after drying was measured on a specially constructed apparatus after the removal of the films from the carrying surfaces. Films of artists oil paints and nitro films have a very extended shrinkage period after practical drying. The value of the shrinkage depends upon the material and the compn. of the films. In oil paints a max. shrinkage was observed for a definite amt. of oil.

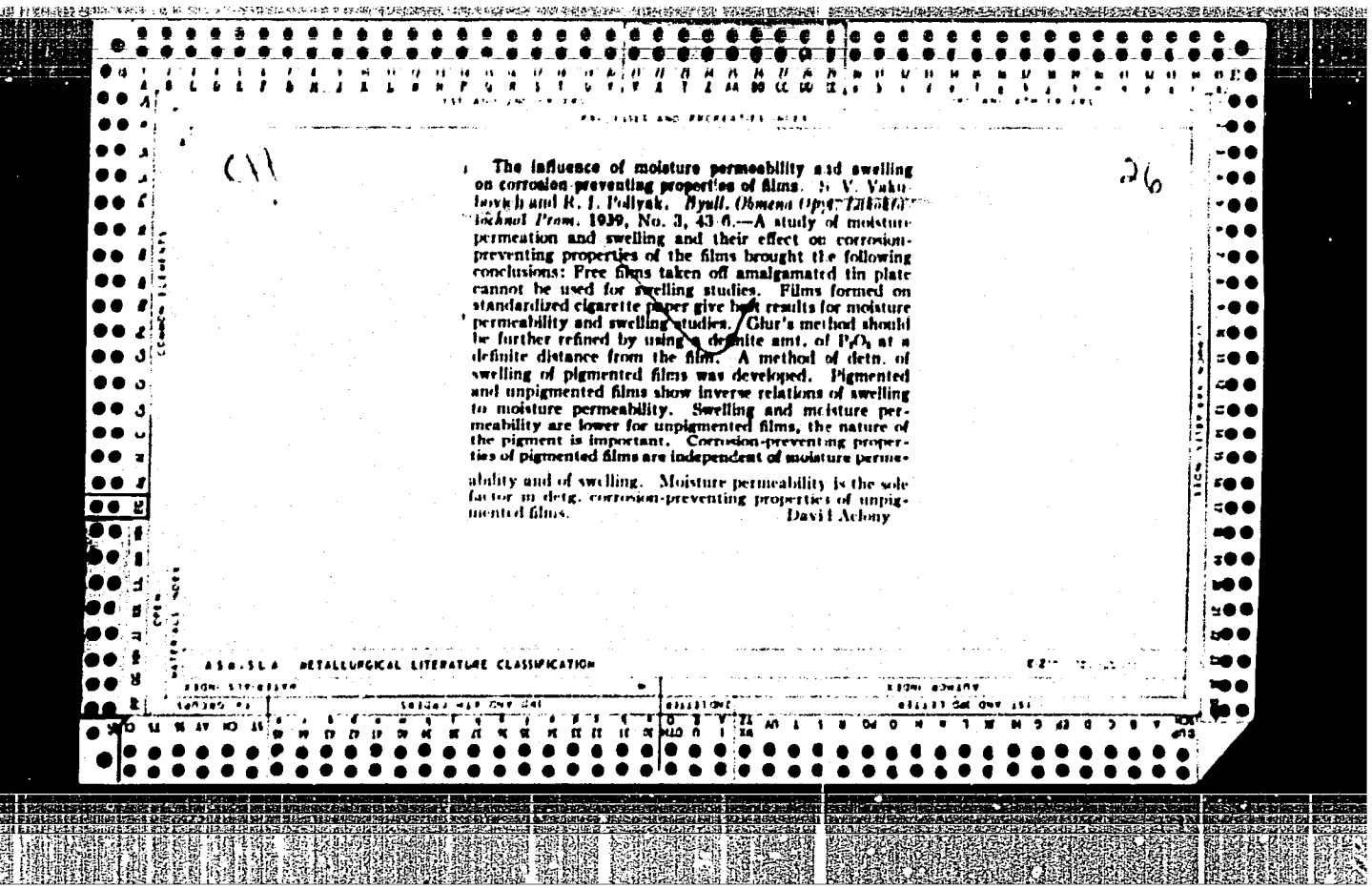
A. A. Bochtlingk

CA

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



A new method for the determination of the adhesion of varnish and paint films. S. V. Yakubovich and E. V. Iskra. *Trudy Inst. Lakov i Krasok* 2, 186-97(1939).— A strip of film is removed by means of a sloping knife which permits obtaining a quant. characteristic of the adhesion of the nitro films to the surface of any material. This "adhesiometer" produces results which can be duplicated. The adhesion can be characterized by the effort needed to remove the film from a unit of surface. Various formulas are deduced. A. A. Boehtlingk



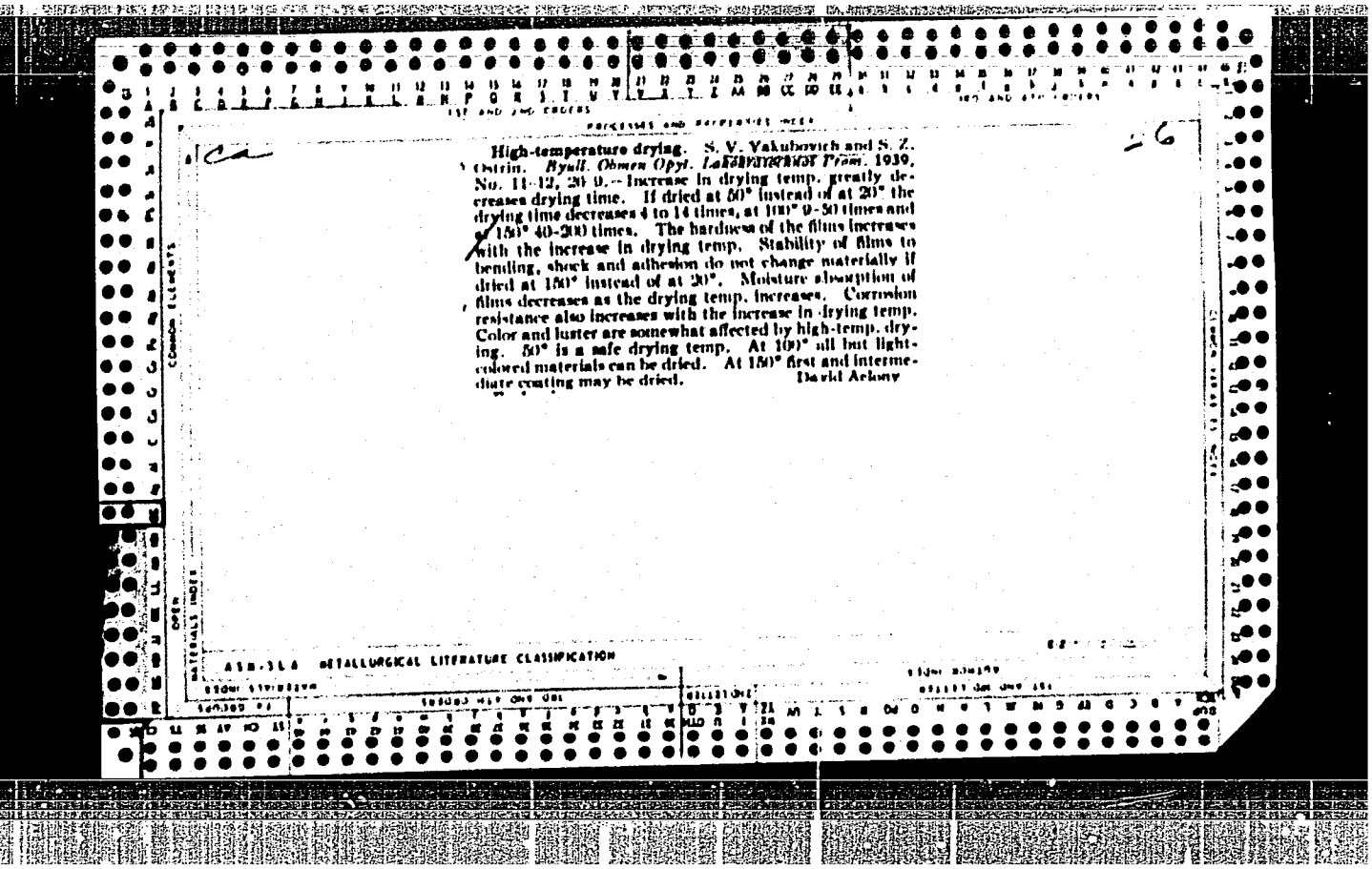
(11)

26

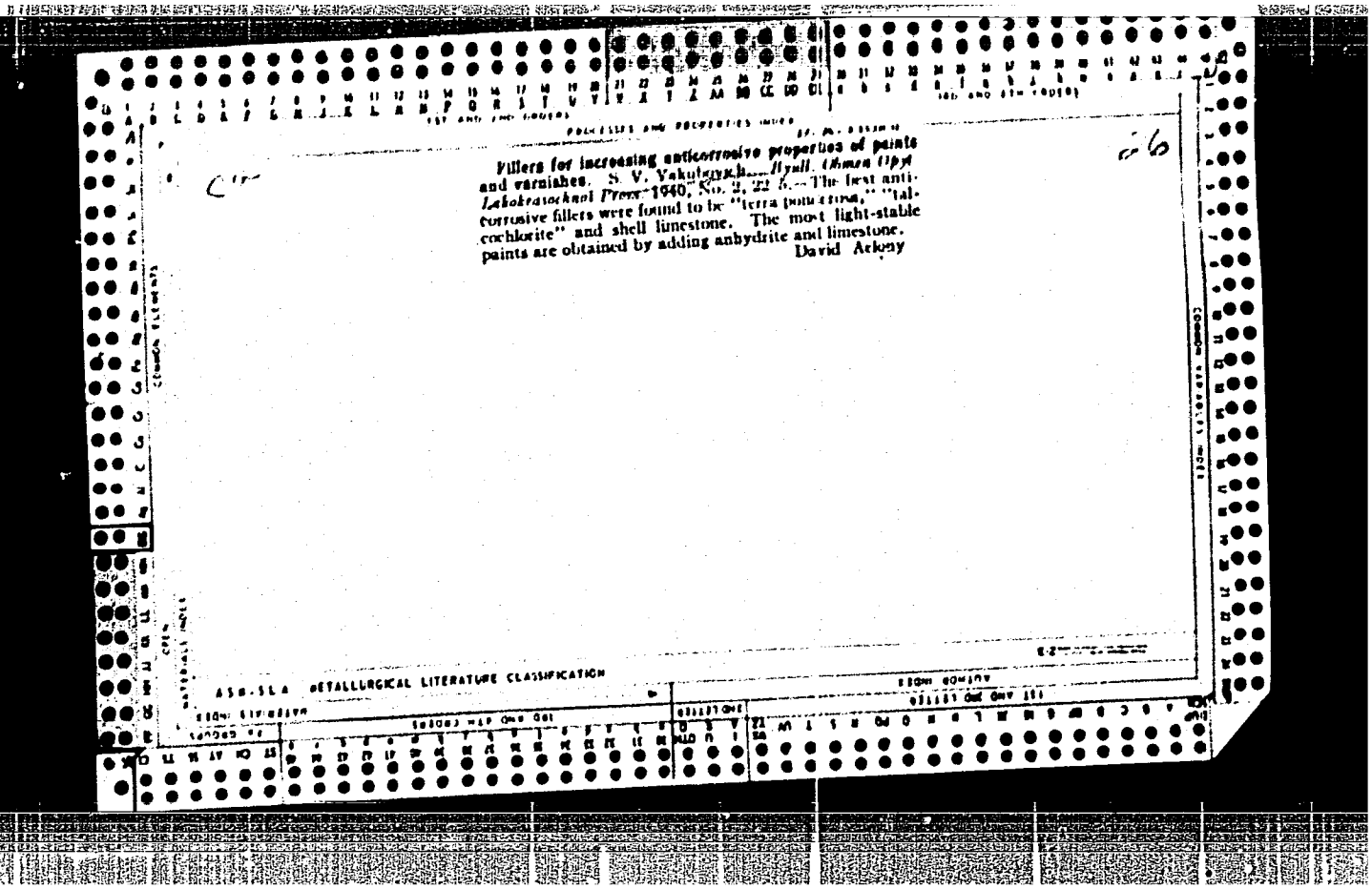
The influence of moisture permeability and swelling on corrosion preventing properties of films. S. V. Yakovlevich and R. I. Pollyak. *Ryull. Obmena Opyt. Zhdanov. Inst. Tekhnol. Prom.* 1939, No. 3, 43-6.—A study of moisture permeation and swelling and their effect on corrosion-preventing properties of the films brought the following conclusions: Free films taken off amalgamated tin plate cannot be used for swelling studies. Films formed on standardized cigarette paper give best results for moisture permeability and swelling studies. Glur's method should be further refined by using a definite amt. of P_2O_5 at a definite distance from the film. A method of detn. of swelling of pigmented films was developed. Pigmented and unpigmented films show inverse relations of swelling to moisture permeability. Swelling and moisture permeability are lower for unpigmented films, the nature of the pigment is important. Corrosion-preventing properties of pigmented films are independent of moisture permeability and of swelling. Moisture permeability is the sole factor in detg. corrosion-preventing properties of unpigmented films.

David Achony

A S.M.S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

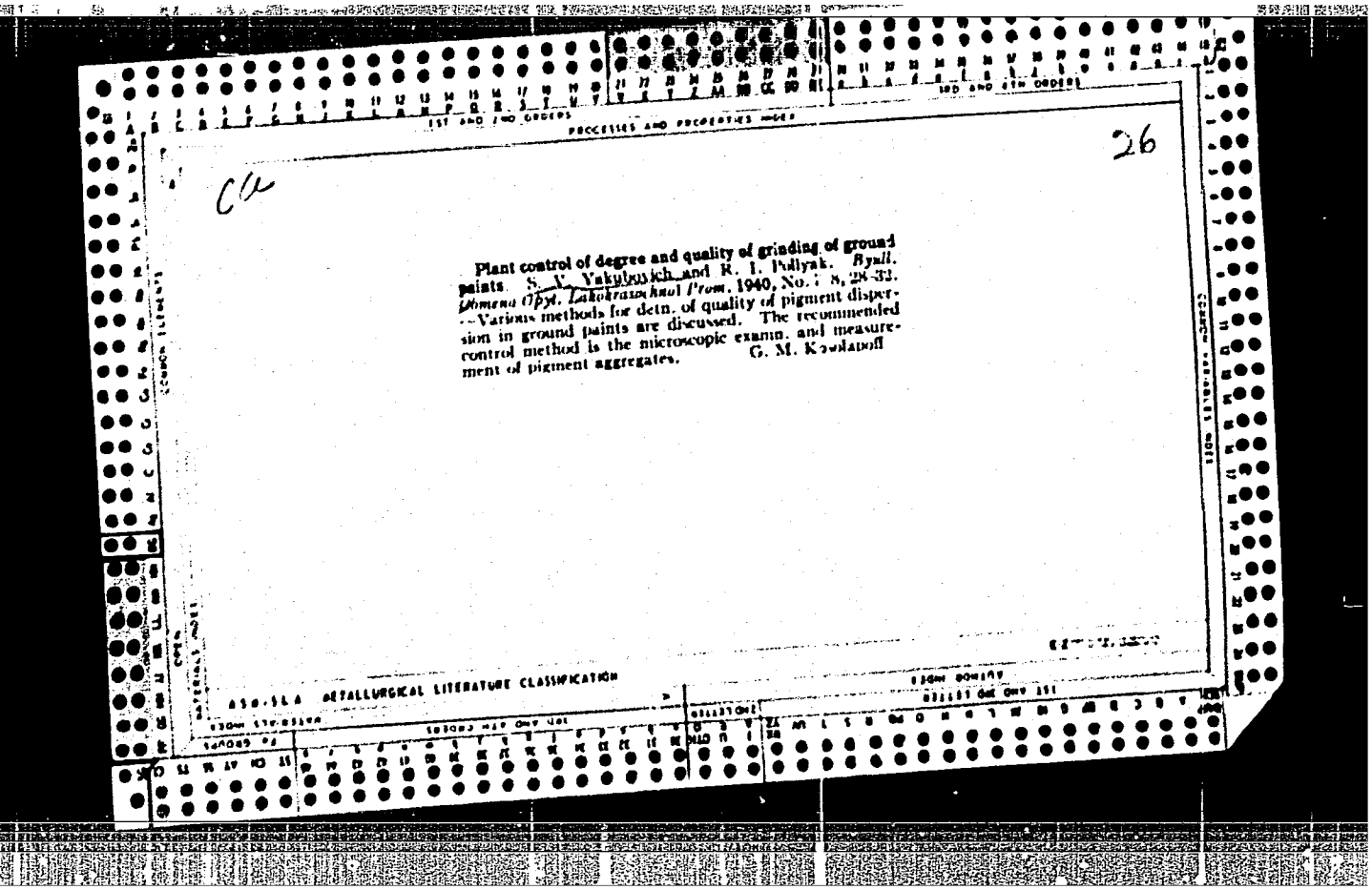


High-temperature drying. S. V. Yakubovich and S. Z. Ostrin. *Bysll. Obmen Opyt. Lakokrasochnoi Prom.* 1939, No. 11-12, 20-9.—Increase in drying temp. greatly decreases drying time. If dried at 50° instead of at 20° the drying time decreases 4 to 14 times, at 100° 9-50 times and at 150° 40-200 times. The hardness of the films increases with the increase in drying temp. Stability of films to bending, shock and adhesion do not change materially if dried at 150° instead of at 20°. Moisture absorption of films decreases as the drying temp. increases. Corrosion resistance also increases with the increase in drying temp. Color and luster are somewhat affected by high-temp. drying. 50° is a safe drying temp. At 100° all but light-colored materials can be dried. At 150° first and intermediate coating may be dried.
David Arlow



Fillers for increasing anticorrosive properties of paints and varnishes. S. V. Yakubovich. *Trudy Leningr. Lakokrasochnoi Promsti* 1940, No. 2, 22 5.—The best anti-corrosive fillers were found to be "terra pozzolana," "tal-cochlorite" and shell limestone. The most light-stable paints are obtained by adding anhydrite and limestone.
David Arkeny

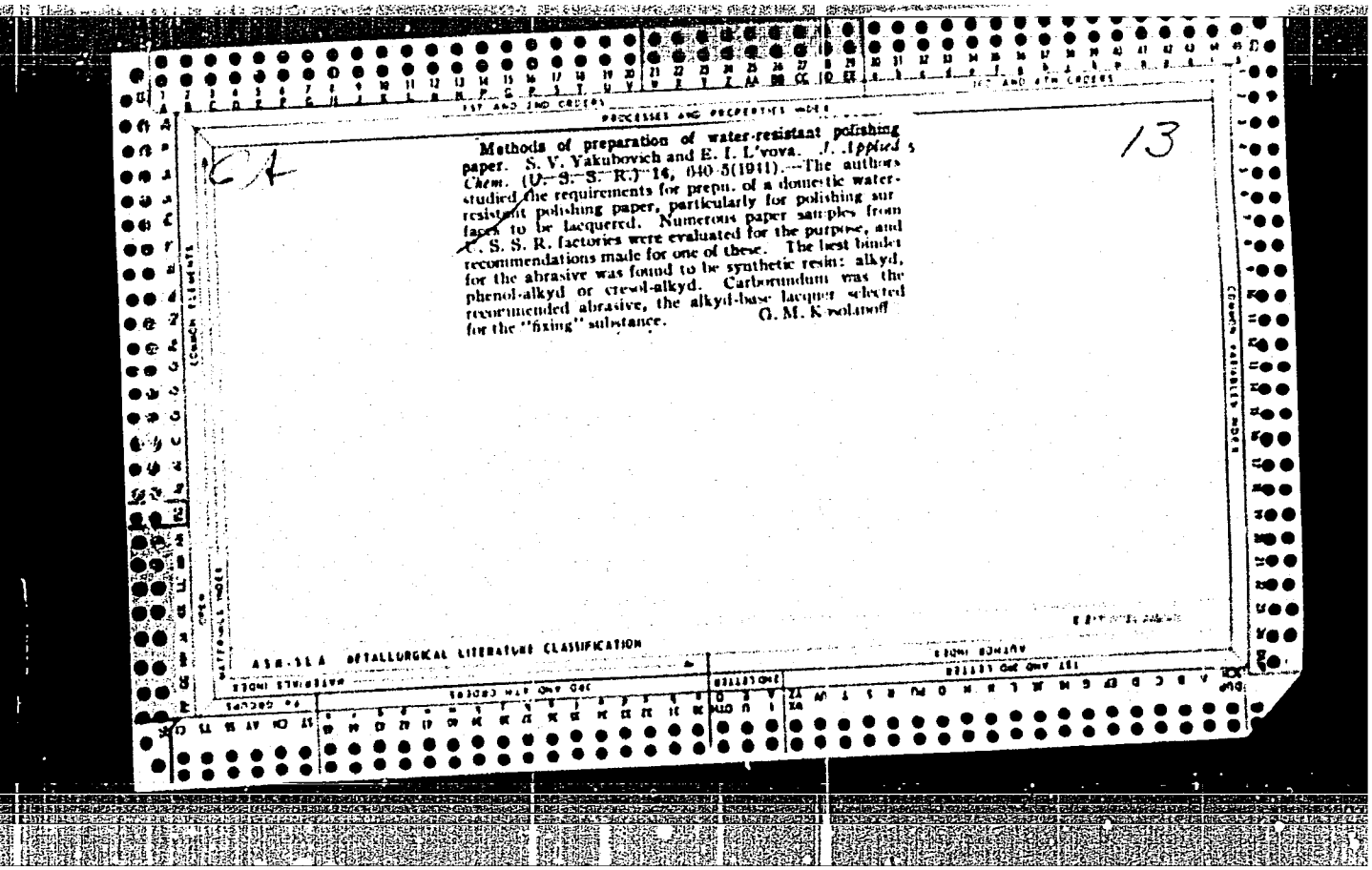
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



26

Plant control of degree and quality of grinding of ground paints. S. V. Yakubovich and R. I. Pollyak. *Byull. Izmeneniya Tekh. Lakokrasochnoi Prom.* 1940, No. 7-8, 28-32. --Various methods for detn. of quality of pigment dispersion in ground paints are discussed. The recommended control method is the microscopic examn. and measurement of pigment aggregates. G. M. Kovalenoff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

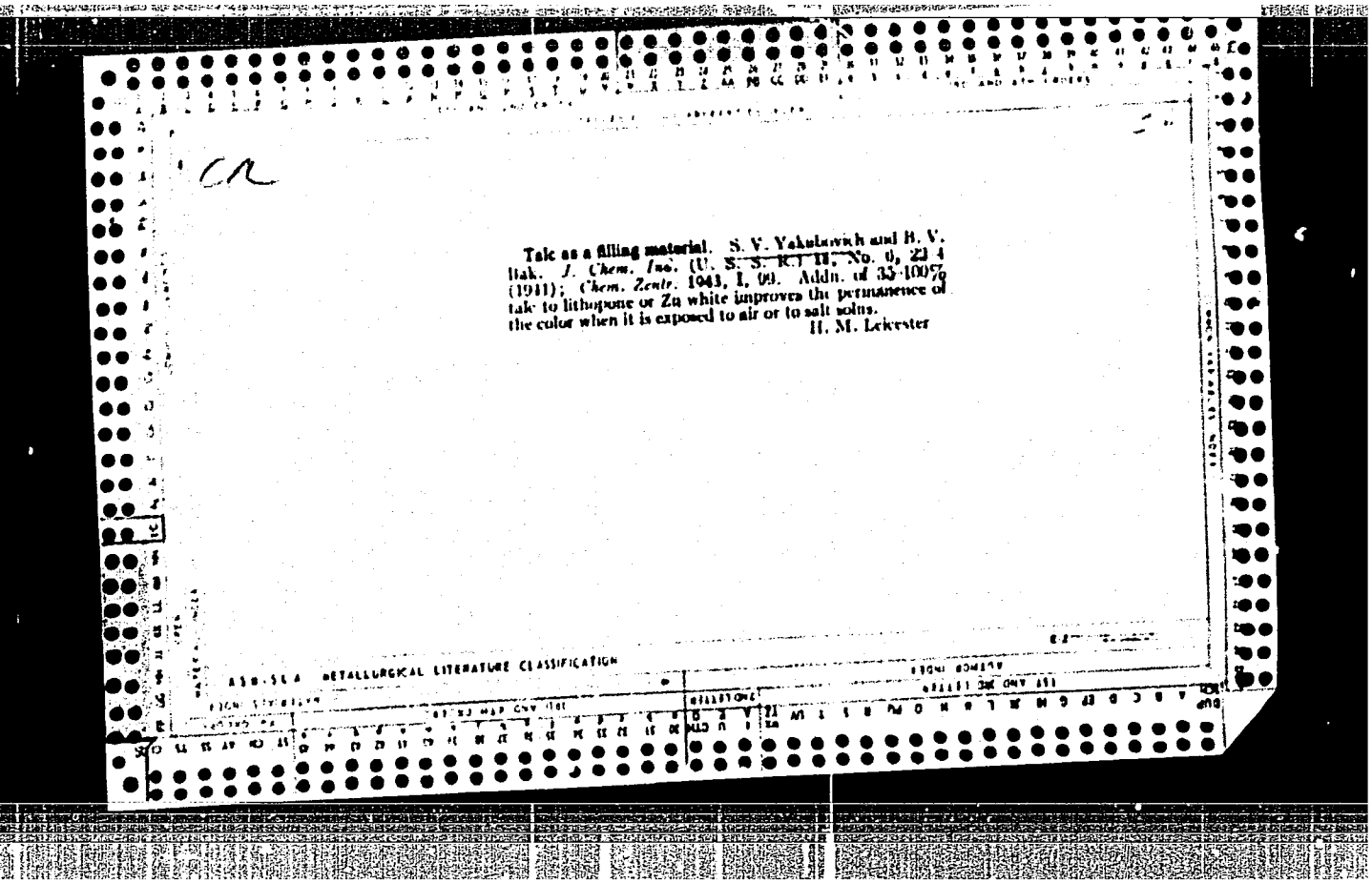


Methods of preparation of water-resistant polishing paper. S. V. Yakubovich and E. I. L'vova. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 14, 040-5(1941).—The authors studied the requirements for prepn. of a domestic water-resistant polishing paper, particularly for polishing surfaces to be lacquered. Numerous paper samples from U. S. S. R. factories were evaluated for the purpose, and recommendations made for one of these. The best binder for the abrasive was found to be synthetic resin: alkyd, phenol-alkyd or cresol-alkyd. Carborundum was the recommended abrasive, the alkyd-base lacquer selected for the "fixing" substance. G. M. Kosolapoff

C4

13

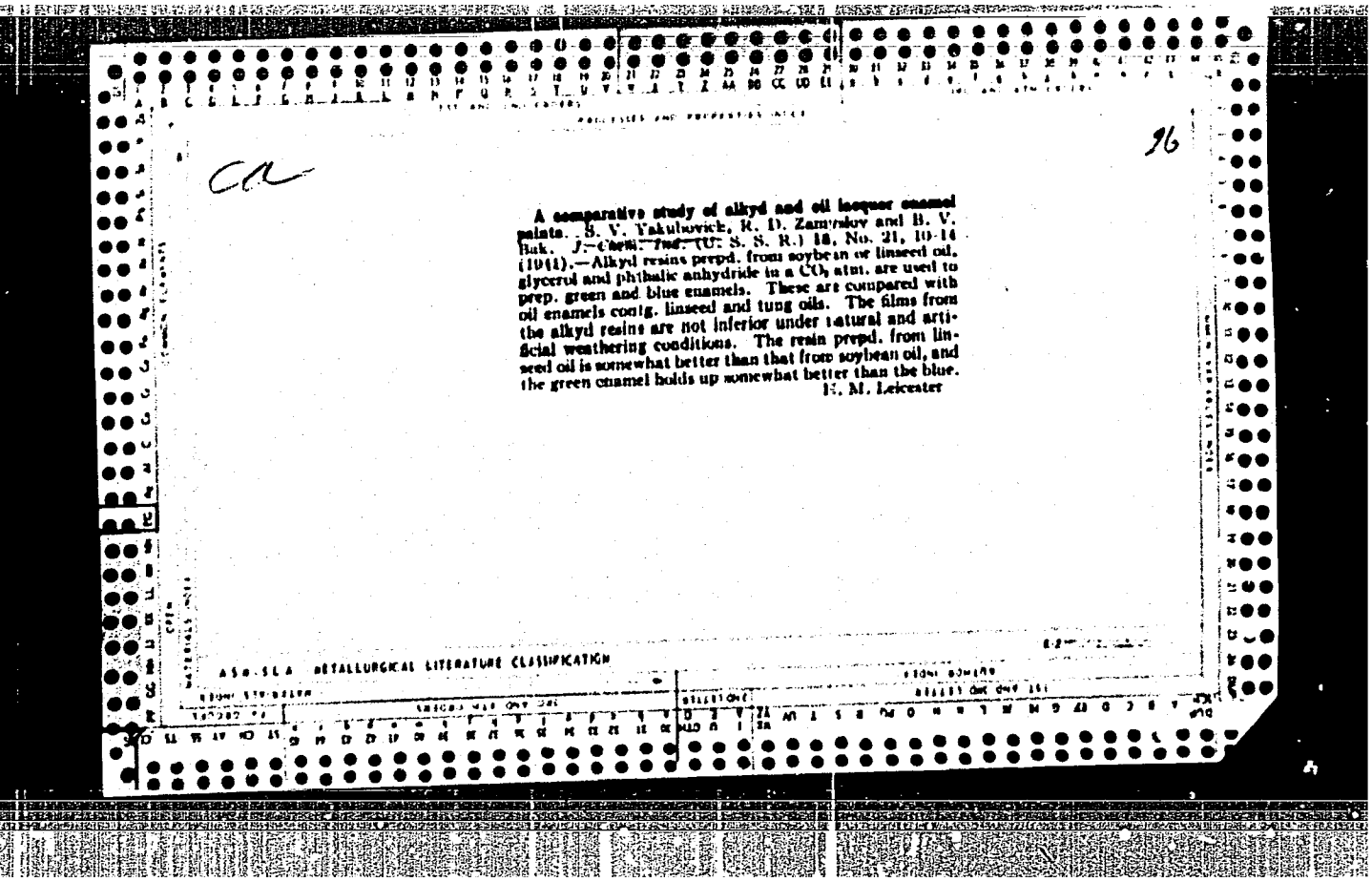
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



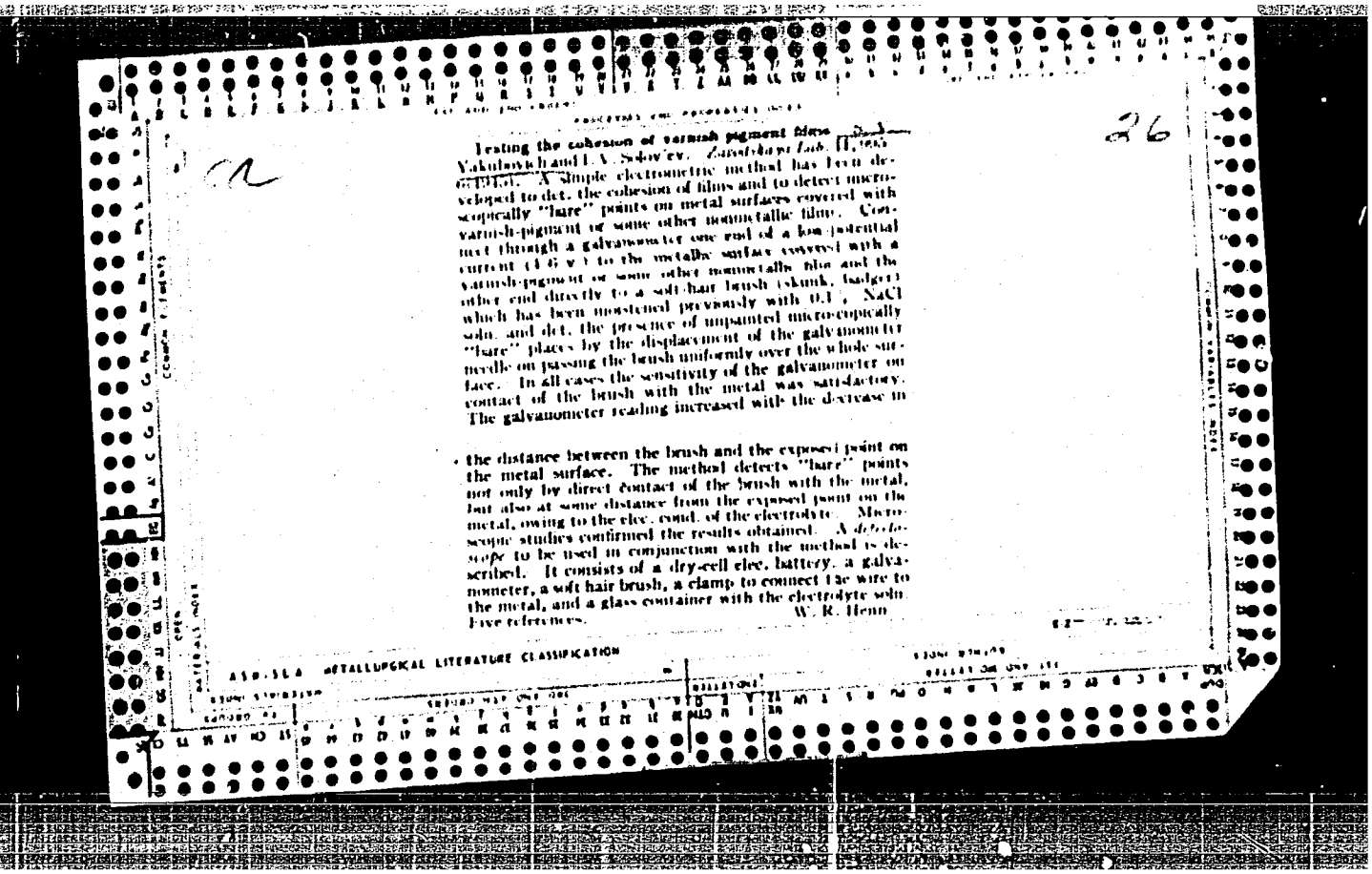
CR

Talc as a filling material. S. V. Yakulavich and B. V. Ilak. *J. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) **18**, No. 6, 23-4 (1941); *Chem. Zentr.* 1943, I, 99. Addn. of 35-100% talc to lithopone or Zn white improves the permanence of the color when it is exposed to air or to salt solns.
H. M. Leicester

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



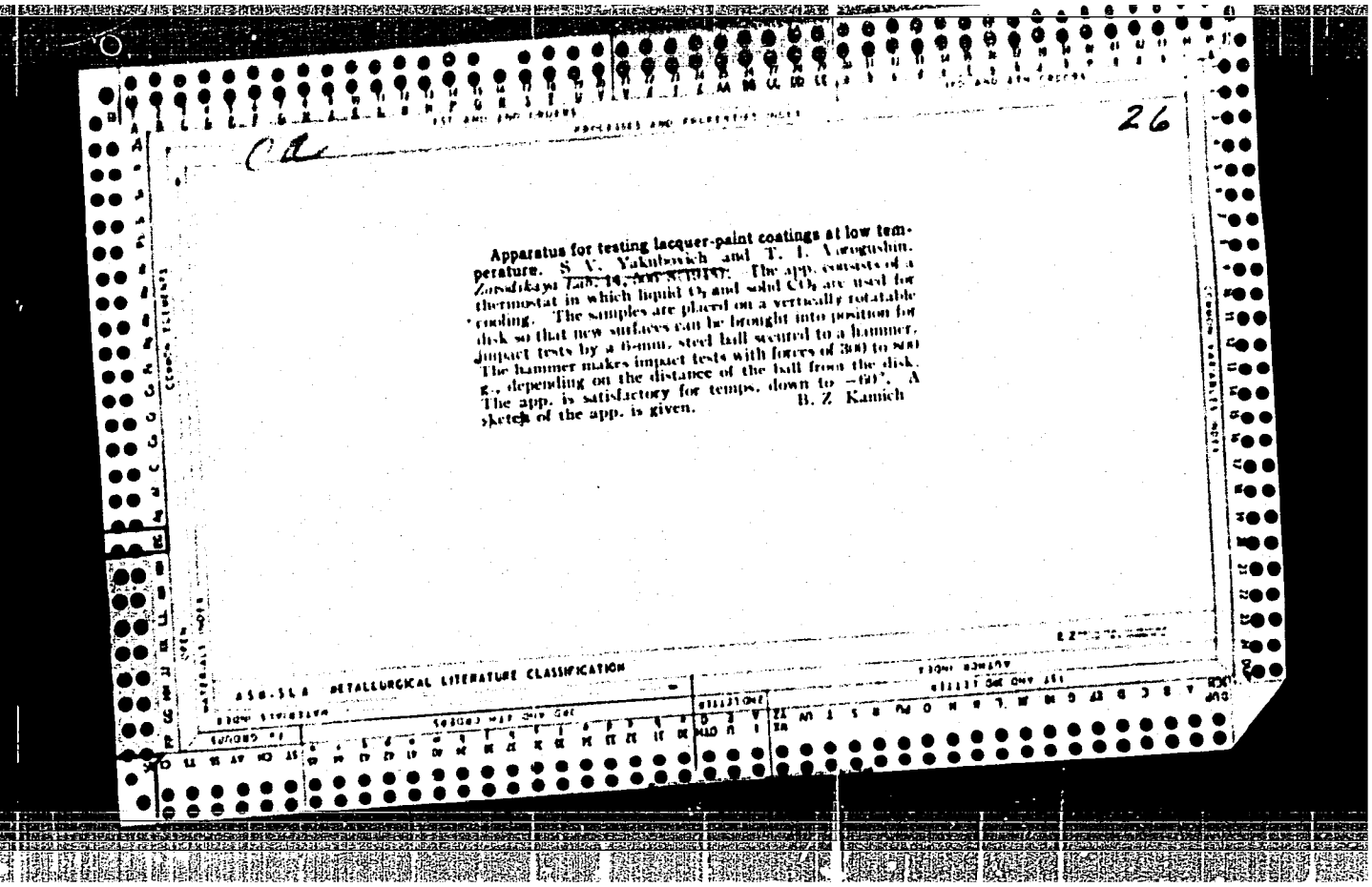
A comparative study of alkyd and oil lacquer enamel paints. S. V. Yakubovich, R. D. Zamrakov and B. V. Bak. *J. Chem. Ind. (U. S. S. R.)* 18, No. 21, 10-14 (1941).—Alkyd resins prepd. from soybean or linseed oil, glycerol and phthalic anhydride in a CO_2 atm. are used to prep. green and blue enamels. These are compared with oil enamels contg. linseed and tung oils. The films from the alkyd resins are not inferior under natural and artificial weathering conditions. The resin prepd. from linseed oil is somewhat better than that from soybean oil, and the green enamel holds up somewhat better than the blue.
H. M. Leicester



Testing the cohesion of varnish pigment films
Yakulovich and I. V. Sobolev. *Zavodskaya Lab.* [illegible]
[illegible]. A simple electrometric method has been developed to det. the cohesion of films and to detect microscopically "bare" points on metal surfaces covered with varnish-pigment or some other nonmetallic films. Current from through a galvanometer one end of a low-potential current (1.6 v.) to the metallic surface covered with a varnish-pigment or some other nonmetallic film and the other end directly to a soft-hair brush (skunk, badger) which has been moistened previously with 0.1 % NaCl soln. and det. the presence of unpainted microscopically "bare" places by the displacement of the galvanometer needle on passing the brush uniformly over the whole surface. In all cases the sensitivity of the galvanometer on contact of the brush with the metal was satisfactory. The galvanometer reading increased with the decrease in the distance between the brush and the exposed point on the metal surface. The method detects "bare" points not only by direct contact of the brush with the metal, but also at some distance from the exposed point on the metal, owing to the elec. cond. of the electrolyte. Microscopic studies confirmed the results obtained. A *defectoscope* to be used in conjunction with the method is described. It consists of a dry-cell elec. battery, a galvanometer, a soft hair brush, a clamp to connect the wire to the metal, and a glass container with the electrolyte soln. Five references.

W. R. Henn

A59-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Apparatus for testing lacquer-paint coatings at low temperature. S. V. Yakubovich and T. I. Vorogushin. Zavodskaya Lab., 14, [illegible]. The app. consists of a thermostat in which liquid O_2 and solid CO_2 are used for cooling. The samples are placed on a vertically rotatable disk so that new surfaces can be brought into position for impact tests by a 6-mm. steel ball secured to a hammer. The hammer makes impact tests with forces of 300 to 800 g., depending on the distance of the ball from the disk. The app. is satisfactory for temps. down to −60°. A sketch of the app. is given. B. Z. Kamich

26

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PA 4/49T22

YAKUBOVICH, S. V.

USSR/Chemistry - Lacquers, Testing
Chemistry - Oxygen, Liquid

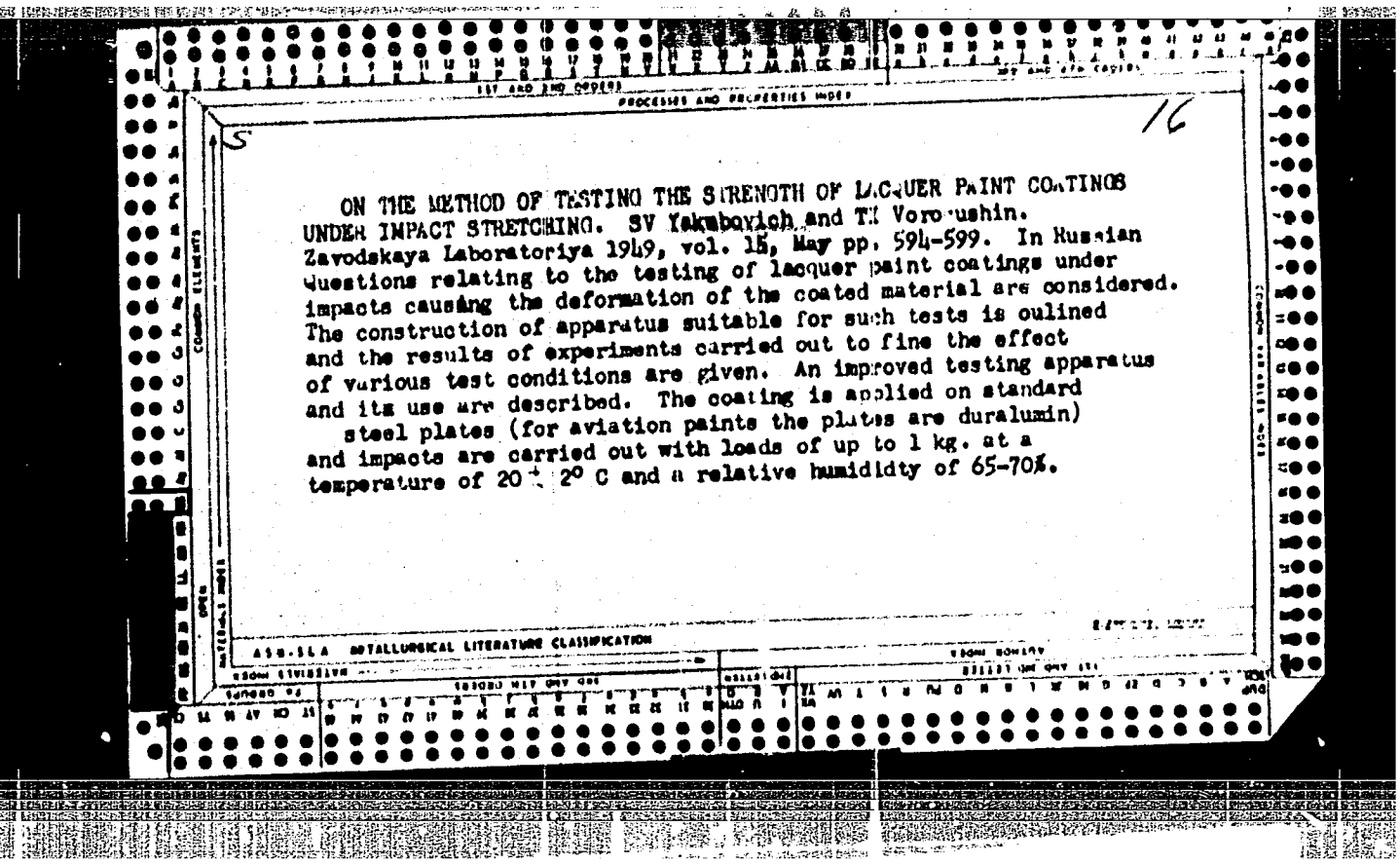
Apr 48

"Apparatus for Testing Lacquer Paint Coatings at Low Temperatures," S. V. Yakubovich, T. I. Vorogushin
2 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XIV, No 4

Existing testing methods can be used only at room temperature. Authors' apparatus is designed to operate at temperatures down to -60°. Cooling is effected by liquid oxygen and solid CO_2. Striker is manually controlled gravity hammer.

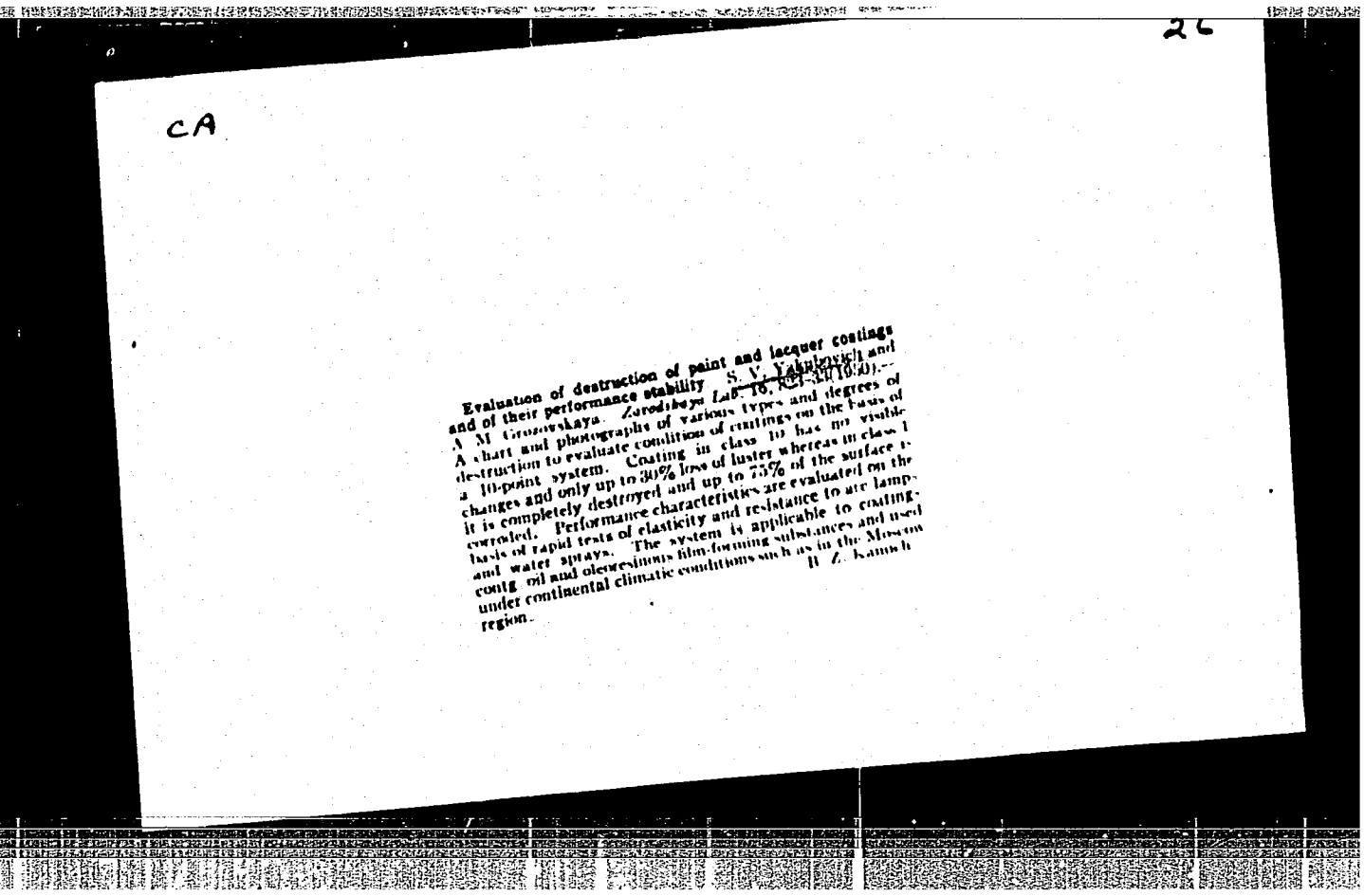
4/49T22



16

ON THE METHOD OF TESTING THE STRENGTH OF LACQUER PAINT COATINGS UNDER IMPACT STRETCHING. SV Yakubovich and TI Vorobushin. Zavodskaya Laboratoriya 1949, vol. 15, May pp. 594-599. In Russian

Questions relating to the testing of lacquer paint coatings under impacts causing the deformation of the coated material are considered. The construction of apparatus suitable for such tests is oulined and the results of experiments carried out to fine the effect of various test conditions are given. An improved testing apparatus and its use are described. The coating is applied on standard steel plates (for aviation paints the plates are duralumin) and impacts are carried out with loads of up to 1 kg. at a temperature of 20 ± 2° C and a relative humididty of 65-70%.



CA

22

Evaluation of destruction of paint and lacquer coatings and of their performance stability. S. V. Yakubovich and A. M. Grozovskaya. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 16, No. 11, 1350(1950).—A chart and photographs of various types and degrees of destruction to evaluate condition of coatings on the basis of a 10-point system. Coating in class 10 has no visible changes and only up to 30% loss of luster whereas in class 1 it is completely destroyed and up to 75% of the surface is cracked. Performance characteristics are evaluated on the basis of rapid tests of elasticity and resistance to arc lamp and water sprays. The system is applicable to coating coatg. oil and oleoresinous film-forming substances and used under continental climatic conditions such as in the Moscow region. B. Z. Kamush

YAKUBOVICH, S.V.

Ispytaniia lakokrasochnykh materialov i pokrytii (Testing lacquer materials and coatings). Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1952. 480 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 1, April 1953

YAKUBOVICH,S.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RUBINSHTEYN,B.L., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Classification and nomenclature of lacquers and enamel paints. Standartizatsiia no.5:37-44 S-O'55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Paint) (Lacquer and lacquering)

YAKUBOVICH, S.V.

YAKUBOVICH, S.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZUBCHUK, V.A.; PERESVETOVA, M.P.

Weatherproof oil paints. Standartizatsiia no.2:68-69 Mr-Ap '57.
(MLRA 10:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut.
(Paint--Standards)

28-58-3-21/39

AUTHORS: Gurevich, Ya.M., Engineer, and Yakubovich, S.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Trends in Standardization of Enamels
(Napravleniye rabot po standartizatsii emaley)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1958, 22 Nr 3, pp 64 - 65 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors state that the existing temporary technical specifications (tekhnicheskiye usloviya, or "VTU") of the former Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and the state standards ("GOST") for common enamels were developed and then revised separately without coordination. It is time to revise both the "VTU" and the "GOSTs" and replace them by one system of state standards. The article contains suggestions on the structure of such standards, the classification and the various properties of the enamels required.

Card 1/1

1. Enamel coatings--Standards

YAKUBOVICH, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; NAGORSKAYA, I.A., inzh.

Using poly-ester varnishes in finishing furniture. Der.prom. 8 no.1:6-8 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)
(Varnish and varnishing)