BALAND N, G.F.; KONSTANTINOV, L.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzen

[Crystal structure formation in castings; pure metals and single-phase alloys] Formirovanie kristallicheskogo stroeniia otlivok; chistye metally i odnofaznye splavy. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 254 p. (MIRA 18:5)

BALANDIN, G. I.

Gruzovoye delo na morskom transporte (loading work on marine transport, by) G. I. Balandin (and) A. I. Shapiro. Leningrad, Izd-vo morskoy transport, 1952.
235 p. illus., tables.

BALANDIN, G.I.; CHIKVAIDZE, V.M., redaktor; FEDYAYEVA, N.A., redaktor; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Stowing cargo on seagoing vessels] Ukladka grузov na morskikh sudakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo vodnogo transporta, 1954. 138 p.
(Ships--Cargo)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103

VISHNEPOL'SKIY, S.A., kand. ekon. nauk; BAYEV, S.M., inzh. putey soobshcheniya; BONDARENKO, V.S.; RODIN, Ye.D.; CHUVLEV, V.P.; TURETSKIY, L.S.; SMIRNOV, G.S.; SHAPIROVSKIY, D.B.; OBERMEYSTER, A.M.; SINITSIN, M.T.; KOGAN, N.D.; PETRUCHIK, V.A.; GRUNIN, A.G.; KOLESNIKOV, V.G.; MARTIROSOV, A.Ye.; KROTKIY, I.B.[deceased]; ZENEVICH, G.B.; MEZENTSEV, G.A.; KOLOMOYTSEV, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZAMAKHOVSKAYA, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAKAL'SKIY, I.I., kand. ekon. nauk; MITROFANOV, V.F., kand. ekon. nauk; CHILIKIN, Ya.A.; BAKAYEV, V.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, red. Prinimali uchastiye: DZHAVAD, Yu.Kh., red.; GUBERMAN, R.L., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; RYABCHIKOV, P.A., red.; YAVLENSKIY, S.D., red.; BAYRASHEVSKIY, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; POLYUSHKIN, V.A., red.; BALANDIN, G.I., red.; ZOTOV, D.K., red.; RYZHOV, V.Ye., red.; BOL'SHAKOV, A.N., red.; VUL'FSON, M.S., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; DMITRIYEV, V.I., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; ALEKSANDROV, L.A., red.; LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhn. red.

[Transportation in the U.S.S.R.; marine transportation] Transport SSSR; morskoi transport. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1961. 759 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Merchant marine)

BALANDIN, L. correspondent

Let us discuss. Avt. dor. 28 no.9:27 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

BALANDIN, I.G.; SOKOLOVA, L.P.

Dynamics of changes in the composition of blood serum proteins in guinea pigs with brucellosis; authors' abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 28 no.7:149 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (BRUCELLOSIS)

BALANDIN, I. G., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Urease of pseudo-tubercular bacteria." Moscow, 1960. 14 pp; (Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Inst of Epidemiology and Microbiology im N. F. Gamaleya); 250 copies; price not given; list of author's works at end of text (12 entries); (KL, 52-60, 122)

BALANDIN, I.G.; KARNITSKAYA, N.V.

Urease activity of diphtheria and pseudodiphtheria bacteria. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no. 10:17-20 O '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Rostovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.
(CORYNEBACTERIUM) (UREASE)

TONGUR, V.S.; BALANDIN, I.G.; VYSHEPAN, Ye.D.; KHOROSHUTINA, E.B.

Synthesis of RNA in cell-free homogenates of leaves infected with tobacco mosaic virus. Vop. virus 8 no.2:142-144 Mr-Ap'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

BALANDIN, I.G. (Moskva)

Universality of the matrix principle in biology and the laws of dialectics. Vest. AMN SSSR 19 no.1:22-26 '64.

(MIRA 17:7)

BALANDIN, I.G.; KHOROSHUTINA, E.P.; TONGUR, V.S.

Study of the mechanism of DNA synthesis in extracts of Nicotiana glutinosa leaves infected with tobacco mosaic virus. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no.1:201-203 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Belozerskim.

BALAMIN, I. G.; KHOMOVOTINA, E. E.; [illegible]

"Sintez rnk virusa tabachnoy mozaiki in vitro."

report presented at Symp on Virus Diseases, Moscow, 6-9 Oct 64.

Laboratoriya biokhimii nukleinovykh kislot, Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

BALANDIN, I.G.; BABUSHKINA, L.M.; TONGUR, V.S.; GENDON, Yu.Z.

Suppression of the DNA activity in the RNA dependent polymerase of cells infected with poliomyelitis virus. Vop. virus. 10 no.5:608-609 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR i Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh preparatov.

ZHDANOV, V.M.; MEL'NIKOVA, L.A.; KOZLOVA, I.A.; BALANDIN, I.G.; PETERSON, O.P.; MASHARINA, L.

Suppression of the synthesis of smallpox vaccine virus by histone. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.5:1182-1183 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut virusologii im. D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR.
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Zhdanov). Submitted August 6, 1965.

5(2) SOV/80-32-5-45/52

AUTHORS: Titov, V.A., Babkin, Yu.A., Balandin, I.M.

TITLE: The Corrosion of Metals in Thionylchloride

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 5, pp 1167-1169 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Thionylchloride is the raw material for dyestuffs, moving picture films, pharmaceutical products, etc. With the moisture of the air $SOCl_2$ forms SO_2 and HCl. Its corrosion activity is not yet investigated. Experiments were made therefore under laboratory and industrial conditions. In the first case the pure substance was used, in the second case a mixture of 80% $SOCl_2$, 2.7% dissolved gases and 17.3% chlorides. It has been shown that the resistance of copper and titanium is very low, being 11.5 mm/year and 6.8 mm/year, respectively. The corrosion of the steel of EI-461 and 1Kh18N9T grades was 0.01 and 0.02 mm/year, respectively. Both steels have also a high ductility, toughness and good welding properties. EI-461 is very expensive and can be used only for a small number of apparatus parts.

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The Corrosion of Metals in Thionylchloride SOV/80-32-5-45/52

There are 2 graphs and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Institute of Steel)

SUBMITTED: May 30, 1958

Card 2/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5944

Tomashov, N. D., Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor, ed.

Korroziya i zashchita konstruktsionnykh metallicheskikh materialov; sbornik statey (Corrosion and Protection of Constructional Metals: Collection of Articles) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961. 258 p. Errata slip inserted. 10,000 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: N.P. Lovtsif'yeva; Tech. Ed.: G.V. Smirnova; Managing Ed. for Literature on Chemical and Textile Machine Building: V.I. Rybakova, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific and technical personnel concerned with the corrosion and protection of metals.

COVERAGE: The collection deals with problems of the corrosion of constructional metals in various environments and conditions. Articles discuss new methods for the investigation and testing of corrosion and give results of recent research conducted on the corrosion and protection of metal constructions. The corrosion of some new alloys is also considered. The collection includes articles generalizing the results of research conducted during the last 2-3 years in the Department for Corrosion of Metals of the Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Steel Institute). Some of the articles were written in cooperation with the laboratory staffs of the "Berry i molot" Plant and Khimicheskiy zavod im. M.I. Kalinina (Chemical Plant imeni M.I.Kalinin) and are based on investigations conducted at these plants. No personalities are mentioned. There are 219 references, Soviet and non-Soviet. References accompany each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TA462.K6)

CORROSION RESISTANCE OF CHROMIUM-NICKEL STEELS

CORROSION RESISTANCE OF TITANIUM AND ITS ALLOYS

CORROSION AND PROTECTION OF SOME METALS AND ALLOYS IN ACIDS AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES

CORROSION ENDURANCE OF STEEL

CORROSION AND PROTECTION IN CERTAIN BRANCHES OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TA462.T54)

18.8310

31966
S/081/61/000/023/031/061
B138/B101

AUTHORS: Titov, V. A., Balandin, I. M., Tomashov, N. D.

TITLE: Investigation of the efficiency of different methods of protecting metals in solutions of sulfuric and phosphoric acids at elevated temperatures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1961, 290, abstract 23I276 (Sb. "Korroziya i zashchita konstrukts. metallich. materialov". M., Mashgiz, 1961, 200 - 214)

TEXT: The effect of cathodic (As and Bi ions) and anodic (Cu, Ag, and Au ions) corrosion inhibitors has been investigated, as also electrolytic protection by anodic polarization using Cu, Ag, and Au depositions and Ag and Au contact, on the rate of corrosion of stainless steels 1Х18Н9Т (1Kh18N9T) and Х23Н28М3Д3Т (Kh23N28M3D3T) and the alloy ЭИ461 (EI461) in 10% solutions of H_2SO_4 and H_3PO_4 at a temperature of 250°C. The cathodic corrosion inhibitor, Bi, has been found to have the greatest inhibiting effect for stainless steels in H_2SO_4. Corrosion of the Ni

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31966
S/081/61/000/023/031/061
B138/B101

Investigation of the efficiency...

alloy is more effectively reduced if it has a Cu coating. In H_3PO_4 an addition of Ag ions to the acid solution is the most efficient way of reducing corrosion of the stainless steels and the Ni alloy. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

L 7994-66

ACC NR: AP5026566 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/019/0130/0131

AUTHORS: Balandin, I. Ya.; Loznov, S. I.; Zapol'skiy, I. S.; Len'kov, G. V.; Goryachkin, V. Yu.; Kiseleva, Z. V.; Mironov, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: A mobile stand for assembly and welding of ship hull sections. Class 65, No. 175406 [presented by Kherson Design and Construction Engineering Institute (Khersonskiy proyektno-konstruktorskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 19, 1965, 130-131

TOPIC TAGS: construction machinery, shipbuilding engineering

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a mobile stand for assembly and welding of ship hull sections. The stand is made up of longitudinal framing beams carrying transverse curved beams with vertically adjustable supports (see Fig. 1).

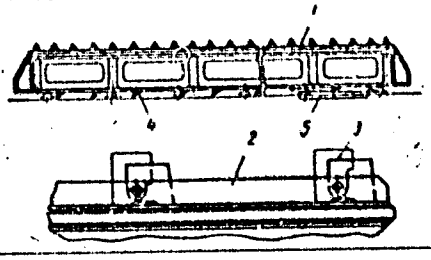

Fig. 1. 1- longitudinal framing beams; 2- transverse curved beams; 3- supports; 4- protruding teeth; 5- hydraulic cylinders

UDC: 629.12.002.011:621.757:621:791

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L 7994-66

ACC NR: AP5026566

To facilitate the work setup for a continuously positioned method of fabricating ship sections by mechanized assembly and welding technique, the longitudinal beams of the stand carry protruding teeth on their lower surface. These teeth interact with the bearings hinged to free ends of piston stems in the hydraulic cylinders of the mechanism for moving the stand. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: IE/ SUBM DATE: 15Aug64

Card 2/2 nw

ACC NR: AP5028536 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/020/0130/0130

AUTHORS: Balandin, I. Ya.; Leznov, S. I.; Zapol'skiy, I. S.; Len'kov, G. V.; Goryachkin, V. Yu.; Rotov, V. S.; Kiseleva, Z. V.; Mironov, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Multi-support stand. Class 65, No. 175838 [announced by Kherson Design and Construction Technological Institute (Khersonskiy proyektno-konstruktorskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 130

TOPIC TAGS: shipbuilding engineering, ship component, automation

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a multi-support stand with frame supports for placing of ship sections. To mechanize the placing of the supports under the ship sections, the frame supports are pivoted below the floor level and are kinematically connected to the push rod of a hydraulic cylinder which synchronously lifts the supports to a vertical position and lowers them to a horizontal position until the back sides of the supports are at floor level and form a flat platform (see Fig. 1).

Card 1/2 UDC: 629.12.002.011:621.757:621.791

ACC NR: AP5028536

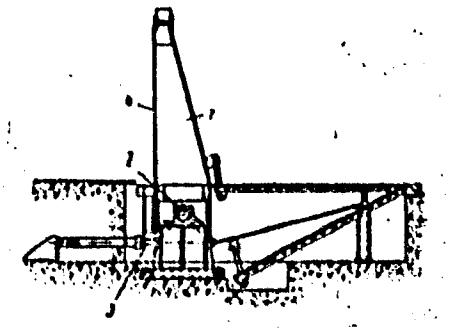

Fig. 1. 1 - Frame support; 2 - pivot; 3 - push rod; 4 - back side of support.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 28Aug64

Card 2/2

BALANDIN, K.N.

Urolythiasis in the Pendshikent region. Zdrav. Tadzh. 10,no.1: 22-25 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz Pendshikentskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach U.S. Razakova).

(PENDZHIKENT REGION—CALCULI, URINARY)

BALANDIN, K.N.

Late results of the surgical treatment of acute anorectal thrombosis. Khirurgiia 40 no.5:103-106 My '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Klinika gospital'noy khirurgii (zav.- prof. A.Kh. Khaydarov) Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova (dir.- dotsent M.N. Khaitov).

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Hyperons FD-2960

Card 1/1 Pub. 146 - 1/28

Author : Balandin, M. P.; Balashov, B. D.; Zhukov, V. A.; Pontekorvo [Pontecorvo], B. M.; Selivanov, G. I.

Title : Possibility of the formation of Λ^0 particles by protons with energies up to 700 Mev

Periodical : Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz., 29 September 1955, 265-273

Abstract : The authors attempt to observe the formation of Λ^0 particles during collision of protons with energies of 670 Mev with carbon nuclei. In principle the experiments permitted them to record Λ^0 particles decaying according to the following scheme: $\Lambda^0 \rightarrow n + \pi^0$. They detected gamma rays from the decay of π^0 mesons by means of a telescope consisting of scintillational and Cherenkov counters. They find that the cross section of formation of Λ^0 particles has a value approximately equal or less than 10^{-31} cm^2/nucleon. They draw conclusions concerning the mechanism governing the formation of Λ particles. The authors thank V. V Krivitskiy and A. I. Mukhin for assistance in setting up the collimator. Ten references, mainly western and to Otchet IYaP AN SSSR.

Institution : Institute of Nuclear Problems, Academy of Sciences USSR [IYaP AN SSSR]

Submitted : June 2, 1955

21(7)

AUTHORS: Balandin, M. P., Moiseyenko, V. A., Mukhin, A. I., Otvinovskiy, S. Z.

SOV/56-36-2-12/63

TITLE: Investigation of π^+-μ^+- e^+-Decay by Means of a Propane Bubble Chamber and Scintillation Counters

(Issledovaniye π^+-μ^+- e^+-raspada pri pomoshchi propanovoy puzyr'kovoy kamery i stsintillyatsionnykh schetchikov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 36, Nr 2, pp 424-432 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: After the discovery of the nonconservation of parity in the case of weak interaction (Refs 1, 2) the results of a number of investigations of μ-e-decay were published, which were carried out partly by means of electronic particle recording (Refs 3, 4) and partly with photoemulsions (Refs 5, 6). In 1957 reports were published concerning also investigations carried out by means of hydrogen- (Ref 7) and propane bubble chambers (Refs 8, 9). The advantages and disadvantages of these methods are discussed in short in the introduction. The authors of the present paper also used a propane bubble chamber for the purpose of recording particles. The present paper intends to investigate

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positron asymmetry in the reaction $\pi^+-\mu^+-e^+$. The asymmetry found by the authors turned out to be considerably less than that found by other research workers. (Refs 4, 10, 11), who had also used propane for their work. The difference is explained by the difference in the purity of the propane used. A scheme of the experimental arrangement used is shown by figure 1. The 670 Mev proton beam emitted from the synchrocyclotron penetrates a lead shield and is focused by quadrupole lenses; behind a further shield is the polyethylene target in which the π^+-mesons are produced. According to the thickness of this target (70 or 30 cm), the π^+-meson beam deviates from the primary proton beam by 7 or 30°, and the π^+-mesons have an energy of 170 or 273 Mev. Behind a further shield, the meson beam is electromagnetically deflected and penetrates a steel collimator, which is let in to the window of the 4 m-concrete shield, which is lined with cast iron plates. The beam finally reaches a filter (at 170 Mev made from 29 cm Al, at 273 Mev 15.5 cm Cu) and finally penetrates into the bubble chamber, which is screened off by means of double-layer iron. The tracks of the charged particles were photographed by means of a stereophotographic camera

Investigation of π^+-μ^+- e^+-Decay SOV/56-36-2-12/63
by Means of a Propane Bubble Chamber and Scintillation Counters

fitted with a "Yupiter-8" lens (F= 5.24 cm). The chamber was filled with technical propane (80% propane, 10% propylene, 6% methane, 4% butane); the normal operational conditions of the chamber were: 62°C, primary pressure 32 atm, expansion 2.6% . About 5000 stereophotographs were taken. All plates were twice investigated. As a result of the first investigation, 6712 cases of π^+-μ^+- e^+- and μ^+- e^+-decays (as well as some doubtful cases) were found, and the second disclosed an additional number of 346 such cases. Figure 3 shows the angular distribution of the latter, which is found to be independent of ϑ. Investigation of the angular distribution of μ^+ mesons in 4107 cases of π^+-decays gave a result which is shown by figure 4. The angular distribution of positive muons in "doubtful" cases is shown by figure 5, as $N(\beta')$. The results obtained by the investigation of the angular distribution of positrons from the π^+-μ^+- e^+-decay $f(\vartheta')$ in 5252 cases is shown by figure 6; figure 7 shows the corresponding result for doubtful cases. It was found that the angular distribution of μ^+-mesons is isotropic, whereas positron angular distribution,

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Investigation of $\pi^+ - \mu^+ - e^+$-Decay SOV/56-36-2-12/63
by Means of a Propane Bubble Chamber and Scintillation Counters

if described by $\frac{1}{4\pi}(1 - a \cos \vartheta)$, is characterized by $a = 0.116 \pm 0.035$, a value that is much lower than those obtained by others. The authors further investigated asymmetry by means of scintillation counter experiments (Fig 9) in order to find the reason for the low a-value. It was found to be due to the difference in the degree of propane purity.
A simultaneous analysis of the data obtained with propane of a given composition was carried out by means of a bubble chamber and scintillation counters, and resulted in $\lambda(1-W_C)=0.78\pm0.26$, where W_C denotes the depolarization probability of μ^+-mesons in graphite and λ a fundamental parameter of the neutrino theory.
The authors finally thank B. M. Pontekorvo for supervising work, M. Ya. Danysh, A. A. Tyapkin and N. A. Chernikov for their help and advice, and R. M. Ryndin and S. M. Bilen'kiy for discussions; they further thank B. S. Neganov, V. A. Zhukov and B. D. Balashov as well as V. Trifonov and G. Murin for taking part in the work.
There are 9 figures and 17 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy
(United Institute for Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: August 28, 1958

Card 4/4

21(7), 21(8) SOV/56-37-3-7/62

AUTHORS: Laberrig-Frolova, Zh. V., Balandin, M. P., Otvinovskiy, S. Z.

TITLE: On the Absorption of π^+-Mesons With Energies of Approximately 5o Mev by Carbon Nuclei

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 37, Nr 3(9), pp 634 - 638 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By means of a propane bubble chamber the authors investigated the π^+-μ^+-e^+-decay and have already given a report on this investigation (Refs 1,2); during evaluation of the photographs, also the stars formed on the occasion of the absorption of (5o±2o)Mev π^+-mesons in carbon nuclei were investigated (figure 1 shows the photograph of a double-pronged- and figure 3 the recording of a triple-pronged star). The cross section of the formation of such stars was determined as amounting to (145±36)mb. Figure 3 shows the distribution of the stars according to the number of their prongs (the double- and triple-pronged stars are the most frequent, the single- and four-pronged ones about half as frequent as the triple-pronged stars) and for the purpose of comparing the results from reference 11 (dotted lines) also the

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On the Absorption of π^+-Mesons With Energies of Approximately 5o Mev by Carbon Nuclei SOV/56-37-3-7/62

results are given, which were obtained at $E_{\pi^+} = 25o \div 27o$ Mev. Deviation is insignificant, but also stars having 6 and 7 prongs were found to occur. The average number of prongs per star was determined to 2.6 ± 0.3. The angular distribution of the prongs with respect to the direction of motion of the π^+-mesons is shown by figure 4. It is found that the number of the prongs N_f which lead to the front hemisphere is 1.81 times as large as the number N_b leading to the rear hemisphere. The ratio $(N_f-N_b)/(N_f+N_b)$ is used for the determination of anisotropy. The following values of this ratio were determined: $1.00^{+0.29}_{-0.56}$ (1), $0.36^{+0.09}_{-0.1}$ (2), 0.36 ± 0.08 (3), 0.18 ± 0.09 (4), 0.20 ± 0.16 (5). The numbers in parentheses indicate the respective number of the prongs of the stars. In this summary a certain tendency of an increase of anisotropy with the decreasing number of prongs is observed. Figure 5 shows the distribution of the double-pronged stars according to the angle α between the two prongs. The distribution shows a considerable increase of the

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On the Absorption of π^+-Mesons With Energies of Approximately 50 Mev by Carbon Nuclei SOV/56-37-3-7/62

stars with increasing a. Finally, the authors thank B. M. Pontekorvo for suggestions and his interest in this work, V. A. Moiseyenko, V. Trifonov, and Ye. Yurova for carrying out measurements. Zh. V. Laberrig-Frolova also thanks Professor D. I. Blokhintsev and Professor V. P. Dzhelepov for her good reception at the Institute at Dubna. There are 5 figures and 13 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: April 4, 1959

Card 3/3

BALANDIN, M.P.; GREBINNIK, V.G.; SELIVANOV, G.I.

[Synchronizing the operation of a bubble chamber and a synchrocyclotron] Sinkhronizatsiia raboty puzyr'kovoi kamery s sinkhrotsiklotronom. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t iadernykh issl., 1961. 12 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Bubble chamber) (Synchrotron)

S/120/62/000/005/010/036
E192/E382

AUTHORS: Balandin, M.P., Grebinnik, V.G. and Selivanov, G.I.

TITLE: Synchronization of the operation of a bubble chamber with a synchrocyclotron

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1962, 60 - 64

TEXT: The usual method of designing the synchronization circuit for a bubble chamber relies on a number of series-connected binary circuits and in this system the spread of the fronts of the triggering pulses can amount to 3% of the total duration of the delay pulse. This, in practice, produces an additional time error of about 0.9 μs, which completely obscures the growth period of the bubbles to visible dimensions. The system described does not suffer from the above fault due to the production of a coincidence between the internal signal and the synchronization pulse in the final stage. The photographic-exposure time is matched with the instant of passage of the beam to within 10^{-4} sec. The system is provided with a "type-of-operation" switch which permits the actuating of the system by

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Synchronization of the operation.. E192/E382

the start pulses obtained from the photo pick-up of the accelerator (external actuation) or by trigger pulses produced by an internal generator. In either case, the system can operate continuously or only once. The internal drive is useful during the testing and adjustment of the system and permits testing the chamber independently of the accelerator. In order to provide definite intervals for the growth of the bubbles after passage of the beam through the accelerator the instant of producing the illumination pulse is made variable. Also, relative time-spacing of the other control pulses is unaltered. This is achieved by providing a delay circuit at the input of the system for the synchronization pulses. The synchronization pulses from the accelerator appear at intervals of 8 - 12 μs, whereas the operating cycle of the chamber is 2 - 5 sec. Stable operation of the system as a whole is therefore achieved by blocking it for the duration of the operating cycle as soon as a start pulses is received. The blocking pulse is produced by a special forming circuit which blocks the chamber for a duration of 0.5 - 30 sec. A single start pulse triggers therefore two independent channels:

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Synchronization of the operation.. E192/E382

a system for forming pulses for controlling operation of the electromagnetic valve and a unit for producing the illumination pulse. Both channels comprise delay circuits permitting the shifting of the inception of expansion, the starting of contraction and the instant of triggering of the spark tube. It is possible to select the optimum position of the illumination pulse by shifting the instant of expansion. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute for Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: December 9, 1961

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4019201 S/0056/64/046/002/0415/0430

AUTHORS: Balandin, M. P.; Ivanov, O. I.; Moiseyenko, V. A.; Sokolov, G. L.

TITLE: Investigation of the absorption of 40--70 MeV charged pions in carbon nuclei with the aid of a propane bubble chamber

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 46, no. 2, 1964, 415-430

TOPIC TAGS: pion, charged pion, charged pion absorption, absorption cross section, charge exchange cross section, pion absorption in carbon, prong number distribution, proton energy distribution, prong angular distribution, secondary particle angular distribution, angular distribution anisotropy

ABSTRACT: The absorption of $\pi^{\pm}$ mesons of equal energy by carbon nuclei at 40--70 MeV was investigated with a 30 cm propane bubble chamber, with an aim at obtaining more data on the two stages of the

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pion absorption process (pion energy transfer to internal primary nucleons and emission of final particles). Data were obtained on the total cross section for $\pi^{\pm}$ absorption and charge exchange in carbons (98^{+17}_{-10} and 99^{+24}_{-19} mb for π^+ and π^-, respectively), the distribution of pion absorption vs. number of prongs (average $2.22^{+0.13}_{-0.11}$ and $0.94^{+0.14}_{-0.13}$ prongs for π^+ and π^- mesons), distribution of mean proton energy vs. the number of prongs, and angular distribution of the prongs. The results show that the angular distribution of the charged particles emitted by the carbon nuclei is isotropic for negative pions but not for positive ones. It is concluded that in most cases the pion energy is transferred during the first absorption stage to a neutron-proton primary pair with probability 0.65 ± 0.10. Causes of differences in the behavior of positive and negative pions are discussed. "In conclusion the authors thank B. M. Pontecorvo for continuous interest and valuable suggestions; M. G. Meshcheryakov,

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S. S. Gershteyn, and V. G. Solov'yev for discussions; Yu. D. Prokoshkin for extracting the pion beams; Ye. P. Zhidkov and A. F. Luk'yantsev for assistance with electronic computer data reduction; V. L. Trifonov and A. I. Sharov for assistance with the experiments; Ye. A. Burov for processing the photographs; and the group directed by I. A. Pankov and K. A. Baycher for constructing the bubble chamber." Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 15 formulas, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinenny*y institut yaderny*kh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: 09May63 DATE ACQ: 27Mar64 ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 020

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP6035746 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/019/0109/0109

INVENTORS: Balandin, M. P.; Volosatov, A. K.; Antonenko, I. Ya.; Bushteto, P. P.; Zhirnov, A. I.; Ivanov, Yu. V.; Kruglyakov, M. L.; Mordukhovich, A. I.; Popov, F. K.; Smetnev, S. D.; Fanfaroni, F. I.; Shcherbakov, A. M.; Krivoshey, M. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for broadcasting pesticides and meliorating substances. Class 45, No. 166787 [announced by All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Mechanization of Agriculture (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obrazcy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 19, 1966, 109

TOPIC TAGS: agricultural machinery, agricultural engineering, broadcasting operation, pesticide, fertilizer

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for broadcasting pesticides and meliorating substances. The device contains a tank divided into sections, broadcasting mechanisms, receiving chambers of the fertilizer duct, and a driving mechanism. To provide for a uniform broadcasting of a material, the broadcasting mechanisms are made in the shape of cones mounted on a common shaft carrying a spiral with the opposite direction of coil loops. Every revolving cone may be spring loaded and may

UDC: 631.333.9

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ACC NR: AP6035746

be contained, together with a receiving chamber, in a common casing.

SUB CODE: 02, 06/ SUBM DATE: 23Apr65

Card 2/2

Perepletnoe proizvodstvo [Bookbinding]. Moskva, Iskusstvo, 1953. 316 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6 No. 11 February 1954

BALANDIN, Mikhail Vasil'yevich; MIL'CHIK, E.A., redaktor; CHICHERIN, A.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Laboratory work on the technology of the book binding and stiching industry] Laboratornye raboty po tekhnologii broshirovochno-perepletnogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1954. 167 p. (MLRA 7:11)
(Bookbinding)

BALANDIN, V.

Introligatorstwo przemysłowe (Industrial Bookbinding), by V. W. Balandin. Reported in New Books (Nowe Ksiazki), No. 7, April 1, 1956.

BALANDIN, Mikhail Vasil'yevich; KUZYAKOVA, I.I., red.

[Bookbinding] Broshiurovochno-perepletnoe proizvodstvo. Moskva, "Iskusstvo," 1963. 382 p. (MIRA 17:6)

BALANIN, N.

Bookkeeping

Calculating Bookkeepers' work by the ratin system, Bukhg. uchet, 11, No. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. Unclassified.

BALANDIN, N.I.; ROZENBERG, G.Ya.

New electrophoretic apparatus, small model. Biokhimiia, Moskva 17 no.2: 203-207 Mar-Apr 1952. (CLML 24:5)

1. Of OKB and the Experimental Plant of the Academy of Medical Sciences and the Central Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion, Moscow.

KALANDIN, I.A.; KARMAZIN, E.I.; IEVTUSHKO, A.D.

Testing tractor transmission in a dust chamber. Trakt. i sel'-khozmash. no.11:15-16 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy traktornyy zavod.

BALANDIN, P.S.; BIISHEV, A.G.; KAGARMANOV, N.F.; POBEDONOSTSEV, V.S.; KHAMZIN, Sh.Kh.

Core recovery from producing horizons using DKNU "Ufimets" core assemblies. Burenie no.1:20-24 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

[illegible], [illegible], SIMAK, Aleksandr Ivanovich, PAVLOVA, Nina Nikolayevna, SHREYNER, Leonid Aleksandrovich, PETROVA, Ol'ga Pavlovna, YAKUSHEV, Vasiliy Petrovich, PORTNOVA, Anna Timofeyevna, SADILENKO, Konstantin Mikhaylovich, KLOCHKO, Nikolay Aleksandrovich

"Mekhanicheskiye i abrazivnyye svoystva gornykh porod (Mechanical and Abrasive Properties of Rocks)," Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 200 p.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for scientists, engineers and technicians engaged in drilling operations in the petroleum and mining industries.

BALANDIN, P. S. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Abraisive properties of rocks." Mos, 1959. 18 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Petrochemical and Gas Industry im I. M. Gubkin. Chair of Drilling of Petroleum and Gas Wells), 150 copies (KL, 43-59, 123)

BALANDIN, P.S.; GORLOV, I.A.; KAGARMANOV, N.F.; POBEDONOSTSEV, V.S.; TUYEV, D.D.; KHAMZIN, Sh.Kh.

Core recovering from the producing layer DI in the Tuymazy field. Neft. khoz. 40 no.5:59-62 My '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Tuymazy region--Core drilling)

[illegible]TIN, S.T.; KAGAROMANOV, R.N.; RAYANDIN, P.P.

Diamond drilling of the oil and gas wells of Bashkiria. Neft.khoz. 41 no.10:8-15 O '63. (MIRA 17:4)

NUYKIN, S.I., KAGARMANOV, N.F., MALANDIN, F.S.

Diamond bits for drilling oil and gas wells. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.11:119-120 '62. (MIRA 17:6)

KAGARMANOV, N.F.; BALAKHIN, P.S.; RASSKAZOVA, S.F.

Investigating the physicomechanical properties of Yakut diamonds in connection with their use in the reinforcement of drilling bits. Mash. i neft. obor. no.2:11-15 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

S/004/60/000/02/02/006

AUTHORS: Balandin, R.; Balandina, M.

TITLE: The "Miracle" That Never Was

PERIODICAL: Znaniye-Sila, 1960, No 2, pp 14 - 15

TEXT: The authors discuss a heating-cooling apparatus designed in the Moscow plant "Santekhnika" and demonstrated by the plant director V. Potapov. Newspapers had published articles that this apparatus had an efficiency factor of 200%. Apparently this erroneous assumption was made because only the actual amount of electricity consumed was counted, neglecting the amount of heat taken from air. The apparatus is based on the principle of ordinary heat pumps. The Soviet physicist Professor V.A. Mikhel'son designed a heat pump already in 1920. The heat pump absorbs the amount of heat contained even in a cold medium and transfers it to the place where it is needed, e.g., to a room to be heated. The apparatus utilizes thermal energy collected from the cold medium as well as electric power; seen in this light, the heat emitted by the apparatus is always lower than the energy consumed. The heat is simply transferred from one point to another and for this a certain amount of electricity is needed. Thermo-

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dynamic laws set certain limits to the efficiency of such a process, which is practicable only if there are no too great differences of temperature between the cold medium and the object to be heated. Thus the much publicized miracle proved a miscalculation and it needed the authority of scientists like Academicians L.A. Artsimovich, P.L. Kapitsa and I.Ye. Tamm ("Pravda" of November 22, 1959 "Irresponsible Chase in Quest of Scientific Sensations") to convince the public that such a miraculous device does not exist. The apparatus is the first heating and cooling device operating on semiconductors with considerable possibilities. There is no motor and the design is simple. With certain improvements it can well become one of the most economical electric heating appliances. There is 1 figure.

BALANDIN, R.

Heat power station drinks water. Znan.sila 35 no.7:28-29 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Electric power plants)

BALANDIN, R.

Fertilizer salt is on the way. Znan.sila 37 no.3:8-11 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Soligorsk—Potassium salts)

BALANDIN, R.

Most precious mineral on earth. Znan.-sila 37 no.6:34-36 Je '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Water supply)

BALANDIN, R.

Difficult route. Znanie-sila 38 no.1:1-4 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Geological surveys)

BALANDIN, R.

In a lunar crater. Znan.-sila 38 no.5:31 My '63. (MIRA 16:11)

BALANDIN, S.I. (Liyepaya, Latviyskaya SSR)

Rare case of entotic noise. Vest.otorin. 18 no.2:73-74 Mr-Ap '56.
(EAR--DISEASES) (MLRA 9:7)

1. BALANDIN, V.; BORISENKO, I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Moving-Picture Projection

7. Advanced group. Kinomekhanik No. 3, 1953.

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

BALANDIN, V.; BUTOR, I.

Motion-picture service for young pioneer camps. Kinomekhanik no.6:16 Je '53. (MLRA 6:8)

(Moving-pictures for children--Lopasnya District) (Lopasnya District--Moving-pictures for children)

BAIAKDIN, V.I., inzh.; KVIRIN, I.I., inzh.

Standard designs of boiler rooms with VPT-50 and VPT-100 water heating boilers. Nov.tekh.zhil.-kom.khoz.: Elek. i topl. gor. no.5:94-120 '61. (MIRA 18:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103

24(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1700

Lvov. Universitet

Materialy X Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po spektroskopii, 1956.
t. II: Atomnaya spektroskopiya (Materials of the 10th All-Union Conference on Spectroscopy, 1956. Vol 2: Atomic Spectroscopy) /Lvov/ Izd-vo L'vovskogo univ., 1958. 568 p. (Series: Its: Nizhnevolzhskiy sbornik, vyp.4(9)) 3,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po spektroskopii.

Editorial Board: G.S. Landsberg, Academician, (Resp. Ed.); B.S. Soporent, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; I.L. Fabelinskiy, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; V.A. Fabrikant, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; V.G. Koritskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; S.M. Rayskiy, Candidate of Physical and Technical Sciences; L.K. Klimovskaya, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; V.S. Miliyanchuk (Deceased), Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; A.Ye. Glauberman, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed.: S.L. Gaberj Tech. Ed.: T.V. Saranyuk.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and researchers in the field of spectroscopy, as well as for technical personnel using spectrum analysis in various industries.

COVERAGE: This volume contains 177 scientific and technical studies of atomic spectrography presented at the 10th All-Union Conference on Spectroscopy in 1956. The studies were carried out by members of scientific and technical institutes and include extensive bibliographies of Soviet and other sources. The studies cover many phases of spectroscopy: spectra of rare earths, electromagnetic radiation, physicochemical methods for controlling uranium production, physics and technology of gas discharge, optics and spectroscopy, abnormal dispersion in metal vapors, spectroscopy and the combustion theory, spectrum analysis of ores and minerals, photographic methods for quantitative spectrum analysis of metals and alloys, spectral determination of the hydrogen content of metals by means of isotopes, tables, and atlases of spectral lines, spark spectrographic analysis, statistical study of variation in the parameters of calibration curves, determination of traces of metals, spectrum analysis in metallurgy, thermochemistry in metallurgy, and principles and practice of spectrochemical analysis.

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BALANDIN, V.N.; MANDEL'SHTAM, S.L.

Possibility of analysing the composition of a metal in an arc furnace without taking a sample. Fiz.sbor. no.4:387-388 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Fizicheskiy institut imeni P.N.Lebedeva AN SSSR.
(Metals--Spectra)

24(7) SOV/48-23-9-27/57

AUTHORS: Atamanov, A. P., Balandin, V. N., Ivantsov, L. M.

TITLE: On the Stabilization of the Position of a Spectrum by Keeping the Temperature of the Spectroscopical Apparatus Constant

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 9, pp 1112 - 1113 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Temperature variation impair the accuracy of photoelectric spectroscopical apparatus by shifting the spectrum relative to the gap. The authors kept the air temperature between the thermostat and the spectroscopical apparatus constant by means of an electric heater. The calculation of the heaters and their mode of operation is briefly discussed and the duration of heat pulses is given. The experiments were carried out on six different apparatus, three of which had a weight of 400-450 kg and a volume of 0.25 m^3; the weights of the other three amounted to between 30 and 100 kg and had volumes of from 0.08 to 0.05 m^3. The apparatus differed considerably both with respect to thermal inertia and in finish, and they were tested at the institute as well as in work-shop laboratories. Five of these apparatus were in wooden cases, and one of them in a case of duralumin. The diagram in figure 1 shows the stabilization of

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On the Stabilization of the Position of a Spectrum by Keeping the Temperature of the Spectroscopical Apparatus Constant SOV/48-23-9-27/57

temperature, the stabilization of the spectrum, and variations of air pressure in apparatus Nr 1 with a weight of 45c kg over a period of 7o hours. After establishment of equilibrium the temperature fluctuated not more than 0.1° C and the shifting of a Hg-line amounted to an average of only 2.5μ. The variation of air pressure of 5 to 10 torr caused no noticeable shifting of the line. In the case of the other five instruments the results differed but little from those mentioned, but, obviously, the time needed for heating up to a certain temperature depended on the size of each individual apparatus. The authors hope that this method may be applied also to the DFS-10 type instrument, which has a weight of 1.5 to 2 tons and a volume of roughly 1 m^3. There is 1 figure.

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BALANDIN, V.N.; ZARUBIN, B.I.

Using a radiogeodesic system for the vertical tying of aerial photographs. Geod. i kart. no.11:45-53 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103

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BALANDIN, V.N.; ZABRODIN, G.V.

Investigating the accuracy of a phase radionavigation system.
Geod. i kart. no.1:49-53 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

BALASHEV, V.N.; NOZHENKIN, Yu.V.; SPITSYN, V.L.

Spectral distribution of scattered gamma-radiation in crushed ore. Biul. nauch.-tekh. inform. VIMS no.2:33-36 '63. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskiy komitet SSSR.

ROMANOV, A.I., inzhener IAS; KLIMOV, V.Ya., general-mayor, Geroy sotsialisticheskogo truda, glavnyy konstruktor motorov; BALANDIN, V.P., general-mayor IAS.

[The VK-107A and VK-108 airplane engines] Aviatsionnye motory VK-107A i VK-108. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo oboronnoi promyshlennosti, 1946. 112 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:11)

(Airplanes--Engines)

BALANDIN, V.P., inzh.

Selecting the optimum form and dimensions of an impact tool for breaking frozen ground. Stroi i dor. mashinostr. 2 no.11:6-8 N '57. (MIRA 11:1)

(Excavating machinery--Testing) (Frozen ground)

BALANDIN, V. P., Candidate Tech Sci (diss) -- "Experimental investigation and selection of the optimal shape and dimensions of the working organ of a pounding machine for breaking up frozen soil". Moscow, 1959. 13 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst im V. V. Kuybyshev), 130 copies (KL, No 26, 1959, 124)

BALANDIN, V.P., insh.

Efficient ripping of frozen grounds with wedges. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 4 no.3:12-13 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Frozen ground) (Road machinery)

BALANDIN, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

New machine for working frozen ground by shearing. Stroi i dor. mash. 8 no.12 87-8 D'63 (MIRA 17:7)

BALANDINA, V.V., kand. tekhn.nauk; PONOMAREVA, Ye.I.

Seminar on the technology of white and color cements.
Zhur.VKHO 10 no.5:586 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

ABRAMOV, S.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; AVERSHIN, S.G., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; AMMOSOV, I.I., doktor geol.-min.nauk; ANDRIYEVSKIY, V.D., inzh.; ANTROPOV, A.N., inzh.; AFANAS'YEV, B.L., inzh.; BERGMAN, Ya.V., inzh.; BLOKHA, Ye.Ye., inzh.; BOGACHEVA, Ye.N., inzh.; BUKRINSKIY, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; VASIL'YEV, P.V., doktor geol.-min.nauk; VINOGRADOV, B.G., inzh.; GOLUBEV, S.A., inzh.; GORDIYENKO, P.D., inzh.; GUSEV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; DOROKHIN, I.V., kand.geol.-min.nauk; KALMYKOV, G.S., inzh.; KASATOCHKIN, V.I., doktor khim.nauk; KOROLEV, I.V., inzh.; KOSTLIVTSEV, A.A., inzh.; KRATKOVSKIY, L.F., inzh.; KRASHENINNIKOV, G.F., prof. doktor geol.-min.nauk; KRIKUNOV, L.A., inzh.; LEVIT, D.Ye., inzh.; LISITSA, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; LUSHNIKOV, V.A., inzh.; MATVEYEV, A.K., dots., kand.geol.-min.nauk; MEPURISHVILI, G.Ye., inzh.; MIRONOV, K.V., inzh.; MOLCHANOV, I.I., inzh.; NAUMOVA, S.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; NEKIPELOV, V.Ye., inzh., PAVLOV, F.F., doktor tekhn.nauk; PANYUKOV, P.N., doktor geol.-min.nauk; POPOV, V.S., inzh.; PYATLIN, M.P., kand.tekhn. nauk; RASHKOVSKIY, Ya.E., inzh.; ROMANOV, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; RYZHOV, P.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SELYATITSKIY, G.A., inzh.; SPERANSKIY, M.A., inzh.; TERENT'YEV, Ye.V., inzh.; TITOV, N.G., doktor khim.nauk; GOKAREV, I.F., inzh.; TROYANSKIY, S.V., prof., doktor geol.-min.nauk; FEDOROV, B.D., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk; FEDOROV, V.S., inzh. [deceased]; KHOMENTOVSKIY, A.S., prof., doktor geol.-min.nauk; TROYANOVSKIY, S.V., otvetstvennyy red.; TERPIGOREV, A.M., red.; KRIKUNOV, L.A., red.; KUZNETSOV, I.A., red.; MIRONOV, K.V., red.; AVERSHIN, S.G., red.; BURTSEV, M.P., red.; VASIL'YEV, P.V., red.; MOLCHANOV, I.I., red.; RYZHOV, P.A., red.; RALAMDIN, V.V., inzh., red.; BLOKH, I.M., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.; BUKRINSKIY, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; VOLKOV, K.Yu., inzh., red.; VOROB'YEV, A.A., inzh., red.; ZVONAREV, K.A., prof. doktor tekhn.nauk, red.

(Continued on next card)

ABRAMOV, S.K.--- (continued) Card 2.
ZDANOVICH, V.G., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; IVANOV, G.A., doktor geol.-min.nauk, red.; KARAVAYEV, N.M., red.; KOROTKOV, G.V., kand.geol.-min.nauk, red.; KOROTKOV, M.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; MAKKAVEYEV, A.A., doktor geol.-min.nauk, red.; OMEL'CHENKO, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SENDERZON, E.M., kand.geol.-min.nauk, red.; USHAKOV, I.N., dots., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.; YABLOKOV, V.S., kand.geol.-min.nauk, red.; KOROLEVA, T.I., red.izd-va; KACHALKINA, Z.I., red.izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, F.L., tekhn.red.; NADEINSKAYA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Mining; an encyclopedia handbook] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheskii spravochnik. Glav. red. A.M.Terpigorev. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po ugol'noi promyshl. Vol.2. [Geology of coal deposits and surveying] Geologiia ugol'nykh mestorozhdenii i marksheiderskoe delo. Redkolegiia toma S.V.Troianskiy. 1957. 646 p. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Karavayev)
(Coal geology--Dictionaries)

YEVDOKIMOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich[deceased]; YEL'KOV, L.V., starshiy prepodavatel', retsenzent; BALANDIN, V.V., prepodavatel', retsenzent; LOBACHEV, N.V., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; LABAZINA, S.N., red. izd-va; GRECHISHCHEVA, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Principles of construction]Osnovy stroitel'nogo dela. Pod red. N.V.Lonacheva. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1962. 249 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Voroneshskiy lesokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Yel'kov).
2. Lisinskiy lesnoy tekhnikum (Balandin).
(Construction industry)

ALEKSANDROVA, M.A.; ASINOVSKIY, E.I.; BALANDIN, V.V.; BRODYANSKIY, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; VAKHRAMEYEVA, Ye.A.; VERBA, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; VORONIN, T.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; GIRSHFEL'D, V.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; DEYCH, M.Ye., prof. doktor tekhn. nauk; IVIN, F.A.; LAPSHIN, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; LIPOV, Yu.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; LYUBARSKAYA, A.F.; MAKARENKO, I.D.; MIRIMOVA, V.M.; NEVLER, S.Ye.; ROZANOV, K.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; ROTACH, V.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHMEL'NITSKIY, R.Z., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHEVCHENKO, E.G.; BOGOMOLOV, B.A., red.; VAYNSHTEYN, K.N., spets. red.; LICHAK, S.K., spets. red.

[German-Russian heat engineering dictionary] Nemetsko-russkii teplotekhnicheskii slovar'. Moskva, Sovetskaia entsiklopediia, 1964. 512 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moscow. Energeticheskiy institut. 2. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (for all except Vaynshteyn, Lichak).

SOV/124-57-3-3467

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 3, p 122 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Balandin, Yu., Bolonov, I.

TITLE: Concerning a Method of Investigating a Longitudinal Impact (Ob odnom sposobe rassmotreniya prodol'nogo udara)

PERIODICAL: Sb. rabot stud. nauch. o-va, Penzensk. industr. in-ta, 1956, Nr 2, pp 3-7

ABSTRACT: The impact of a load against an imponderable rod is studied as an oscillation of a system having one degree of freedom. This method of study is as well known as the method based on the energy relationships.

V. L. Biderman

Card 1/1

TSOBKALLO, S.O.; BALANDIN, Yu.I.

The new PPU-1 instrument for measuring elastic limits and after-effects in sheet materials. Izm.tekh.no.2:26-31 Mr-Ap '56. (Elasticity--Measurement) (Measuring instruments) (MLRA 9:7)

TSOBKALLO, S.O., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; BALANDIN, Yu.F., inzhener.

Elasticity limit and elastic aftereffect of peened L62 brass sheet. TSvet.met.29 no.9:74-78 S '56. (MIRA 9:10)
(Brass--Hardening) (Elasticity)

BALANDIN, Yu.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Thermal fatigue of metals. Metallovedenie 3:230-262 '59. (MIRA 14:3)

(Metals--Fatigue)(Metals, Effect of temperature on)

BALANDIN, Yu. F.

Leningrad. Politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M. I. Kalinina

Metallovedeniye (Physical Metallurgy) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 107 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 202) 2,300 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vysshego obrazovaniya SSSR.

Resp. Ed.: V. S. Zaimov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed.: G. A. Kashchenko, Professor; Tech. Ed.: L. V. Shchetinina; Managing Ed. for Literature on the Design and Operation of Machinery (Leningrad Division, Mashgiz): F. I. Fetisov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for engineers, technicians, and research workers in the fields of physical metallurgy and the heat treatment of metals.

COVERAGE: The papers in this collection contain the results of experimental work dealing with the study of constitution diagrams of metal systems, the nature of solid solutions, aging of complex alloys, processes occuring during the heating and cooling of alloys, and the thermochemical treatment of steel.

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Semenov, V. N. Effect of Copper on the Aging of Aluminum Alloyed With Magnesium and Zinc 43

The author presents results of an investigation of the aging of alloys of the systems Al-Mg-Zn and Al-Mg-Zn-Cu as a function of their composition. He shows that chemical bonds characteristic of the Al-Mg-Zn solid solution are present even during the decomposition of a supersaturated Al-Mg-Zn-Cu solid solution.

Shishokin, V. P., V. A. Agureeva, and N. A. Vikhoreva. Determination of a Speed Index of Hardness as a Method of Physicochemical Analysis 56

It is shown that the determination of hardness on the basis of variations in the duration of the action of a load may be useful in studying transformations in alloys.

Shishokin, V. P., and N. A. Vikhoreva. Concentration Method of Determining Long-time HARDNESS 65

This method consists in the repeated pressing of a cone into the same spot on a specimen. This results in a series of successive impressions. The authors establish a relationship between the deformation (by the diameter of the impression) and the duration of the action of the load.

Tsebkallo, S. O., and Yu. F. Balandin. Investigation of the Elastic Limit and Elastic Aftereffect in Steel Ribbon Springs 68

The authors give the results of an investigation, by a new method, of the nature of the imperfect elasticity of certain spring steels. It is shown that in determining the mechanical properties of spring steel by ordinary methods, considerable emphasis should be laid on the elastic aftereffect and the elastic limit, the latter being considered as depending on the duration of action of the force.

Tsebkallo, S. O., and Yu. F. Balandin. Effect of Workhardening and Low-temperature Annealing on the Elastic Limit and Elastic Aftereffect in Nonferrous Spring Alloys 79

The authors give the results of a comparative study of the mechanical properties of three spring alloys, tin-phosphorus, beryllium-bronze, and German silver. The elastic limit and elastic aftereffect, little-studied characteristics, are assumed to be of basic importance. It is shown that heat treatment is decidely helpful in improving the alloys with respect to these properties.

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TSOBKALLO, S.O.; BALANDIN, Yu.F.

Studying the elastic limit and the elastic aftereffect in steel spring strips. Trudy LPI no.202:68-78 '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Elasticity) (Springs (Mechanism))

TSOBKALLO, S.O.; BALANDIN, Yu.F.

Effect of peening and low-temperature annealing on the elastic limit and elastic aftereffect in nonferrous spring alloys. Trudy LPI no.202:79-86 '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Nonferrous alloys--Testing) (Elasticity)

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AUTHORS: Balandin, Yu. F., Bratukhina, V. A., and Zolotukhina, M. A.

TITLE: Methods of Testing Materials Used Under the Continuous Action of Cyclic Thermal Stresses

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 10, pp. 1130-1132

TEXT: The authors discuss two methods of testing the continuous action of cyclic thermal stresses: a) The samples are chucked in special clamps (Fig. 1). The sample and the clamp must be of the same material, or of materials with a similar coefficient of expansion. A difference in this coefficient would effect an additional deformation (or relief) of the sample. The dimensions of sample and clamp given in Fig. 1 are practically the possible minimum. The samples stretched to a certain extent are put into a furnace which is heated to the required temperature. After a certain period of time, the samples are taken out of the furnace, cooled, relieved, then again stretched to the same extent as in the first cycle, and so on. The tests are continued until the destruction of the sample,

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Methods of Testing Materials Used Under the Continuous Action of Cyclic Thermal Stresses

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or until attaining the given number of cycles. The internal stress of the sample can be determined by measuring the elastic deformation. Thus, the following parameters are given in this method: the deformation characterizing the temperature gradient under the conditions of practical use of the material; the temperature corresponding to the actual state of the material in the respective construction; and the duration of the action of temperature which is chosen to be equal to the average period of time between the abrupt fluctuations of the temperature field along the cross section of the workpiece. b) The second method, which also simulates a continuous action of cyclic thermal stresses, is based on a periodic loading of rings made of the material to be tested in the form of wedges driven in. Fig. 2 shows the geometrical dimensions of a test ring chosen on the basis of a preceding calculation. By analyzing half the ring loaded by a force perpendicular to the opening (Ref., Footnote 3) it is possible to establish a relationship between the variation of the opening width and the stresses resulting in the outer fibers of the central ring part (cross section AA, Fig. 2) within the elastic range. Either of the test methods simulating a continuous action of cyclic thermal stresses, has its specific advantages. Therefore, it is convenient to choose the method

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Methods of Testing Materials Used Under the Continuous Action of Cyclic Thermal Stresses

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according to the purpose of investigation. There are 3 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

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Balandin, Yuriy Fedorovich, and Vadim Georgiyevich Markov

Konstruktsionnyye materialy dlya ustanovok s zhidkometallicheskimi teplonositelyami (Constructional Materials for Power Plants with Liquid-Metal Heat Carriers) Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1961. 205 p. 3250 copies printed.

Scientific Ed.: I. A. Bytenskiy; Reviewer: B. I. Bruk, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: R. D. Nikitina; Tech. Ed.: L. M. Shishkova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for workers of scientific research institutions, design bureaus, and plants concerned with the construction of power plants using liquid-metal heat carriers.

COVERAGE: Problems connected with testing and selecting materials for power plants which operate with liquid-metal heat carriers are reviewed on the basis of systematized and analyzed Soviet and non-Soviet published data. Corrosion behavior of these

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