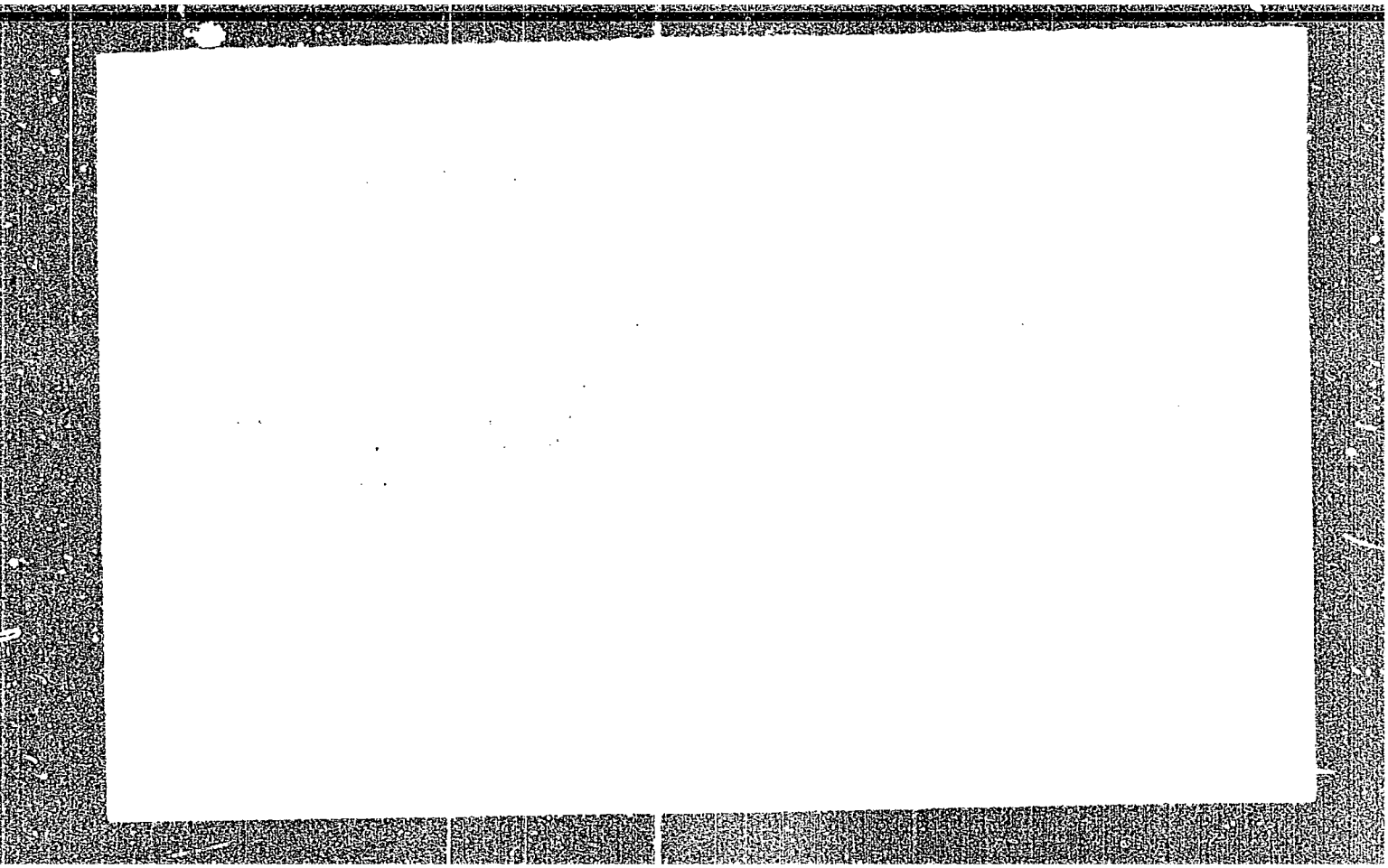
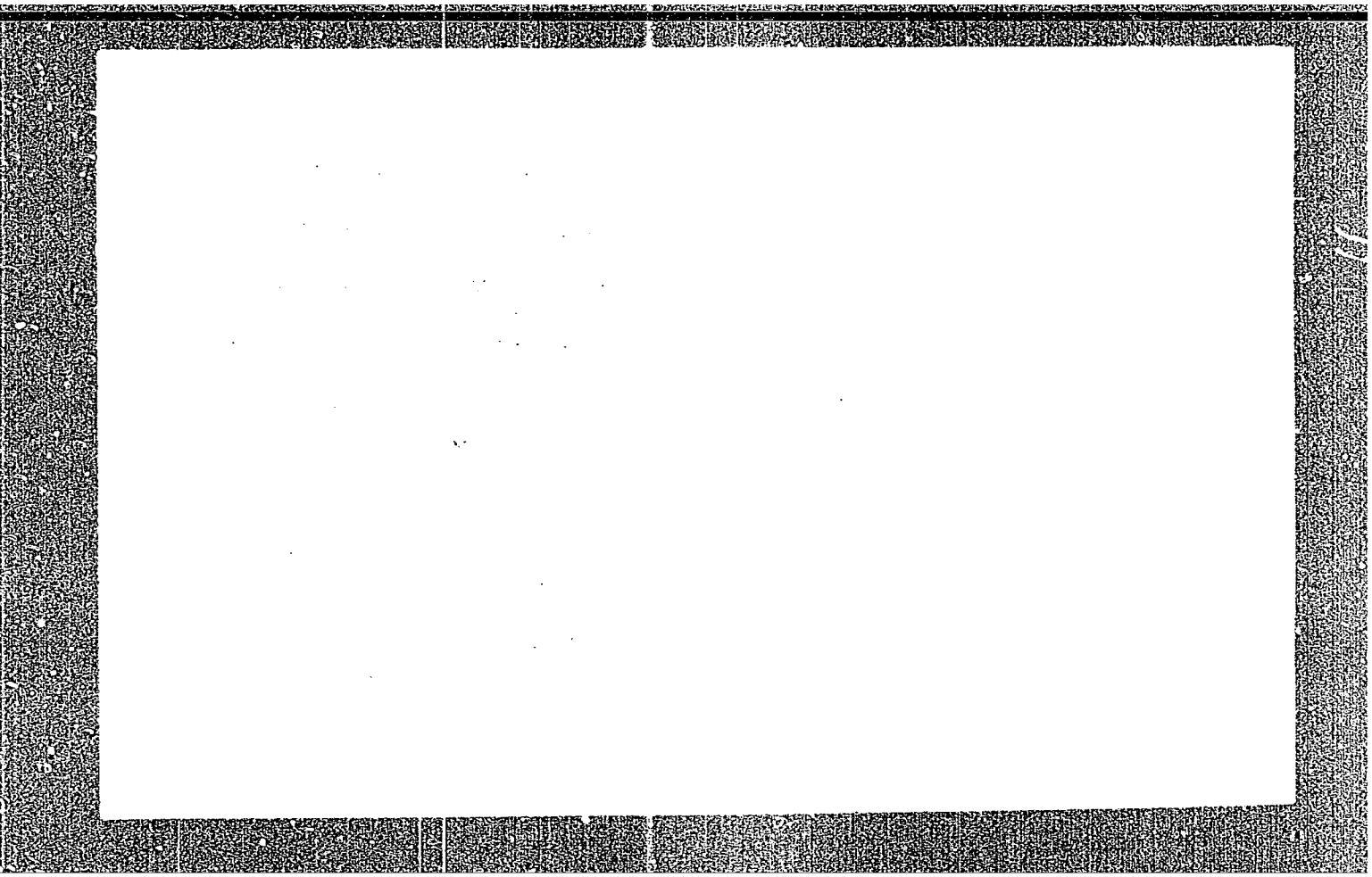


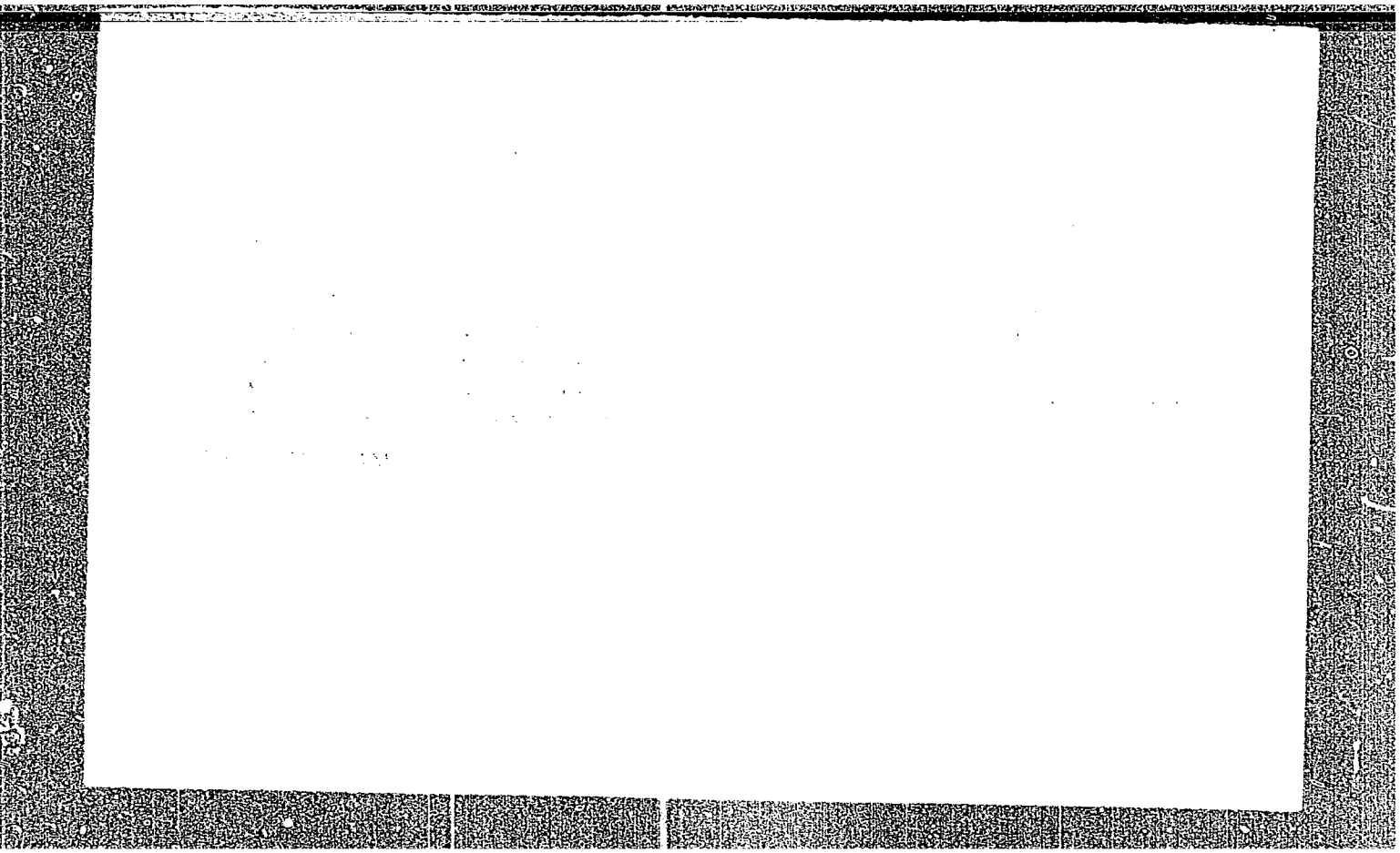
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103320015-6"

BAL'SHIN, M.Yu.; TROFIMOVA, A.A.

Achieving strength equilibrium during sintering and estimating the degree of equilibrium of the properties of sintered porous materials. Poroshk. met. 5 no.8:40-44 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut metallurgii imeni Baykova.





APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103320015-6"

BAL'SHIN, M.Yu.; TROFIMOVA, A.A.

Achieving strength equilibrium during sintering and estimating the degree of equilibrium of the properties of sintered porous materials. Poroshk. met. 5 no.8:40-44 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

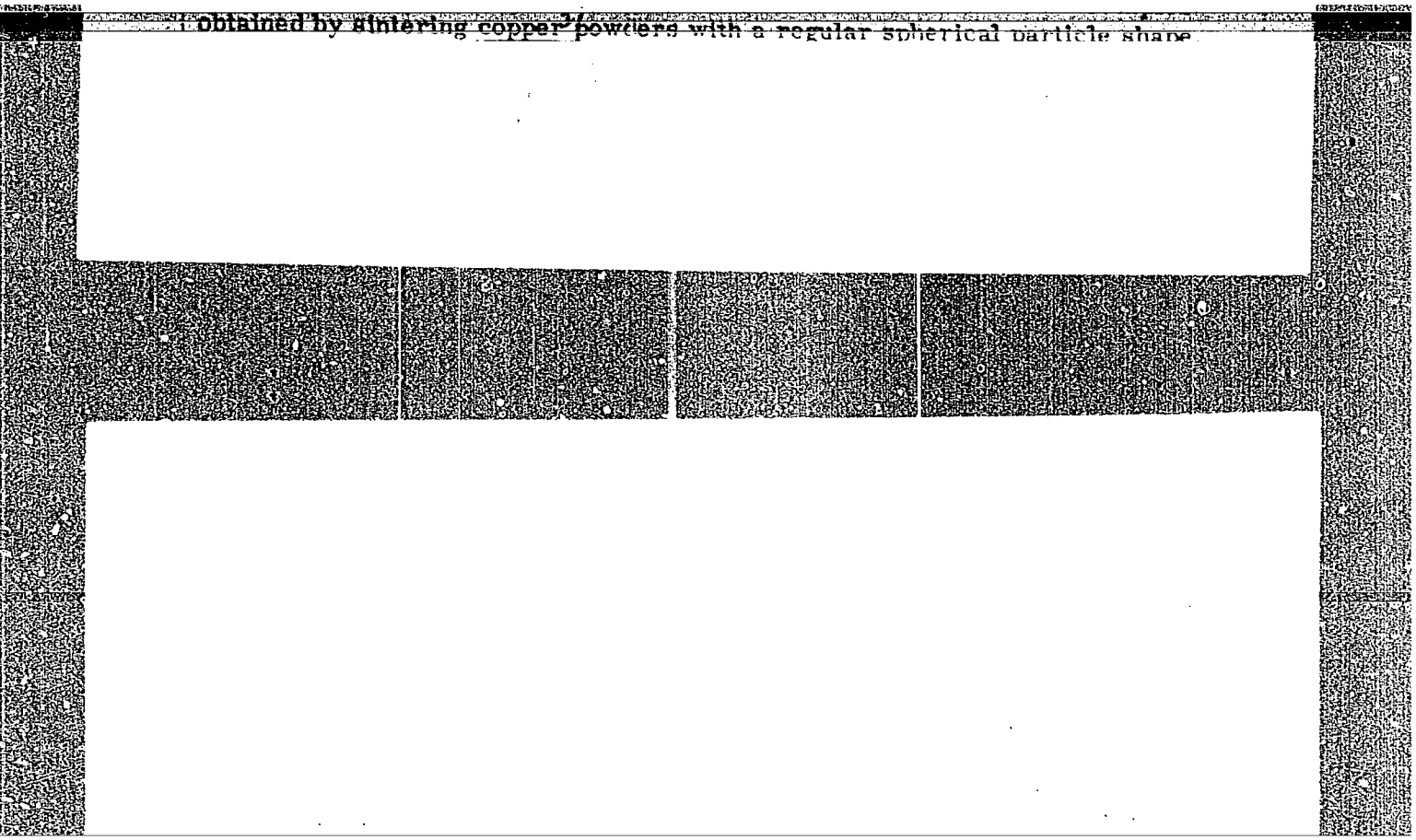
1. Institut metallurgii imeni Baykova.

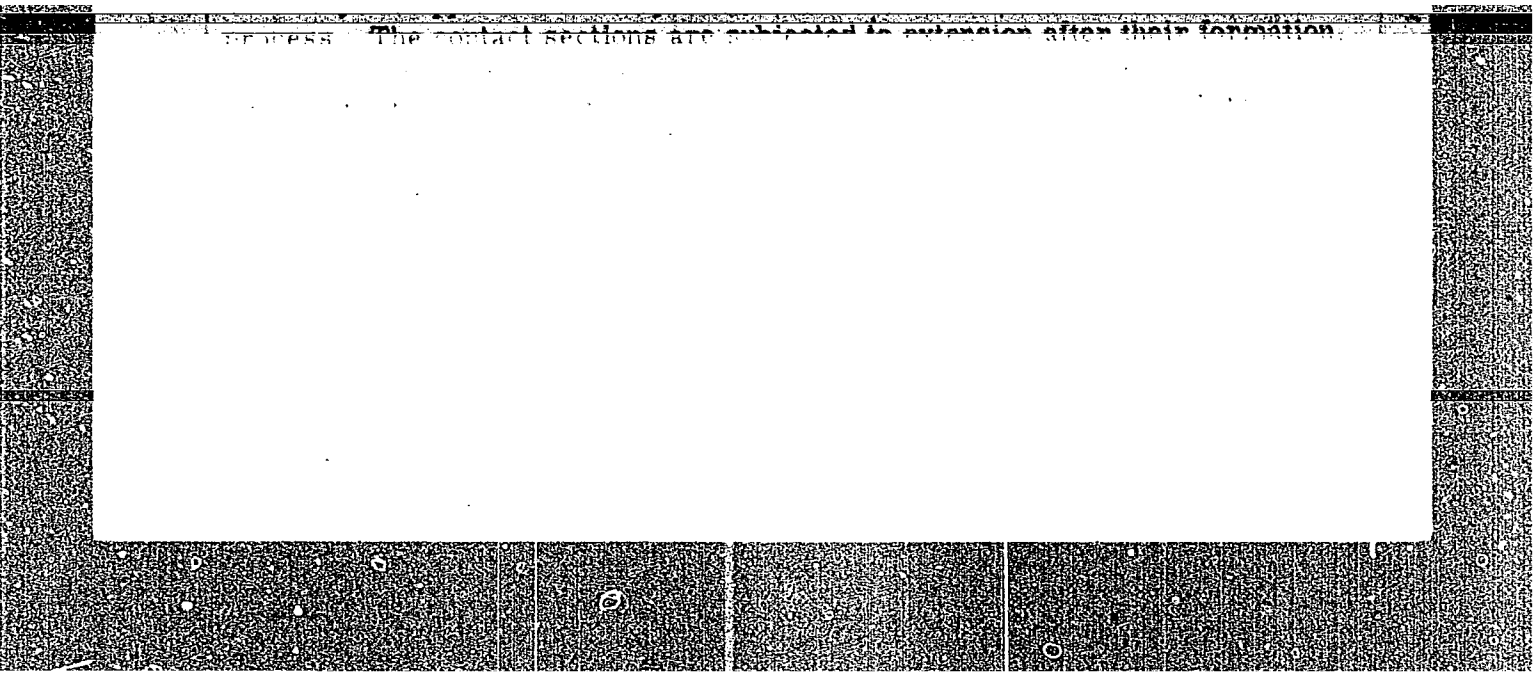
BAL'SHIN, M.Yu.; LIKHTMAN, V.I.

Some problems in the thermal stability theory of ceramic metal materials. Issl.po zharopr.splav. 8:110-116 '62.
(MIRA 16:6)
(Ceramic metals—Thermal properties)

TRANSLATION: An investigation was made of the

obtained by sintering copper powders with a regular spherical particle shape





BAL'SHIN, M.Yu. (Moskva); FEDOTOV, S.G. (Moskva)

Contact and plastic characteristics of powder copper. Izv. AN SSSR. Met. no.1:165-172 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:5)

BAL'SHIN, M.Yu.

New principles for the calculation and analysis of the process of powder compaction. Porosh.met. 5 no.12:20-30 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut metallurgii imeni A.A.Baykova. Submitted May 24, 1965.

L 43083-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(c)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) BJ/JD/EM

ACC NR: AR6014370 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/65/000/011/G032/G032

AUTHOR: Bal'shin, M. Yu.

TITLE: Certain aspects of formation and properties of powdered materials

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 11G231

REF SOURCE: Sb. Poroshk. metallurgiya i metalloobrabotka. Yerevan, 1965, 50-67

TOPIC TAGS: powder metallurgy, powder metal molding, powder metal, elastic modulus, plastic deformation

ABSTRACT: Many parameters of powdered materials depend on the relative contact cross section (KS) $\alpha = S/S_k$, where S and S_k are properties having dimensions of kg/mm^2, relative to unit nominal cross section and KS respectively. α is connected with the porosity by the relationship $\alpha = \varphi\theta^2\Delta\theta/\Pi_0$ or $\alpha = \theta^{(1+2/\Pi_0)}$, where θ is the relative density, $\Delta\theta = \theta - \theta_0$; θ_0 is the initial relative pellet density, approximately equal to the density of the compacted material, and $\Pi_0 = 1 - \theta_0$ is the initial porosity. Parameter $\varphi \leq 1$; the higher the residual elasticity, the smaller is φ. For usual static compression (P) $\alpha_{\parallel} \neq \alpha_{\perp}$, where $\alpha_{\parallel}$ and $\alpha_{\perp}$ are the relative KS parallel and perpendicular to the direction of P respectively. The process of powder compression may be divided into a number of stages. The beginning of the first stage is dominated by compaction and displacements of particles; plastic deformation of the latter is

Card 1/3 UDC: 621.762.4.001

absent. In this case $E_k/p_k = 2 + 0/\Delta 0$, where E_k is the modulus of elasticity per unit KS, and p_k is the pressure P per unit KS, equal to the hardness of the powder for corresponding cold hardening. Absence of plastic deformation is the more pronounced, the smaller E_k/P_k and the larger θ_0. At the end of the first stage the elastic aftereffect (relaxation) is of decisive importance, which after removal of pressure decreases KS. The end of the first stage is determined by the condition $\alpha = 6p_k/E_k$, or $p \geq 10p_k/E_k$; in the latter expression p is the pressure P and p_k is the hardness of the hammer-hardened material. For a large group of materials P is limited by the first stage. The first stage is completed at p = 0.2--0.4 for Pb and Sn; p > 4 for Cu, and p > 500 kg/mm^2 for TiC. The derived compression work $w_n = p_k(\Delta 0)^3/2\Pi_0$. During the first stage, this is mainly the interparticle work of contact displacement, $w_n \sim \alpha_1/\theta_0$. The second compression stage is characterized by contact plastic deformation and negligible elastic aftereffect. For this stage $w_n = p\Delta 0/20^3$, and there is equilibrium between α and θ. The transition from the second to the third stage of compression (plastic deformation throughout the bulk of the material) takes place when p approaches p_k and occurs the sooner, the softer the material. Dynamical compression methods (impact and vibration) are the more effective, the harder and heavier the powder. Whereby part of the work w_{II}, which is directly expended on compaction $w_{II} = p_k\alpha_1/0_\varepsilon(m-1)$, where α_ε and θ_ε are the final values of α and θ, and $m = 1 + 2/\Pi_0$. Work is lost during each cycle due to friction between the powder and the walls of the press, $w_1 = \mu\xi w_{II}/N$, where μ is the coefficient of friction, ξ is

L 43083-66
ACC NR: AR6014370

coefficient of transverse compression, N is the number of cycles; on elastic expansion, $w_1 = \alpha_1 p_k^2/2 E_k$, and work lost in the press installation, $w_n \sim \alpha_1^n (n > 2$, is index of cycle). V. Neshpor. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11,20

Card 3/3 gd

L 43082-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JH

ACC NR: AR6014371 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/65/000/011/G032/G032

AUTHOR: Bal'shin, M. Yu.

TITLE: On the calculation of sintering processes

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 11G233

REF SOURCE: Sb. Poroshk. metallurgiya i metalloobrabotka. Yerevan, 1965, 205-223

TOPIC TAGS: powder metallurgy, powder metal, metal powder, powder metal sintering

ABSTRACT: Sintering may be defined as the process of deformation (D) of powder particles under pressure during heating. Kinetics of hot D during the sintering process may be calculated on the basis of model sintering experiments (kinetics of the change of point contact under constant load during impression of the indentor). Experiments have shown that hot D of point contact consists of two processes--fast plastic D and a slow quasi-viscous flow. The velocity of quasi-viscous flow at the usual sintering temperatures is inversely proportional to the square of the load. The hot D of a conglomerate of powder contacts also consists of the same two processes--fast plastic D and slow quasi-viscous flow. Results

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.762.5.001

L 43082-66

ACC NR: AR6014371

of experiments on the effect of pressure variation on the process of hot D have shown that the mechanism of the so-called diffusion sintering is absent for both processes, i.e., slow hot D for point contact and D of powder particles with large number of contacts. Author's abstract. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

Card 2/2 gd

89612

S/020/61/136/002/016/034
B019/B056

18.6200

AUTHORS: Bal'shin, N. Yu., and Dubrovskiy, A. P.

TITLE: Some Problems of the Hydrostatic Pressing of Powders

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1961, Vol. 136, No. 2, pp. 332-335

TEXT: The authors investigated the hydrostatic pressing (pressure effect from all sides) of electrolytic copper powder at pressures of from 10 - 60 kg/mm^2, further of blow-steel powder, electrolytic nickel powder, and reduced molybdenum powder. The copper, nickel, and molybdenum powders had a grain size of $< 10\mu$, the iron powder of $< 90\mu$. The specimens were pressed to rods in elastic jackets whose initial measurements were 11 mm diameter and 65 mm length, and whose final measurements were less by 25 - 30 %. Specimens were also produced by means of the conventional pressing method for reasons of comparison. In Fig. 1, the densities γ of the specimens as function of the pressure p for the two pressing methods are shown, Fig. 2 graphically represents log(p) = f(logγ) for both pressing methods. As it turned out, the specimens in hydrostatic presses

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Some Problems of the Hydrostatic Pressing of Powders

S/020/61/136/002/016/034
B019/B056

have a hardness uniformly distributed in all directions, whereas the specimens produced in the conventional manner, have an anisotropy of the hardness distribution. This anisotropy is all the greater, the harder the metal and the less is the pressure. The difference in the behavior of soft and hard metals in pressing is, according to the authors' opinion, in direct interrelation with the friction of the various metals on the walls of the press molds. Experiments, however, did not confirm this opinion. It is considered to be more probable that the particles of a soft metal harden more quickly than those of a hard metal when being pressed. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 3 Soviet references.

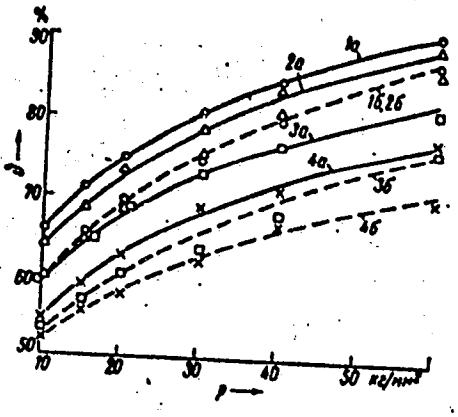
ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: August 3, 1960, by A. A. Bochvar, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 12, 1960

Some Problems of the Hydrostatic Pressing of Powders

S/020/61/136/002/016/034
B019/B056



Card 3/5

89612

Some Problems of the Hydrostatic Pressing of Powders

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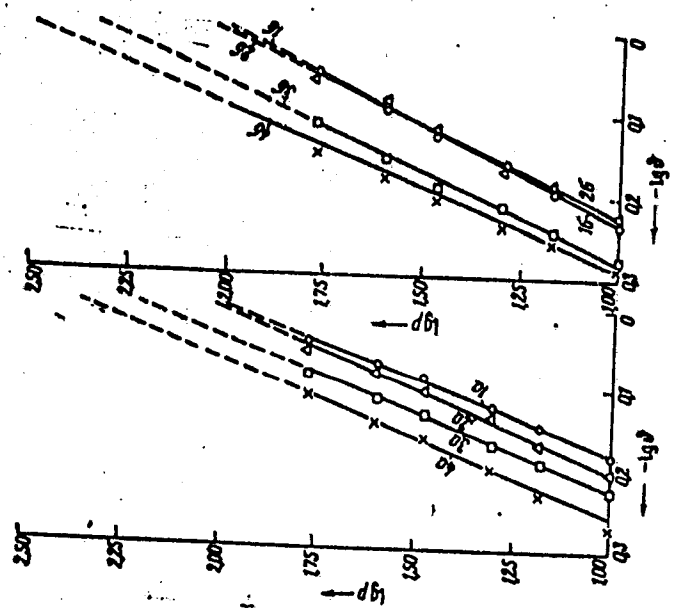

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89612

Some Problems of the Hydrostatic Pressing of Powders

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B019/B056

Legend to Fig. 1: 1a, 2a, 3a and 4a holds for Cu, Fe, Ni and Mo in hydrostatic pressing, 1b, 2b, 3b and 4b in conventional pressing.
Legend to Fig. 2: Analogous to Fig. 1.

Card 5/5

KUNKIN, Ya.A.; BAL'SHIN, V.G.; BARANNIK, Yu.P.; EMAYKIN, A.I.

Diamond grinding of small high-speed reamers. Mashinostroitel' no.10:20-21 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

USSR/Minerals
Siderite
Prospecting

Oct 48

"Siderite in the Devonian Deposits of the Western Part of Bashkir ASSR," V. P. Florenskiy, B. V. Bal'shina, Moscow Petroleum Inst imeni I. M. Gubkin, 4 pp

PA 53/49T79

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXII, No 5

From data on similar occurrences of siderite, it may be assumed that it may be accompanied by petroleum. Because of its magnetic susceptibility, magnetic core sampling and other methods of geophysical

53/49T79

USSR/Minerals (Contd) Oct 48

Prospecting can be employed. Submitted by Acad D. S. Belyankin, 17 Aug 48.

53/49T79

BAL'SHINA, B. V.

BALSHOV, I.F.; MURATOV, V.P.; NILOV, Yu.V.

Information throughput of the image converter. Usp.nauch.fot. 9:79-83 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

S/186/60/002/006/013/026
A051 A129

21.4200

AUTHORS: Balshova, N. A.; Merkulova, N. S.

TITLE: Adsorption-electrochemical separation of radioactive cerium and praseodymium

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v. 2, no. 6, 1960, 704 - 710

TEXT: The principles for rapid separation of cerium and praseodymium were developed in 1953 based on a study of the adsorbability of their ions on metals at various potentials. A method is described for separating microquantities of cerium and praseodymium from their mixture in acidic nitrate solutions or on a metal surface. It is shown that cerium is transfered from the solution onto the electrodes made of platinum or stainless steel at potentials of over 1.5 v (as against the normal hydrogen electrode) and praseodymium remains in the solution. Praseodymium is transferred to the acid solution from the mixtures of cerium and praseodymium on the metal surface under the same conditions and cerium remains on the metal. The authors based their work on the theory that the difference in the potentials of transfer of the triple-charge cerium and praseodymium ions to the tetra-charge ions should be accompanied by different adsorbability

Card 1/3

Adsorption-electrochemical separation of ....

of these ions on the surface of the metal at various potentials. The experiments were conducted with acidic nitrate solutions of cerium and praseodymium containing only the radioactive isotopes of these elements, Ce^{144} and Pr^{144}, in radiochemical concentrations. All measurements of the value of the maximum energy of the beta-particles were conducted on a frontal counter by the absorption method of radiation in aluminum. The experimental results showed that cerium and praseodymium are adsorbed on the electrode at potentials between that of the hydrogen formation and up to plus 1.6 in the same quantitative ratio, in which they are found in the solution according to their radiochemical equilibrium. An increase in the electrode activity takes place due to accumulation and an activity decrease of the solution due to the decay of praseodymium. Thus, cerium remains on the electrode and praseodymium in the solution, disrupting the radioactive equilibrium. The increase in the activity of the electrode with the simultaneous drop in the activity of the solution is noted only when the electrode is taken out under a polarizing current without changing its potential (over 1.6 v). The separation coefficient of cerium and praseodymium according to the given data is 1.4 for the single separation and 5.1 for the four-fold separation. The conditions of washing cerium to remove the mother liquor from it is said to be an important factor for obtain-

Card 2/3

Adsorption-electrochemical separation of ....

ing pure cerium on the electrode. It should always take place under anode polarization at a potential less than 1.6 v in diluted HNO_3. The desorption of praseodymium from platinum and steel takes place in pure, diluted acid (HNO_3, H_2SO_4, $HClO_4$, HCl, etc.) or directly in the solution from which the adsorption took place, at a potential not lower than that of the Ce^{3+}/Ce^{4+} conversion in the given solution. The method based on the given principle of separation is rapid and simple. The purity of the separated products could be elevated by the application of a strongly acidified gaseous medium during the accumulation of $Pr^{(III)}$ on the electrode from the adsorbed $Ce^{(IV)}$. There are 4 figures, 5 tables and 5 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English language publications read as follows: J. Belloni, M. Haïssinsky, a. Halim N. Salama, J. Phys. Chem., 63, 6, 881, 1959; G. F. Smith, C. A. Getz, Ind. Eng. Chem. Anal., 10, 191, 1938.

SUBMITTED: January 11, 1960

Card 3/3

YEFIMOV, I.A.; BAISHOVA, N.N.

Adsorber for removing surface-active and colloidal impurities from electrolytes in pH determination. Zav.lab. 31 no.3:386-387 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Opytno-konstruktorskoye byuro avtomatiki.

BAL'SHUTKIN, D I

129-58-5-15/17

Scientific-Technical Conference on Metallography and Heat Treatment, Khar'kov

erosion reveals the grain and also the finer structure. Only for alloys of a single type and a single structural group can hardness be applied as a factor which has a decisive influence on the erosion stability.

In his paper "On the Mechanism of Cavitation Erosion of Metals" Engineer D. I. Bal'shutkin (KhPI) reported on X-ray investigations of certain phenomena accompanying cavitation erosion of metals. The dimension of the blocks of the mosaic structure at the initial stage of the investigations decreases by about 50% and then becomes stabilised. Distortions of the lattice reached a magnitude of $3 \cdot 10^{-4}$ at the initial stage of the investigations and then were no longer detected ("caught"). It is assumed on the basis of the obtained results that the erosion of metals under conditions of cavitation proceeds according to the scheme of impact brittle fracture. It was established that cavitation fracture of aluminium monocrystallites are accompanied by intensive breaking up into fragments so that after 45 secs of cavitation effects the surface of a single crystal specimen becomes polycrystalline to a depth of

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about 0.15 mm with a grain size of 10^{-4} cm. It was also established that cavitation loading of monocrystals of aluminium does not bring about appreciable distortions in the crystal lattice. The obtained results confirm the existence of impact brittle fracture of the metal during cavitation erosion. The assumption is expressed that brittle fracture of the metal under conditions of cavitation erosion is due to the propagation of stress waves caused by the shock effect of the cavitation bubbles. Electro-spark hardening of the surface of steel does not increase the cavitation stability due to the brittleness of the hardened layer. Nitriding improves appreciably the cavitation stability of the steel. The properties of the steel depend to a considerable extent on the distribution of the alloying elements between the phases and within the limits of the individual phases. Radio-isotopes permit establishing the character of the distribution of alloying elements along the grain of the steel and also its changes during high temperature annealing and during cooling. Engineer A. P. Lybchenko reported on investigations of the distribution of alloying elements in chromium-nickel steels

BAL'SIM, I. V.

"Investigation of the Possibilities of Manufacturing Semiregular Articles With the Side Edges in a Round-Fang Automatic Machine and the Increase of its Productivity." Sub 22 Mar 51, Moscow Textile Inst.

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

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

BAL'SIM, I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Book on the manufacture of knitted wear ("Rib and reverse knitting machines and the technology of knitted wear" by E.I. Esipenko, D.M.Potemkin. Reviewed by I.V.Bal'sim). Tekst.prom. 19 no.10:87-90 O '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Knitting machines) (Esipenko, E.I.) (Potemkin, E.I.)

BAL'SIM, I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Review of M.S.Mirkin and S.Kh.Simin's book "Circular knitting machines for the manufacture of outerweat tricot." Tekst.prom. 23 no.11:98-100 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Zaveduyushchiy sektorom kruglofangovykh avtomatov proyektnokonstruktorskogo byuro Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po pererabotke iskusstvennogo i sinteticheskogo volokna (UkrNIIPV).

BALSIN, M.I. [Bal'shin, M.I.]

Some problems of the theory of sintering and creep. Analele metalurgie 16 no.2:108-123 Ap-Je '62.

UR/0020/65/165/006/1336/1339

Lazurkin, V. N.; Chepeleyva, I. V.; Bel'skaya, L. A.

State University im. M.V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy

TITLE: Electron paramagnetic resonance of manganese ions in the As-Se-Ge glass system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 6, 1965, 1336-1339

TOPIC TAGS: EPR spectrum, manganese ion, nonsilica glass, arsenic selenium germanium glass, glass structural property

ABSTRACT: EPR spectra of Mn^{2+} in the glasses of the As-Se-Ge system containing 12.5—40 at% Ge have been studied in the 293—77K range to determine the type of chemical bonding of Mn and Ge atoms in relation to heat treatment and crystallization of the glasses. Glass samples were synthesized from high-purity materials by melting and slow cooling in evacuated quartz ampuls. All samples contained 1 at% Mn. The resonance absorption lines with g-factors of 2 and about 4 were observed in the EPR spectra of all samples. The lines with g-factor of 2, which broadened greatly with a decrease in temperature, were attributed to antiferromagnetic, small-size inclusions of MnSe crystals. The "residual" line with a g-factor of 2 in the EPR spectra at 77K, especially

Card 1/2

UDC: 541.67-161.6:538.113

ACC NR: AT6003253

strong in the sample with 40 at% Ge, was correlated with Mn in the glass skeleton. The EPR lines with g-factor of 4, which become more intense with an increase in Ge concentration, were associated with an increase in concentration of [$GeSe_{4/2}$] and [$GeGe_{4/4}$] tetrahedral nodes in the glass structure. The presence of Mn may contribute to the increase in the tetrahedral nodes content by a mechanism analogous to that theoretically established for Fe^{3+} in silicate glasses. The EPR line with g-factor of about 4.3 was observed earlier by Soviet and Western scientists in the Fe^{3+} containing silicate glasses. Mn in the glass lattice may be bound to As by a semipolar bond and to Se by a covalent bond. The EPR line with g-factor of 10 was observed in only one glass sample at 77K and was attributed to heat treatment. Orig. art has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [JK]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 12May65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4178

HW

Card 2/2

BALSKI, Z.; WITKOWSKI, I.

Elaboration of the foundations for the automation and regulation of sizing machines. Biuletyn Wlok. p. 1.

PRZEGLAD WLOKIENNICZY. (Stowarzyszenie Inzynierow i Technikow Przemyslu Wlokienniczego) Lodz, Poland. Vol. 12, no. 1, Jan. 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

BALTACHEYEVA, R. [Baltacheieva, R.]; SHKOL'NIKOV, B., red.; PETRONYUK, L. tekhn. red.

[Kiev Zoological Park] Kyivs'kyi zoopark. Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo obrazotvorchoho mystetstva i muzychnoi lit-ry URSR, 1959. 1 v. (MIRA 14:9)

(Kiev--Zoological gardens)

BALTADZHI, A.

Introducing industrial building methods into rural construction. Sel'.stroi. 15 no.8:1-2 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Nachal'nik Glavnogo upravleniya stroitel'stva Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva RSFSR.
(Precast concrete construction)
(Farm buildings)

BALTADZHI, A.G., inzh.; POLYANSKIY, G.I.

Mechanization of rural construction. Mekh.stroi. 18 no.7:10-11 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva RSFSR.
(Construction industry)

ZHI, B.

UMANIA/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries. M.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15790

Author : S. Popa, B. Baltadzhi, P. Banitse, Ch. Shtefanesku
Inst : -
Title : Thinning and Side-Shooting in Cultivating Grape Vine Stocks.
(Prorezhivaniye i pasynkovaniye pro vyrashchivanii podvoyev vinogradnykh loz).

Orig Pub : Gradina, via si livada, 1957, 6, No 6, 30-34.

Abstract : It was established by experiments 1950-1954 that when the thinning and side-shooting of stock vines is properly carried out the number of grape stalks and the percentage of grafts of the prime variety are increased. With the side-shooting of green shoots better quality grape stalks are obtained as well as more than with the side-shooting of lignified shoots. The viability of grafts of Fetyaska belaya x Kober 5BB

Card 1/2

LEBEDEV, N.N.; BALTADZHI, I.I.

Kinetics and reactivity in the halogenation of aromatic compounds in the presence of metal halides. Part 2: Chlorination of benzene in the presence of aluminum, tin, and titanium chlorides. Kin. i kat. 4 no.6:886-891 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Mendeleyeva.

AUTHORS: Lebedev, N. N., Baltadzhi, I. I. SOV 156-58-1-25/46

TITLE: The Influence Exercised by the Reactivity of Chlorine Derivatives on the Relative Alkylation Velocity of Toluene and Benzene (Vliyaniye reaktsionnoy sposobnosti khlorproizvodnykh na otnositel'nyye skorosti alkilirovaniya toluola i benzola)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 1o4 - 1o9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The velocities mentioned in the title differed in the case of various authors (Refs 1-7) according to the character of the alkylating agent and the reaction conditions (1,64 - 4,85). The authors wanted to explain in the present paper the problem mentioned in title under retention of the other conditions. This problem mentioned in the title is insufficiently investigated and the final conclusions hitherto drawn are disputed. This problem is, however, theoretically especially interesting, since it is assumed that the more active aggressive agents have a reductive selectivity in the substitution (Ref 8). Therefore the relative reactivity of toluene and benzene and the relation of the developing polymers $\frac{p}{m}$ are assumed to be lower than in

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the case of less active reagents. The alkylation reaction is a sample problem useful for the rechecking of this assumption. The reactivity of the substituents may vary to a great extent, whereas the reaction conditions are maintained unchanged. Isopropyl chloride, tert. butyl chloride, benzyl chloride, benzyl, p-chlorine-benzyl chloride, finally m- and p-xylyl chlorides were chosen as alkylating agents. The reactivity of the extreme members differs by a factor of 1000 (Ref 4). The method of the experiments is described. The results of a direct measurement of the velocity constants are compiled in the table. The obtained results are compared to the reactivity of the chlorine derivatives in table 3. At first sight no definite dependence of the relative alkylation velocity of toluene and benzene on the reactivity of the chlorine derivatives seems to exist. If, however, the homologous chlorine derivatives alone are observed (tert.-butyl chloride > isopropyl chloride > p-xylyl chloride > m-xylyl chloride > benzyl chloride), it becomes obvious that in this case the higher activity of the alkylating agent causes also a greater difference of the reactivity of toluene and benzene. Thus a rule was found which is contrary

to that of Brown (Braun, Ref 8). The authors succeeded in finding this under completely equal conditions, whereas Brown did not pay attention to the last circumstance. The greatest difference of the relative reaction velocity of toluene and benzene is thus observed not in the case of the less active substituting agents, but on the contrary in the case of the more active ones. The authors explained the rule found by them by the polarization of the aromatic nucleus at the time of the reaction. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 9 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im.D.I.Mendeleyeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D.I.Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: September 17, 1957

The Influence Exercised by the Reactivity of Chlorine Derivatives on the Relative Alkylation Velocity of Toluene and Benzene SOV/156-58-1-25/46

Card 4/4

AUTHORS: Baltadzhi, I. I., Lebedev, N. N. SOV/156-58-3-30/52

TITLE: The Influence of the Activity of the Exchange Component on the Relative Rates of Alkylation of Benzene and Chlorobenzene (Vliyaniye aktivnosti zameshchayushchego agenta na otnositel'nyye skorosti alkilirovaniya benzola i khlorbenzola)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 521 - 525 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence exerted by the activity of the exchange group on the relative rates of alkylation of benzene and chlorobenzene was investigated. The alkylation reaction was carried out in the presence of aluminium chloride. The rate of alkylation of benzene and chlorobenzene increased parallel to the rate of the reaction of the alkylating agents. The alkylating agents can be classified according to their reactivity as follows: n-xylyl chloride > m-xylyl chloride > benzyl chloride, 3-butyl chloride > isopropylchloride. The dependence of the reactivity of toluene and chlorobenzene on various alkylation agents was determined. The authors found a linear relationship between the logarithms of the relative rates of alkylation of benzene

Card 1/2

The Influence of the Activity of the Exchange Component on the Relative Rates of Alkylation of Benzene and Chlorobenzene

SOV/156-58-3-30/52

and chlorobenzene in the case of many alkylating agents. It was shown that the exchange agent influences the reactivity of the aromatic nucleus not only by the polarization effect but also by the occurrence of the coupling effect. There are 1 figure, 4 tables, and 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im.D.I.Mendeleyeva (Moscow Chemical and Technological Institute imeni D.I.Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: October 26, 1957

Card 2/2

LEBEDEV, N.N.; BALTADZHI, I.I.; KOZLOV, V.

Effect of the activity of catalysts on the relative reactivity of toluene and benzene during chlorination. Zhur. VKHO 5 no. 2:236-237 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.
(Toluene) (Benzene) (Chlorination)

LEBEDEV, N.N.; BALTADZHI, I.I.

Kinetics and reactivity during the halogenation of aromatic compounds in the presence of metal halides. Part 1: Chlorination with ferric chloride as the catalyst. Kin. i kat. 2 no.2:197-204 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni D. N. Mendeleyeva.
(Chlorination)
(Benznene)

LEBEDEV, N.N.; BALTADZHI, I.I.

Kinetics and reactivity of aromatic compounds in the course of halogenation in the presence of metal halides. Part 3: Reactivity of aromatic compounds. Kin. i kat. 5 no.2:305-310 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Mendeleyeva.

BALTADZHIEV, A.

BALTADZHIEV, A. About border currents acting on induction wattmeters and electrometers. p. 137. Vol. 2, no. 1, 1955. GODISHNIK. ANNUAIRE. Sofiia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol 6, No. 4--April 1957

BALTADZHIEV, A.

BALTADZHIEV, A. Measuring ferromagnetic losses by the use of a quadrant electrometer. p. 16.

Vol. 5, No. 5, Sept./Oct. 1956.
TEKHNIKA.
TECHNOLOGY
Sofiia, Bulgaria

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

BALTADZHIEV, A.

"The theory of the electrodynamic frequency meters."

p.22 (Tekhnika, Vol. 6, no. 8, 1957, Sofiia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 8, August 1958

BALTADZHIEV, Iv., insh

Automatic regulation of selectivity. Radio i televiziia 10 no.11/12:356-358 '61.

BALTADZHIEV, P.

"Nonmetallic Fossils Used as Raw Material in Industry", P. 40, (MINNO DELO, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

BALTADZHIEV, P.

Quarrying, its condition and prospects in our country. p. 36.
MINNO DELO, Sofiya, Vol. 9, no. 11, Nov. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955, Uncl.

BALTADZHIEV, P.

Present Stage and Prospects of our Quarry Production, Mining, #11:36:Nov. 54

BALTADZHIEV, P.

Effectiveness of aboveground sorting in mining. Min delo 17 no.4:21-25 Ap '62.

1. Upravlenie na geolozhkite prouchvaniia i okhranata na zemnite nedra.

PETROV, M., Prof.; NOEV, K.; DIMITROV, Iv.; DOICHINOVA, N.; RACHEV, D.; BALTADZHIEVA, M.

Phlebitis and embolism in surgery, Khirurgiia, Sofia 11 no.5-6:527-529 1958.

(PHLEBITIS, surgery,
(Bul))
(EMBOLISM, surgery,
(Bul))

SHIRINOV, M.M., kand. veter. nauk; BALTADZHIYEV, O.M., nauchnyy sotrunik

Treating chickens with ascariasis. Veterinariia 41 no.6:63-64 Je '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut.

ARASIMOVICH, V.V., kand. biol. nauk, otv. red.; BIBLINA, B.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; BALTAGA, S.V., kand. biol. nauk, red.; KONSTANTINOVA, T., red.

[Polysaccharides of fruits and vegetables and their variability during ripening and processing] Polisakharidy plodov i ovoshchei i ikh izmenchivost' pri sozrevanii i pererabotke. Kishinev, Kartia moldoveniaske, 1965. 90 p. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Akademiya nauk Moldavskoy SSR. Institut fiziologii i biokhimii rastenii.

BALTAGA, S. V., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Biochemical investigation of the eating watermelon as a new source of dietary pectin." Kishinev, 1960. 20 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education USSR, Ministry of Education Moldavian SSR, Kishinevskiy State Univ); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 18-60, 148)

BALTAGA, S.V.; SMYKOVA, N.A.

Characteristics of the hemicelluloses of citron melons. Izv.AN Mold.SSR no.4:33-46 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

BALTAGA, S. V., MELNIK, A. V., RAYK, S. YA., GRIMPEL, M. S., and DYACHENKO, N. J. (USSR)

"Pectin from the Watermelon and the Possibility of its Commercial Preparation."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

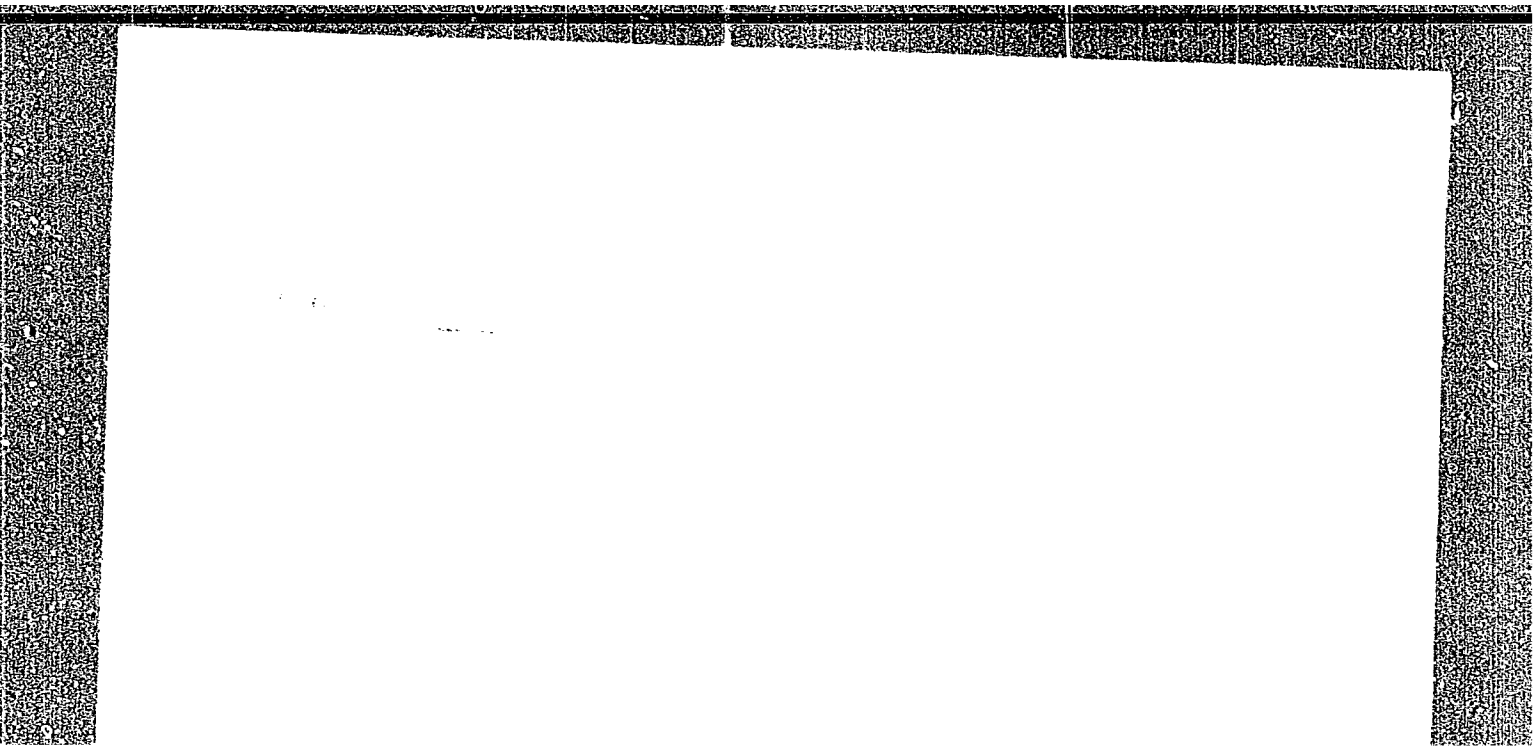
BALTAGA, S.V.; RAIK, S.Ya.; DEGTYAREVA, V., red.

[Pectic substances and their importance in the national economy] Pektinovye veshchestva i ikh znachenie v narodnom khoziaistve. Kishinev, Kartia Moldoveniaske, 1963. 17 p. (MIRA 17:12)

BALTAGA, V. K.

22308 Baltaga, V. K.
Ob odnom sluchaye konformnogo otobrazheniya mnogosvyaznykh oblastey,
uchen. zapiski khar'k. Gos. Un-ta im. Gor'kogo, T. xxix, zapiski, nauch.-issled.
in-ta matematiki i mekhaniki i khar'k. Matem. o-va, Seriya 4, T. xxi, 1949,
S. 169-83

SO: LETOPIS' No. 30, 1949



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103320015-6"

functions which map conformally the ... expression

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3984

Baltaga, Vsevolod Konstantinovich

Kompleksnyye chisla (Complex Numbers) Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1959. 103 p. 10,000 copies printed

Resp. Ed.: M.I. Kadets, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; Ed.: A.N. Tret'yakova; Tech. Ed.: A.S. Trofimenko.

PURPOSE: This is a textbook for those interested in the theory of complex numbers.

COVERAGE: The book discusses in detail the theory of ordinary complex numbers. The concept of free vectors of a certain plane and operations on these vectors serve as the starting point of the discussion. The isomorphic relation between the set of these vectors and the set of complex numbers, viewed as ordered pairs of real numbers, is established. In the appendix the problem of [illegible] complex numbers with more than two independent units is studied. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Card 1/2

Complex Numbers SOV/3984

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/2

AC/rm/gmp
8-11-60

COUNTRY : Rumania
CATEGORY : M-8

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 19, 1958, No. 87271

AUTHOR : Toader, M.; Baltagi, B.
INST. :
TITLE : Mass Selection on the Basis of Negative Characteristics of Zoned Varieties of Grapes

ORIG. PUB. : Gradina, via si livada, 1956, 5, No 9, 52-54

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

BALTAGI, B.

RUMANIA/Cultivated Plants - Fruits and Berries. M-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 11025

Author : Toader, M., Baltagi, B.

Inst : Academy of Rumania People's Republic.

Title : The Rootstock "Klon" [?] Craciunel 2.

Orig Pub : Comun. Acad. RPR, 1956, 6, No 2, 319-325

Abstract : A description and characterization are given of the new rootstock "Klon", Craciunel 2, developed in 1935 [sic] on the Craciunel Experimental Station (Stalinskaya oblast', Rumania) by selection from the plantation of the rootstock variety Berlandieri x Ripariya Kober 5BB. It is noted that the vine ripens early and that the planted material grows well and gives a high yield. The "Klon" is first among the rootstocks distributed in Stalinskaya oblast' of the RPR.

Card 1/1

RUMANIA/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries. M.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 44334

Author : Metaxa Gr., Baltagi, B.

Inst : Commun. Academy RPR.

Title : Study of the Root System of the Grapevines.

Orig Pub : Commun. Acad. RPR, 1956, 6, No 9, 1095-1103.

Abstract : The digging up at the Experimental Station of Viticulture in Kretcheunelul (Stalin region, Rumanian PR) in 1954 of the root systems of 35-year old vines grown under identical conditions established that the length of the root system of the grape Pinogri grafted on Berlandieri x Ripari Kober 5BB and Riparia Gloir reaches horizontally 4-5 meters and vertically more than 5m. In the stock Riparia x Gloir and Riparia Rupestris 3309 the root system penetrates deeper than the stock Berlandieri x

Card 1/2

RUMANIA/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries. H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 44334

Riparia Kober 5BB. In increasing the load on the bush the length of the root system and its weight also increase. Thus in the variety Pino-gri grafted on Berlandiuri x Riparia Kober 5BB, the weight of the roots increased by 45% with the increase of the load to 60 eyelets/?/ per bush and by 130% with the load of 80 eyelets. In the variety Pino-gri, grafted on Riparia Gloir the weight the roots increased by 25% with the increase of the load of the bush to 60 eyelets and by 47% with a load of 80 eyelets per bush. The maximum area of the spread of the roots of Pino-gri is at the depth of 30-40 cm with the radius of 80-100 cm around the bush, -- Ye.T. Zhukovskaya

Card 2/2

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104811

AUTHOR : Banita, P., Baltagi, B.
INST. : -
TITLE : Determination of the Best Conditions for the Grafting and Growing Together of Grapevine Canes.

ORIG. PUB. : An. Inst. cercetari agron., 1957, No. 5, 503-519

ABSTRACT : As the result of studies at the experiment stations of viticulture in Dragoshani and Krechyunel (1951-1953), it is recommended to store stocks in winter before grafting, in the form of whole canes or cut to the length three times that of the scion. With the storage of the stocks of Berlandiyeri x Riparia Teleki 8B and Shasla x Berlandiyeri 41B cut to the same or double length of the scion, 3.6-8.6 fewer grafts of the first class were ob-

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104811

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : tained in comparison with the control (stock cut to the length three thirds of the scion). The optimum thickness of stock cutting for grafting is 8-9 mm. Scion must be of the same thickness as the stock or a little thinner. The area and the length of the stock and scion cuts which are to be placed against each other, must be identical. The largest percentage of grafts (43.6) of the first class were produced by cuttings taken from the middle part of the cane, then cuttings taken from the base of the cane (39.4) and the smallest percentage (33.7) - from the top of the cane. The optimum temperature in

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

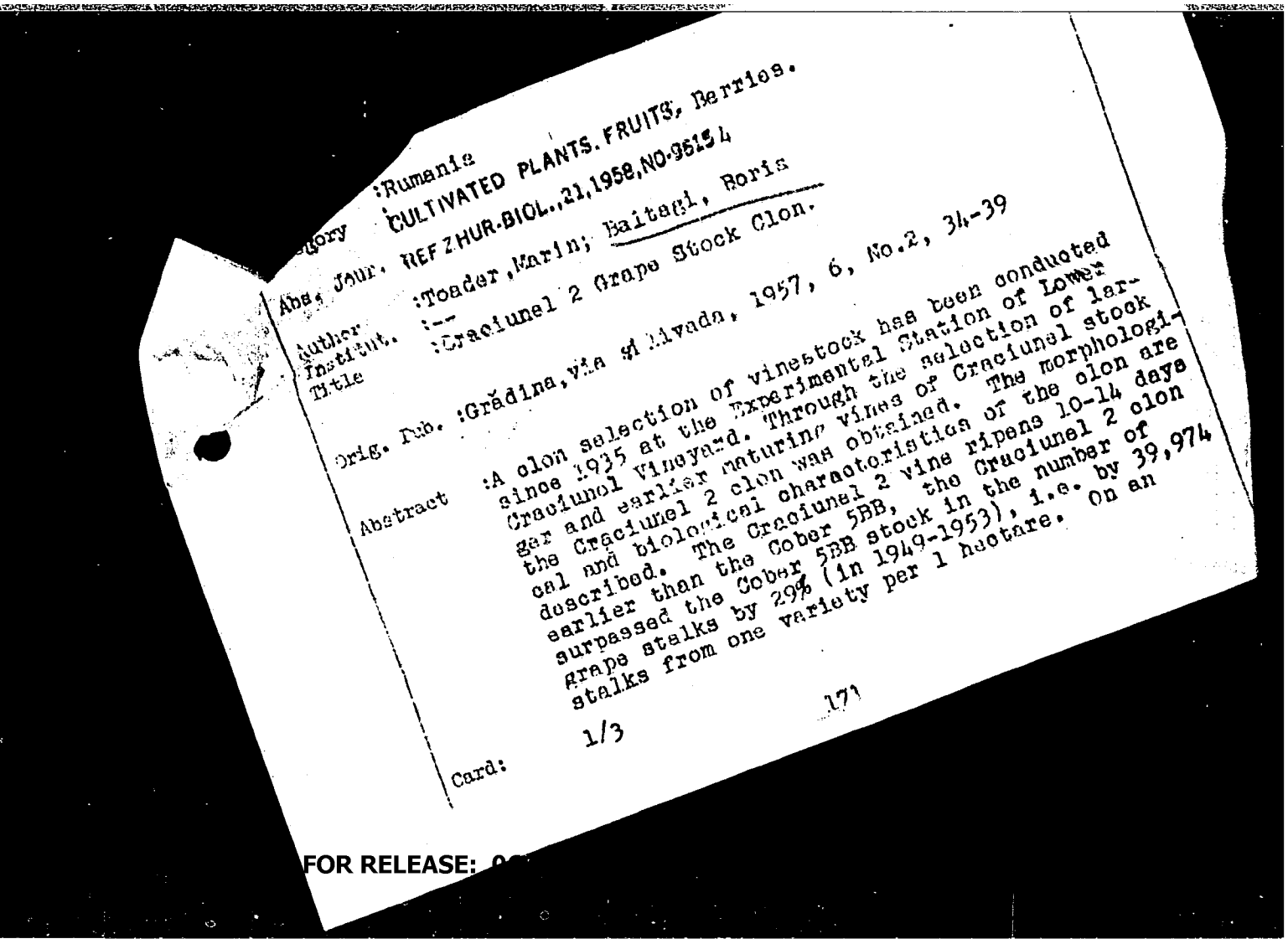
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 195 , No. 104311

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : during the grafting of grafts together in the greenhouse was 25° at which 47% of first class grafts were obtained, and at the temperature of 35° - 36.3% of first class grafts (station in Dregeshani). Growing the grafts together according to Mishurenko method increased the crop of first class young plants by 26.3% in comparison with the usual method. -- Ye. T. Zhukovskaya

CARD: 3/3



Category :Rumania
CULTIVATED PLANTS. FRUITS, Berries.

Abs. Jour. :REF ZHUR-BIOL.,21,1958,NO.95154

Author :Toader,Marin; Baitagi, Boris

Institut. :--

Title :Craciunel 2 Grape Stock Clon.

Orig. Pub. :Grădina,Via şi Livada, 1957, 6, No.2, 34-39

Abstract :A clon selection of vinestock has been conducted since 1935 at the Experimental Station of Lower Craciunel Vineyard. Through the selection of larger and earlier maturing vines of Craciunel stock the Craciunel 2 clon was obtained. The morphological and biological characteristics of the clon are described. The Craciunel 2 vine ripens 10-14 days earlier than the Cober 5BB, the Craciunel 2 clon surpassed the Cober 5BB stock in the number of grape stalks by 29% (in 1949-1953), i.e. by 39,974 stalks from one variety per 1 hectare. On an

1/3 171

Card:

Country :Rumania
Category CULTIVATED PLANTS. FRUITS, Berries.

Abs. Jour. REF ZHUR-BIOL.,21,1958,NO-96154

Author :Toader,Marin; Baitagi, Boris
Institut. :--
Title :Craciunel 2 Grape Stock Clon.

Orig. Pub. :Grădina,via şi Livada, 1957, 6, No.2, 34-39

Abstract :A clon selection of vinestock has been conducted since 1935 at the Experimental Station of Lower Craciunel Vineyard. Through the selection of larger and earlier maturing vines of Craciunel stock the Craciunel 2 clon was obtained. The morphological and biological characteristics of the clon are described. The Craciunel 2 vine ripens 10-14 days earlier than the Cober 5BB, the Craciunel 2 clon surpassed the Cober 5BB stock in the number of grape stalks by 29% (in 1949-1953), i.e. by 39,974 stalks from one variety per 1 hectare. On an

Card: 1/3

M

Country :
Category : CULTIVATED PLANTS. FRUITS

Abs. Jour. : REF ZHUR-BIOL.,21,1958,NO-96154

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : average yield from a single hectare the Cober 5BB produced 125,816 grape stalks, while the Craciunel 2 clon produced 162,790. The productivity of vines of the basic varieties (Italian Riesling, White Fetyaska, Sauvignon) on Craciunel 2 stock was 3, 29 and 30% higher , respectively, than on Cober 5BB stock (in 1951/52). The affinity when grafting the basic varieties on vine stocks of the clon were 17% higher than on Cober 5BB stock and 16% than on a stock of Riparia Groar.

Card: 2/3

M

Country :
Category : CULTIVATED PLANTS. FRUITS

Abs. Jour. : REF ZHUR-BIOL.,21,1958,NO-96154

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract :The Craciunel 2 clon can be successfully substituted for the districted variety Berlandieri X Riparia Cober 5BB in the basic grape-producing districts of the RPR.--Ye.T. Zhukovskaya

Card: 3/3

RUMANIA / Cultivated Plants. Fruits, Berries, Nutbearing, Teas. M-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 6461

Author : Stefanescu, Gh.; Banita, P.; Baltagi, B.
Inst : Not given
Title : Study of Dry Pruning of Rootstocks of Grapevines

Orig Pub : Comun. Acad. RRP, 1957, 7, No 8, 727-732

Abstract : It was established at the experimental stations of viniculture of Dragashan and Krachunel (Rumania) in 1951-1954 that the dry pruning of grapevine stocks (Berlandieri x Riparia Teleki 8B and Berlandieri x Riparia Cober 5BB, Riparia Gloar), when small branches of 2 cm with two and 4 buds are left, causes the vegetation of shruhs to

Card 1/3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 6461

begin 8 - 10 days earlier in comparison with the control (pruning without branches left). The more branches were left, the greater the average increment of sprouts was, up to the moment of the first cultivation. The growth and the size of sprouts in prunings where small branches were kept, especially if they were 2 cm long, were more uniform, than in variants where the branches were removed. The greatest yield of stock scions (with hilling of shrubs) was obtained by pruning and by keeping branches of 2 cm long (178.000), the smallest yield resulted from short pruning (without branches) - 171.500 scions from 1 ha. It is recommended to hill the shrubs for the winter

RUMANIA / Cultivated Plants. Fruits, Berries, Nutbearing, Teas. M-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 6461

time only; the layer of earth should be 10 - 15 cm. The pruning of stock vines while conserving branches of 2 cm in length is recommended. -- E. T. Zhukovskaya

Card 3/3

RUMANIA/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82539

Author : Baltagi, B.

Inst : Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture

Title : Comparative Trials of Grafting the Principal High-Yield Varieties of Grapevine on Different Stocks.

Orig Pub : An. Inst. cercetari agron. 1957, 24, No 5, 487-501

Abstract : Studies at the experiment station at Krechyunel de Zhos (Rumanian People's Republic) in 1951-1953 showed that the best coalescence of the majority of varieties was produced by grafts made on the stock of Selektsionnaya Krechyunel 2 (49.5%) and the poorest on the stock of chasselas x Berlandiyeri 41B (27.3%). The stock of Berlandiyeri x Ripariya Teleki Buflya produced 44.9% of growing together with the scion and the stock of Solonis-Ripariya 1616 E -

Card 1/2

RUMANIA/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82539

29.8%. The highest percentage of plants of the 1st grade was also produced by grafts made on the stock Selektsuynya Krechyunel 2 (on an average for 3 years 44.3% plants of the 1st grade were obtained). The lowest percentage of the plants of the 1st grade (22.3%) was produced by grafts on the stock of chasselas x Berlandiyeri 4.B. Stock Selektsiunya Krechunel 2 showed the best affinity with varieties Savin'on, Fetyaska belaya, Risling ital'yanskiy, Muskat Ottonel, Aligote, Pinotgris; the stock of Berlandiyeri x Ripariya Kober 25 AA - with varieties Sauvignon, Traminer Rose, Aligote, Fetyaska korolevskaya; the stock of Berlandiyeri x Ripariya Teleki Buflya - with varieites Traminer Rose and Fetyaska belaya; the stock of Berlandiyeri x Ripariya Kober 5BB - with varieties Risling ital'yanskiy, Neynburger; the stock Ripariya Gloar - with chasselas blanc and Pinot gris. -- Ye.T. Zhukovskaya

Card 2/2

: Rumania

: Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. Nuts. Vin.

: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No. 5, 1959, No. 20493

: Boltani, B.; Popa, S.; Stefanescu, Gh.; *

: Cratunel and Dragasani Viticulture Stations

: Cultivating Stock Vines by Various Supporting Systems.

: Gradina, via si livada, 1958, 7, No.2, 18-22

: It has been established by experiments made by the Lower Cratunel and Dragasani Viticulture stations in 1949-1955 that when growing the stock grapevine on a trellis 51% less support is expended and it is easier to perform the required vegetating operations. It is however possible with the pyramid system to treat the soil mechanically from two directions and provide better ripening of the wood. The amount of bunches

* Ennita, P.

: 1/2

Cultivated Plants.

ABS. JOUR : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No. 9, 1959, No. 20493

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : of the first variety with 1 ha with a culture of stock vine on a trellis is ordinarily quite larger than in the pyramid system. The output of grafts of the first variety in the case of utilizing the stocks grown by the pyramid system was larger than in the culture of the stock on a trellis. Under the conditions prevalent at Craţunel and Dragasani experiment stations, it is recommended that the stock vines be cultivated by the pyramid system. -- Ye.T. Zhukovskaya

CARD: 2/2

BALTAKS, Boris Iosifovich; KOZLOV, V.D., red.; MURASHOVA, N.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Diffusion in semiconductors] Diffuziia v poluprovodnikakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-matem.lit-ry, 1961. 462 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(Semiconductors)

ELIOKUMSON, B.I.; MITROFANOVA, M.A.; GAVRILYUK, A.N.; BALTAKSA, M.G.; LITVINENKO; [illegible]

New and useful book for industrial transport workers ("Organization of railroad transportation in metallurgical plants" by A.K.Averbukh. Reviewed by B.I.Eliokumson and others). Metallurg 5 no.6:33 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo.
(Railroads, Industrial)
(Averbukh, A.K.)

BALTAKYTE*VIENOZINSKIENE, A.

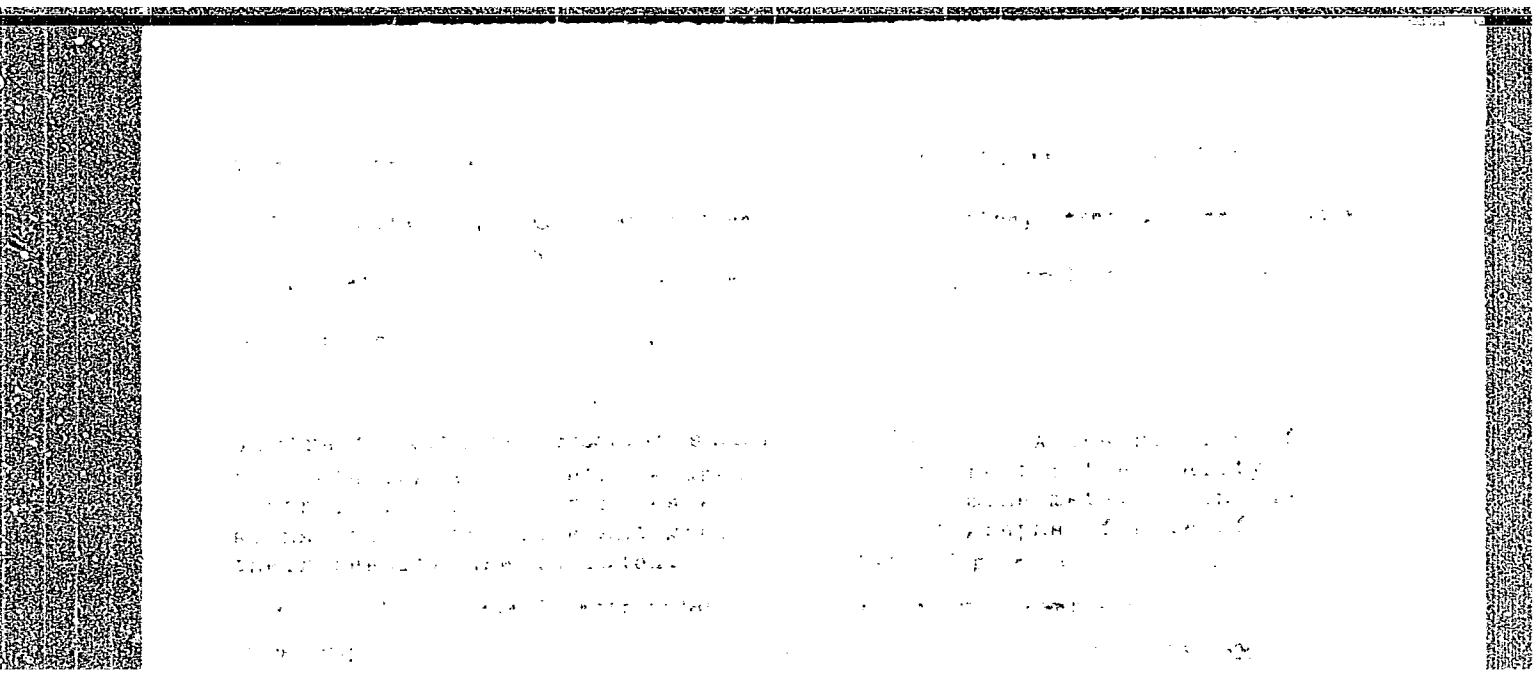
GEOGRAPHY &GEOLOGY

MOKSLIANI PRANESIMAI.

BALTAKYTE*VIENOZINSKIENE, A. New forms of pollen and spores found in the deposits of the Middle Jurassic in Southeren Baltic area. p. 241.

Vol. 8, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 3 March 1959, Unclass.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103320015-6"

BALTANOIU, M., ing.; SONTEA, G., fiz.

Determining the physical constants E,G, and by the use of ultrasonics. Metrologia apl 11 no. 4: 153-156 Ap '64.

L 22302-66 EWP(c)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(l) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6024600 SOURCE CODE: RU/0017/65/000/009/0477/0478

AUTHOR: Baltanoiu, M. (Engineer); Sontea, S. (Engineer)

ORG: "Electroputere" Works, Craiova (Uzinele "Electroputere")

TITLE: Detecting surface defects by means of penetrating solutions

SOURCE: Metalurgia, no. 9, 1965, 477-478

TOPIC TAGS: metal surface, metal inspection

ABSTRACT: A brief description of the principle and technology of the use of penetrating solutions to detect surface defects in metallic parts or subassemblies. The authors find the method a simple and effective one, capable of showing up very small defects (to 0.15 millimeters). Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 33,732]

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 BLG UDC: 621.771.2:620.179.6

0915 0253

SONTEA, S., ing.; MURARETU, Gh., ing.; BALTANOIU, M., ing.

Influence of the chemical composition and structure on the electric resistance of cast-iron elements for electric apparatus. Metalurgia Rum 17 no.2:90-92 F '65.

1. "Electroputere" Plant, Craiova.

SONTEA, Sever; BALTANOIU, Maximilian (Craiova)

Dilatometric studies on the plastic materials and casting resins used to manufacture the products of the "Electroputere" Plant, Craiova. Electrotehnica 13 no.1:28-30 Ja '65.

L 41116-66 EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6030204 SOURCE CODE: RU/0017/65/000/007/0370/0371

27
B

AUTHOR: Baltanoiu, M. (Engineer); Sontea, S. (Engineer)

ORG: "Electroputere" Works, Craiova (Uzinele "Electroputere")

TITLE: Some observations concerning the resilience of calmed and non-calmed Siemens-Martin steels

SOURCE: Metalurgia, no. 7, 1965, 370-371

TOPIC TAGS: metal property, steel

ABSTRACT: The authors tested the resilience at low temperatures (0, -20 and -35 degrees centigrade) of calmed and uncalmed Siemens-Martin steels. They found significantly better properties for the calmed samples and recommend that only this type of steel be used for larger welded constructions. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001

killed and rimming steels

Card 1/1 11b UDC: 669.141.2:669.14.018.29:621.791

0772 1043

ACC NR: AP6031219 SOURCE CODE: RU/0004/65/000/001/0028/0030

AUTHOR: Sontea, Sever (Craiova); Baltanoiu, Maximilian (Craiova)

ORG: none

TITLE: Dilatometric studies on the plastics and casting resins used in manufacture by the "Electroputere" Works in Craiova

SOURCE: Electrotehnica, no. 1, 1965, 28-30

TOPIC TAGS: epoxy resin, electronic component

ABSTRACT: In a paper "for the young engineer" the authors describe their dilatometric tests on Araldit B Epoxy Resin 2000 and Dinox 110. The tests were performed in connection with the selection of casting resins for the manufacture of electrotechnical products. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 2 formulas. [JPRS]

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0918 2652

BALTANOVA, D.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Successful surgery of combined injury to the anterior cruciate ligament and the internal meniscus. Ortop.travm. i protez 19 no.2:64-65 Mr-Ap '58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz Kazanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vosstanovitel'noy khirurgii i ortopedii (dir. - asluzhennyy deyatel' nauki TASSR prof. L.I. Shulutko).
(KNEE, wds. & inj.
combined ant. cruciate ligament & meniscus inj., surg. (Rus))
(LIGAMENTS, wds. & inj.
same))

BALTANOVA, D.G., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "On the problem of the transplanting of fascia in arthroplastic surgery and plastic surgery of the cruciform ligaments (Experimental study)." Kazan', 1959, 15 pp (Kazan' State Med Inst. Kazan' State Sci Res Inst of Traumatology and Orthopedics) 200 copies (KL, 28-59, 130)