TSEREVITINOV, B.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; BESEDIN, A.N., kand. tekhn. nauk

Nature of the abrasion of the hair covering of fur skins. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. leg. prom. no.2:11-13 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskiy Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut narodonogo khozyaystva imeni Plekhanova. Rekomendovana kafedroy tovarovedeniya promyshlennykh tovarov.

STEFANOVICH, I.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; BENDIK, A.N., kand. tekhn. nauk

Analysis of the softness of the leather tissue of pelts. Nauch. issl. trudy NIIMP no.12:76-83 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

ACC NR: AR6027477 SOURCE CODE: UR/0044/66/000/005/V024/V024

AUTHOR: Besedin, B. A.

TITLE: The study of the step system of automatic search for an arbitrary characteristic of the controlled object

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 5B145

REF SOURCE: Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, vyp. 47, 1965, 127-143

TOPIC TAGS: optimal automatic control, automatic regulation, algorithm

ABSTRACT: The system of the extremal control of objects has been investigated. The controlled object accepts, in addition to the control signal and the regulator, a perturbation μ, whereas the channel recording the output of the objects is subjected to a perturbation h; as a result of this, the regulator accepts the function $y = y(x,h)$, where x isthe output signal of the object. The relationships $x = x(u,\mu)$ and $y = y(x,h)$ are assumed known. It is also assumed that the characteristic of the object is approximated by a broken line. To obtain information concerning the direction of the motion toward the extremal, the regulator forms n trial perturbations $u = u_0 + \Delta$ and $u = u_0 - \Delta$. On the basis of the measurement of the output of the object, the following function is realized

$$W=\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^{n}\left[y\left(t_k^{-1}\right)-y\left(t_k^{+1}\right)\right].$$

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ACC NR: AR6027477

The control algorithm consists of the following: the system remains in the former position if $|W| < k$ and goes over into the state $i + 1$ when $W > k$, while it goes into the state $i - 1$ when $W < -k$. The formulas for the probability of extremal values of the control quantity x, its mathematical expectation and dispersion, and its mean time of transition from the state corresponding to the local extremum to the state where x has an absolute extremum are also derived. [Translation of Abstract] A. Gorskiy

SUB CODE: 12

ACC NR: AR6028105 SOURCE CODE: UR/0372/66/000/005/V024/V024

AUTHOR: Besedin, B. A.

TITLE: Investigation of an automatic step search system with an arbitrary characteristic of the controlled plant

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kibernetika, Abs. 5V145

REF SOURCE: Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, vyp. 47, 1965, 127-143

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control theory, automatic control parameter, alogorithm

ABSTRACT: An extremum plant control system is considered. In addition to the control signal and the controller, noise μ also acts on the controlled plant, while noise h acts on the plant's output measuring channel as a result of which function $y = y(x,h)$, where x is the output signal of the controlled plant, enters the controller. Relations $x = x(u, \mu)$ and $y = y(x, h)$ are considered known. It is assumed that the characteristic of the controlled plant may be approximated by a broken curve. To obtain information on the direction of motion toward the extremum, the controller produces n test disturbances $u = u_0 + \Delta$ and $u = u_0 - \Delta$. By measuring the output of the controlled plant function

$$W=\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^{n}\left[y\left(l_k^{(-1)}\right)-y\left(l_k^{(+1)}\right)\right].$$

Card 1/2 UDC: 519.2:65.011.56

ACC NR: AR6028105

is realized. The control alogrithm consists of the following: the system remains in the previous position if $|W| < k$, it passes into state $i + 1$ if $W > k$, and it passes into state $i - 1$ if $W < -k$. Formulas are derived for determining the probability of extremum values of controlled quantity x, its mathematical expectation and dispersion as well as the average time of transition from a state corresponding to the local extremum to a state where x has its absolute extremum. [Translation of abstract] A. Gorskiy

SUB CODE: 13, 09

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6026530 SOURCE CODE: UR/0372/66/000/004/G021/G021

AUTHOR: Besedin, B. A.

TITLE: Analysis of a class of discrete Markov systems

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kibernetika, Abs. 4G142

REF SOURCE: Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, vyp. 47, 1965, 104-126

TOPIC TAGS: transition probability, Markov process, mathematic matrix, matrix element

ABSTRACT: Discrete Markov systems whose matrices $||p_{ij}||$ of transition probabilities contain elements satisfying the conditions $p_{i,\,i-\nu} = p_{i,\,i+\nu} = 0$ if $\nu > 1$, $p_{i,i} \geq 0$, $p_{i,\,i\pm1} \geq 0$ are considered. It is pointed out that systems of this kind are exemplified by step-type extremal systems, and the operating principles of the latter are analized. The mathematical expectation and time variance of the first conversion of the system from one specified state to another and the time of the first return to original state are determined by the generating-function method. The probability distribution of the steady states is investigated. The probability distributions of the time intervals of transition from one state to another are established for certain parti-

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UDC: 62-506

ACC NR: AR6026530

cular cases of transition matrices. The transition time characterizes the interval over which the extremal system reaches its maximum. The distribution of states of the system in steady--state regime makes it possible to calculate the system error -- the mean deviation of current state from the extremal. Information on the time of the first return to original state is required to determine the time of finding the absolute extremum among a number of local extremums. One illustration, bibliography of 12 titles. A. G. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 12, [redacted]

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6026531 SOURCE CODE: UR/0372/66/000/004/G021/G021

AUTHOR: Besedin, B. A.

TITLE: Investigation of a step-type automatic search system for a controlled object with an arbitrary characteristic

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kibernetika, Abs. 4G143

REF SOURCE: Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, vyp. 47, 1965, 127-143

TOPIC TAGS: automatic detection, automatic control system, tracking system, tracking control

ABSTRACT: An extremal control system is considered. The controlled object receives noise μ in addition to the controlling signal and regulator, and the object's output measuring channel is acted upon by noise h so that the function $y = y(x, h)$, where x is the object's output signal, arrives at the regulator. The relations $x = x(u, \mu)$ and $y = y(x, h)$ are supposed to be known. It is assumed that the object's characteristic is approximated by a broken line. To obtain information on the direction of motion toward the extremum, the regulator generates n trial perturbances of $u = u_0 + \Delta$ and $u = u_0 - \Delta$. On the basis of measurements of the object's output

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ACC NR: AR6026531

the function

$$W=\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^{n}[y(t_k^{i-1})-y(t_k^{i+1})]. \qquad (1)$$

is realized. The control algorithm is as follows: the system remains in its previous position if $|W|<k$ and converts to the state $i-1$ if $|W|<-k$. Formulas of the mathematical expectation, variance and probability of the extremal value of the controlled variable x are determined, as are the formulas of the mean time of transition from a state corresponding to a local extremum to a state where x reaches its absolute extremum. 5 illustrations, bibliography of 2 titles. A. G. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 17, 09

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6028894 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0325/66/000/003/0050/0055

AUTHOR: Lobachev, V. S.; Besedin, B. D.; Zhubanazarov, I. Zh.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some methods of suppressing rodent mobility and long-term poisoning of their settlement areas

SOURCE: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Biologicheskiye nauki, no. 3, 1966, 50-55

TOPIC TAGS: disease vector, rodent, rodent control, pest control, gerbil, PESTICIDE

ABSTRACT: Zinc phosphide (Zn_3P_2) is one of the most commonly used rodent POISONS. Usually, 15—30 g of a bait composed of wheat, oats, 8—20% zinc phosphide and 3—5% oil (percentages by weight) are used to poison one burrow colony. However, this method often produces neither highly effective results nor long-lasting action. Suppression of plague and plague-bearing animals has long been a problem in the Northern Aral region. Since 1958, the Aral Sea Antiplague Station, Moscow University, and the Central Asian Antiplague Institute have made experimental studies of pest extermination in the Aral Kara-Kum. The epizootic cycle must be disrupted for 3—4 yr for effective

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extermination in a plague focus; suppressing the rodent population for 3—5 yr will accomplish this. The authors doubled the poison dose 3—4 times (50—150 g per colony) for long-term suppression of small mammals in epizootic areas and areas with large animal populations. This method had previously been used successfully for mice; it had not, however, been used for larger gerbils. It was found that small piles of wheat treated with zinc phosphide were well preserved and retained toxicity well under a variety of circumstances. In autumn of 1961, an area first treated in 1959 was treated with increased doses of poison (150 g of a wheat-oats-15% zinc phosphide mixture). Similar control areas were treated with the usual dosage (20—30 g). Table 1 clearly shows the greater effectiveness of the increased dose. It has been established that gerbil mortality is directly proportional to the amount of bait and zinc phosphide concentration. However, dosages did not generally exceed 20 g per burrow colony. The authors' experiments in the Northern Aral territory showed such doses (20—30 g) to be unsatisfactory; however, it is pointed out that such increased doses are not always necessary: in places where the bait is quickly covered by sand, where preservative conditions are good, and where no previous treatment has been applied. Good results were obtained from the introduction of bait in a variety of packagings into the gerbil burrows and storage rooms. Radioisotopes were used to

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ACC NR: AP6028894

study the movement of gerbils and their ectoparasitic fleas after extermination, and their most common migratory patterns are mentioned. Lethal areas for rodents are most effective: 1) on their main migration routes (railroads and dirt roads; 2) in potentially epizootic areas, as determined by bacteriological, serological, and ecological methods; 3) in areas with concentrations of rodents, or where rodents have extensive contact with other animal carriers. The authors are particularly interested in methods of scattering poison in rodent burrows and storage areas; these require simple equipment, and act on both rodents and their ectoparasites. [WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 26Mar65/ ORIG REF: 011/

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP6028894 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0325/66/000/003/0050/0055

AUTHOR: Lobachev, V. S.; Besedin, B. D.; Zhubanazarov, I. Zh.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some methods of suppressing rodent mobility and long-term poisoning of their settlement areas

SOURCE: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Biologicheskiye nauki, no. 3, 1966, 50-55

TOPIC TAGS: disease vector, rodent, rodent control, pest control, gerbil, PESTICIDE

ABSTRACT: Zinc phosphide (Zn_3P_2) is one of the most commonly used rodent POISONS. Usually, 15—30 g of a bait composed of wheat, oats, 8—20% zinc phosphide and 3—5% oil (percentages by weight) are used to poison one burrow colony. However, this method often produces neither highly effective results nor long-lasting action. Suppression of plague and plague-bearing animals has long been a problem in the Northern Aral region. Since 1958, the Aral Sea Antiplague Station, Moscow University, and the Central Asian Antiplague Institute have made experimental studies of pest extermination in the Aral Kara-Kum. The epizootic cycle must be disrupted for 3—4 yr for effective

Card 1/3

extermination in a plague focus; suppressing the rodent population for 3—5 yr will accomplish this. The authors doubled the poison dose 3—4 times (50—150 g per colony) for long-term suppression of small mammals in epizootic areas and areas with large animal populations. This method had previously been used successfully for mice; it had not, however, been used for larger gerbils. It was found that small piles of wheat treated with zinc phosphide were well preserved and retained toxicity well under a variety of circumstances. In autumn of 1961, an area first treated in 1959 was treated with increased doses of poison (150 g of a wheat-oats-15% zinc phosphide mixture). Similar control areas were treated with the usual dosage (20—30 g). Table 1 clearly shows the greater effectiveness of the increased dose. It has been established that gerbil mortality is directly proportional to the amount of bait and zinc phosphide concentration. However, dosages did not generally exceed 20 g per burrow colony. The authors' experiments in the Northern Aral territory showed such doses (20—30 g) to be unsatisfactory; however, it is pointed out that such increased doses are not always necessary: in places where the bait is quickly covered by sand, where preservative conditions are good, and where no previous treatment has been applied. Good results were obtained from the introduction of bait in a variety of packagings into the gerbil burrows and storage rooms. Radioisotopes were used to

ACC NR: AP6028894

study the movement of gerbils and their ectoparasitic fleas after extermination, and their most common migratory patterns are mentioned. Lethal areas for rodents are most effective: 1) on their main migration routes (railroads and dirt roads; 2) in potentially epizootic areas, as determined by bacteriological, serological, and ecological methods; 3) in areas with concentrations of rodents, or where rodents have extensive contact with other animal carriers. The authors are particularly interested in methods of scattering poison in rodent burrows and storage areas; these require simple equipment, and act on both rodents and their ectoparasites. [WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 26Mar65/ ORIG REF: 011/

Card 3/3

BESSEDIN, P. D.

"The effect of extermination on epizzotic outbreaks in the natural focus of the plague in north Priaral'ye." p. 224

Desyatoye soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnoochagovym bloeznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 254pp.

Aralomorskaya Antiplague Station

BESEDIN, B.T.; KHOLODOV, A.M.

Testing the D-443 loader-bulldozer. Trudy Khar. avt.-dor. inst. no.28:125-132 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

L 37639-65 EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL RM/WW/JW/WE

ACCESSION NR: AP5007988 S/0318/65/000/002/0030/0033

AUTHOR: Lymar', P. S.; Besedin, D. F.; Kholyavko, G. D.; Khudyakov, V. I.

TITLE: Automation of a catalytic hydrocarbon gas converter for hydrogen production

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 2, 1965, 30-33

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogen production, hydrocarbon converter, catalytic hydrocarbon converter, automatic hydrocarbon converter, nickel catalyst, refinery gas conversion, natural gas conversion, automatic control system

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the layout, instrumentation and achieved efficiency of the closed-loop control system of a catalytic steam conversion unit for hydrogen production. The unit for convertingrefinery or natural gas over Ni-catalysts at 750-800C an, 4 atm. pressure consists of an ethanolamine scrubber, horizontal preheater, primary and secondary Cu and Cu-Zn catalytic refining units, ZnO absorber for H_2S, tubular reactors for steam conversion on Ni-catalysts, steam-product gas heat exchanger and a vertical fuel gas-product gas heat exchanger (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). The original control system, based on old-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5007938

type instruments and manual temperature controls, was improved by centralizing the process control of all reactors and by employing closed-loop cascade controls for: 1) the temperature in the heating and reaction zones in steam converters; 2) the steam input based on the humidity of the product gas; and 3) the fuel gas-air ratio, based on the oxygen content of flue gases. Electronic and pneumatic analytic, control and alarm instruments were used, and feed, steam, fuel gas and air streams were regulated. Savings achieved comprised an 8.8% decrease in steam consumption, a decrease in feed consumption and a decrease in the labor force by 20 men, estimated as a total of 150,000 rubles/yr. The capacity of the plant is not specified. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

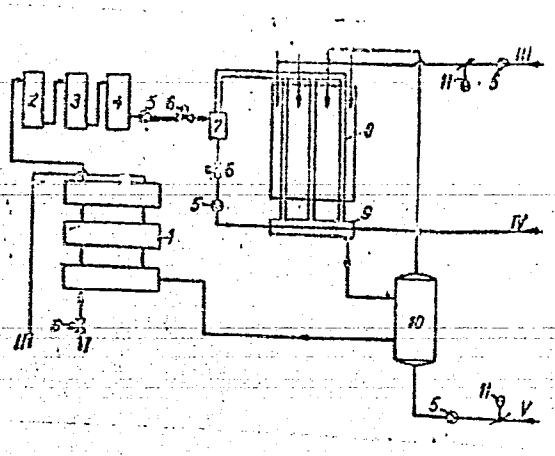
SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: OC, IE

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/4

L 37639-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007988 ENCLOSURE: 01



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ACCESSION NR: AP5007988 ENCLOSURE: 01

Figure 1. Flow diagram of the process for conversion of hydrocarbon gases:

1 - horizontal heat exchangers; 2 - converter; 3 - absorber; 4 - secondary refiner; 5 - diaphragm of flow meter; 6 - control valve; 7 - injector-mixer; 8 - conversion furnace; 9 - collector -heat exchanger; 10 - vertical heat exchanger; 11 - valve.
Process streams: I - feed - hydrocarbon gas; II - product gas; III - compressed air; IV - steam; V - fuel gas.

Card 4/4

PARSHIKOV, M.S.; BESEDIN, D.F.; NEDOBEZHKIN, A.Ye.

Device for controlling the interface level in ball electric dehydrators and thermal settlers of electric desalters. Neftepor. i neftekhim. no.5:45-47 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

BESEDIN, D.F.; KIM KHOBON

Organization of departmental supervisory service in factories.
Neftepер. i neftekhim. no.11:21-23 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

CHERNYAK, A.; BESEDIN, I.; SAYBEL', V., traktorist

Put machinery in reliable hands. Sov. profsoiuzy 18 no.8:9-11 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Predsedatel' Tselinogradskogo rayonnogo komiteta professional'nogo soyuza rabochikh i sluzhashchikh sel'skogo khozyaystva i zagotovok (for Chernyak). 2. Predsedatel' rabochego komiteta sovkhoza "Bozaygirskiy" (for Besedin).
(Virgin Territory--Agricultural machinery--Repairing)
(Virgin Territory--Trade unions)

BESEDIN, N.

In our lodging house. Sov.shakht. 11 no.11:32 N '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Shakhta No.4-6, Popasnyanskiy rayon Luganskoy oblasti.
(Coal miners)

Brodin, M.F.

1/ Kinetics of the formation of a boronized layer on iron alloys. M. F. Blinov and N. P. Brodin. *Metallurg. i Obrabotka Metallov* 1955, No. [illegible]. Translation No. 3736] —The optimum borunizing mixt. of borax and boron carbide (about 75% B, 18% C, balance free graphite) was detd. by using cylinders of tech. Fe 15-mm. long and 10 mm. in diam. Borax dried at 600° was ground and mixed with from 10 to 80% B carbide. Each mixt. was melted in a closed crucible in the muffle of a Silit resistor furnace, cooled, ground, and then charged into a crucible heated to 900°. Borunizing treatments of 5 hrs. at 1100° produced case depths that increased from 0.3 mm. at 10% B carbide to a max. of 0.46 at 55% and then dropped sharply to 0.27 at 80%. The drop was attributed to decreasing fluidity of the bath, but addns. of a 1:1 mixt. of NaCl and $BaCl_2$ to 22 and 35% B carbide mixts. decreased the borunizing ability, although the fluidity was increased. The 40% B carbide-60% borax mixt. was chosen for the following expts. The depth of borunizing of tech. Fe containing 0.05% C was detd. at 950, 1000, and 1100° for times up to 25 hrs. After an initial rapid rise the curves of depth of borunizing vs. time became straight lines. The depths after 25 hrs. were 0.37, 0.60, and 1.9 mm. for 950, 1000, and 1100°, resp. The effect of C content was detd. by similar tests on steels containing 0.45, 0.85, and 1.02% C. The depth of borunizing was decreased by about ½ by 0.4% C, but further additn. of C had little additl. effect. The effects of alloying elements were detd. by using special melts made in a high-frequency melting furnace. The individual elements were in the ranges

1/2

3000

BLANTER, M.E., BESEDIN, N.P.

C 0.03 to 0.05, S 0.02, P 0.01, Ca 0.23%. The cylindrical specimens were machined from forged bars. The depth of boronized layer produced by a 5-hr. treatment at 1100° was detd. as a function of alloy content. All of the elements studied reduced the depth relative to that of tech. Fe, 0.45 mm. The depths were: 0.40 for 1 to 10% Ni; 0.36 for 1 to 10.4% Co; 0.35 for 0.6 to 10.8% Mn; gradually decreased to 0.27 at 4.8% Si; gradually decreased to 0.25 at 0.2% Cr and also at 3.9% W; gradually decreased to 0.24 at 4% Al; gradually decreased to 0.23 at 2.7% Mo. Comparisom of these results with data on the activation energy for diffusion of B in austenite showed that alloying elements that increased the activation energy decreased the depth of boronizing.

A. G. Guy

2/2

PB

BESEDIN, N.P.

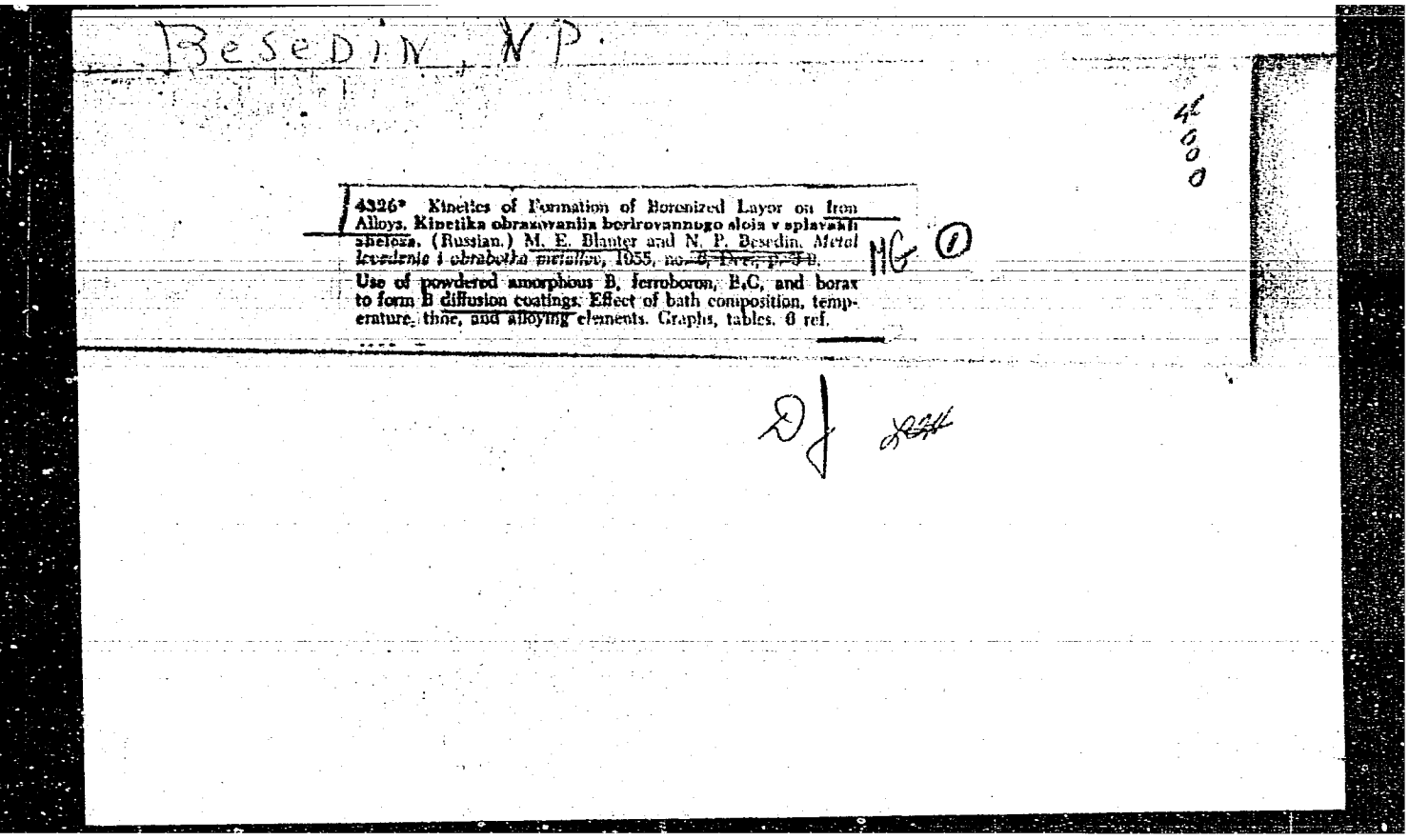
5
4E2c

16 27 27

Rate of Diffusion of Boron in Iron-Base Alloys. M. E. Blanter and N. P. Besedin. (*Metallovedenie i Obrabotka Metallov*, 1955, 1, (6), 3–9). A study of agents for the transfer of boron to steel surfaces is reported. Borax-boron carbide mixtures were used, these were fused and powdered and a standard treatment of 5 h at 1100° C was applied after which the specimens were boiled in air and washed with boiling water. Case depth was measured and was found to increase as the carbide content was raised to 55%. Addition of fluxes reduced m.p. but decreased efficiency. Rates were measured and the effect of alloying elements examined; in general they decrease case depth. A correlation was suggested between bond strength of boride formed and effect of alloying element on the process.

1/1

MT



BESEDIN, N.P.

4000

4326* Kinetics of Formation of Borenized Layer on Iron Alloys. Kinetika obrazovaniia borirovannogo sloia v splavakh zheleza. (Russian.) M. E. Blanter and N. P. Besedin. *Metal lovedenie i obrabotka metallov*, 1955, no. 8, Dec., p. 3-9.

Use of powdered amorphous B, ferroboron, B_4C, and borax to form B diffusion coatings. Effect of bath composition, temperature, time, and alloying elements. Graphs, tables. 6 ref.

MG (1)

RYZHOV, S.N.; BESEDIN, P.N.

Increased fertility of irrigable lands of Central Asia under cultivation. Trudy SAGU no.25:7-34 '51. (MLRA 9:5)
(Soviet Central Asia--Soil fertility)

BESEDIN, P.N., redaktor

[Transactions of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of cotton growing] Trudy SOIUZNIKHI; sbornik statei, Tashkent, Izd-vo SAGU, 1955. 131 p. (MLRA 10:5)
(Uzbekistan--Cotton growing)

MEDNIS, M.P.; BESEDIN, P.N., red.

[Planting cotton in square and rectangular checkrows with narrow interrows] Kvadratno-gnezdovoi i priamougol'no-gnezdovoi sposoby vozdelyvaniia khlopchatnika na suzhennykh mezhduriad'iakh. Tashkent, SAGU, 1955. 35 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Cotton growing)

BESEDIN, P.N.

DUDKO, Andrey Yevstaf'yevich; MEDNIS, Maksimilian Petrovich; CHUMACHENKO, Ivan Nikolayevich; KOTIKOVA, Vera Nikolayevna; BESEDIN, P.N., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, red.; ZHURAVLEV, B.S., red.; DEMIDOVA, L.F., tekhn.red.

[Cotton cultivation practices and the economic effectiveness of checkrowing] Agrotekhnika i ekonomicheskaia effektivnost' kvadratno- i priamougol'no-gnezdovykh posevov khlopchatnika. Pod red. P.N.Besedina. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1956. 90 p. (MIRA 10:12)

(Cotton growing)

BESEDIN, P.N., red.; POPOV, G.P., red.; PROTASOV, P.V., red.

[Collected scientific works on the use of fertilizers in cotton growing] Sbornik nauchnykh rabot po primeneniiu udobrenii pod khlopchatnik. Pod red. P.N.Besedina, G.P.Popova i P.V.Protasova. Tashkent, 1957. 332 p. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Tashkent. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopkovodstva. TSentral'naya stantsiya udobrenii i agropochvovedeniya. 2. Zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy chasti Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khlopkovodstva (for Besedin). 3. Direktor TSentral'noy stantsii udobreniya i agropochvovedeniya (for Popov). 4. Zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy chasti TSentral'noy stantsii udobreniya i agropochvovedeniya (for Protasov)
(Cotton growing) (Fertilizers and manures)

BESEDIN, P.N., red.

[Raising cotton in the U.S.S.R.; progressive practices and achivements of science] Khlopkovodstvo v SSSR; peredovoi opyt i dostizheniia nauki. Pod red. P.N.Besedina. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1958. 542 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Cotton growing)

SUCHKOV, S.P.; ZIMINA, N.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; LAZAREV, S.F., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KRUGLOVA, Ye.K., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; BESEDIN, P.N., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; KENZER, A.P., red.; SOROKINA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Soils of the Golodnaya Steppe; their agronomic characteristics] Pochvy Golodnoi Stepi; ikh agronomicheskaia kharakteristika. [By] S.P.Suchkov i dr. Tashkent, Redaktsionno-izdatel'skii otdel UzASKhN. 1961. 173 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Golodnaya Steppe—Soils)

BELOUSOV, M.A., otv. red.; PROTASOV, P.V., red.; BESEDIN, P.N., red.; KENZER, A.P., red.; ARUTYUNOV, V.N., tekhn.red.

[Methods of agrochemical, agrophysical, and microbiological studies in irrigated cotton areas] Metody agrokhimicheskikh, agrofizicheskikh i mikrobiologicheskikh issledovanii v polivnykh khlopkovykh raionakh. 3., perer. i dop. izd. Tashkent, 1963. 439 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Tashkent. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopkovodstva.

BESSIN, P.T.

25(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2132

Kiyev. Ukrainskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov

Tekhnologiya proizvodstva i svoystva chernykh metallov; sbornik (The Manufacture and Characteristics of Ferrous Metals; a collection of articles) Khar'kov, Khar'kovskiy gos.univ. im. A.M. Gor'kogo, 1958. 271 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, Vyp. 4) Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.

Editorial Staff of this book: P.A. Aleksandrov, D.S. Kazarnovskiy, M.I. Kurmanov, N.F. Lova, V.F. Onopriyenko, V.A. Tikhovskiy, and Ya. A. Shneyerov; Ed.: S.S. Liberman; Tech. Ed.: K.O. Gurin

PURPOSE: The book is intended for the scientific personnel of institutes and for engineers and technicians of metallurgical enterprises and other branches of the industry.

COVERAGE: The collection of articles reviews the work carried on at the Institute of Metals on the technology of blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces, and rolled stock production. It also deals with problems in metallography, heat treatment of ferrous metals and methods for their study. Particular attention is devoted to the preparation of charges and blast furnace practice with increased gas pressure, open-hearth production with oxygen blast and rolling of light profiles. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TN 607.T4)

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SOV/137-58-9-19970

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 269 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Besedin, P.T.

TITLE: Use of a Normalizing Heat to Prevent Flaking in Railroad Rails and Simultaneously to Improve Ductility and Toughness (Primeneniye normalizatsionnogo nagreva dlya predotvrashcheniya obrazovaniya flokenov v zheleznodorozhnykh rel'sakh pri odnovremennom uluchshenii plastichnosti i vyazkosti)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i term. obrabotka. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1958, pp 229-239

ABSTRACT: Investigations show that hydrogen blow of Bessemer steel in the molds increases its resistance to flaking and raises H_B from 277 to 287 on the average. Cooling the rails (R) in water after rolling markedly increases the number of flakes (F) and changes the orientation thereof. When the steel is cooled in air, the F are parallel to the direction of rolling, but in surface hardening or quenching of R from 600°C in water, the F are perpendicular thereto. Normalization or surface hardening with reheating prevents formation of F and reduces any tendency of the steel to cold-shortness, while its a_k is

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Use of a Normalizing Heat to Prevent Flaking in Railroad Rails (cont.)

increased from 1.25-1.76 to 3.13-3.5 kgm/cm^2 at 20° and from 0.79 to 2.31 kgm/cm^2 at -30°. The impact strength, also, is increased significantly. Two normalization heats totaling 45 minutes together are recommended for the prevention of F formation in R of alloy or carbon steels subjected to hardening. The authors also recommend that C contents of normalized Bessemer rail stock be increased from 0.50-0.73 to 0.65-0.8%, and that C be 0.50-0.60% in R that are to undergo surface hardening.

F.U.

1. Tracks (Railroad)--Processing 2. Steel--Properties 3. Steel--Processing
4. Heat--Applications

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SOV/129-59-2-3/16

AUTHOR: Besedin, P.T., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Causes of Formation of Flocculi in Steel (Prichiny obrazovaniya flokenov v stali)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Termicheskaya Obrabotka Metallov, 1959, Nr 2, pp 14 - 18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to the view of the author, flocculation in steel is possible only if the following conditions are fulfilled simultaneously: if the steel has a certain specified quantity of hydrogen for a given chemical composition; if the austenite of the steel is prone to considerable super-cooling and to more complete transformation; if, during the time of cooling of a relatively massive component after hot shaping, the heat stresses are not eliminated to a considerable extent. If any one of these conditions is not fulfilled or if the influences of these conditions are weakened, no flocculi will form in the steel. Low sensitivity to flocculation in austenitic and ferritic steel is explained by the absence of structural transformations and thus of interstructural differences in the concentration of hydrogen and by the fact that the residual stresses are

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Causes of Formation of Flocculi in Steel

considerably lower in these steels than they are in martensitic and pearlitic steels. In the case of pearlitic and martensitic steels, the quantity of hydrogen necessary for flocculation will be the lower, the higher the hardening ability of the steel. The hypothesis that flocculation is due to the presence in steel of hydrogen and structural stresses leads to known methods of combating flocculation, namely, by slow cooling or isothermal cooling of all flocculation-sensitive grades of steel, irrespective of the degree of stability of the super-cooled austenite. On the basis of theoretical assumptions relating to the change in the direction of diffusion of the hydrogen with depth during cooling and heating and on the influence of heating with recrystallisation on the stability of super-cooled austenite, normalisation annealing experiments were carried out for the purpose of preventing flocculation in railroad rails and, simultaneously, improving their physical and mechanical properties. In the experiments, the liquid steel in the ingot moulds was blown through with hydrogen at a rate of 12 cm^3/100 g of steel for the

Causes of Formation of Flocculi in Steel

purpose of critically increasing its flocculation sensitivity. 10 ingots thus produced from various heats were rolled into rails from which 50 cm pieces were cut in the hot state. After rolling, a part of the specimens were cooled down to 20 °C in still air, part of the specimens were quenched in water from the rolling temperature and part were cooled to 600-500 °C and then quenched in water and a further part of the specimens were cooled in still air down to 300-450 °C and, following that, they were subjected to normalisation annealing in the furnace at 800-840 °C; the total heating time of the rail specimens in the furnace was 30 min. Normalisation annealing proved to have a very good effect; no flocculi were observed in the rail specimens after normalisation annealing whilst in rail specimens from the same ingots, flocculi were detected (see Figure 3) after cooling to 20 °C in still air. Artificial saturation with hydrogen increases sharply the flocculation sensitivity of rail steel. The orientation of the flocculi depends directly on the

 method and degree of cooling. In specimens cooled in

Causes of Formation of Flocculi in Steel

still air, the flocculi are orientated parallel to the rolling axis, whilst in specimens quenched from the rolling temperature, the flocculi are in a direction perpendicular to the rolling axis. A higher manganese content and a higher average hardness were observed for steels produced from heats which were sensitive to flocculation than for heats for which no flocculation was observed. It is concluded that steels can be subdivided into groups with differing sensitivity to flocculation, depending on the degree of stability of the super-cooled austenite (hardenability). It was found that accelerated methods of heat treatment can be used, which consist of a single or double normalisation annealing after hot shaping for the purpose of preventing flocculation and simultaneously improving the physical and mechanical properties of the material. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (Ukrainian Scientific-research Institute)

ALEKSANDROV, P.A., doktor.tekhn.nauk; BESEDIN, P.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; FILONOV, I.G.; SOROKIN, A.A.; KARPUNIN, A.M.; CHEPELEV, P.P.

Tempering rail heads along the total length. Put' i put.khoz. 4 no.8:15-16 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Ukrainskiy institut metallov (for Aleksandrov, Besedin). 2. Glavnyy inzhener Metallurgicheskogo zavoda im. Dzerzhinskogo (for Filonov). 3. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Metallurgicheskogo zavoda im. Dzerzhinskogo (for Sorokin). 4. Nachal'nik metallurgicheskogo zavoda im. Dzerzhinskogo (for Karpunin). 5. Nachal'nik rel'sobalochnogo tsekha Metallurgicheskogo zavoda im. Dzerzhinskogo (for Chepelev).

(Railroads--Rails)
(Tempering)

BESEDIN, P.T.; ORESHKIN, G.G.; SOROKIN, A.A.; KARPUNIN, A.M.; CHEPELEV, P.M.; VASIL'YEV, A.F.; KUTSENKO, A.D.

Mastering and introducing at the Dzerzhinsk Plant normalizing and sorbitizing practices for rails along their entire length. Stal' 20 no.10:946-953 O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo i Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov.

(Railroads--Rails)
(Dneprodzerzkinsk--Annealing of metals)

BESEDIN, P.T.; SOROKIN, A.A.; FILONOV, I.G.; KARPUNIN, A.M.; CHEPELEV, P.M.; SHCHERBINA, P.A.; AVDEYEV, M.G.; KUTSENKO, A.D.; TSELYUKO, V.I.; CHERNEVICH, Ye.M.; ORGIYAN, V.S.; CHERNETA, Z.A.

Improving the technology of the heat treatment of rails at the Dzerzhinskii Plant for the purpose of increasing their durability in tracks. Stal' 24 no.5:445-448 My '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Dneprovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo i Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov.

KARPUNIN, A.M.; PROSVIRIN, K.S.; BESEDIN, P.T.; ORGIYAN, V.S.; BAPTIZMANSKIY, V.I.; SHCHERBINA, P.A.; REKHLIS, G.N.

Rails made of low-alloy, acid, Bessemer steel. Stal' 24 no.5:448-451 My '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Dneprovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo, Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Ukrainskiy institut metallov.

CHIKLEYEV, S.; PAVLOVSKIY, M. (Kemerovskaya obl.); BOCHKOV, A.; KHARITONOV, I.; ZOLOTENKOV, V. (Yakutskaya ASSR); KONOBEYEV, A. (Bazarno-Karabulanskiy rayon, Saratovskaya obl.); VOLKOV, I.; BESEDIN, S. (Omsk); NOVIKOV, P.; GRINEV, V.; SOLOPENKOV, P.; ALEKSEYEV, K.; TOLKOV, I. (Rostovskaya obl.); KOSTENKO, P.; NOVIKOV, A., instruktor profilaktiki (Shumerlya, Chuvashskaya ASSR)

Reader's letters. Pozh. delo 9 no.11:30-31 N '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Nachal'nik pozharnoy okhrany Klinskogo kombinata, Klin, Moskovskaya obl. (for Chikleyev). 2. Vneshtatnyy pozharnyy inspektor, predsedatel' Simferopol'skogo rayonnogo komiteta Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu (for Alekseyev). 3. Nachal'nik otdela Gosudarstvennogo pozharnogo nadzora, Sverdlovsk (for Kostenko).

KONEV, I., podpolkovnik; BESEDIN, V., inzh.-kapitan; TARASOV, V., inzh.-kapitan

In a complicated situation. Av.i kosm. 46 no.2:55-57 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

KALENKOVICH, Ye.; AYVAZOVSKIY V.; CHUDINOV, N. (Sverdlovsk); GENDEL'SHTEYN, M.; BESEDIN, V., dispatcher

Problems of a trip ticket. Avt. transp. 42 no.12:33-36 D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Krymskiy avtotrest (for Kalenkovich, Ayvazovskiy). 2. Starshiy ekonomist Kiyevskogo gruzovogo avtoparka No.29 (for Gendel'shteyn). 3. 3-ye Krasnodarskoye gruzovoye avtokhozyaystvo (for Besedin).

S/081/62/000/023/050/120
B124/B101

AUTHOR: Besedin, V. A.

TITLE: New methods of corrosion-resisting coating of gas pipelines

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 410, abstract 23I322 (Tr. Gor'kovsk. inzh.-stroit. in-ta, no. 41, 1962, 41-47)

TEXT: A review. The application of new polyethylene coatings to protect pipelines against corrosion is reported. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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GAVRISH, Valentin Ivanovich; BESEDIN, Vasiliy Fedorovich; LISYANSKIY, Ya.M., otv.red.; GOLUBYATNIKOVA, G.S., red.izd-va; BERESLAVSKAYA, L.Sh., tekhn.red.

[Costs of the Donets Basin coal] Voprosy sebestoimosti donetskogo uglia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1959. 136 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining--Costs)

BESKDIN, V.F., gornyy inzh.; IVASHKO, V.A., gornyy inzh.

Methods for adjusting coal costs in mines. Ugol' Ukr. 4 no.4:37-39 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Coal--Costs)

BESKDIN, V.F., gornyy inzh.

Analysis of coal costs itemized by operations. Ugol' 35 no. 12:48 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy gornyy institut.
(Coal mines and mining--Costs)

BESEDIN, V. I., inzh.

Automatic log sorting. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 18 no. 5:42 My '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

BESEDIN, V.I., inzh.

Multiple-position unit of a remote wire control. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 19 no.5:32-33 My '65. (MIRA 18:11)

BESEDIN, VIKTOR IVANOVICH

S/144/63/000/001/002/004
D230/D308

AUTHORS: Kalyayev, A.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent, Obrosov, I.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences Docent and Besedin, V.I., Engineer, Senior Lecturer

TITLE: Output printing device for a digital differential analyzer

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Elektromekhanika, no. 1, 1963, 35-38 54

TEXT: The output printer described is used in conjunction with an ordinary summing 10-key machine of the type САМ-107 (SDM-107). In the operation, the number is set by means of digital keys. The device is capable of printing the decimal number on a paper tape 70 mm wide. Addition or subtraction is performed by pressing the appropriate "+" or "-" starting keys and the action is electromagnetic. The estimated printing speed is 0.4 sec, without taking into account the number starting time. The instrument is designed to have five-figure accuracy of the printed results of calculation; the num-

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bers are keyed successively, starting with the higher order. Each figure is fed to a decoder in a binary-decade code, the negative figures being introduced as an addition. In the case of a positive result, a positive signal is applied to the printer to coincide with the first figure of the number; this signal persists until the result has been printed. In the case of a negative result, there is no positive result on the printer. The operation of the printer is explained with reference to a functional circuit diagram. The experimental results show that approximately 2 seconds are required to print one number. In comparison with other printers, advantages on grounds of economy, simplicity and compactness are claimed for the device described. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Taganrogskiy radiotekhnicheskiy institut (Taganrog Radiotechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 17, 1962

BESEDIN, V.V., dotsent, kand.geologo-mineral. nauk [deceased]

Stratigraphy of iron ore areas of the Krivoy Rog, Kremenchug, the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly, and northern Michigan. Sbor. nauch. trud. KGRI no.7:45-55 '59. (MIRA 16:9)
(Geology, Stratigraphic)

BESEDIN, V.V.

Genesis of quartz in the iron formations of Krivoy Rog. Dokl. AN SSSR 112 no.12:329-332 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Predstavleno akademikom D. S. Korzhinskim.
(Krivoy Rog--Iron ores) (Quartz)

BESEDIN, V. V.

RUMANIA / Cosmochemistry, Geochemistry, Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 60506.

Author : V. V. Besedin.
Inst : -
Title : Genesis of Quartz of Krivoy Rog Ferroginuous Quartzites.

Orig Pub: An. Rom.-Sov. Ser. geol.-geogr., 1958, 12, No 1, 34-38.

Abstract: Translation. See RZhKhim, 1957, 63342.

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BABAYEV, V.I., inzh.; EL'KINA, T.S., inzh.; BESEDINA, K.G., inzh.

Determining the amount of gasoline and alcohol in water-and-alcohol solutions of the alkyl sulfates of secondary schools. Masl.-zhir.prom. 28 no.12:28-29 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Shebekinskiy kombinat sinteticheskikh zhirnykh kislot i zhirnykh spirtov.
(Oils and fats) (Alcohols) (Gasoline)

EL'KINA, T.S., inzh.; BABAYEV, V.I., inzh.; BESEDINA, K.G., inzh.

Obtaining methyl(ethyl) esters of fatty acids in the presence of trivalent iron sulfate. Masl.-zhir.prom. 29 no.7:26-27 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Shebekinskiy kombinat sinteticheskikh zhirnykh kislot i zhirnykh spirtov.

(Iron sulfates) (Acids, Fatty)

BABAYEV, V.I., inzh.; EL'KINA, T.S., inzh.; BESEDINA, K.G., inzh.

Esterification of synthetic fatty acids by methanol in presence of sulfuric acid. Report No.2. Masl.-zhir.prom. 30 no.2:33-34 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Shebekinskiy khimicheskiy kombinat.

BABAYEV, V.I.; EL'KINA, T.S.; RUSINOV, I.Ye.; BESEDINA, K.G.

Using still bottoms in the production of synthetic fatty acids from paraffin. Neftepererab. i neftekhim. no.5:8-13 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Shchebekinskiy khimicheskiy kombinat.

BESEDINA, K.P.

USSR/Cooparasitology - Acarina and Insect-Vectors of Disease Pathogens

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 19622

Author : Bakeev, N.N., Karandina, R.P., Besedina, K.P.
Inst :
Title : Ectoparasites of Cristate and Diurnal Peschanka (Gerbils) of the Eastern Caucasian Foothills.

Orig Pub : Tr. N.-i. protivochumn. in-ta Kavkaza i Zakavkazya, 1956, No 1, 125-147

Abstract : From 1947-1952, 11,788 fleas, (19 species) as well as 1405 ticks (ixodic, hamasic [illegible], and argasic [illegible]) were collected from 5709 diurnal and cristate gerbils. Most common are Ceratophyllus laeviceps, which inhabit the entire area during all seasons of the year, but which diminish in number during the summer. Stenoponia wlassovi and Coptopsylla hamiltonensis of the Caucasus foothills infect only sands near Kuma and Chernozemelsk, and are found only rarely at

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USSR/Parasitology - Acarina and Insect-Vectors of Disease G-2
Pathogens.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 19622

reduced. The nature of the gerbils' contact with other rodents through fleas is examined in different biotypes.

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DARSKAYA, N.F.; BESEDINA, K.P.

Possibility of feeding fleas (Suctoria) on reptiles. Trudy Nauch.-issl. protivochum. inst. Kav. i Zakav. no.5:33-39 '61. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Otdel parazitologii i meditsinskoy zoologii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR i Aral'skaya protivochumnaya stantsiya.

BESEDINA, L.P.

Thermal and dislocation stresses in cylindrical and conic shells. Vop. mekh. real. tver. tela no.3:95-101 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

AZHOTKIN, G.I., red.; BESEDINA, O.S., red.; GIL', B.V., red.; DULEYEV, Ye.M., red.; IVANTSOV, O.M., red.; KOGAN, G.Ye., red.[deceased]; KUZNETSOV, P.L., red.; LEVIN, F.D., red.; SLANSKIY, D.A., red.; TELKOV, I.K., red.; KOMAROVA, L., ved. red.; KHRYASTOV, Yu., ved. red.

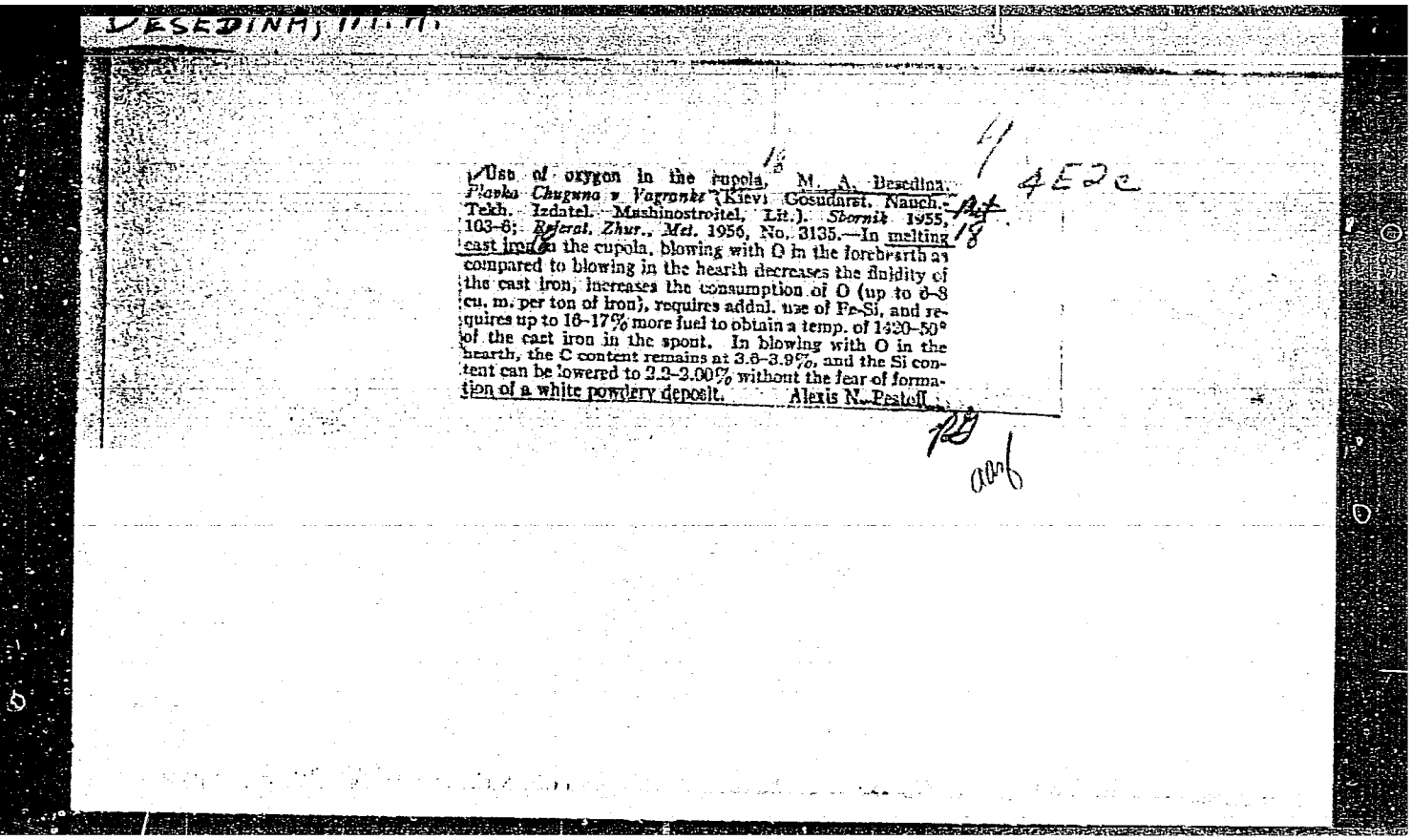
[Contribution of young specialists to the gas industry] Vklad molodykh spetsialistov v gazovuiu promyshlennost'. Moskva, 1964. 459 p. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy proizvodstvennyy komitet po gazovoy promyshlennosti.

BESEDINA, L.G.; BALYUZEK, F.V.; SHALUMOVICH, V.N.

Determination of the viability of vascular homotransplants by the method of fluorescence microscopy. Khirurgiia 35 no.8:63-67 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:12)

(BLOOD VESSELS) (FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY)



VESEDINA, M. A.

Use of oxygen in the cupola, M. A. Vesedina. *Plavka Chuguna v Vagranke* (Kiev) Gosudarst. Nauch.-Tekh. Izdatel. Mashinostroitel. Lit.). *Sbornik* 1955, 103–6; *Referat. Zhur., Met.* 1956, No. 3135.—In melting cast iron in the cupola, blowing with O in the forehearth as compared to blowing in the hearth decreases the fluidity of the cast iron, increases the consumption of O (up to 6–8 cu. m. per ton of iron), requires addnl. use of Fe-Si, and requires up to 16–17% more fuel to obtain a temp. of 1420–50° of the cast iron in the spout. In blowing with O in the hearth, the C content remains at 3.6–3.9%, and the Si content can be lowered to 2.2–2.00% without the fear of formation of a white powdery deposit. Alexis N. Pestell

BESEDINA, M. G.

23680.

VOSPALITEL'NYKH PROTSESSAKH PRI PARAKH TOLSTOGO KISHECHNIKA. KHIRURGIYA, 1949 No. 7, s. 80-82.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

SPIRIDONOV, V.V.; BESEDINA, O.S., red.; OLERSKIY, Ye.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Testing the bearing capacity of bent compressional concrete construction elements] Issledovanie nesushchei sposobnosti szhato-izognutykh betonnykh elementov. Moskva, Otdel nauchno-tekhn. informatsii, 1958. 23 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Concrete slabs--Testing)

BULGAKOV, Anton Viktorovich; KAMERSHTEYN, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; BESEDINA, O.S., red.; OLERSKIY, Ye.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Overhead gas pipelines with self-compensating thermal stresses; construction and maintenance] Nadzemnye gazoprovody s samokompensatsiei temperaturnykh napriazhenii; opyt stroitel'stva i ekspluatatsii. Moskva, Otdel nauchno-tekhn.informatsii, 1959. 71 p. (MIRA 13:9)

(Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

BALEN, S.A.; BESEDINA, Ye.M.

Use of cetamiphen in hypercholesteremia in diabetics. Probl. endok. i gorm. 10 no.5:7-10 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Klinicheskiy otdel (zav. - kand. med. nauk L.I. Lobanovskaya; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. M.A. Kopelovich) Ukrainskogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir. - kand. med. nauk S.M. Maksimov) i kafedra endokrinologii s patofiziologiyey Ukrainskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. - dotsent I.I. Ovsiyenko), Khar'kov.

BESEDINA, Ye.M.; BALEN, S.A.

Effectiveness of some cholesterol-reducing substances in cholesteremia in patients with diabetes mellitus. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. eksper. endok. 19:114-119 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdela Ukrainskogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii i kafedry endokrinologii Ukrainskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

BESEDINA, Ye. M., Cand of Med Sci -- (diss) "Treatment of tyrotoxicosis with radioactive iodine." Khar'kov, 1957 16 pp (Khar'kov Medical Institute), 150 copies (KL, 32-57, 97)

BESEDINS, G.; PURINS, V.; VOLBERGS, K.[translator]; RINKS, E., red.; CAKSS, J., tekhn. red.

[Economic relations of the Latvian S.S.R.] Latvijas PSR ekonomiskie sakari. Riga, Latvijas Valsts izdevnieciba, 1961. 85 p. [In Latvian] (MIRA 14:12)

(Latvia—Commerce)

GERASIMOV, D.S., sostavitel'; [redacted] redaktor; BIRYUKOV, V.V., redaktor; PECHENKIN, I.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Collection 25-V of departmental norms and wages for assembling machines, equipment and power apparatus for stock farms] Sbornik 25-V vedomstvennykh norm i rastsenok dlia rascheta s rabochimi za montazh mashin, oborudovaniia i energeticheskikh ustanovok na zhivotnovodcheskikh fermakh. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva sel'skogo khoziaistva SSSR, 1956. 271 p. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye vodnogo khozyaystva. Normativno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya.
(Farm equipment)

22(1) SOV/99-59-2-10/12

AUTHOR: Besednov, A.V., Engineer

TITLE: Placards Illustrating the Mechanization of Hydraulic Engineering and Melioration Operations (Plakaty po mekhanizatsii gidromeliorativnykh rabot)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnika i melioratsiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 54-61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes 20 multi-color placards illustrating the mechanization of hydraulic engineering and melioration operations. They are intended for training students of the above subjects. The placards were designed by the following institutions: 1) Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki i melioratsii (All-Union Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Amelioration); 2) Giprovodkhoz; 3) Glavvodkhoz MSKh SSSR; 4) the Normative and Research Station. These placards, shown in the city of Urgench at the Ob"yedinennaya Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-proizvodstvennaya konferentsiya

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Placards Illustrating the Mechanization of Hydraulic Engineering and Melioration Operations

po voprosam razvitiya vodnogo khozyaystva v Khorezmskoy oblasti, Uzbekskoy SSR (Joint All-Union Scientific Conference on the Development of Water Resources of the Khorezmskaya oblast', Uzbekskaya SSR), met with high approval on the part of those present. There are 6 photos.

ASSOCIATION: Normativno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya (Normative and Research Station)

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PARIN, N.V., BESEDNOV, L.N.

Flying fishes (Oxyporhamphidae and Exocoetidae) of the Gulf of Tonkin. Trudy inst. okeanol. 80:104-117 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

BESEDNOV, L. N.

Some data on fishes associated with drifting matter in the Pacific Ocean. Trudy Inst. okean. 41:192-197 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Pacific Ocean--Fishes)

OSHMARIN, P.G.; PESEDNOV, L.N.; FAM KUAT; NGUYEN KHYONG; FARUKHIN, A.M.

Cases of finding eels in other fishes. Zool. zhur. 40 no.12: 1896-1898 D '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Viet-Nam Research Exploration Fishery Management Expedition of the Pacific Institute of Fishery Management and Oceanography. (Eels)

BESEDNOV, L.N.

Brief characteristics of the ichthyofauna in the Gulf of Tonkin (North Vietnam). Vop. ikht. 3 no.2:222-242 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Tijhookeanskoye otdeleniye Instituta okeanologii AN SSSR i Tikhookeanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii (TINRO), Vladivostok.
(Tonkin, Gulf of--Fishes)

BESEDNOV, L.N.

Materials on the ichthyofauna of the coast of the Peter the Great Bay from the Bronze Age. Trudy Inst. okean. 62:192-21[illegible] '63. (MIRA 17:2)

112-57-8-16776D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 8, p 120 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Besednov, M. V.

TITLE: Investigation of the Applicability of Plow-Type Electric Tractors in Irrigated Cotton Growing (Issledovaniye usloviy primeneniya propashnykh elektrotraktorov v polivnom khlopkovodstve)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to Energ. in-t AN UzSSR (the Power-Engineering Institute, AS Uzbek SSR), Tashkent, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Energ. in-t AN UzSSR (the Power-Engineering Institute, AS Uzbek SSR)

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BESEDNOV, N. A. 176T53

USSR/Hydrology - Soil Improvement Feb 51

"Experience in Constructing and Exploiting Deep Pipe Drains for Improvement of Salty Soils in Azerbaydzhan," N. A. Besednov

"Gidrotekh i Meliorat" Vol III, No 2, pp 34-45

Outlines constr and application of drain pipes by using cheap materials.

176T53

BESEDNOV, N. A.

USSR/Hydrology - Salty Soils Oct 51

"Drainage During Improvement of Salty Soils," N. A. Besednov, Cand Agr Sci

"Gidrotekh i Meliorat" Vol III, No 10, pp 3-12

Some agricultural regions of USSR are salty or require prevention of salting. Improvements are based on balancing of underground water according to plans of A. N. Kostyakov ("Nauchnyye Zapiski" Vol XIII, 1947, Moscow Inst of Hydrol imeni Vil'yams) and according to the scheme of geomorphological regions as proposed by Acad V. R. Vil'yams ("Pochvovedeniye" (Soil Science) 1946).

191T65

BESEDNOV, N.A.

USSR

V Leaching and domesticating heavy sulfate solonchak soil. N. A. Besednov. *Pochvovedenie* 1954, No. 10, 1-11.—[illegible] with a high water table rich in salts are subject to cracking. This condition may be utilized in leaching the salts which accumulate on the walls of these cracks with little danger of their immediate return by capillary action which is very slow in these soils. Analyses of the salt content in the ground water located 1.0 m. below the surface, drainage water, and irrigation water show that deep drainage is not very effective in removing the salts. With shallow drains more drainage can be obtained. In this manner the change of cations in the exchange complex is in the direction of removing the Na ions. J. S. J.

BESEDNOV, N. A.

BESEDNOV, N. A. -- "The Drainage of Salty Soils in the Kura-Araks Lowland." Academy of Science USSR. Soil Institute imeni V. V. Dokuchayev. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences.)

So; Knizhaya Letopis' No 3, 1956

BESEDNOV, N. A.

The amelioration of solonchak at the Mugan experiment station. N. A. Besednov. *Pochvovedenie* 1956, No. 11, 1–5.—A soil contg. 2% salt, chiefly NaCl, with a water table carrying 48–58 g./l. was reclaimed by irrigation and drainage, the latter located 4 m. below the surface. At present total salt is 0.08% at 50–100 cm. depth, 0.17% at 500–600 cm., rising to 0.54% at 900–700 cm., and 1.3% at 900–1000 cm. Under the conditions of the area, the following scale of leaching saline soils was worked out: with 0.3–0.5% total salt in soil, the amt. of irrigation water required per ha. is 2000–3000 cu. m.; with 0.6–1.0%, 4000–5000 cu. m.; with 1.0–2.0%, 6500–7500 cu. m.; with 2–3%, 10,000–12,500 cu. m. I. S. Joffe

Name: BESEDNOV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich

Dissertation: Drainage of the Salt Lands of the Kura-Araksin Lowlands

Degree: Doc Agr Sci

Affiliation: Azerbaydzhan Sci Res Inst of Hydraulic Engineering and Amelioration

Defense Date, Place: 15 Feb 56, Council of Soil Inst imeni Dokuchayev

Certification Date: 13 Oct 56

Source: BMVO 6/57

USSR/Soil Science. Tillage. Melioration. Erosion. J-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 43882

Author : Bosednov N.A.
Inst : The Soil Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR
Title : The Washing and Drainage of Heavy Solonets and Solonchak Soils.

Orig Pub : Tr. Pochv. in-ta, AN SSSR, 1957, 52, 123-219

Abstract : Tests on the melioration and reclamation of saline soils were made in 1937-1939 at the Mugenskaya Experimental Melioration Station in the Azerbaydzhan SSR. The solonetz and solonchak soils of the station were distinguished by their clay and heavy loam mechanical composition with a content of particles < 0.01 mm. of the up to 85%, whereby particles < 0.005 mm. were 50%. The soils were characterized by sulfate salinity with a store of water soluble salts 1 m. thick averaging 2.5% (~300 t. per ha.). In the cation portion the salinity is of magnesium, calcium, sodium. The humus content in the soil is 0.55-3.86%, the carbonate content 2.4

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7.0%, the pH value 7.1-7.5, the exchange capacity reaches 40 milliequivalents, whereby the content of exchangeable Na attains 10-20% of the exchange capacity. The wilting point for these soils is 16-20%, the volume weight 0.78-1.53, the porosity is 42-70%. The high values of these indices are owned by the saline horizon. The coefficient of filtration is 0.5 m.in 1 24-hr. day. The modulus of drainage flow is low; only 5% of all the wash-off floats down to the drains. The ground water level on the test plot stands at 1.33-2.38 m., and the mineralization is 20-50 g. per liter of dense residue with a predominance of sulfates. The desalting of these soils can be performed only after 3-4 washings with rates of 1500-2500 m3 per ha. The most effective method of meliorating these soils is by setting up small drainage nets with a depth of 1 m., washing with small rates and subsequent drying out of the soil (thermal fallow) and carefully smoothing out the surface of the field. Reclamation crops which are recommended are barley, Hungarian grass and alfalfa.--S.A. Nikitin

BESEDNOV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; ORLOVA, V.P., red.; GUREVICH, M.M., tekhn.red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Reclamation of saline soils] Melioratsiia zasolennykh pochv. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1958. 147 p. (MIRA 12:5)
(Reclamation of land)

BESEDNYY V.A.

AUTHOR: Besednyy, V.A., Engineer 135-9-4/24

TITLE: Transfer of Titanium into Weld Metal in Arc-Welding of Aluminum (O perekhode titana v svarnoy shov pri dugovoy svarke alyuminiya)

PERIODICAL: "Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo", 1957, # 9, p 11-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Sumy Machinebuilding Plant imeni Frunze has introduced a new welding technology for the higher-purity aluminum grade "AB-2", with the use of a titanium alloy electrode wire to reduce the tendency to hot cracks. The article describes the experiments carried out for determining the optimum composition of electrode material, in which aluminum "AB-2" was used in thicknesses of 25 mm, and the electrode wire corresponded to aluminum "AB-2"; the electrode coating consisted of 50% KCl, 15% NaCl and 35% Na_3AlF_6. Conclusions are made that with a 0.2 to 0.25% titanium content in the welding wire - which was sufficient to eliminate hot cracks - the coefficient of titanium transfer into the weld metal is 0.6 - 0.75. This coefficient does not depend on the characteristics of the welding process, but it decreases with increasing concentration of coating components and with higher titanium concentration in the electrode wire. The

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