

MESEKOV, V.S.; KEZIN, V.A.; SLIN'KO, M.G.

Modeling of chemical processes in the stationary bed of a catalyst.
Khim. prom. 41 no.1:4-9 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

MATROS, Yu.Sh.; BESKOV, V.S.

Design of a contact apparatus with internal heat exchange as the
object of automatic regulation. Khim. prom. 41 no.5:357-361
My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

L 17438-63
BW/RM/WW/JD

EPR/EPF(c)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD. PE-4/Pr-4

ACCESSION NR: AP3004299

S/0064/63/000/005/0024/0025 70

AUTHORS: Livshits, V. D. (Candidate of technical sciences); Sidorov, I. P. (Candidate of technical sciences); Beskova, A. P.

TITLE: Effect of methane and its admixtures upon ammonia synthesis

SOURCE: *Khimicheskaya promyshlennost'*, no. 5, 1963, 24-25

TOPIC TAGS: methane, ammonia, ammonia synthesis

ABSTRACT: Authors studied the effect of methane and some of its admixtures which are contained in a nitrogen-hydrogen mixture upon ammonia synthesis. Natural gas from the Saratov and Dashansk beds was tested. The effect of methane in the gases from each of these fields was studied with one and the same catalyst in three series of tests. The ammonia yield in a pure nitrogen-hydrogen mixture of stoichiometric composition was determined in the first series. The same mixture with an admixture of methane was analyzed in the second series. The pure mixture of stoichiometric

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ACCESSION NR: AP 3004299

composition was tested again in the third series. The effect of pure methane was tested at a pressure of 300 atm., temperatures of 450, 475 and 500C, space velocities of 15,000-90,000 hour⁻¹ and concentrations of 5, 16 and 30% by volume. Authors found that even a maximum methane content (30% by volume) does not have a negative effect upon the performance of the ammonia catalyst (ammonia yield in first and third series of tests was identical). When methane is added to the nitrogen-hydrogen mixture, the ammonia yield is noticeably reduced. The assumption that this is caused by a reduction in the mixture's partial pressure on account of methane rarefaction was not justified. Authors conclude that presence of methane inhibits ammonia synthesis. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 15Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 00

Card

2/2

LIVSHITS, V.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; SIDOROV, I.P., kand. tekhn. nauk;
BESKOVA, A.P.

Effect of methane and its impurities on the process of
ammonia synthesis. Khim. prom. no.5:344-345 My '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

BESHKOVA, G.S.
USSR/Physical Chemistry, Kinetics, Combustion, Explosions,
Topochemistry, Catalysis.

B-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1957, 22437.

Author : F. P. Ivanovskiy, R. S. Kal'varskaya, G. S. Beshkova, N. P. Sokolova.

Inst : Not given

Title : Study of the mechanism of catalytic hydrogenation of organic sulfur compounds on an iron chromium catalyzer with the application of marked atoms method. I. Study of carbon bisulfide and thiophene mechanism of catalytic hydrogenation.

Orig Pub : Zh. fiz. Khimii, 1956, 30, No 8, 1860. (Res.angl).

Abstract : Reactions of carbon bisulfide hydrogenation (I) at 200° and thiophene hydrogenation at 300° are studied on a Catalyzer containing ~88% Fe₂O₃, ~8% Cr₂O₃, ~3.7% SO₄, ~1% MgO and sulfidized with the aid of H₂S³⁵, before the start of the experiment. The comparison of data on radioactivity of gaseous reaction products with corresponding % of transformation brought the authors to the conclusion that reactions (1) and (2) are passing through 2 stages, through the formation of intermediate compounds with the catalyzer (FeS³⁵). In both reactions

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USSR/Physical Chemistry, Kinetics, Combustion, Explosions,
Topochemistry, Catalysis.

B-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1957, 22437.

the first stage is the process $H_2 + \text{Fe}_2S^{35} = H_2S^{35} + \text{Fe}$;
further (1) proceeds according to the scheme $CS_2^{32} + 2 \text{Fe} \rightarrow$
 $2H_2 \rightarrow 2 \text{FeS}^{32} + CH_4$ and (2) according to the equation
 $C_4H_4S^{32} + \text{Fe} + 3H_2 \rightarrow \text{FeS}^{32} + C_4H_{10}$. In the experimental
conditions the interchange of CS_2 of thiophene or of H_2S with
the catalyzer FeS^{35} is strongly hindered, yet the interchange
of S^{35} between H_2S and CS_2 at 200° in presence of a sulfidized
catalyzer proceeds with a great speed. It is proposed to use
this reaction as a method for introducing S^{35} into the mole-
cule CS_2 .

Card 2/2

.146-

Class
7
 Studies of the mechanism of the catalytic hydrogenation of organic sulfur compounds on an iron-chromium catalyst by the method of tagged atoms. II. The study of the isotope exchange reaction. P. P. Ivanovskii, R. S. Kalvinskaya, G. S. Beskova, and N. P. Sokolova (Inst. Nitrogen Ind., Moscow). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 30, 2555-9 (1956); *cf. C.A.* 51, 7819g.

In the absence of catalysts, the S isotope exchange in $CS_2-H_2S^{34}S_2$ proceeds very slowly, and only 5-8% is exchanged at 400° in 3 hrs. The rate of exchange is much higher with Fe-Cr-S₂ catalyst, and CS₂ in N₂ exchanges 23% of S³² for S³⁴ at a space velocity of 1200/hr. at 400°, H₂S³² under the same reaction conditions 73%, and COS³² 45% at 300°. The rate is lower at lower temps. C₂H₅S³² is considerably more stable than are other org. S compds., and the S³² exchange starts at 32° and becomes very rapid at 400°. III. Investigation of sulfided catalysts. *Ibid.*, 2555-9.—In a sulfided catalyst most of the S exists as the sulfide S, but catalysis is assumed to progress by way of soln. of S in FeS, with the dissolved S more mobile than the sulfide S. The catalysts were prepd. by having S³² either as the dissolved S, or the component of FeS, and the hydrogenation of org. S compds. progressed in the loc of dissolved S in the catalyst. The first catalysis stage, the catalyst reduction, proceeds through the dissolved S. The next stage is the cracking of the org. S-contg. mols. and S deposition on the reduced catalyst sections: the isotope content of the H₂S formed in the reduction and hydrogenation of the org. S always corresponds to the isotope content of the dissolved S. A correlation seems to exist between the amt. of S dissolved in the FeS solid soln. and its catalytic activity, which points to the desirability of studying various metal-S systems, which form solid solns., in the search for active catalysts for the hydrogenation of org. S compds.

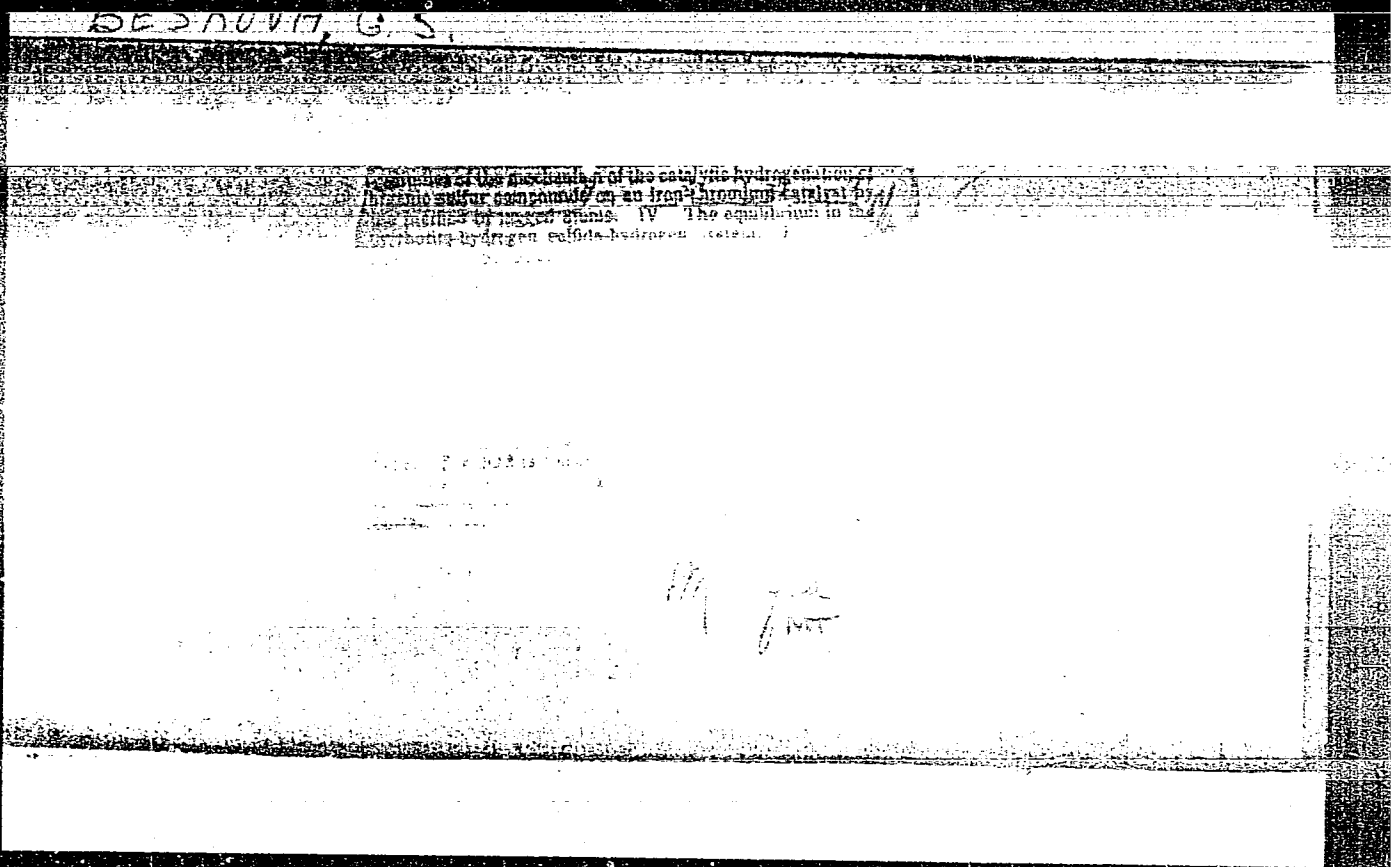
W. M. Sternberg

INSTITUT AZOTNOY PROMYSHLENNOSTI,
 1265 KVA

IVANOVSKIY, F.P.; KAL'VARSKAYA, R.S.; BESKOVA, G.S.; SOKOLOVA, N.P.

Tracer studies on the mechanism of the catalytic hydrogenation of
organic sulfur compounds on an iron-chromium catalyst. Zhur. fiz.
khim. 30 no.11:2555-2559 N '56. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Institut azotnoy promyshlennosti, Moskva.
(Sulfur organic compounds) (Hydration)



BESKOVA, G. S. Cand Chem Sci -- "^Catalytic hydrogenation of carbon bisulfide on sulfides of iron, nickel, and cobalt." Mos, 1960. (State Committee of the Council of Ministers USSR for Chemistry. Order of Labor Red Banner Sci Res Phys Chem Inst im L. Ya. Karpov) (KL, 1-61, 181)

BESHKOVICH, V. I.

"The Clinical Characteristics of the Course of Birth after psychoregulatory Preparation of the Pregnant Woman." Cand Med Sci, Joint Council of a Group of Leningrad Insts, Acad Med Sci USSR, Leningrad, 1955. (IZ, No 9, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

BESKROVNAYA, N.I.

Clinical aspects of the course of complicated labor with psychoprophylactic preparations for pregnancy. Akush. i gin. no.4:7-11 J1-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Iz Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir.prof. P.A. Beloshapko) Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(PREGNANCY,

psychol.training, eff. on labor)

(LABOR

eff. of psychol.train. in pregn.)

BESKROVNAYA, N.I.; BRODSKIY, G.V.

Case of malignant degeneration of a paraovarian cyst. Akush.
i gin. 39 no.5:151-152 S-0 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz otdeleniya operativnoy ginekologii (zav. - prof. M.V. Dubnov) i laboratorii normal'noy i patologicheskoy morfologii (zav. - prof. B.V. Kulyabko) Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - prof. M.A. Petrov-Maslakov) AMN SSSR.

BASKROVNAYA, O.V.; SAVKEVICH, S.S.

Certain data on the effect of late catagenesis on the structure
of pore space. Trudy VNIGRI no.228:132-137 '64 (MIRA 1788)

BESKROVNYI, A.K.

Ukraine - Forests and Forestry

Houses of Farm Crops on Ukrainian collective farms. Sov.agron. 10 no. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952~~1953~~, Unclassified.

БЕСКРОВНЫЙ, А.А.

In the article, "Method of Covering the Surfaces of Heated Metals with Titanium," A. N. Sysoyev and A. K. Beskrovnyy describe a method of covering surfaces of heated metals with titanium by using a process of thermal decomposition of titanium iodides in a vacuum. It differs from other methods in that in the increasing of the corrosion resistance of metals the processing is carried out by the application of high frequency current heating.

A patent was granted this method under Class 48, Chemical Treatment of Metals - Class 48c, 11₀₄, No 104988, 30 April 1951 at the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Building USSR. (Byulleten' Izobreteniy, No 1, Jan 57, p 48) (U)

84M-1374

BESKROVNIY, A.K.

Determining the time of diffusion annealing of tin bronze by a thermo-
electric method. Zav.lab.21 no.8:962-964 '55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Bronze--Metallography)

27
Titanium coating of metals. A. N. Sidorov and A. S. *UFE*
Berkovits. U.S.S.R. 104,583, Mar. 23, 1957. The metal
to be treated is heated with high-frequency current, and the
Ti is applied by thermal desorption of its tetrachloride in vacuo.
M. H. Hersh

BESKROVNIY, A. K.

137 1957-12-24991

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 292 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Beskrovnyy, A. K.

TITLE: On the Thermoelectric Non-homogeneity of Aluminum During Plastic Deformation (O termoelektricheskoy neodnorodnosti alyuminiya pri plasticheskoy deformatsii)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Khar'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Vol 9, pp 155-156

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the thermoelectric non-uniformity in plastically deformed aluminum and of changes in thermoelectric properties under various degrees of deformation (D). Annealed aluminum sheets 100x15x1.5 mm were stretched by 3, 6, and 9 percent; discs 20 mm in diameter were then cut from the deformed specimens and were inserted into the textolite template of a diffusionmeter. The stationery needle of the apparatus was placed on the center of the specimen, while the moving needle was made to slide radially along the surface from the center of the disc to its edge. During the experiment the temperature of the "hot junction" (of the thermocouple) was constantly maintained at 36°. It is shown that plastic D results in the formation of areas possessing electrical properties of the same sign as those of the

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137-1957-17 24991

On the Thermoelectric Non-homogeneity of Aluminum (cont.)

original metal. The number of microthermoelements increases with the degree of plastic deformation. Based on the fact that the amount of work connected with the departure of an electron decreased in the case of stretched metal, and increased in the case of compressed metal, it is deduced that plastically deformed Al contains both stretched and compressed regions. The number of regions with differing terminal potentials increases with an increasing degree of D. The Author suggests that regions of compressed metal act as recrystallization nuclei in the formation of new grains, because they are more stable, energy-wise, than the regions subjected to stretching.

L. G.

1. Aluminum-Thermoelectric properties-Effects of deformation
2. Aluminum-Deformation-Analysis

Card 2/2

137-58-4-8015

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 233 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Beskrovnyy, A. K.

TITLE: On Grain Boundary Inhomogeneities in Metals and Alloys (O neodnorodnosti granits zeren v metallakh i splavakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Khar'kovsk. politekh. in-ta, 1957, Vol 11, pp 153-159

ABSTRACT: Microanalysis of the structures of a number of metals and alloys was performed; it is shown that the interface layers of grain boundaries are inhomogeneous as to solubility, diffusion, and thermal properties. The presence of cathodic and anodic segments along the grain boundaries is explained by the uneven electronic bonds in the layers adjacent to the interface. Examination of the experimental data showed that in subeutectoid steels pearlite is precipitated by the grains of the maximum contact potential, while in the Al bronze eutectoid this occurs from those having the minimum contact potential. It is shown that layers adjacent to the interface having minimum potential are less resistant to heat and electrochemical action.

V. R.

Card 1/1

1. Grains (Metallurgy)--Boundary layer--Properties 2. Metals
--Structural analysis 3. Alloys--Structural analysis

BESKROVNIYY, A. K.

137-58-5-10234

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 192 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Beskrovnyy, A. K., Aronov, V. M., Yankelevich, P. I.

TITLE: Eliminating the Causes of Blistering in Hot-dip Galvanizing
(Ustraneniye prichin voznikoveniya puzyrey pri goryachem
otsinkovanii)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Khar'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Vol 13, pp 69-72

ABSTRACT: An investigation is conducted into various methods of electro-chemical etching of hot-dip articles to eliminate blistering, the cause of which is related to the high internal pressure of the hydrogen formed on etching, and diffusing into the depth of the metal. A 20% H₂SO₄ solution at 45°C and 2 hours holding time were conditions of the investigation. It was established that blisters do not form on anodic etching and A-C etching. The absence of blisters in the latter case is related to the fact that when A-C passes through the electrodes, an accumulation of atomic H sufficient to cause diffusion of the H in the metal cannot build up. It is established that A-C etching is the best. When the objects are in contact with Cu and Pt, the amount of H liberated on them diminishes. However, even a small amount of H

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137-58-5-10234

Eliminating the Causes of Blistering in Hot-dip Galvanizing

liberated in this case suffices for blister formation (owing to the difference effect). The methods may be arranged in series in terms of diminishing etching speed: cathodic etching, A-C etching, anodic and chemical etching.

L.A.

1. Galvanizing--Failure
2. Metals--Coatings
3. Electric currents--Applications
4. Zinc coatings--Electrochemistry
5. Electrochemistry--Applications

Card 2/2

BESKROVNIY, A. K.

129-58-5-15/17

Scientific-Technical Conference on Metallography and Heat Treatment, Khar'kov 1958

Curie points.

Engineer L. N. Udovenko (Works for Building Transport Machinery) dealt with physical methods of control, describing certain results of introduction of magneto-electric instruments for controlling the quality of heat treatment/practical introduction of radiographic methods of searching for defects of large size castings and of weld joints.

Candidate of Technical Sciences A. K. Beskroviy (KhPI) reported on new data relating to the inoculation of metals. The higher the intercontact difference of the potentials between the solid and the liquid phase the more disperse will be the obtained structure. If the inoculating agent forms with the metal an unlimited solid solution, its action will be the more intensive the lower its intercontact potential. This assumption was verified on inoculated zinc, tin, aluminium and other metals.

Engineer B. I. Movshovich (KhtZ) in his paper "Obtaining High Mechanical Characteristics of Plunger Pairs Made of Card 15/20 the Steel KhVG in the Case of a Shortened Heat Treatment

73-3-3-8/47

AUTHOR: Beskrovnyy, A. K.

TITLE: Discussion of Lectures (Obsuzhdeniye dokladov). 1st (Plenary) Meeting on May 17, 1957
Inner Contact Potentials and Their Importance for the Determination of the States of Equilibrium in Metal Alloys
(Vnutrikontaknyye potentsialy i ikh znacheniy v opredelenii ravnovesnykh sostoyaniy v metallicheskiykh splavakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958. Vol. 3, Nr 3, pp. 602-603 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There is a number of factors for the determination of mutual solubility. They all are connected with the thermodynamic potential. Thermodynamics, however, determines general rules without explaining the mechanism of the process of boundary formation in solid solutions. The theory of electronic concentration by Yum-Rozeri, Ageyev, and Konobeyevskiy represents a great scientific achievement. At present even the limit of solubility of polyvalent metals in a monovalent metals can be determined. It is, however, maintained that the factor of electronic concentration is essentially necessary but that it is not sufficient for the characteristics of mutual solubility.

Card 1/3

Discussion of Lectures. 1st (Plenary) Meeting on May 17, 1957. 78-33-8/47
Inner Contact Potentials and Their Importance for the Determination
of the States of Equilibrium in Metal Alloys

The author says that the factor of electronic concentration is still not enough investigated and that it still needs numerous investigations. Konobeyevskiy and Ageyev pointed out that the electronic affinity in various metals determines their mutual solubility. This affinity can be characterized by the ionization potential, by the work function of the electron and finally by the inner contact potential (Tsarev). The latter shows most exactly the electronic affinity as it is characterizing the inner state of the metal. By the inner contact potential the work function of the electron of a metal with ideal surface is understood. For the calculation of this potential there is the formula: $P = 26,07 \left(\frac{DZ}{M} \right)^{2/3}$, where D denotes the specific weight, Z the number of free electrons per atom and M the atomic weight. The opinion by Konobeyevskiy on the connection between the solubility and the electronic affinity was checked by means of the inner contact potential of various metals. It turned out that the components of unlimited solubility differ by less than 1 electron Volt as regards their inner contact potentials. Alloys with $P = 2 \frac{1}{3}$ eV are mutually insoluble. In order to

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Discussion of Lectures. 1st (Plenary) Meeting on May 17, 1957. 78-3-3-8/47
Inner Contact Potentials and Their Importance for the Determination
of the States of Equilibrium in Metal Alloys

make a solution possible at all the contact of two or more metals is needed. The table given compares the theoretical and experimental values. Finally the author finds that these considerations do not contradict thermodynamic fundamental rules as there exists a direct dependence between the potentials and the free energy $E = P \cdot Z \cdot F$. Starting from this it is possible to solve complicated problems of phase transformations in alloys. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Politekhneskiy institut, Khar'kov (Khar'kov, Polytechnical Institute)

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SOV/129-58-10-12/14

AUTHOR: Beskrovnyy, A. K., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: "Shiny" Hardening of Steel (Blestyashchaya zakalka stali)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Obrabotka Metallov, 1958, nr 10, pp 56-57 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For sometime bright hardening of steel has been used extensively; the components are heated in a neutral atmosphere or in a salt and then are cooled in molten salts which do not contain soluble oxygen. By this method the surface will be bright but it will not be shiny. It is of interest to obtain a shiny surface after hardening since this would enable eliminating subsequent operations, i.e. grinding and polishing. Thus, hardened components could then be subjected to plating without any further pre-treatment. Furthermore, thus hardened components would not be subjected to the formation of hardening cracks. The essence of the method is to subject the components simultaneously to hardening and electrolytic polishing. The here described experiments were effected in a device, as shown in the sketch, Fig.1. The electrolyser contains a phosphor-

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"Shiny" Hardening of Steel

SOV/129-58-10-12/14

chromium electrolyte (88% orthophosphoric acid and 12% chromium anhydride). After heating the steel component in a neutral atmosphere, it is submerged into the electrolyte and there it is subjected simultaneously to hardening and electrolytic polishing. The authors have subjected a large number of specimens to repeated hardening and cooling in water and another batch of specimens to repeated cooling according to the here described method of "shiny" hardening. The first mentioned specimens showed crack formations after six to seven hardening cycles, whilst those subjected to simultaneous hardening and electrolytic polishing showed no hardening cracks even after 15 hardening cycles. M. M. Bukhan'ko participated in the here described experimental work. There are 2 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Kharkov Polytechnical Institute)

- 1. Steel—Hardening
- 2. Steel—Surface properties
- 3. Steel—Heat treatment
- 4. Electrolytic polishing—Equipment

Card 2/2

S/137/61/000/008/022/037
A060/A101

AUTHOR: Beskrovnyy, A. K.

TITLE: On the problem of diffusion in alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 8, 1961, 4-5, abstract 8zh23
("Tr. Kharkovsk. politekhn. in-ta", 1960, 15, 157-160)

TEXT: A new proposition has been worked out for the electrodiffusion of alloys, according to which at the cathode the solubility of the high contact-potential elements is increased. The proposition was verified upon a large number of experimental data. It is concluded that inasmuch as the oxides possess the highest contact potentials, they will concentrate at the cathode. This conclusion was verified by the electrolysis of an alloy of Bi with a Bi oxide. As a result of the electrolysis, the oxides were concentrated at the cathode portion of the metal, forming a mushroom-shaped cap. At the anode, besides the Bi oxide, metal is present.

A. Rusakov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

3(5)

SOV/21-59-1-23/26

AUTHORS: ~~Beskrovnyy, A. M.~~, and Sukacheva, O.A.

TITLE: A Histological Analysis of the Gonads of Lake Chudskoye Whitefish Acclimatized in Khar'kov Oblast Basins. (Gistologicheskiy analiz gonad Chudskogo si-ga, akklimatiziruyemogo v vodoyemakh Kharkovskoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, 1959, Nr 1, pp 88-92 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Observations on the whitefish from the lake Chudskoye (Peipus) in waters of the Khar'kov oblast have shown a normal development of reproductive glands of the fish in its new climate, which refutes the apprehensions of some Kiyev histologists, that the white-fish might, under influence of a milder climate, develop a tendency to become hermaphrodite. There are 4 microphotographs, and 2 Soviet references.

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SOV/21-59-1-23/26

A Histological Analysis of the Gonads of the Lake Chudskoye Whitefish Acclimatized in Khar'kov Oblast Basins.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (The Khar'kov State University)

PRESENTED: October 27, 1958, by I.N. Bulankin, Member of the AS UkrSSR.

Card 2/2

BESKROVNYIY, A.M.; SUKACHEVA, O.A.

Infectious pneumonia in rats. Lab. delo no.3:189-190 1965.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Laboratoriya onkologii Ukrainского nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii, Khar'kov.

SHKORBATOV, G.L.; UMANSKAYA, M.A.; BESKROVNIY, A.M.

~~Intensity of oxygen consumption and some specific features of~~
behavior in coregonid larvae. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol.
nauki no.4:35-37 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Rekomendovana kafedroy gidrobiologii Khar'kovskogo gosudar-
stvennogo universiteta im. A.M. Gor'kogo.
(Respiration) (Larvae--Fishes) (Whitefishes)

L 44252-66 ENT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6012607

SOURCE CODE: UR/0182/66/000/004/0007/0010

AUTHOR: Prozorov, L. V.; Pishchulin, N. I.; Savkin, V. A.; Beskrovnyy, G. G. 58
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Increase in the temperature of forgings during the hot extrusion of certain alloys 18

SOURCE: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 4, 1966, 7-10

TOPIC TAGS: automatic recording potentiometer, metal extrusion, hot die forging, temperature dependence, metal deformation / 10 steel, Kh15N10S3B (EP302) steel, EP150 steel, EI607 (KhN80TBYuO) steel, PSI-08 automatic recording potentiometer 26 10

ABSTRACT: The article presents the findings on the increase in the temperature of the direct-extruded rods of the steels 10, Kh15N10S3B (EP302), EP150 and EI607 (KhN80TBYuO) at various temperatures and degrees of deformation. The extrusion was carried out with press tools heated to 250-300°C, in 200-ton hydraulic press, on varying the degree of deformation by using die holes of various diameters. The temperature of the rod was measured immediately on emergence from the die with the aid of a special setup (Fig. 1): the emerging hot rod falls via a funnel into a container with water which is equipped with six chromel-alumel 16

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UDC: 621.777

L 44352-66

ACC NR: AP6012607

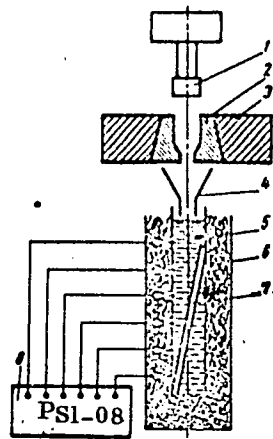


Fig. 1. Diagram of experimental setup for measuring the temperature of the forging

1 - punch; 2 - die; 3 - bolster; 4 - funnel; 5 - container with water; 6 - heat insulation; 7 - forging; 8 - recording device with thermocouples

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L 44352-66

ACC NR: AP6012607

thermocouples arrayed in a spiral over the height of the container. The rise in the temperature of the water is recorded by these thermocouples and automatically registered at 2-sec intervals by an PSI-08 automatic recording potentiometer. Blanks heated to various temperatures: 900, 1000, 1100 and 1200°C were deformed to various degrees (80, 69.7, 57.6, 43.5%). The thermal effect (increase in temperature) was determined each time by calibration in the container with water, i. e. by heating other, already extruded rods, to the same temperatures and placing them in the container with water and measuring the resulting rise in water temperature. The maximum increase in temperature was observed for blanks heated to 900°C and deformed 80%, i. e. for the lowest of the temperatures investigated and the highest of the degrees of deformation investigated: in this case the temperature of the emergent rod was higher by as much as 150-210°C. Thus, it is established that the thermal effect decreases with increasing temperature of the blank prior to its extrusion and increases with increasing degree of deformation of the blank. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/
14 SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 3/3 blg

BESKROVNIY, I., tekhnicheskiy rukovoditel'.

Causes of lack of sharpness in screen images. Kinomekhanik no.8:27 Ag '53.
(MLA 6:8)

1. Byuro kinoperedvizhek, Moskva.

(Moving-picture projection)

BESEROVYY, I. G.

23557. EFFEKTIVNOYe ISPOL'ZOVANIYe OGRUPPOV V
 ZheLEZNOGOROZHNCM KhoZYaYSTVE. SPCR. IK NAUCH.
 TRUDOV (TASHk. IN-T INZhENEROV Zh.-D. TRANSPORTA),
 VYP. 2, 1949, C. 28-54

SO: LETCPIS NO. 31, 1949.

STRUSEVICH, M.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ~~BESKROVNIY, I.G.~~, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Protective refractory coatings from Aktash aluminous rocks. Trudy
Inst.energ. AN Uz.SSR no.4:83-99 '50. (MLRA 9:11)
(Refractory materials) (Protective coatings)

BESKROVNIY, I.G., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; FILIPPOV, A.A.,
dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Problems of standard norms for locomotive fuel consumption. Trudy
TASHIT no.3'112-126 '51. (MLRA 8:10)
(Locomotives--Fuel consumption)

BESKROVNYI, I.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; TOLKACHEV, A.V.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Firing locomotives with mixtures of Angren and Karaganda coals.
Trudy TASHIIT no.5:27-33 '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Locomotives--Fuel consumption)

~~BEKROVNYI~~ I. G. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BELEN'KIY, M. N.,
kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk.

Effectiveness of using diesel locomotive traction on the
railroads of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Zhel. dor.
transp. 38 no.11:18-22 N '56.

(MLRA 9:12)

(Soviet Central Asia--Diesel locomotives)

BESKROVNYI, I.G.; VIL'KEVICH, B.I.; KRAFT, G.A.

Diesel locomotives should be equipped with panels and sockets for
rheostatic tests. Elek.i tepl.tiaga 5 no.4:42 Ap '61.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Diesel locomotives--Testing)

BESKROVNIY, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRAFT, G.A.; MUKHUTDINOV, G.N., inzh.

Portable fuel meter. Elek. i tepl.tiaga 6 no.8:4-5 Ag '62.
(MIRA 17:3)

S/048/62/026/008/023/028
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Beskrovnyy, I. M., Kuragina, I. A., and Chezganova, A. Ya.

TITLE: Automatic device for measuring conversion electron spectra by applying an electric displacement to the source

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 8, 1962, 1090-1092

TEXT: The device measures conversion electron spectra in small energy ranges subject to constant magnetic fields by applying an electric displacement (retarding or accelerating) to the particle source. The time of measurement is reduced, the process simplified, accuracy improved. The energy range of the device is 8 kev. For a given strength of magnetic field, it can be used for measuring spectral ranges extending over about 10% up to 100 kev, and spectral ranges extending over 1% up to 1 Mev. The counting rate, the steps in the bias voltages, and the exposure times are controlled from a panel. The bias voltages can be switched automatically. The bias voltage has steps of 2, 10, 50, and 100 v in the range between -4 and +4 kv, voltage fluctuations are smaller than $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$.

Card 1/2

Automatic device for measuring ...

S/048/62/026/008/023/028
B104/B102

There is 1 figure.



Card 2/2

S/048/62/026/008/024/028
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Beskrovnyy, I. M., and Zabashta, P. T.

TITLE: Instrument for measuring the gradient of a magnetic field

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya,
v. 26, no. 8, 1962, 1092-1095

TEXT: A magnetic coil oscillating in the direction of the magnetic field produces at its terminals the voltage $V = nAx_0\omega dB/dx$, where n is the number of turns, A the coil surface, x_0 the coil oscillation amplitude, ω the angular velocity, dB/dx the gradient of the magnetic field. The membrane of a loudspeaker activates the measuring coil ($x_0 \sim 0.05$ cm, 240 cps, $A = 0.65$ cm²). The voltage at the ends of the coil is $V = 2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ dB/dx. The audio-frequency generator has high stability. The amplified and rectified signal of the measuring coil is read from an indicator. The instrument proved excellent for measuring the magnetic field of a β -spectrometer. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

Card 1/1

L 17873-63 EWT(1)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/IJP(C)/SSD
ACCESSION NR: AP3003706 S/0048/63/027/007/0956/0960

AUTHOR: Beskrovnyy, I.M. 54

TITLE: Transistor amplifier for p-n junction type alpha-particle spectrometers
Report of the Thirteenth Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in
Kiev from 25 January to 2 February 1963/ 2

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Izv.Seriya fizicheskaya, v.27, no.7, 1963, 956-960

TOPIC TAGS: solid state detector, transistor amplifier, impedance converter

ABSTRACT: In view of the potentially high resolution of solid state (p-n junction) type radiation detectors, the amplifiers used in conjunction with such detectors must have a low noise level, good linearity and high stability. In addition their input impedance must be high to match the output impedance of the p-n counter; a high input impedance is also needed to insure a good signal-to-noise ratio. In view of the fact that the input impedance of transistor amplifiers is generally low, the voltage amplification stage should be preceded by an impedance converter. The effects of different circuit parameters are discussed. The circuit diagram for a transistor amplifier with high-frequency correction is shown in Fig.1 (see

Card 1/2

L 17873-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3003706

0

Enclosure 01). The pulse shapes recorded using the proposed amplifier and a multiple channel pulse height analyzer are presented. The rms noise levels are reported for a number of measurement cases. Orig.art.has: 8 formulas and 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 02Aug63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: SD, GE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 002

Card 2/38

375 KROVNYI, I.M.
L 17871-63 BDS

ACCESSION NR: AP3003707

S/0048/63/027/007/0961/0966

AUTHOR: Beskrovnyty, I.M.; Butyaga, A.S.; Kuragina, I.A. 50

TITLE: Design of transistor current regulators for nuclear spectrometers / Report of the Thirteenth Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Kiev from 25 January to 2 February 1963/

SOURCE: AN SFSR, Izv.Seriya fizicheskaya, v.27, no.7, 1963, 961-966

TOPIC TAGS: current regulator, spectrometer power supply

ABSTRACT: Although a number of different current regulators are now available for use with magnetic spectrometers, generally vacuum tube regulators that can provide the heavy (15-20 amp) current drawn by large spectrometers are lacking and are difficult to design; this limitation does not apply to transistorized regulators. Hence despite voltage limitations and other shortcomings, it is expedient to use transistors for current regulators for spectrometer magnets. Basic design considerations are discussed as they apply to transistor regulated current stabilizers. A transistor regulator circuit with a rating of 15 amp for the Ketron spectrometer is presented. /Abstracter's note: No specific values and parameters are given

Card 1/2

L 17871-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3003707

for most of the components. Tests with a spectrometer having a resolution of 0.4% showed that the regulator provides adequate current stabilization. The characteristics of the regulator are: current range: 200 mA to 15 amp; drift over a period of one hour 1 in 6×10^4 ; current change as a result of 10% line voltage rise: under 1 in 2×10^3 ; ripple at 6 amp: under 1 in 1.5×10^4 . Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: OO

DATE ACQ: 02Aug63

ENCL: OO

SUB CODE: GE, SD

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 0000

Card 2/2

L 32829-65 EWT(m) DIAAP
ACCESSION NR: AP5004545

S/0048/65/029/001/0172/0176

AUTHOR: Andreyev, Yu.A.; Beskrovnyy, I.M.

TITLE: Effect of electric bias on the luminosity of a magnetic beta spectrometer
/Report, 14th Annual Conference on Nuclear Physics held in Tbilisi 14-22Feb1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Izvestiya, Seriya fizicheskaya, v.29, no.1, 1965, 172-176

TOPIC TAGS: beta spectroscopy, electric field, luminosity

ABSTRACT: The influence of the focusing effect of electric bias of the source on the luminosity of a magnetic β spectrometer is discussed theoretically. With the assumption of a point source and an infinite entrance plane it is found that a 4 kV bias on a source of 10 keV electrons changes the effective luminosity by less than 0.2%, i.e., the effect is quite negligible. The distortion of the field by the source holder and the side walls, however, leads to a much greater effect. The effect of these factors was determined by measurements in an electrolytic bath, and it was found that by appropriate design of the source holder (the source holder, e.g., should be perpendicular to the entrance slit rather than parallel to it)

Card 1/2

L 32829-55

ACCESSION NR: AP5004545

the focusing effect of the bias field can be considerably reduced. A cylindrical source holder is described which is particularly advantageous in this respect. It is concluded that method of varying the bias on the source can be successfully employed for precision measurement of conversion electron spectra. "In conclusion, the authors express their gratitude to V.M.Kel'man, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, for very valuable consultations." Orig.art.has: 5 formulas an 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00/--Jan65,

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP,EM

NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 33639-65 EEC-4/EEC(x)-2/EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EED(t) Pg-4/Pk-4/Pl-4/Pc-4/Fq-4/Peb
LIP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5005959

S/0048/65/029/002/0306/0310

AUTHOR: Andreyev, Yu.A.; Beskrovnyy, I.M.; Dragomeshchenko, L. I.; Latyshev, G.D.; Chursin, G.P.

TITLE: Automatic measurement of conversion electron spectra ²¹ Report, 14th Annual
Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 1964⁷

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.29, no.2, 1965, 306-310

TOPIC TAGS: beta spectroscopy, automation

ABSTRACT: An automatic β spectrometer¹⁰ is described. The instrument is the result of an attempt to devise an automatic spectrometer that would be easier to construct than that previously described by one of the authors and others (Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. fiz. 26, 1079, 1962), and thus to make the benefits of automation available to more and smaller laboratories. Commercially available Soviet components, with or without modification, were employed wherever possible. During the operation of the instrument the β -spectrometer magnetic field is held constant and a dc bias on the β -ray source is varied in steps. Thus, no inverse feedback is required. The counts recorded at a given value of the bias are accumulated in one of the 99

Card 1/2

L 33609-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005959

channels available for this purpose, and when the complete spectrum has been recorded it can be displayed on a cathode-ray tube or the contents of the 99 channels can be read successively on an indicator. The bias can be varied from -4 to +4 kV in steps of 20, 40, 100 or 200 V and counting times for each bias value from 10 to 4000 sec are available. A second instrument is described which is easier to construct but is less accurate. In this instrument the bias is varied continuously and the output pulses are shifted from time to time from one recording channel to the next. Orig.art.has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00'

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP,NP

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 27204-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC(m)-6 IJP(c) WW

ACC NR: AP6017444

SOURCE CODE: UR/0361/65/000/002/0035/0040

AUTHOR: Andreyev, Yu. A.; Beskrovnyy, I. M.; Latyshev, G. D.

52
8

ORG: none

TITLE: Methods for automation of physical measurements in magnetic beta-spectrometers

19

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1965, 35-40

TOPIC TAGS: spectrometer, automation, magnetic circuit, automation equipment, electronic rectifier

ABSTRACT: A brief review of the advantages of automation in spectrometers and inadequacies in currently proposed methods of implementing such automation make up a large portion of this article. A general diagram of an automated spectrometer is presented, along with some suggestions for the construction of various elements. The article concludes with the suggestion that an automated spectrometer have two basic components - a universal control block containing the timing, program, and recording blocks; and a block specially constructed for each type of spectrometer consisting of a regulator, a magnetic field stabilizer, and a high voltage rectifier or a high voltage bias rectifier. Undoubtedly, of greatest value is the bibliography of current works in this area.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09, 13 / SUBM DATE: 09Oct64 / ORIG REF: 014 / OTH REF: 005

2

Card 1/1 CC

L 23138-56 EWT(1) IJP(e)

ACC NR: AP6001587

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/65/000/006/0171/0174

AUTHOR: Beskrovnyy, I. M.; Gorelkinsky, Yu. V.; Pivovarov, S. P.;
Chuvashov, R. M.

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Physics, AN KazSSR (Institut yadernoy fiziki AN KazSSR)

TITLE: Wide-range instrument for measuring intensities of nonuniform magnetic fields

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1965, 171-174

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic field measurement, magnetometer

32
B

ABSTRACT: The development of a new wide-range (7-350 oe) ^{21, 44, 55} magnetometer is reported; an aperiodic circuit with DFPG (α, α -diphenyl β -picrylhydrazyl) inductively or capacitatively coupled with the resonant circuit of a r-f oscillator is used as an EPR-signal sensor. The conventional scheme of EPR spectrometer is employed. The magnetometer permits measuring field intensity ^{AM} with an error of 0.001 at gradients up to 1000% per cm. The error for uniform fields may be reduced to $(2-5) \times 10^{-5}$. The entire range 7-350 oe, or 20-2000 Mc, is covered without changing the sensor. The magnetometer consists of standard Soviet-made instruments and devices. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 17,091 SUBM DATE: 05Oct64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 PB

UDG: 621.317.443

L 05725-67 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)

ACC NR: AP6007835

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/001/0190/0191

AUTHOR: Andreyev, Yu. A.; Beskrovnyy, I. M.; Gorbatov, E. A. // 5

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Physics AN KazSSR, Alma-Ata (Institut yadernoy fiziki AN KazSSR)

TITLE: Automatic control of a high-voltage source

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika ¹⁴eksperimenta, no. 1, 1966, 190-191

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control system, power supply, electronic rectifier, voltage divider/ VS-22 electronic rectifier

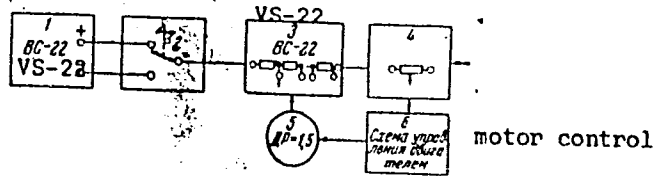
ABSTRACT: A controlled high-voltage source based on a standard VS-22 rectifier is described. The unit may be used for automatically switching high voltages from -4 to +4 kv in steps of 20, 40, 100 or 200 v. The modifications made in the VS-22 unit are described. A block diagram of the rectifier is shown in the figure. A pulse from an external controlling device (e. g. a timer) moves step switch 4 by one position. This corresponds to a change in the output voltage by the selected step. The next pulse switches the voltage through still another step etc. A complete revolution of the step switch closes contacts which feed the control circuit 6 of the motor 5. Starting of the motor switches high-voltage divider 3 through one position. This sequence of

UDC: 539.28.078

Card 1/2

L 05725-67

ACC NR: AP6007835



operations continues until the output voltage has been changed from -4 to +4 kv. The motor control circuit and arrangement for changing polarity are described. Operational tests show that the device is reliable and stable. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 08Jan65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

BESKRCVNYI, L.D., inzh.; KORSAKOVA, T.M., inzh.; LEBEDEV, N.V., inzh.;
PETROVA, Ye.P., inzh.; RUTKOVSKAYA, R.F., inzh.; FIGMAN, G.Ye.,
inzh.; SHTIVEL', O.B., inzh.; ISEYEVA, R.Kh., red.izd-va;
SALAZKOV, N.P., tekhn. red.

[City streets and roads; their construction] Gorodskie ulitsy
i dorogi; konstruksii. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.
RSFSR, 1963. 25 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Upravleniye blagoustroistva go-
rodov RSFSR.

(Streets) (Road construction)

БЕШКОВНИЙ, Л.С.

25296 БЕШКОВНИЙ, Л.С. Ob istoricheskikh rabotakh Klauzevitsa. Trudy Akad.
(Voen. akad. im Frunze), SB. 14, 1947, S. 71-104

SO: Letopis'Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948

BESKROVNIY, L.G., polkovnik, redaktor; OSIPOV, I.A., polkovnik, redaktor;
KONOVALOVA, Ya.K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Russian generals; collection of documents and materials] Russkie polkovodtsy; sbornik dokumentov i materialov. Vol. 4, Pt. 1. [M.I.Kutuzov; collection of documents (July-October, 1812)] M.I.Kutuzov; sbornik dokumentov (iul'-oktiabr' 1812 g.) Moskva, Voennoe izd-vo Ministerstva oborony Soюза SSR. 1954. 550 p. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye arkhivnoye upravleniye.
TSentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy voyennostoricheskiy arkhiv.
(Kutuzov, Mikhail Illarionovich, 1871-1813)

DRAGOMIROV, M.I.; ~~BESKROVNYI, L.G.~~, professor, doktor istoricheskikh nauk, redaktor; IGNAKOVICH, G.M., redaktor; MYASHIKOVA, T.P., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Selected works; problems in training and instructing troops]
Izbrannye trudy; voprosy vospitaniia i obucheniia voisk. Pod red. L.G.Beskrovnogo. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo Ministerstva obor. SSSR, 1956. 636 p. (MLRA 9:8)
(Military education)

BESKROVNIY, L.G., doktor ist.nauk, red.; ZAOZERSKAYA, Ye.I., doktor ist.
nauk, red.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, A.A., kand.ist.nauk, red.; VOLKOV,
S.I., red.izd-va; PODGORNENSKAYA, TS.M., red.izd-va; MAKUNI, Ye.V.,
tekhn.red.

[Primary accumulation in Russia (17th and 18th centuries); a
collection of articles] K voprosu o pervonachal'nom nakoplenii
v Rossii (XVII-XVIII vv.); sbornik statei. Moskva, 1958. 540 p.
(MIRA 11:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut istorii.
(Russia—Economic conditions)

LEVCHENKO, G.I., admiral, otvetstvennyy red.; DEMIN, L.A., dots., kand. geogr.
 nauk, inzh.-kontr-admiral, glavnyy red.; FRUMKIN, N.S., polkovnik,
 zamestitel' otvetstvennogo red.; ABAN'KIN, P.S., admiral, red.;
 ALAFUZOV, V.A., prof., kand. voenno-morskikh nauk, admiral, red.;
 ANAN'ICH, V.Ye., kontr admiral zapasa, red.; ACHKASOV, V.I., kand.
 istor. nauk, kapitan 1 ranga, red.; BARANOV, A.N., red.; BILLI,
 V.A., prof., kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.; BESKROVNIY, L.G.,
 prof., doktor istor. nauk, polkovnik zapasa, red.; BOLTIN, Ye.A.,
 kand. voen. nauk, general-mayor, red.; VERSHININ, D.A., kapitan 1
 ranga, red.; VITVER, I.A., prof., doktor geogr. nauk, red.;
 GEL'FOND, G.M., dots., kand. voenno-morskikh nauk, kapitan 1 ranga,
 red.; GLINKOV, Ye.G., inzh.-kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.;
 YELISEYEV, I.D., vitse-admiral, red.; ZOZULYA, F.V., admiral, red.;
 ISAKOV, I.S., prof., Admiral Flota Sovetskogo Soyuza, red.;
 KAVRAYSKIY, V.V. [deceased], prof., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, inzh.-
 kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.; KALMSNIK, S.V., red.; KOZLOV, I.A.,
 dots. kand. voenno-morskikh nauk, kapitan 1 ranga, red.; KOMAROV,
 A.V., vitse-admiral, red.; KUDRYAVTSEV, M.K., general leytenant
 tekhnicheskikh voysk, red.; LYUSHKOVSKIY, M.V., dots., kand. istor.
 nauk, polkovnik, red.; MAKSIMOV, S.N., dots., kand. voenno-morskikh
 nauk, kapitan 1 ranga, red.; OKUN', S.B., prof., doktor istor. nauk,
 red.; ORLOV, B.P., prof., doktor geogr. nauk, red.; PAVLOVICH, N.B.,
 prof., kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.; PANTELEYEV, Yu.A., admiral,
 red.; PITERSKIY, N.A., kand. voenno-morskikh nauk, kontr-admiral,
 red.; PLATONOV, S.P., general-leytenant, red.; POZNYAK, V.G., dots.,
 general leytenant, red.; SALISHCHIN, K.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk,
 (Continued on next card)

LEVCHENKO, G.I.—(continued) Card 2.

red.; SIDOROV, A.L., prof., doktor istor. nauk., red.; SKORODUMOV, L.A., kontr-admiral, red.; SNEZHINSKIY, V.A., prof., doktor voenno-morskikh nauk, inzh.-kapitan 1 ranga, red.; SOLOV'YEV, I.N., dots., kand. voenno-morskikh nauk, kapitan 1 ranga, red.; STALBO, K.A., kontr-admiral, red.; STEPANOV, G.A. [deceased], dots., vitse-admiral, red.; TOMASHEVICH, A.V., prof., doktor voenno-morskikh nauk, kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.; TRIBUTS, V.F., kand. voenno-morskikh nauk, admiral, red.; CHERNYSHOV, F.I., kontr-admiral, red.; SHVEDE, Ye.Ye., prof. doktor voenno-morskikh nauk, kontr-admiral, red.; CHURBAKOV, A.I., tekhn. red.; VASIL'YEVA, Z.P., tekhn. red.; VIZIROVA, G.N., tekhn. red.; GOROKHOV, V.I., tekhn. red.; GRIN'KO, A.M., tekhn. red.; KUBLIKOVA, M.M., tekhn. red.; MALINKO, V.I., tekhn. red.; SVIDERSKAYA, G.V., tekhn. red.; CHERNOGOROVA, L.P., tekhn. red.; GUREVICH, I.V., tekhn. red.; BUKHANOVA, N.I., tekhn. red.; NIKOLAYEVA, I.N., tekhn. red.; RADOVIL'SKAYA, E.O., tekhn. red.; TIKHOMIROVA, A.S., tekhn. red.; BELOCHKIN, P.D., tekhn. red.; LOYKO, V.I., tekhn. red.; ROMANYUK, I.G., tekhn. red.; YAROSHEVICH, K.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Sea atlas] Morskoi atlas. Otv. red. G.I. Levchenko. Glav. red. L.A. Demin. [Moskva] Izd. Glav. shtaba Voenno-morskogo flota. Vol.3. [Military and historical. Pt.1. Pages 1-45] Voenno-istoricheskii. Zamestitel' otv. red. po III tomu N.S. Frumkin. Pt.1. Listy 1-45. 1958. _____ [Military and historical maps, pages 46-52]
(Continued on next card)

LEVCHENKO, G.I.---(continued) Card 3.

Voenno-istoricheskie karty, listy 46-52. 1957. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo oborony. 2. Nachal'nik
Glavnogo upravleniya geodezii i kartografii Ministerstva vnutrennikh
del SSSR (for Baranov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR
(for Kalesnik). 4. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii pedagogicheskikh
nauk RSFSR (for Orlov).

(Ocean--Maps)

BESKROVNYI, Leonid Grigor'yevich; OSIPOV, I.A., red.; SOROKIN, V.V.,
tekh.red.

[Russian Army and Navy in the 18th century; studies] Russkaia
armia i flot v XVIII veke; ocherki. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va
obor. SSSR, 1958. 643 p. (MIRA 11:6)
(Russia--Army) (Russia--Navy)

~~BEKROVNIY, L.G.~~, doktor istor.nauk; LYUSHKOVSKIY, M.V.; SOT, R.Sh.;
LUPACH, V.S., red.; SLEPTSOVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Russian military theory in the 19th and the beginning of the
20th century] Russkaia voenno-teoreticheskaja mysl' XIX i
nachala XX vekov. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1960.
757 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Military art and science)

BESKROVNYI, M.A.

Relation of some ecological-physiological features of the lake frog (*Rana
ridibunda* Pall.) to temperature and light
Zool. zhur., 31, no. 3, 1952

ANBINDER, Ya.Ye. [Anbinder, IA.IE.]; SHPAKOVSKIY, N.Ye. [Shpakovs'kyi, N.E.];
DARBINYAN, S.A.; KOMAROV, V.V.; KOMAROVA, T.V.; KOZLOV, Yu.A.; KONKOTIN,
L.P.; ZEREKIDZE, V.M.; SHULYATITSKIY, S.M. [Shyliatyts'kyi, S.M.];
KHODURSKIY, Ye.A. [Khodurs'kyi, IE.A.]; OBUSHINSKIY, Ye.I. [Obushyns'kyi,
IE.I.]; GVOZDIK, A.A. [Hvozdyk, A.A.]; NIKITINA, M.A.; LUPASHKO, N.F.;
BESKROVNYI, M.N.; TSIMBLER, M.Ye. [TSymbler, M.IE.]; ILYN, A.N.; TOTADZE,
P.M.; ZHIGURS, Kh.Yu.; ZAKREVSKIY, Ye.S. [Zakrevs'kyi, IE.S.];
FEDOROVICH, A.G. [Fedorovych, A.H.]; CHALENKO, D.K.; KHMUTOV, D.A.;
SKURIKHIN, I.M.; NILOV, V.I.; YEFIMOV, B.N. [IEfimov, B.N.]; KAZANOVSKIY,
V.S. [Kazanovs'kyi, V.S.]; ZOTIKOV, L.S.; KCHURENKO, M.A.

Soviet certificates of invention. Khar. prom. no.2:57-59 Ap-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

KUDRYAVTSEV, N., prof.; BESKROVNIY, N., inzh.; BROD, I., prof.

Who was right: Lomonosov or Mendeleev? Origin of oil. Tekh.mol.
29 no.4:5-9 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanov institut (for Kudryavtsev,
Beskrovnyy). 2. Moskovskiy gos. universitet (for Brod).
(Petroleum geology)

BESKROWYY, N. A.

Fraktikum po ekologii zivotnykh (Practical work in animal ecology) Kharkov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, 1953. 232 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7, No. 6, Sep. 1954

BESKROVNYI, N. R.

USSR/Medicine - Penicillin Jan/Feb 52

"Treatment of Angina by Local Injection of Penicillin" N. R. Beskrovnyy, Clinic for Diseases of Ear, Nose, and Throat, Stanislaw Med Inst

"Vest Oto-Rino-Laringol" Vol XIV, No 1, pp 77, 78

Intramuscular injection of penicillin at a distance from the seat of the disease when treating angina is not effective. The penicillin spreads through the tissues in low concn, is quickly neutralized and enters the tonsils in small quantities only. It is more efficient to inject the prepn into the immediate vicinity of the tonsils.

204T62

USSR/Medicine - Penicillin (Contd) Jan/Feb 52

Author injected 50,000-70,000 units in 3-5 ml of physiol salt soln or 1% novocain soln behind each tonsil to a depth of 3-5 mm. At the same time a streptocide in the usual doses should be given internally.

204T62

BESKHOVNIY, N.R.

Case of otogenous sepsis masked by pregnancy toxicosis. Zhur.
ush. nos. i gorl. bol. 23 no. 3:70-79 Nr-Ap'63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ucha, nosa i nosa (sav. - doktor med.
nauk M.S. Medvedovskiy) Ivan-Frankovskogo meditsinskogo in-
stituta.

(EAR--DISEASES) (PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF)

BESKROVNIY, N. S., T. N. MEL'TSANSKAYA and V. A. USEPENSKIY

"Algarite [Stone-oil, Altered Paraffin] Finds in the Granites of the Lake Baykal Area." p. 443

Geologicheskiy sbornik, 3, (Collection of Articles in Geology, Vol. 3),
Leningrad Gostoptekhizdat, 1958, 471pp. (Trudy, vyp 126, Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut)

AUTHOR: Beskrovnyy, N. S. SOV/20-122-1-33/44

TITLE: Occurrence of Oil in the Volcanic Pipes of the Siberian Platform (Nefteproyavleniya v vulkanicheskikh trubkakh Sibirskoy platformy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 1, pp 119-122 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the exploration of the Nizhne-Ilimskiye iron ore deposits (Ref 1) as well as the original finding places for diamonds in the catchment area of the Vilyuy-river, oil manifestations were found in the agglomerates of basic and ultra basic rock, which fill the volcanic pipes. The author has investigated the manifestations on the two mentioned places. The mentioned pipes have a diameter of 0,5 km and penetrate on the surface horizontal layers of Upper-Cambrian marl, limestone and sandstone of the Ordovician time and Siluric sandstone. The pipes Tat'yanka and Pasmurnyy have to follow the Korshunovskaya fold, which is complicated at the south-west wing by a fracture. (M. A. Ivashchenko). In the Tat'yanka-pipe fluid and quasi-fluid bitumen have been found in tuff-breccia transformed into skarn, in trap, in magnetite-ore and in a pyroxene-calcite-skarn. The

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SOV/20-122-1-33/44

Occurrence of Oil in the Volcanic Pipes of the Siberian Platform

oil manifestations are bound to cracks and caverns of those rocks which fill the pipe. The cracks filled with bitumen were formed later than other, closed cracks. More frequently these cracks filled with bitumen and pyrite are to be found in the domain of calcite-veins. Here bitumen fills vast cracks, caverns, nests and pore spaces. It also soaks into the inter-spaces between the grains and gives the calcite a yellow and brown colour. The chemical analysis of bitumen (carried out by N. I. Bogoroditskaya) shows an uninterrupted bitumen line ranging from heavy oil to asphalt (Table 1). This phenomenon is due to the decay of oil in the upper parts of the pipe. Bitumen is traced down unto a depth of 55m. The Kimberlit-pipes of the Vilyuy-river are described as well. In the pipes Zarnitsa and Udachnaya hydrocarbon gas was found in great quantities and lead to a few explosions. The gas separation lasted about a month. At the border of the cracks orange-yellow ozocerite was found besides bitumen. On a few parts of the pipe Zarnitsa not burnable gases were separated. Oil manifestations have been found as well in the pipes of the Olenek-catchment area (R. K. Yurkevich and M. A. Krutoyarskiy). Conclusions may be drawn from oil findings in the rocks described at the be-

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SOV/20-122-1-33/44

Occurrence of Oil in the Volcanic Pipes of the Siberian Platform

gining as to a vertical infiltration of oil. The mentioned phenomena are regular and examples from other countries refer to it (Refs 6-13). Professor N. A. Kudryavtsev gave useful instructions for the work and the examination of the manuscript.

There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 13 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy institut (All-Union Scientific Geologic-Prospecting Oil Research Institute)

PRESENTED: February 1, 1958, by N. S. Shatskiy, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: January 30, 1958

Card 3/4

BESKROVNIY, N.S.

Geologic conditions of petroleum occurrences in the volcanic pipes
of the Siberian Platform. Trudy VNIGRI no.163:270-308 '60.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Siberian Platform--Petroleum geology)

BESKROVNIY, N.S.

Outcropping ancient crystalline rocks in the oil region of
the Aravan Valley (Fergana). Trudy VNIGRI no.186:307-314
'61.

(MIRA 15:3)

(Aravan Valley--Petroleum geology)

43318

S/026/62/000/012/006/007
D036/D114

3.2500

AUTHOR: Beskrovnyy, M.S. (Leningrad)

TITLE: On the causes of luminescence of rocks on the Moon

PERIODICAL: Priroda, no. 12, 1962, 100

TEXT: In connection with the work of Pulkovo astrophysicist N.F. Kuprevich, whose infrared photographs of the Moon supported the suggestion that lunar rocks can luminesce under ultraviolet solar radiation ("Izvestiya", Sep 8, 1962), the author, under the direction of Professor N.A. Kudryavtsev, studied over 2000 samples of crystalline rocks (granite pegmatites, carbonatites, etc.) under ultraviolet radiation. This work was performed in the Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut (All-Union Petroleum Scientific Research Institute of Geological Exploration). The rocks were taken from abyssal fractures in Karelia and the Kola Peninsula, i.e. far from sedimentary rocks, as the latter are considered not to exist on the Moon. Luminescence in 18-30% of the samples, but only in fine fissures, led to the discovery of petroleum

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On the causes of luminescence of ...

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D036/D114

bitumens in these fissures. In the carbonatites, luminescence characteristic for rare-earth minerals containing radioactive elements is also observed. The author therefore suggests that lunar rocks in abyssal fracture zones, particular in the Tycho crater region, may contain petroleum bitumens and/or rare-earth minerals, and that this should be considered when selecting a landing point on the Moon.

Card 2/2

BESKROVNIY, N.S.; BARANOVA, T.E.

Petroleum bitumens in pegmatites and carbonatites. Dokl. AN SSSR
149 no.4:918-921 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy
institut. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.
(Bitumen)

BESKROVNY, N. S.

"Petroleum bitumens in pegmatites and carbonatites."

report submitted for 22nd Sess, Intl Geological Cong, New Delhi, 14-22 Dec
1964.

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Nikolay Sergeevich; GEMP, Sergey Dmitriyevich; SHVARTS, Tamara Vasil'yevna; IONINA, I.N., vedushchiy red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn.red.

[Deep faults in western Turkmenia and their role in the formation of oil pools] Glubinnye razlomy Zapadnoi Turkmenii i ikh rol' v formirovanii neftianyx zalezhei. Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 104 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.210).
(MIRA 16:12)

BESKROVNIY, R.P., kapitan med. sluzhby

Improve field installation for producing distilled water. Voenn. med.
zhur. no.2:93-94 F '57 (MIRA 12:7)

(WATER,

distillation, mobile appar. for military use (Rus))

BESKROVNYI, R.P.

Treatment of minor skin injuries with gramicidin. Fel'd. 1 akush.
24 no.9:48-49 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(GRAMICIDIN) (SKIN--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

BESKROVNIY, R.P., kapitan meditsinskoy sluzhby

Vessels for injection solutions and their sealing. Apt. dele 9
no. 4:65-66 JI-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(INJECTIONS)

BESKROVNIY, R.P.

Acclerated and improved preparation of solutions for injections.
Apt. delo 10 no.4:57-60 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:12)
(SOLUTIONS (PHARMACY))

BESKROVNYI, R.P., kapitan meditsinskoy sluzhby

Treating minor skin injuries with gramicidin; abstract. Voen.-med.
zhur. no.3:77 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(GRAMICIDIN) (SKIN--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

BESKROVNYI, R. P.

"A Device for Determining the Purity of Solutions".

Voyenno Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, No. 4, 1962

BESKROVNYI, R.P.

Aseptic preparation of solutions. Aptech. delo 12 no.3:53-55
My-Je '63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. BESKROVNIY, V. M., KAL'IANOV, V. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Barannikov, Aleksei Petrovich, 1890-1952
7. In commemoration of Aleksei Petrovich Barannikov. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. lit. i iaz. 12, no. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

BESKROVNIY, VASILIIY MATVEYEVICH, ED.

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Russko-Khindi slovar' (Russian-Hindi dictionary) Pod red. V. M.
Beskrovnogo. Moskva, Gos-Izd-vo Inostrannykh i Natsional'nykh
Slovarey, 1957.
1375 p.
Added t.p. in Hindi.

912 N/5
912 EU/5

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BESKURNIKOV, A., podpolkovnik.

For skillful hands: homemade slides. Tekh.mol. 22 no.9:37 S '54.
(Lantern slides) (MLRA 7:9)

BESKURNIKOV, A., inzhener.

Projector for viewing diapositives. Tekh.mol.23 no.1:37 Ja'55.
(Lantern projection) (MLBA 8:3)