BEY-BIYENKO, G.Ya.

Twelfth International Entomological Congress in London, Ent. oboz. 44 no.1:223-240 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

BEY-BIYENKO, G.Ya.

Sixty five years in the service of entomology: in memory of J.A.G.Rehn. Ent. oboz. 44 no.3:714-716 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

BEY-BIYENKO, G.Ya.

Subfossil insects of the orders Blattoptera and Dermaptera in the Lomonosov and adjacent islands of the Novosibirsk Archipelago. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:63-65 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad i Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

BEY-BIYENKO, G.Ya.

Academician E.N. Pavlovskii's work in the field of entomology.
Trudy Zool. inst. 35:5-8 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

BEY-BIYENKO, I.G.

Materials on the horseflies (Diptera, Tabanidae) of Vitebsk Province [with summary in English]. Ent. oboz. 36 no.3:655-658 '57.
(MLRA 10:9)

1. Institut malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(Vitebsk Province--Horseflies)

BEY-BIYENKO, Irina Grigor'yevna. Born 1931. Jr sci worker, Inst of Malaria, Med Parasitology, and Helminthology of the Min of Health USSR (Moscow, Pogodinskaya ul., No 10). Parasitology (ectoparasites). Address: Moscow, 1st Koptel'skiy Pereulok, No 28, Apt 6.

SO: Zoologi Sovetskogo Soyuza - Spravochnik (Handbook of Soviet Zoologists), Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, ed., Moscow-Leningrad, 1961; JPRS: 13188, 27 March 1962. Unclassified (Date of information: late 1958) cts

BEY-

BEL'TYUKOVA, K.N.; BEY-BIYENKO, I.G.; BUYANOVA, O.F.; DETINOVA, T.S.; REHBERG, M.S.; SHILENOVA, M.F.

Preliminary report on the development of a system of measures for the control of blood-sucking insects at the construction site of the Krasnoyarsk Hydroelectric Power Station. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 27 no.1:20-26 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz sektora entomologii Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'matologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G.Sergiyev, zav. sektorom - prof. V.N.Beklemishev). Permskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta i iz Krasnoyarskoy krayevoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach S.I.Nozik)

(INSECTS,
control measures in rural construction zones, evaluation (Rus))

DANILEVSKIY, A.S.; BEY-BIYENKO, I.G.

Oak leaf roller (Tortrix viridana L.) and the resistance of different oak forms ot its harmful activities. Uch. zap. LGU no.240:61-76 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

(Oak--Disease and pest resistance)
(Leaf rollers)

SHIPITSINA, N.K.; DETINOVA, T.S.; SHLENOVA, M.F.; BEL'TYUKOVA, K.N.; BUYANOVA, O.F.; BEY-BUYENKO, I.G.

Protection of Krasnoyarsk Hydroelectric Pover Station construction workers from biting midges. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 28 no.4:456-463 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz sektora entomologii Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G. Sergiyev, zav. sektorom - prof. V.N. Beklemishev) i iz Permskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(DIPTERA)

BEY-BIYENKO, I.G.

Fauna and biology of horseflies (Diptera, Tabanidae) in the taiga of the middle Yenisey Valley. Ent. oboz. 42 no.4:833-844 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo, Moskva. Zamestitel' glavnogo redaktora zhurnala "Entomologicheskoye obozreniye".

BEY-BIYENKO, G.Ya., otv. red.; NARCHUK, E.P., red.

[Reports at the 15th Annual Lecture in Memory of N.A. Kholodkovskii, April 18, 1962] Doklady na 15 ezhegodnom chtenii pamiati N.A.Kholodkovskogo 18 aprelia 1962. g. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 92 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vitse-prezident Vsesoyuznogo entomologicheskogo obshchestva chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Bey-Biyenko).

BEYBUTOV, B. A.

Dissertation: "A Parasite of the Soft Pseudoscale Insect Coccophagus Lycimina Walk in the Subtropical Regions of Azerbaydzhan SSR." Cand Biol Sci, Azerbaydzhan State U imeni S. M. Kirov, 14 May 54. Bakinskiy Rabochiy, Baku, 5 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

BEYBUTOV, E. A.

"A Parasite of the Soft Pseudo Scale Insect, Sossophagus lycimnia Walk, Under the Conditions in the Subtropical Rayons of the Azerbaydzhan SSR (Fight Against the Parasites of the Citrus (Crop)." Cand Biol Sci, Azerbaydzhan U, Baku, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13) SO: Sum. 598, 29 Jul 55

[redacted], R.A.

Combined method for combating the soft pseude scale Cessus hesperidum L. Dokl.AN Azerb.SSR 12 no.9:661-664 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Predstavlene akademikom Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR G.A.Aliyevym. (Scale insects)

RZAYEVA, L.M.; BEYBUTOV, R.

Apple seed chalcid Torymus druparum (Boh.) (Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea) in the Kuba-Khachmas zone of the Azerbaijani S.S.R. Izv. AN Azerb. SSSR. Ser. biol. i med. nauk no. 6: 63-65 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

BEYBUTOV, Sh. A., (Engr)

"Effect of Adjustable Processes and Foreign Fields on the Selection of an Optimum Part of a Pulsator in Coring Oil Wells." Cand Tech Sci, Azwerbaydzhan Industrial Inst imeni M. Azizbekov, 24 Feb 54. Dissertation (Bakinskiy Rabochiy Baku, 17 Feb 54)

SO: SUM 186, 19 Aug 1954

БЕЙБУТОВ, Ш. М.

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Effect of Physical Factors. T-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 3959

Author : Abasov, I. T.; Beybutov, Sh. M.
Inst : Not given
Title : An Experiment of Validol Application in Radiation Sickness Included by Roentgenotherapy

Orig Pub : Vestn. rentgenol. i radiol., 1957, No 4, 71-72

Abstract : Giving 2 - 3 drops each of validol (V) on sugar to patients with carcinoma of various localizations (50) after a session of roentgenotherapy or during the application of radium usually considerably eased the general reaction to the irradiation, leading to disappearance of nausea, vomiting, headaches and other unpleasant sensations. The application of V before irradiation frequently prevented the appearance of X-ray reaction but its effectiveness was increased under the

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USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Effect of Physical Factors. T-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 3959

conditions of subsequent intake. In a sharply expressed X-ray reaction, the application of V appeared to be ineffective. -- E. B. Glikson

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BEYBUTOV, Sh.M.; MAKHMUDBEKOVA, E.Sh.

Electrocardiographic changes in patients with cancer of the esophagus who have been subjected to telegamma therapy. Azerb. med.zhur. no.5:73-75 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz Azerbaydzhanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii i radiologii (direktor - dots.M.M.Alikishibekov) i II gospital'nyy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - zasluzh. deyatel' nauki, prof.D.M.Abdullayev) Azerbaydzhanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. N.Narimanova (direktor - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof.B.A.Eyvazov).
(GAMMA RAYS--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(ESOPHAGUS--CANCER)
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

SHTUSS, A.A., dotsent (baku, ul.L.Shmidta, d.17, kv.13); BEYBUTOV, Sh. M., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Roentgenological changes in the lungs after telegammatherapy for cancer of the esophagus. Vest. rent. i rad. 35 no. 5:30-34 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii i radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (direktor - dotsent M.M. Alikishibekov).
(LUNG) (ESOPHAGUS—CANCER) (RADIATION SICKNESS)

BEYBUTOV, Sh.M.

Primary cancer of the vagina. Azerb.med.zhur. no.3:48-51 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(VAGINA--CANCER)

BEYBUTOV, Sh.M.

Condition of the peripheral blood and bone marrow in telegamma therapy of patients with esophageal cancer. Med. rad. 6 no.2:7-11 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(ESOPHAGUS—CANCER) (GAMMA RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(MARROW) (BLOOD CELLS)

ABASOV, I.T.; BEYBUTOV, Sh.M.

Changes in the cardiovascular system during radiotherapy of cancer of the esophagus. Med.rad. no.3:13-19 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Azerbaydzhanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii i radiologii.
(ESOPHAGUS--CANCER) (RADIOTHERAPY)
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM--RADIOGRAPHY)

BEYBUTOV, Sh. M., Cand Med Sci, "Experience of ~~treating~~ treatment of esophageal cancer patients ~~suffering from cancer of the esophagus with radiation from the~~ by a telegamma-ray ~~source~~ device GUT-Co-400." Moscow, 1961. (State Sci Res Roentgeno-Radiological Inst of the Min of Health RSFSR). (KL, 3-61, 230).

L 13596-63 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/APGC Pr-4 EW/RM/DJ

ACCESSION NR: AP3004249 S/0152/63/000/006/0073/0075

AUTHOR: Movsumzade, M. M.; Beybutova, S. S.

TITLE: Dewaxing of oils with methyl isopropyl ketone

SOURCE: IVUZ. Neft' i gaz, no. 6, 1963, 73-75

TOPIC TAGS: dewaxing, paraffin-rich oil dewaxing, solar oil, solar oil dewaxing, filtered stock, filtered-stock dewaxing, acetone-benzene-toluene solvent, 3-methyl-2-butanone, 3-methyl-2-butanone solvent, solvent recovery, pour point, kinematic viscosity, dewaxed oil yield increase

ABSTRACT: Difficulties in the recovery of three-component solvents (acetone-benzene-toluene) after the dewaxing of paraffin-rich oils have prompted a study of the dewaxing of these oils with a single solvent — 3-methyl-2-butanone (I). Experiments were conducted with a paraffin-rich solar oil fraction (pour point, +21C; kinematic viscosity at 50C, 12.74 centistokes) and with filtered stock (pour point, +42C; kinematic viscosity at 100C, 16.85 centistokes). The solvent/oil ratio varied from 3/1 to 6/1. The solvent and the oil were heated to 50—60C, then cooled to -20C at a rate of 20C/hr. The dewaxed-oil yield increased in the case of solar oil (solvent/oil ratio, 4/1) from 73.5% (three-component solvent) to

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ACCESSION NR: AP3004249

86% (I), and in the case of filtered stock (solvent/oil ratio, 6/1), from 61.3% (three-component solvent) to 70% (I). Orig. art. has: 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova (Azerbaydzhan Institute of Petroleum and Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 26Jan63 DATE ACQ: 21Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FL NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 30972-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T RM/DJ/WE

ACC NR: AP6018112 SOURCE CODE: UR/0152/65/000/001/0055/0057

AUTHOR: Movsumzade, M. M.; Beybutova, S. S.

ORG: Azerbaydzhan Institute of Petroleum and Chemistry im. M. Azizbekov (Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii)

TITLE: Dewaxing of Zhirnov petroleum raffinate with methylisopropyl ketone

SOURCE: IVUZ. Neft' i gaz, no. 1, 1965, 55-57

TOPIC TAGS: crude petroleum, petroleum refining, ketone, petroleum product

ABSTRACT: The high quality aviation oil MS-20 is obtained from a mixture of Zhirnov and Korobkov crudes. A concentrate of a mixture of these crudes undergoes selective refining by vapor solvents (a mixture of phenol and cresol with propane) and dewaxing with a dichloroethane-benzene solution. Subsequently, the dewaxed oil undergoes contact purification. A feature of this process is the fact that dewaxing precedes contact purification because dichloroethane as a chloroderivative readily dissolves asphalt-resinous substances. In order to find a more effective method of dewaxing the possibility of obtaining aviation oil MS-20 from a mixture of Zhirnov and Korobkov crudes by using methylisopropyl ketone was studied. The raffinate of Zhirnov and Korobkov crudes first undergoes contact purification. It was found that the use of methylisopropyl ketone as a solvent has the following advantages: a) methylisopropyl ketone is stable, noncorrosive and has no narcotic effect; b) a lesser expenditure of condensation is required; c) it is

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ACC NR: AP6018112

more easily regenerated, since it is a monocomponent solvent practically insoluble in water; d) methylisopropyl ketone can be used to obtain aviation oil with a lower pour point. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 17Sep64 / ORIG REF: 004

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MOVSUMZADE, M.M.; BEYBUTOVA, S.S.

Dewaxing the lubricant components of petroleum from the island of Peschanyy with methylisopropylketone. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 8 no.3:65-68 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova.

BEYBUTOVA, T.S.

Preliminary data on the treatment of tuberculous meningitis in children under three years old without subarachnoidal injection of streptomycin. Azerb.med.zhur. no.11:20-24 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(MENINGES--TUBERCULOSIS) (STREPTOMYCIN)

BEYDEMAN, I. N.

Beydeman, I. N. "Water expenditure in soil transpiration and evaporation under conditions in the Mugano-Sal'yanskiy mountain range," Trudy Azerbaydzh. nauch.-issled. in-ta gidrotekhniki i melioratsii, Vol. I, 1948 [On cover: 1949], p.68-77 -- Bibliog: p. 77

SO: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 14, 1949).

CA

The role of the plant cover in the water-salt regime of soils. I. N. Beideman. *Pochvovedenie* (Pedology) 1949, 4(10-9).—Wet solonchak supporting *Salicornia herbacea* shows a transpiration of 3642 cu. m. of water per ha. Dry solonchak supporting *Salsola crassa* shows a transpiration of 2920 cu. m. per ha. Solonetzic soils supporting *Artemisia meyeriana* shows a transpiration of 6590 cu. m. of water per ha. The meadow type of soil with a high water table supporting *Glycyrrhiza glabra* shows a transpiration of 20,600 cu. m. of water per ha.

I. S. Ioffe

BEYDEMAN, I.N.

Ecological and biological bases of changes in vegetation; from material on the depression of Eastern Transcaucasia. Bot.zhur. 38 no.4:475-484 Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:9)

(Botany--Ecology)

BEYDEMAN, I.N.

BEYDEMAN, I.N.; SHIFFERS, Ye.V., doktor biologicheskikh nauk, redaktor; VIKHREV, S.D., redaktor; ARONS, R.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Methodology of phenological observations in geobotanical research] Metodika fenologicheskikh nabliudenii pri geobotanicheskikh issledovaniiakh. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1954. 128 p. (MLRA 7:8)
(Phenology) (Botanical research)

BEYDEMAN, I.N.

Transpiration of the cotton plant under various ecological conditions.
Trudy Bot.inst. Ser.3 no.9:646-687 '54. (MIRA 8:4)
(Plants--Transpiration) (Cotton)

BEYDEMAN, I.N.

USSR/ Biology - Book review

Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 39/39

Authors : Nikitin, S. A.

Title : Procedure for phenological observation in geobotanical research

Periodical : Priroda 44/3, page 128, Mar 1955

Abstract : A review is made of the book, "Procedure for Phenological Observation in Geobotanical Research," by I. N. Beydeman, published by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, in 1954, and containing 130 pages. The book gives something of the history and methods of phenological observation and is generally rated good.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

BEYDEMAN, I.N.

Methods of studying the water regime of plants. Bot.zhur.41 no.2: 212-219 F '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.I.Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad.
(Botany--Physiology)

YAROSHENKO, P.D.; REYDEMAN, I.N., redaktor; VIKHREV, S.D., redaktor; ZENDEL', M.Ye., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Succession of plant associations in Transcaucasia in connection with soil and climatic changes and the activity of man] Smeny rastitel'nogo pokrova Zakavkaz'ia v ikh sviazi s pochvenno-klimaticheskimi izmeneniiami i deiatel'nost'iu cheloveka. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1956. 240 p. (MLRA 9:6)
(Transcaucasia--Botany--Ecology)

BEYDEMAN, I.N.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, A.S.

Interdependence in the development of soils and vegetation in the Kura-Aras Lowland. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 3 no.11:119-164 '57.
(Kura-Aras Lowland--Botany--Ecology) (MLRA 10:8)
(Soil formation)

BEYDEMAN, I. N., ALPAT'YEV, A. M. (Prof.) Leningrad; SHIMANYUK, A. P. (Prof.), BUTORINA, T. N. and KRUTOVSKAYA, Ye. A. (Krasnoyarsk)

"Correlations between rates of Seasonal Development of Organisms and Inorganic Factors of Surroundings."

report presented at a Phenological Conference in Leningrad, Nov. 1957, by the USSR Geographical Society.

BEYDEMAN, I.N.

Observations of changes in the coastal vegetation and the development of vegetation of the sea bottom following the regression of the Caspian Sea. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 3 no.11:165-184 '57.
(Caspian Sea region--Botany--Ecology) (MLRA 10:8)

BEYDEMANN, I.N.

AUTHOR: Shul'ts, G. E. 12-90-3-14/16

TITLE: A Phenological Conference (Fenologicheskoye soveshchaniye)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vsesoyuznogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestva, 1958, Vol 90, Nr 3, pp 301 - 302 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A Phenological Conference in Leningrad was convened in November 1957 by the USSR Geographical Society, together with the Institutes of Botanics and Zoology of the AS USSR. There were 310 participants present, including representatives from all Soviet republics except Lithuania. The Conference heard 99 reports including those of: P.A. Baranov, (Member Correspondent AS USSR), I.N. Beydemann, and G.E. Shul'ts, on the actual stage of Soviet phytophenology; S.V. Kalesnik (Member Correspondent AS USSR), P.A. Baranov, A.I. Rudenko,(Leningrad—Candidate of Agricultural Sciences); Professor A.M. Shul'gin (Moscow), on "Phenology and Geography"; A.P. Vas'kovskiy (Magadan), on peculiarities of seasonal occurrences in the Chukotsk peninsula; V.D. Aleksandrova, (Leningrad - Candidate of Biological Sciences), on phenology of vegetation; B. Lyakhovskiy, T.N. Butorina, and Ye.A. Krutovskaya, on phenological seasons of the Siberian taiga; N.T. Nechayeva (Member-Correspondent of the AS Turkmen SSR), on the phenology of desert pastures in Turkmenia; Dotsent

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A Phenological Conference 12-90-3-14/16

M.A. Shabanov (Saratov), on the phenological division into districts of oblasts; V.A. Batmanov (Sverdlovsk), Dotsent B.S. Shustov (Ryazan'), Dotsent A.Kh. Shklyar (Minsk), A.G. Remizov (Moscow), and others, on phenological maps; Ye.V. Bessonova (Leningrad) on maps showing the approach of seasonal phases in agriculture; A.F. Chirkova (Moscow) on terms of fox reproduction; N.K. Shipitsina, (Candidate of Biological Sciences (Moscow), on seasonal development of malarial mosquitos; V.A. Batmanov (Sverdlovsk) on statistic methods of phenological cartography; Professor I.A. Gol'tsberg (Leningrad), Dotsent Ye.G. Mukhina (Odessa), D.F. Tumanova and N.S. Chochia (Candidate of Geographical Sciences - Leningrad), on phenological, micro- and macrological division into districts; N.N. Galakhov (Doctor of Geographical Sciences - Moscow), on the importance of phenological seasons in physico-geographical investigations; G.E. Shul'ts and Dotsent A.I. Shernin (Kirov), on the effect of long phenological series on secular climatic fluctuations; Professor G.G. Samoylovich and S.V. Belov (Candidate of Agricultural Sciences - Leningrad), on phenological conditions of woods observed by aerovisual reconnaissance and colored aerophotography; Professor A.M. Alpat'yev (Leningrad),

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A Phenological Conference 12-90-3-14/16

I.N. Beydeman, Professor A.P. Shimanyuk, T.N. Butorina and Ye.A. Krutovskaya (Krasnoyarsk), on correlations between rates of seasonal development of organisms and inorganic factors of surroundings. The Conference set up future methods to develop phenology in the USSR.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3 1. Phenology-USSR 2. Conferences-Phenology-Leningrad

REYDEMAN, I.N.

Rhythm of seasonal variations in the transpiration intensity of plants growing in soils with different types of moisture regime and under different climatic conditions. Bot.zhur. 45 no.8:1108-1122 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Plants--Transpiration)

BEYDEMAN, Irina Nikolayevna; BESPALOVA, Zoya Georgiyevna; RAKHMANINA, Aleksandra Timofeyevna; YUNATOV, A.A., doktor biolog.nauk, otv.red.; VIKHREV, S.D., red.izd-va; KRUGLIKOVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Studies on ecology, geobotany, agriculture, and drainage in the Kura-Aras Lowland of Transcaucasia; natural and anthropogenic changes of plant communities, water conditions and root systems of plants] Ekologo-geobotanicheskie i agromeliorativnye issledovaniia v Kura-Araksinskoi nizmennosti Zakavkaz'ia; estestvennye i antropogennye smeny rastitel'nykh soobshchestv, vodnyi rezhim i kornevye sistemy rastenii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1962. 464 p.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Kura Lowland--Botany)

BEYDEMAN, I.N.; KORCHAGIN, A.A.

"World atlas of climatological diagrams" by H.Walter and H.Lieth. Reviewed by I.N.Beideman, A.A.Korchagin. Bot.zhur. 47 no.2:288-290 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Climatology--Charts, diagrams, etc.)

BEYDEMAN, I.N.

Significance of coindicators in studying the indicator properties of plant communities. Trudy MOIP 8:49-52 '64.

Influence of plants and plant communities on the seasonal dynamics of groundwater. Ibid.:57-65

(MIRA 17:12)

BEYDER, A. A.

PA 23T13

USSR/Electricity
Voltage - Measurements
Lights, Neon

Oct 1947

"Neon Lamp Voltage Indicator," A. A. Beyder, 1 p

"Promyshlennaya Energetika" No 10

Discusses a new type of neon lamp voltage indicator worked out by the TsNIERP (Central Scientific Research Laboratory for Electrical Industries). It has three lamps. The first lights at 120 volts, direct or alternating current. Two lamps light at 220 volts and all three light at 380-volt alternating current and 440-volt direct current.

23T13

KLEBANOV, G. Ya.; ABEL'SKIY, A. M.; BEYDER, A. V.; VAYNER, S. V.; VLASIK, V. S.; GOL'DFEDER, Ya. M.; DUDKINA, D. F.; ZHURAVLEVA, L. D.; KANE, D. B.; KUBALNOV, M. L.; KOLODEZNAYA, T. B.; KUTASNIKOV, V. Ya.; SOLODOVNIKOV, B. M.; STROYMAN, L. A.; SHUMKOVA, N. S.

Results of dispensary treatment of occupational dermatoses in the clinics of Leningrad. Vest. derm. i ven. 36 no.6:58-62 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kozhno-venerologicheskikh dispanserov No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22 (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. P. V. Kozhevnikov)

(LENINGRAD--OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)
(SKIN--DISEASES)

SHAPIRO, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; BEYDER, B.D., [illegible]; VLADIMIROV, V.B., inzh.; RING, I.L., inzh.; SAMOKHIN, [illegible], tekhn.

Preparation of edges on stainless steel for welding, by air-arc cutting. Svar.proizv. no.5:22-24 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

ACC NR: AP5018698 JD/HM SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/65/000/007/0029/0031

EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) MJW/

AUTHOR: Shapiro, I. S. (Engineer; Moscow); Beyder, B. D. (Engineer; Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Highly productive plasma arc methods for cutting stainless steels

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 7, 1965, 29-31

TOPIC TAGS: plasma arc, slag, stainless steel, metal cutting

ABSTRACT: Slag formation on cut edges and its relationship to the removal of metal from the cut is investigated. Three cutting techniques are identified according to the size of the metal particle forming on the edge in the cutting process. These techniques yield large, very fine, and mixed (large and very fine) slag particles. The optimal cutting technique requires a voltage of 93-100v and a mixture of hydrogen and nitrogen gases (75% N_2 and 25% H_2). The advantages of the technique are higher cutting speed, lower expenditure of electricity and worked metal and a very fine, easily removed slag particle on the edge of the cut. Kh18N9T stainless steel, 12-18 mm thick, was used in the

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.94 : 669.140

L 9443-66 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWA(c)/T/EWP(b)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)
ACC NR: AP5026290 MJW/JD/HM SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/65/000/010/0035/0037

AUTHOR: Shapiro, I. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Beyder, B. D. (Engineer; Moscow); Vladimirov, V. B. (Engineer; Moscow); Mazo, D. M. (Engineer; Moscow); Samokhin, O. G. (Technician; Moscow)

ORG: VNII avtogenmash

TITLE: Effect of gas-shielded arc cutting on the properties of Kh18N10T steel

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 10, 1965, 35-37

TOPIC TAGS: steel, stainless steel, austenitic steel, chromium containing steel, nickel containing steel, steel cutting, shielded arc cutting, plasma cutting/Kh18N10T steel

ABSTRACT: Hot-rolled Kh18N10T stainless steel plates [0.11% C, 17.6% Cr, 10.7% Ni, 0.75% Ti] were cut by a gas-shielded electric arc in order to investigate the effect of cutting conditions on the structure, corrosion, and weldability. The gas-electric cutting was done under mild conditions (current I = 330—360 amp, arc voltage U_a = 44 v, cutting speed V_c = 270 mm/min, nitrogen consumption Q_{N_2} = 1600 l/hr, cut width d_c = 6 mm) and under severe conditions (I = 400 amp, U_a = 85 v, V_c = 100 mm/min Q_{N_2} = 5000 l/hr, Q_{H_2} = 1600 l/hr, d_c = 4 mm). Regardless of the regime of cutting, the surface of the cut had a thin Fe_3O_4 film which, under optimum cutting conditions, was about 0.6 μm thick. Changes in the structure of the metal cut under mild and

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.791.947:669.140

ACC NR: AP5026290

severe conditions extended to a depth of 1.5 and 0.2 mm, respectively. The conditions of cutting had little effect on the rate of general corrosion of the as-cut surface, which was only slightly higher than the rate of 1.5 $g/m^2 \cdot hr$ for mechanically cut specimens. After a sensitizing heat treatment, the rate of general corrosion of mechanically cut specimens increased by 2—6 times, and that of the arc-cut specimens, by 8—10 times. The corrosion rate of the surface of the cut prior to sensitizing was 2—3 times higher, and after sensitizing, 10—13 times higher than that of the base metal. This increase, however, is not dangerous since it does not extend beyond a small fusion zone. Hence, gas-shielded arc cutting of Kh18N10T steel should be done preferably under severe conditions, which ensure a narrow fusion zone. No cut specimens, regardless of the method and conditions of cutting, exhibited intergranular corrosion. Sound welds were obtained by submerged-arc welding of cut specimens without additional preparation, and no difference was observed in the structure of the metal of the weld and heat-affected zone in specimens cut by different methods. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 20Jul64/ ATD PRESS: 4155 [MS]

jw

Card 2/2

L 28864-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6011538 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0135/66/000/004/0031/0033

AUTHOR: Shapiro, I. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Beyder, B. D. (Engineer); Lepp, V. R. (Engineer); Shubin, G. S. (Engineer); Samokhin, O. G. (Technician); Rozhnov, V. S. (Technician)

ORG: none

TITLE: Gas-electric arc cutting of aluminum alloys up to 250 mm thick

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 4, 1966, 31-33

TOPIC TAGS: metal cutting, metal cutting machine tool, gas cutting, cutting tool, rectilinear cutting machine, rectifier, metal plate cutting apparatus, flame cutting, aluminum alloy, electric arc, hydrogen / PPR-1 cutting tool, OPR-1 cutting tool

ABSTRACT: So far the maximum thickness of aluminum alloys cut industrially by the gas-electric arc method has been 70 mm. Further technical progress dictates the need to enlarge this maximum. In this connection, the authors investigated the possibility of cutting Al alloys up to 250 mm thick by the gas-electric arc method and developing efficient equipment and techniques for this purpose. AN IP-150/250M rectifier developed by the authors was used as the power source for the cutting arc and the cutting was performed with the aid of an PPR-1 semiautomatic rectilinear cutting machine.

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UDC: 621.791.945.55:669.715

L 28864-66

ACC NR: AP6011538

Slabs of the Al alloys AMg6 and D6 and avial-type alloys 70-250 mm thick were cut. A major factor in cutting metal plate is the so-called "piercing time" (time from the instant of ignition of the cutting arc until complete melting of the spot at which the arc is first applied): the shorter the piercing time is, the faster the cutting rate; this involves a certain (optimal) rate of hydrogen consumption for a specified thickness of metal. It was found that the optimal consumption of H_2 increases with increasing thickness of the metal being cut owing to the attendant increase in the length of the cutting arc and hence also in the amount of the hydrogen dissociated. Another factor to be considered is the optimal angle of approach of the electric arc to the line of planned cut and the subsequent rate of advance of the cutting head. Oscillographic studies of the change in cutting-arc voltage following contact with metal showed that then a linear increase in voltage takes place. This made it possible to develope a special servo system functionally -- through feedback -- relating the cutting rate to the arc voltage as based on the use of a cutting head powered by a DC motor whose armature is connected to a power system via an MU magnetic amplifier with self-magnetization and internal positive current feedback, which adjusts the motor RPM to an extent corresponding to the required rate of advance of the cutting head as function of the operation performed at the moment (no load, ignition, approach to planned line of cut, actual cutting). On this basis the OPR-1 plate-metal cutting apparatus for rectilinear as well as profile cutting has been developed; it is equipped with a special extensible panel for remote control of the operations if desired. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table.

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

Card 2/2

L 07390-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/ WP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6030420 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0193/66/000/007/0003/0005

AUTHOR: Shapiro, I. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Beyder, B. D.; Persits, L. M.

ORG: None

TITLE: Development of the technological process of plasma-arc cutting

SOURCE: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, no. 7, 1966, 3-5

TOPIC TAGS: plasma cutting, plasma arc, manual plasma cutting, metal cutting

ABSTRACT: The authors describe new plasma-arc cutting equipment developed in 1965-66 to eliminate the disadvantages of fast tip burnout, relatively wide cutting path, the difficulty of producing high-quality edges in cutting thin pieces and low productivity in working with heavy pieces. These new units, the OPR-4 and OPR-5 may be used for cutting aluminum alloys, stainless steel, copper and copper-based alloys. Each of these installations includes a power supply, control unit and torch. Automated cutting is controlled from a special panel while knobs on the cutter are used for control in manual cutting. Each installation includes a PPR-3 semi-automatic unit for controlling torch feed from 80 to 3500 mm/min. Tables are given showing cutting conditions for aluminum and stainless steel. High-quality edges and high productivity in cutting thick metal are achieved by using gas mixtures with a high concentration of hydrogen. The optimum hydrogen concentration should increase with the thickness of the metal to be cut. Introduction of this type of equipment should give a yearly savings of about 10,000 rubles. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE/ None

Card 1/1 LS

UDC; 621.791.947.55

BEYDER,KH. YE.

"Testing Chucks"
Stanki i Instrument, 10, no. 8, 1939

BEYDER, M.YE.

"AVertical Sleeve Threading Machine'
Stanki i Instrument, 10, no. 7, 1939, Engineer

Beyder, P YA

AID P - 3957

Subject : USSR/Miscellaneous

Card 1/2 Pub. 78 - 2/27

Author : Beyder, P. Ya.

Title : To eliminate the disadvantages in the location of oil product production and in planning oil product transportation.

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 33, #12, 3-7, D 1955

Abstract : The amount of oil products transported by rail has increased very considerably in the last years, which has brought about a considerable increase in transport costs. The author analyses this situation, suggests a thorough study of the needs of different industries in various parts of the Country for different kinds of oil products which often can be brought from closely located oil field and refineries, and also brings out the problem of more advantageous location for the oil-refining industries.

Neft. khoz., v. 33, #12, 3-7, D 1955 AID P - 3957

Card 2/2 Pub. 78 - 2/27

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

BEYDER, P.Ya.

Some problems in the distribution of oil refineries and the laying of pipelines. Neft.khoz. 35 no.2:47-51 F '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(Petroleum--Refineries) (Petroleum --Pipelines)

BEYDER, P. Ya.

AUTHORS: Sergeyev, A. S. & Beyder, P. Ya. 65-2-1/12

TITLE: On the Future Needs of Crude Petroleum Products in the National Economy of the USSR. (Ob udovletvorenii perspektivnoy potrebnosti narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR v nefteproduktakh).

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel,1958,Nr.2.pp.1-7. (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The figures of consumption of petroleum products increased by 92% between 1950 - 1955. The sharpest increase was in the consumption of diesel oils (3½ times higher than in 1950). The TSNIITEneft' is carrying out surveys, and estimating the requirements in crude petroleum products for 1965. A threefold increase in consumption is expected compared to 1955, and a fivefold increase as compared to 1950 (Table 1). Considerably more will be needed in the eastern parts of the USSR by 1965 (Table 2). Comparative data on the requirements of the USSR, the U.S.A., and Western Europe are given. The processing and desulphurisation of diesel oils prepared from sulphur-containing crude oil will have to be increased. The manufacture of winter grade, and other special types of diesel oil should be

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65-2-1/12

On the Future Needs of Crude Petroleum Products in the National Economy of the USSR.

started in the eastern part of the USSR. A preliminary survey of the resources of the lubricants for 1965 show that individual regions of the East and partly of the Kazakhsk SSR and of the Far East are continuing to be dependent on lubricants manufactured elsewhere. Unfavourable conditions also exist in the European parts of USSR. It is necessary to develop new sorts of anti-corrosive additives for the reduction of wear of the engine (especially for high performance ship engines), using either non-ferrous or ferrous metals.

Card 2/2

ASSOCIATION:TSNIITEneft'.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

SOV/93-58-8-4/15

AUTHOR: Beyder, P. Ya.

TITLE: The Petroleum Supply of Eastern Siberia (Neftesnabzheniye Vostochnoy Sibiri)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 12-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author analyzes the 1959-65 Plan for fuel supply to Eastern Siberia. The 1958 fuel consumption of this region will be three times higher than in 1950 and five times higher than in 1940. The former TsNIITEneft' estimated that the 1965 fuel consumption of this region will be 2.6 times higher than in 1958 (Table). The present petroleum asphalt consumption of Eastern Siberia amounts to 5 kg/sq. km. while that of the central regions of the USSR amounts to 616 kg/sq. km. It is estimated that the 1965 petroleum asphalt consumption of Eastern Siberia will amount to 52.6 kg/sq. km. It is also estimated that the Diesel fuel consumption of this region

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will increase from 27.9 percent of the general petroleum product consumption in 1958 to 31.2 percent in 1965. The 1959-65 Plan for Eastern Siberia takes into account the above data as well as the possibility of directing the excess refinery products from Ufa and Ishimbayevo in the Bashkir ASSR to Siberia, for it has been ascertained that the petroleum products delivered by the Ufa-Omsk pipeline to the Urals and the neighboring areas are in excess of the demand. The 1959-65 Plan provides for the construction of new refineries in Krasnoyarskiy kray and in Irkutskaya oblast'. The refineries will be powered by a TETs operating on Siberian coal. The refinery in Krasnoyarskiy kray will supply petroleum products to Krasnoyarsk, the regions of the Yenisey system (Yenisey GES, Noril'sk, and Igarka), and Abakan. The refineries of Irkutskaya oblast' will supply Irkutskaya oblast' and the installations of the Angara system. The new refineries will satisfy 75 percent of the demand of Eastern Siberia. The A-66 and A-70 automobile gasolines which are being produced in

The Petroleum Supply of Eastern Siberia

large quantities in the Soviet Union will be unsuitable under Siberian conditions where gasoline of higher octane is required. The refineries will process crude delivered by pipeline from the Tatar oilfieds. The 1965 petroleum product turnover in Eastern Siberia will amount to 14.9 billion t/km, including the delivery of 12.1 billion t/km to the Far East. Under the new conditions rail transportation will be decreased by 23.5 billion t/km. and the average haul will be reduced from 2,884 to 254 km. The author states that the construction of refineries in Eastern Siberia is of great importance to the development of this region and suggests that oil exploration in Siberia be intensified so that the new refineries will not have to depend on deliveries of petroleum from the Tatarskaya ASSR. Such explorations are already under way in Western Siberia (the Kolpashevo, Berezovo, and Khakass regions) and in Eastern Siberia (Krasnoyarsk, Cheremkhovo, and Kutulinskiy regions, and in the

The Petroleum Supply of Eastern Siberia SOV/93-58-8-4/15

Yakutskaya ASSR). The test wells at Cheremkhovo have already disclosed the presence of oil. The author concludes that the problem of oil exploration in Siberia be referred to the Siberian division of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the branches of the scientific research institutes, and the councils of the national economy of the Eastern regions. There is 1 table.

1. Fuels--Consumption 2. Pipelines--Performance 3. Refineries --Construction 4. Industrial gas--Production

Card 4/4

BEYDER, P.Ya.

Consolidation of Siberian petroleum refineries; a topic for discussion. Neft.khoz. 38 no.5:11-14 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Siberia--Petroleum refineries)

BEYDER, P.Ya.; KOBZIKOV, I.I.

Basic problems of the development and distribution of enterprises of the petroleum industry of the U.S.S.R. Neft. khoz. 40 no.4:1-6 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(Petroleum industry)

BEYDER, P. Ya.; KOGAN, S.M.; POLAK, A.V.

Development and location of petroleum refining enterprises.
Neft.khoz. 41 no.8:1-5 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:10)

BEYDER, P.Ya.; VINOGRADOVA, M.F.; DERGACHEVA, S.N.

Certain problems in the development of petroleum-pipeline transportation in the stage of pre-project investigations. Transp. i khran. nefti no.8:33-36 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskiy institut Gosplana RSFSR.

BEYDER, P.Ya.

Building a petroleum refining industry in the Tatar A.S.S.R.
Neft. khoz. 43 no.1:8-11 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

BEIDER, S. Ya.

Distr: 4E3d

Effect of the reactor packing on the oxidation of propane. S. Ya. Belder. *Novosti Neft. Tekh., Neftepererabotka* 1957, No. 9, 10–13.—The effect of different packings in a tubular reactor for the air oxidn. of C_3H_8 to HCHO in the presence of nitric oxide was studied on a lab. scale. Porcelain beads, cylinders, chips, and quartz of different particle sizes were used. Max. effect was observed at a high surface-to-vol. ratio. The yield of HCHO was increased to 14 vol. %, as compared to 10.8 vol. % in an unpacked tube; the yield of MeOH declined from 9.6 vol. % to 7.2 vol. %. It was necessary at the same time to raise the temp. from 650 to 700°. Impregnation of the packing material with $K_2B_4O_7$ had no effect. O. Konowalka

BEYDER, S.Ya, Cand Tech Sci--(diss) "Study of the process of oxidation of propane with atmospheric oxygen in the presence of nitrous oxides." Mos, 1958. 14 pp (All-Union Petroleum-Gas Sci Res Inst (VNII)), 110 copies (KL,22-58,107)

BEYDER, S.Ya.

Studying the oxidation of propane by oxygen from the air in the presence of nitric oxide. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.3:152-160 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

(Propane) (Oxidation) (Nitric oxide)

5 (4)

AUTHORS: Anisonyan, A. A., Beyder, S. Ya., Markevich, A. M., Nalbandyan, A. B. (Moscow)

SOV/76-33-8-4/39

TITLE: A Study of the Oxidation and Decomposition Reactions of Formaldehyde at High Temperatures

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 8, pp 1695-1700 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to develop the technology of a methane oxidation to formaldehyde (I) it was necessary to study the stability of (I) in the reaction gas (Refs 1-2). Since the corresponding data found in publications refer to relatively low temperatures and longer contact times, and thus did not suffice for the desired purposes, special experiments were carried out in the present case. The oxidation and decomposition reactions of (I) were studied within the temperature range of 500-850° at a contact time of 0.3 seconds and atmospheric pressure. The studies were carried out in a flow unit (Fig 1). The (I) concentration in the initial gas mixtures was 1 % by volume throughout. The oxidation reaction was studied with a mixture air: (I) = 99 : 1 in an empty reaction vessel as well as in one filled with packing. It was found that the oxidation rate largely depends on the surface properties of the walls of the reaction vessel as well as on the S/V value. Washing

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out the reaction vessel with a 2 % $K_2B_4O_7$-solution, and filling it with packings, resulted in a considerable retardation of the oxidation reaction of (I). NO additions (0.1 %) to the initial gas mixture greatly accelerates the reaction in the presence of oxygen. The decomposition reaction of (I) was studied in mixtures CH_4 : (I) = 99 : 1 in the absence of oxygen, and it was found that there is no dependence of the decomposition rate (DR) upon the properties of the surface of the reaction vessel wall, or the S/V value. NO additions (up to 0.8 %) did not show any marked effect upon the (DR) either. There are 7 figures and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: August 1, 1957

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205120020-9"

NAMIOT, A.Yu.; BEYDER, S.Ya.

Solubility of n-pentane and n-hexane in water. Khim.i tekh.topl. i masel 5 no.7:52-55 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Pentane) (Hexane)

S/081/61/000/003/010/019
A166/A129

AUTHOR: Sukharev, M. F., Beyder, S. Ya.

TITLE: The separation of solid hydrocarbons by the extractive crystallization method. I.

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1961, 472, abstract 3M198. (Tr. Vses. neftegaz. n.-i. in-ta, 1960, no. 27, 86 - 94)

TEXT: Natural Shor-Su ceresin (melting point 81°C), synthetic ceresin (melting point 87°C) and narrow fractions of these ceresins were subjected to separation by complex formation with thiourea. Hydrocarbons (H-1) which form a complex with thiourea proved to have a higher melting point and a higher molecular weight than hydrocarbons (H-2) which do not enter into complex formation with thiourea. Thus, from single processing with thiourea the following substances were obtained: from Shor-Su ceresin a 51% mixture of H-1 with a melting point of 87°C and a molecular weight of 615, and a 49% mixture of H-2 with a melting point of 62°C and a molecular weight of 554; from synthetic ceresin a 61.6% mixture of H-1 with a melting point of 89°C and a molecular weight of 581, and a 38.4% mixture of H-2 with a melting point of 56°C and a molecular weight of 390. Chromatography of the

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S/081/61/000/003/010/019
A166/A129

The separation of solid hydrocarbons by the...

isolated H-1 and H-2 mixtures on silica gel showed that both the H-1 and H-2 mixtures consisted of methane-naphthene hydrocarbons, but the H-2 had a higher refractive index than H-1. The authors assume that, with the help of thiourea, the hydrocarbons separate according to the size of the molecule and not according to the molecular structure.

Summary by A. Ravikovich

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BEYDER, S.Ya.

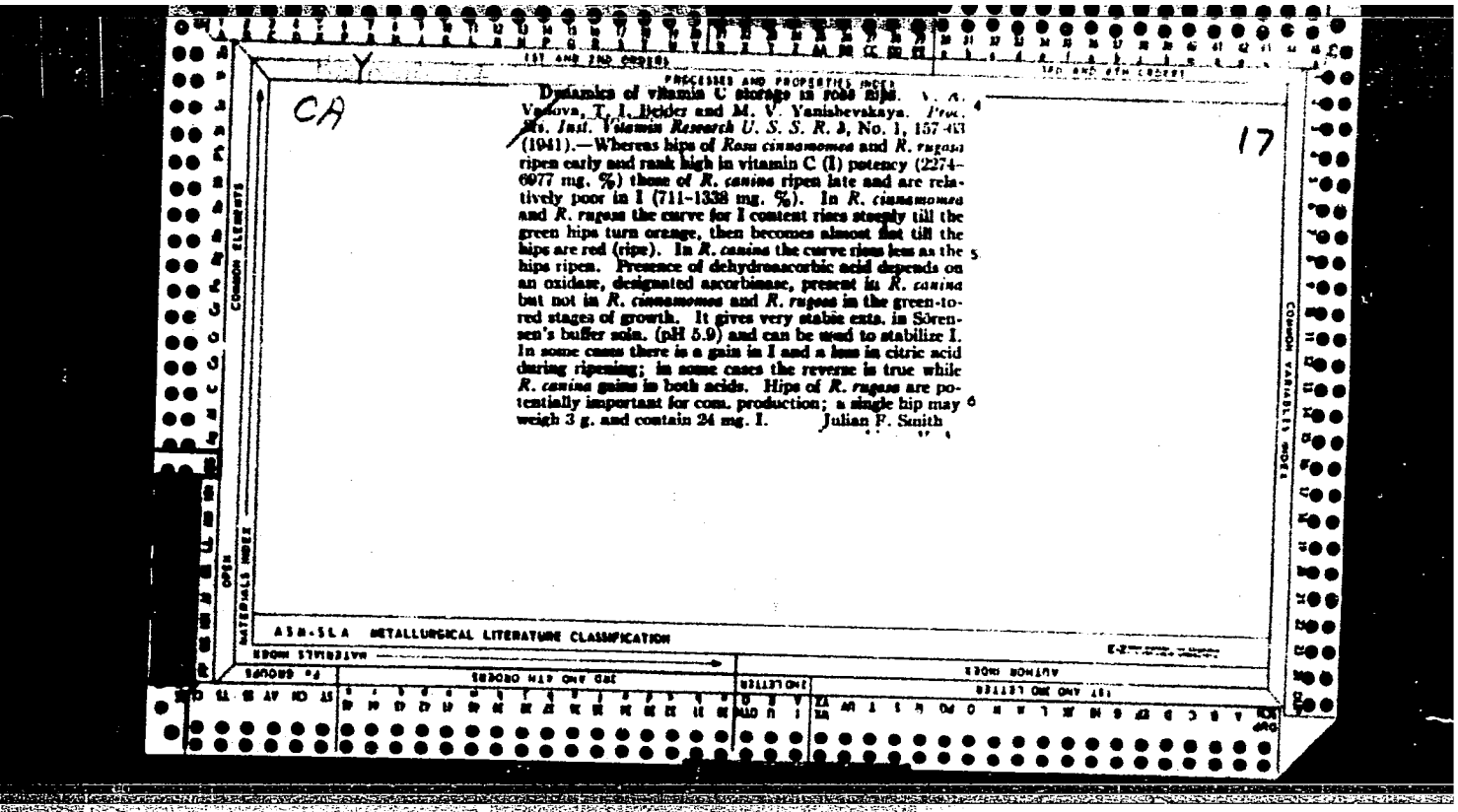
Effect of the individual components of petroleum on the temperature of initial wax precipitation. Neftepor. i neftekhim. no.3:15-19 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy neftegazovyy institut, Moskva.

BEYDER, T.B.

Determination of moisture in hydrogen chloride. Zav. lab. 31 no.11:1327 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Novomoskovskiy khimicheskiy kombinat.



CA

17

Dynamics of vitamin C storage in rose hips. V. A. Vedova, T. I. Bekker and M. V. Yanishevskaya. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Vitamin Research U. S. S. R.* 3, No. 1, 157-63 (1941).—Whereas hips of *Rosa cinnamomea* and *R. rugosa* ripen early and rank high in vitamin C (I) potency (2274-6977 mg. %) those of *R. canina* ripen late and are relatively poor in I (711-1338 mg. %). In *R. cinnamomea* and *R. rugosa* the curve for I content rises steeply till the green hips turn orange, then becomes almost flat till the hips are red (ripe). In *R. canina* the curve rises less as the hips ripen. Presence of dehydroascorbic acid depends on an oxidase, designated ascorbinase, present in *R. canina* but not in *R. cinnamomea* and *R. rugosa* in the green-to-red stages of growth. It gives very stable exts. in Sörensen's buffer soln. (pH 5.9) and can be used to stabilize I. In some cases there is a gain in I and a loss in citric acid during ripening; in some cases the reverse is true while *R. canina* gains in both acids. Hips of *R. rugosa* are potentially important for com. production; a single hip may weigh 3 g. and contain 24 mg. I. Julian F. Smith

KRYZHANOVSKIY, O.M. [Kryzhanovs'kyi, O.M.]; BEYDERMAN, M.Yu.

Semiconductor depth indicator for multirope mine hoisting machines. Sbir. prats' Inst. hir. spravy AN URSR no.6:17-24 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Hoisting machinery) (Automatic control)

AKSENT'YANTS, A., BEYDIK, A.

[Kuban, the land of petroleum; a classified bibliographical aid for libraries] Kuban' - krai nefti; metodicheskie materialy v pomoshch' bibliotekam. Krasnodar, Sovetskaia Kuban', 1957. 15 p. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Krasnodar, Russia. Krasnodarskaya krayevaya biblioteka.
(Bibliography--Kuban--Petroleum)
(Kuban--Petroleum--Bibliography)

NECHIPORENKO, N.N.; VOROSHILOV, P.Kh.; SIVOKON', N.B.; BEYDIN, V.K.

Study of the process taking place at the anode in the course of sodium chloride electrolysis. Zhur. prikl. khim. 33 no.8:1818-1828 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Electrolysis) (Salt)

BEYDULIN, Sh., rekordsmen SSSR po avtomodel'nomu sportu.

A 5 cm^3 model of a racing automobile. Za rul. 18 no.7:16-17 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Automobiles---Models)

BEYDULLIN, Sh., rekordsman Sovetskogo Soyuza po avtomodel'nomu sportu.

Faster than the "Moskvich." Tekh.mol. 28 no.10:15 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Automobiles--Models)

BEIE N'KII, N.

Uroki izyskanii i proektirovaniia vtorykh putei Moskva-Donbass. /Lessons in surveying and projecting second tracks on Moskva-Donbas railway/. (Transportnoe stroitel'stvo, 1934, no. 9, p. 16-19).

DLC: HE7.T7

SO: SOVIET TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, Library of Congress Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

BEER, A.A.

Plotting the legend of a geomorphological map, scale 1:200,000, for mountain and table-land areas as exemplified by the western part of the Todzha depression in southeastern Tuva. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.biol., pochv., geol., geog. 13 no.3:205-210 ' 58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Kafedra geomorfologii Moskovskogo gos. universiteta.
(Todzha region--Geology--Maps)

BEER4A8A8

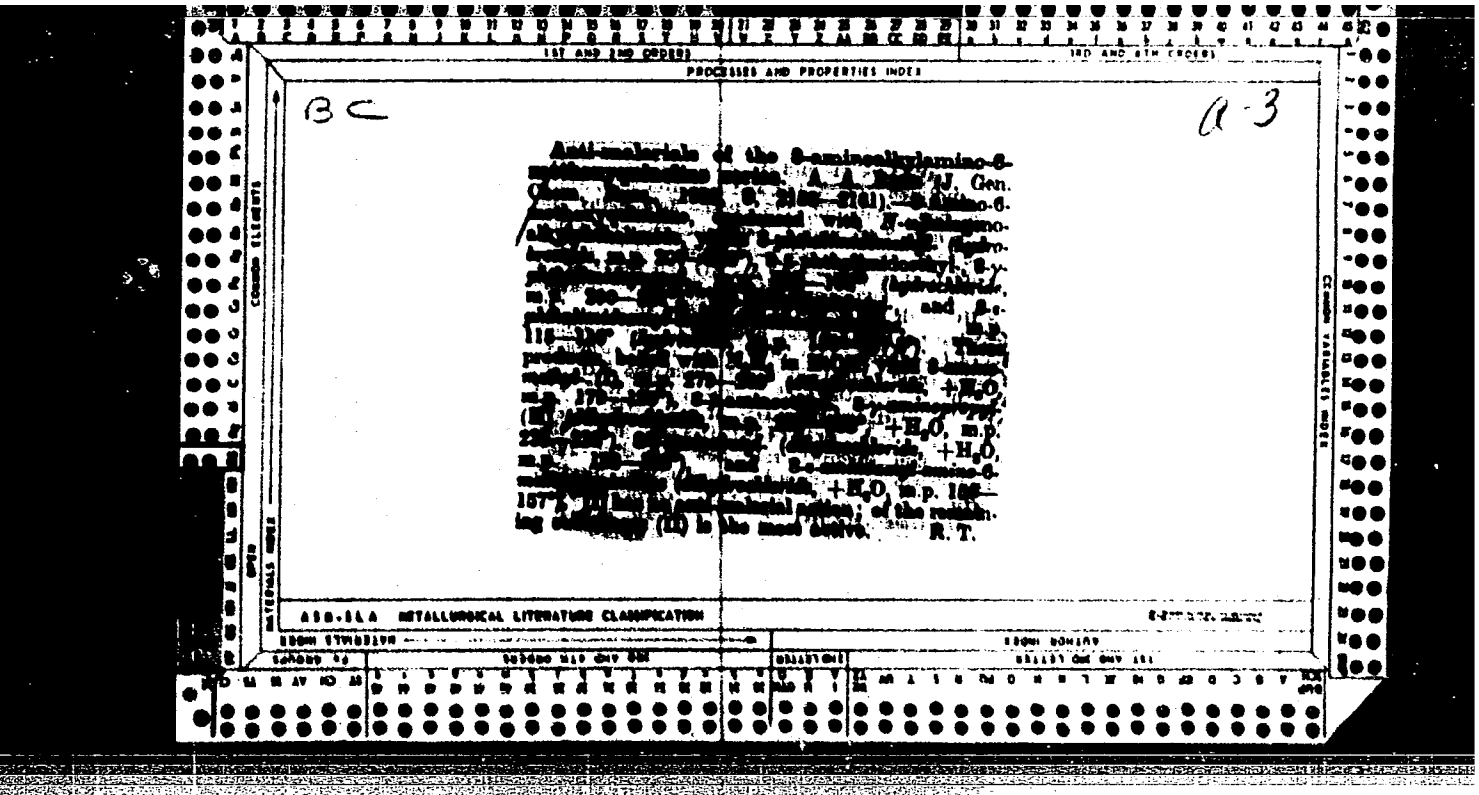
600

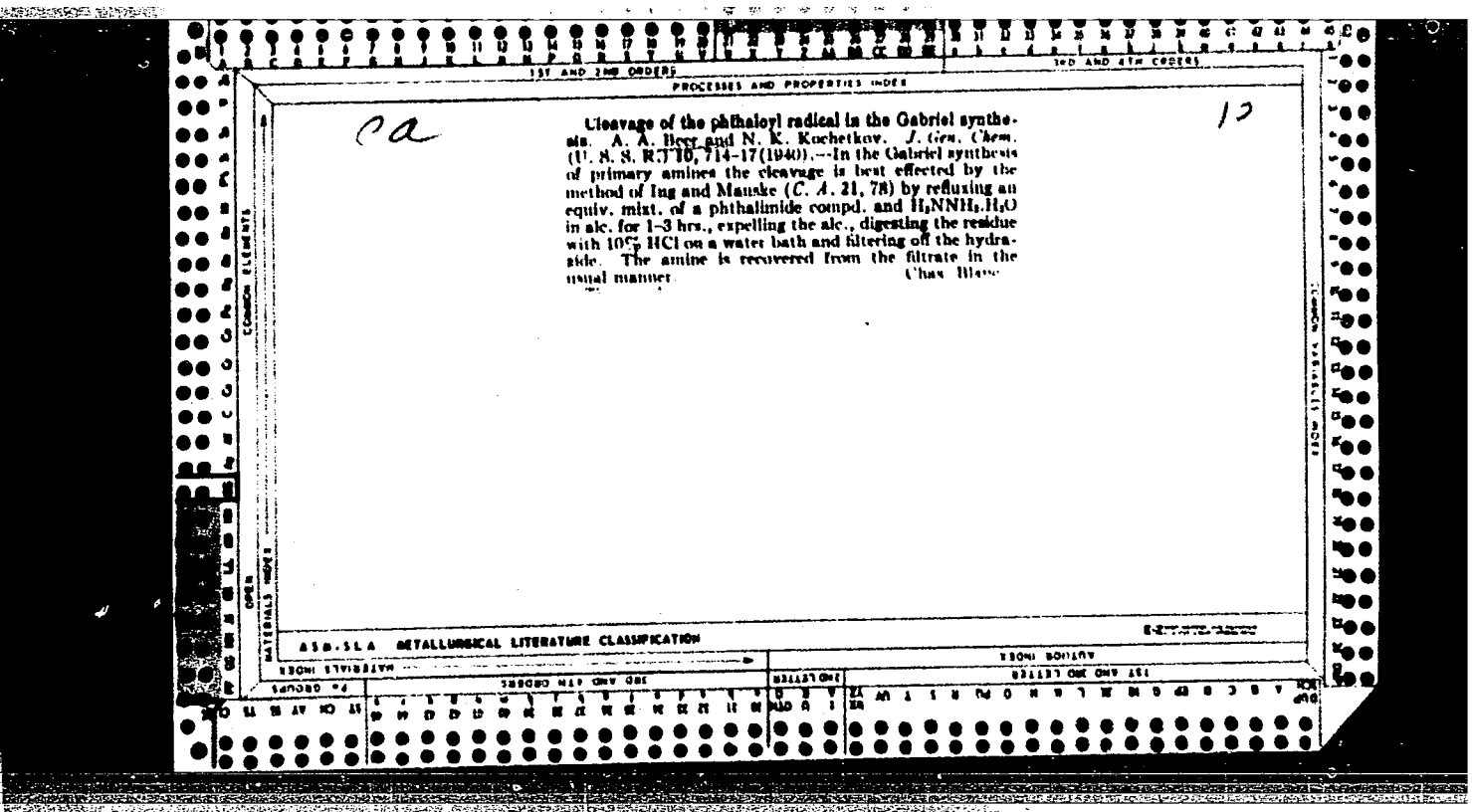
1. BEER, A. A.

2. USSR (600)

"Research in the Field of the Synthesis of Antimalarial Preparations of the Series 8-Aminoal-kylamino-6-Methoxyquinolyl" Zhur. Obshch. Khim., 9, No. 23, 1939. Lab. imeni Professor Berkengeym, Inst. of Fine Chem. Tech., Moscow. Received 21 Juen 1939.

9. [redacted] Report U-1626, 11 Jan 1952.

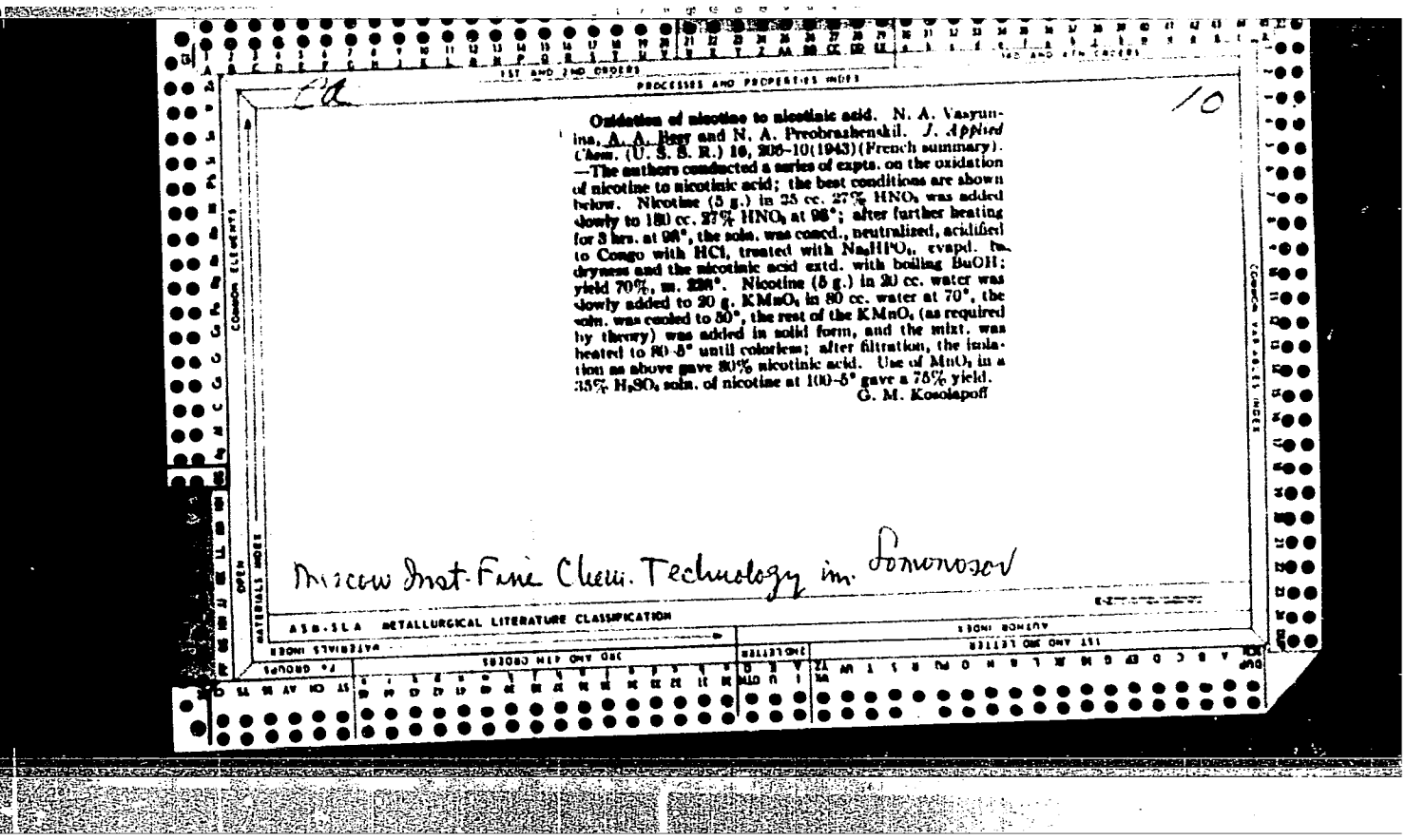




Ca

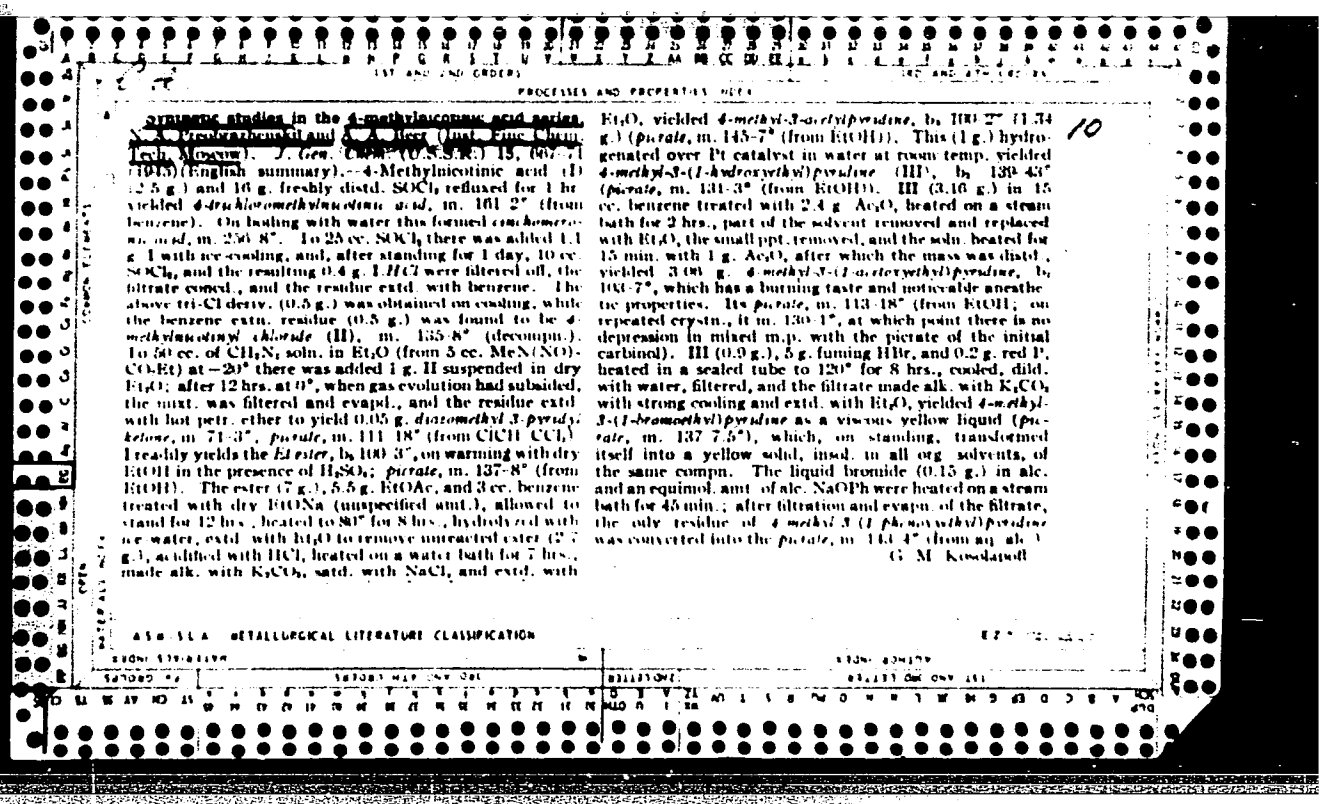
12

Cleavage of the phthaloyl radical in the Gabriel synthesis. A. A. Beer and N. K. Kochetkov. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 714–17(1940).—In the Gabriel synthesis of primary amines the cleavage is best effected by the method of Ing and Manske (*C. A.* 21, 78) by refluxing an equiv. mixt. of a phthalimide compd. and $H_2NNH_2.H_2O$ in alc. for 1–3 hrs., expelling the alc., digesting the residue with 10% HCl on a water bath and filtering off the hydrazide. The amine is recovered from the filtrate in the usual manner. Chas Blanc



Oxidation of nicotine to nicotinic acid. N. A. Vasyunina, A. A. Ilyy and N. A. Preobrashenskii. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 16, 206-10(1943)(French summary).—The authors conducted a series of expts. on the oxidation of nicotine to nicotinic acid; the best conditions are shown below. Nicotine (5 g.) in 25 cc. 27% HNO_3 was added slowly to 180 cc. 27% HNO_3 at 98°; after further heating for 8 hrs. at 98°, the soln. was concd., neutralized, acidified to Congo with HCl, treated with Na_2HPO_4, evapd. to dryness and the nicotinic acid extd. with boiling BuOH; yield 70%, m. 228°. Nicotine (5 g.) in 20 cc. water was slowly added to 20 g. $KMnO_4$ in 80 cc. water at 70°, the soln. was cooled to 30°, the rest of the $KMnO_4$ (as required by theory) was added in solid form, and the mixt. was heated to 80-5° until colorless; after filtration, the isolation as above gave 80% nicotinic acid. Use of MnO_2 in a 35% H_2SO_4 soln. of nicotine at 100-5° gave a 78% yield.
G. M. Kosolapoff

Moscow Inst. Fine Chem. Technology im. Lomonosov



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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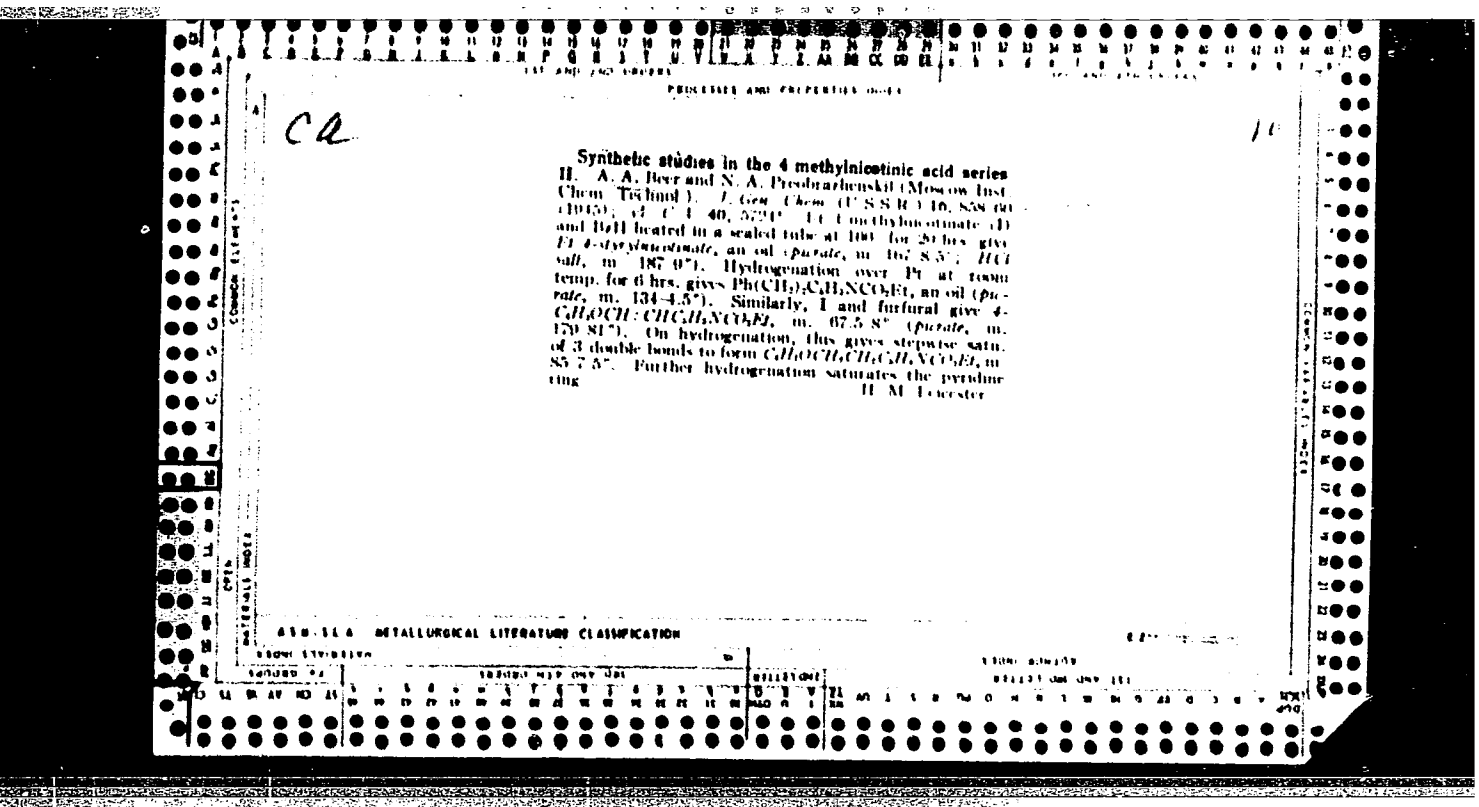
synthetic studies in the 4-methylnicotinic acid series. [illegible] and S. A. Giller (Inst. Fine Chem. Tech., Moscow). *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 15, 607–11 (1945) (English summary).—4-Methylnicotinic acid (I) (2.5 g.) and 16 g. freshly distd. $SOCl_2$ refluxed for 1 hr. yielded *4-dichloromethylnicotinic acid*, m. 161.2° (from benzene). On boiling with water this formed *cinchomeronic acid*, m. 250.8°. To 25 cc. $SOCl_2$ there was added 1.1 g. I with ice-cooling, and, after standing for 1 day, 10 cc. $SOCl_2$, and the resulting 0.4 g. I·HCl were filtered off, the filtrate concd., and the residue extd. with benzene. The above tri-Cl deriv. (0.5 g.) was obtained on cooling, while the benzene extn. residue (0.5 g.) was found to be *4-methylnicotinyl chloride* (II), m. 135.8° (decompn.). To 50 cc. of CH_2N_2 soln. in Et_2O (from 5 cc. MeN(NO)·CO·Et) at −20° there was added 1 g. II suspended in dry Et_2O; after 12 hrs. at 0°, when gas evolution had subsided, the mixt. was filtered and evapd., and the residue extd. with hot petr. ether to yield 0.05 g. *diazomethyl 3-pyridyl ketone*, m. 71–3°. *Picrate*, m. 111.18° (from $ClCH_2CCl_3$). I readily yields the *Et ester*, b. 100.3°, on warming with dry EtOH in the presence of H_2SO_4; *picrate*, m. 137–8° (from EtOH). The ester (7 g.), 5.5 g. EtOAc, and 3 cc. benzene treated with dry EtONa (unspecified amt.), allowed to stand for 12 hrs., heated to 80° for 8 hrs., hydrolyzed with ice water, extd. with Et_2O to remove unreacted ester (2.7 g.), acidified with HCl, heated on a water bath for 7 hrs., made alk. with K_2CO_3, satd. with NaCl, and extd. with Et_2O, yielded *4-methyl-3-acetylpyridine*, b. 110.2° (1.34 g.) (*picrate*, m. 145–7° (from EtOH)). This (1 g.) hydrogenated over Pt catalyst in water at room temp. yielded *4-methyl-3-(1-hydroxyethyl)pyridine* (III), b. 139.43° (*picrate*, m. 131.3° (from EtOH)). III (3.16 g.) in 15 cc. benzene treated with 2.4 g. Ac_2O, heated on a steam bath for 2 hrs., part of the solvent removed and replaced with Et_2O, the small ppt. removed, and the soln. heated for 15 min. with 1 g. Ac_2O, after which the mass was distd., yielded 3.08 g. *4-methyl-3-(1-acetoxyethyl)pyridine*, b. 100.7°, which has a burning taste and noticeable anesthetic properties. Its *picrate*, m. 113.18° (from EtOH; on repeated crystn., it m. 130.1°, at which point there is no depression in mixed m.p. with the picrate of the initial carbinol). III (0.9 g.), 5 g. fuming HBr, and 0.2 g. red P, heated in a sealed tube to 120° for 8 hrs., cooled, dild. with water, filtered, and the filtrate made alk. with K_2CO_3 with strong cooling and extd. with Et_2O, yielded *4-methyl-3-(1-bromoethyl)pyridine* as a viscous yellow liquid (*picrate*, m. 137.7.5°), which, on standing, transformed itself into a yellow solid, insol. in all org. solvents, of the same compn. The liquid bromide (0.15 g.) in alc. and an equimol. amt. of alc. NaOPh were heated on a steam bath for 45 min.; after filtration and evapn. of the filtrate, the oily residue of *4-methyl-3-(1-phenoxyethyl)pyridine* was converted into the *picrate*, m. 143.4° (from aq. alc.).

G. M. Kosolapoff

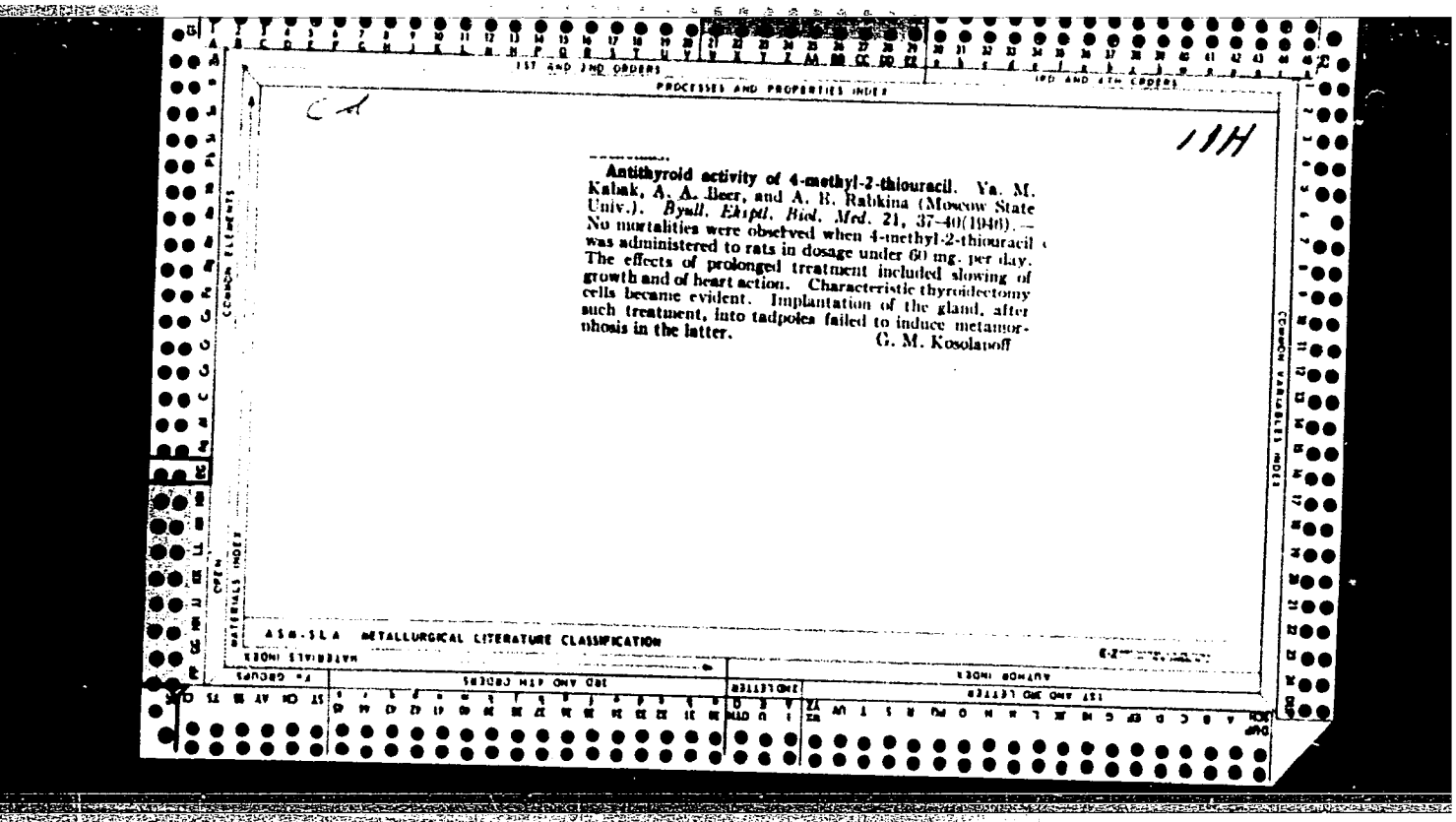
A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Ca

Synthetic studies in the 4 methylnicotinic acid series II. A. A. Beer and N. A. Preobrazhenskii (Moscow Inst. Chem. Technol.). *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 10, 858 (in Russian) (1940); cf. *C. A.* 40, 5724. 4-Cyanomethylnicotinic (I) and HBr heated in a sealed tube at 100° for 20 hrs. give *4-ethylnicotinate*, an oil (*picrate*, m. 167–8.5°). *HCl salt*, m. 187.0°). Hydrogenation over Pt at room temp. for 6 hrs. gives $Ph(CH_2)_2C_5H_3NCO_2Et$, an oil (*picrate*, m. 134–4.5°). Similarly, I and furfural give *4-$C_4H_3OCH:CHC_5H_3NCO_2Et$*, m. 67.5–8° (*picrate*, m. 159–81°). On hydrogenation, this gives stepwise satn. of 3 double bonds to form *$C_4H_3OCH_2CH_2C_5H_3NCO_2Et$*, m. 85.7–5°. Further hydrogenation saturates the pyridine ring.

H. M. Leicester

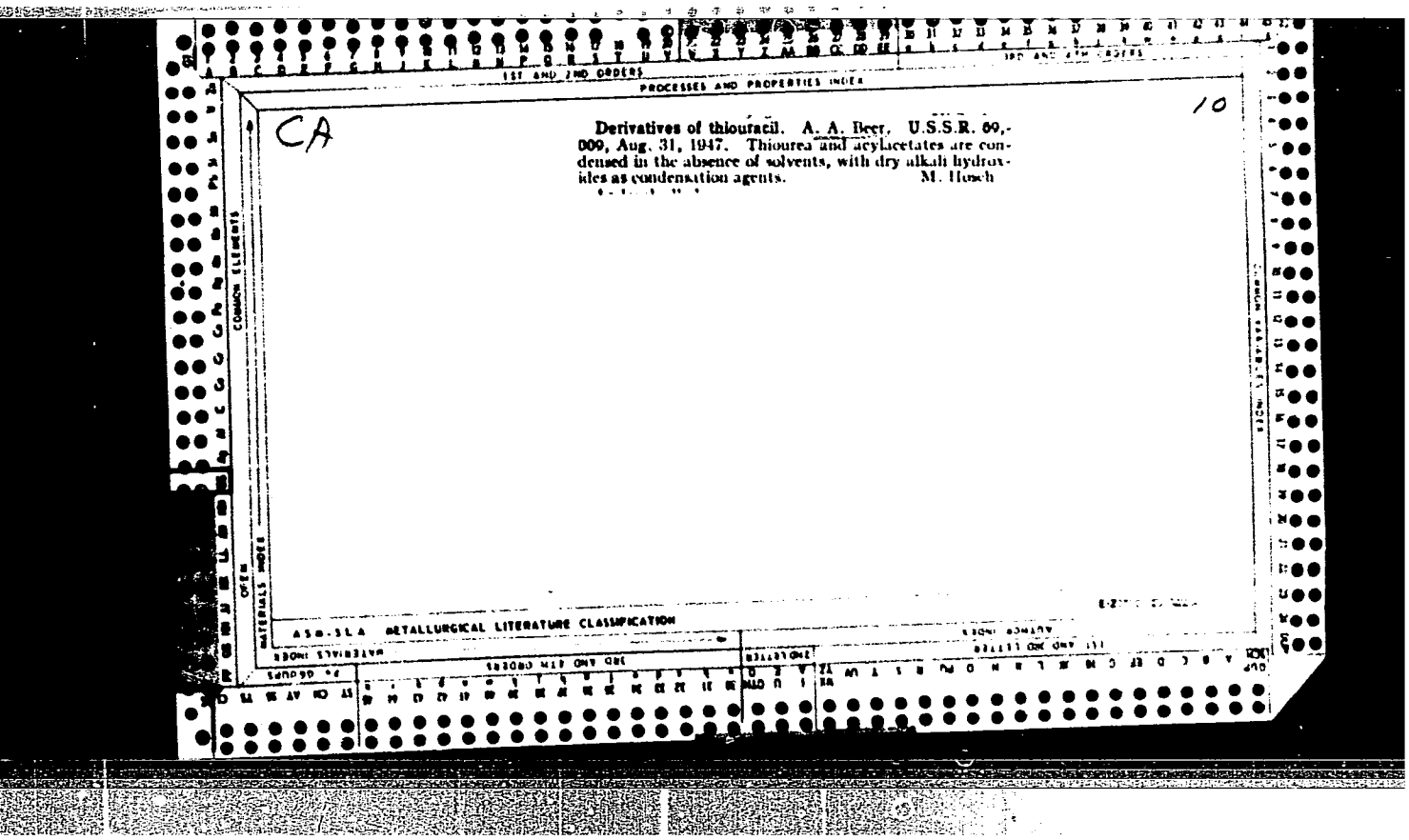


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11H

Antithyroid activity of 4-methyl-2-thiouracil. Ya. M. Kalak, A. A. Beer, and A. B. Rabkina (Moscow State Univ.). *Byull. Eksptl. Biol. Med.* 21, 37–40(1946).— No mortalities were observed when 4-methyl-2-thiouracil was administered to rats in dosage under 60 mg. per day. The effects of prolonged treatment included slowing of growth and of heart action. Characteristic thyroidectomy cells became evident. Implantation of the gland, after such treatment, into tadpoles failed to induce metamorphosis in the latter.
G. M. Kosolapoff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

10

Derivatives of thiouracil. A. A. Beer. U.S.S.R. 69,009, Aug. 31, 1947. Thiourea and acylacetates are condensed in the absence of solvents, with dry alkali hydroxides as condensation agents. M. Hosch

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ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

~~BEYER, A. A.~~
BEYER, A. A.

PA66/49T19

USSR/Chemistry - Alkaloids Aug 49
Colchicine

"Chemical Study of Colchicum Speciosum Stev.," A. A. Beyer, Sh. A. Karapetyan, A. I. Kolesnikov, D. P. Snegirev, "Khimki" Cen Sci Res Forestry Chem Inst, 1 3/4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVII, No 5

Study of these plants with respect to their alkaloids resulted in development of a method for extracting and purifying colchicine, preparing an aromatic oxy-acid, and for obtaining a "colchicerine" derivative. The tubers of the plants, because of their relatively low

66/49T19

USSR/Chemistry - Alkaloids (Contd) Aug 49

resin-forming nature and because they contain the greatest percentage of alkaloids (0.41-1.6%), are most useful. They contain 15-30% of dry material. Gives quantitative analysis. Lists percentage alkaloid contents in the other parts of the plants. Submitted 7 Jun 49.

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