ACCESSION NR: AP4012971

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 11Nov63	DATE ACQ: 26Feb64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: CH	NO REF SOV: 002	OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

BALAKHOV, V.I.; SANATINA, V.N.; LAPITSKIY, A.V.; [illegible]

Magnetic properties of potassium salts of niobium heteropolyacids. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.1:272-275 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted Sept. 16, 1963.

BEZRUKOV, V.I.

Adjustment of a gear milling machine for machining involute bevel gear wheels. Stan. i instr. 36 no.10:5-9 O '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

BEZRUKOV, V.K., inzh.; FOMIN, V.I., inzh.

Using ultrasonic techniques in the machinery industry.
Mashinostroitel' no.1:36-40 N '56. (MIRA 12:1)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

USSR/Electricity Aug 1947
Switches, Electric
Power Transmission, Electric

"New Small Size Oil Cutout Switches, Type VMG-133 of the 'Ural Electro-Apparatus' Factory," V. M. Bezrukov, Ural Electro-Apparatus Factory, 1½ pp

"Vestnik Elektro-Promyshlennosti" No 8

This small size cutout switch has been produced by the Ural Electro-Apparatus Factory since 1937, and is now the basic feeder cutout switch used on branch lines carrying 6 - 10 kv. It can accommodate voltages up to 11.5 kv. Normal current 400, 600, and 1,000 A, for the three different models of this type. All have 10 kg of oil and weigh 170, 170, 180 kg empty. 24T19

Bezrukov V.M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 479

Bezrukov, V.M.; Glukh, Ye. M.; Kostin, K.F.; Neyman, Z.B.; Fishler, Ya. L.; Chetchuyev, G.A.

Ural'skiy zavod elektromashinostroyeniya (The Ural Electrical Machine-building Plant) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957. 125 p. (Series: Iz istorii mashinostroyeniya na Urale, vyp. 7) 4,000 copies printed.

Tech. Ed.: Dugina, N.A.; Editorial Board of Series: Aleksandrov, A.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Bogachev, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Volškov, A.A., Candidate of Historical Sciences; Dovgopol, V.I.; Kozlov, A.G., Senior Scientific Worker, Archives Dept.; Sustavov, M.I., Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers, technicians and scientists. It can also be of use to students, agitators, propagandists and machine-building workers.

Card 1/3

The Ural Electrical Machine-building Plant 479

COVERAGE: The book contains a brief history of the construction and development of the Ural Electrical Machine-building Plant and a detailed description of the progress achieved in designing and building various kinds of machinery including water-wheel generators, a-c and d-c electrical machines, transformers, high-voltage equipment, mercury-arc rectifiers and machines for the electrification of the national economy. Plans for the future development of the plant and of the production of the electrical industry in general are also discussed. The book is the seventh issued in the series "Iz istorii mashinostroyeniya na Urale" (History of Machine-building in the Urals) which will contain a total of ten books. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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8-5-58

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BEZRUKOV, V.M.

MATS, A.S.; BURGANSKIY, B.KH.; BELYAYEV, P.A.; KAPLINSKIY, M.B.; BEZRUKOV, V.M.; KOPIT, Z.M.; GUSEV, N.P.

Features of the influenza epidemic of 1957 in the Urals and the adjacent areas; author's abstract. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid.i immun. 29 no.12:107-108 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

(URAL MOUNTAIN REGION--INFLUENZA)

BEZRUKOV, V. M., BELAYAYEV, P. A., BURGANSKIY, B. KH., KAPLINSKIY, N. B., METS, A. S., SOLOMIN, N. N.

"Epidemiological characteristics of diseases with Natural Foci in the Ural Mountains." p. 21

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

BEZRUKOV, V. M., BURGANSKIY, B. K., KAPLINSKIY, M. B., MATS, A. S., SOLOMIN, N. N. and BELYAYEV, P. A.

"Possible Vectors of Diseases with Natural Reservoirs in the Urals."

Tenth Conference on Parsitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Sverdlovsk

SERGEYEV, Ye.M., doktor geol.-min. nauk, prof., otv. red.; ASKALONOV, V.V., doktor geol.-min. nauk, red.; BEZRUK, V.M., doktor geol.-min. nauk, prof., red.; MOROZOV, S.S., doktor geol.-min. nauk, prof., red.; RZHANITSYN, B.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; VASIL'YEVA, V.I., red.; GEORGIYEVA, G.I., tekhn. red.

[Proceedings of the Conference on the Theoretical Bases of the Technical Improvement of Soils] Trudy Soveshchaniia po teoreticheskim osnovam tekhnicheskoi melioratsii gruntov. Moscow, 1960. Otvet. red. E.M.Sergeev. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1961. 466 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1.Soveshchaniye po teoreticheskim osnovam tekhnicheskoy melioratsii gruntov. Moscow, 1960. 2. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Sergeyev, Morozov). 3. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovaniy i podzemnykh sooruzheniy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR, Moskva (for Askalonov, Rzhanitsyn). 4. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy dorozhnyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut, Moskva (for Bezruk). (Soil mechanics)

BUCHATSKIY, Ye.G.; YENIKEYEV, P.N.; BEZRUKOV, V.M.; KONSTANTINOV, G.V.; SHEVYREV, S.A.; MEDVEDEV, I.I.

Calculated seismicity of single-story framed industrial buildings. Prom. stroi. 41 no.6:35-37 Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

BEZRUKOV, Ya. G.

CHERCHENKO, G. V., NIKOLAYEV, V. M., BEZRUKOV, Ya. G. and BELOUSOV, V. I.

"The Determination of the Pressure of Saturated Petroleum Crudes in Strata."

report presented at the 6th Sci. Conference on the Application of Ultrasound in the investigation of Matter, 3-7 Feb 1958, organized by Min. Education RSFSR and Moscow Oblast Pedagogic Inst. im N. K. Krupskaya.

BEZRUKOV, Ye.I.

Main problems in the expansion and reconstruction of London. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 35 no.1:41-47 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Zaveduyushchiy sektorom Otdela vneshnikh snosheniy Ispolkoma Mossoveta.

(London--City planning)

BEZRUKOV, YE.T.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5644

Vserossiyskaya konferentsiya professorov i prepodavateley pedagogicheskikh institutov

Primeneniye ul'traakustiki k issledovaniyu veshchestva. vyp. 10. (Utilization of Ultrasonics for the Investigation of Materials. no. 10) Moscow, Izd-vo MOPI, 1960. 321 p. 1000 copies printed.

Eds.: V. F. Nozdrev, Professor, and B. B. Kudryavtsev, Professor.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicists and engineers interested in ultrasonic engineering.

CONTENTS: The collection of articles [illegible] research in the application of ultrasound in [illegible], [illegible] ceramics, petroleum and [illegible]. No personalities are mentioned. [illegible] accompany individual articles.

Card 1/10

BEZRUKOVA, A.A.; KOSTYSHIN, A.T.

Case of unusually large middle nasal conchae. Zhur. ush., nos. i gor. bol. 24 no.1:86 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz otorinolaringologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. A.A. Bezrukova) 2-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy g. Khersona.

BEZRUKOVA, A.Ya.

1. RUBASHEV, B. N., BEZRUKOVA, A. Ya.

2. USSR (600)

4. Meteorology - Observations

7. Interseasonal break of synoptic processes, length of the synoptic year, and solar activity. B. N. Rubashev, A. Ya. Bezrukova. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 79, No. 3, 1947.

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

BEZRUKOVA, A. YA.

95158. Magnitnye Buri I Solnechaya Aktivnost'. Byulleten' Komissii Po Issledovaniyu Solntsa (Akad. Nauk SSSR), No. 2, 1949, S. 17-20 — Bibliogr: 8 Nas V.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 48, Moskva, 1949

BEZRUKOVA, A. YA.

35159. Solnechnaya Priroda Geomagnitnykh Vozmushcheniy. Byulleten' Komissii Po Issledovaniyu Solntsa (Akad. Nauk SSSR), No. 2, 1949 S. 21-23

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 48, Moskva, 1949

BEZRUKOVA, A. Ya.

14-1-664

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 1, p. 78 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bezrukova, A. Ya.

TITLE: Effect of Solar Activity and Atmospheric Circulation Patterns on Lake Level Fluctuation and Droughts (Vliyaniye solnechnoy aktivnosti i kharaktera atmosfernoy tsirkulyatsii na kolebaniya urovnya ozer i na zasukhi)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Labor. ozerovedeniya AN SSSR, 1954, 3, pp. 23-46

ABSTRACT: A study of atmospheric circulation patterns (classified according to Dzerdzeyevskiy) in relation to lake water level fluctuation shows that a decrease in the number of days with meridional irruptions in several directions coincides with a fall in the lake's water level. A decrease in the number of arctic irruptions in several directions displaces the Azores anticyclones to the North and increases surface evaporation in the Caspian Sea. This is borne out by graphs showing that sea level changes in the Caspian concur with the recurrence of arctic irruptions travelling in several direction. The connection between solar activity and atmospheric circulation, with

Card 1/2

Effect of Solar Activity and Atmospheric Circulation Patterns on Lake Level Fluctuation and Droughts. (Cont.)

droughts, on U.S.S.R. territory, is evident. Minimum solar activity corresponds to an intensification in the polar anticyclone, maximum activity to an intensification in the Azores anticyclone. Minimum solar activity and an increase in meridional irruptions in several directions (towards western Europe and America) is characteristic of central [European SSR] droughts. Minimum solar activity and meridional irruptions in four direction (two towards the oceans and two towards Asia and America) are also characteristic of moderate droughts. Considerable droughts in the southeastern part of European U.S.S.R. are possible with maximum solar activity when the Azores and polar anticyclones are well developed. Some intense droughts are connected with minimum solar activity and an intensification in the Azores anticyclone and therefore with increased zonal circulation. An increase in zonal circulation up to the point where it is in equilibrium with meridional circulation is sufficient to bring on a drought.

N. Dorf

SOV/169-59-6-6341

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 6, p 136 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bezrukova, A.Ya.

TITLE: The Area of Sunspot Groups in 1957

PERIODICAL: Solnechnyye dannyye, 1958, Nr 3, pp 78 - 79

ABSTRACT: The curves of the cyclic changes of the average annual areas of sunspot groups are given for the northern and southern hemisphere, individually for the last three 11-year activity cycles. The 1957 activity level was higher than that of 1956. The cycle reached its maximum in August 1957. The absence of an asymmetric development of the sunspot area over both hemispheres is a characteristic feature of the present cycle.

L.N.L.

Card 1/1

SOV/169-59-4-4041

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 4, pp 123 - 124 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bezrukova, A.Ya.

TITLE: On the Character of the New Cycle Nr 19 in the Solar Activity

PERIODICAL: Izv. Gl. astron. observ. v Pulkove, 1958, Nr 6, pp 77 - 102 (Engl. Res.)

ABSTRACT: The study of the areas of the sun spot groups over the sun's hemisphere permits a conclusion to be made on the character of the Nr 19 cycle. The conjugation in the alternation of the cycles in both the hemispheres gives the basis for the assumption that the new cycle may have a higher activity level than the previous Nr 18 cycle. The shape of the cycle curve in the northern hemisphere may have merely one vertex, while that for the southern hemisphere may have two vertices. Based on the analysis, the maximum in the northern hemisphere with merely one vertex of the cycle is found for 1957. The first maximum of the cycle with two vertices in the rising branch of the southern hemisphere is possible

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SOV/169-59-4-4041

On the Character of the New Cycle Nr 19 in the Solar Activity

in 1956, and the second maximum in the descending branch is possible in 1958/59. The maximum fluctuation in the one-vertex cycle in the northern hemisphere is on the average the 16th from the first fluctuation in the cycle. The greatest fluctuation in the rising branch of the cycle with two vertices in the southern hemisphere is found on the average in the 9th fluctuation, in the descending branch in the 24th one.

Author's résumé

Card 2/2

S/169/60/000/011/016/016
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1960, No. 11, p. 175, # 14526

AUTHOR: Bezrukova, A.Ya.

TITLE: Predictions of the Wolf Numbers in Even and Odd 11-Year-Cycles of the Solar Activity

PERIODICAL: Solnechnyye dannyye, 1959 (1960), No. 11, pp. 72-74

TEXT: The variations in the heights of the maxima of the 11-year-cycles are considered according to the Wolf numbers separately for even and odd cycles. The author having analyzed these variations concludes that the heights of the maxima of cycles No. 20 and No. 21 will be low. In case of alternation of the many-year cycles, the values of W_{max} less than 64 and less than 85 are obtained for cycles No. 20 and No. 21 respectively; in case of continuous increase, about 75 and 120 respectively. The alteration regularity is maintained (low - even cycle, and high - odd cycle).

T.L.M.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

S/035/62/000/006/025/064
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Bezrukova, A. Ya.

TITLE: Eleven-year cycle of solar activity and character of fluctuations in terrestrial zonal circulation in winter

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 6, 1962, 59, abstract 6A441 ("Solnechnyye dannyye", 1960, no. 7, 78 - 82)

TEXT: The author studies correlation between 11-year cycles of sunspot generation and atmospheric circulation. She considers the character of fluctuations in west-east transport of air masses in winter. The frequency of number of days with west-east air masses transport in the northern Earth's hemisphere was low up to the 1920s, but sharply increased since then. Annual values of sums of mean areas of sunspots in the Sun's northern hemisphere were compared with annual number of days with west-east air masses transport in winter on the Earth; it was discovered that after the 1920s, zonality of atmospheric currents has intensified and, with a delay of 1 - 2 years, repeats the single- and two-peak shape of 11-year solar cycles. In addition to intracycle fluctuations of atmospheric

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S/035/62/000/006/025/064
A001/A101

Eleven-hear cycle of...

circulation, extrema are observed at epochs of minimum or close to it. With the purpose of studying the cyclic changes, other photospheric, chromospheric and coronal indices were also investigated. A number of conjectures are put forth as to the cause of lagging of the maxima of atmospheric circulation behind the solar ones. There are 8 references.

T. Mandrykina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/035/62/000/005/058/098
A055/A101

AUTHOR: Bezrukova, A. Ya.

TITLE: Development of sunspot groups in the current 19th 11-year cycle

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 5, 1962, 58, abstract 5A429 ("Solnechnyye dannyye", 1961, no. 1, 80 - 85)

TEXT: The author deals with the preliminary processing of the measurements of sunspot-group areas according to the observations made at the Main Astronomical Observatory in 1954 - 1960. Curves showing the variation of the Wolf numbers and of the areas of sunspots for cycles no. 18 - 19 are given. The development of cycle no. 19 in each of the hemispheres is examined. The assumption implying the single-apex development of the cycle in the northern hemisphere is substantiated. The fact is pointed out that, in spite of the very high activity-level of the whole cycle, the areas of the individual groups of spots are comparatively small. Tables are reproduced, giving the average monthly and average annual values of sunspot areas, and also the average annual latitude of sunspot groups in both hemispheres. It is pointed out that the average annual latitude

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Development of sunspot groups...

of spot groups in the northern hemisphere of the Sun is higher than that in the southern hemisphere for the period in question (1955 - 1960).

T. Mandrykina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

S/214/62/000/008/003/003
D218/D308

AUTHOR: Bezrukova, A.Ya.

TITLE: On the epochs of the 11-year cycle maxima

PERIODICAL: Solnechnyye dannyye, no. 8, 1962, 69-74

TEXT: The mean annual Wolf numbers for the maxima of even and odd 11-year cycles were investigated separately for cycles nos. 1-19. Analysis of the maxima and minima of 80-90 year cycles showed that near these maxima the time interval between the maxima of 11-year cycles is 9 - 10 years, while near the minima the time interval is 12 years. The maximum of the 11-year cycle no. 20 should occur either in 1969 or in 1970 although other interpretations are also possible. There are 2 figures.

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AT4012202 S/2797/63/023/002/0057/0065

AUTHOR: Bezrukova, A. Ya.

TITLE: The longitudinal distribution of spot group areas in the Northern and Southern solar hemispheres

SOURCE: Pulkovo. Astron. observ. Izvestiya, v. 23, no. 2(173), 1963, 57-65

TOPIC TAGS: sunspot, sun, sunspot distribution, sunspot activity

ABSTRACT: A study of the formation and shift of sunspots in the Northern and Southern hemispher shows remarkable differences. The Greenwich photoheliographic catalogue for 1878 — 1953 was used for the study. This period of 75 years was divided into cycles numbered from 12 to 18. The Solar Area was divided into ten-degree longitude intervals, starting from 0-10° and so on. The average area of sunspots were taken into account and each longitude interval was studied separately. This permitted an analysis of changes of group areas of sunspots and also produced an average for each cycle. Observations showed

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ACCESSION NR: AT4012202

some interesting facts. In the cycle of 1895, the process of the formation of sunspots was weak in both hemispheres but, at the end of the cycle an interesting change appeared in this formation. These asynchronous changes varied from one hemisphere to another and from one longitude to another. The most significant formation of spots took place during cycles #15 and #16. It was more active in the Northern Hemisphere at 121-130°. This was the peak activity, while the weakest activity took place in the Northern Hemisphere at 41-59°, 221-220°, 271-290°, and 331-310°. Another period of peak activity took place in the Northern hemisphere at 181-190° and 331-340°. In the Southern hemisphere, there were two periods of peak activity at 81-90° and 131-140°. A significant weak activity took place in the Southern hemisphere at 41-50° and in the Northern hemisphere at 51-60°, 241-260°, 311-320°. In a comparison between the Northern and Southern hemispheres, we note that the Southern hemisphere is less active and the differences between the two are quite pronounced. Orig. art. has: 11 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Astronomicheskaya observatoriya, Pulkovo (Astronomical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 27Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

KHUNDANOV, L.Ye.; BEZRUKOVA, M.I.; AZARGINOVA, F.S.

Study of the combined effect of streptomycin and immune serum on experimental cholera infection. Izv.Ikr.gos.nauch.-issl. protivochum.inst. 14:225-231 '57. (MIRA 13:7)
(CHOLERA, ASIATIC) (STREPTOMYCIN) (SERUM)

BEZRUKOVA, M.I.; TIMOFEYEVA, L.A.; KOROTAYEVA, A.V.

Explanation of the causes for the reduction of a microbe concentration in uterine suspensions of vibrio comma. Izv. Irk. gos. nauch.-issl. protivochum. inst. 21:242-245 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(VIBRIO COMMA)

BREGER, Isaak Davidovich; BEZRUKOVA, N., red.; STEPANOVA, N., tekhn.red.

[Handbook on metal-cutting tools; for foremen and advanced workers of cutting-tool shops] Spravochnik instrumental'shchika; dlia masterov i kvalifitsirovannykh rabochikh instrumental'nykh tsekhov. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR. Red. nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry, 1961. 475 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Metal-cutting tools)

BEREZOVSKIY, B.Ya.[deceased]; VESELOVSKIY, I.N.; MODESTOV, A.y. [deceased]; LEVKOVICH, V.D.; BEZRUKOVA, N., red.; KALECHITS,G., tekhn. red.

[Reference book on elementary mathematics, mechanics, and physics]Spravochnik po elementarnoi matematike, mekhanike i fizike. Izd.8. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR. Redaktsiia nauchno-tekhn. lit-ry, 1962. 199 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Mathematics) (Mechanics) (Physics)

MARKEVICH, Sergey Vasil'yevich; BEZRUKOVA, N., red.; YERMOLENKO,V., tekhn. red.

["Big chemistry"] "Bol'shaia khimiia." Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR, 1963. 93 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Macromolecular compounds) (Synthetic products)

KARYAGIN, Anatoliy Vasil'yevich; SOLOV'YEV, Georgiy Mikhaylovich; BEZRUKOVA, N., red.; VARENIKOVA, V., tekhn. red.

[Manual for driver training] Posobie dlia podgotovki shoferov. 2. izd. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR, 1963. 415 p. (MIRA 17:3)

BEZRUKOVA, T.I.

Hydrochemical cycle of the Katta-Kurgan Reservoir. Izv.AN Uz. SSR no.8:29-40 '56. (MIRA 12:7)
(Katta-Kurgan Reservoir--Water--Analysis)

BEZRUKOVA, T. I., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "A salt regime of Saline mode irrigation waters in the Fergana Valley of the UzbekSSR." Tashkent, 1957. 18 pp. (Uzbek Acad Agr Sci, Tashkent Agr Inst). (KL, 9-58, 120)

BEZRUKOVA, T.I.

Publishing activities of the Yakut Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Izv. vost. fil. AN SSSR no.9:140-141 '57.
(Bibliography--Yakutia) (MIRA 11:1)

REYSHAKHRIT, L.S.; BEZRUKOVA, T.P.; FRUMKINSKAYA, N.G.

Influence of aromatic amines on the discharge of cobalt and cadmium ions on a dropping mercury electrode. Vest. LGU 19 no.22: 132-135 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

KHOROSHAYA, Ye.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; LYKOVA, A.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOVRIGINA, G.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; GORDONOVA, R.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHUVALOVA, L.S., inzh.; OBUDOVSKAYA, Yu.M., inzh.; SOKOLOVA, Z.V., inzh.; BEZRUKOVA, V.I., inzh.

New drop method of determining the resistance to heat of polyvinyl resins. Nauch.-issl.trudy VNIIPIK no.12:107-109 '60. (MIRA 16:2)

(Leather, Artificial) (Resins, Synthetic—Testing)

BEZRUKOVA, V.N.; ZAYTSEVA, G.I.

Methods of physical exercises during the active phase of rheumatic fever in school children as applied in hospitals. [Trudy] GIDUV no.35:151-164'62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz kafedry vrachebnogo kontrolya za fizicheskim vospitaniyem i lechebnoy fizicheskoy kul'tury i II-y kafedry pediatrii (zav. - dotsent G.I.Zaytseta) Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE) (EXERCISE THERAPY)

97-58-5-12/14

AUTHOR: Bezryadin, I.K., Engineer.

TITLE: Reinforced Foam Magnesite Slabs (Армопенномагнезитовые плиты)

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezobeton, 1958, No. 5, USSR, Pp. 196-197

ABSTRACT: A magnesite mix cannot be reinforced with steel reinforcement as corrosion sets in immediately. The author advocates the use of asbestos cement insets. A test using this method was carried out at the Voronezh Structural Engineering Institute by Candidate of Technical Science S.F. Smirnov. The asbestos cement mix was prepared in the following way. Asbestos of the 6th grade was mixed together with magnesite in the proportion of 1:7 (by weight) and then magnesium chloride was added. The strength of slabs made by this method after 7 days was 85kgs per cm^2 and after 28 days 120kgs per cm^2. Figure 1 shows a cross section of a test slab 750 x 250 x 60mm in size. The weight of aerated magnesite concrete is 750kgs per m^3. Figure 2 indicates load t testing of a slab. The crushing load of testing slabs based on magnesite binder and without fine aggregate was 560kgs per m^2 of the slab. The non-reinforced slab broke under a load of 90kgs. A test was also made on a slab made from magnesite binder and ground

Card 1/2

Reinforced Foam Magnesite Slabs

sand (1-1.5) and tested in bending after 28 days. The crushing load was 495kgs or 2500kgs per m^2 of the slab. The third type of slab made from magnesite binder with ground sand and pumice in the proportion of 1:1 and which was soaked in magnesium chloride had a crushing load of 250kgs or 2600kgs per m^2 of the slab. Figure 3 illustrates a cross section of testing slabs 1500 x500 x 120mm in size. These slabs crushed under the load of 800kgs. Tests proved that these slabs could be used for floors of industrial buildings. The main advantage of these slabs is that they do not need autoclave curing, they harden under normal conditions very quickly. There are three Figures.

Card 2/2 1. Cement--Applications 2. Cement--Preparation 3. Cement--Mechanical properties

KEVESH, P.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; BEZRYADIN, I.F., inzh.

Production techniques and properties of foamed keramzit concrete.
Stroi.mat. 7 no.8:39-3 of cover Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Lightweight concrete)

SOLOVKOV, A.K.; BEZRYADNOV, A.A.; KHMEL'NITSKIY, M.Z.

Durability of the crown after 944 smeltings. Metallurg 10 no.10:20-21 O '65. (MTRA 18:10)

1. Ashinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

BEZSELICS, F.

BEZSELICS, F. Modernization of our artifical wood-drying technology. p. 281. Vol. 4, no.9, Sept. 1954. FAIPAR. Budapest, Hungary.

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

BEZSELICS, F.

BEZSELICS, F. Possibilities of the modernization of our chamber dryers. p. 297. Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1954. FAIPAR. Budapest, Hungary.

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(Pyrites)

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"Some Peculiarities in the Origination of Altai Polymetal Ores,"

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Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 32 no.6:143-144 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Altai Mountains--Mineralogy)

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Syngenesis of Altai complex metal ores and of rocks enclosing them.
Trudy VAGT no.3:172-187 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Altai Mountains--Ore deposits)

SOV-11-58-10-2/12

AUTHORS: Bezsmertnaya, M.S. and Gorzhevskiy, D.I.

TITLE: Transformations of the Ore Bearing Rock of the Polymetallic Deposits of the Rudnyy Altay (Okolorudnyye izmeneniya polimetallicheskikh mestorozhdeniy Rudnogo Altaya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, 1958, Nr 10, pp 21 - 36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article sums up studies by the authors and other geologists of transformed rock formations which enclose various polymetallic deposits of the Rudnyy Altay. As a result of the hydrothermal transformations of these rocks, the newly formed minerals are very complex. Their formation depended on conditions, which were different for each deposit. In some deposits, the metasomatic process began with the formation of mineral associations at high temperatures (skarns), gradually replaced by formations at average temperatures (epidote-actinolite association), but deposits formed at low temperatures (chloritolites, sericitolites, etc) were most widely distributed. The composition of the mineral metasomatic formations depended on the composition of the initial rocks and hydrothermal

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solutions. The composition of initial rocks was especially important for the new formations in the lateral parts of the metasomatic zone. There, the chloritization process developed in rocks of basic and neutral composition, the process of sericitization developing in rocks of acid composition. The composition of new mineral formations in the central parts of metasomatic zones was determined mainly by the composition of the hydrothermal solutions. This explains the occurrence of chloritolites and sericitolites in different volcanogenous or sedimentary rocks. Two types of metasomatic processes could be distinguished. In the first type there is no essential admixture of components, except the hydroxil. The origin of metasomatic rocks of this type was governed by the degree of intensity of the lixiviation process. The second type was characterized by the intensive admixture of components by hydrothermal solutions. During two first stages of the metasomatic process, an intensive addition of magnesium and iron occurred, while in the last stage they were replaced by an admixture

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210014-6"

of potassium. The names of the following geologists were cited by the authors for their work in this field: A.K. Kayupov, M.G. Khisamutdinov, N.N. Kurek, G.N. Shcherba, P.N. Kobzar', L.K. Pozharitskaya, P.F. Ivankin, T.Ya. Goncharova, M.A. Petrova, M.V. Tashchinina, M.S. Korzhinskiy, F.N. Shakhov, V.I. Kazennova, V.P. Bondarev, Z.V. Sidorenko, D.M. Shalin, I.V. Kirova, L.N. Bel'kova, V.P. Prosnyakov, A.G. Posysoyev, N.A. Ivanova. There are 2 tables, 2 graphs, 1 diagram, and 10 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: January 23, 1958

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy aerogeologicheskiy trest Ministerstva Geologii i Okhrany Nedr, Moskva (The All-Union Aero-Geological Trust of the Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources, Moscow)

1. Geology--USSR 2. Ores--Transformations 3. Ores--Properties

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3(5) SOV/132-59-7-4/17

AUTHORS: Bezsmertnaya, M.S., Gorzhevskiy, D.I. and Pozharitskaya, L.K.

TITLE: The Prospecting Importance of Transformation of Ore-Enclosing Rocks in the Altay

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1959, Nr 7, pp 14-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to the authors the transformation of rocks enclosing ore deposits of the Rudnyy Altay occurred in three successive stages before, during and after the formation of ore deposits. They accordingly divide these metasomatic transformations caused by hydrothermal solutions into three groups. Metasomatic transformations of enclosing rocks, which occurred before the formation of ore deposits, play the most important role. Large aureoles were created at that stage, when, as a result of this metasomatic activity, 4 main groups of rocks were formed: chloritic, sericitic, quartzite and epidositic groups with many varieties within each of these groups. The variety of

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rocks found in aureoles was due to many factors, the most important of which are the composition of initial rocks, the temperature and composition of penetrating hydrothermal solutions. Thus, depending on the composition of enclosing rocks, the following minerals were formed in the metamorphized rocks: a) in acid rocks - albite, sericite, quartz and less often - chlorite; b) in basic and neutral rocks and skarns - epidote, actinolite, prehnite, chlorite, albite, carbonate and less often - quartz; c) in sedimentary and tuffogenic-sedimentary rocks - chlorite, sericite, quartz, and in calcareous varieties - also epidote and carbonate. Aureoles created in the next two metasomatic stages almost coincide with the dimensions of the ore deposit itself and their prospecting importance is insignificant. It was found that ore deposits were usually formed in zones of intensive occurrence of metasomatic processes, but sometimes they occupy a slightly excentrical place in these zones (aureoles). It indicates that these two

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stages followed each other quite closely and that the penetration of ore-forming metasomatic solution occurred through the same channels. The dimensions of aureoles in enclosing rocks vary from 20 to 200 and more m and depend on the lithology of these rocks. The largest aureoles were observed in homogeneous volcanic rocks, especially in tuffs. Thus, say the authors, large metasomatic aureoles can serve as indications when prospecting for ore deposits. Polymetallic ore deposits of the Rudnyy Altay are definitely associated with these aureoles. Presumably such association could also be found in other regions. There are 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VIMS

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The experiments were made on two spiral-lay ropes with diameters of 7.4 and 13.5 mm, and cable-lay ropes of the types 6 x 19 + 1 and 6 x 37 + 1, with diameters of 18.5, 25.0 and 37.5 mm.

The experimental results show that:

(1) The bending stresses in the outer wires of the rope do not depend on the degree of prestressing, at least not for $Q \leq R_{sum}/6$, where R_{sum} is the total combined rupture strength of the rope.

(2) The values recommended by the Technical Rules of the PTE, of $D/\delta = 1200$, and $D/d = 80$, where δ = diameter of the wire in the rope, d diameter of the rope, D diameter of the drum or sheave over which the rope works, prove to be uncoordinated from the aspect of the ultimate bending stress, and, indeed, contradictory; thus, the maximum bending stresses in the outer wires of the ropes tested, for $D/\delta = 1200$, were found to vary from 8.5 to 11 kh/mm², and for $D/d = 80$, between 7.0 and 60 kg/mm².

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Bazanov, V. G

(3) For a ratio of D/δ = const, the scattering of the bending stress values was found to be fractionally less than for D/d = const; hence, for cable-laid rope of the formula $6 \times 19 + 1$ and $6 \times 37 + 1$, the ratio D/δ is a better criterion of the bending stresses in the constituent wires of the rope.

G. N. Savin

Courtesy Referativnyi Zhurnal, USSR
Translation, courtesy Ministry of Supply, England

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Effectiveness of cola preparations in compound therapy for poliomyelitis in children. Ped., akush. i gin. 20 no.5:6-8 '58. (MIRA 13:1)

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(POLIOMYELITIS) (COLA NUT)

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Some data on the vitamin balance in children with rheumatic fever. Ped., akush. i gin. 20 no.1:15-17 '58. (MIRA 13:1)

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(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (VITAMINS)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological) T
Metabolism. Vitamins.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 26287

Author : Dezsonova, M.N.
Inst :
Title : Some Data on the Vitamin C Balance in Children with Rheumatism.

Orig Pub : Pediatriya, akusherstvo i ginekol., 1958, No 1, 15-17

Abstract : Examination of children with rheumatism showed that even in the initial stage of the disease, an insufficient amount of vitamin C is contained in their organism. Thus, the amount of ascorbic acid (AA) in the hourly portion of urine contained traces of 0.11 mg, in the blood 0.11-0.28 mg%. Daily administration of 300-400 mg of AA led after 9-10 days to normalization of its content in the blood (1.0-1.15 mg%). Smaller doses were ineffective. A conclusion was made on the necessity of prolonged treat-

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USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - (Normal and Pathological) T
Metabolism. Vitamins.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 26287

ment of children with rheumatism with large doses of
AA. -- B.I. Rozengart

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