

ZAVGORODNIY, S.V.; FILINOV, G.P.

Synthesis of p-isopropyl-sec-butylbenzene and its autoxidation.  
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav; khim. i khim.tekh. 4 no.5:792-797 '61.

(MIRA 14:11)

1. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra organicheskoy  
khimii.

(Benzene)

(Oxidation)

ACCESSION NR: AP4038910

S/0138/64/000/005/0055/0056

AUTHORS: Filinov, G. P.; Sukhomlinov, V. B.; Kotov, V. V.

TITLE: Pyrolytic method for determining carbon black and ash in carbon black filled butadiene-styrene rubber and rubber compounds on its base

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 5, 1964, 55-56

TOPIC TAGS: pyrolytic carbon black analysis, pyrolytic filled rubber analysis, stepwise rubber ashing, carbon dioxide combustion, butadiene styrene rubber combustion, carbon black KhAF

ABSTRACT: About 0.5 gm of finely cut rubber compound were placed in a combustion boat and subjected to pyrolysis in a quartz tube at 550-560C in a current of carbon dioxide. After an 18-20 minute pyrolysis period for freshly prepared rubber mixtures or a 28-30 minute period for rubber compounds, the boat was placed in a desiccator and weighed. The next step consisted of running the same samples at the same temperature in a current of air. This process was completed in 20-25 minutes and was followed by weighing the residue. The loss in weight during the second step

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4038910

was assumed to represent the weight of carbon black. Experiments with a freshly prepared butadiene-styrene rubber mixture containing KhAF carbon black (and with standard and protector types of rubber compounds containing the same carbon black filler) yielded by this technique amounts with an average error of 1% as compared with the actual carbon black content. The determination of carbon black by this method required 35 to 40 minutes for freshly prepared mixes and 55 to 60 minutes for rubber compounds. Orig. art. has: 1 chart and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva (Voronezh Branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 05Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2



L 15305-65  
ACCESSION NR: AF40,569A

decrease in the amount of stabilizer in the dispersion (less than 5.0-6.0 parts by wt. for 100 parts by wt. of carbon black) causes its viscosity to increase considerably, probably because of the formation of more stable coagulated structures. Tabulated data show that a decrease below the critical value leads to a considerable increase in the amount of carbon black agglomerates and to unstable dispersions. The kinetic stability of the system decreases. An increase in the carbon black concentration also increases the viscosity and density of the dispersion. Dispersions stabilized with rosin soaps and containing 30% by weight of carbon black are characterized by a higher viscosity and have sufficient kinetic and aggregative stability. Variations in alkali content within 0.2-0.8 parts by wt. for 100 parts by wt. of carbon black affect the viscosity of dispersions stabilized by rosin soaps only slightly. Above 0.8 parts by wt. the viscosity increases sharply. Carbon black dispersions stabilized by rosin soaps and showing satisfactory technological properties must contain 18-25% of KBAF type carbon black, as well as 5.0-6.0 parts by wt. of rosin potash soaps and 0.3-0.4 parts by wt. of alkali per 100 parts by wt. of carbon black. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 4 tables

Card 2/5

1 1957-  
ACCESSION NR: AF2045694

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta  
syneticheskogo kauchuka im. B.V. Lebedeva (Voronezh Branch, All-Union Scientific  
Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber)

NO REF SOV. 006

ENCL: 0

SUB CODE OC, MT

NO REF SOV. 006

OTHER: 003

Card 3/5

L 18105-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP4045694

ENCLOSURE: 01

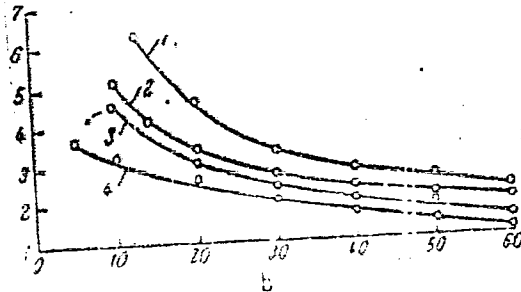
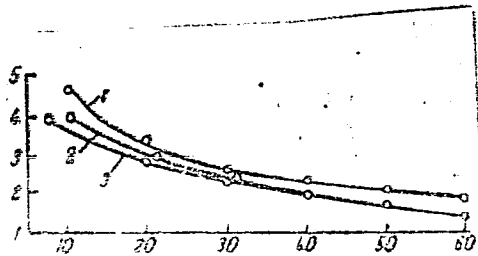
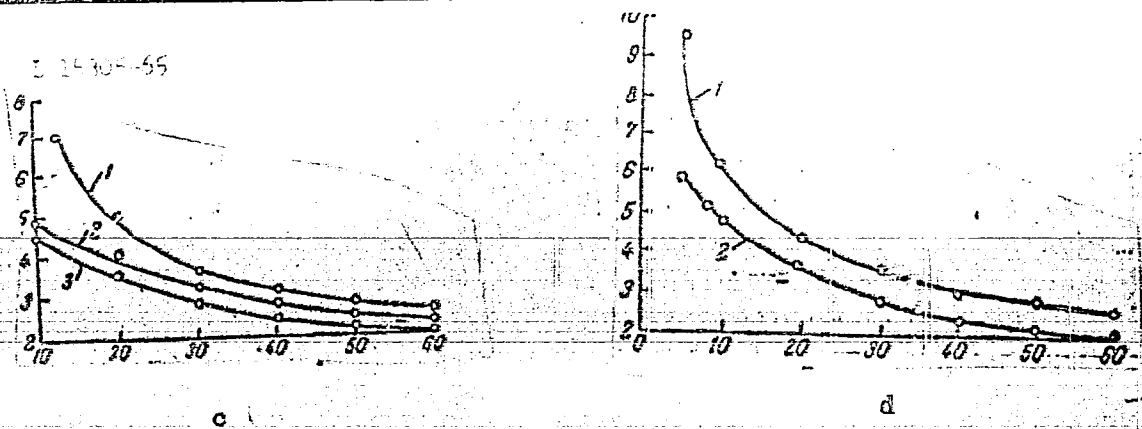


Fig. 1. Relationship between the viscosity of a dispersion containing 18 wt. % carbon black, temperature, and the type and amount of stabilizer: a - stabilized with the potassium soap of soft rosin (alkali content 0.4 parts by wt. - 4.0 parts by wt.; 2 - 5.0 parts by wt.; 3 - 6.0 parts by wt.); b - stabilized with Daxad 11: 1, 2, and 3 as under a).

Card 4/5



Card 5/5



L 54625-65

EWT(m)/EPF(c)/ENP(s) PC-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5017442

UR/0138/64/000/010/0020/0024

AUTHOR: Titov, A. P.; Filinov, G. P.; Kitov, V. V.

TITLE: Coagulation of butadiene-styrene latexes containing carboxylic acid soaps

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 10, 1964, 20-24

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, butadiene, polystyrene, carboxylic acid, soap

ABSTRACT: The influence of pH, nature of the anion and cation of the soap, oil-filler and method of its introduction, as well as the plasticity of the polymer on the process of coagulation of butadiene-styrene latexes and the composition of the rubber was studied. The polymerization temperature was 50°C, degree of polymerization 60%; the process was stopped with sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate (0.5 parts by weight); the latex obtained was set with a suspension of neosone D (two parts by weight). The nature of the anion and cation of the soaps and pH of the medium exerted a great influence

Card 1/3

L 54625-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017442

on the process of coagulation, content of bound and free organic acids in the rubber, as well as the loss of the emulsifier. The content of bound acids in the rubber varied in the series: fatty acid soap, mixture of soaps of rosin and fatty acids, rosin soap, increasing in this sequence in acid medium and decreasing in alkaline medium. When sodium soaps of fatty acids and their mixtures with the sodium soap of rosin were used, the content of bound acids in the rubber was lower than when potassium soaps were used. Losses of the soaps increased upon passage from the rosin soap to the mixture of soaps of colophony and fatty acids, and further to fatty acid soaps. For sodium soaps of fatty acids and their mixtures with the sodium soap of rosin, the losses were greater than for potassium soaps. In all cases the amount of residual soap in the rubber and losses of the emulsifier were considerably lower in coagulation in acid medium than in coagulation in alkaline medium. Orig. art. has: 4 graphs, 2 tables.

Card 2/3

L 54625-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017442

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva (Voronezh Affiliate of the  
All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODI: MT, GC

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

JPRS

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP7010725

SOURCE CODE: UR/0138/66/000/010/0002/0004

AUTHOR: Filinov, G. P.; Titov, A. P.; Sukhomlinov, V. B.; Tsaylingol'd, V. L.;  
Oladov, B. N.; Shikhalova, K. P.

ORG: Voronezh Branch, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic  
Rubber im. S. V. Lebedev (Voronezhskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta sinteticheskogo kauchuka); Scientific Research Institute of Monomers for  
Synthetic Rubber (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerov dlya sinteticheskogo  
kauchuka)

TITLE: Cold-resistant butadiene-methylstyrene rubber with low ash content

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 10, 1966, 2-4

TOPIC TAGS: butadiene styrene resin, potassium compound, fluid viscosity /  
SKMS-10RPD rubber

SUB CODE: 11

ABSTRACT: The effect of additives of potassium caseinate and bone cement on the  
viscosity and coagulation of latex and also on the ash content and properties of  
the rubber SKMS-10RP was investigated. Laboratory results were checked in a pilot  
plant. The latex was obtained according to a formulation adopted for high-  
temperature copolymerization of butadiene with alpha-methylstyrene. Latex was

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.762.2-134.622:536.485

0230

2942

ACC NR: AP7010725

coagulated without using sodium chloride.

It was found that addition of potassium caseinate markedly raises the latex viscosity. Bone cement, in contrast, only slightly raised the latex viscosity. Raising the temperature from 10 to 50° C reduces the viscosity of latex containing the additives by 50-100%. Results of chemical analysis show that separation of the rubber SKMS-1ORPD with low ash content without use of sodium chloride solutions reduces its total ash content by 300-400% and its content of water-soluble ash by approximately 1900%. The avoidance of sodium chloride gives purer rubber and higher dielectric properties. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS: 40,351]

Card 2/2

FILINOV, M. S.

(Inst. de construction des Etablissements de l'Industrie de la Viande, Moscow):  
"Pump-Circulating Small-Capacity Circuit of Ammonia Lines with Upper Feed of the Liquid"  
/French - 5 pages/

report presented at the International Inst. of Refrigeration (IIR), Annual  
Meetings of Commissions 3,4, and 5, Moscow, 3-6 Sep 1958.

FILINOV, M.A.

FRASE I BOOK EXPLANATION 807/2147

International Congress of Refrigeration. Moscow, 1953  
Borokh Golladyev et al. (Collected Soviet Reports) Moscow, Gostorgizdat,  
1959. 204 p. Errata also inserted. 2,000 copies printed.  
M. (title page), Sh. E. Kobuladze, Ed. (Inside book): E. V. Chikobov  
and M. I. V. V. Babishvili.

FRASE II: This collection of articles is intended for those interested in the  
problems of food refrigeration.

CONTENTS: The collection contains 26 reports which were submitted at the meet-  
ing of the 2nd, 4th, and 5th Commissions of the International Institute of  
Refrigeration. The meeting was held in Moscow, September 3-6, 1953, and was  
attended by 265 Soviet specialists and 115 representatives from abroad areas  
-countries. The 73 reports discussed at this meeting cover the following  
as the automation of the cooling of refrigerating installations, the use of  
closed-circuit type refrigerating devices, heat-insulating food freezers, the  
theory and technique of rapid cooling and freezing of meat and fish, the  
use of antibiotics in the cold storage of food, and the use of the theory of  
refrigerators and cooling systems. A complete and detailed list of the proceedings  
of this meeting was published by the Zhurnalnyi Institut of Refrigerat-  
ion in 1959. 20 personalities are mentioned. Subsequent follow  
several of the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

... (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Re- frigeration Industry and A. M. Kuznetsov). Ammonia System With Two- Stage Compression With Steam Ejectors	169
Maksimov, P. [State Institute for the Design and Planning of Re- frigerators, Dry and Water-Ice Plants, and Ice Cream Plants]. Pump- less Ammonia System With Automatic Supply From Bottom	176
Nitochin, J., and S. M. Mikhaitich. [Ministry of Foreign Affairs, USSR Ministry of Building, USSR]. Bakery [Two-Stage] Semi-automatic Freezer for Food Products in Block and Plate Form	179
Dobchakov, A. P., and M. E. Ersoyev. [All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Refrigeration Industry and A. M. Kuznetsov]. Test- Freezing Conveyor-Type Apparatus With Intensive Air Flow for Fish Freezing	185
Kobuladze, Sh. and M. A. Filinberg. [All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Refrigeration Industry and A. I. Mikhaylov]. Convey- er-Conveyor-Type Fast-Freezing Apparatus for Freezing Food Products	197
Filinberg, M. A. [Goskondpromstroy Institut po proyektirovaniyu pred- priyatiy i zavodov, Gruzinskoy SSR]. State Institute for the Design and Planning of the Meat Processing Industry (Goskondpromstroy). Test- Small-Capacity System With Overhead Ammonia Supply	204
Shaffer, A. P. [All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Meat Industry]. Refrigeration Apparatus for Freezing and Defrosting Food Products in Blocks	209

9

SOV/24-59-1-13/35

AUTHORS: Filinov, M.V., and Charnyy, I.A., (Moscow)

TITLE: Approximate Method of Calculating the Injection of a Gas into a Water-Bearing Stratum and its Relation to Some Exact Solutions (Priblizhennyi metod rascheta nagnetaniya gaza v vodonosnyy plast i yego sravneniye s nekotorymi tochnymi resheniyami)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, Energetika i Avtomatika, 1959, Nr 1, pp 100-103 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The pressure in a water-bearing stratum is given by the heat-conductivity type equation with boundary conditions on the moving boundary of division, which is a circle of variable radius  $R_0(t)$ . The solution of this equation is difficult and, as far as is known, the problem has not been solved although Berigin (Ref 3) has obtained a solution for  $R_0(0) = 0$ . It is therefore necessary to use approximate methods such as successive variations from stationary states. In this way the equation

$$\frac{p^0(v-u)}{u-1} \left[ \frac{\tau}{u \ln(1+\tau/u)} - 1 \right] = 1 \quad (7)$$

Card 1/3



SOV/24-59-1-13/35

Approximate Method of Calculating the Injection of a Gas into a Water-Bearing Stratum and its Relation to Some Exact Solutions

is obtained where

$$\frac{R_0^2(t)}{R_0^2(0)} = u, \quad \frac{4at}{R_0^2(0)} = \tau, \quad \frac{pk}{K} = p^0, \quad \frac{V_H(t)}{V_H(0)} = v$$

$pk$  = initial pressure in water-bearing stratum

$K$  = elasticity modulus of the liquid in the elastic porous medium

$V_H(t)$  = supply of gas at time  $t$ ,  $a$  = coefficient of pressure conductivity of the water bearing stratum given

by  $a = kK/\mu\mu_B$ ,  $m$  = porosity,  $k$  = permeability,  $\mu_B$  = viscosity of water. For  $R_0(0) = 0$

$$\left[ \frac{a^{-1}}{2n(1+a^{-1})} - 1 \right] = \frac{K}{\Delta p} \quad (9)$$

where  $p(t) - pk = \Delta p$ ,  $R_0^2(t)/4at = a$

This is compared with the exact solution obtained on the basis of Berigin's work (Ref 3) and good agreement

Card 2/3

SOV/24-59-1-13/35

Approximate Method of Calculating the Injection of a Gas into a  
Water-Bearing Stratum and its Relation to Some Exact Solutions

is obtained. There is 1 figure, 1 table and 5 Soviet  
references.

SUBMITTED: 3rd June 1958

Card 3/3

FILE NOV 1 M.V.

PLANE I BOOK EXPLANATION 807/000  
807/12-8-7

Arzadya nauk SSSR. Institut matematiki  
Inzhenernyy sbornik, t. 27 (Engineering Collection, Vol. 27) Moscow, Izdat-vo  
IZ SSSR, 1960. 210 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdel'nyye matematicheskiye nauki.  
Bibliy. Ed. A. A. Dilyubinskiy; Ed.: V. M. Akhmedov; Ed. of Publishing House:  
V. M. Akhmedov; Tech. Ed.: A. P. Ouseva.

FOREWORD: This book is intended for engineers, applied physicists, and ap-  
plied mathematicians.

CONTENTS: The book consists of 24 articles on such problems as viscous theory,  
seepage flow, theory of shells, stability, plasticity, elasticity, the  
bending of thin plates and shells, and various other problems of applied  
mathematics. No particularities are mentioned. References accompany most of  
the articles.

Pillbury, M.T. On the Problem of Displacing Gas by Water	54
Belitskiy, V.Y. Application of Variational Methods for the Evaluation of the Strength of Structures Subjected to Stochastic Forces	59
Novitskiy, A.A. The Behavior of Complex Eigen Values in the Problem of Local Fluctuation	70
Slobodtsov, A.M. Stability of an Elastic Beam With Rigid Repeatability in Supercritical Flow	77
Shubert, P.S. Vibrations of an Elastic String	81
Dilyubinskiy, A.A. Elastoplastic Stability of Structures Containing Rod Elements	87
Popov, E.M. Stability of Circular Thin Plates Beyond the Elastic Limit	92
Zabchenkov, V.G. Stability of Structural Nods Beyond the Elastic Limit	101
Proskov, I.S. On the Bending of a Closed Cylindrical Shell by a Concentrated Force	114
Sherman, B.I. Strains in a Physical Medium Weakened by Elliptical and Circular Holes	124
Uspodnikov, A.G. Determination of Strains Caused by Pressing Several Circular Washers Into a Plate With Variable Imperfections	137
Mikhonov, M. On the Practical Calculation of Bending Moments of Shells Supported by a Rectangular Frame	142
Pavlenchikov, G.I. Statistical Calculation of Latticed Cylindrical Sleeping Shells	171
Volynov, A.M. Contact Method* in the Coupling of a Cylindrical Shell of Open and Closed Profile	179
Burmeister, V.P. Symmetric Bending of Homogeneous and Hetero- geneous Orthotropic Shells of Revolution Taking Into Account Large Deflections and an Uneven Temperature Field	185
Burdin, B.S. Lower Limit of a Homogeneously Medium Anisotropic Load	220
Levitskiy, D.Ye. Homographic Solution of Systems of the Fourth and Fifth Degrees	229
Sizemov, S.D. Application of the Method of Asymptotic Integration to the Solution of One Equation of the Mutual Vibrations of Shells	247

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

FILINOV, M.V. (Moskva)

Gas injection into a water-bearing layer. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk.  
Mekh. i mashinostr. no. 4:178-179, 11-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Boundary layer)

FILINOV, M.V. (Moskva)

Axisymmetrical problem of pumping gas into an aquifer. PMTF  
no.4:141-142 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Soil absorption) (Gas dynamics)

FILINOV, M.V. (Moskva)

Determining some parameters of a stratum in case of the displacement  
of an elastic liquid by another elastic liquid. Inzh.zhur. 1 no.2:  
157-158 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Oil field flooding)

FILINOV, M. V. (Moskva)

Approximate method of solving the problem of oil displacement by water. PMTF no.2:142-144, Mr.-Ap '62.

(MIRA 16:1)

(Petroleum geology)

FILINOV, M.V. (Moskva)

Problem of an unsteady fluid flow in elastic drive. Izv.AN SSSR.-  
Otd.tekh.nauk.Mekh. i mashinostr. no.4:172-173 J1-Ag '62.  
(MIRA 15:8)  
(Oil reservoir engineering)



FILINOV, M.V.

Applying the method of consecutive changes in steady states  
to the oil flooding problem. Neft. khoz. 40 no.5:49-50 My  
'62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Oil field flooding)

FILINOV, M.V. (Moskva)

Displacement of oil by water to a well system under elastic  
conditions. Izv. AN SSSR Mekh. i mashinostr. no.6:165-166  
N-D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

FILINOV, M. V. (Moscow)

"Fluid displacement to a system of wells in compressible strata".

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 January - 5 February 1964.

FILINOV, M.V. (Moskva)

Problem concerning the unsteady seepage of a liquid through  
nonuniform porous media. Izv. AN SSSR. Mekh. no.1:188-190  
Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:5)

FILINOV, M.V. (Moskva)

Displacement of water by gas in an inhomogeneous stratum. Izv.  
AN SSSR. Mekh. no.2:179-181 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

ANTSYSHKIN, S.P.; BOBYLEV, G.V.; GORYACHEV, I.V.; ISACHENKO, Kh.M.; KOVALIN, D.T.; LAVRENT'YEV, V.A.; LITVINOV, I.V.; MUKIN, A.F.; PEREPECHIN, B.M.; PIS'MENNYI, N.R.; REBROVA, G.I.; SERGEYEV, P.A.; SOBINOV, A.M.; FEDOROV, P.F.; FILINOV, N.P.; KHRAMTSOV, N.N.; KAZAKOVA, Ye.D., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Reference book for foresters] Spravochnik lesnichogo. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1961. 894 p. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Forests and forestry)

PEREPECHIN, Boris Mikhaylovich; FILINOV, Nikolay Petrovich; ANUCHIN, N.P.,  
red.; SARMATSKAYA, G.I., red. izd-va; PAFARHINA, N.L., tekhn.  
red.

[Forest utilization in the U.S.S.R.; 1946-1959] Lesopol'zovanie v  
SSSR 1946-1959 gg. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1961. 72 p.  
(MIRA 14:10)

(Lumbering—Statistics)

FILINOV, N. P.

Lesopol'zovaniye v SSSR, 1946-1959 gg. [ by ] B.M. Perepechin [ 1 ] N.P.  
Filinov. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1961.  
72 p. chiefly tables.



PEREPECHIN, Boris Mikheyevich; FILIN, Nikolay Leonovich;  
ANUCHIN, N.P., red.

[Forest exploitation in the U.S.S.R. (1946-1962)] Leso-  
pol'zovanie v SSSR (1946-1962 gg.). 2 dop. izd. Moskva,  
Izd-vo "Lesnaya promyshlennost'," 1964. 138 p.  
(SIBR 1747)

FILINOV, N.P., nauchn. red.

[Principal yield cuttings; a bibliographical index of Soviet and foreign literature for 1909-1962] Rubki glav-nogo pol'zovaniia; bibliograficheskii ukazatel' oteche-stvennoi i inostranoi literatury za 1909-1962 gg. Mo-skva, TSentr. nauchno-issl. in-t informatsii i tekhniko-ekon. issl. po lesnoi, tseliulozno-bumazhnoi, derevo-obrabatyvaiushchei promyshl. i lesnomu khoz., 1963. 34 p.  
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Moscow. TSentral'naya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya biblioteka lesnoy i bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.

PILINOV, N.Ye., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby, kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Indications and contraindications for the treatment of hypertension  
at the Sochi-Matsesta health resort. Voen.-med. zhur. no.6:56-60  
Je '51. (MLRA 9:9)

(HYPERTENSION)

(SOCHI-MATSESTA--THERAPEUTICS, PHYSIOLOGICAL)

FILINOV, N.Ye., kand.med.nauk, polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Balneoclimatotherapy in hypertension at the Sochi-Matsesta  
Health Resort. Voen.-med.zhur. no.6:60-64 Ja '59.

(MIRA 12:9)

(HYPERTENSION, ther.

balneo-climatother. (Rus))

(BALNEOTHERAPY, in various dis.

hypertension, with climatother. (Rus))

(CLIMATE, ther. use

climatother. in hypertension, with balneother.  
(Rus))

FILINOV, N.Ye.

Treatment of hypertension by sea baths. Vop. kur., fizioter. i  
lech. fiz. kul't. 26 no.6:528-532 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Sochinskogo sanatoriya Ministerstva oborony SSSR (nachal'nik  
N.N.Chukalin). (BATHS, SEA) (HYPERTENSION)

FILINOV, S.A.

High-frequency surface hardening at the Karl Marx plant. [Izd.]  
LONITOMASH no.33:332-338 '54. (MLRA 8:2)  
(Cementation (Metallurgy))

FILINOV, S.A.

FILINOV, S.A., inzhener

Precast reinforced concrete platforms of the TSNIS type. Trudy  
TSNIS no.14:20-39 '55. (MLRA 8:11)  
(Railroads--Stations)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3978

Filinov, Sergey Artem'yevich, and Iosif Vladimirovich Firger

Spravochnik termista (Heat Treatment Handbook) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 239 p.  
Errata slip inserted. 16,000 copies printed.

Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine-Building Terminology (Leningrad Division, Mashgiz): Ye.P. Naumov, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: T.L. Leykina;  
Tech. Ed.: A.I. Kontorovich; Ed.: G.F. Golovin, Candidate of Technical Sciences.

**PURPOSE:** This reference book is intended for skilled workers, crew leaders and foremen of heat-treatment plants.

**COVERAGE:** The book contains material on the heat treatment of steel, cast iron and nonferrous alloys. Data on the quality control of heat treatment and on the equipment of heat-treatment plants are presented. No personalities are mentioned. There are 42 Soviet references.

~~Card 1/5~~



FILINOV, S.A.; FIRGER, I.V.; GOLOVIN, G.F., doktor tekhn. nauk,  
retsensent

[Handbook on the heat treatment of metals] Spravochnik  
termista. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashino-  
stroenie," 1964. 242 p. (MIRA 17:7)

FILINOVSKIY, V. Yu.; KIR'YANOV, V. A.

Contribution to the theory of nonstationary convective  
diffusion on a rotating disk electrode. Dokl. AN SSSR  
156 no.6:1412-1415 Je '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut elektrokhemii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom  
A. N. Frumkinym.

FILINOV, YE. N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 50V/5671

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut elektronnykh upravlyayushchikh mashin Tsifrovaya tekhnika i vychislitel'nyye ustroystva: (Sbornik) Digital Technique and Computing Devices: (Collection of Articles) Moscow: Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 184 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Za.: M.S. Bruck, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Ed.: Publishing House: G.Ya. Shteynbok; Tech. Ed.: V.Y. Volkova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for persons specializing in computer technique.

COVERAGE: Most of the work in this first issue of the Collection of Articles of the Institute of Electronic Control Machines of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, was carried out during 1958-1959, and was dedicated to digital techniques. The Institute conducted studies aimed at creating a high-speed memory device of large capacity. One of the results of this work was improvement of the M-2 computer by replacing its static storage devices with ferrite memory cores. Other articles cover the use of transistors in digital computers, stability analog computers equipped with d-c operational amplifiers, and the use of the M-2 computer in solving variational problems. Future issues of this collection of articles will present the results of work in digital techniques and mathematical investigations, and in control systems and techniques. Some personalities are mentioned in the articles.

References accompany some of the articles.  
Filinov, Ye.N., V.I. Zolotarevskiy, M.A. Karpov, V.P. Konstantinov and R.P. Shidlovskiy. Ferrite Memory Device With 4095 Bits Memory Device. It has a 4095 word capacity. The access time is about 30 microseconds, part of this cycle overlaps other computer operations. This memory unit used with 526 electron tubes and 103 additional tubes. A great improvement over the previous specifications in which the operational electrostatic storage and memory device in which the drum storage had a capacity of 512 binary, 32-bit words each, and in which access time was from 37.5 to 50 or more microseconds. It was equipped with 64 electron tubes and 150 additional tubes were used in the power supply. The ferrite core memory device was developed, executed, and adjusted at the Institute under the general direction of USSR Preliminary Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences, Bruck, O.V. Koznitskiy. The execution of the work was done under the supervision of the scientific secretary T.M. Aleksandrini, V.B. Borok, Ye.N. Filinov, and R.P. Shidlovskiy; L.V. Ivanov, V.P. Konstantinov, G.I. Kuznetsov, V.I. Zolotarevskiy, M.A. Karpov, M.Ya. Katsman, Z.N. Sidyakova and V.S. Sokolov. The construction group was under the supervision of A.N. Firitskiy, and the assembly shop was under the supervision of A.D. Grechuskin and the mechanical shop of the Institute.

Ivanov, L.V. and Ye.N. Filinov. Checking Installation Used in the Production and Adjustment of Ferrite Memory Device. The following checking and marking production of the ferrite cores were carried out: marking production of the ferrite core memory, selection of the cores according to es-tablished requirements; testing the finished matrix frames; assembling the whole memory device. There is very little reference literature concerning the methods and equipment for carrying out such work, and the article was written for the purpose of developing such checking arrangements. This work was done at the Institute, and the following persons, in addition to the authors of this article, participated in it: V.P. Konstantinov, M.Ya. Katsman and V.S. Sokolov. There are two references, both Soviet.

Chernov, A.N. Utilization of a Dynamic Trigger Equipped with a Junction Transistor in Arithmetic Device Circuits. The author briefly describes the results of his investigation of possibilities of employing a dynamic trigger equipped with a junction transistor and utilizing capacitance as its memory device. He concludes that such triggers can be applied in logical circuits and that their main advantage over static triggers is their use of only one transistor instead of two. Their main disadvantage is their low input resistance.

S/799/62/000/003/006/008

AUTHORS: Kaminskiy, V.N., Filinov, Ye.N.

TITLE: Selection of magnetic cores for matrix-type memory equipments.

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut elektronnykh upravlyayushchikh mashin. Tsifrovaya tekhnika i vychislitel'nyye ustroystva. no.3. 1962, 60-75.

TEXT: The paper sets forth the result of the development of the elements of a matrix-type memory equipment (ME) of a capacity of 2,048 numbers with the use of BT-1 (VT-1) ferrite cores, which was performed at the Institute of Electronic Control Machines, AS USSR, during 1959 and 1960. A supplementary impulse is used to reduce the noise background due to semiexcitation in the ME. The relationships between the read-out signals and the semiexcitation noise with the operational conditions of the core are examined. Optimal parameters of the operating current pulses are selected, among them that of the supplementary pulse. Criteria are provided for the selection of cores for a ME, also a testing code. The circuitry of an automatic equipment for the inspection of ferrite rings according to the criteria selected is described. The experimentation of the pulse characteristics of ferrite cores was performed in the amplitude region corresponding to the effective field of a plain matrix,  $H_m \ll H_c$ , taking into account the requirements of transistor control of a memory, the duration of the current-pulse fronts was established in the range of 0.1-1.0  $\mu$ sec, Card 1/2

Selection of magnetic cores for matrix-type . . . .

S/799/62/000/003/006/008

which corresponds to existing Soviet transistors. The results of the investigation yielded the above-stated criteria for the selection of cores. The dimensions of the VT-1 cores were the following: ODiam 1.5 mm, IDiam 1.1 mm, height 0.7 mm. The static parameters obtained on 300 cores penetrated by common windings satisfied the requirements of the temporary Engineering Specifications developed by the Institute of Precision Mechanics and Computer Engineering, AS USSR, at a temperature of 26°C:  $H_c = 1.35 \phi$ ,  $B_r = 2,300$  gauss,  $B_r/B_s = 0.85$ , in a saturating field  $H_s = 10 \phi$ . The equipment employed in the measurement of the impulse characteristics is described. The pulse characteristics of the VT-1 cores are described and depicted graphically, including the time characteristics of the magnetic polarity reversal, the relationship between the ratio of the read-out signals of the codes "1" and "0" with the amplitude of the magnetic polarity reversing pulses, and the dependence of the noise on the amplitude of the supplementary pulse, the dependence of the coefficients of quadraticity of the shifted cycles on the operating field,  $H_m$ , the curves of the statistical distribution of the noises, and the dependence of the noise on the duration of the supplementary pulse and on the duration of the fronts of the read-out semicurrents and the supplementary pulse. A full-page block scheme of the automatic inspecting device for ferrite annuli is provided, and the accuracy of the development is critically analyzed. There are 11 figures and 12 references (8 Russian-language Soviet and 4 English-language).

Card 2/2

IOFFE, Anatoliy Fedorovich; FILINOV, Yevgeniy Nikolayevich; VIZUN,  
Yu.I., red.; BUL'DYAYEV, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Measurement of the parameters of ferrite cores having  
rectangular hysteresis loops] Izmerenie parametrov fer-  
fitovykh serdechnikov s priamougol'noi petlei gisterezisa.  
Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 134 p. (MIRA 16:9)  
(Ferrites (Magnetic materials)) (Cores (Electricity))

SOV/129-59-6-4/15

**AUTHORS:** Borisenko, S.A. and Filinova, N.M. (Engineers)

**TITLE:** Heat Treatment in a Steam Atmosphere (Termicheskaya obrabotka v atmosfere para)

**PERIODICAL:** Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1959, Nr 6, pp 17-19 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** The authors investigated under laboratory conditions the method of applying steam for preventing oxidation so as to reduce scale formation at elevated temperatures. For verifying the effects obtained by heat treatment in a steam atmosphere, specimens were tested made of steel containing 0.32 - 0.42% C, 0.7 - 0.9% Mn, max 0.035% S, and 0.04% P. The experiments were carried out in an electrically heated muffle furnace (see Fig 1). The conditions of formation of dense films preventing further oxidation during heat treatment, and also the stability of such films at elevated temperatures, were investigated. The specimens were heated in a steam atmosphere at 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 and 1000 °C for durations of 30 minutes; for comparison, reference specimens were heated at equal temperatures without steam. The experiments confirmed that heating of

Card1/2

Heat Treatment in a Steam Atmosphere

SOV/129-59-6-4/15

ferrous metals in a steam atmosphere prevents the formation of rough, peeling-off scale at temperatures up to 1000 °C. A particularly favourable effect can be achieved on heating in a steam atmosphere of large-surface components which are subsequently to be provided with an anti-corrosion coating. Study of the operation of heating furnaces, for castings, with air and steam atomization of mazut in the burners in two Soviet works confirms that heating in a steam atmosphere results in a considerable reduction of scale formation. There are 3 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Zhdanovskiy truboprokatnyy zavod (Zhdanov Tube Rolling Mills)

Card 2/2



KORCHAGIN, M.V.; SHIKANOVA, I.A.; FILINOVA, T.F., diplomnitsa

Continuous dyeing of wool. Tekst. prom. 23 no.6:61-66 Je '63.  
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Sotrudniki kafedry khimicheskoy tekhnologii voloknistykh  
materialov Moskovskogo tekstil'nogo instituta (MTI).  
(Dyes and dyeing--Wool)

FILINOVICH, A.  
CA

7

Obtaining sunflower oil cake with low cellulose content. A. Filinovich: *Moskolan Zhivoe Delo* 16, No. 2, 7-13 (1940).—Because of the highly porous structure, sunflower-seed husks retain considerable oil. The absorption of moisture and oil increases with the mech. and

thermal treatment of seed in processing of oil, giving oil cakes with excessive contents of oil. Various Soviet procedures for reducing the percentage of husk in oil meal are discussed. It is said that the cellulose material in oil cake can be reduced to about 1.5% by preliminary drying of the seeds to 0.5-7.5% moisture content, followed by crushing and 2 seps. at a high air velocity, and the extr. of oil by the Skipin method (cf. preceding abstr.).  
Chas. Blanc

ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FILINOVSKAYA, I.G.

Electroencephalographic characteristics of the functional state of the brain in patients with diffuse toxic goiter. Probl. endok. i gorm. 11 no.4:13-21 J1-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Otdeleniye funktsional'noy diagnostiki (zav.- kand. med. nauk A.K. Dobrzhanskaya) Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir.- prof. Ye.A. Vasyukova), Moskva.

FILINOVSKIY, V. Yu., CHIZMADZHEV, Yu. A.

"Space-time Distribution of Radicals and the Yield of Molecular Products in the Radiolysis of Water With the Presence of Acceptors" p.19

Trudy Transactions of the First Conference on Radiation Chemistry, Moscow,  
Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 330pp.  
Conference -25-30 March 1957, Moscow

GAZIYEV, G.A.; FILINOVSKIY, V.Yu.; YANOVSKIY, M.I.

Kinetics of heterogeneous catalytic reactions carried out under pulse-chromatographic operating conditions of ideal linear chromatography. *Kin.i kat.* 4 no.5:688-697 S-0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

LEVICH, V.G.; FILINOVSKIY, V.Yu.

Utilization of the hanging drop electrode in research on unstable products of electrode reactions. Bul chim PAN 11 no.12:705-710 '63.

1. Institute elektrokhemii kademii nauk, Moskva. Predstavleno V. Kemuley [Kemula, W.].

KIR'YANOV, V.A.; FILINOVSKIY, V.Yu.

Study of the kinetics of electrode processes by means of  
alternating currents on a rotating disk electrode. Zhur. fiz.  
khim. 37 no.9:2122-2124 S '63. (MIHA 16:12)

1. Institut elektrokhemii AN SSSR.

LEVICH, V.G.; GRABOVSKIY, Z.Ch.; FILINOVSKIY, V.Yu.

Kinetic and catalytic currents on a hanging dropping electrode.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.6:1379-1382 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Levich).



FILINOV, G. I., GREENBERG, G.

Approximate computation methods of the motion gas-liquid interface while considering the elasticity of liquid and strata. Rozpr iz PAN 13 no.1:109-115 '65.

1. Submitted April 15, 1964.

FILINSKI I.

POLAND/Electricity - Semiconductors

G-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 10, 1958, No 23231

Author : Filinski I.

Inst : Not Given

Title : New Electron Optical Properties of Germanium

Orig Pub : Postopy fiz., 1957, 8, No 6, 699-701

Abstract : When a point-contact or junction germanium diode is illuminated and alternating current is made to flow through it, an ac component appears in the reflected light. The depth of modulation is on the order of several tens of a percent. The modulation in reflection was observed over the entire region of the sensitivity of lead-sulfide photo-resistances (0.36 to 2.6 microns), used as an indicator for the radiation. An explanation of this effect, given by Sosnowski (Referat Zhur Fizika, 1958, No 5, 11037) is proposed, according to which the change in the coefficient of reflection is connected with the change in the index of refraction  $\Delta n$ , which is a function

Card : 1/2

Modulation of REPT ...

L 29157-62 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWT(t)/EWT(b)/EWT(d) EWT(1) 21-4/22-6/23-8  
ACCESSION NR: AP5005859 JD/JG/AT P/0053/65/000/001/0029:0034

AUTHOR: Filinski, I.; Baranowski, J.; Wardzynski, W.

TITLE: Recombination radiation in GaSb

SOURCE: Przegląd elektroniki, no. 1, 1965, 29-34

TOPIC TAGS: <sup>21</sup>gallium <sup>21</sup>antimonide, recombination radiation, semiconductor laser, photoluminescence, electroluminescence, infrared radiation

ABSTRACT: The paper presents the preliminary results of an experimental investigation of photoluminescence and electroluminescence from a p-n junction in GaSb, made at the Katedra fizyki ciała stałego Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego (Solid-State Physics Department Warsaw University) from the standpoint of using this material for semiconductor laser. The method of obtaining pure GaSb by reaction of Ga and Sb in a quartz ampul filled with hydrogen under a low pressure is described. The material was obtained by zone refining. The material had a hole concentration of  $1.2 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  (see Fig. 1). The material was then typed and doped with selenium and tellurium by alloying as described, and photographs of

Card 1/4

L 58155-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005859

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The system for the measurement of the relative intensity of photoluminescence is described in some detail; measurements were made using the pulse technique and a phase-type pulse detector. For the light source, a high-pressure de mercury lamp was used. No results of the measurement of relative photoluminescence are given. The system for the measurement of electroluminescence is also described. Fig. 1 of the paper shows the spectral distribution of electroluminescence for small current densities, both at room temperature and at 80K. Other studies showed that the intensity of electroluminescence increases exponentially with an increase in current density through the junction at the temperature of liquid nitrogen. The author concludes that the junctions investigated represent an efficient, although low-power, point source of infrared radiation in the interval around 40  $\mu$ ev that can be easily modulated. Orig. art. has 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: SS, CP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 007

ATI PRICE: 3222

Card 2/4

FILINSKI, W., METELSKA, H:

Observation on the administration of vitamin K in hemophilia.  
Polaki tygod. lek. 5:12, 20 Mar. 50. p. 448-50

1. Of the Department of Internal Diseases of the Hospital of  
Infant Jesus in Warsaw.

CIWL 19, 5, Nov., 1950

FILINSKI, Włodzimierz

Diabetes and its relation to surgical interventions. Polski przegl.  
chir. 34 no.4:319-330 '62.

1. Z Oddziału II Chorob Wewnętrznych Szpitala Miejskiego Nr 4  
w Warszawie.

(DIABETES MELLITUS)

(SURGERY OPERATIVE)

FILINSKI, Włodzimierz, prof. dr. med.

Treatment of methyl alcohol poisoning with special reference to threatened blindness. Klin. oczna 34 no.2:201-206 '64.

1. Z II Oddziału Chorob Wewnętrznych Szpitala Miejskiego Nr 4 w Warszawie (Ordynator: prof. dr med. W. Filinski).



FILINSKY, Jan, inz.

Were we surprisid by winter? Zel dop tech 10 no.4:102-103,115-116  
'62.

FILINEKY, Jan, inz.

We shall carry out the Decisions of the Congress and Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in the field of railroad rolling stock maintenance. Zel dop tech 11 no.7:189 '63.

1. Namestek ministra dopravy.

FILINSKI, W.

Basic and secondary electrocardiographic characteristics of myocardial infarct. Kardiol. pol. 6 no.2:117-126 '63.

1. Z II Oddziału chorob wewnętrznych Szpitala Miejskiego Nr 4  
w Warszawie Ordynator: prof. dr W. Filinski.  
(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

19

Effect of the shape of samples on shrinkage during drying and firing. G. P. Filintsev and G. K. Tereshchenko. *Keram. i Staklo* 15, No. 9, 21-5 (1937).--Tensions are formed where the ware changes shape; they are the chief sources of deformation and cracking. M. V. C.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND CROSS

3RD AND 4TH CROSS

CS

2

**THE CASTING OF SAGGARS** - G. P. Filintay (*Keram. i Stklo*, 16, No. 6, 23, 1939). Of three bodies treated by the (Russian) State Ceramic Research Institute, only one proved suitable. This had a water content of 24% and passed through the Engler viscometer in 30 seconds. With a higher water content of 25%, the grog was no longer held in suspension. The grog constituted 60% of the body mixture, the grain size being up to 5 mm and the major portion coarser than 3 mm. About 0.5% water glass was added to the body. The construction of suitable moulds gave some difficulty. Satisfactory results were obtained with three-piece moulds consisting of bottom, outer ring, and "heart" or centre piece. A wire loop was incorporated in the centre piece to facilitate its removal without damaging the cast sagger. The mould was filled through a funnel 0.5 m. high and a second such funnel was placed in another hole up which the slip could rise. Oval sagger walls were cast in open two-piece moulds. Bottoms were also cast in two-piece moulds, several such moulds being placed one above the other during casting. Smaller oval saggars were cast in open one-piece moulds, the insides of the saggars being smoothed down after pouring out the slip. When casting in the larger three-piece moulds, care had to be taken to prevent the centre pieces from lifting; five of these moulds at a time were clamped in a frame, the centre-piece being wedged in. The moulds were taken apart 4 hours after casting and the saggars were placed to dry on the bottoms of the moulds. Before being fired, the saggars were engobed with a clay slip and then fired to cone 12. The durability of the cast saggars was not very high, being only 2.0 to 2.6 fires, but the life of hand-made saggars was even shorter. Most of the cast saggars failed owing to cracked bottoms, occasionally also to casting faults. Ware fired in the cast saggars came from the kiln much cleaner than ware fired in hand-made saggars. (Ref. *Keram. Sil. Lit.* No. 6104, 1939)

A 14-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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E 1001 51000100

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E 1001 51000100

18

*Ca*

*Dry method of manufacturing thin-walled ceramic bodies. G. P. Filintsev. Keram. Sbornik 1939, No. 1 [2], 7-13.—The prepar. of slip for casting porcelain faience is not difficult provided the raw materials are well graded, finely ground and vacuum treated. M. V. Combs.*

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ASTM INDEX

1ST AND 2ND CROSS

3RD AND 4TH CROSS

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

OPEN

1ST AND 2ND CROSS

3RD AND 4TH CROSS

COMMON ELEMENTS

ASTM INDEX

1ST AND 2ND CROSS

3RD AND 4TH CROSS

COMMON ELEMENTS

FILINTSEV G. P.

Filintsev, G. P., Kreber, G. L., and Rosenbetr, R. I.  
SECRETION A MORE RATIONAL METHOD OF MANUFACTURING  
SACCHARINE. Kholm. 1949. 20 p. 12. (The  
preparation of saccharine by means of the country and  
the methods is described in detail.

PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES

AS THE INTERNATIONAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND COPIES      PROCESSED AND PROPERTIES INDEX      3RD AND 4TH COPIES

CA 19

*Whiteness of porcelain products. G. P. Filistsev.  
Keram. Sbornik No. 9, 5-14(1940).—A series of recom-  
mendations are given to improve the color of porcelain  
ware in U. S. S. R. M. V. Condoide*

438.55 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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*Dr. Aast*

*B-4, Glass, Ceramics*

Use of bentonite clays in porcelain. G. P. Filatov (*Sov. Keram. Prom.*, 1947, No. 8, 19; *Eng. Ceram. Abc.*, 1948, 190A).—Additions of bentonite to porcelain bodies give the resulting products exceptional whiteness and translucence. The composition of a suggested body is: Prosyakov kaolin 37, talpar 25, quartz 30, porcelain grog 5, and bentonite 3%. R. B. CLARKE.



FILINTSEV, G. P.

Filintsev, G. P. "Use of waste aluminum sulfate for preparation of porcelain substances," in symposium: Sur'yevyye frsursy tonkokeram. prom-sti SSSR i puti ikh ispol'zovaniya, Moscow-Leningrad, 1948, p. 242-48

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, no. 1, 1949

Filintsey, G. P.

✓ Comparative characteristics of some U.S.S.R. bentonites. (11)

G. P. Filintsey. *Trudy Gosudarst. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Izv. 1953, No. 1, 20-47; Referat. Zhur., Khim. 1954, No. 47005.*—The refractariness, chem. and mineral compn., thermogram, plasticity, and bonding ability of a no. of bentonites were studied for the purpose of ascertaining the suitability of introducing bentonite into a ceramic body. Studied were Pyzhev, and Oglanlinsk bentonites, Askan clay, and Askan gel. Activation of Pyzhev Ca bentonite with NaF was advantageous. Most suitable for ceramic bodies was Oglanlinsk bentonite which contained the least of discoloring admixts., was very plastic, and had a high swelling. The Pyzhev bentonite was suitable when activated. Most active was the Askan gel but it also contained a large amt. of coloring admixts. Askan clay was unsuitable for use in porcelain because it contained extraneous impurities and was insufficiently active.

M. Hosch

FILINTSEY, G.P.

Standardization of composition of porcelain mixes  
G. P. Filintsey and A. P. Pyrkova, Izvestiya Gosizdat  
standartov, Moscow, 1950, No. 1, p. 10.  
Compa 1 is recommended for dinnerware, 3 for tea sets  
I. M. Kozlovskaya

(1) 28.0, feldspar 12.0, bentonite 1.0, quartz  
chips 5.0, utility waste 3.0%; firing temp. 1350-  
1380°; (2) Prosyandovskii kaolin 39.0, quartz sand (or  
quartz) 27.5, feldspar 23.5, bentonite 4.0, porcelain chips  
4.0, utility waste 3.0%; firing temp. 1320-1350°.

FILINTSEV, G.P.; PYZHKOVA, A.P.

Studying the physical and technical properties of the Olonets  
argillaceous sandstone. Trudy GIKI no.1:67-77 '56. (MIRA 11:5)  
(Olonets—Sandstone)

*FILINTSEV, G.P.*

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Application

I-12

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31580

Author : Filintsev G.P.

Title : Slip Method for the Production of Sagger Pastes

Orig Pub: Sb.: Kapseli i karkasnyye ognepornyye detali,  
primenyayemyye v keram prom-sti. M., Promstroy-  
izdat, 1956, 21-26

Abstract: With practically the same quality of the resulting  
saggers, the slip method increases considerably  
the speed of paste preparation and decreases  
laboriousness of the operations. A technological  
scheme is proposed for the preparation of pastes  
by the slip method and a description is given of

Card 1/2



USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Application

I-12

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31580

the use of this method at the Leningrad experi-  
mental plant. The putting into practice of this  
procedure, in the industry, is recommended.

Card 2/2

FILINTSEV, G.P.; TARAYEVA, T.I.; ROZENBERG, R.I.

Troshkovo clay. Trudy GIKI no.1:18-40 '57. (MIRA 11:5)  
(Irkutsk Province--Clay) (Ceramic materials)

AUTHORS: Filintsev, G. P., Morozov, Ye. I. 72-58-5-10/12

TITLE: Investigating the Interaction Between Glaze and Body by Means of Radioactive Isotopes (Izucheniye vzaimodeystviya glazuri i keramicheskogo cherepka pri pomoshchi radioaktivnykh izotopov)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika, 1958, <sup>15</sup>Nr. 5, pp 34 - 35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The aim of this investigation was to determine how far the radioactive isotopes Fe<sup>59</sup> and Ca<sup>45</sup>, applied to the sample surface before burning, penetrate into the body of the sample during the firing process. The activity of the isotope Ca<sup>45</sup> was measured in a type-B apparatus; the block BGS of which was connected with a vertical lead container IFKh-2. The activity of the isotope Fe<sup>59</sup> was determined by means of the counter tube MS-7. The experiments were carried out with three kinds of masses: porcelain, faience and semiporcelain; their results in percentage can be seen from table 1. Furthermore, the preparation of the samples is described. The distribution of Fe<sup>59</sup> in the porcelain sample is shown on table 2. Similar tables were put up for the distri-

Card 1/2

72-58-5-10/18

Investigating the Interaction Between Glaze and Body by Means of Radioactive Isotopes

bution of Fe<sup>59</sup> and Ca<sup>45</sup> for all 3 masses. The graphical representation for the penetration of Fe<sup>59</sup> is mentioned in figure 1 and of Ca<sup>45</sup> in figure 2. From the curves can be seen that the iron and calcium oxides marked by isotopes entered intensely into porcelain samples, less intensely into semiporcelain samples and even less into faience samples. This can be explained by the fact that in porcelain and semiporcelain liquid glasslike phases form during firing at high temperatures, which are favorable for diffusion. The first experiments were not yet sufficient to explain all processes. There are 2 figures, 2 tables.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Ceramic coatings--Test results 2. Iron isotopes (Radioactive)  
--Applications 3. Calcium isotopes (Radioactive)--Applications

AUTHORS: ~~Filintsev, C. P.~~; Glushankova, Z. I., SOV/72-58-9-13/20  
(Deceased)

TITLE: Quality of Molding Plaster (Kachestvo formovochnogo gipsa)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1958,<sup>15</sup> Nr 9, pp 37 - 38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The chemical composition (in %) of high-strength "slaked plaster" produced by the Kombinat Kuybyshev and that of the usually used "boiling plaster" (varochnyy gips) produced by the Kombinat Orel is given in table 1. The physical and mechanical properties of these two plaster brands are presented in table 1. Experiments were conducted in the Porcelain Works imeni M.I.Kalinin with "slaked plaster", it proved, however, to be unsuited for the production of plaster molds in porcelaine and fayence works. The standard specification GOST 125-41 does not meet the requirements of porcelain and fayence industry. A high purity of the raw materials is considered to be the fundamental condition in the production of high-quality plaster. The Soviet Union possesses a great number of sites where plaster stone is found. The low

Card 1/3

Quality of Molding Plaster

SOV/72-58-9-13/20

quality of molding plaster can apparently be caused by a negligent handling in the mining, by bad screening, by accidental addition of impurities during transportation, by crushing only to a coarse grain and by bad "boiling". The Conference on Molding Plaster held in Moscow in July 1956 demonstrated that only little scientific research is done and only few technological investigations are carried out aiming at an improvement of plaster quality. Laboratory control in the manufacturing and consuming works is insufficient. It is recommended to establish at ROSNIIMS a special laboratory for plaster research, which would engage in work aiming at an improvement of the quality of molding plaster and at the development of a method of quality control. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy keramicheskiy institut  
(State Scientific Research Institute of Ceramics)

Card 2/3

FILINTSEV, G. P.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4578

Minsk. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut

Khimiya, tekhnologiya i istoriya stekla i keramiki (The Chemistry, Technology, and History of Glass and Ceramics) Minsk, Red.-izd. otdel BPI imeni I. V. Stalina, 1960. 138 p. (Series: Its: Sbornik nauchnykh trudov, vyp. 86) 1,200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Ministerstvo vysshego, srednego spetsial'nogo i professional'nogo obrazovaniya BSSR; Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni I. V. Stalina.

Editorial Board: N. N. Yermolenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences, I. S. Kachan, and L. K. Petrov; Ed.: N. V. Kapranova; Tech. Ed.: S. A. Pesina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists and physicists interested in the composition, structure, and properties of glass and ceramics.

~~Card 1/6~~

The Chemistry, Technology, and History (Cont.)

SOV/4578

COVERAGE: The articles contained in this collection deal with methods of studying the properties of various glass and ceramic compositions and the technology of glass and ceramics manufacture. The last two articles treat the history of silicate chemistry. No personalities are mentioned. References follow the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

THE PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY OF SILICATES

Zhunina, L. A. [Candidate of Technical Sciences (Minsk)]. Physicochemical Processes in Glass Formation	3
Shumilin, A. M. [Candidate of Technical Sciences (Deceased), (Minsk)]. Study of the Interaction of Sodium Chloride With the Oxide and Hydrate of Ferric Oxide During Heating	12
Sharay, V. N. [Candidate of Technical Sciences], and V. V. Tsitovich [Minsk]. The Mineralogical Composition of Refractory Clays From the "Gorodok" Site	16

~~Card 2/6~~



## The Chemistry, Technology, and History (Cont.)

SOV/4578

Filintsev, G. P. [Candidate of Technical Sciences], and A. P. Pyzhova  
[Minsk]. Effect of the Degree of Pulverization on the Properties  
of Quartz 27

Petrov, L. K. [Candidate of Technical Sciences], and L. I. Tkachev [Minsk].  
Electron Microscope Study of Crystals in the System  $\text{CaO} - \text{SiO}_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$  32

## THE CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY OF GLASS

Kitaygorodskiy, I. I. [Doctor of Chemical Sciences], G. G. Sentyurin, and  
L. S. Yegerova [Candidates of Technical Sciences (Moscow)]. Synthesis  
of Heat-Resistant Glasses 38

Kurlyankin, F. A. [Candidate of Technical Sciences (Leningrad)]. The  
Effect of Crystallization in Opaque Quartz Glass on Its Mechanical  
Strength at 400 - 800° C 42

Brakhovskikh, S. M. [Candidate of Technical Sciences (Moscow)]. Study  
of the System  $\text{CdO} - \text{BaO} - \text{B}_2\text{O}_3$  in the Vitreous State 48

~~Card 3/6~~

FILINTSEV, G.P.; TARAYEVA, T.I.; ALEKSOVITSKIY, A.Ye.; MIKHEYEV, I.M.

Spray drying of ceramic suspensions. Stek.1 ker. 17 no.7:  
18-21 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Ceramics--Drying)

FILINTSEV, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk (Leningrad); PYZHOVA, A.P. (Leningrad)

Effect of the degree of crushing on the properties of quartz. Sbor.  
nauch. trud. Bel. politekh. inst. no.86:27-31 '60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(Quartz)

FILINTSEV, G.P., TARAYEVA, T.I.

Dressing Luppiko deposit pegmatites. Trudy GIKI no.3:3-13 '61.  
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FILIP, Anton, inz., asistent (Beograd, Ustanica 23/II)

Studies on the movement of open streams and underground waters by radioactive tracers. Tehnika Jug 17 no.9:Suppl. Radioizotopi zrac 1 no.9:1656-1662 S '62.

1. Institut za nuklearne nauke "Boris Kidric", Beograd-Vinca.

FILIP, Anton, inz., asistent; KOSTIC, Aleksandar, inz., asistent  
(Beograd, Molerova 64)

Radioactive tracer used in the study of working conditions  
of a diesel engine and their influence on the wear of  
piston rings. Tehnika Jug 18 no. 8: Supplement: Radioizotopi  
zrac 2 no. 8: 1413-1418 Ag '63.

1. Institut za nuklearne nauke "Boris Kidric", Beograd-  
Vinca.

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Studying movement and mixing of materials in some technological processes with the aid of radioactive tracers. Tehnika Jug  
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VUKMIROVIC, V.; FILIP, A.

Radioactive-tracer method in studying the movement of underground waters in the grounds of various porosity; abstract. Glas Hem dr 27 no.9/10:557 '64.

Movement of dragged deposits in the Velika Morava River studied with the aid of the radioactive <sup>51</sup>Cr-labeled sand; abstract. Ibid:558

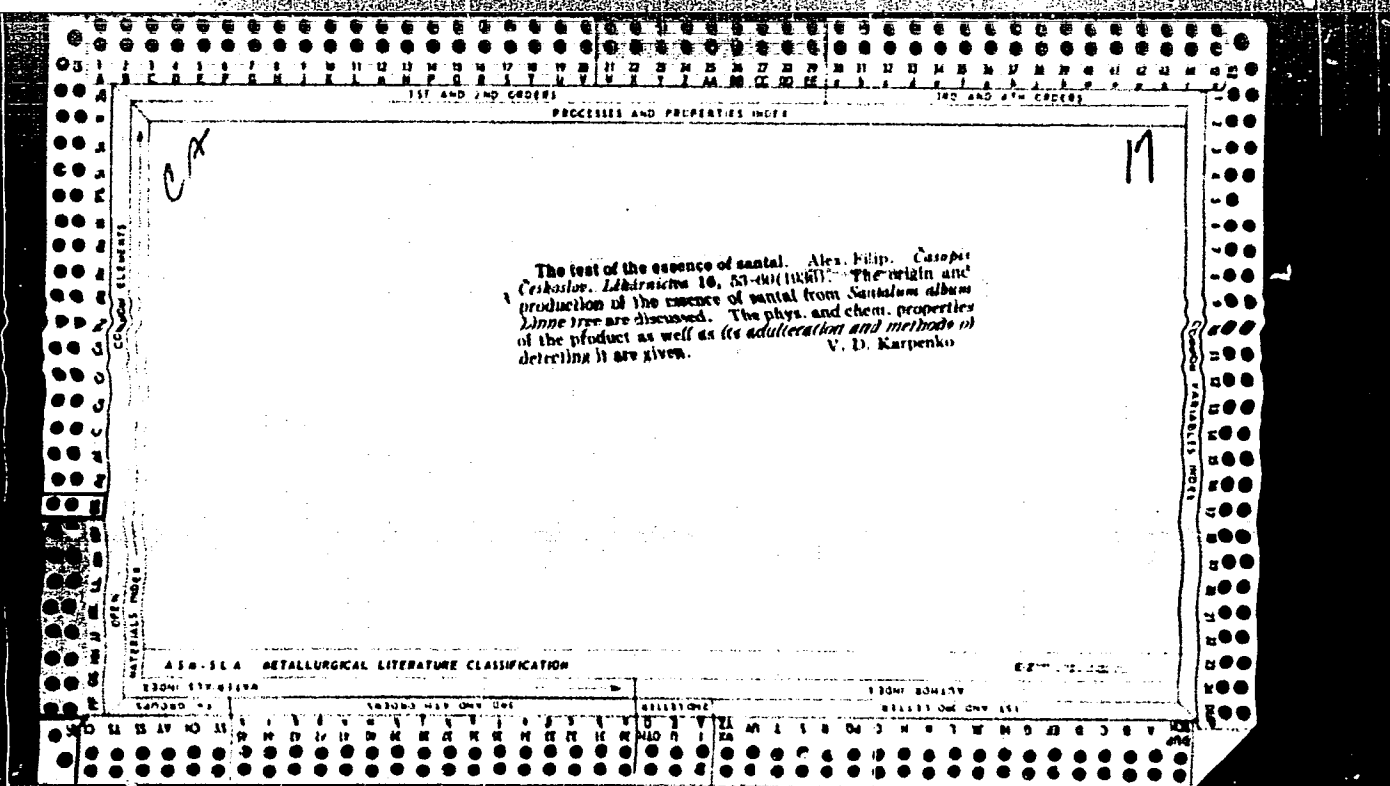
1. The Jaroslav Cerni Institute for Water Regulation, Belgrade, and the Boris Kidric Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade-Vinca.



FILIP,A.; KOSTIC,A.

Radioactive-tracer method in studying the influence of operational conditions of a diesel engine on the wear of its piston ring; abstract. Glas Hem dr 27 no.9/10:555 '64

1. The Boris Kidric Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Hot-Laboratory Department, Belgrade-Vinca.



PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

17

*ca*

Testing sandalwood oil. Alex. Filip. *Casopia Costales*.  
*Lithonites 16, 79-80(1936)*. Besides the general methods  
 for detecting adulteration of sandalwood oil, the following  
 specifications are given: There should be no distillate  
 up to 280°; 90-4% of the oil should distill at 280-310°;  
 no odor of formaldehyde should be noticeable during the  
 distn.; and the compd. must answer to the sulfuric  
 acid and furfural-sulfite tests. V. D. Karpenko

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP SYMBOLS

GROUP	SYMBOLS	GROUP	SYMBOLS
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

FILIP, A.

Determination of potency of iron and mercury chlorides in pharmaceutical preparations. Cas.cesk.lek.Ved.prioha 63 no.9-12:145-156 Dec 1950. (CML 20:9)

1. Of the Institute of Analytical Chemistry of Charles University and of Zalabske Lekarny Laboratory in Kolin.