GINTS, Yu.R.

Geometric equivalence of 2n-terminal networks. Sbor. nauch. rab. po prov. sviazi no.6:35-64 '57. (MIRA 11:5)
(Electric networks)

SOV/111-58-4-8/34

AUTHOR: Cints, Yu.R., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Senior Scientific Co-Worker of TsNIIS

TITLE: The Telemechanical System for Cable Mains (Sistema telemekhaniki dlya kabel'nykh magistraley)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik svyazi, 1958, Nr 4, p 4 - 5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Multiplex lines require a higher number of amplifier stations than a simplex coil-loaded cable. For this reason, manned main amplifier stations are established at intervals of 120-200 km, while the intermediate stations are operated by remote controls. The available telemechanical systems used at electric power and RR installations are not suitable for remote control of cable mains, since the power available for operating the controls is limited within telephone lines. Presently, a telemechanical system which was developed by TsNIIS is being installed in new telephone lines. The signals are transmitted by 220 volts dc on the 0.9 mm signal

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120006-1"

wires within the cables. The functioning of this system is explained by a block diagram. There is one block diagram and one Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIIS

1. Communication systems--USSR 2. Communication equipment --Automation 3. Transmission lines--Performance

BLOKHIN, A.S.; BORODZYUK, G.G.; LESHCHINSKIY, A.A.; OKSMAN, A.K.; KOSMINSKIY, O.F.; MANUSHKIN, A.Ye.; MILEVSKIY, Yu.S.; DRIATSKIY, N.M.; VASIL'YEV, V.V.; L'VOVICH, A.A.; ORLEYEVSKIY, M.S.; MOROZ, I.A.; OKSIAN, A.K.; KNEL', G.S.; SOROKIN, M.F.; BUTLITSKIY, I.M.; VASIL'YEV, L.N.[deceased]; GINTS, Yu.R.; VASIL'YEV, G.K.; LUGOVSKOY, N.Ye.; KIRILLOV, Ye.V.; STRUYKINA, N.S.; LEVINOV, K.G.; BLOKHIN, A.S., otv. red.; GURIN, A.V., red.; SLUTSKIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[K-1920-frequency telephone system] Sistema vysokochastotnogo telefonirovaniia K-1920; informatsionnyi sbornik. [By]A.S.Blokhin i dr. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1962. 319 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Telephone)

GINTSBERG, A.S., arkhitektor; GUTNOV, A.Ya., professor, doktor meditsinskikh nauk.

An efficient design must be worked out for the new schools. Gor. Khoz. Mosk 25 no.6:23-24 Je '51. (MLRA 10:9)
(Schoolhouses)

GINTSBERG, A. S.

GINTSBERG, A. S.- "Standard Design of Residential Buildings Using Industrial Construction Method, Methodology of Standard Design." Min of Higher Education USSR, Leningrad Order of Labor Red Banner Engineering-Construction Inst, Leningrad, 1955 (Dissertations for Degree of Candidate of Architectural Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

GINTSBERG, Aleksandr Solomonovich; VASIL'YEV, B.D., red.; KOROTKOV, G.A., red.; ROZOV, L.K., tekhn. red.

[Model designs for apartment houses at industrial sites] Tipovoe proektirovanie zhilykh zdanii pri industrial'nom stroitel'stve. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo po stroit. i arkhit., 1954. 193 p. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii arkhitektury SSSR (for Vasil'yev).
(Apartment houses--Design and construction)

GINTSBERG, B. A. PROF

May 1948

USSR/Medicine - Blood Pressure, High
Medicine - Balneology & Balneotherapy

"Balneotherapy of Hypertonic Disease," O. I. Sokol'nokov, Prof B. A. Gintsberg, Ye. I. Ugreninova, Cen Inst of Health Resorts, 2 pp

"Sov Meditsina" No 5

1A76766

ACC NR: AP7003518 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0113/67/000/001/0014/0016

AUTHORS: Gintsburg, B. Ya. (Doctor of technical sciences); Minayev, N. I.; Ippolitov, Ye. S.; Shakhnazaryan, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of sealed closures of piston rings on the starting qualities of diesels

SOURCE: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 1, 1967, 14-16

TOPIC TAGS: temperature dependence, temperature measurement, piston engine, diesel engine, engine component, ENGINE PISTON, ENGINE STARTER SYSTEM

ABSTRACT: The equation for compressed gas in a cylinder (with consideration of the leakage through the piston rings) is given as

$$T_c = T_a\left[\varepsilon\left(1-\frac{\Delta G}{G_a}\right)\right]^{n_1-1},$$

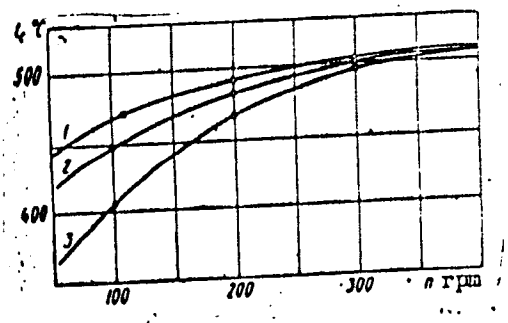
where n_1 is the average exponent of the compression curve; T and G are the temperature and weight. The subscripts a and c refer to the start and the end of the compression;

UDC: 621.436.629.113:62—24.3

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AP7003518

Fig. 1. Air temperature at the compression ring vs number of engine rpm: 1 - three-component ring; 2 - ring with soldered closure; 3 - standard ring



$\Delta G = G_a - G_c$ is the gas loss during compression. With V representing the volume of gas, $\varepsilon = \frac{V_a}{V_c}$ is the geometrical degree of the engine compression. To determine the rpm effect on $\frac{\Delta G}{G_a}$ and T_c, tests were conducted on a single-cylinder assembly with a cylinder diameter of 150 mm and an effective $\varepsilon = 12.8$. The piston was driven by a Pendel-dynamo, and the gas leaking past the piston rings was collected from the crankcase and measured by a rotameter. The temperature was measured by a tungsten resistance thermometer replacing an injector in the head. Three types of piston rings were tested: a) the standard type with a 0.6-mm gap in the closure; b) a

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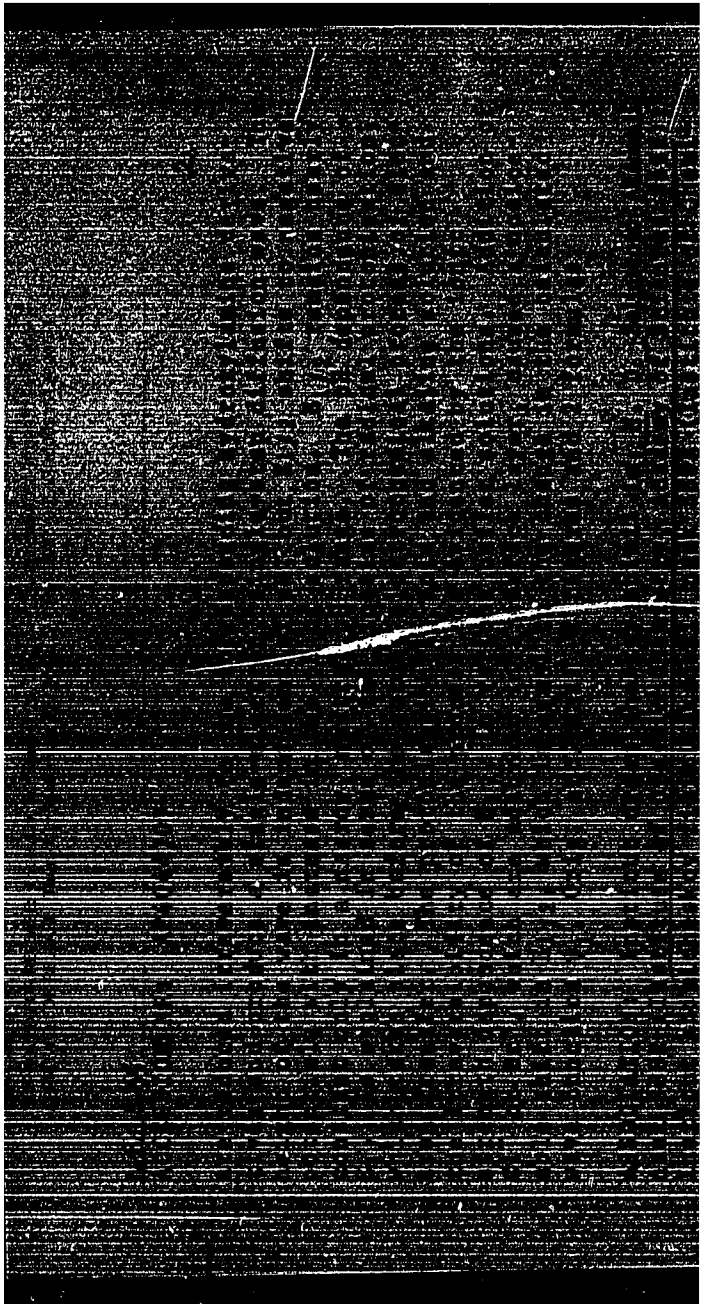
ACC NR: AP7003518

similar ring with the gap sealed by tin solder; c) a compounded ring of three overlapping layers with no gap. Where the leakage was small, $\frac{\Delta G}{G_a}$ vs rpm was hyperbolic. For standard rings $\frac{\Delta G}{G_a} = \frac{16}{n}$, and for the soldered gap it is $\frac{8.2}{n}$. The temperature dependence is shown in Fig. 1. Rings made by German and American firms have complex tongue closure sections which effectively seal and also compensate for small irregularities in the cylinder shape. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002

Card 3/3



GINTSBERG, E. G.

USSR/Chemistry - Plastics

FD-877

Card 1/1 Pub.50 - 10/24

Author : Gintsberg, E. G., Igonin, L. A.

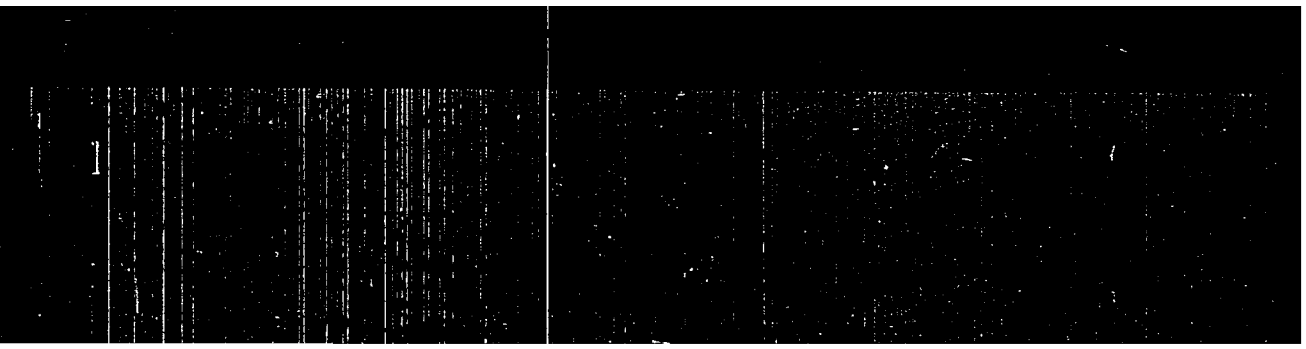
Title : Polarographic determination of styrene in polystyrene

Periodical : Khim. prom., No 6, 355-357 (35-37), Sep 1954

Abstract : Developed a method for the polarographic determination of traces of the monomer in polystyrene (a content of styrene in the plastic accelerates deterioration). In the procedure which has been devised, the sample is dissolved in benzene, the resulting solution is diluted with a solution of tetrabutylammonium in alcohol, and a polarographic determination of styrene is carried out. Four references, all USSR, all since 1940. One graph, 2 tables.

Institution : Scientific Research and Planning Institute of Plastics

Submitted :



68847

S/076/60/034/02/006/044
B010/B015

AUTHORS: Igonin, L. A., Gintsberg, E. G., Krasulina, N. A., Bass, S. I., Kargin, V. A.

TITLE: Investigation of Oxybenzylamines Obtained From Phenol and Its Mononuclear Derivatives

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 34, Nr 2, pp 287-294 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the basis of publication data it may be assumed that oxybenzylamines form as intermediates in the hardening of Novolack phenol formaldehyde resins with hexamethylenetetramine. In oxybenzylamines, the phenol nuclei are connected by dimethylamine- or trimethylamine bridges. At high temperatures, these bridges are transformed into methylene- or azomethine bridges. In the present case, a series of oxybenzylamines, obtained from phenol and its mononuclear derivatives, were investigated thermomechanically as well as by spectral analysis. The absorption spectra were taken by the IKS-11 spectrograph, and are given for 2,2'-dioxy-3,5,3',5'-tetramethyldibenzylamine and the corresponding tribenzylamine (Fig 1).

Investigation of Oxybenzylamines Obtained From Phenol and Its Mononuclear Derivatives

assumption is confirmed by the absorption spectra (Fig 2) of the multinuclear oxybenzylamines. The latter were prepared by a method described earlier (Table 1, preparation conditions). All spectra of the oxybenzylamines obtained from phenol and its para-substituted derivatives show the 11.84μ band whereas with oxybenzylamine obtained from o-chlorophenol this band lies at 11.92μ. Thus, it can be seen that it is the reaction between hexamethylenetetramine and the mononuclear phenols in a diphenyl solution that leads to the formation of the polymeric oxybenzylamines (Table 2, suggested structural formulas of polymers). The polyoxybenzylamines obtained from phenol and its para-substituted derivatives are amorphous linear polymers reticulated by individual cross bindings. The polymers have very strong chains whose T_g value lies above their thermal stability. The o-substituted derivatives form strongly ramified and reticulated polymers. The polyoxybenzylamines obtained from phenol reticulate under the effect of heat, and pass over into a non-meltable and insoluble state whereas polybenzylamines obtained from o- and p-substituted derivatives of phenol are thermally instable, and decompose at a temperature above 160°C forming low-molecular products. There are 6 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references, 1 of

Investigation of Oxybenzylamines Obtained From Phenol and Its Mononuclear Derivatives

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which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass (Scientific Research Institute of Plastics)

SUBMITTED: April 3, 1958

Card 3/3

GINTSBERG, E.G.; KOVARSKAYA, B.M.; STRIZHKOVA, A.S.

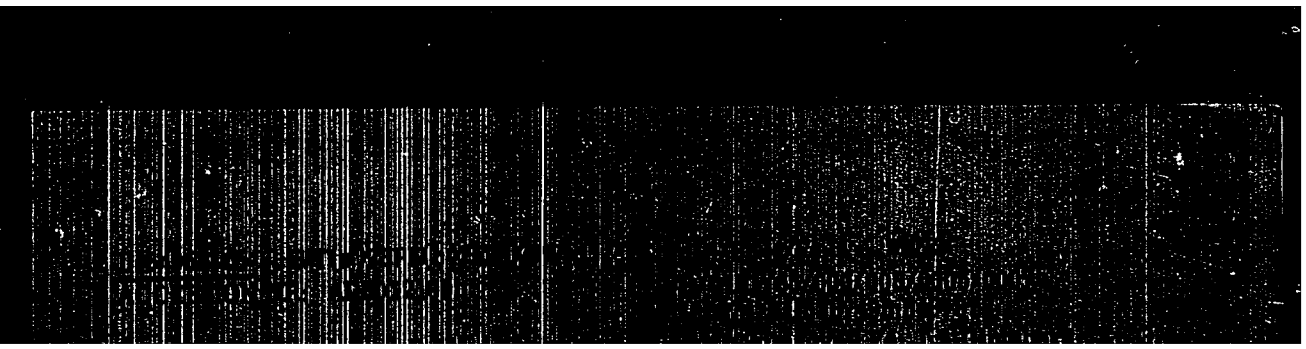
Study of the thermal destruction of condensation resins. Polarographic determination of aldehydes formed during the thermal destruction of epoxide resins. Plast.massy no.4:11-13 '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

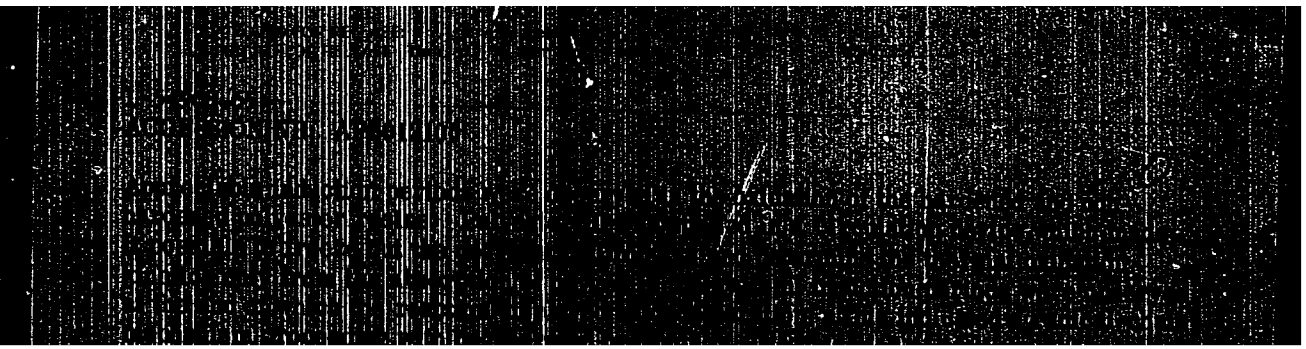
(Epoxy resins) (Formaldedyde)

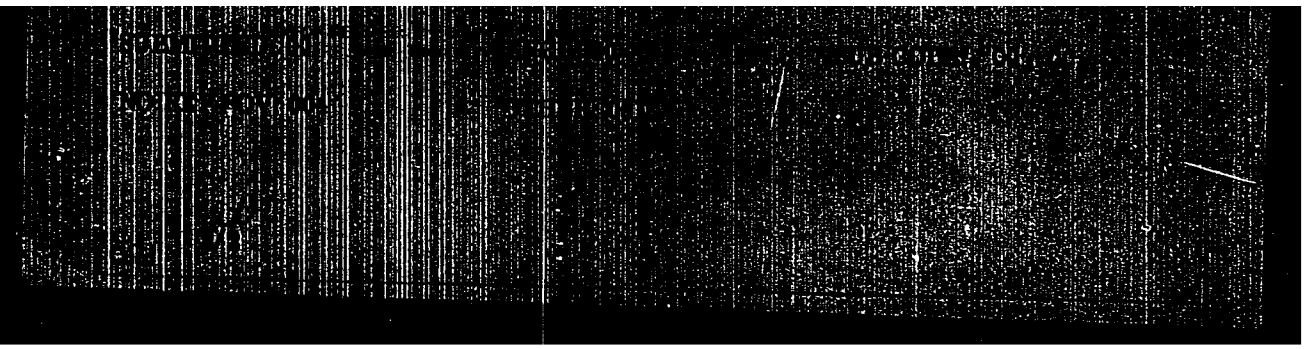
NEYMAN, M.B., MAYRANOVSKAYA, S.G., KOVARSKAYA, B.M., KOVANTSEV, B.V., GINTSBERG, A.G.

Polarographic study of some N-oxide free radicals. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.8:1518-1521 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR i Institut elementoorganicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR







L 31886-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) WW/JW/RM

ACC NR: AP6012536 SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/003/0571/0572

AUTHOR: Rozantsev, E. G.; Gintsberg, E. G. 32 B

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Electronic structure of free iminoxyl radicals

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 3, 1966, 571-572

TOPIC TAGS: free radical, physical chemistry, electrochemical analysis

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to obtain more information on the electron configuration of free iminoxyl radicals by the potentiometric titration method. The similarity of potentiometric titration curves and magnitudes of basicity constants of the compared compounds shows that secondary amines, hydroxylamines and free imine acids have pronounced unseparated electron pairs. It is significant that in terms of basicity, free radicals occupy an intermediate position between corresponding amines and hydroxylamines. The pKa are determined for free iminoxyl radicals: 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-oxopiperidine-1-oxyl and 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidine-1-oxyl. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure.

UDC: 541 + 541.51

Card 1/2

L 31886-66

ACC NR: AP6012536

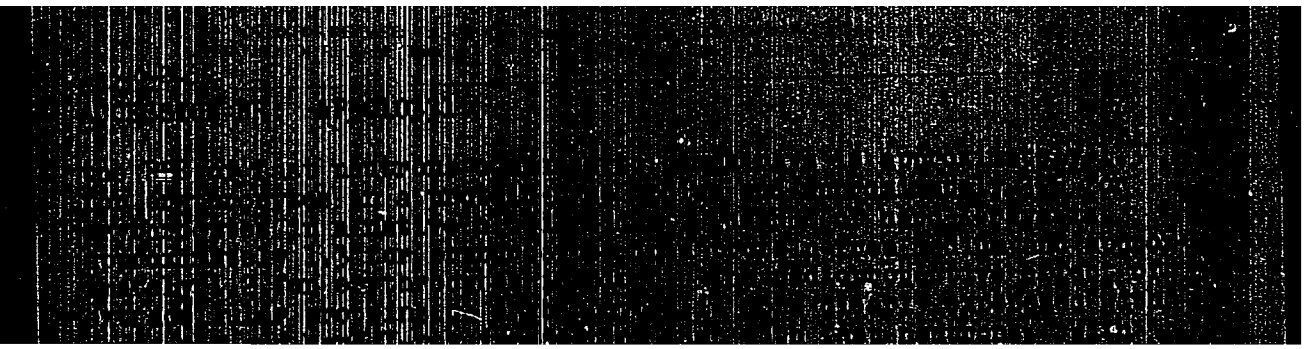
SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 23Jul65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

TRINCHET, R.S.; GILTSENS, S.I.

Adaptive changes in hemoglobin [illegible]. Fiziol. zhur. [illegible]
49 no.5:621-626 My '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. From the Institute of Physiology [illegible] Academy of Sciences, Moscow.



KRINCHER, K.S.; KUZIN, A.M.; BREGADZE, Yu.I.; GINTSBURG, E.I.

Radiation injury of erythrocytes, suspended in native and protein-free medium, by various kinds of irradiation. Radiobiologiia 5 no.2:174-178 '65.

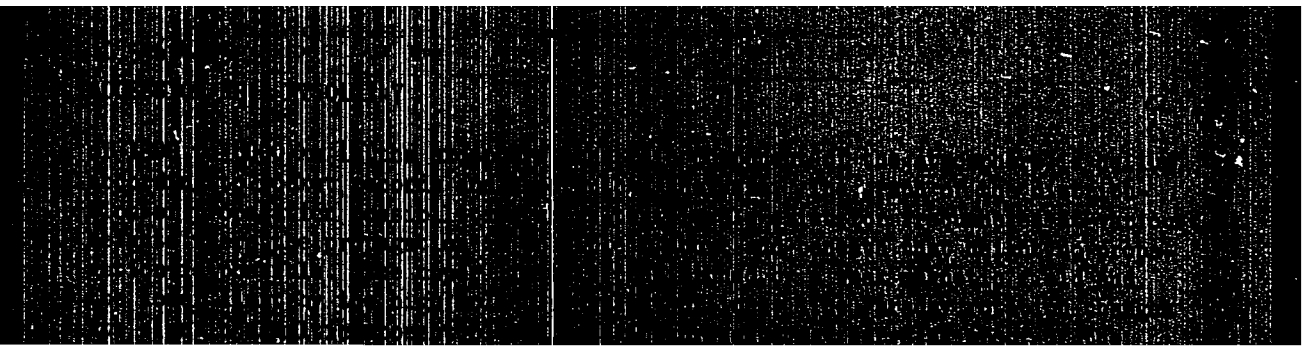
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

GINTSBURG, L., doktor yuridich. nauk, prof.

Prompted by life. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 6 no.3:10-11 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Labor laws and legislation)



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120006-1"

MOGILEVSKIY, Ye.M.; GINZBERG, M.A.; KHURGINA, R.A.

Degradation of alkali cellulose by means of oxidizers and catalysts. Khim. volok. no.1:54-57 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

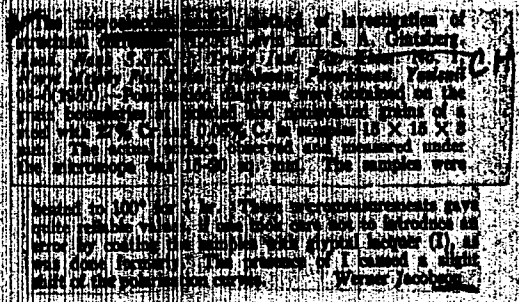
1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

GINTSBURG, M.A.

Radio wave propagation in a moving cosmic plasma. Kosm.issl. 3 no.2:340-342 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120006-1"

GINTSBERG, S. A.



(1)

LEVIN, I.A.; GINTSBERG, S.A.

Computation method for obtaining the polarization characteristics of the structural (phase) components of alloys. Trudy Inst. Fiz. Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 3, Issledovaniya Korrozii Metal. No. 2, 69-73 '51. (MLRA 5:2)
(Ca 47 no.17: 8621 '53)

GINTSBERG, S.A.; LEVIN, I.A.; YAMSHCHIKOV, I.N.

Apparatus for the investigation of the electrochemical behavior of different metals in contact. Trudy Inst. Fiz. Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 3, Issledovaniya Korrozii Metal. No.2, 79-82 '51. (MLRA 4:10)
(CA 47 no.16:7831 '53)

GINZBURG, S. A. and LEVIN, I.A.

"Calculation Method for Determining Polarization Characteristics of Component Parts of Alloys," Trudy Inst. Fiz. Khim., AN SSSR, No.3, 1951

GINZBURG, S. A., LEVIN, I.A. and YANSHCHIKOV, I. N.

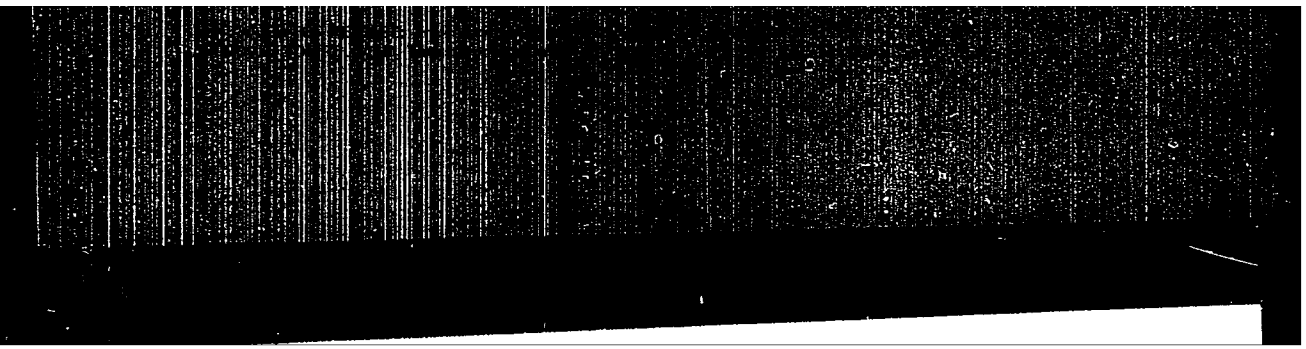
"Device for Studying the Electro-Chemical Behavior of Different Metals in Contact with Each Other," Trudy Inst. Fiz. Khim., AN SSSR, No.3, 1951

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120006-1"

GINTSBERG, S. A.

Gintsberg, S. A. — "Electrochemical and Corrosion Behavior of Certain Stainless Steels with Various Thermic Treatments." Moscow Inst of Non-ferrous Metals and Gold imeni Kalinin, Moscow, 1955 (Dissertation for Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 23, Moscow, June, 1955, pp. 87-104.



GINTSBERG, S.A.; NESMEYANOVA, K.A.

Determination of amino - monoethanol and benzoic acid in the inhibited paper. Trudy NIIKHP no.4:11-16 '56. (MIRA 11:4)
(Ethanol) (Benzoic acid)

BALEZIN, S.A.; BARANNIK, V.P.; NESMEYANOVA, K.A.; GINTSBERG, S.A.

Corrosion factors and means of protecting needles during long storage. Uch. zap. MGPI 99:151-157 '57.
(MIRA 12:3)

(Steel--Corrosion) (Pins and needles)

28(5)
AUTHORS: Gintsberg, S. A., Shreyder, A. V. SOV/32-25-6-53/53

TITLE: On the Constant Moisture in Corrosion Chambers Operating With a Temperature Cycle (O postoyannoy vlazhnosti v korrozionnykh kamerakh, rabotayushchikh s temperaturnym tsiklom)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 6, p 741 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Accelerated corrosion tests which are intended to imitate the conditions of a tropical atmosphere require a steam pressure changing with temperature as little as possible. Saturated salt- and sulfuric acid solutions are not suited for this purpose as the steam pressure varies considerably with temperature. The use of glycerin - water mixtures is recommended, as in this case only slight variations of steam pressure with temperature are to be observed which secures a considerable improvement with respect to the reproducibility of the test results. The solutions are not agressive and the relative moisture changes in proportion to the glycerin concentration of the solution (figure, dependence of the relative moisture of the air over glycerin solutions on the molar concentrations

Card 1/2

of glycerin at 20±1°). There are 1 figure and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vserossiyskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimicheskiy institut promyshlennosti mestnogo podchineniya (All-Russian Scientific Chemical Research Institute of the Industry of Local Subordination)

SOV/80-32-2-50/56

AUTHOR: Gintsberg, S.A.

TITLE: On the Protective Action of the Volatile Corrosion Inhibitor Dicyclohexylammonium Nitrite (O zashchitnom deystvii letuchego zamedlitelya korrozii - ditsiklogeksilammoniynitrita)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol XXXII, Nr 2, pp 459-462 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Dicyclohexylammonium nitrite (DICHAN) at a concentration of 0.1% protects ferrous metals completely from corrosion, at a concentration of 0.01% nearly completely. The electrochemical processes of this protection are investigated here. The change of potential induced by DICHAN were compared with those caused by sodium nitrite. It has been shown that the anode polarization is responsible for the corrosion protection. This polarization is due to the action of the nitrite ion in DICHAN and sodium nitrite. The role of DICHAN consists in supplying the cation. It may be replaced by any other substance which also

On the Protective Action of the Volatile Corrosion Inhibitor Dicyclohexyl-ammonium Nitrite

supplies a cation and which has the same vapor pressure. There are 3 graphs and 3 non-Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: January 23, 1958

5.2200, 1.3010

AUTHOR: Gintsberg, S. A.

TITLE: Brief Communications. Concerning the Anticorrosion Action of Ammonium Benzoate

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 1, pp 243-246 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Benzoate ion forms an insoluble film of iron benzoate on surfaces, which inhibits the diffusion of iron ions into the solution, as well as of other agents to the metal. It was determined that 10^{-3} g benzoate is present at each 1 cm^2 of metal surface. Tests were made with sodium benzoate (I) and ammonium benzoate (II). It was found that both compounds sharply inhibit steel corrosion. (II) sharply inhibits initial corrosion, and somewhat less later on. (I) inhibits initial corrosion less than later on. (II) is a 29-30 times more effective inhibitor than (I). Benzoate ion inhibits the anode process. (II) inhibits the anode and cathod processes. It was

Card 1/2

Brief Communications. Concerning the Antiscorrosion Action of Ammonium Benzoate

shows that (II) is a better inhibitor of atmospheric corrosion than the (I). There are 5 figures; and 8 references, 2 Soviet, 1 Dutch, 1 German, 3 U.K., 1 U.S. The U.K. and U.S. references are: E. L. Evans, E. G. Stroud, Chem. a. Ind., 9, 242 (1957); T. H. Sutter, Corrosion, Prevention a. Control, 4, 2, 47-49 (1957), ibid, 4, 4 (1956); E. G. Stroud, H. J. Vernon, Applied Chem., 2, 4 (1952).

SUBMITTED: January 20, 1959

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120006-1"

15.7400

AUTHORS: Gintsbert, S. A., Ivanov, A. F.

TITLE: Secondary Additives for Bright Copper Plating in Sulfuric Acid Baths

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 2, pp 471-473 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The addition of thiourea to the sulfuric acid electrolyte increases the brilliancy of the copper plating but makes the copper film brittle and easy to peel off. Various other additives are recommended in the foreign patent literature (triphenylmethyl dyes, polyvinyl alcohol, mercaptothiazole, etc.) but gave worse results than thiourea. The authors investigated three electrolytes: (I) $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ (200 g/liter), H_2SO_4 (60 g/liter), $CS(NH_2)_2$ (0.07 g/liter); (II) electrolyte (I) with glycerol (0.1 g/liter); (III) electrolyte (I) with paranitroaniline $NH_2C_6H_4NO_2$ (0.03 g/liter). It was established that (I)

Card 1/3

Secondary Additives for Bright Copper Plating in Sulfuric Acid Baths

[illegible]
SOV/[illegible]-33/52

gave very brittle copper films which adhered to the base not [illegible] only if the nickel under layer was at least 5 to [illegible] μ thick. Addition of glycerol (electrolyte II) reduced the brittleness somewhat and increased the adherence of the copper film but only at the beginning of the plating process. Electrolyte (III) gave brilliant, non-brittle, well adhering plating even with a nickel underlayer of only 0.2μ, and allowed the time of the under layer deposition to be shortened from 25-30 min to 2 min. The optimum conditions were: temperature of the bath, 22 to 30° C; current density, 6 to 7 amp/dm². The study of the effect of thiourea and paranitroaniline additives on the electric processes of electrolytic copper plating showed that the above additives increase the cathodic polarization and decrease the anodic polarization. There are 2 figures; and 11 references, 6 U.S., 2 East German, 3 Soviet. The most recent U.S. references are: U.S. Pat. 2742412, April 17, 1956; U.S. Pat. [illegible]193; U.S. Pat. 2455554; U.S. Pat. 2805194; C. I. Shaler,

Card 2/3

Secondary Additives for Bright Copper Plating in Sulfuric Acid Baths

TT663
30V/59-33-2-38/52

A. E. Bearse, C. L. Faust, Plating, 31, 10 (1950).

ASSOCIATION: Gosplan Scientific Research Chemical Institute of RSFSR (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimicheskiy institut Gosplana RSFSR)

SUBMITTED: April 16, 1959

Card 3/3

S/080/60/033/007/014/020
A003/A001

AUTHORS: Gintsberg, S. A., Shreyder, A. V.

TITLE: Amine Chromates and Esters of the Chromic Acid as Inhibitors of Atmospheric Corrosion

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 33, No. 7, pp. 1594-1599

TEXT: Dicyclohexylammonium nitrite, cyclohexylammonium carbonate, monoethanolamine carbonate and benzoate are inhibitors of atmospheric corrosion used on a broad scale. A drawback of these inhibitors is their aggressiveness in relation to non-ferrous metals, especially zinc and copper alloys. Easily available esters of the chromic acid and also amine chromates were investigated as corrosion inhibitors. The effect of the chromates was investigated in a corrosion chamber with cyclic temperature drop at a relative humidity of 96-98% and a SO_2 concentration of 0.01 mg/l. The temperature cycle consisted in a 15-min heating to 40°C, holding the sample for 45 min at this temperature, cooling and holding for 2 hours at room temperature. The samples tested were made of U12 (U12) steel (1.2% C), L-70 (L-70) brass (70% Cu, 30% Zn) without coatings and steel samples with poreless zinc and nickel coatings. Samples of

S/080/60/033/007/014/020
A003/A001

Amine Chromates and Esters of the Chromic Acid as Inhibitors of Atmospheric Corrosion

oxidized MA-2 magnesium alloy and non-oxidized Д-16 (D-16) Duraluminum were also tested. The inhibitors were introduced into wrapping paper in the amount of 18-20 g/m^2. Cyclohexylammonium chromate was applied from an aqueous suspension, dicyclohexylammonium chromate and the esters of the chromic acid from alcohol solutions. It was shown that the best protection for steel is obtained with cyclo- and dicyclohexylammonium chromates. Their effect is noticeably higher than that of dicyclohexylammonium nitrite and cyclohexylammonium carbonate. The inhibitors mentioned, especially cyclohexylammonium chromate, have also good protective properties with regard to non-ferrous metals. Experiments with samples made from D-16 Duraluminum and oxidized magnesium alloy showed good protective properties of cyclo- and dicyclohexylammonium chromates with regard to magnesium alloys. The potential of steel, brass, nickel and zinc samples in tap water containing chromates of cyclo- and dicyclohexylammonium was shifted to the side of positive values. The "slit effect", i.e., the intensification of corrosion in narrow gaps is considerable for dicyclohexylammonium chromate.

S/080/60/033/007/014/020
A003/A001

Amine Chromates and Esters of the Chromic Acid as Inhibitors of Atmospheric Corrosion

It can be suppressed by adding phenyl and butyl benzoates to the inhibitor. There are 3 graphs and 7 references: 2 Soviet, 2 English, 2 German and 1 Czechoslovakian.

SUBMITTED: June 1, 1959

Card 3/3

25072
S/080/60/033/010/026/029
D216/D306

188310

AUTHORS: Gintsberg, S.A., and Shreyder, A.V.

TITLE: The use of certain amino salts of inorganic acids as inhibitors of the atmospheric corrosion of metals

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 33, no. 10, 1960, 2366 - 2368

TEXT: Owing to the great diversity of their composition and service conditions, many metallic articles are not given any adequate protection by common inhibitors. Therefore, an investigation of the protective action of packing paper impregnated with aminosalts and certain inorganic acids was carried out. The amine cations were selected to include a nitrogen-containing group, so as to facilitate irreversible sorption onto the surface of the protective metal. The anions of the salts had to provide either a passivating or a film-forming action of the inhibitor. Molybdates and wolframates were used as representatives of the former, and phosphates and

Card 1/3

The use of certain amino ...

borates of the latter. Corrosion tests were carried out in a cabinet, using periodic heating and cooling. The temperature was maintained at 40° for 1 hour, reduced to 20° for 2 hours, and was then raised again, etc. The relative humidity was maintained at 92-94 % at all temperatures by means of glycerine solutions. 0.01 mg/l SO_2 gas was introduced into the cabinet daily. The effectiveness of the protective action was estimated for steel according to the proportion of the surface having suffered corrosion, and for non-ferrous metals, by a specially designed 10-point scale. In this scale, Class 1 corresponds to the presence on the metal surface of slight tarnishes which wash off easily, or of deposition of inhibitors, Class 2 - appearance of tarnishes which cannot be washed off, Class 3 - single corrosion pits, Class 4 - pitting corrosion, Class 5 - pits with corrosion products, Class 6 - separate stains on the external surface, Class 7 - stains on both surfaces, Classes 8 - 10 - intense corrosion with formation of considerable quantities of corrosion products, the paper sticking to such a surface. Packing paper was saturated with aqueous solutions of inhibitor in

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120006-1"

The use of certain amino ...

such a way as to ensure the presence of 15-20 g/m^2 of inhibitor in the packing paper. Salt losses after long exposure under conditions of small temperature variations (20 ± 2°) and humidity (50 ± 5 %) were studied parallel with the corrosion tests. These losses were due to volatilization. The changes in relative volatilization with time are shown. The authors conclude that among the tested salts only mono- and tri-ethynolamine borates can be regarded as possible inhibitors of atmospheric corrosion for steel articles containing, apart from uncoated components, nickel and zinc plated components or components made of zinc and nickel-base alloys. There are 2 figures and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Hackerman and A.C. Macrides, Ind. Eng. Ch., 46, 3, 523-527, 1954.

SUBMITTED: November 12, 1959

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120006-1"

85447

S/080/60/033/011/006/014
A003/A001

18.8300 exclude 2408

AUTHORS: Shreyder, A. V., Gintsberg, S. A.

TITLE: On the Slit Effect in the Inhibition of Atmospheric Corrosion

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 33, No. 11, pp. 2541-2547

TEXT: The slit effect of corrosion was determined on samples (0.1 mm thick) of U12 (U12) steel of 22 x 15 mm. Two of these samples were packed together and the difference of corrosion on their outside and inside surfaces was investigated. The samples were kept in corrosion chambers with continuously changing temperature (20°C for 2 hours and 40°C for 1 hour), a humidity of 94-96% and a content of 0.1 mg/l of sulfur dioxide in the air. The index of the slit effect was determined by the formula $A = \frac{I}{I + O} \cdot 100\%$, where I is the area affected by corrosion on the inner surfaces of the samples, O is the outer surface affected by corrosion. [Abstractor's note: I (inner) is a translation of the Russian V (vnutrennyy) and O (outer) a translation of N (naruzhnyy)]. It was shown that the slit effect increases with the capillary condensation in the gap. If thin samples (0.1 mm) are packed with thick samples (0.4 mm) the slit effect decreases from 81.7 - 96.4%

Card 1/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120006-1"

85447

S/080/60/033/011/006/014
A003/A001

On the Slit Effect in the Inhibition of Atmospheric Corrosion

to 41.2 - 76.1% when using ammonium benzoate as inhibitor. Among the 32 inhibitors tested, the slit effect is manifested when compounds are used like ammonium benzoate, dicyclohexylammonium chromate. Stimulators of corrosion (diphenylguanidine) and indifferent compounds (diphenylguanidine benzoate) can also give rise to slit effect. The use of the following substances, which are non-volatile and stimulators of corrosion, is not accompanied by the slit effect: monoethanolamine tungstate, triethanolamine tungstate, the ammonium salts of synthetic fatty acids, the sodium salt of alkylsulfoacid, the sodium salt of aliphatic aminoacid. Many inhibitors stop corrosion only in the presence of oxygen. The reduced aeration in the slit decreases the effect of passivators. A special inhibitor was tested which contained an "antislit" admixture. For this purpose 7.5 to 50.0% (based on the inhibitor weight) casein and albumin glues, phenylbenzoate, phenyloleate, butylbenzoate and the sodium salt of a mixture of monoand diesters of orthophosphoric acid was added to chromates of cyclohexylammonium and dicyclohexylammonium, ammonium benzoate and diphenyl guanidine and to a mixture of urotropine with sodium nitrite. The slit effect was abolished and the protective properties were increased somewhat by adding (in the ratio 1 : 2) butyl-

Card 2/3

85447

S/080/60/033/011/006/014
A003/A001

On the Slit Effect in the Inhibition of Atmospheric Corrosion

and phenylbenzoate to chromates of cyclo- and dicyclohexylammonium and to ammonium benzoate. There are 2 figures, 3 tables and 13 references: 11 Soviet, 2 English.

SUBMITTED: March 7, 1960

Card 3/3

18 6310

S/081/61/000/024/044/086
B117/B147

AUTHOR: Gintsberg, S A

TITLE: Ammonium benzoate as inhibitor of atmospheric corrosion

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1961, 313, abstract 24I262 (Tr. Vseros. n.-i. khim. in-ta prom-sti mestn podchineniya, no. 8, 1959, 12-21)

TEXT. The protective action of ammonium benzoate as inhibitor of ferrous and nonferrous metal corrosion by gases was studied. It has been shown that the corrosion rate of metal samples drops sharply at the beginning of storage, but later on rises somewhat when the inhibitor volatilizes. Ammonium benzoate, compared with sodium benzoate, is 25-28 times more efficient. The analysis of polarization curves and potential-versus-time curves has shown that ammonium benzoate is a mixed inhibitor. The benzoate ion has an inhibitory effect upon the anodic process, and ammonium upon the cathodic process. The use of a mixture of ammonium benzoate and sodium benzoate is recommended. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

GINTSBERG, S.A.; SHREYDER, A.V.

Amino salts of certain inorganic acids as inhibitors of the atmospheric corrosion of metals. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.10:2366-2368 O '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

SHREYDER, A.V.; GINTSBERG, S.A.

Crevice effect in the inhibition of atmospheric corrosion.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 33 no.11:2541-2547 N '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Steel--Corrosion)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120006-1"

S/081/62/000/002/054/107
B145/B101

AUTHORS: Gintsberg, S. A., Shreyder, A. V.

TITLE: Methods of protecting products with ferrous and non-ferrous metal joints from atmospheric corrosion with the aid of inhibitors

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1962, 232, abstract 2I216 (Tr. Vseros. n-i khim. in-ta mestn. prom-sti, no. 9 1960, 10 - 38)

TEXT: Various inhibitors of atmospheric corrosion in the conservation of products with steel, brass, Zn and Ni joints are described. The following corrosion inhibitors were used: salts of mineral and organic acids with organic and mineral cations, organic and mineral acid esters, amines, N_2 - heterocycles and thiocompounds. The synthesis of compounds described and not described in publications is given: cyclohexyl ammonium chromate dicyclohexyl ammonium chromate, triethanolamine tetraborate, triethanolamine molybdate. Ammonium benzoate, cyclohexyl ammonium chromate, dicyclo

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120006-1"

S/081/62/000/003/054/107
B145/B101

Methods of protecting ...

hexyl ammonium chromate, and diphenyl guanidine benzoate are shown to act as inhibitors of atmospheric corrosion of the metals mentioned. Some corrosion inhibitors cause crevice corrosion. The use of a mixture of corrosion inhibitors consisting of 20% of cyclohexyl ammonium chromate and 10% of phenyl benzoate is recommended to reduce the crevice effect and atmospheric corrosion. All corrosion inhibitors mentioned can be used under tropical conditions. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

GINTSBERG, S.A.; SHREYDER, A.V.; SE UY-YU

Effect of steel oxidation conditions on oxide film quality. Zhur. prikl. khim. 34 no.5:1166-1168 My '61. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimicheskiy institut Gosplana RSFSR.

(Steel)

GINTSBERG, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; IVANOV, A.F.

Studying the smoothing effect of some additives in copper and nickel electroplating baths on the surface of metals. Trudy NITKHI no.1:90-95 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

S/080/62/035/003/021/024
D204/D302

AUTHORS: Ginsberg, S. A. and Ivanov, A. F.

TITLE: Elimination of pitting in nickel-plating by the addition of organic compounds

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 3, 1962, 671-674

TEXT: A brief resumé of Western work on the beneficial effects of wetting agents in the electrolyte is first given which indicates that pitting is suppressed due to the lowering of the surface tension of the electrolyte. In the present work the authors investigated the effects of 13 surface active agents produced in the USSR. The compounds were added in quantities of 0.05 - 1.5 g/l at various temperatures and current densities. The surface tension of the electrolytes was then measured stalagmometrically and the pitting was assessed visually. The results are tabulated and discussed. No direct relationship between the lowering of surface tension and suppression of pitting was observed, although the two phenomena appeared together in some cases, for certain concentrations of the

additive. It is concluded that the main function of the additives is to reduce the adhesive tension on the liquid-metal interface. Improved wetting of the metal prevents therefore the entrapment of H_2 bubbles and eliminates pitting. The best additives were 'Progress' (a mixture of the Na salts of sulphonated secondary alcohols containing 8 - 18 C atoms), ACCN (ASSP) (a salt obtained by NH_4OH neutralization of sulphonated polyalkyl benzenes with mol. wt. 200), or a mixture of the two. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 20 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 19 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: Ind. Finish., 12, 139, (1960); '46th Annual Techn. Proc. Amer. Electroplaters' Soc., Detroit, Mich., 1959', Newark 2, N-Y (1959); J. Electroch. Soc. Japan, 26, 1-3, (1958); Product Finish, 11, 4, (1958).

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimicheskiy institut mestnoypromyshlennosti (Scientific Research Chemical

S/080/62/035/003/021/024
D204/D302

Elimination of pitting ...

Institute of Local Industry)

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1961

Card 3/3

G447388 SM

AID Nr. 976-7 24 May

CORROSION OF MOLYBDENUM (USSR)

Ginzberg, S. A., and B. Ya. Kazovskaya. Tsvetnyye metally, no. 3, Mar 1963, 84-88. S/136/63/000/003/004/004

The corrosion behavior of commercial-grade Mo (bars 15 x 15 x 45 mm containing 0.015% sesquioxides, 0.01% S, 0.001% P, and 0.5% W) in atmospheres with 60 to 96% relative humidity at 15, 25, and 35°C has been studied. Tests lasted for up to 180 days. The corrosion rate at 25° C and 60% relative humidity for 30 days was close to 0, but then increased steadily and after 180 days reached approximately 30 mg/m^2 · day. With increasing relative humidity the corrosion rate increased slowly, generally remaining below 80 mg/m^2 day for a relative humidity of up to 88%. At 96% humidity the corrosion rate increased sharply to ~690 mg/m^2 day in the first 30 days, then dropped to 265 mg/m^2 · day after 150 days and increased again to 340 mg/m^2 · day after 180 days. A similar pattern, i.e., a drop in the corrosion rate during the first 100 days, was observed

Card 1/2

AID Nr. 976-7 24 May

CORROSION OF MOLYBDENUM [Cont'd] S/136/63/000/003/004/004

at humidities of 70 to 88%. An increase of test temperature from 15 to 35° C roughly doubled the corrosion rate at humidities up to 80%, bringing it to ~80 mg/m^2·day day at 35° C and 80% humidity. At a humidity of 96%, however, the corrosion rate jumped from 180 or 220 mg/m^2·day at 15 or 25° C, respectively, to 675 mg/m^2·day at 35° C. Additions of sodium nitride and sodium benzoate, which are effective as inhibitors of steel corrosion, had a negative effect in the case of molybdenum;both were found to accelerate corrosion. It can be assumed that the oxide film which forms on Mo in humid atmospheres is non-protective.

[WW]

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: [illegible]

TITLE: Oil-soluble [illegible] oils which increase their protective effect

SOURCE: [illegible] obshch. khim. 3, 1958, 125-129

TOPIC TAGS: [illegible] oil, [illegible] corrosion, spindle oil, cyclohexylamine

ABSTRACT: [illegible] additives in spindle oil were carried out. After 60 hours cycle [illegible] was applied to samples of the [illegible] alloy [illegible] steel, with [illegible] aluminum, brass, aluminum-[illegible] bronze, steel) [illegible] tested included: cyclohexylamine [illegible] of a mixture of C_{10}-C_{12} fatty acids (additive VNIINP-19, which is a mixture of C_{10}-C_{12} fatty acids [illegible] the composition of which is unknown)

SUB CODE: [illegible]

GINZBERG, S.A.; SHREYDER, A.V.

Evaluating the effectiveness of acid pickling inhibitors.
Zhur.prikl. khim. 38 no.3:629-631 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted April 19, 1963.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120006-1"

GINTSBURG

See also:

GINZBURG

GINSBURG

GINTSBURG, A., inzh.-polkovnik

Methods for repairing stations. Voen. aviat. 16 no.3:34-35 Mr '58.
(MIRA 11:4)
(Radio stations--Maintenance and repair)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120006-1"

SOV/138-58-7-12/19

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, A.

TITLE: Experimental Work by Team Leader Z.S. Nikolayev in Charge of Calandering Plant on Facing Fabrics (Opyt raboty brigadira kalandrovshatego Z.S. Nikolayeva na obkladke tkani)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, 1958, Nr 7, p 32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Report from the factory "Krasnyy treugol'nik" (Red Triangle). A short account is given of Z.S. Nikolayev's method of gaining the maximum possible output while in charge of his shift on mixing and calandering plant. One of his tricks is to use the tailing from one batch of material which would normally be off-gauge due to decreased tension on the back roll, to gauge the necessary reset to the roll gap for the subsequent batch of material and thus save time and material when the new batch enters the calander. He manages to get 99.5% useful running time from the plant, as compared with 97-98% obtained by his colleagues. During 1957, Z.S. Nikolayev's team was

Card1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120006-1"

SOV/130-58-7-12/19

Experimental Work by Team Leader Z.S. Nikolayev in Charge of Calandering Plant on Facing Fabrics

nominated, more than once, as the best shop team in the factory.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Krasnyy Treugol'nik" (Red Triangle Works)

1. Industrial production--USSR 2. Personnel--Performance

Card 2/2

SOV/138-58-7-13/19

AUTHOR: Gintsburg, A.

TITLE: The Advanced Working Methods of Foreman O.G. Kokorina on the "Sole-fastening" Operation in Boot-making) (Peredovoy metod raboty mastera O.G. Kokorinoy na operatsii "nalozheniye podoshv" na sapozhkakh)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, 1958, Nr 7, p 38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Foreman O.G. Kokorina improved and speeded up the sole-fastening operation on women's shoes by eliminating two unnecessary motions and providing for a more careful application of glue to parts.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Krasnyy treugol'nik (Red Triangle Works)

Card 1/1 1 Shoes--Production 2 Personnel--Performance

[redacted]

[redacted] The [redacted] of nucleic acids in the process of growth and functioning of silk-excreting glands of the Chinese oak silkworm. T. A. Bolshakova and A. I. Glushchenko. *Arkhiv Anat. Gistol. i Embriol.* 31, No. 6, 3-9(1954). *Referat. Zhur. Khim.* 1955, No. 11481.—By making use of histochemical methods it has been found that the amts. of ribonucleic acid (RNA) in cytoplasm and desoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) in the nuclei increase during the process of development of silk-excreting glands. The synthesis of the secretion inside the nuclei is accompanied by an increased utilization of DNA. The consequent synthesis of the secretion in the cytoplasm RNA is utilized; an accumulation of RNA in cytoplasm occurs before the secretion and during the first hrs. of the activity of the silk-excreting glands. It seems that there is an interrelation between RNA and DNA during the growth and the synthetic activity of the silk-excreting glands.
R. Wierucki

(1)

[redacted] Kafedry gistologii (saved kafedry - professor G. I. Roskin) Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosova.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120006-1"

SOV/112-59-2-2761

8(6)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 2, p 69 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gintsburg, A. B.

TITLE: Generated-Voltage Busways at Large Hydroelectric Generating Stations (Shinoprovody generatornogo napryazheniya moshchnykh gidroelektrostantsiy)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Energ. str-vo, Vol 1, M.-L., 1958, pp 40-42

ABSTRACT: Heavy-current shaped-conductor busways developed by the Leningrad Branch of the "Orgenergostroy" on the basis of laboratory investigations of new welding methods are described. The cost of manufacturing and mounting one running meter of box-type busway is 11 rubles vs 20.5 rubles in the case of a flat-bus busway. According to a table presented, the carrying capacity of channel-type and angle-type composite conductors is higher than that of box-type because the former have a longitudinal slit that helps to dissipate heat. Busways consisting of two channel shapes are considered. Structural assemblies have been developed for two channel types: 175 x 70 x 8 and

Card 1/2

Generated-Voltage Busways at Large Hydroelectric Generating Stations

125 x 55 x 6.5; 35-mm gaps are left in assembling the former, and 15-mm gaps are left in the latter case. For convenience in fastening and in preventing vibration, the channels are tightly connected by sliding blocks. Special tools are developed for the above operations and also for butt welding of the busways. Brass bolts serve for connections. Bus holders are made of a diamagnetic material. Some mounting problems are touched upon. Advantages of welded joints over the bolt-type joints, as well as major welding methods are listed.

S.S.L.

GINTSBURG, A.B., inzh.

Erection of the crossing of 110 kv. power transmission line across a river. Elek.sta.33 no.1:71-74 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Electric lines--Overhead)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3883

Gintsburg, A.K., V.A. Loktin, S.L. Reznikovskiy, B.G. Rozovskiy, M.A. Sulyutin, and A.A. Trakhov

Remont radiostantsiy (Repair of Radio Stations) Moscow, Voyen. Izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1959. 327 p. No. of copies printed not given.

Ed.: P.S. Kiriyenko; Tech. Ed.: Ye.K. Konovalova.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for students of communication schools of the Soviet Defense Ministry, and may also be used by Defense Ministry personnel working in army communication repair shops, and by other radio specialists.

COVERAGE: The book deals with radio repair. Detailed information is given on materials and components, testing and repair of components, assembly and disassembly of radio equipment, measurements during testing and repair of radio stations, various methods of radio repair, and repair of power supply sources, transmitters, and receivers. M.A. Sulyutin wrote Ch. I; A.K. Gintsburg wrote Ch. II;

V.A. Loktin wrote Ch. III; B.G. Rozovskiy wrote Ch. IV; S.L. Reznikovskiy wrote Chs. V, VII, VIII, and Section 3 of Ch. VI; and A.A. Trakhov wrote Ch. VI (excepting for Section 3). No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

GINTSBURG, B.A.

Use of aloe extract in the treatment of pyorrhea alveolaris. Stomatologiia, Moskva no.2:56 1951. (CLML 20:11)

1. Of Voronezh Polyclinic (Director -- Honored Physician RSFSR A.N. Volkovenko).

"Quality of a Screw Surface With the Use of the Whirling Threading Method in Chemical Machine Building." Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci. Sub 24 Jun 50, Moscow Inst of Chemical Machine Building.

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1950.

137-58-1-2043D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 277 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gintsburg, B. B.

TITLE: Laboratory Work in Metallography in Specialized High Schools (Laboratornyye raboty po metallovedeniyu v srednikh spetsial'nykh uchebnykh zavedeniyakh)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the Author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Pedagogic Sciences, presented to the Leningr. gos. ped. in-t (Leningrad State Pedagogical Institute), Leningrad, 1957

ASSOCIATION: Leningr. gos. ped. in-t (Leningrad State Pedagogical Institute), Leningrad

1. Metallurgy-USSR

Card 1/1

GINTSBURG, M.B.; GUSKOV, N.N.; [illegible]

[Technology of metals and structural materials; program and test assignments with methodological instructions on their performance. Methodological manual for students of subjects not related to mechanical engineering in special correspondence high schools (based on 7 grades; 170 hours)] Tekhnologiia metallov i konstruktsionnye materialy; programma, zadaniia dlia kontrol'nykh rabot s metodicheskimi ukazaniiami po ikh vypolneniiu. Metodicheskoe posobie dlia studentov nemashinostroitel'nykh spetsial'nostei srednikh spetsial'nykh uchebnykh zavedenii (na baze 7 klassov, obʺem 170 chasov). Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1963. 65 p.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya. TSentral'nyy metodicheskiy kabinet po srednemu spetsial'nomu obrazovaniyu.

GINTSBURG, B. YA.

Teoriia i raschet porshnevykh kolets. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1945. 122 p. diagrs.

Bibliography: p. 120-[121].

Theory and design of piston rings.

DLC: TJ633.G5

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

GINTSBURG, P. YA.

O kriteriiakh iznosa i dolgovechnosti dvigatelei vnutrennego sgoraniia. (Vestn. Mash., 1950, no. 7, p. 23-29)

Criteria of the wear and durability of internal combustion engines.

DLC: TJ4.V4

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3919
SOV/46-M-6

Gintsburg, B. Ya.

Teplovaya napryazhennost' porshney dvigateley vnutrennego sgoraniya (Thermal Stresses in Pistons of Internal-Combustion Engines) Moscow, 1958. 133 p. (Series: Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya dvigateley, Trudy, No. 6) 1,000 copies printed.

Tech. Ed.: S.N. Zav'yalov.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for automotive and combustion engineers.

COVERAGE: The book presents an account of stresses and strains in pistons of internal-combustion engines. A piston having a uniform flat head and an axially symmetrical skirt was chosen for the stress-strain analysis. Analogy theorems may be used to derive a reliable calculating device for determining thermal stresses in pistons of different parameters. Practical criteria for estimating thermal stresses in a piston of arbitrary design are set out in the last chapter. No personalities are mentioned. There are 19 references: 10 Soviet and 9 English.

Card 1/6

ARINKIN, Viktor Vasil'yevich; GINTSBURG, B.Ya., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BASHNTSYAN, A.A., inzh., red.; MOIEL', B.I., tekhn.red.

[Increasing the performance of the piston set of the D100 diesel engine] Povyshenie rabotosposobnosti porshnevoi gruppy dizelia D100. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostr. lit-ry, 1959. 109 p. (MIRA 12:10)
(Diesel engines)

S/122/63/000/003/005/008
A004/A127

AUTHOR: Girshberg, B.Ya., Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Gasket rings with internal pressure

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 3, 1963, 31 - 35

TEXT: Gasket rings with internal pressure differ from standard piston rings in that they produce pressure on the inner surface. The author gives a report on the expediency of using such rings, describes their design characteristics and presents a number of formulae for the calculation of various factors affecting the design of gasket rings with internal pressure. A detailed description is given of the manufacturing technology of this type of gasket rings and the individual working operations are enumerated. There are 10 figures and 1 table.

Card 1/1

GINTSBURG, B.Ya., doktor tekhn. nauk; MINAYEV, N.I.; [illegible]OLITOV, Ye.S.; SHAKHNAZARYAN, V.M.

Improving starting characteristics of a diesel engine. Avt. prom. 31 no.3:12-14 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)