

USSR/ Physical Chemistry - Crystals

B-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11039

Destruction of photolytic Ag near the anode on heating is attributed to emission of electrons by Ag-particles which dissociate further into Ag^+ ions that migrate to the cathode. Result of illumination of AgBr crystals depends on the medium. Photolytic Ag separates most intensively in H_2S atmosphere and in vacuum. Illumination of crystals in H_2 and O_2 yields same results as in the air.

AUTHOR: Gladkovskiy, V.V. SOV/77-4-1-9/22

TITLE: A Deviation From the Law of Interchangeability in Silver Bromide Crystals (Otkloneniye ot zakona vzaimozamestivosti na kristallakh bromistogo serebra)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 1, pp 61-62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author, assisted by P.V. Meyklyar, investigated cases of deviation from the law of interchangeability in silver bromide crystals and came to the conclusion that in the formation of photolytic silver, not only individual silver atoms disintegrate on large crystals, but also groups of two and more silver atoms.

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SOV/77-4-1-9/22

A Deviation From the Law of Interchangeability in Silver
Bromide Crystals

There is 1 graph and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vologodskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (The Vologda
Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: September 29, 1958

Card 2/2

S/077/61/006/004/001/004
D051/D113

AUTHOR:

Gladkovskiy, V.V.

TITLE:

The effect of the treatment of silver bromide crystals on the change in their dark conductivity under the action of light

JOURNAL:

Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, v. 6, no. 4, 1961, 256-258.

TEXT: In continuation of earlier Soviet research, the author attempted to find the effect of the treatment of silver bromide crystals on the amount of their dark conductivity on exposure to light. For experimental purposes, the crystals had silver electrodes. The illumination of the crystals was altered by a sensitometric silver wedge with a 0.10 constant, which was placed between a ПРК-4 (PRK-4) mercury lamp and the specimen. Initially, the specimens were treated with a weak solution of sodium thiosulfate, washed twice and dried. The amount of illumination necessary for the measurement of the dark conductivity was found by varying the illumination of the specimen. The exposure time was set by a notched disc, rotated by an Δ -60 (SD-60) synchronous motor. The dependence of the logarithm of the illumination intensity

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3/077/61/006/004/001/004
D091/D113

The effect of the treatment

on the logarithm of the time of illumination for an AgBr crystal after treatment by a thiosulfate solution is conditioned by ripening at 48°C for 6 hours, treatment by a 10% KBr solution for 10 mins and treatment by a 3% AgNO₃ solution for 10 mins. The curves obtained show that the crystals are subject to the same laws as a photographic layer. The ripening of crystals leads to a reduced deviation from the interchangeability law and to increased light sensitivity, while washing in a KBr solution leads to increased deviations and reduced light sensitivity. The reverse effect with KBr is caused by washing in an AgNO₃ solution. In figure 2, the same curves for various reductions in dark conductivity during transillumination are illustrated. It can be seen that the upper curve reaches a minimum quicker than is the case with high blackening densities of a photographic layer. From figure 3, it can be seen that for both the crystals and the photographic layer, the deviation from the interchangeability law do not depend on the radiation wavelength. In conclusion, the author states that the results obtained correspond to those obtained on the deviation from the interchangeability law for a photographic layer. This confirms the hypothesis (Ref.7), according to which photolysis consists in the neutralization of surface silver ions by

The effect of the treatment

8/277/61/006/004/001/004
0051/0113

photoelectrons. The author thanks ... for his help. There are
3 figures and 7 Soviet references.

INSTITUTION: Pedagogicheskiy institut (Pedagogical Institute), Volodya.

DATE: June 30, 1959

FORTYCH, Lezek; OKONIEWSKI, Roman; LIPKOWSKI, Wlodek; WILKOWSKA, Ewa;
GLABKOWSKA, Ewa

Further experimental studies on healing of pseudarthrosis.
Chir. narzad. rama ortop. Pol. 29 no 2: 287-292 1964.

1. F. Kliniki Ortopedycznej Akademii Medycznej w Gdansk
(Kierownik: doc. dr. med. A. Sargus).

GLADKOWSKI, S.

3795

628.832/833 : 725.51

Gladkowski S. The Ventilation of Hospitals.

"Wietrzenie szpitali". Gaz, Woda i Technika Sanitarna. No. 11, 1964.

pp. 336-338

The problem of the ventilation of hospitals has not yet been adequately solved. The author examines the question of ventilation of sick rooms and ancillary accommodation (bathrooms, divisional kitchens, toilets) by the gravitational and mechanical means. In his opinion, none of the ventilation methods so far tried out is satisfactory. Gravitational ventilation by means of exhaust conduits does not ensure sufficient air-exchange. As for mechanical ventilation, it should not be used in sick rooms, ancillary and domestic premises, being uneven, fortuitous, and dependent on atmospheric conditions. For such reasons the ventilation of hospital buildings continues to be an open question.

MIN

GLADKOWSKI, STANISLAW.

MEDICINE

GLADKOWSKI, STANISLAW. Wyposazenie sanitarnotechniczne zakladow leczniczych.
Arkady, 1957. 327 p.

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 1, Jan. 59

GLADKOWSKI, Wladyslaw

Treatment of enterobiasis with the aid of the preparation
Molevac (pyrvinium pamoate). Wiad. parazyt. 9 no.3:235-239
'63.

1. Katedra Parazytologii i Chorob Inwazyjnych WSR, Wroclaw.
(OXYURIASIS) (PYRVINIUM COMPOUNDS)

GLADNEV, Ivan Pomich; ZIMIN, Grigoriy Semenovich; ZUBEKHIN, P.T., red.;
PERELYGIN, N.S., red.; KARZHAVINA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Lipetsk Province] Lipetskaia oblast'. Lipetsk, Lipetskoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 317 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(Lipetsk Province)

BOL'SHAKOV, K.A.; BARDIN, V.A.; GLADNEVA, A.F.

System $H_2O - HReO_4$; Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no. 11:2535-2537 N 1965.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni
M.V. Lomonosova. Submitted May 30, 1964.

GLADNEVA, A.N.; MAKSIMENKO, N.S.; PAVLOV, S.V.

Furfurole-hexose method for processing husk and tan waste.
Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 14 no.7:23-25 '61.

(MIRA 14:11)

1. Krasnodarskiy gidroliznyy zavod.
(FURALDEHYDE)

STARICHKOVA, V.Ye.; DUDKIN, M.S.; GLADNEVA, A.N.; MAKSIMENKO, N.S.

Preparation of fodder yeast from millet hulls. *Gidroliz. i lesokhim.*
prom. 16 no.1:9-11 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskii institut im. M.V.Lomonosova (for Starichkova, Dudkin). 2. Krasnodarskiy gidroliznyy zavod (for Gladneva, Maksimenko).
(Yeast as feeding stuff)

MAKSIMENKO, N.S.; GLADNEYA, A.P.; PAVLOV, S.V.; AKKERMAN, I.Z.; KOLOSOVA,
A.Ya.; EPSHTEYN, Ya.V.

Mastering the processing of new raw materials at the Krasnodar
Hydrolysis Plant. *Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom.* 11 no.6:12-16 '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

(Krasnodar--Hydrolysis)

GLADNEVA, A.N.

Rice hulls as raw material for yeast production. Gidroliz.
i lesokhim. prom. 17 no.6:19-21 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Krasnodarskiy gidroliznyy zavod.

^P
GLADNEVA, A.M.; GLAZMAN, R.A.; GUREVICH, M.S.; MALIMOVSKAYA, Ye.V.

Chemical composition and physical properties of some types of raw
material for hydrolysis. *Gidroliz i lesokhim.pron.* 12 no.4:
17-20 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Krasnodarskiy gidroliznyy zavod.
(Krasnodar--Hydrolysis)

L 33142-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/JH

ACC NR: AP6015352

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/66/000/005/0067/0073

AUTHOR: Gladneva, L. I. (Moscow); Yefremenkova, V. I. (Moscow); Lebedeva, L. S. (Moscow); Spivak, G. V. (Moscow); Shelamov, V. A. (Moscow); Yurasova, V. Ye. (Moscow)

ORG: none

61
B

TITLE: Ascertaining the structure of sintered materials of the Me-MeO system by ion bombardment. Report presented at the Fifth All-Union Conference of Electronic Microscopy in Sumy, July 1965

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 5, 1966, 67-73

TOPIC TAGS: ~~metal~~, metal oxide system, sintered aluminum powder, powder metallurgy, ~~metal powder~~, electron microscopy, ion bombardment

ABSTRACT: A study of the structure of sintered aluminum powder material by ion bombardment is of practical significance for the investigation of materials obtained by means of powder metallurgy. The method is suggested for use for manufacturing samples prior to electron-microscopic investigations. Analysis of microphotographs shows that the base of SAP material is a cellular grid consisting of oxide particles bounded by aluminum pseudograins. Orig. art. has: 8 figures. [Based on author's abstract.] [AM]

SUB CODE: 11,20/ SUBM DATE: 11 Aug65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

GLADNEVA, M. N.

37696 funkcional'noye sostoyaniye aktivnoy mezenkhimyy pri
vospalitel'nykh zabloevaniyakh zhenskikh polovykh
organov i dinamika ego pod vliyaniem tokov vysokoy
i jil'travysokoy chastoty. akusherstvo i cinekologiya,
1949, No. 6, s. 35-40

So. Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 47, 1949

GLADNEVA, M.N., kand.med.nauk

~~Some~~ data on the stimulation and induction of labor activity.

Akush.i gin. no.5:110 '61.

(MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR O.D. Matspanova, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. V.P. Mikhaylov).

(LABOR (OBSTETRICS))

GLADOSHCHUK, G. V.

Dissertation: "Reflex Changes in Muscle Activity and Metabolism During Irritation of the Oral Cavity or the Masticating Apparatus." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, Oct-Dec 54. (Vestnik Akademii Nauk, Moscow, Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec. 1954

GLADOSHCHUK, G.V.

Effect of stimulation of the oral cavity and the masticatory apparatus on muscular activity. Opyt izuch.reg.fiziol.funk. no.3:323-333 '54. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Leningradskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta i Laboratoriya ekologicheskoy fiziologii Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P.Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR.

(MASTICATION) (TASTE) (WORK)

I. A. GLADOVA

N/5
735.95
.R2

Razvitiye elektrifikatsi i sovetskoystrany, 1921 - 1925 gg; sbornik dokumentov i materialov (Development of electrification of Soviet regions; Pod red. I. A. Gladova. Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1956.

703 p. tables.

At head of title: Akademiya Nauk. Institut Ekonomiki.

Bibliographical footnotes.

MSA

GLADOVIC, Aleksandar, dr.

Purpura as a symptom of penicillin allergy. Med. Glas. 18 no.11:
370-371 N '64

1. Interno odeljenje Medicinskog centra "Danilo I", Cetinje
(Sef: dr. A. Gladovic).

GLADOVICH, G.U., inzh.

Calculating the electric power production of a hydraulic station
on the basis of power engineering indices. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
energ. 2 no.12:133-139 D '59. (MIHA 13:5)

1. Odesskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut. Predstavlena
kafedroy ispol'zovaniya vodnoy energii.
(Hydroelectric power stations)

ARGUNOV, P.P., prof.; STEPANOV, N.N., inzh.; GLADOVICH, G.U., inzh.

Turbine block with ejection from a conical suction pipe with an internal cone insert. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 3 no.11:100-104 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Odesskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy ispol'zovaniya vodnoy energii.
(Hydroelectric power stations)

GLADOVICH, G.U., inzh.

Power losses in the machinery of a hydroelectric power station
with continuous regulation. Elek. sta. 34 no.3:44-47 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

(Hydroelectric power station)

ZAYDMAN, N.M.; GLADOVSKAYA, M.F.

Effect of the carrier porosity on the activity of a floating
hydrogenation catalyst in the liquid phase. Khim.i tekhn. topl.i
masel 6 no.6:27-29 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Petroleum--Refining) (Catalysis)

ZIL'BER, Motel' Kushevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KOZOVSKIY, Leonid Davidovich, inzh. Prinsipali uchastiye: GLAZOVSKAYA, T.K., inzh.; KOSTINA, T.M., inzh.; MARCHENKO, A.A., inzh., laureat Leninskoy premii, retsenzent; OSTROUKHOV, F.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SVET, Ye.B., red.

[Slag pumice] Shlakovaya pemza. Cheliabinsk, Iuzhno-Ural'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 103 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

330

AUTHOR: Gladovskiy, P. S., Engineer.

TITLE: Steam Turbine type SVR-50-3 LMZ. (Parovaya turbina tipa SVR-50-3 LMZ.)

PERIODICAL: "Energomashinostroenie", (Power Machinery Construction), 1957, No.4, pp.1 - 4, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: A description is given of the main prototypes of the steam turbine SVR-50-3, operating with steam of 200 atm., 550-580°C, produced by the Leningrad Metal Works (LMZ) during the last quarter of 1956 and intended for fitting into existing power stations so as to increase the efficiency of the already installed lower pressure turbines. This steam turbine, a longitudinal cross-section of which is shown in Fig. 1, p.2, is a single cylinder unit of 50 000 kW, at 3 000 r.p.m., directly coupled with an alternator and operating in conjunction with lower pressure turbines from two boilers producing 260-300 t/h steam each of 215 atm. and 575°C. The exhaust steam emanating from the turbine, which has a pressure of 34 atm. and a temperature of 350°C, is re-heated in an intermediate re-heater to 415°C and fed to medium pressure turbines. The turbine rotor is flexible,

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Steam turbine type SVR-50-3 LMZ. (Cont.)

supported by two bearings; its critical speed is 2 000 r.p.m. The total weight of the turbine is 160 tons, overall length 8 200 mm, maximum height above the rotor axis 3 740 mm. The thermal circuit, the design and the used materials, control problems, and the lubrication system are discussed. As a result of experience gained at the Cherepet power station, a number of modifications of individual components were made. The heating-up of the turbines during starting is to some extent simplified, owing to the fact that the internal cylinder is made of pearlitic steel. There are three figures

SHERLF, Z., dotsent; ZAKHARTSEV, V., inzh.; GLADSEV, A., inzh.

Transportation of phosphate meal. Rezn. transp. 24 no.7:
16-18 '65. (MIRA 18.8)

1. Gor'kovskiy institut inzhenerov vodnoy transporta (for
Gladyshev).

GLADSTON, G.D.

21(4) **PLANS I BOOK REVISIONS** 807/2714
International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. 2nd, Geneva, 1958

Podklady kmetodicheskimi substantsii; podklady kmetodicheskimi substantsii. (Source of Isotopes for Scientists: Nuclear Fuel and Reactor Metals) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959- 670 p. (Series: Iz. Trudy, vol. 3, 9,000 copies printed.)

Ms. (Title page): A.A. Boshvar, Academician, A.P. Vinogradov, Academician, A.S. Zaslavskiy, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, and A.S. Zaslavskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Ed. (Inside book): V.V. Pavlovskiy and G.L. Pavlovskiy, Techn. Ed.: E.L. Maslov.

Abstract: This volume is intended for scientists, engineers, physicists, and biologists working in the production and peaceful application of atomic energy for professors and students of higher technical schools and in atomic science and technology.

Contents: This volume consists of 3 volumes set of reports on atomic energy presented by foreign scientists at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in Geneva from September 1 to 13, 1958. Volume 3 consists of two parts. The first part, edited by A.I. Zubov, is devoted to geology, prospecting, concentration, and processing of uranium sources material. The second part, edited by G.L. Zverev, includes nuclear reactor technology, metallurgy, processing technology of nuclear fuels and nuclear energy, and neutron irradiation effects on metals. The titles of the individual papers in each section are given in the corresponding word for word in the original English language edition of the conference proceedings. See 807/2681 for the titles of the other volumes in the set.

English title: G.A. Zaslavskiy, Ed. (Title page); V.V. Pavlovskiy, Ed. (Inside book); A.A. Boshvar, Academician, A.P. Vinogradov, Academician, A.S. Zaslavskiy, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, and A.S. Zaslavskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Ed. (Inside book): V.V. Pavlovskiy and G.L. Pavlovskiy, Techn. Ed.: E.L. Maslov.

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Abstract: This volume is intended for scientists, engineers, physicists, and biologists working in the production and peaceful application of atomic energy for professors and students of higher technical schools and in atomic science and technology.

Contents: This volume consists of 3 volumes set of reports on atomic energy presented by foreign scientists at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in Geneva from September 1 to 13, 1958. Volume 3 consists of two parts. The first part, edited by A.I. Zubov, is devoted to geology, prospecting, concentration, and processing of uranium sources material. The second part, edited by G.L. Zverev, includes nuclear reactor technology, metallurgy, processing technology of nuclear fuels and nuclear energy, and neutron irradiation effects on metals. The titles of the individual papers in each section are given in the corresponding word for word in the original English language edition of the conference proceedings. See 807/2681 for the titles of the other volumes in the set.

GLADSHCHEVSKIY, YE. YE.

S/021/63/000/002/011/016
D405/D301

AUTHORS: Kuz'ma, Yu. B. and Hladshevs'kyy, Ye. Ye.

TITLE: Crystal structure of the compound Mn_2Co_3Ge

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk UkrRSR. Dopovidi. no. 2, 1963, 205-208

TEXT: Eleven alloys of the system Mn-Co-Ge were investigated by C-ray structural and microstructural methods of analysis. The alloys were prepared from electrolytic manganese, cobalt (99.9%) and germanium (99.9%). All but two of the alloys were found to be nonhomogeneous. The existence of a new ternary compound of $MgZn_2$ type was established; this compound exists in the system Mn-Co-Ge only at temperatures above $500^{\circ}C$, whereas in the system Mn-Co-Si it exists over the entire temperature range; its lattice constants are: $a = 4.803 + 0.002 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 7.739 + 0.004 \text{ \AA}$, $c/a = 1.611$; the compound has a narrow region of homogeneity. The two alloys which were found to be homogeneous have a structure of $MnCu_2Al$ type;

Card 1/2

Crystal structure of ...

S/021/63/000/002/011/016
D405/D301

their region of homogeneity (H phase) is considerable (20 - 33.3 atom.% Mn). The investigations showed that the system Mn-Co-Si has an intermediate position between the systems Mn-Co-Si and Mn-Co-Sn. Three alloys of the system Mn-Fe-Ge were also studied. No compounds of $MgZn_2$ type were found in this system. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: L'vivs'kyi derzhavnyi universytet (L'viv State University)

PRESENTED: by Academician I. M. Frantsevich of the AS UkrRSR

SUBMITTED: February 24, 1962

BELEN'KAYA, G.M.; GLADSHTEYN, A.I.

Antibacterial activity and the sterility of dissolved antibiotics in relation to the duration and conditions of their preservation. Lab. delo 5 no.5:31-34 S-0 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - prof. N.N. Priorov), Moskva

(ANTIBIOTICS)

GLADSHTEIN, A.I.

Cytology of the synovial fluid in injuries of the knee joint.
Ortop.travm.i protez. 21 no.6:21-28 Je '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(SYNOVIAL MEMBRANES—SECRETIONS)
(KNEE—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

GLADSHTEYN, A.I. (Moskva)

Schick-positive substances and acid polysaccharides in the synovial fluid in some pathological processes in the knee joint. Arkh. pat. 10:64-69 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz mikrobiologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik G.M. Belen'kaya) Tsentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - doktor med. nauk M.V. Volkov).

BELEN'KAYA, G.M.; GLADSHTEYN, A.I.; LORAN, I.D.; CHERTKOVA, F.A.

Standardization of lydase — a Soviet preparation of testicular
hyaluronidase. Lab. delo 8 no.4:28-32 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N.Priorov [deceased]) i Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy
institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni L.A.Tarasevicha
(dir. L.S.Ogloblina).

(HYALURONIDASE)

BELEN'KAYA, G.M.; GLADSHTEYN, A.I.

Nature of testicular hyaluronidase inhibitors in some biological fluids of the body. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid.i immun. 33 no.8:42-46 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR. (HYALURONIDASE) (BODY FLUIDS)

GLADSHTEYN, B.M.; SHITOV, L.N.; KOVALEV, B.G.; SOBOROVSKIY, I.Z.

Reaction mechanism of direct haloalkylation of elementary
phosphorus. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.9:1570-1574 S '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

PA 64/49T18

GLADSHTEYN, B. M.

RESEARCH/Chemistry - Diene Conversion Jun 49
Chemistry - Cyclopropene

"Synthesis of Olefin, Paraffin, and Cyclo-
paraffin Hydrocarbons: VII, The Conversion
of Diene Hydrocarbons Into Cyclopropenes. The
Synthesis of 1, 1-, 2, 2-Tetramethylcyclopropene,"
H. Ya. Levina, B. M. Gladshcheyn, P. A. Akshin,
Moscow Ord of Lenin State U. Lab of Org Chem
Ismail N. D. Zelinskii, 5 3/4 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XIX, No 6

Develops a method for extracting cyclopropenolic
hydrocarbons in three steps, and by this method
synthesizes 1, 1-, 2, 2-tetramethylcyclopropene,
64/49T18

RESEARCH/Chemistry - Diene Conversion Jun 49
(Cont'd)

and determines its previously undescribed
structure from its physical and chemical
properties (which are mentioned). Investigates
possibility of using di-tertiary 1,3-dibromide
in Gustavson's reactions for first time.
Submitted 5 Jan 48.

64/49T18

CA

Reaction of cyclopropane hydrocarbons with mercuric salts R. Ya. Levina and B. M. Gladstol, M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow, *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 71, 65-66 (1959) (Engl. transl. *J. Gen. Chem.* 44, 1957); *1,1,2,2-tetramethylcyclopropane* (I, bp. 75.5, d_4^{20} 0.7196 (8.4 g.), allowed to stand 1.5 days with concd. aq. soln. of 20.8 g. Hg(OAc)₂, then filtered and concd., gave 78% *1-acloxymercuri-2,2-dimethyl-2-butanol*, m. 69-70°, sol. in H₂O, EtO, CHCl₃, CH₂Cl₂, petr. ether; this with satd. aq. KCl gave the *1-acloxymercuri* analog, m. 115-116° (from ligrom), which is readily obtained also by interaction of I with HgCl₂ for 10 days in H₂O with continuous neutralization of the resulting HCl. Reduction of 1.9 g. chloromercurial with 32 g. 2% Na-Hg with slow addn. of 45 ml. H₂ and stirring 2 hrs. gave on extr. with EtOH *2,2-dimethyl-2-butanol hydrate* (II), b. 129-32° (m. 81°). It is proved that the ring cleavage actually gave the 1-oxoation. CH₃COOH groups, 3 g. Me₂CCMe₂CH₂ was added to a concd. aq. soln. of 9.6 g. Hg(OAc)₂, giving in 1.5 hrs. a ppt. of *1-acloxymercuri-2,2,3-trimethyl-2-butanol* (m. 130-7°) (from EtOH), which with KCl gave the *1-acloxy* analog, m. 135° (from heptane), while heating the AcO deriv. with concd. HCl in a current of steam gave Me₂CCMe₂CH₂. Similar treatment of the AcOH deriv. of the butanol gave II. G. M. Kozlov

GLADSHTEYN, B. M.

"Conversion of Diene Hydrocarbons into Cyclopropanes." Sub 5 Jan 51,
Assoc Order of Lenin State U ineri M. V. Loxontsov.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow
during 1951.

CC: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

...ALINE (11.11)

13

10

Synthesis of hydrocarbons. XVIII. The hydrobromide and the hydrochloride of 2-methyl-1,3-pentadiene and 4-methyl-1,3-pentadiene in the synthesis of hydrocarbons with iso structure. R. Ya. Levina, A. A. Fajzil'berg, and E. G. Treshchova (Moscow State Univ.). *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 22, 497-504 (1952) (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 47, 2678i. XX. Synthesis of alkenes and alkanes with a quaternary carbon atom. R. Ya. Levina, T. I. Tantsyreva, and A. A. Fajzil'berg (Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Ibid.* 833-9.—See *C.A.* 47, 2679d. XXI. Hydrobromides of diene hydrocarbons in the synthesis of olefinic and paraffinic hydrocarbons with a quaternary carbon atom. R. Ya. Levina and N. P. Shusherina. *Ibid.* 641-6.—See *C.A.* 47, 2679a. XXII. Transformation of diene hydrocarbons into cyclopropane hydrocarbons. R. Ya. Levina and B. M. Gladstein. *Ibid.* 647-52.—See *C.A.* 47, 2680b. H. L. H.

Chemical Abst.
 Vol. 48 No. 5
 Mar. 10, 1954
 Organic Chemistry

6-4-54
 EJP

USSR/Chemistry - Hydrocarbons, Fuels Apr 52

"Synthesis of Hydrocarbons XXII. Conversion of Diene Hydrocarbons Into Cyclopropane Hydrocarbons," R. Ya. Levin, B. M. Gladshcheyn, Moscow Order of Lenin State U

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXII, No 4, pp 585-591

A method was developed for obtaining cyclopropanes from conjugate dienes of iso-structure and using for synthesis of 3 homologues of cyclopropane with one or 2 quaternary carbon atoms. 1,1,2-trimethylcyclopropane, and 1,2-dimethyl-1,2-diethylcyclopropane were prepd by this method. The last mentioned product has not been described previously. The opinion of

224733

American chemists of the impossibility of cyclization of ditertiary 1,3-dibromides by the Gustavson reaction is refuted.

224733

GLADSHTEYN, B.

GLADSHTEYN, B.M.

1/280

~~New method for determining carbon. B. M. Gladshiteyn. Zhur. Anal. Khim. 11, 114 (1950). For detecting small quantities of C in compds. a modified Lassaigou reaction is used for CN^- (Ann. 48, 367 (1843)). The test relies on forming Prussian blue and detg. C colorimetrically. It involves K or Na in a test tube, shattering the test tube by dipping it in cold H_2O , filtering a few ml. into a test tube, adding a few drops of dil. Mohr's salt soln. and a few drops of $FeCl_3$ soln., bringing the contents to boil, cooling, and adding a few drops of HCl . Blue or green color indicates the presence of C. In the presence of S, SCN^- is likely to form and its presence is revealed by its reaction with $FeCl_3$.~~

PM

AUTHORS:

Soborovskiy, L. Z., Gladshcheyn, B. M., Kiseleva, M. I.,
Chernetskiy, V. N. SOV/79-28-7-60-64

TITLE:

Investigation in the Series of Organosulfur Compounds
(Issledovaniye v ryadu organicheskikh soyedineniy sery)
I. The Synthesis of the Fluoranhidrides of Alkanesulfo Acids
and Their Halogen Derivatives (I. Sintez ftorangidridov al-
kansul'fokislot i ikh galoidoproizvodnykh)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 7, pp. 1866-1870
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The fluoranhidrides of aliphatic sulfo acids are little in-
vestigated. Some of them are of practical value, as, for
instance, methane sulfofluoride which is an effective in-
secticide. In the present paper the authors realized the
synthesis of some alkane sulfofluorides and their halogen
derivatives (comprising some not yet described in publica-
tions); they do so according to the general scheme

Card 1/3

$RSO_2Cl \xrightarrow{RF, Zn-F_2} RSO_2F$. The synthesis of the first member,

SOV/79-28-7-30/64
Investigation in the Series of Organosulfur Compounds. I. The Synthesis of
the Fluorohydrates of Alkanesulfo Acids and Their Halogen Derivatives

of methane sulfofluoride, according to the method by Davis, Dick (Devis, Dik) cannot be carried out. The authors succeeded in obtaining in good yield methane sulfofluoride from methane sulfochloride by the action of potassium fluoride on it; the fluoride could be distilled off by means of steam without any admixtures. The same way the authors synthesized the hitherto unknown n.- and isopropane sulfofluorides, as well as the iodomethane sulfofluoride which could not be obtained according to the method by Davis. Thus the authors synthesized the hitherto unknown fluorohydrates n-propane-, isopropane-, iodomethane, β -fluoroethane-, β -chloroethane-, β -bromoethane-, β -nitroethane- and β,β -dichloroethane sulfoacids. It was shown that the heating of the methane-, n-propane-, isopropane- and iodomethane sulfochlorides with a saturated solution of potassium fluoride and with uninterrupted distillation of the forming sulfofluoride by means of steam represents a convenient preparative method for the synthesis of the above mentioned compounds. There are 14 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

Investigation in the series of Organosulfur Compounds. 1. The Synthesis of
the Fluoroanhydrides of α -Bromosulfonic Acids and Their Halogen Derivatives

SUBMITTED: May 31, 1957

1. Sulfur compounds (Organic)--Analysis
2. Fluoroanhydrides--Synthesis
3. Acids--Synthesis
4. Halogen compounds--Chemical properties

AUTHORS: Doborovskiy, I. E., Gladshcheyn, B. N., Chernetskiy, V. I.,
Kiseleva, M. I. 07/27/86-00513R000

TITLE: Investigation in the Series of Organic Sulfur Compounds
(Issledovaniya v ryadu organicheskikh soedineniy sery)
II. The Synthesis of the Fluorohydrates of Alkenesulfonic Acid
and Their Halogen Derivatives (II. Sintez fluorogidratov
alkensul'fokislot i ikh galogidoproizvodnykh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 7, pp. 1874-1875
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Continuing the previous paper (Ref 1) on the effect of po-
tassium fluoride on some alkene sulfochlorides under the
convenient preparative production of alkane- and halogen-
alkene sulfofluorides the authors carried out the investi-
gation of the reaction of potassium fluoride with halogen
substituted ethanesulfochlorides; it was found that besides
the substitution of the chlorine anhydride by fluorine an-
other dehydration and dehalogenation takes place with un-
saturated sulfo chlorides being obtained as final products

Card 1/3

SOY/79-28-7-31/64

Investigations in the Series of Organic Sulfur Compounds. II. The Synthesis of the Fluorohydrates of Alkenesulfo Acids and Their Halogen Derivatives

(see scheme 1). The property of potassium fluoride to cleave off the hydrogen halide from two adjacent carbon atoms made it possible to realize the direct transition from the halogen derivatives of alkane sulfochloride to the sulfo fluorides of the unsaturated series in one stage in good yields. Hitherto only one such representative has been known, the vinyl sulfofluoride (Ref 3). This reaction was used for the synthesis of the fluorohydrates of the unsaturated aliphatic sulfo acids and their halogen derivatives, the constants of which are given in table 1. The halogenalkane sulfochlorides (as given in scheme 2) served as initial products for the synthesis of the sulfofluorides of the unsaturated type and their halogen derivatives, although the yield of the obtained β -chloroethane sulfochloride was small. Concluding it may be said that the vinyl sulfofluoride and the β -chlorovinyl sulfofluoride (in two stereoisomeric forms) were synthesized in the way described. There are 11 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

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Introduction to the Series on Organic Sulfur Compounds. II. The Synthesis
of the Fluoroanhydrides of 12-sulfo acids and their Halogen Derivatives

SOV/74-18-1-01/64

SUBMITTED: Sep 4, 1957

1. Sulfur compounds (organic)--Analysis
2. Fluoroanhydrides
- Synthesis
3. Acids--Synthesis
4. Halogen compounds--Chemical properties
5. Potassium fluoride--Chemical effects

GLADSHTEYN, B.M.; KULYULIN, I.P.; SOBOROVSKIY, L.Z.

Sulfur organic compounds. Part 4: Synthesis of β -chloroethane-
chlorosulfonate. Zhur.ob.khim. 28 no.9:2417-2419 S '58.
(Chlorosulfonates) (MIRA 11:11)

5(3)

SOV/79-29-7-11/83

AUTHORS: Gladshteyn, B.M., Rode, V. V., Soborovskiy, L. Z.

TITLE: Synthesis of Fluorotrialkyl Germane Compounds
(Sintez ftoristykh trialkilgermanov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 7, pp 2155-2156 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the synthesis of a fluorotrialkyl germane compound was carried out by the direct action of hydrogen fluoride on the tetraalkyl germane compound:
$$\text{GeR}_4 + \text{HF} \longrightarrow \text{R}_3\text{GeF} + \text{RH}, \text{ where } \text{R} = \text{CH}_3 \text{ and } \text{C}_2\text{H}_5.$$

This reaction takes place smoothly and produces a quantitative yield of monofluorotrialkyl germane. It is possible that this reaction may be used for the elaboration of a quantitative method of determining some tetraalkyl germanes. The replacement of an alkyl group by fluorine in tetraalkyl germane becomes distinctly manifest in the properties of the remaining Ge - C bonds. The further action of HF on fluorotrialkyl germanes, even under more rigid conditions, does not lead to a separation of other alkyl groups. In this way fluorotrialkyl germanes are obtained in pure state, without admixtures of di- and trifluoroalkyl germanes.

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Synthesis of Fluorotrialkyl Germane Compounds

SOI/79-29-7-11/83

For this reason the method is comfortable and preparative. The values of the increments of the atomic refractions of germanium for fluorotrimethyl- and fluorotriethyl germanes slightly vary between 8,35 and 8,28. The initial tetraalkyl germanes are obtained by organomagnesium synthesis from germanium tetrachloride and the corresponding alkyl magnesium halide, which under the present conditions (in dibutyl ether medium) led to a quantitative yield. Earlier, this ether was used for the synthesis of tetraalkyl germanes, their yield, however, was only low (ref 5). There are 7 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 17, 1958

Card 2/2

S/079/60/030/05/35/074
B005/B016

5.3620

AUTHORS:

Gladshcheyn, B. M., Soborovskiy, L. Z.

TITLE:

Investigation in the Field of Organic Sulfur Compounds.
V. Synthesis and Some Properties of Halogen-ethine-sulfonic
Acid Chloride

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 5, pp. 1574-1577

TEXT: At the beginning the authors give a survey of the experiments described in publications with respect to the synthesis of compounds which contain a sulfo group bound to a carbon atom of acetylene (Refs. 1-4). The Soviet authors A. V. Dombrovskiy and G. M. Prilutskiy (Ref. 3) are mentioned in this connection. In the present paper, the synthesis of β -chloro-acetylene-sulfonic acid chloride, and various reactions of this compound, are described. The scheme of the synthesis is given. Acetylene which is allowed to react with ethyl magnesium bromide serves as the initial product. The resultant organomagnesium complex (Iotsich complex) is converted by means of SO_2Cl_2 to the unstable acetylene-disulfonic acid chloride which passes over to the hydrate of the β -chloro-acetylene-

Investigation in the Field of Organic Sulfur
Compounds. V. Synthesis and Some Properties of
Halogen-ethine-sulfonic Acid Chloride

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B005/B016

sulfonic acid chloride (I) under separation of SO_2 when treated with water. The yield in (I) is about 10% calculated for the initial ethyl bromide. The compound (I) synthesized decolorizes potassium permanganate solutions, separates iodine from potassium iodide solutions, reacts after some time with the Ilosvay reagents ($Cu^+ + NH_4OH$) to form a characteristic precipitate of copper-chloro acetylide, and reacts in the form of an explosion with aniline. If the reaction with aniline is carried out under cooling and stirring, the crystalline, light-yellow dihydrochloride of the phenyl amide of β -phenyl-amino-acetylene-sulfonic acid is formed. Under the action of aqueous bases on (I), the sulfo group is separated even more readily than with the corresponding derivatives of ethane and ethylene. The mere action of aqueous ammonia (1 : 1) causes the SO_3^- ions to form in the solution. A characteristic reaction of compound (I) is the reaction with bromine in carbon tetrachloride. Decolorization occurs in this connection; the analogous β -chloro-ethylene-sulfonic acid chloride does not decolorize the bromine solution under equal conditions. To convert the sulfonic acid chloride (I) to the corresponding sulfonic acid fluoride, the authors investigated the reactions of (I) with potassium fluoride and

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Investigation in the Field of Organic Sulfur
Compounds. V. Synthesis and Some Properties of
Halogen-ethine-sulfonic Acid Chloride

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zinc fluoride. The reaction with powdered potassium fluoride proceeds vigorously, and a mixture of β -chloro-acetylene-sulfonic acid chloride and the initial product (I) is formed in the ratio $\sim 55:45$. Compound (I) is completely decomposed by aqueous potassium fluoride solutions. An organic fluoro compound is not even formed by treating (I) with solid zinc fluoride at 150° . All reactions performed are described in detail in an experimental part. All resultant products are characterized by physical data. V. N. Chernetskiy assisted in the experimental work. N. P. Rodionova and Ye. M. Popov carried out the spectroscopic investigations of compound (I). There are 9 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1959

GLADSHTEYN, B.M.; SOBOROVSKIY, L.Z.

Studies in the series of sulfur organic compounds. Part 6:
Synthesis of β -hydroxyethylsulfonofluoro-N,N-dimethylcarbamate.
Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.6:1960-1954 Je '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Carbamic acid) (Sulfur organic compounds)

RODIONOVA, Ye.F.; KOLESNIKOV, G.S.; SOBOROVSKIY, L.Z.; GLADSHEYN, B.M.

Carbochain polymers and copolymers. Part 30: Copolymerization of
vinylsulfofluoride. *Vysokom.sced.* 3 no.3:456-458 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Vinylsulfofluoride)

GLADSHTEYN, B.M.; POLYANSKAYA, E.I.; SOBOLEVSKIY, L.F.

Sulfur organic compounds. Part 7: Reactions of additions to
vinyl- and β -chlorovinylsulfonyl fluorides. Zhur. ob.khim. 31
no.3:855-857 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Sulfonyl fluoride)

2003

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S/190/61/003/003/009/014

11.2214

B101/B204

AUTHORS: Rodionova, Ye. F., Kolesnikov, G. S., Schorovskiy, L. Z.,
Gladshiteyn, B. M.

TITLE: Carbon chain polymers and copolymers. XXX. The copolymeriza-
tion of vinylsulfofluoride

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 3, no. 3, 1961,
456-458

TEXT: It was the purpose of the present work to obtain copolymers from
vinylsulfofluoride (M_1), produced from β -chloroethylsulfofluoride, with
(M_2): styrene, vinylacetate, methylmethacrylate and acrylonitrile. The
copolymerization was carried out at 50°C without solvent, in a nitrogen
atmosphere with 0.5 mole% azoisobutyric acid dinitrile. It lasted 25 hr.
The copolymers were dissolved and precipitated with methanol. Their
fluorine content and the softening temperature were determined. Table 1
gives the results. The good styrene copolymer yield and its softening
temperature which was higher than that of polystyrene gave rise to further

Card 1/4

89993

Carbon-chain polymers and...

S/190/61/003/003/009/014
B101/B204

experiments under the same conditions, but with a varied ratio between vinylsulfofluoride and styrene. The copolymerization took 49 hr. Table 2 gives the results. With a content of about 32 mole% styrene, an azeotropic copolymer is obtained. The figure shows the results of the thermomechanical investigation of these copolymers, carried out according to B. L. Tsetlin (Ref. 3: Zavodsk. labor., 32, 352, 1956). Equimolar mixtures of vinylsulfofluoride and styrene copolymerized in emulsion, after 7 hr resulted in a copolymer (in the presence of ammonium persulfate) with 6.85% F, yield 69%. Mention is made of the fact that polymerization of vinylsulfofluoride by means of benzoyl peroxide, azoisobutyric acid dimethyl or $TiCl_4$ was not successful. The authors thank G. L.

Slonimskiy and his collaborators for determining the thermomechanical properties and S. A. Pavlova for determining the molecular weights. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 3 references: 2 Soviet bloc and 1 non-Soviet bloc. The reference to English-language publication reads as follows: USA Patent 2,653,973 (1953); Chem. Abstr., 48, 8813 (1954)

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR
(Institute of Elemental Organic Compounds, AS USSR)

Card 2/4

Carbon-chain polymers and...

SUBMITTED: September 2, 1960

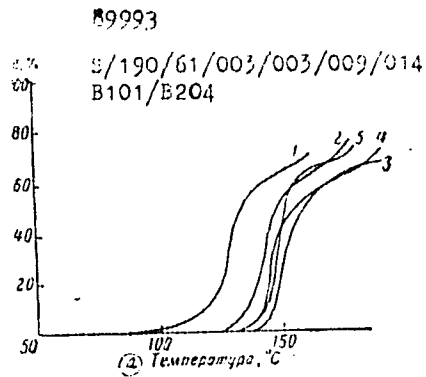
Legend to the figure:

Molar ratio $M_1 : M_2$

in styrene-copolymer:

1) 1:6; 2) 3:8; 3) 5:11;

4) 3:5; 5) 2:3; a) tem-
perature.



M_1	Выход пере- осажденного сополимера, вс. % (A)	Удельная вязкость 1 %-ного раствора при 20° (раствори- тель) (B)	Содержание фтора в сопо- лимере (сред- нее), % (C)	Молярное соотноше- ние $M_1 : M_2$ в сополиме- ре (D) (E)	Темпера- тура раз- мягчения, °C (F)
Стирол (G)	72	1,83 (этилацетат)(H)	7,10	2 : 3	135
Винилацетат (I)	60	0,4 (ацетон)(J)	8,67	4 : 5	110
Акрилонитрил (K)	44	1,03(диметилаформ- амид)(L)	4,51	1 : 6	110
Метилметакрилат (M)	56	0,25 (ацетон)(N)	3,72	1 : 4	115

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X

Carbon-chain polymers and...

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B101/B204

Legend to Table 1:

- 1) Yield in reprecipitated copolymer, weight%. 2) Specific viscosity of the 1% solution at 20°C in (solvent). 3) Mean fluoride content of the copolymer. 4) Molar ratio $M_1:M_2$. 5) Softening temperature. 6) Styrene. 7) Vinylacetate. 8) Acrylonitrife. 9) Methylmethacrylate. 10) Ethylacetate. 11) Acetone. 12) Dimethylformamide.

Legend to Table 2:

- 1) Initial ratio of monomers, mole%. 2) Copolymer yield. 3) Specific viscosity of the 1% solution in ethylacetate at 20°C. 4) Osmometrically determined molecular weight. 5) F content in the copolymer. 6) Molar ratio $M_1:M_2$ in the copolymer. 7) Softening temperature.

Состав исходной смеси мономеров, мол. % (1)		Выход сополимера, % (2)	Удельная вязкость 1 %-ного раствора в этилацетате при 20° (3)	Мол. вес сополимера (осмометрический метод) (4)	Содержание фтора в сополимере, % (5)	Молярное соотношение $M_1:M_2$ в сополимере (6)	Температура размягчения, °C (7)
M_1	M_2						
10	90	90	0,80	—	2,71 2,50	1:6	121
20	80	92	0,88	698 000	4,74 5,00	3:8	135
30	70	89	0,93	—	5,62 5,50	5:11	145
40	60	87	0,90	—	6,83 6,48	3:5	140
50	50	83	0,92	1160 000	7,28 6,81	2:3	142

Card 4/4

L 18271-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/ENP(j) Po-4/Pr-4 EM
ACCESSION NR: AP500296L 8/0079/64/034/009/2897/2502

AUTHOR: Gladshcheyn, R. M.; Babkina, E. I.; Fedotova, V. V.; Soborovskiy, L. Z.

TITLE: Investigation in the series of organic sulfur compounds. VIII. Behavior of alkane- and alkenesulfonyl fluorides, as well as their halo derivatives, towards esters of trivalent phosphorus

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 34, no. 9, 1964, 2897-2902

TOPIC TAGS: organic sulfur compound, fluoride, ester, organic phosphorus compound

Abstract: The behavior of alkane- and alkenesulfonyl fluorides, as well as their halo derivatives, towards highly reactive esters of methylphosphinic

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, September 17, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000

Card 1/2 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, September 17, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R0005

L 18271-65

ACCESSION NR: AP500298L

(beta-fluoroglutoviny)methylphosphinite, which reacted with the second mole
of diethyl methylphosphinite similar to the reaction of diethyl methylphos-

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, September 17, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, September 17, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R005

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 05Apr63

NO REF SOV: 012

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 013

SUB CODE: 00, 00

FERS

Card 2/2

Wang, H. H., et al. (1967) J. Polym. Sci. Polym. Chem. Ed. 5, 1111-1118.

Organic compounds of sulfur. Part 2: Chemistry of alzone- and
alkenylsulfonamides and of their acid derivatives in relation
to trivalent phosphorus acid esters. Dokl. Akad. Nauk. 34 no.9:
2897-2902 (1967). (MIRA 17:24)

L 35562-65 EPY(q)/EWP(j)/DIT(m) P-1/P-6 RM

S/0286/55/000/005/0023/0023

ACCESSION NR: AF5008145

AUTHORS: Soborovskiy, L. Z.; Gladsteyn, E. M.; Kulyulin, I. P.

TITLE: A method for obtaining trialkylsilanol esters of methylhaloiodophosphinic acid. Class 12, No. 168694

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 5, 1965, 23

TOPIC TAGS: ester, trialkylsilanol, methylhaloiodophosphinic acid, difluoroacetylene, difluoroacetylene, difluoroacetylene, methylphosphinic acid

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, September 17, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, September 17, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R0005

Card 1/1

1 41382-65 EMI(M)/RDP(S)/ED(S) Pg 4/Pr 5 EM
ACCESSION NR: AP5000008 8/0286/64/000/021/0014/0014

Card 1/2

Submitted 11 Nov 64

L 25679-66 FWT(m)/FWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6016688

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/65/035/009/1570/1574

AUTHOR: Gladshayn, B. M.; Shitov, L. N.; Kovalev, B. G.; Soborovskiy, L. Z.

38

ORG: none

B

TITLE: Mechanism of the direct haloalkylation of elementary phosphorus

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 35, no. 9, 1965, 1570-1574

TOPIC TAGS: free radical, phosphorus, alkylation, halogenation

ABSTRACT: A free radical mechanism of the direct haloalkylation of elemental red phosphorus was experimentally confirmed. The proposed mechanism includes an attack on the phosphorus molecule by radicals formed as a result of homolytic decomposition of the alkyl halide, leading to the formation of phosphorus-containing radicals, the further transformations of which depend on the probability of recombination with other radicals. The hydrocarbon radicals can subsequently either recombine or, splitting out a hydrogen atom, be converted to carbenes, leading to the formation of the reaction products. The reaction products of methyl chloride and of benzyl chloride with red phosphorus were found to contain not only phosphorus-containing substances, but also hydrogen, methane, ethane, ethylene, and propylene, and toluene and trans-stilbene, respectively. R. I. Borodulina and Z. A. Krayneva assisted with the experiment. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, and 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 08Jun64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 009

L 31805-66 ENT(m)/EWP(j) RM

REF NR: AF0921331

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/003/0488/0492

REF: Gladishteyn, B. M.; Kulyulin, I. P.; Soborovskiy, L. Z.

57
E

LANG: none

TITLE: Cleavage of the heteroatom-oxygen bond by the difluoride of methylphosphinic

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 3, 1966, 488-492

TOPIC TAGS: chemical bonding, phosphinic acid, esterification, reaction mechanism, fluoride, fluorinated organic compound, substituent, transition complex, chemical synthesis

ABSTRACT: The difluoride of methylphosphinic acid was found to be capable of cleaving the silicon-oxygen, germanium-oxygen, and arsenic-oxygen bonds, to form the corresponding trialkylsilanol, trialkylgermanol, and dimethylarsinol esters of methylfluorophosphinic acid and trialkylfluorosilane, trialkylfluorogermans, or trialkylfluoroarsine, respectively. The fluoride of ethanesulfonic acid does not cleave disiloxane bonds. The reactions studied are proposed as a convenient preparative method for synthesizing new silanol, germanol, and arsinol esters of methylfluorophosphinic acid, which are difficult to prepare otherwise. A reaction mechanism is proposed: nucleophilic attack on the phosphorus atom of the difluoride of methylphosphinic acid by the electron pair of the oxygen atom of the reacting molecule, in accord with the general theory of substitution at a tetrahedral phosphorus atom through a transition complex. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 23Jun65 / ORIG REF: 007 / ONE REF: 018
Card 1/1 UDC: 547.241

ACC NR: AP6030549

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0030/0030

INVENTOR: Bliznyuk, N. K.; Kolomiyets, A. F.; Golubeva, R. N.; Varshavakiy, S. L.; Gladshiteyn, B. M.; Zimin, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of aryl esters of N-(β -chloroethyl)taurine. Class 12, No. 184840 [announced by All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Phytopathology (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fitopatologii)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16, 1966, 30

TOPIC TAGS: fungicide, ~~aryl-chloroethyltaurinate preparation~~, hydroxyethyltaurine, thionyl chloride, phosphorus pentachloride, ester, hydroxide, ethylene

ABSTRACT: To obtain aryl esters of N-(β -chloroethyl)taurine with fungicidal properties, esters of β -hydroxyethyltaurine are treated with thionyl chloride or phosphorus pentachloride in an organic solvent (e.g., chloroform) at boiling temperature of the solvent. The excess of the initial reagents and HCl formed are removed from the reaction mixture; the residue is dissolved in an organic solvent, e.g., an ether, then mixed with alcoholic solution of an acid, and evaporated.

[WA-50; CBE No. 11]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 26Jul65/

Card 1/1

UDC: 547.436'26'122.07

AUTHOR: Gladshcheyn, D.A. (Engineer)

100-5-6/10

TITLE: Tipping lorry constructed for discharge on both sides.
(Avtomobil'-samosval s razgruzkoy platformy na obe storony).

PERIODICAL: "Mekhanizatsiya Stroitel'stva" (Mechanisation of
Construction), 1957, Vol.14, No.5, p.17 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: This lorry KAZ-600 (KA3-600) was constructed by the Kutaiskiy Automobile Factory which is suitable when back-tipping is impossible without resorting to awkward manoeuvring, e.g., during road construction and construction of embankments. The lorry is constructed as the tipping lorries ZIL 585 (3W1-585) and KAZ-585B (KA3-585B). A hydraulic jack serves as lifting mechanism which works to both sides. A protective, cantilevered shield is fixed above the roof of the driver's cabin as safeguard during loading by crane. Rubber buffers are fixed to the frame to reduce the impact of the material during loading and when the tip-platform is returned. The loading capacity = 3500 kg, the loading space = 2.4 m³, the dimensions of the lorry are: length: 5920 mm, width: 2360 mm, maximum height: 3300 mm, weight of the lorry: 4250 kg. The time of elevation: 20 seconds, time of return: 25 seconds. The above factory is also preparing the production of the tipping lorry KAZ-621 (KA3-621) which could tip

Card 1/2

Tipping lorry constructed for discharge on both sides.
(Cont.) 100-5-6/10

the load to both sides and to the back. Prototypes are
being tested. Detailed technical data are given.

There is 1 photograph.

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

GLADSHTEYN, D.A., inzh.

SM-NII-100 soil-cement truck-mounted mixer. Mekh.stroi. 14 no.6:16
Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)

(Mixing machinery)

GRIGOR'YANTS, A.S.; GLADSHTEYN, D.A.; LANTSBURG, Ya.B.; TRUBIN, V.A., glav. red.; SOSHIN, A.V., zam. glav. red.; GRINEVICH, G.P., red.; YEPIFANOV, S.P., red.; ONUFRIYEV, I.A., red.; KHOKHLOV, E.A., red. ZIMIN, P.A., red.; KANTSEL', Ya.O., nauchnyy red.; SHIROKOVA, G.M., red. izd-va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on the consumption of spare parts and materials in operating and repairing building and road machinery] Spravochnik po raskhodu zapasnykh chastei i materialov dlia ekspluatatsii i remonta stroitel'nykh i dorozhnykh mashin. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitek. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 399 p. (MIRA 14:10)

(Building machinery--Maintenance and repair)

(Road machinery--Maintenance and repair)

MERZHVINSKAYA, Ye.P.; GLADSHTEYN, D.S.

The SPN-0,5 and SPN-0,1 mounted hoist booms. *Biul. tekhn.-ekon.*
inform. no. 11:71-73 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Hoisting machinery)

GLADSHTEYN, D.S.

The PSSh-0,3 hay loader and stacker. Biul. tekhn.-ekon.inform.
no.5:62-63 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Hay--Harvesting)

GLADSHTEYN, D.S.

The STS-15 self-feeding fertilizer distributing planter. Biul.tekh.-
ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekh.inform. no.4:69-71
'62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Planters (Agricultural machinery))

GLADSHTEYN, I., inzhener-kapitan 3-go ranga; RYVKIN, A., inzhener-kapitan
3-go ranga

Operation of equipment on a ship. Tyl i snab. Sov. Voor. Sil
Zl no.12:77-82 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Marine engines--Maintenance and repair)

KRASNOV, B. I.; GLADSHTEYN, L. D. (Odessa)

Occupational dermatitis in the preparation of stimulin D-1 and
measures for its prevention. Gig. truda i prof. zab. no.4:50 '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Odesskiy oblastnoy kozhno-venerologicheskiy dispanser.

(ROVE BEETLES) (BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS)
(SKIN--DISEASES)

SOKOLOVSKIY, P.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GLADSHTEYN, L.I., inzhener.

Determining the tendency of low-carbon steel to mechanical ageing.
Standartizatsiia no.6:41-45 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:2)

(Steel--Testing)

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VORONOV, S.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; YELAGIN, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GLADSHTEYN, L.I., inzhener.

Effect of zirconium, titanium and vanadium on the compressive effect in the aluminum alloys. Trudy MATI no.30:36-59 '56. (MLHA 10:2)
(Aluminum-zirconium-titanium alloys--Metallurgy)

Gladshcheyn, L.I.
(AUTHOR: Gladshcheyn, L.I., Engineer 135-12-6/17

TITLE: Evaluation of the Mechanical Properties of Welded Joints by Calculation (Otsenka mekhanicheskikh svoystv metalla svarynykh shvov raschetnym metodom)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo, 1957, # 12, p 21-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Thus far, the mechanical properties of weld metal in welded structures are checked by testing specimens cut from finished structures. The purpose of the described investigation was to find a way of preliminary evaluation of the mechanical properties of welds by calculation. The technology of experiments is described in detail. The calculations were based on the equation of the heat propagation in welding (Ref. 5; N.N. Rykalin, "The Thermal Basis of Welding"). A quantitative relation was found between the mechanical properties of weld metal and the rate of cooling within the subcritical temperature range. The established dependence of the cooling rate from various conditions (thickness of the joined metal, conditions of the welding process, initial temperature) and the interrelation between the ultimate strength of weld metal and the other properties (yield point, elongation, etc.) are shown by diagrams, nomograms, tables

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135-12-6/17

Evaluation of the Mechanical Properties of Welded Joints by Calculation

and equations. Steel "Ст. 3", rimming and killed, was used as experimental material. The ultimate strength can be calculated by an equation and a table (equation 2 and table 2) for any definite practical case, provided the welding technology combinations and the steel grades are the same as were used in this investigation.

There are 8 diagrams, 2 nomograms, 6 tables and 6 Russian references.

ASSOCIATION: GPI "Proyektstal'konstruktsiya"

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Bat', A. A., Gladshcheyn, L. I. 30-58-3-39/45

TITLE: Questions of the Treatment of Refractory Alloys
(Voprosy obrabotki zharoprochnykh splavov)
A Conference at the Institute for Engineering Sciences
(Soveshchaniye v Institute mashinovedeniya)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958 Nr 3
pp. 113-115 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Heat resistive alloys are at present being used in all branches of industry. In order to discuss problems are connected there with a conference was called on December 18th to December 21th 1957, by the Institute for Engineering Sciences and the Commission for Technology of Machine Building of the AS USSR; Work was carried out in plenary sessions and 4 sections (Casting, treatment under pressure, machining and welding). In numerous reports the specific properties of these alloys are investigated and new constructional solutions of machine parts requiring a new working technology were investigated. In the section dealing with castings (under the supervision of L. I. Fantalov, doctor of technical sciences) a report

Questions of the Treatment of Refractory Alloys
A Conference at the Institute for Engineering Sciences

30-58-3-39/45

was made on vacuum smelting, as well as on the structural refining of cast steel. In the section on working under pressure (under the supervision of A. I. Tselikov, Corresponding Member of the AS USSR) thermomechanic regimes were dealt with, as well as the development of a modern technological equipment for the realization of high specific pressure. In the section on welding (under the supervision of G. A. Nikolayev, Corresponding Member of the AS USSR) reports were delivered, among others on new methods of automatic welding in an atmosphere of carbonic acid gas, as well as on electric slag welding. In the section dealing with machining (under the supervision of A. I. Isayev, doctor of technical sciences) the production of cutting tools of particularly great durability was dealt with, in which case liquid carbonic acid is used as a coolant. Special attention was devoted to the problem of metal saving, because the various alloy elements (nickel, chromium, columbium, titanium, cobalt, molybdenum, tungsten, boron, and others) are rare and expensive. Therefore

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Questions of the Treatment of Refractory Alloys
A Conference at the Institute for Engineering Sciences

30-58-3-39/45

working methods are developed which permit a saving of Waste material (by accurate casting and punching, electric welding in a protective milieu). The following drawbacks were found to exist in the field of treatment of the heat-resistive alloys: Insufficient velocity of the solution of some practical problems, too little exchange of experience, the absence of a scientific coordination center. The following decisions were taken: Improvement of working methods in order to obtain a clean surface; development of new vacuum plants, mechanized furnaces, of steel qualities for punching work, of new electrodes; the working out of measures for the purpose of obtaining faultless welding-seams; the improvement of cutting processes: The congress also stressed the necessity of establishing a research coordination center at the Institute for Engineering Sciences of the AS USSR. At the same time an exhibition of scientific and of technical literature of Soviet and foreign origin dealing with this problem was held.

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Bat', A.A., and Gladshcheyn, L.I. 117-10-18-4-11/35

TITLE: Criteria for Evaluating Steel Proneness to Mechanical Aging
(Kriterii otsenki sklonnosti stali k mekhanicheskomu stareniyu)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1988, No 1, p. 11 - 17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The existing methods of determining proneness of steel to aging are not sufficient to explain the different causes of toughness or to recommend a deformation method for determining the proneness of steel to aging. It is necessary to develop a new method, based on a series of experiments with specimens which were investigated at different temperatures, both in their initial conditions and in conditions subsequent to aging. The value of the displacement of the critical interval of brittleness affected by cold hardening and annealing may serve as a quantitative criterion for determining steel proneness to aging. There are 3 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: GIP'proyektstal'konstruktsiya

1. Steel--Mechanical properties

133-98-5-22/31

AUTHORS: Fridantsev, M. V., Doctor of Technical Science, Professor;
Bat', A.A. Engineer, Gladshcheyn, L. I., engineer, and
Levinzon, Kh. Sh.

TITLE: Heat-Treated steel, St. 3kp brand, for Building Structures
(Teplicheskii obrabotannaya stal' mariki St. 3kp dlya
stroitel'nykh konstrukttsiy)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 5, pp 449-456 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: About 80% of steel used in the building industry consists
of low carbon rimming steel St. 3kp delivered in a hot
rolled state with comparatively low mechanical
properties. Therefore, some improvement of this steel
by a heat treatment on the works is of particular
importance. In the paper an investigation of the
properties of the steel heat treated under works
conditions (Nizhniy Tagil Combine) representative of
the normal works' output is described. Steel plates
1500 x 6000 mm, 12, 20 and 40 mm thick from two heats
representative of the low and upper limits of carbon
content were taken for the investigation (GOST-380-50).

The composition in %:

	C	Mn	Si	Cr	Ni	Cu	P	S
	0.14	0.47	traces	.03	.03	0.24	.025	.044
Card 1/5	0.19	0.54	traces	.02	.04	0.25	.017	.033

133-98-5-22/31

Heat-Treated Steel, St. 3p brand for Building Structures

Two modifications of heat treatment were tested: hardening without annealing (heating to 930°C, soaking for 20 to 45 minutes, depending on the plate thickness, cooling in running water for 3 to 6 minutes, depending on the plate thickness, before dipping into water, the temperature of the plates usually fell to 340 to 380°C) and hardening with annealing (at 580 to 600°C for eight hours). Mechanical properties, tendency to mechanical ageing and weldability of the specimens cut from heat treated plates were investigated. Table 1 - mechanical properties of steel specimens cut from edges of plates as hot rolled (GZ), hardened (Z) and hardened and annealed (Z + O); Table 2 - chemical composition and mechanical properties of heat treated steel specimens cut out some distance from the plate edges. Fig. 1, the dependence of the impact strength on the test temperature; Fig. 2 - the microstructure of hardened steel. A low tendency of thermally treated carbon rimming steel to ageing is due to its low temperature of brittleness in the initial state. In order to check this view as well as to determine the impact strength at various temperatures before and after ageing depending

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133-54-5-22/31

Heat-Treated Steel, St. 3kp brand, for Building Structures

on the conditions of thermal treatment a number of experiments were carried out with 12 mm thick plates. Specimens 260 to 30 mm were heated to 930°C, soaked at this temperature for 30 minutes and then cooled with four various velocities (Fig.3). The microstructure of steel after all four types of thermal treatment is shown in Fig.4. The ageing action on steel after various thermal treatments was evaluated not only by changes in the impact strength at a few temperatures (+20 to -20°C) but also by the direct value of the shift of the critical temperature interval of brittleness. The dependence of the impact strength on the test temperature for the three cooling velocities A - with furnace, B in air and V in oil with the indication of the nature of fracture are given in Fig.5, and the dependence of the temperature range of brittleness on the mean linear size of grain in Fig.6. In investigations of the weldability of St.3kp steel hardened, in order to decrease its tendency to brittle destruction and to increase its strength, special attention was paid to retaining these properties. The influence of welding on the first property was evaluated from the impact

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Heat-Treated Steel, St. 3kp brand for Building Structures

strength of the welded zone and on the second property - from tensile tests. The dependence of the impact strength in the zone of welding on the consumption of power per unit of length of welds is shown in Fig.8 and on the test temperature - Fig.10. The results of tests of welded joints welded manually and automatically are given in Table 3. The preparation of edges for welding is shown in Fig.9. Conclusions: Thermal treatment (hardening without annealing) of low carbon steel St.3kp for structural purposes is advantageous as the metal obtains increased strength and lowered tendency to brittle fracture in comparison with the hot rolled steel of the same type. Plates of 12 to 40 mm thick hardened without annealing possess the yield strength not less than 30 kg/mm², the impact strength after mechanical ageing 4 to 6 kg cm² and the threshold of brittleness not above -60°C. The beneficial influence of thermal treatment is a decrease in the size of ferrite grains during hardening. The mechanical properties of welded joints remain near to those of the metal itself.

Card 4/5 Welding can be carried out under the same conditions as

133-58-9-22/31

Heat-Treated Steel, St. 3kp class for Building Structures

for hot rolled steel. A more complete utilization of the increased strength of hardened carbon steel would be possible on development of special electrodes and electrode wire. During the production of hardened steel the upper limit of iron carbon content should be limited. The steel investigated can be recommended for welded structures. The following participated in the work: from Nizhriy Tagil Combine: Ye. Z. Freydenzon, L. A. Natutskaya, M. A. Chinikova, A. I. Arshinov, A. Ye. Berkeer, I. A. Burdina and from TsNIIChm: I. M. Vyshvagnyuk and Yu. I. Lebedev. There are 3 tables, 10 figures and 5 references, all of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATIONS: TsNIIChm and GPI Inzhinstal'Konstruktivny

Card 5/5

BAT', A.A.; GLADSHTEYN, L.I.

Evaluating the tendency of steel to mechanical aging. Standartizatsiia
22 no.4:41-42 JI-Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut Proyektstal'konstruktsiya.
(Steel--Testing)

307/32-21-10-26/70

AUTHORS: Gladsteyn, L. I., Sokolovskiy, P. I., Ruschenko, A. V.

TITLE: Investigation of the Mechanical Aging of Steel by the Method of Combining Real Expansion Diagrams (Issledovaniye mekhanicheskoy stareniya stali metodom sovmeshcheniya istinnykh diagramm rastyazheniya)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 10, pp 1236-1239 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present standard method of classifying the aging tendency of steel (GOST 5520-50) is based on measuring the resilience of the steel at room temperature (Refs 1,2) and does not make possible a quantitative classification. In the present method the expansion curve of the same steel obtained after cold hardening and aging is plotted on the expansion curve of the steel (in the initial state) plotted according to real values of the coordinates deformation - stress. This method makes possible differentiation between the hardening effect caused by aging and that caused by cold hardening. This method is practical in that no complicated samples are needed, and simple apparatus as, for instance, the testing machine IM-4A can be used. The technique employed is described and a graph of the diagrams

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Investigation of the Mechanical Aging of Steel by the Method of Combining
Real Expansion Diagrams SCV/32-24-10-26/70

obtained in testing the steel samples type MST.3 (0,14% C, 0,44% Mn, 0,055% Si, 0,037% S and 0,031% P) is given. Also diagrams of the tests of steel samples of type MST.3 hardened at 930° in oil as well as of those cooled in the furnace are given. It was found that the natural and the artificial aging of a cold hardened steel are of a different character. In contrast to the present ideas regarding the aging of carbon steels a quick cooling from the austenite state does not decrease the tendency to mechanical aging. There are 3 figures and 5 references, of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut "Proyektstal'konstruktsiya" i Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy ("Proyektstal'konstruktsiya" Institute and Central Office of the Scientific Research Institute for Building Constructions)