

GINTOVT, V.Ye.; SOLOVINA, M.L.; SHANDOR, Kh.; LEBEDEV, B.I.;
SVIRINA, Z.A.

Making use of heterosis in raising chicks for meat. Trudy Inst.
gen. no.29:290-294 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Poultry breeding) (Heterosis)

KUSHNER, Kh.F.; NOVIK, I.Ye.; GINTOVI, V.Ye.

Experimental study on various diluters of chicken semen. Trudy
Inst. gen. no.31:276-281 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

GINTOVT, V.Ye.; NOVIK, I.Ye.

Use of immunological reactions in poultry breeding. Trudy Inst.
gen. no.31:282-288 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

CHIRWT, V.Yu. [Hintovt, V.IU]

Prospects for the development of the distilling industry in the
Ukrainian S.S.R. during the period from 1966 to 1970. Khar. "prom.
no.3:7-10 J1-S '65. (CIA 18:9)

GINTOVT, V.Ye.; NOVIK, I.Ye.

Some results of using the serological method in poultry
breeding. Trudy Inst. gen. no.33:97-108 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

NOVIK, I.Ye.; GINTOVT, V.Ye.

New experiment data on diluters of cock semen. Trudy
Inst. gen. no.33:129-136 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

KICHIGIN, V.P.; GINTOVY, V.Yu.

Production of fodder yeasts in the Ukraine. Gidroliz.i
lesokhim.prom. 13 no.6:29-30 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Gosplan USSR. (Ukraine--Yeast)

GINZOT, Ye.A.
GALKINA, N.B.; GINZOT, Ye.A.; STROMM, N.G.

Biological characteristics of the seeds of Uzbek tau-saghyz
(*Scorsonera usbekistanica* C.Caevr. et O.Bond.). Trudy Inst.bot.
AN Uz.SSR.no.3:195-199 '55. (MIRA 10:1)
(Uzbekistan--Tau-saghyz) (Germination)

GINTOVT, Ye. A.

New interesting species and forms of epiphytic lichens found
in Central Asia. Uzb. biol. zhur. no. 4: 72-74 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

(Zeravshan Valley--Lichens)

GINTOWT-DZIWIŁŁA

GROTT, Jozef Waclaw; GINTOWT-DZIWIŁŁA, Witold.

Possibility of intrarectal administration of alcohol in the treatment of suppurative conditions of the lung. Polski tygod. lek. 10 no.49:1569-1572 5 Dec. '55.

I. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M.w Łodzi; kierownik: prof. dr J.W.Grott. Łódź, ul. Narutowicza 120 m. 6.

(LUNGS, abscess,

ther., alcohol admin. by intrarectal route)

(ABSCESS,

lung, ther., alcohol by intrarectal route)

(ALCOHOL, ETHYL, therapeutic use,

abscess of lung, intrarectal admin.)

GROTT, Jozef Waclaw, KALISZEWICZ, Seweryn; GINTOWT-DZIWILL, Witold

Therapeutic procedure in a dental infection complicating anginal conditions in diabetic patients. Polski tygod. lek. 15 no.27: 1031-1034 4 J1 '60.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M. w Lodzi; kierownik: prof. dr n.med. J.W.Grott.

(DIABETES MELLITUS compl)

(ANGINA PECTORIS compl)

(TEETH dis)

GROTT, J.W.; MARZEC, L.; GINTOWT-DZIWILL, W.; KORZON, J. [deceased];
PITERCWA, R.; POSKUTA, W.; J.W.ZURKOWSKI.

Studies on the hazard of diabetes mellitus in 100 obese and obesity-prone subjects over 40 years of age. I. Evaluation of the carbohydrate metabolism. Polarski tygod. lek. 16 no.41:1569-1573 9 0 '61.

1. Z Osrodka Naukowo-Leczniczego w Busku-Zdroju oraz I Kliniki Chroob
Wewnetrznych A.M. w Lodzi; kierownik: prof. dr nauk med. J.W.Grott.
(OBESITY compl) (DIABETES MELLITUS etiol)
(BLOOD SUGAR)

GINTOWT-DZIWILL, Witold

Evaluation of the behavior of carbohydrate metabolism in rheumatoid arthritis according to the determination of the blood sugar curve after glucose load. Pol. tyg. lek. 17 no.42:1644-1645 15 0 '62.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych AM w Łodzi oraz z Ośrodka Naukowo-Leczniczego Kliniki w Busku-Zdroju; kierownik: prof. dr nauk med. J.W. Grott.

(ARTHRITIS RHEUMATOID)

(GLUCOSE TOLERANCE TEST)

GINTS, A.N.

AGAPOV, D.S.; ARTIBILOV, B.M.; VIKTOROV, A.M.; GINTS, A.N.; GOR'KOV, A.V.; GUSYATINSKIY, M.A.; KARPOV, A.S.; KOLOT, I.I.; KOMAREVSKIY, V.T.; KORYAGIN, A.I.; KRIYSKIY, M.N.; KRAYNOV, A.G.; NESTEROVA, I.N.; OBMS, I.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SOSNOVIKOV, K.S.; SUKHOT-SKIY, S.F.; CHLENOV, G.O.; YUSOV, S.K.; ZHUK, S.Ya., akademik, glavnyy redaktor; KOSTROV, I.N., redaktor; BARONENKOV, A.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KIRZHNER, D.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SHESHKO, Ye.F., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; AVERIN, N.D., inzhener, redaktor [deceased]; GOR'KOV, A.V., inzhener, redaktor; KOMAREVSKIY, V.T., inzhener, redaktor; ROGOVSKIY, L.V., inzhener, redaktor; SHAPOVALOV, T.I., inzhener, redaktor; RUSSO, G.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; FILIMONOV, N.A., inzhener, redaktor; VOLKOV, L.N., inzhener, redaktor; GRISHIN, M.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ZHURIN, V.D., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; LIKHACHEV, V.P., inzhener, redaktor; MKDVEDEV, V.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; MIKHAYLOV, A.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; PETROV, G.D., inzhener, redaktor; RAZIN, N.V., redaktor; SOBOLEV, V.P., inzhener, redaktor; FRINGER, B.P., inzhener, redaktor; TSYPLAKOV, V.D., inzhener, redaktor; ISAYEV, N.V., redaktor; TISTROVA, O.N., redaktor; SKVORTSOV, I.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[The Volga-Don Canal; technical report on the construction of the Volga-Don Canal, the TSimlyanskaya hydro development and irrigation works (1949-1952); in five volumes] Volgo-Don; tekhnicheskii otchet (continued on next card)

AGAPOV, D.S. --- (continued) Card 2.

o stroitel'stve Volgo-Donskogo sudokhodnogo kanala imeni V.I.Lenina.
TSimlenskogo gidrouzla i orositel'nykh sooruzhenii (1949-1952) v
piati tomakh. Glav.red. S.IA. Zhuk. Moskva, Gos.energ. izd-vo.
Vol.5. [Quarry management] Kar'erno khoziaistvo. Red.toma I.N.
Kostrov. 1956. 172 p. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo elektrotantsii. Byuro
tekhnicheskogo otcheta o stroitel'stve Volgo-Dona. 2. Daystvitel'nyy
cheln ⁴akademii stroitel'stva, i arkhitektury SSSR (for Razin)
(Quarries and quarrying)

GINTS, B. K.

"Uniform Distribution of Fresh Air in Closed Buildings." Cand Tech Sci,
Belorussian Polytechnic Inst imeni I.V. Stalin, Min Higher Education USSR,
Minsk, 1955.

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended
at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

SOV/124-58-10-11024

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 10, p 45 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gints, B. K.

TITLE: An Investigation on Problems of the Uniform Distribution of Incoming Air in Closed Premises (Issledovaniye voprosov ravnomernogo raspredeleniya pritochnogo vozdukha v zakrytykh pomeshcheniyakh)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Belorussk. politekhn. in-t, 1957, Nr 56, pp 199-213

ABSTRACT: The author suggests a ventilating system for premises where incoming air in the form of a rising stream is supplied into the ceiling space, where it spreads in all directions and is gradually forced down into the usable area. As an advantage of such a system of ventilation the author considers its economy (since the incoming air may either not be preheated at all or be preheated to a very small degree), as well as its technical and hygienic desirability (since with this system the distribution of the incoming air within the premises is accomplished in the most uniform manner).

Card 1/2 The author recommends that systems of this type be also used for

SOV/124-58-10-11024

An Investigation on Problems of the Uniform Distribution of Incoming Air (cont.)
the supply of the heat carrier in drying chambers.

I. A. Shepelev

Card 2/2

GINTS, B.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; TILIKINA, G.L., student; KHODYKO, T.V.,
student

Weight method for the measurement of air flow velocities. Sbor.
nauch. rab. Bel. politekh. inst. no.69:5-15 '58.

(MIRA 12:7)

(Air flow--Measurement)

GINTS, B.K., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Determining heat losses in underground hot-water heating systems.
Sbor. nauch. trud. Bel. politekh. inst. no.74:68-79 '59.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Hot-water heating)

GINTS, K.G.; NCSOV, I.Ye.

Car changing unit. Ugol' Ukr. 10 no. 1:29 Ja '66. (MIRA 18:12)

СМТС, Ю. Р.

34109. Сети с новыми условиями охвата территории квартирного типа прикладной
мостиковой схемы. (Доклад на V съезде науч. - техн. о-ва им. Попова.
1948 г.) Сборник науч. трудов (Центр. науч.-исслед. ин-т связи), вып. 1,
1949, с.166-72

SO: Knizhuaya, Letopis' Vol. 7, 1955

GINIS, Yu. R.

"Practical Method of Designing Narrow Band Filters for Ordinary Bridge Circuits," Sbor Nauch Trudov TsNIIS, 1949, Radiotekhnika, No 5, 1949.

Central Scientific Research Institute of Communications, Ministry of Communications
(TsNIIS)

GINTS, Yu. R.

Device for Establishing Two-Way Group Telephone Communications Among
Several Four-Wire Telephone Circuits. Patent, Class 21a², 36⁰². No.
103661; Elektrosvyaz' No. 1, Jan 57.

GINIS, Yu. R. (Cand. Tech. Sci.); KAZARINOV, K. A. (Eng.)

"Questions of the Application of Telemechanics in Communications,"

paper read at the Session of the Acad. Sci. USSR, on Scientific Problems of Automatic
Production, 15-20 October 1956.

Avtomatika i telemekhanika, No. 2, p. 182-192, 1957.

9015229

GINTS, Yu.B.

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

SOV/111-58-4-8/34

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

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

PERIODICAL: Vestnik svyazi, 1958, ⁴Nr 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

The Telemechanical System for Cable Mains

SOV/111-58-4-8/34

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: TaNIIS

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

Card 2/2

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

GINTSBERG, A.S.

GINTSBERG, A.S., arkhitektor; GUTMAN, 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] Ti-
povoe 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

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

May 1948

"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

PA76T66

ACC NR: AP7003518 (A,N) SOURCE COF: 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 SYSTEMABSTRACT: The equation for compressed gas in a cylinder (with consideration of the
leakage through the piston rings) is given as

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

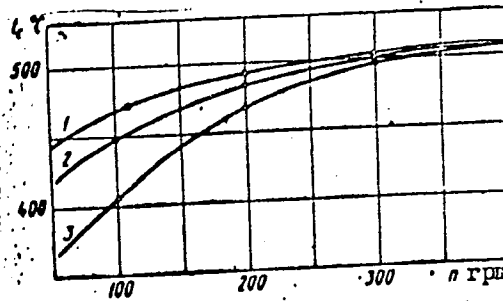
where n_1 is the average exponent of the compression curve; T and G are the temperature
and weight. The subscripts a and c refer to the start and the end of the compression;

Card 1/3

UDC: 621.436.629.113:62--24.3

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, $\epsilon = \frac{V_a}{V_c}$ 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 $\epsilon = 12.8$. 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

Card 2/3

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 hyper-

bolic. 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

L. 8448-65 EMT(m)/EPF(e)/EMP(j)/T Pc-h/Pr-h RPL/SSD/AFWL WW/JFW/PM/RWH
ACCESSION NR: AP4044707 S/0062/64/000/008/1518/1521

AUTHOR: Neyman, M. B.; Hayranovskiy, S. G.; Kovarskaya, B. M.;
Rozantsev, E. G.; Gintsberg, E. G. B

TITLE: Polarographic study of certain 1-oxide free radicals 7

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 8, 1964,
1518-1521

TOPIC TAGS: electrochemical reduction, polarographic analysis, 1
oxide free radical, free radical reduction, radical protonization

ABSTRACT: Electrochemical reduction of the 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-
piperidonyl 1-oxide radical (I) on a dropping mercury electrode has
been studied and compared with that of the 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-
piperidino 1-oxide radical (II) to get additional data on the proper-
ties and feasibility of polarographic analysis of recently discovered
stable 1-oxide free radicals. The effects of pH, concentration, and
nature of the buffer components and the indifferent electrolyte on
the half-wave potential, $E_{1/2}$, were determined in aqueous buffer sol-
utions at 25C. It was shown that in the 1-13 pH range both I and II

Card 1/3

L 8448-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044707

2

are reduced irreversibly to the corresponding hydroxylamine derivatives and produce a single-electron, single-step diffusion wave. The height of the wave is independent of pH, but $E_{1/2}$ shifts to negative potentials with increase in the pH of solution. $E_{1/2}$ remains nearly constant only in a narrow, neutral pH range. The pH dependence of $E_{1/2}$ is explained in terms of the kinetics of radical protonization, which takes place before the actual electrochemical process of electron transfer. The protonization in acid and alkaline solution and the irreversibility of the process are evidenced by the ionic strength dependence of $E_{1/2}$ in various buffer solutions. Addition of Cl^- or Br^- , which are adsorbed in a surface layer, caused a noticeable shift in $E_{1/2}$, which is equal to the change in the calculated wave function ψ_1 . Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR); Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

Card 2/3

L 8448-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044707

SUBMITTED: 03Jan64

ATD PRESS: 3097

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, OP

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

GINTSBERG, E. G.

FD-877

USSR/Chemistry - Plastics

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 :

GINTSBERG, E. G.

7694* Russian) kinetics of ...
kinetics of ...
post- ...
Results of the ...
of additive ...

6
10M
3.7M

AM
yes

68847

5.3832
AUTHORS:

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

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

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). The absorption bands observed at 11.84μ in dibenzylamine and at 11.92μ in tribenzylamine are traced back to the dimethylenamine- and trimethylenamine bridges between the phenol nuclei. This

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Investigation of Oxybenzylamines Obtained From
Phenol and Its Mononuclear Derivatives

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

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

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Investigation of Oxybenzylamines Obtained From
Phenol and Its Mononuclear Derivatives

68847
S/076/60/034/02/006/044
B010/B015

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. . Polaro-
graphic determination of aldehydes formed during the thermal des-
truction of epoxide resins. Plast.massy no.4:11-13 '61.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Epoxy resins)

(Formaldedyde)

NEYMAN, M.B.; MAYRANOVSKIY, S.G.; KOVARSKAYA, B.M.; ROZANTSEV, E.G.;
GINTSBERG, E.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 khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

L 54968-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(f)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 NW/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5012100 UR/0191/66/000/005/0005/0007
678.674.01:536.495:543.872

AUTHOR: Kovarskaya, B. M.; Strizhikova, A. S.; Chibisova, Ye. I.; Gintsberg, E. G.;
Mikhaylova, Z. V.; Kaganova, Ye. L.

TITLE: Thermooxidative degradation of unsaturated polyesters

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 5, 1965, 5-7

TOPIC TAGS: polyethylene glycol ester, maleic acid ester, succinic acid ester, phenic acid ester, polyhydrophthalate, unsaturated polyester, polyester degradation, thermooxidative degradation, styrene copolymerization, cyclohexanone peroxide, cobalt naphthenate, polyester hardening

ABSTRACT: The following polyesters were studied: polydiethylene glycol maleate succinate 1.0:0.5:0.5 (polyester I), polyethylene glycol maleate diphenate 1.0:0.5:0.5 (polyester II), and polyhydrophthalate 1.0:0.4:0.6 (polyester III). The polyesters were also hardened by copolymerization with styrene in the presence of a reducing system of cyclohexanone peroxide and cobalt naphthenate. The oxidation kinetics of the polyesters were followed by measuring the change in the gas pressure in the system. The thermal oxidation of the non-hardened polyesters is characterized by a substantial evolution of gases which begins at 130C and increases markedly with rising temperature and initial oxygen pressure.

Card 1/2

L 54968-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012100

Appreciable induction periods were observed in the oxidation of the hardened and non-hardened polyester resins. Polyester III was studied in a circulation device which made it possible to freeze out the degradation products and determine the thermal oxidation kinetics only from the absorption of oxygen in the system; induction periods were observed at the end of which the reaction displayed autoacceleration. This indicated a radical-chain mechanism proceeding with degenerated branching. The oxidation of a styrene hardened solution of polyester III to which organic stabilizers had been added also indicated this mechanism. The influence of various initiators used for the hardening of unsaturated polyesters was manifested only at high temperatures (about 250C). The products of the thermal oxidation of polyester III were identified. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table. 0

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00, 00

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Card

sh
2/2

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.

Card 1/2

UDC: 541 + 541.51

L 31886-66

ACC NR: AP6012536

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

Card 2/2

TRINCHER, K.S.; GINTSBERG, E.I.

Adaptive changes in hemoglobin during ontogenesis. Fiziol. zhur.
49 no.5:621-625 My '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. From the Institute of Biological Physics U.S.S.R. Academy of
Sciences, Moscow.

L 54042-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010331

UR/0205/65/005/002/0174/0178

AUTHOR: Trincer, K. S.; Kuzin, A. M.; Bregadze, Yu. I.;
Gintsburg, E. I.

13
B

TITLE: Radiation damage produced by different types of radiation in erythrocytes suspended in native and protein-free media

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 5, no. 2, 1965, 174-178

TOPIC TAGS: radiation damage, erythrocyte, protein-free medium, blood medium, gamma ray RBE, fast neutron RBE

ABSTRACT: Fresh blood of rats was used to irradiate erythrocytes in physiological solutions (1:100) and in their native media (1 ml blood) with 5 krad doses of fast neutrons, hard X-rays, and gamma rays. Following irradiation, 99 ml of physiological solution were added to the irradiated 1 ml blood samples to form erythrocyte suspensions of the same concentration (1:100). Non-irradiated suspensions served as the control. An isotonic alkaline buffer (pH 9.97) was added to all 3 types of erythrocyte suspension and the kinetics of the hemolysis process was studied by a photocolometric method. In parallel samples optical density was determined. For a 5 krad dose,
Card 1/2

L 54042-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010331

the RBE of fast neutrons compared to gamma rays is approximately 1.3 for erythrocytes in a protein-free medium and approximately 3.5 for erythrocytes in a native blood medium. The RBE of hard X-rays is approximately 1.3 for erythrocytes in a protein-free medium and approximately 1.2 for erythrocytes in blood. The radioprotective effect of extracellular proteins on erythrocytes is more clearly expressed with gamma ray and hard X-ray irradiation than with fast neutrons. With gamma and hard X-ray irradiation of erythrocytes in a protein-free medium, the cellular structure is affected mostly by the indirect action of the radicals of the extracellular water, and with fast neutron irradiation the structure is acted upon directly. With irradiation of erythrocytes in a native blood medium, radiation damage of cellular structure is caused primarily by the direct action of radiation. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moscow
(Biological Physics Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 02Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

TRINCHER, 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.
Radiobiologiya 5 no.2:174-178 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

INTSBERG, G.A. and REVIN, I.A.

Effect of Heat Treatment on the Corrosion of High Chromium Steel with 21% Chromium.

"Research in Corrosion of Metals (Isslevovaniya Po Korrosii Metallav)".
Published by- Inst. of Physical Chemistry, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow--1951.
Translation--ATIC-7/062-D
F-TS-1030-A/V.

GINTSBERG, G.A. and LEVIN, I.A.

Microelectrochemical Method for Analysis of Inter-crystalline Corrosion.

"Research in Corrosion of Metals (Issledovaniya Po Korrosii Metalliv)".
Published by--Inst. of Physical Chemistry, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow-1951.
Translation--ATIC-79062-D
F-TS- 030-A/V.

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)

E 53654-65 EWT(1)/EPF(u)-2/ENG(v)/EWG(m)/FCC/EEC-4/EPA(w)-2/EEC(t)/EWA(h)
Pz-5/Pe-4/Pab-10/Pe-5/Pq-4/Pas-2/Pe-4 LJP(c) Ww/AT/Gd

ACCESSION NR: AT5011147

UR/3148/64/000/006/0014/0021

AUTHOR: Gintaburg, M. A.

79
B+1

TITLE: On local resonances of low-frequency oscillations in the upper atmosphere

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Mezhdunarodstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet, 3 razdel programmy
MGG: Geomagnetizm i zemnyye toki. Sbornik statey, no. 6, 1964. Geomagnitnyye
issledovaniya, 14-21

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic wave, plasma, molecular weight, Alfvén wave, magneto-
sonic wave, electric permeability, ion motion, electron motion, refraction index,
lunar plasma

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the propagation of electromagnetic waves in a plasma
consisting of electrons and ions of different molecular weights with various
charges. Alfvén and magnetosonic waves, both of low frequencies, can propagate in
a magnetically active plasma. The electric vector of the Alfvén wave rotates
counterclockwise and that of the magnetosonic wave, clockwise. The propagation of
these waves may be determined by the tensor of the electric permeability, and the
permeability may be obtained by solving the differential equation of ion and elec-
tron movement in plasma. The refraction index of the Alfvén wave can change its
sign under certain conditions, depending on the electric permeability. At heights
Card 1/2

L 53654-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5011147

of 1300 to 8000 km in the exosphere, the main component of the atmosphere is helium, according to rocket records and theoretical analysis. The graph of the distribution of propagation possibilities shows that levels exist for frequencies at various heights where the propagation is possible. Above and beneath that height no propagation is possible. The upper limit is conditioned by a weak magnetic field and the lower limit by the high molecular weight of ions. The Faraday rotation changes its sign in a multicomponent plasma, and its presence may serve as proof of the existence of such a plasma. The solution of the frequency function can be used to discover multicomponent plasma. A differential equation is given for studying the lunar plasma. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 25 formulas. [EG]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES,EM

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 004

ATD PRESS: 4013

ee
Card 2/2

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)

GINTSBERG, S. A.

Ali

The microelectrochemical method of investigation of structural corrosion. T. A. Levin and S. A. Gintsberg. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Trudy Inst. Fiz.-Khim. No. 1, Nove Metydy Fiz. Khim. Izslolovan. Poverkhnost. Yavlenii 93-6(1950).—Polarization diagrams were obtained on the grain boundaries at isolated and nonisolated grains of a steel with 27% Cr and 0.08% C, in samples 15 X 15 X 3 mm. The actual surface observed and measured under the microscope was 15-20 sq. mm. The samples were

heated to 100° for 1 hr. These micromasurements gave quite reliable values, if one took care not to introduce an error by coating the samples with glyptal lacquer (I), as was done formerly. The presence of I caused a slight shift of the polarization curves. Werner Jacobson

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 YAMSHCHIKOV, 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

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 ~~imani~~ 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.

Metal

~~Corrosion resistance of welded seams on nickel-chromium~~
~~steels (A.E. 533-23%Co, 23%Ni, 5%Mo, 3%Cr). G. V.~~
~~Andreeva, V. V. Andreeva, and S. A. Gintsberg. Trudy~~
~~Inst. Fiz. Khim, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. No. 5. Tbilovan.~~
~~Korroziya Metal. No. 4, 38-74(1955).—Two types of steel~~
~~contg., resp., 0.04 and 0.12% C were submitted to gas, arc,~~
~~and A-arc welding. Corrosion resistance was studied in~~
~~H₂SO₄ and H₃PO₄ at 35, 65, and 130°. The results ob-~~
~~tained are represented by a series of micrographs corre-~~
~~sponding to the welded zones before and after corrosion.~~
~~The appearance and the intensity of corrosion depend on~~
~~the method of welding and on the quality of the initial~~
~~metal. Gas welding leads in all cases to intense intercryst.~~
~~corrosion especially within the weld itself. Arc welding~~
~~leads to intercryst. corrosion only in cases of defective~~
~~initial metals. For metals of good quality general corrosion~~
~~(not intercryst.) takes place at the distance of 2 to 3 mm.~~
~~from the weld and this only in severe conditions (75%~~
~~H₂SO₄ at 130°).~~
 N. Goldowski

of

GINTSBERG, S.A.

137-58-5-10221

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 191 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Nesmeyanova, K.A., Gintsberg, S.A.

TITLE: Ethanolamine Derivative Mixtures as Steel Corrosion Inhibitors
(Smesi proizvodnykh etanolaminov v kachestve zamedliteley korrozii stali)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gos. n.-i. in-ta khim. prom-sti, 1956, Nr 4, pp 3-10

ABSTRACT: An investigation is made of the protective properties of the carbonate and benzoate salts of mono- and triethanolamine, and also of mixtures of these salts with one another and with monoethanolamine, relative to atmospheric corrosion of steel. The conclusions are based on the results of corrosion testing of specimens packed in paper impregnated with these compounds in a room with an 85% relative humidity and a temperature of 22-35°C. The evaluation was based on the size of the corroded surface and the number of specimens affected by corrosion. The best protective properties are those of paper impregnated with a mixture of 4.5 g monoethanolamine and 7.0 g monoethanolamine benzoate per m² of paper.

Card 1/1

1. Corrosion inhibitors--Effectiveness
--Properties

V. P.
2. Ethanolamine derivatives

GINTSEBERG, 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/32-25-6-33/53

TITLE:

On the Constant Moisture in Corrosion Chambers Operating With a Temperature Cycle (O postoyannoy vlazhnosti v korroziionnykh 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 aggressive 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

On the Constant Moisture in Corrosion Chambers Operating SOV/52-25-6-55/55
With a Temperature Cycle

of glycerin at $20 \pm 1^{\circ}$). 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)

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Gintsberg, S.A. SOV/80-32-2-50/56

TITLE: On the Protective Action of the Volatile Corrosion Inhibitor
Dicyclohexylammonium Nitrite (O zashchitnom deystvii letu-
chego 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 polariza-
tion is responsible for the corrosion protection. This polariza-
tion 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

Card 1/2

SOV/80-32-2-50/56

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

Card 2/2

5.2200,5.3610

7753
307/86-33-1-45/49

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^{-8} 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 25-30 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
Anticorrosion Action of Ammonium
Benzoate

77536
SOV/20-33-1-45/49

shown 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. Souter, 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

18.7400

77663
SOV/80-33-2-38/52

AUTHORS: Gintsberg, 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) $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (200 g/liter), H_2SO_4 (40 g/liter), $\text{CS}(\text{NH}_2)_2$ (0.02 g/liter); (II) electrolyte (I) with glycerol (0.1 g/liter); (III) electrolyte (I) with paranitroaniline $\text{NH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NO}_2$ (0.03 g/liter). It was established that (I)

Card 1/3

Secondary Additives for Bright Copper
Plating in Sulfuric Acid Baths

77663
SOV/80-33-2-38/52

gave very brittle copper films which adhered to the base metal only if the nickel under layer was at least 5 to 6 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 0.2 μ , 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. 2805193; U.S. Pat. 2455554; U.S. Pat. 2805194; C. I. Slender,

Card 2/3

Secondary Additives for Bright Copper
Plating in Sulfuric Acid Baths

77663
SOV/80-33-2-38/52

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

ASSOCIATION: Gosplan Scientific Research Chemical Institute of
RSFSR (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimicheskiy insti-
tut 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 Acid¹ 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 SO₂ 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 1/12 (U12) steel (1.2% C), 1-70 (L-70) brass (70% Cu, 30% Zn) without coatings and steel samples with poreless zinc and nickel coatings. Samples of

Card 1/3

S/080/60/033/007/014/020
A003/AG01

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

oxidized MA-2 magnesium alloy and non-oxidized A-16 (D-16) Duraluminum were also tested. The inhibitors were introduced into wrapping paper in the amount of 18-20 g/m². 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.

Card 2/3

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 wolframa-tes were used as representatives of the former, and phosphates and

Card 1/3

25072

S/080/60/033/010/026/029

D216/D306

X

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 SO₂ 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 Card 2/3

25072

S/080/60/033/010/026/029

D216/D306

The use of certain amino ...

such a way as to ensure the presence of 15-20 g/m² 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

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 Corrosion¹⁸

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 γ 12 (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%

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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, phenylolate, butylbenzoate and the sodium salt of a mixture of mono- and 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-

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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

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32331
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.]

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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 0 '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)

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, N₂ - 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-
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S/081/62/000/002/054/107
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)

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

Studying the smoothing effect of some additives in copper and nickel electroplating ~~athes~~ 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: Gintsberg, 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

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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), ACCП (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 mestnoy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Chemical

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Elimination of pitting ...

S/080/62/035/003/021/024
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Institute of Local Industry)

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1961

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GINTSBERG, S.A.

AID Nr. 976-7 24 May

CORROSION OF MOLYBDENUM (USSR)

Gintsberg, S. A., and B. Ya. Kazovskaya. Tsvetnyye metally, no. 3,
Mar 1963, 84-86. 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/m²·day. With increasing relative humidity the corrosion rate increased slowly, generally remaining below 80 mg/m²·day for a relative humidity of up to 88%. At 96% humidity the corrosion rate increased sharply to 690 mg/m²·day in the first 30 days, then dropped to 265 mg/m²·day after 150 days and increased again to 340 mg/m²·day after 180 days. A similar pattern, i. e., a drop in the corrosion rate during the first 100 days, was observed

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