ACCESSION NR: AP4045026

ENCLOSURE: 01

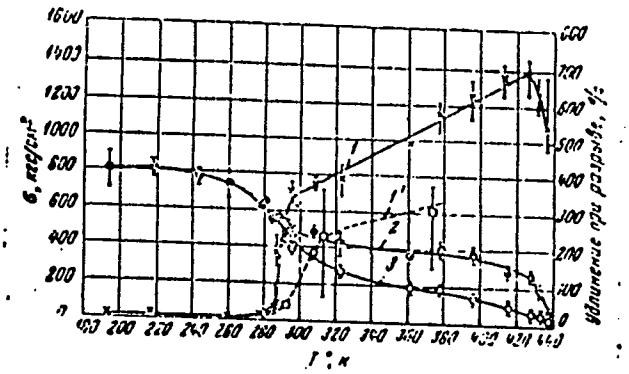


Fig. 1 - Temperature dependence of the mechanical properties of Pentoplast with η = 2.5 dl/g (in the extrusion direction): 1 - relative elongation at the break; 2 - tensile strength; 3 - yield point during extension; 1' - relative elongation at the break of Penton cast under pressure (according to Sandiford).

Card 4/4

GINZBURG, B.M.; [illegible] V., Yu.I.

Temperature dependence of the mechanical properties of extruded fibers made from pentonic plastics. Plast.massy [illegible]47-49 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

L 23328-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6006982 SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/002/0278/0281

AUTHORS: Ginzburg, B. M.; Korshavin, L. N.; Frenkel', S. Ya.; Layus, L. A.; Adrova, N. A.

ORG: Institute of High-Molecular Polymers, AN SSSR (Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR)

TITLE: Crystallinity of poly-2,2'-octamethylene-5,5'-dibenzimidazole

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 2, 1966, 278-281

TOPIC TAGS: x ray diffraction study, crystalline polymer/ URS-50I x-ray diffraction apparatus, GUR-3 goniometer

ABSTRACT: X-ray diffraction study of freshly prepared fibers and films of poly-2,2'-octamethylene-5,5'-dibenzimidazole (I) disclosed a crystalline structure of high order for that polymer, in spite of earlier observations to the contrary by the authors as well as by other workers (A. A. Izyneyev, V. V. Kurashev, V. V. Korshak, T. M. Frunze, and N. Sh. Aldarova. Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. khim. n., 1963, 2019; L. A. Layus, M. I. Bessonov, N. A. Adrova, and M. M. Koton. Plast. massy, 1965, No. 8, 34). The x-ray diffraction study was performed using instrument URS-50I with goniometer GUR-3 adjusted for measurements at small angles. It was established that a 3-hr thermal treatment at 160C results in almost total amorphization of the structure, as can be seen in Fig. 1. However, it also leads to a two-fold rise of tenacity and a

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.01:53+678.6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

L 23328-66

ACC NR: AP6006982

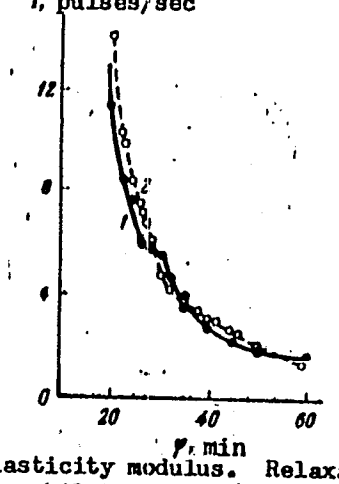


Fig. 1. Low angle x-ray diffraction on fibers (meridional direction): 1 - freshly formed; 2 - treated at 160C for 3 hours.

five-fold rise in the elasticity modulus. Relaxation mechanisms and structural processes related to the mobility of the heterocyclic sections of the chain of I, as well as the direct influence of formic acid, are discussed as probable causes of the crystallinity in freshly formed I. The authors express their gratitude to Ye. M. Pokrovskiy and K. K. Kalnyn'sh for taking the IR spectra and to A. I. Slutsker for evaluation of the results. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 15Mar65/ ORIG REF: 007 OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

L 22492-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM
ACC NR: AP6009639 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/003/0647/0650

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, B. M.; Sorokin, A. Ya.; Frenkel', S. Ya. 33 B

ORG: Institute of Macromolecular Compounds, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR)

TITLE: Self-orientation of structural elements during heat treatment of fibers of polyvinyl alcohol

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 3, 1966, 647-650

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinyl alcohol, polymer structure, x ray diffraction analysis, organic crystal, crystal orientation

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by one of the authors (Frenkel', DAN SSSR v. 162, 836, 1965) dealing with multistage self-ordering of polymers. In the present study, on the basis of the analogy between solid and liquid states, the authors investigate the increase in the orientation of crystallites, resulting from a short-duration heating of previously oriented freshly formed fibers of polyvinyl alcohol, which do not as yet have high crystallicity. Most earlier experimental studies of orientation at increased temperature were made in the presence of mechanical stretching. The authors studied a fiber of polyvinyl alcohol produced in acetone and subjected to some orientation during the shaping process itself. The crystallite orientation was studied by x-ray diffraction in apparatus in which

Card 1/2

the sample could be rotated about the axis of the primary beam. X-ray patterns showed that in the freshly formed fiber the crystallites are full of defects and are small in size. After placing the fiber for three minutes in a thermostat heated to 225C (for a temperature close to the melting point), the fiber shrunk by approximately 30%, lost approximately 10% of weight, and the azimuthal half angle dropped from ~17° to 12.5° after one minute heating. After three minutes heating the results were ~30, ~34%, and 6.5° respectively. The orientation of the crystals is greatly increased, although many extraneous factors make an unambiguous interpretation of the degree of orientation difficult. This was accompanied by a strong shrinking of the fiber, thus evidencing a disorientation of its amorphous part. On the basis of the result the authors advanced the hypothesis that the orientation of the crystallites in the fibers has a thermodynamic character, i.e., the self-orientation of the supermolecular structure elements occurs in the solid phase. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 20,07/ SUBM DATE: 23Jun65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 011

GINZBURG, B. S.

PA 34/49T67

USSR/Medicine - Public Health, Administration Sep/Oct 48

Medicine - Public Health, Education

"The Experiment in Improving the Qualifications of Public Health Directors in Rayons," B. S. Ginzburg, Moscow, 3½ pp

"Sov Zdravookhran" No 5

Chair of Pub Health Orgn at Kazan State Inst for Specialized Training of Doctors has considerable experience in training public health organizers. Describes courses.

[redacted]

34/49T67

GINZBURG, B.S.; RYZHKOV, Yu.D.

Teaching public health organization in medical institutes and field practice for students. Zdrav. Ros.Feder. 2 no.1:34-38 Ja '58.
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz kafedry organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny (zav. - prof. B.S.Ginzburg) Chitinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent Yu.D.Ryzhkov)
(PUBLIC HEALTH--STUDY AND TEACHING)

GINZBURG B ya.

Author: Ginzburg, B. IA.

Title: The theory and determination of piston rings. (Teoriia i raschet porshevykh kolets.) 122 p.

City: Moscow
Publisher:
Publishing House: State Printing House of the Machine Construction Literature.

Date: 1945

Avilable: Library of Congress

Source: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, V. 3, no. 12, March 1951

GINZBURG, B. Ya. (Co-author)

Gintsburg, B. Ya. and Klaz, B. L. "Technological calculations of piston rings for corrected pressure," In the collection: Dinamika i prochnost' aviadvigateley, Moscow, 1949, p. 81-99, - Bibliog: 5 items.

SO: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 17, 1949).

GINZBURG, B. Ya.

Fitting bearings into beds. B. Ya. Ginzburg. VEst. mash., 31, No 12, 1951.

11- 11

CA GINZBURG, D.A.

The olfactory-humoral reflex in lead and mercury poisoning. L. G. Okhnyanskaya and D. A. Ginzburg (Ind. Hyg. Inst. Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow). *Fiziol. Zhur. S.S.S.R.* 38, 105-10(1952).—The olfactory-humoral reflex is defined as the change of the biol. activity of blood (test with isolated frog heart after stimulation with thymol or oil of rosemary; the blood is taken from a normal subject, then repeated after inhalation of the olfactory irritants). Workers with Pb or Hg poisoning show enhanced olfactory-humoral reflex, i.e. the blood activity rose after stimulation. In case of Pb the reflex varies inversely with the gravity of poisoning and the frog heart test shows a decrease of amplitude and frequency of the heart beat. In lead colic the effect is in opposite direction. In Hg poisoning usually the reflex is greatly increased. Coating of the nasal mucosa with procaine leads to disappearance of the reflex. G. M. Kosolapoff

GINZBURG D.A.

DROGICHINA, E.A.; OKHNYANSKAYA, L.G.; GINZBURG, D.A.; MUMZHU, Ye.A.; SADCHIKOVA, M.N.; RYZHKOVA, M.N.

Role of the higher sections of the central nervous system in the development and course of the pathological process in some intoxications. Trudy AMN SSSR 31:9-27 '54. (MLRA 7:10)
(Nervous system) (Industrial toxicology)

GINZBURG, D.A. (Moskva)

Study of the biological activity of blood in some occupational diseases. Gig. truda i prof.zab. 5 no.6:50-52 Je '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy AMN SSSR.

(BLOOD)
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)

DROGICHINA, E. A.; SADCHIKOVA, M. N.; GINZBURG, D. A.; CHULINA, N. A. (Moskva)

Some clinical manifestations of the chronic effect of centimeter waves. Gig. truda i prof. zab. no.1:28-34 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR.

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)
(MICROWAVES--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

L 16172-63 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(j) AFFTC/ASD AR/K

ACCESSION NR: AT3003066 S/2939/62/000/003/0035/0047

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, D. A.

TITLE: Effect of radioactive iron 19 on bioelectric activity of the cerebral cortex under prolonged experimental conditions

SOURCE: Materialy po toksikologii radioaktivnykh veshchestv, no. 3: Zhelezo-59. Moscow, Medgiz, 1962, 35-47

TOPIC TAGS: Fe sup 59, cerebral cortex, bioelectrical activity, rhythmic photostimulation, sensory motor area, parieto-occipital area

ABSTRACT: Fe^{59} (10 microcuries/kg) was administered orally to an experimental group of rabbits over 3 mos while a stable iron isotope was given to a control group. Electrodes were placed in the cerebral cortex sensory-motor and parieto-occipital areas to measure bioelectrical activity and responses to rhythmic photostimulation (frequency 2-20/sec). It was found that there are no substantial shifts in the bioelectrical activity of the experimental or control groups. After 3 to 5 weeks animals who received Fe^{59} display changes in their reaction to rhythmic photostimulation. These changes are characterized by a widening in the rhythm tracking range to the right with the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT3003066

appearance of an "attached" (navyazannaya) rhythm at a higher photostimulation frequency of 13-15/sec and by tracking waves on the E. C. G. for the sensory-motor cortex areas. The appearance of high frequency tracking on the E. C. G. for the sensory-motor areas with simultaneous registration of doubled and quadrupled transformed rhythms in the occipital areas of the cortex is proof against a transcortical mechanism of tracking wave propagation into the anterior brain sections. It is more probable that the transmission into the anterior sections of the cortex comes directly from the subcortex switching of the optic track. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 25Jun63	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: AM	NO REF SOV: 029	OTHER: 005

L 40785-65 EWG(j)/EWG(r)/EWT(l)/FS(v)-3/EWG(v)/EWG(a)-2/EWG(c) Pe-5 DD
ACCESSION NR: AP5006981 S/0240/65/000/002/0029/0033

AUTHOR: Drogichina, E. A.; Milkov, L. Ye.; Ginzburg, D. A.

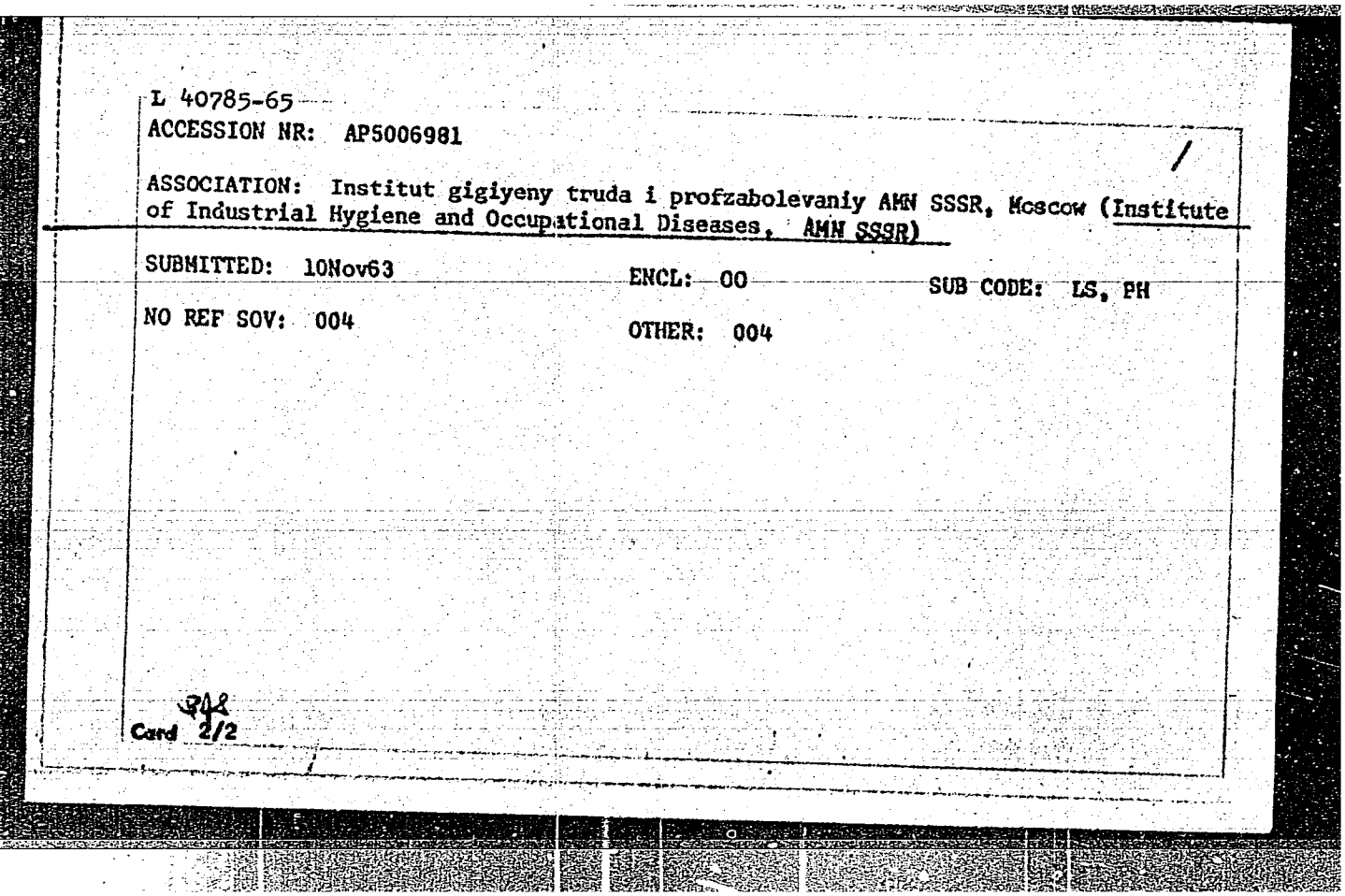
TITLE: Changes in the bioelectric activity of the brain and certain vegetative-vascular reactions under the influence of noise

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 2, 1965, 29-33

TOPIC TAGS: bioelectric activity, brain, noise, auditory analyzer

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the effect of high frequency noise of 110 decibels on two groups of persons under laboratory conditions: individuals working in a noisy shop and a control group. The indices taken included EEG, EKG, the critical frequency of noise flashes, the oculocardiac and orthostatic reflexes, and dermatophism. The most specific and regular reaction of the nervous system consisted of a fall in the functional mobility of the auditory analyzer and changes in the bioelectric cerebral activity. In comparison with control group, workers in the noisy shops maintained more stable blood pressure levels; however, their pulse rates increased in response to the primary effect of noise. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

Card 1/2



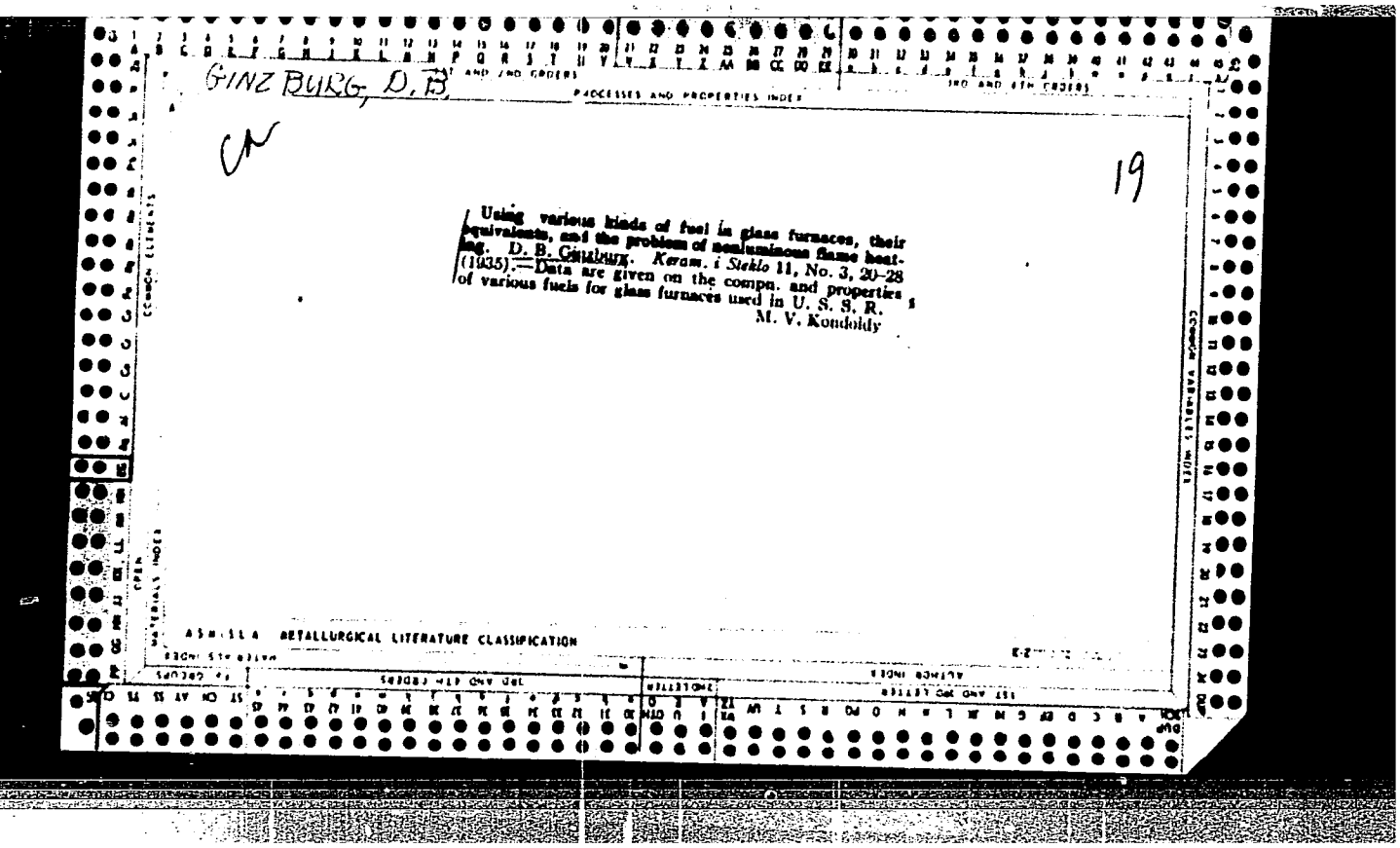
L 40785-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5006981

ASSOCIATION: Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR, Moscow (Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, AMN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 10Nov63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS, PH

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

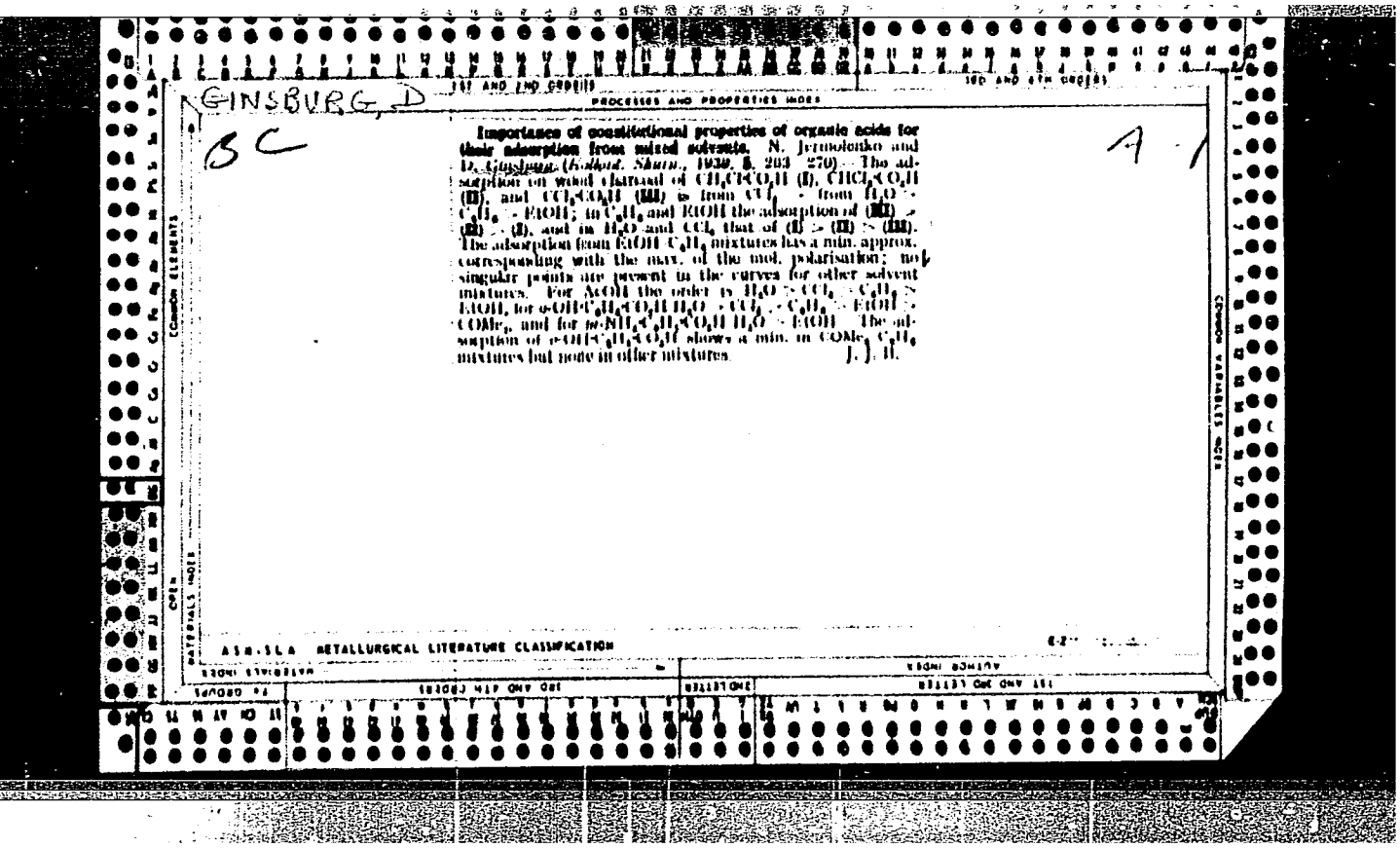


GINZBURG, D.B.

19

Using various kinds of fuel in glass furnaces, their equivalents, and the problem of nonluminous flame heating. D. B. Ginzburg. *Keram. i Steklo* 11, No. 3, 20–28 (1935).—Data are given on the compn. and properties of various fuels for glass furnaces used in U. S. S. R.
M. V. Kondoidy

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



GINSBURG, D

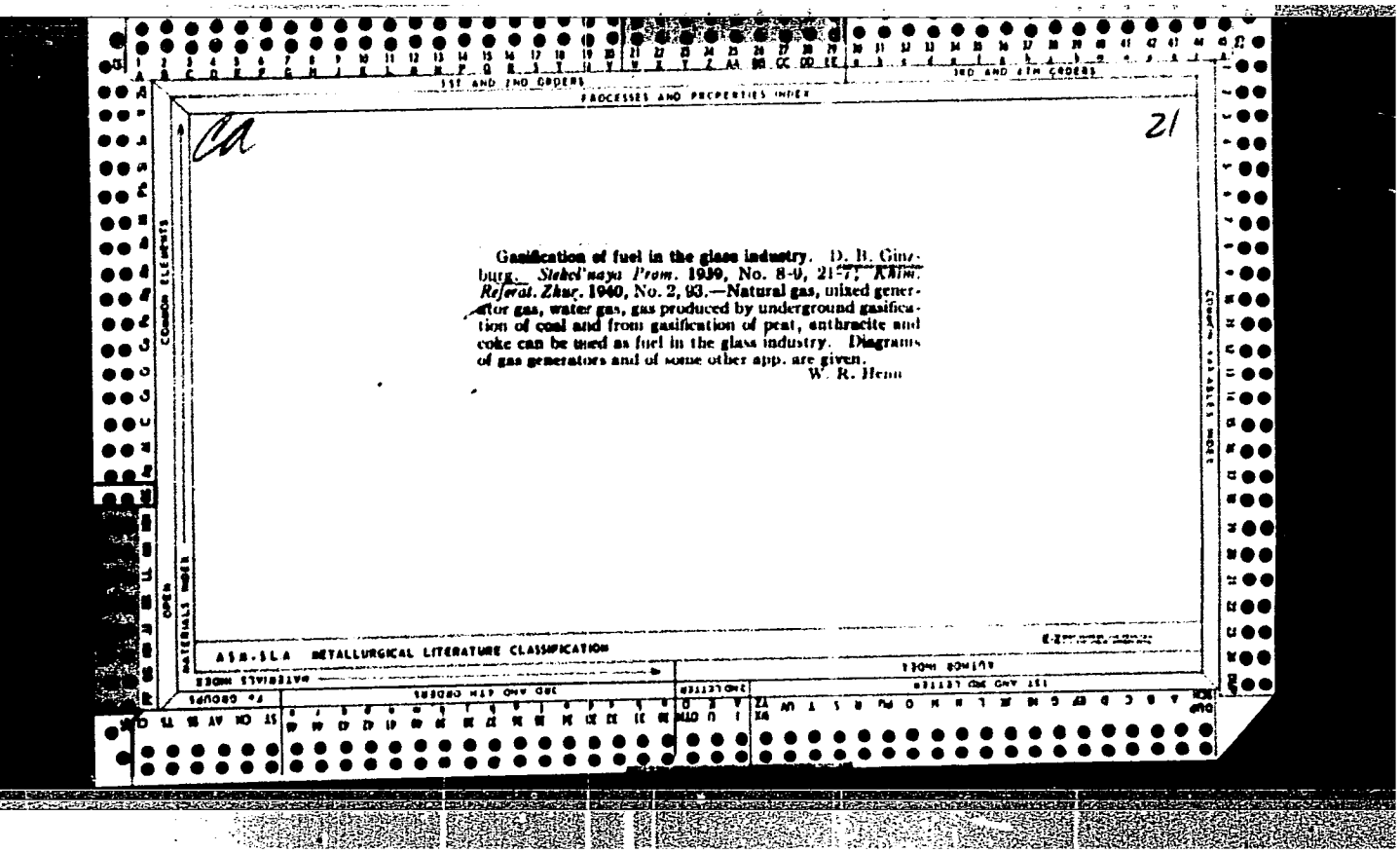
BC

A 1

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Importance of constitutional properties of organic acids for their adsorption from mixed solvents. N. Jermolenko and D. Ginsburg (*Kolloid. Shurn.*, 1939, 5, 263–270).—The adsorption on wood charcoal of $CH_3CH_2CO_2H$ (I), $CHCl_2CO_2H$ (II), and CCl_3CO_2H (III) is from CCl_4 + from H_2O + C_6H_6 + EtOH; in C_6H_6 and EtOH the adsorption of (III) > (II) > (I), and in H_2O and CCl_4 that of (I) > (II) > (III). The adsorption from EtOH–C_6H_6 mixtures has a min. approx. corresponding with the max. of the mol. polarisation; no singular points are present in the curves for other solvent mixtures. For AcOH the order is H_2O > CCl_4 > C_6H_6 > EtOH, for o-$OHC_6H_4CO_2H$ H_2O > CCl_4 > C_6H_6 > EtOH > $COMe_2$, and for m-$NH_2C_6H_4CO_2H$ H_2O > EtOH. The adsorption of o-$OHC_6H_4CO_2H$ shows a min. in $COMe_2$–C_6H_6 mixtures but none in other mixtures. J. J. H.

A 1 8 - 5 L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

21

Gasification of fuel in the glass industry. D. B. Ginzburg. *Stekol'naya Prom.* 1939, No. 8-9, 21-27; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 2, 93.—Natural gas, mixed generator gas, water gas, gas produced by underground gasification of coal and from gasification of peat, anthracite and coke can be used as fuel in the glass industry. Diagrams of gas generators and of some other app. are given.
W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GINZBURG, D. B.

Kilns in the silicate industry; textbook
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo legkoi promyshl., 1940. 527 p. (49-55412)

TP841.G43

GINSBURG, D. B.

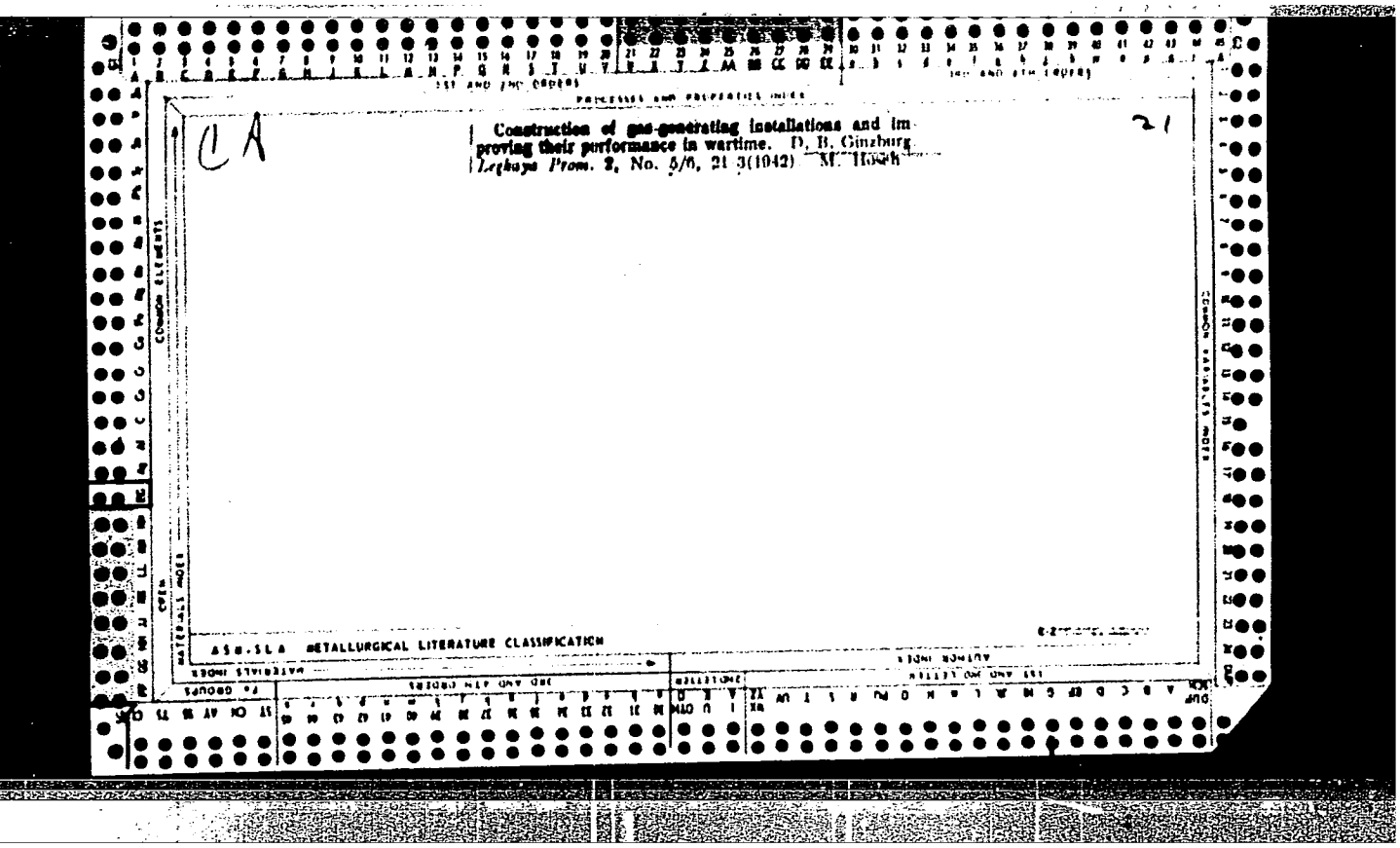
Glass furnaces
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo legkoi promyshl. 1941. 459 p. (49-55880)

TP858.G44 1941

A. C S

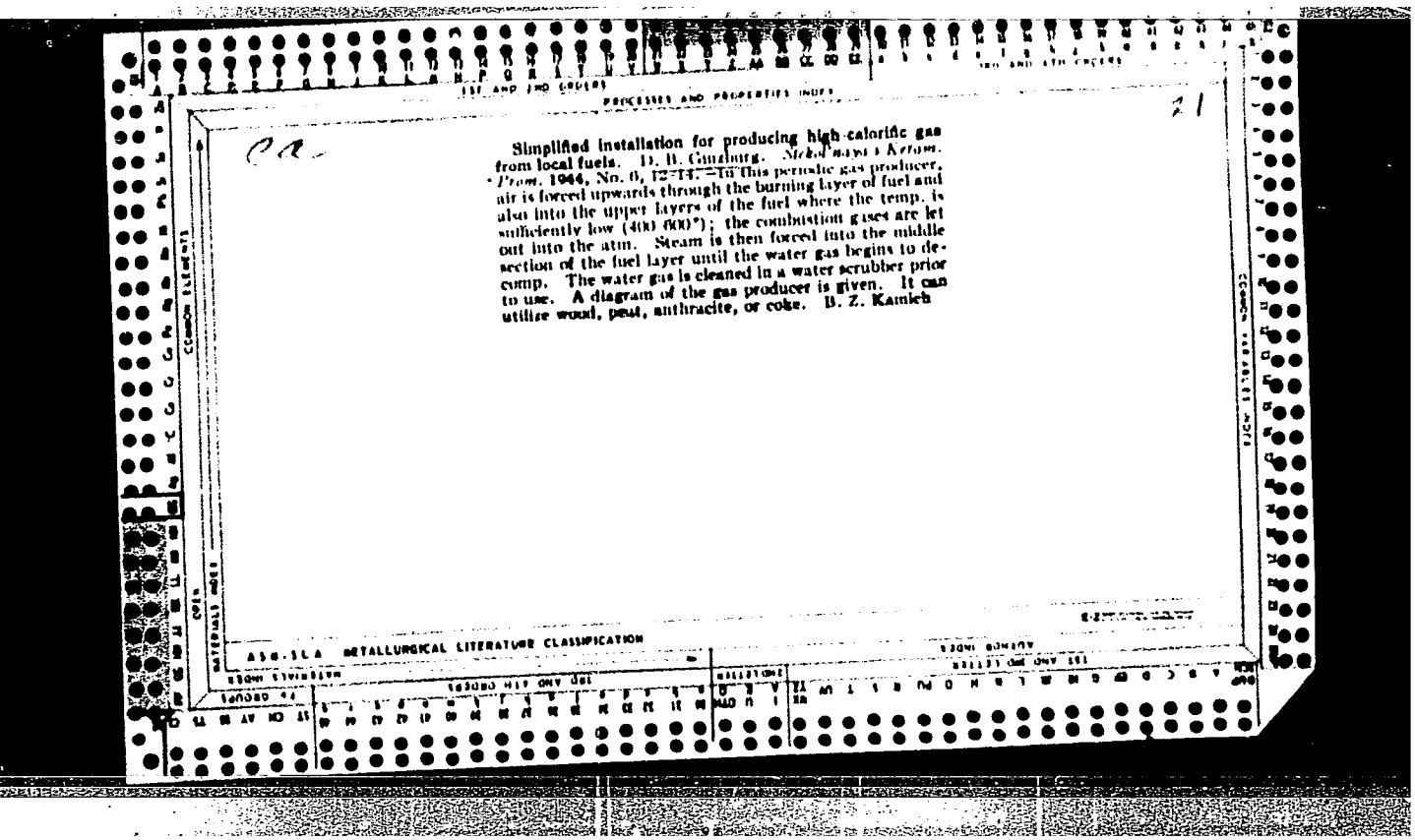
Glass

Construction of a continuous batch furnace for making neutral glass. D. B. GRIESBURG AND V. P. SCHOVTSEV. *Trudy Mosksv. Khim.-Tekh. Inst. Mendeleeva*, 1940, No. 8, pp. 89–90; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.*, 4 [7-8] 93 (1941).—The authors describe the rebuilding of a glassmelting furnace according to their plans. After the rebuilding, the yield per 1 sq. m. of surface was 470 kgm. instead of the 210 kgm. formerly obtained. The cost of fuel was lowered accordingly. See "Rationalization . . ." *Ceram. Abs.*, 19 [3] 64 (1940). M.Ho.



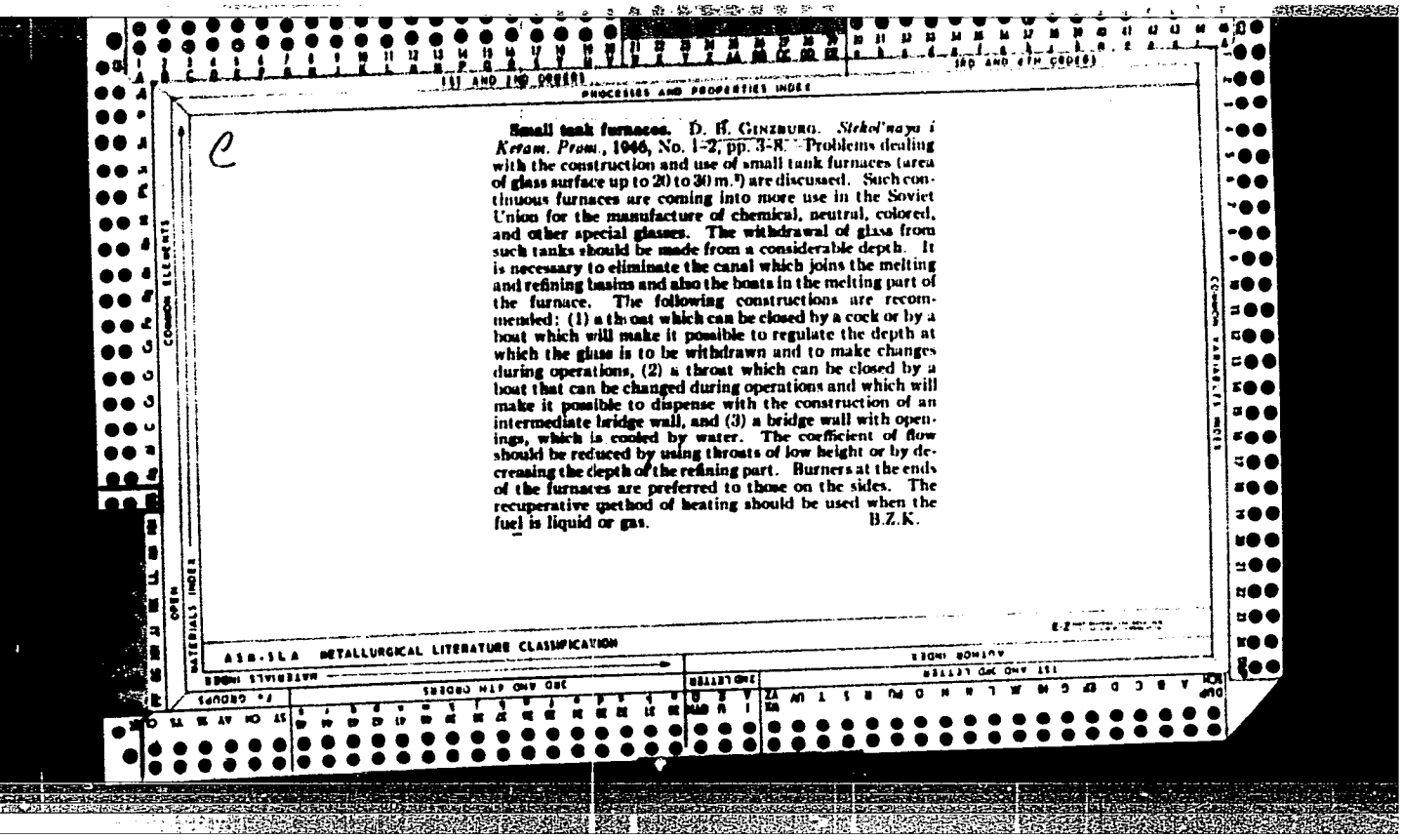
A.C.S.

Performance of gas generators in the glass industry. D. H. Greaves. *Sprechsaal*, *Keram. Prum.*, 1944, No. 1, pp. 3-10, 25-31, discusses the various fuels used for generating gas and their effect on the quality and quantity of the glass produced. M. Hu



Simplified installation for producing high-calorific gas from local fuels. D. B. Gindburg. *Stekl. mayn i Avtom. Prom.* 1944, No. 6, 12-14.—To this periodic gas producer, air is forced upwards through the burning layer of fuel and also into the upper layers of the fuel where the temp. is sufficiently low (400-600°); the combustion gases are let out into the atm. Steam is then forced into the middle section of the fuel layer until the water gas begins to decomp. The water gas is cleaned in a water scrubber prior to use. A diagram of the gas producer is given. It can utilize wood, peat, anthracite, or coke. B. Z. Kamieh

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

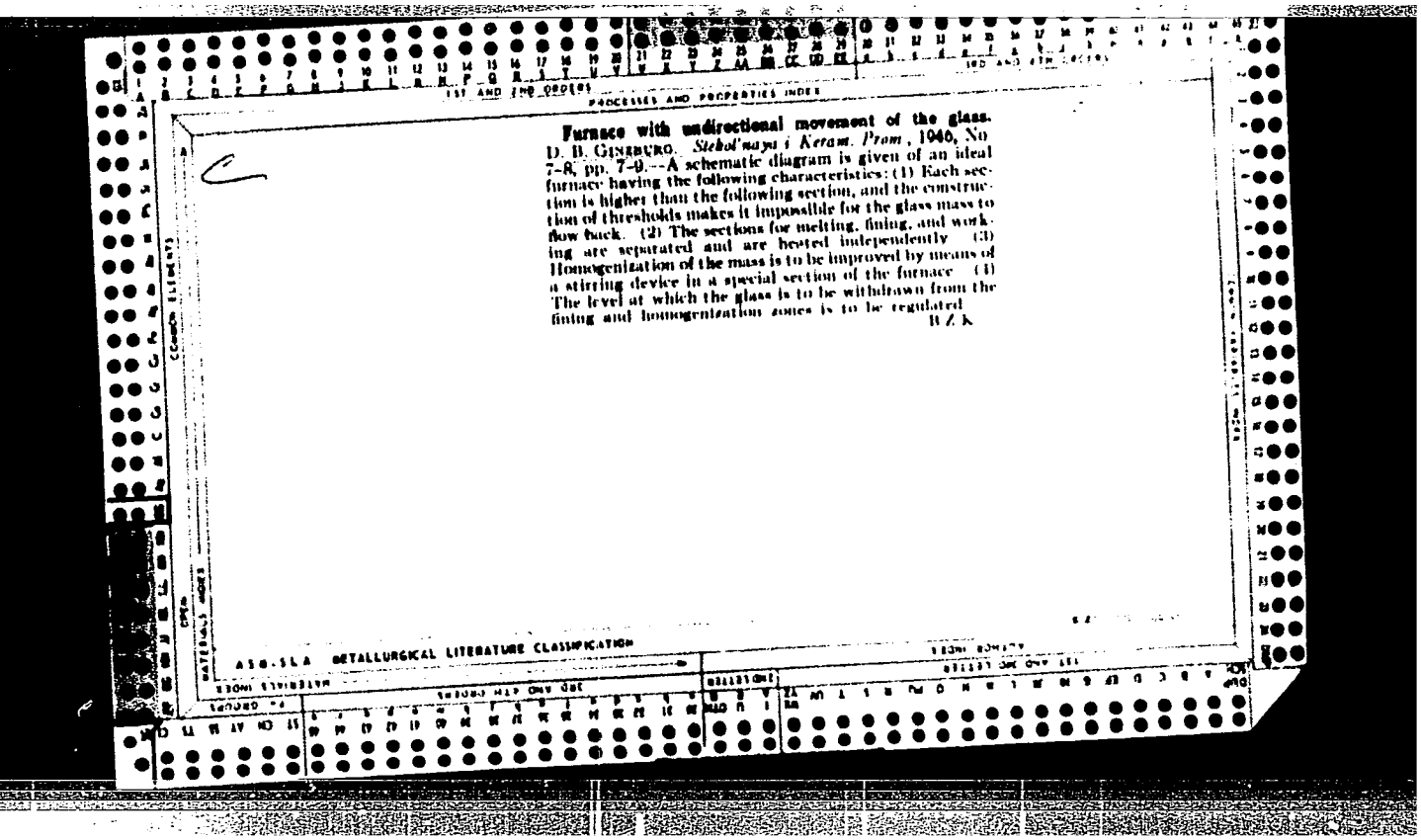


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

C

Small tank furnaces. D. H. Ginzburg. *Stekol'naya i Keram. Prom.*, 1946, No. 1-2, pp. 3-8. Problems dealing with the construction and use of small tank furnaces (area of glass surface up to 20 to 30 m.^{2}) are discussed. Such continuous furnaces are coming into more use in the Soviet Union for the manufacture of chemical, neutral, colored, and other special glasses. The withdrawal of glass from such tanks should be made from a considerable depth. It is necessary to eliminate the canal which joins the melting and refining basins and also the boats in the melting part of the furnace. The following constructions are recommended: (1) a throat which can be closed by a cock or by a boat which will make it possible to regulate the depth at which the glass is to be withdrawn and to make changes during operations, (2) a throat which can be closed by a boat that can be changed during operations and which will make it possible to dispense with the construction of an intermediate bridge wall, and (3) a bridge wall with openings, which is cooled by water. The coefficient of flow should be reduced by using throats of low height or by decreasing the depth of the refining part. Burners at the ends of the furnaces are preferred to those on the sides. The recuperative method of heating should be used when the fuel is liquid or gas. B.Z.K.

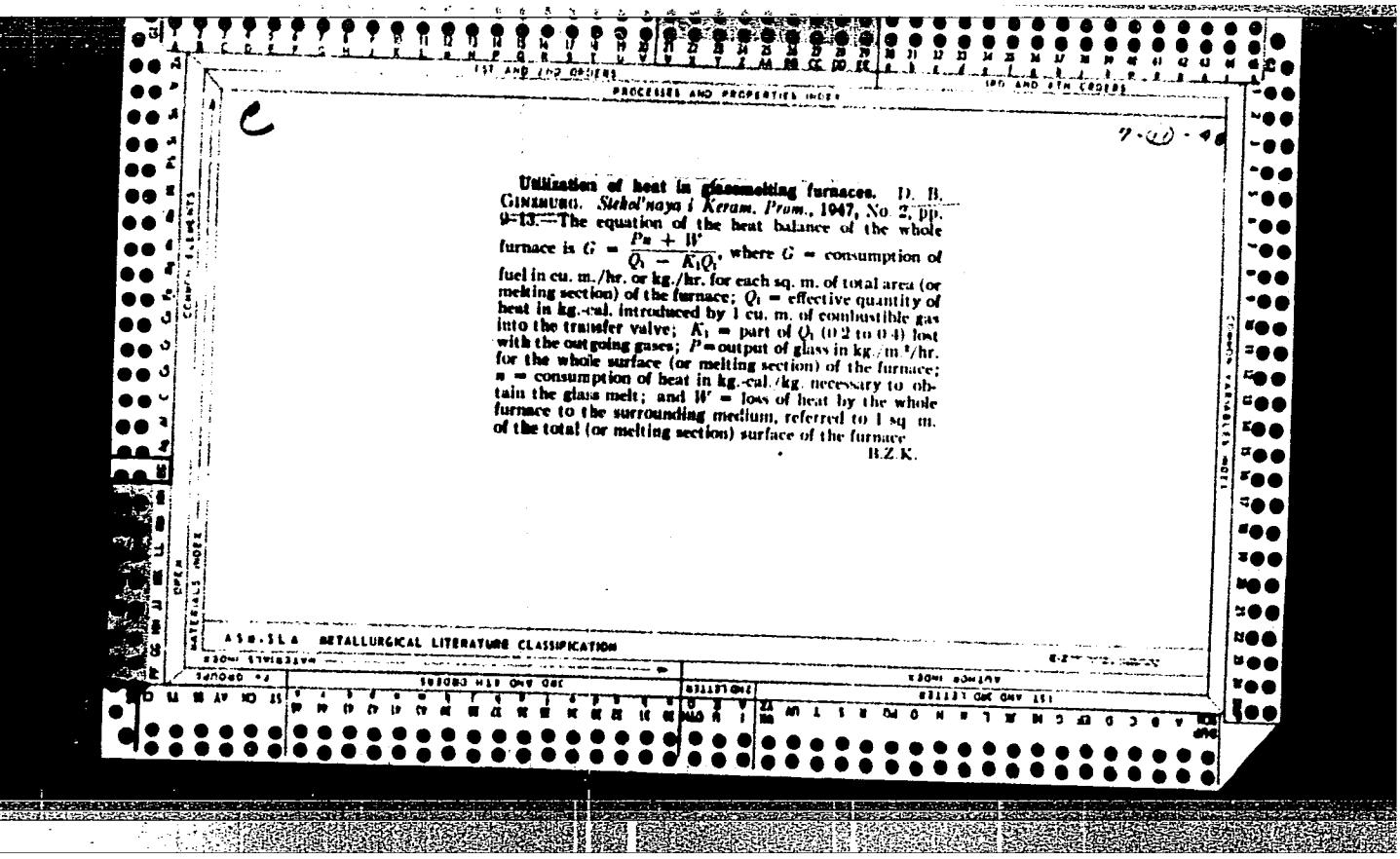
A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

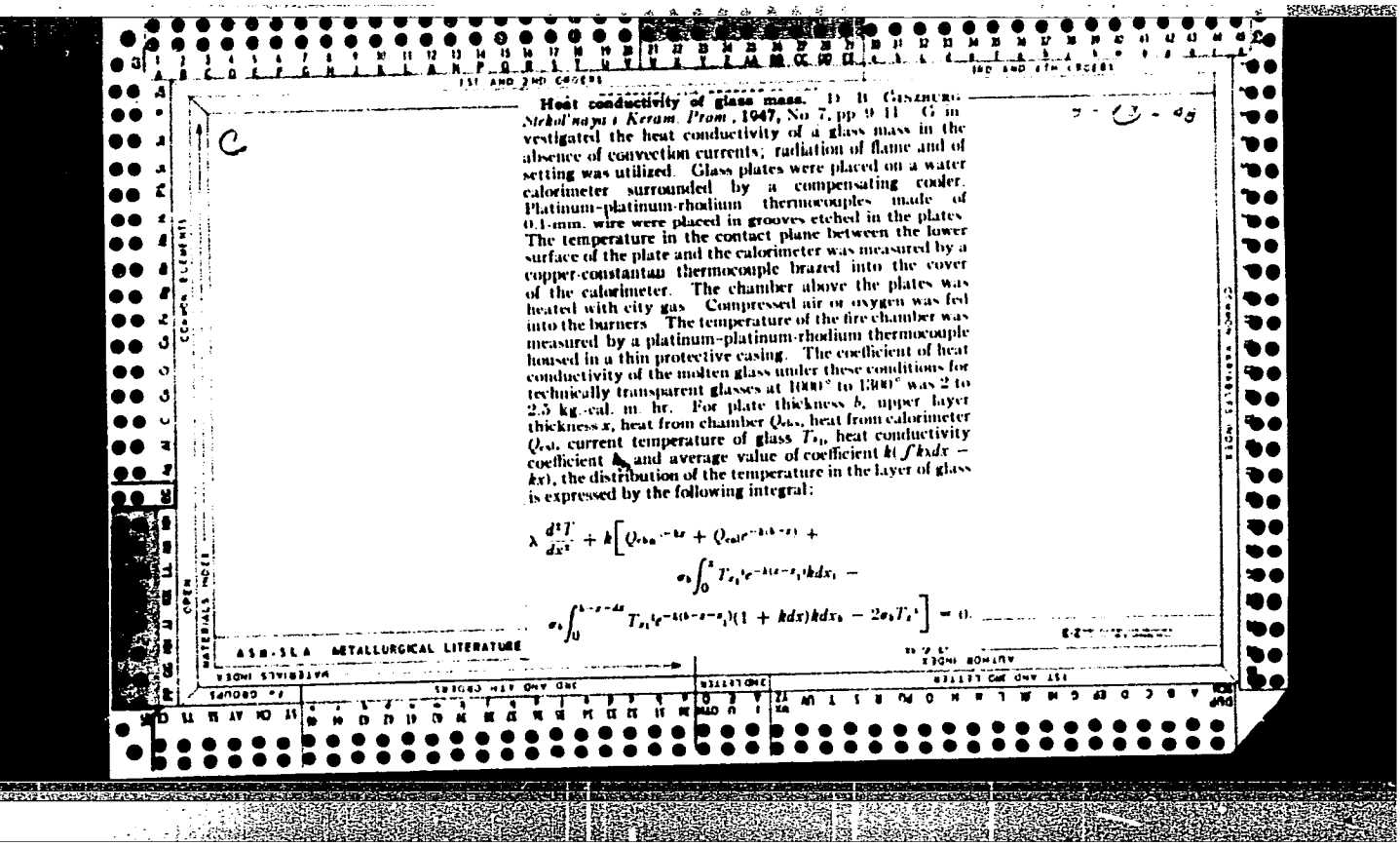
Furnace with unidirectional movement of the glass. D. B. GINSBURG. *Stekol'naya i Keram. Prom.*, 1946, No 7–8, pp. 7–9.—A schematic diagram is given of an ideal furnace having the following characteristics: (1) Each section is higher than the following section, and the construction of thresholds makes it impossible for the glass mass to flow back. (2) The sections for melting, fining, and working are separated and are heated independently. (3) Homogenization of the mass is to be improved by means of a stirring device in a special section of the furnace. (4) The level at which the glass is to be withdrawn from the fining and homogenization zones is to be regulated.
B Z K

A50-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Utilization of heat in glass-melting furnaces. D. B. Ginsburg. *Steklo'naya i Keram. Prom.*, 1947, No. 2, pp. 9–13.—The equation of the heat balance of the whole furnace is $G = \frac{Pn + W'}{Q_i - K_1 Q_i}$, where G = consumption of fuel in cu. m./hr. or kg./hr. for each sq. m. of total area (or melting section) of the furnace; Q_i = effective quantity of heat in kg.-cal. introduced by 1 cu. m. of combustible gas into the transfer valve; K_1 = part of Q_i (0.2 to 0.4) lost with the outgoing gases; P = output of glass in kg./m.²/hr. for the whole surface (or melting section) of the furnace; n = consumption of heat in kg.-cal./kg. necessary to obtain the glass melt; and W' = loss of heat by the whole furnace to the surrounding medium, referred to 1 sq. m. of the total (or melting section) surface of the furnace.

B.Z.K.



Heat conductivity of glass mass. D. B. Gasbarro. *Strkol'naya i Keram. Prom.*, 1947, No. 7, pp. 9-11. G. investigated the heat conductivity of a glass mass in the absence of convection currents; radiation of flame and of setting was utilized. Glass plates were placed on a water calorimeter surrounded by a compensating cooler. Platinum-platinum-rhodium thermocouples made of 0.1-mm. wire were placed in grooves etched in the plates. The temperature in the contact plane between the lower surface of the plate and the calorimeter was measured by a copper-constantan thermocouple brazed into the cover of the calorimeter. The chamber above the plates was heated with city gas. Compressed air or oxygen was fed into the burners. The temperature of the fire chamber was measured by a platinum-platinum-rhodium thermocouple housed in a thin protective casing. The coefficient of heat conductivity of the molten glass under these conditions for technically transparent glasses at 1000° to 1300° was 2 to 2.5 kg.-cal. m. hr. For plate thickness b, upper layer thickness x, heat from chamber $Q_{ch.}$, heat from calorimeter $Q_{cal.}$, current temperature of glass T_x, heat conductivity coefficient λ, and average value of coefficient $k(\int kxdx - kx)$, the distribution of the temperature in the layer of glass is expressed by the following integral:

$$\lambda \frac{d^2T}{dx^2} + k\Big[Q_{ch.}e^{-kx} + Q_{cal.}e^{-k(b-x)} + \sigma_0\int_0^x T_{x_1}{}^4 e^{-k(x-x_1)}kdx_1 - \sigma_0\int_0^{b-x} T_{x_1}{}^4 e^{-k(b-x-x_1)}(1+kdx)kdx_1 - 2\sigma_0 T_x{}^4\Big] = 0.$$

GINZBURG, D. B.

15G57

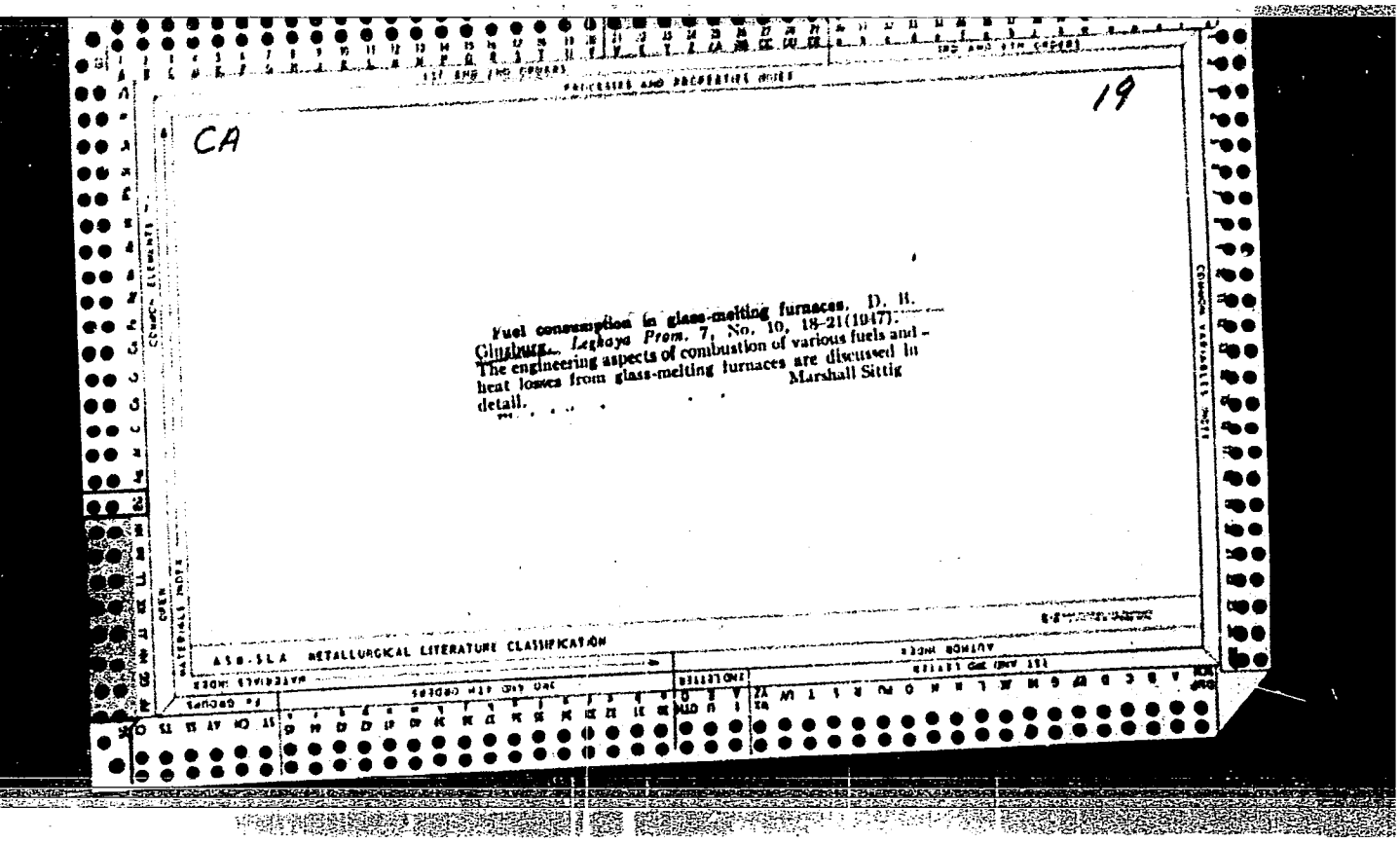
USSR/Glass Manufacturing 4413.0600 Sep 1947

"Influence of Moisture and Size of Fuel Pieces on Quality of Gas and Productivity of Gas Generators," Prof D. B. Ginsburg, 4½ pp

"Stek i Keram Prom" No 9

Discusses zones in gas generator, composition and quantity of gases emerging from carburetion region, heat exchange in preparation zone, composition of gas and size of gas generators during gasification of wood, peat, coal, brown coal, anthracite and coke. Detailed mathematical computations and graphs.

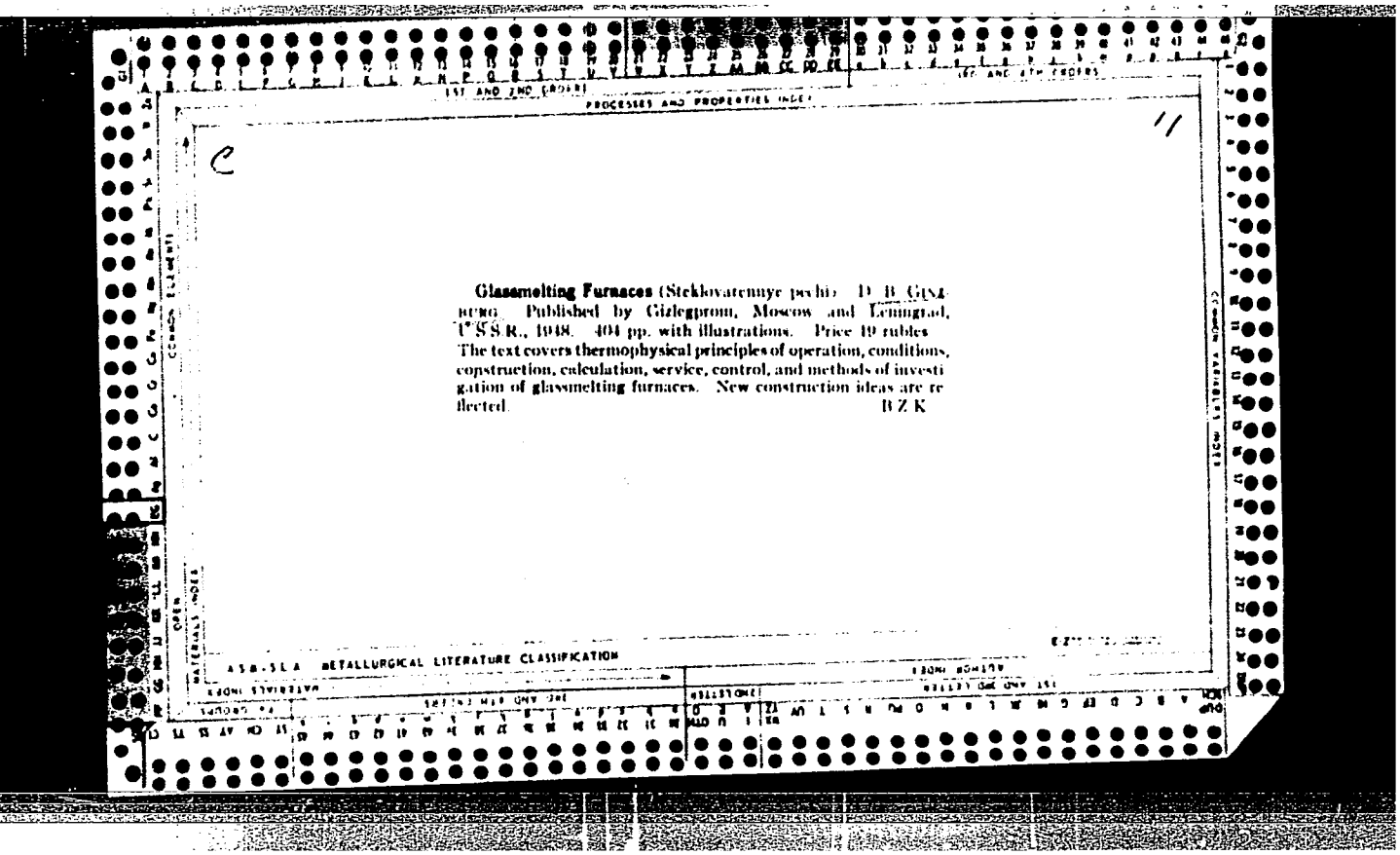
LC 15057



GINZBURG, D. B.

Gas producers and the use of gas in the glass and ceramic industries
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1948. 203 p. (50-38739)

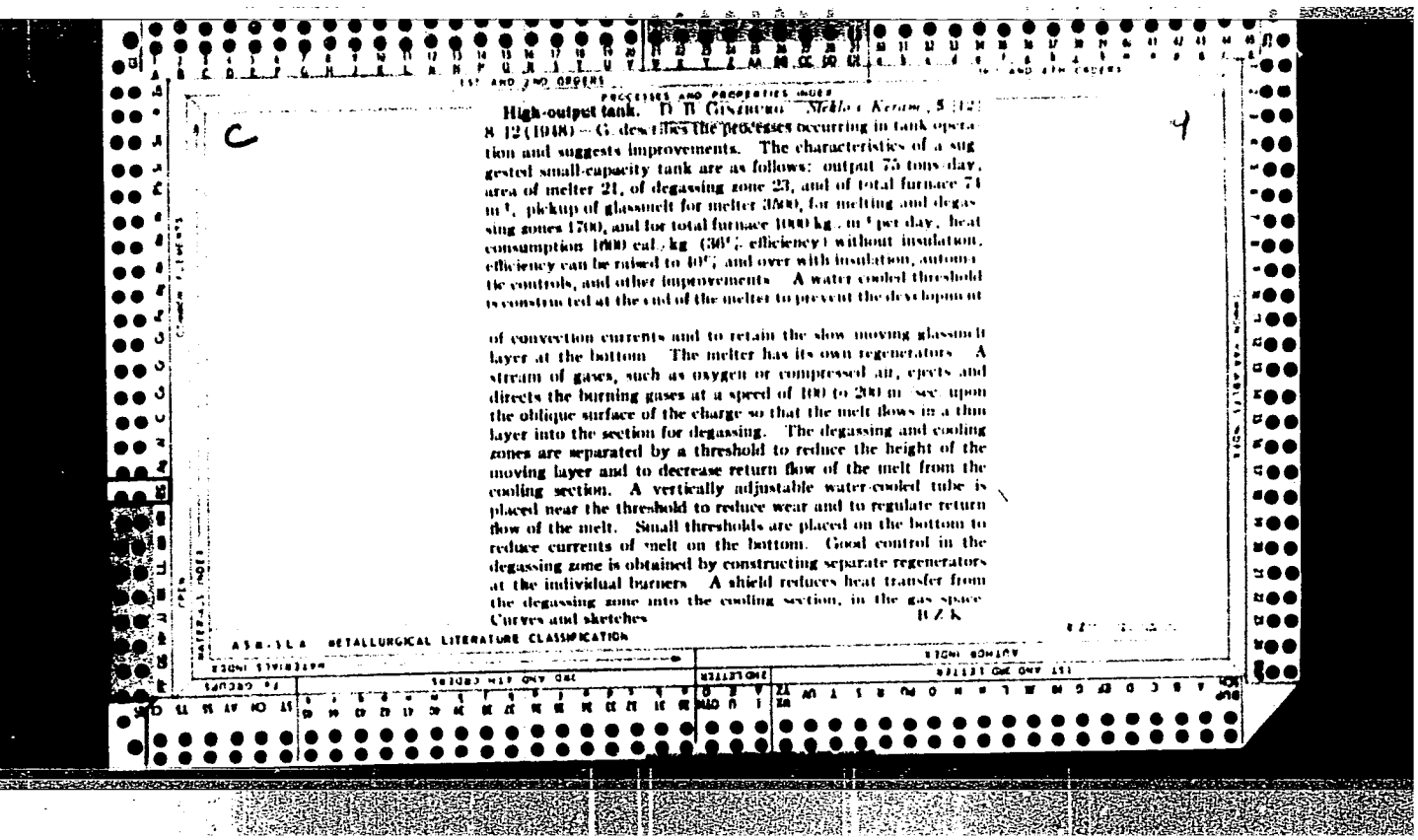
TP762.G5



Glassmelting Furnaces (Steklovarennye pechi) D. B. GINZBURG. Published by Gizlegprom, Moscow and Leningrad, USSR, 1948. 404 pp. with illustrations. Price 19 rubles

The text covers thermophysical principles of operation, conditions, construction, calculation, service, control, and methods of investigation of glassmelting furnaces. New construction ideas are reflected.

B Z K



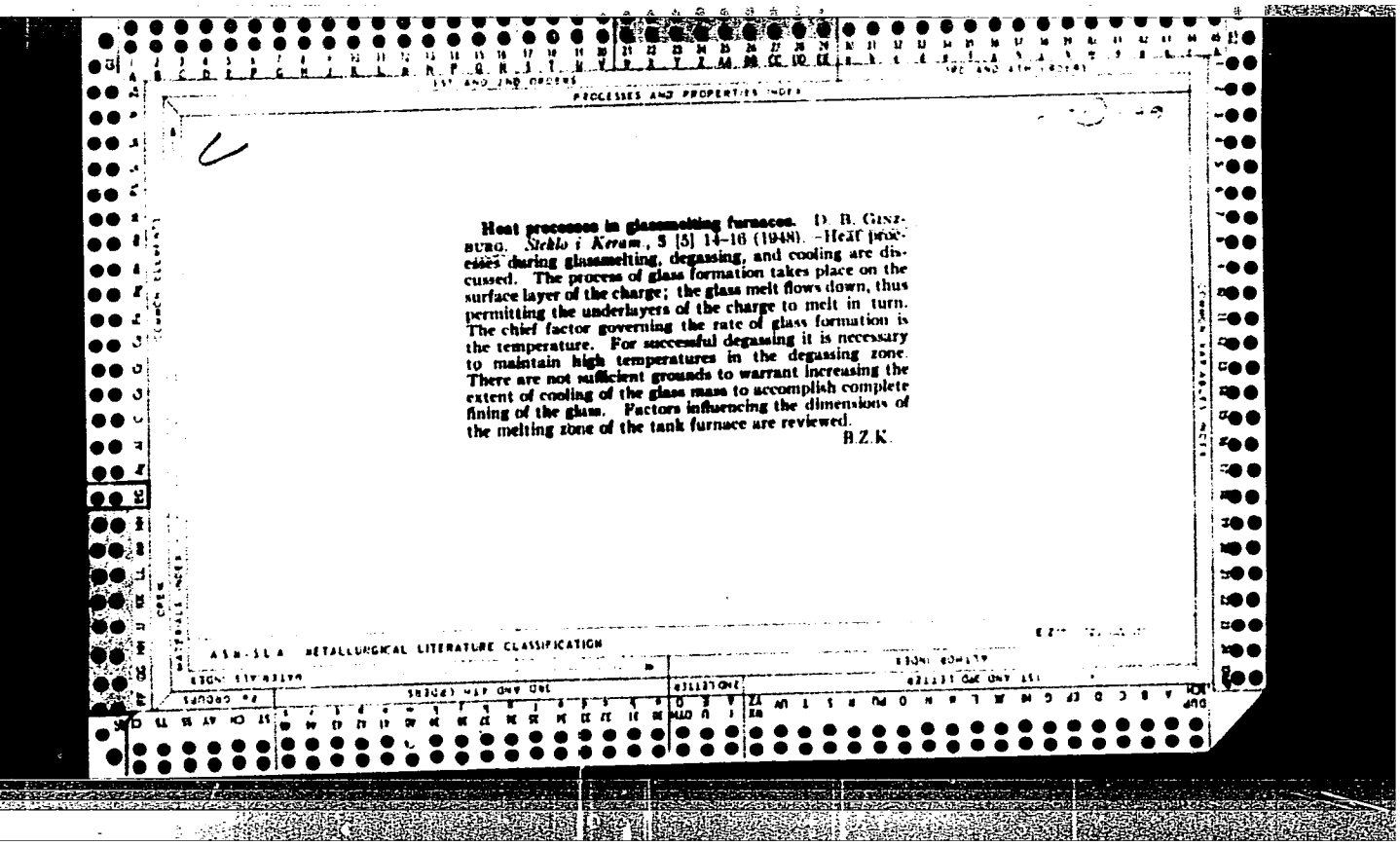
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

C

High-output tank. D. P. Gyzhenko. *Steklo i Keramika*, 5 [12] 8-12 (1948).—G. describes the processes occurring in tank operation and suggests improvements. The characteristics of a suggested small-capacity tank are as follows: output 75 tons/day, area of melter 21, of degassing zone 23, and of total furnace 74 m^2, pickup of glassmelt for melter 3000, for melting and degassing zones 1700, and for total furnace 1000 kg./m^2 per day, heat consumption 1600 cal./kg. (30% efficiency) without insulation, efficiency can be raised to 40%, and over with insulation, automatic controls, and other improvements. A water cooled threshold is constructed at the end of the melter to prevent the development of convection currents and to retain the slow moving glassmelt layer at the bottom. The melter has its own regenerators. A stream of gases, such as oxygen or compressed air, ejects and directs the burning gases at a speed of 100 to 200 m./sec. upon the oblique surface of the charge so that the melt flows in a thin layer into the section for degassing. The degassing and cooling zones are separated by a threshold to reduce the height of the moving layer and to decrease return flow of the melt from the cooling section. A vertically adjustable water-cooled tube is placed near the threshold to reduce wear and to regulate return flow of the melt. Small thresholds are placed on the bottom to reduce currents of melt on the bottom. Good control in the degassing zone is obtained by constructing separate regenerators at the individual burners. A shield reduces heat transfer from the degassing zone into the cooling section, in the gas space. Curves and sketches. B Z K

4

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

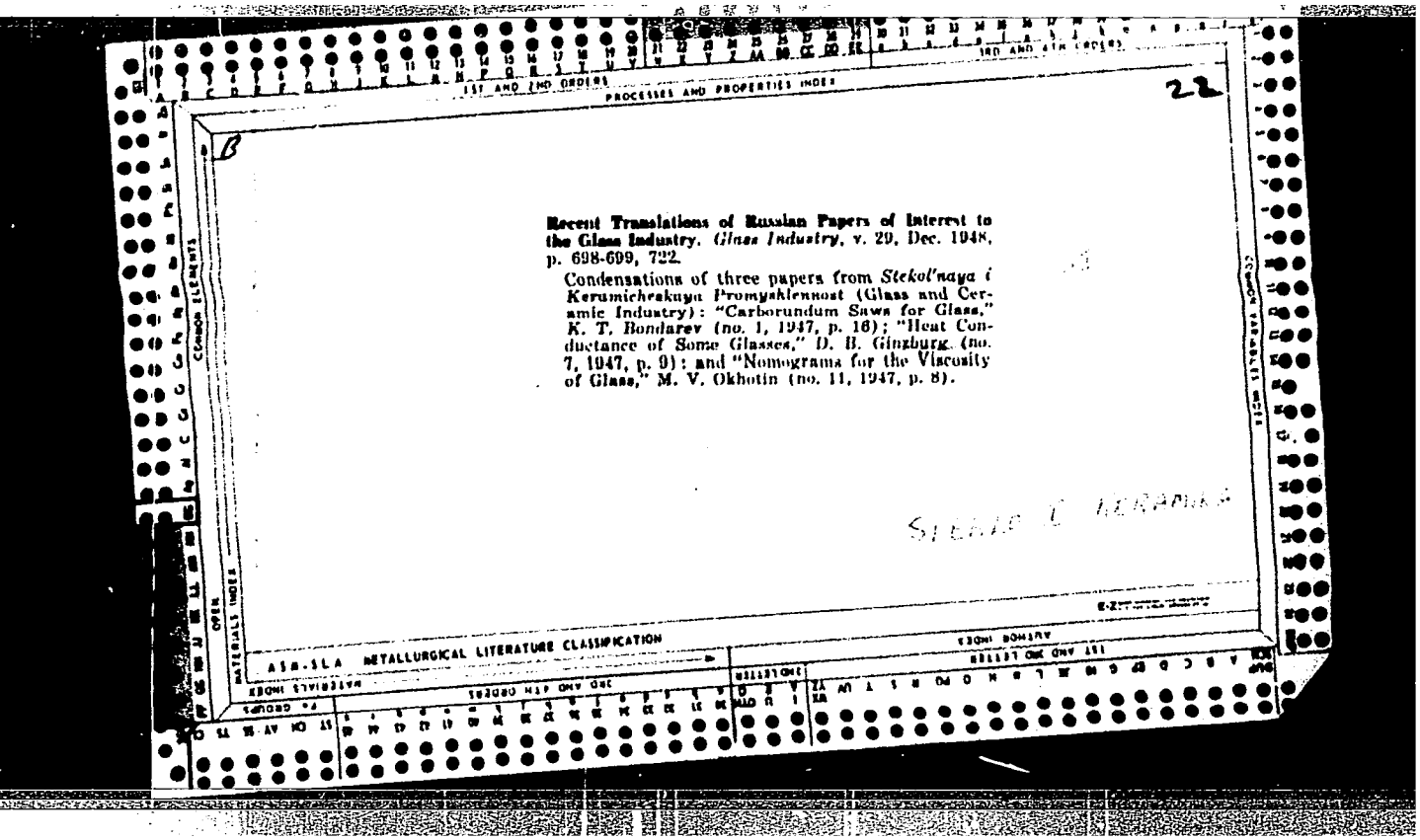


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Heat processes in glassmelting furnaces. D. B. GINZBURG. *Steklo i Keram.*, 5 [5] 14–16 (1948). –Heat processes during glassmelting, degassing, and cooling are discussed. The process of glass formation takes place on the surface layer of the charge; the glass melt flows down, thus permitting the underlayers of the charge to melt in turn. The chief factor governing the rate of glass formation is the temperature. For successful degassing it is necessary to maintain high temperatures in the degassing zone. There are not sufficient grounds to warrant increasing the extent of cooling of the glass mass to accomplish complete fining of the glass. Factors influencing the dimensions of the melting zone of the tank furnace are reviewed.

B.Z.K.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Recent Translations of Russian Papers of Interest to the Glass Industry. *Glass Industry*, v. 29, Dec. 1948, p. 698-699, 722.

Condensations of three papers from *Stekol'naya i Keramicheskaya Promyshlennost* (Glass and Ceramic Industry): "Carborundum Saws for Glass," K. T. Bondarev (no. 1, 1947, p. 16); "Heat Conductance of Some Glasses," D. B. Ginzburg (no. 7, 1947, p. 9); and "Nomograms for the Viscosity of Glass," M. V. Okhotin (no. 11, 1947, p. 8).

GIN[illegible]BG, D. B.

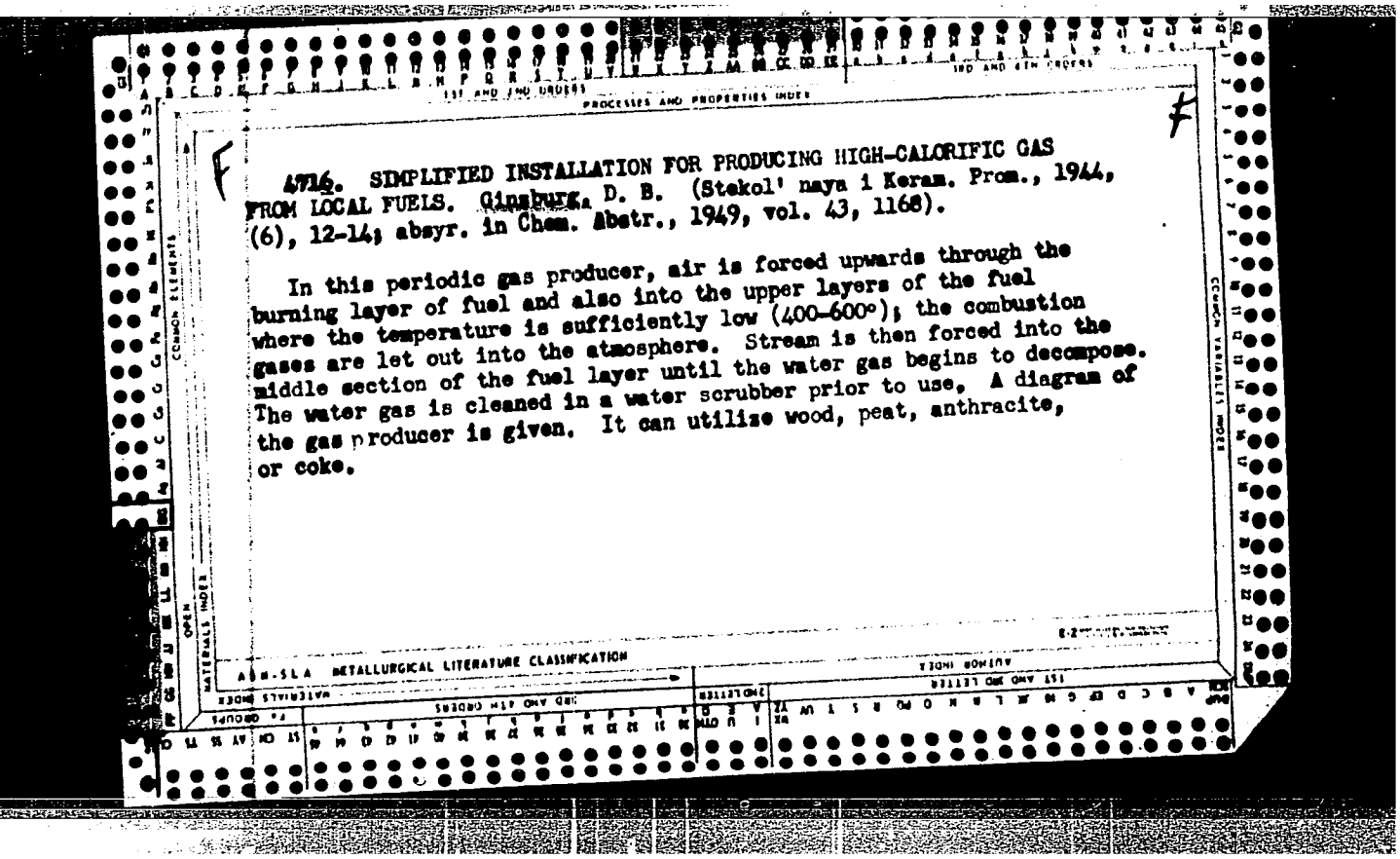
Gol'denberg, L. G. and Ginzburg, D. B. - "The improvement in the utilization and economy of fuel," Trudy Tekhn. Konf-tsii rabotnikov steklol. prom-sti, Moscow, 1948, s. 24-39

SO: U-3600, 10 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 6, 1949).

GINZBURG, D. B.

23290. K istorii teplotekhniki v stekol'noy promyshlennosti. Steklc i ketamika, 1949, N$_0$. 6, c.1-5

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949



4716. SIMPLIFIED INSTALLATION FOR PRODUCING HIGH-CALORIFIC GAS FROM LOCAL FUELS. Ginsburg, D. B. (Stekol' naya i Keram. Prom., 1944, (6), 12-14; absyr. in Chem. Abstr., 1949, vol. 43, 1168).

In this periodic gas producer, air is forced upwards through the burning layer of fuel and also into the upper layers of the fuel where the temperature is sufficiently low (400-600°); the combustion gases are let out into the atmosphere. Stream is then forced into the middle section of the fuel layer until the water gas begins to decompose. The water gas is cleaned in a water scrubber prior to use. A diagram of the gas producer is given. It can utilize wood, peat, anthracite, or coke.

GINZBURG, D. B.

PA 153T28

USSR/Engineering - Furnaces, High Oct 49
Temperature
Furnaces, Oil

"High-Temperature Laboratory Furnace," D. B. Ginzburg, Dr Tech Sci, A. T. Gel'man, Cand Tech Sci, 4 pp

"Ogneupory" No 10

Describes high-temperature oil-injection furnace, developed in State Electroceramic Res Inst by P. N. Popov, A. Ye. Fradkin, N. V. Dobrovol'skiy, and M. S. Kuznetsovya. Furnace has low-pressure burner and saves 10% on fuel by using preheated air. It is

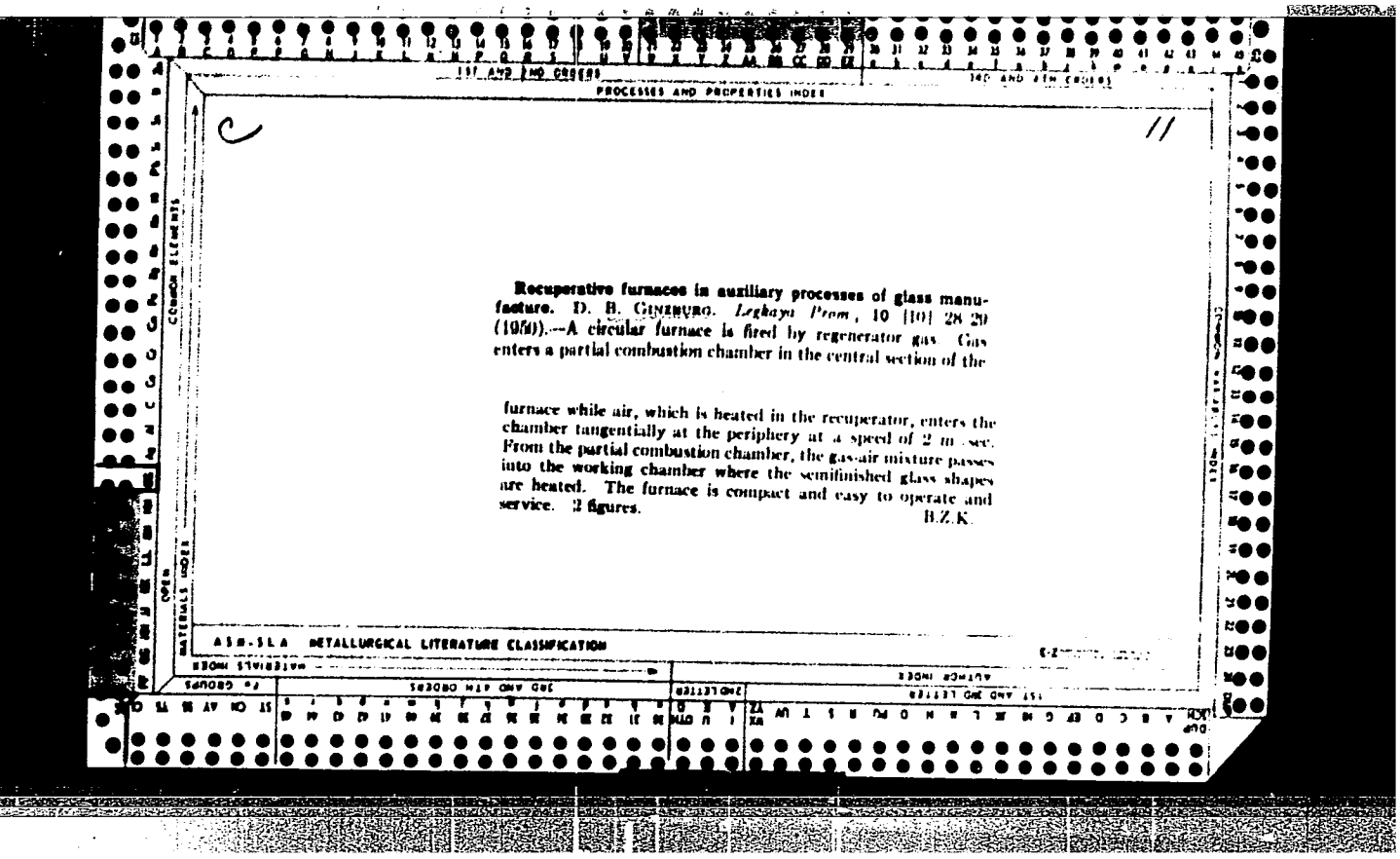
USSR/Engineering- Furnaces, High Oct 49
Temperature (Contd)

recommended for research and experimental operations. Diagrams and table show construction details and complete test data.

FDD 153T28

GINZBURG, D. B.

"The Gasification of Low-Grade Fuel (Gazifikatsiya Nizkosortnoyo Topliva) /Stroypromizdat, 1950.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

C

11

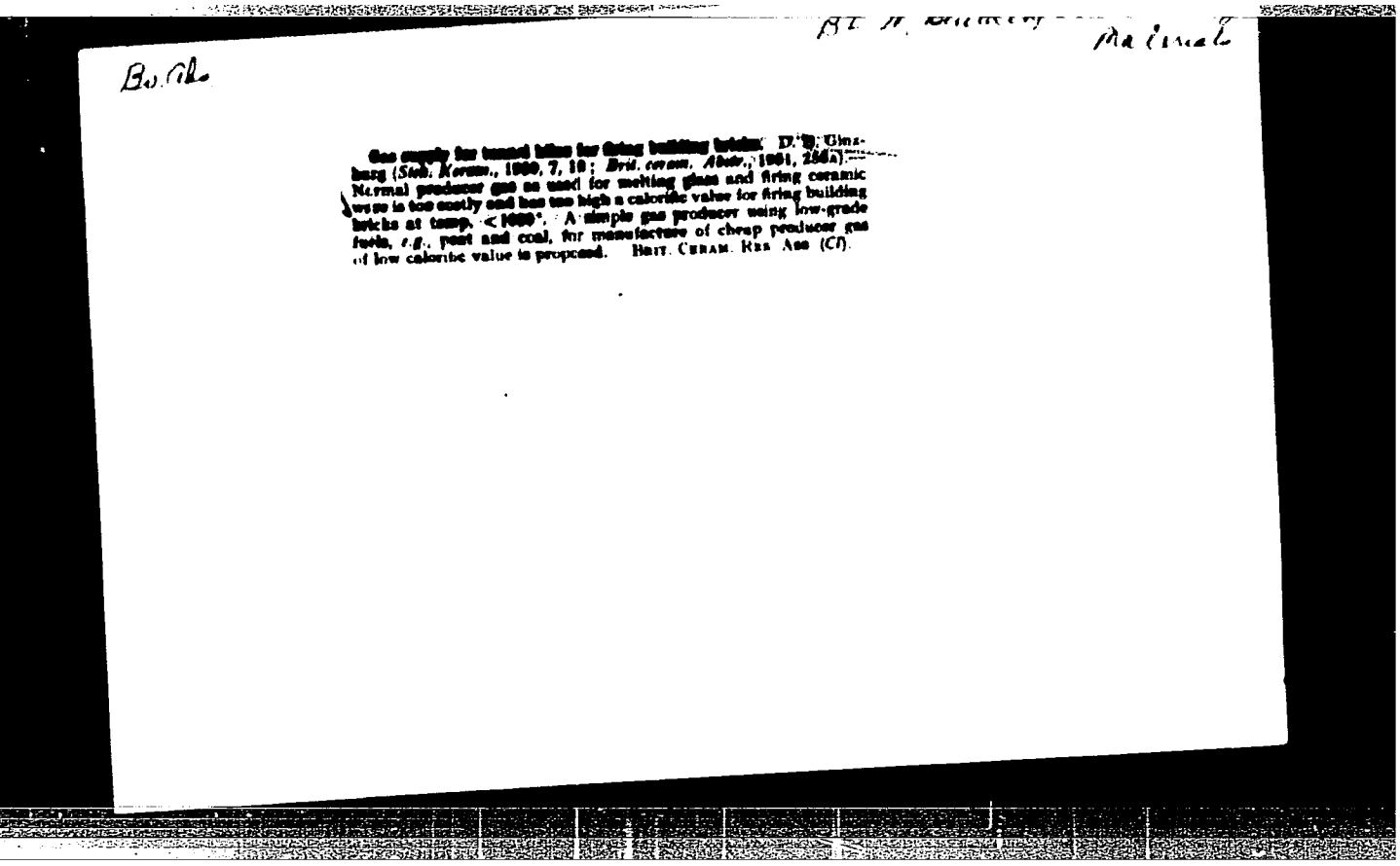
Recuperative furnaces in auxiliary processes of glass manufacture. D. B. Ginzburg. *Leghaya Prom.*, 10 [10] 28-29 (1950).—A circular furnace is fired by regenerator gas. Gas enters a partial combustion chamber in the central section of the furnace while air, which is heated in the recuperator, enters the chamber tangentially at the periphery at a speed of 2 m/sec. From the partial combustion chamber, the gas-air mixture passes into the working chamber where the semifinished glass shapes are heated. The furnace is compact and easy to operate and service. 2 figures.

B.Z.K.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

19

Laboratory flame furnaces for firing ceramic mixes and for glassmelting. D. B. Ginsburg and A. T. Gel'man. *Steklo i Keram.* 7, No. 8, 16-18(1950); cf. *C.A.* 43, 5913g.—Illustrated descriptions of furnaces with rotary bottom, for temps. up to 1550°, light lining and simple metal recuperator, for temps. up to 1530°, and needle-like recuperator, for temps. up to 1780°. B. Z. Kamich



Gas supply for tunnel kilns for firing building bricks. D. B. Ginsburg (*Stek. Keram.*, 1960, 7, 18; *Brit. ceram. Abstr.*, 1961, 284a).—Normal producer gas as used for melting glass and firing ceramic ware is too costly and has too high a calorific value for firing building bricks at temp. < 1000°. A simple gas producer using low-grade fuels, *e.g.*, peat and coal, for manufacture of cheap producer gas of low calorific value is proposed. BRIT. CERAM. RES. ASS. (C).

GINZBURG, D.B.

USSR

Investigation of furnaces for the production of frothed glass. D. B. Ginzburg and M. I. Pateeva. *Steklo i Keram.* 8, No. 9, 11–13 1951; *Ceram. Abstr.* 1953, 98–9(in *J. Am. Ceram. Soc.* 36, No. 6).—An efficiency survey was made of a continuous installation consisting of a sintering furnace and an annealing furnace 1.8 m. apart. Loss of heat with outgoing gases was 48.05%. Heat consumption was 300,000 kcal./cu. m. of frothed glass blocks, with gas of CO_2 5.0, O 0.2, CO 38.1, H 0.2, CH_4 1.0, and N 55.0%. The coeff. of excess air was 4.27 in the sintering furnace and 6.13 in the annealing furnace. A proposed measure to increase capacity is redesign of the sintering furnace to raise the temp. in the preheating zone and of the annealing furnace to permit movement of the blocks on their sides. R. D. H.

1578. An examination of the thermal schedule of glass tank nd an annealing furnace in the production rolled glass. D.B. Ginsburg, V.I. Vanin, E.V. Podorov, and A.A. Spridonov (Stek. Keram., 8, No. 11, 6, 1951.

An examination of working conditions in a glass tank and lehr in a Russian plant carried out by a team of students. Much is criticized and many hints for improvements are given. (4 figs., 2 tables.)

immediate source clipping

GINZBURG, D.B., diktor tekhn. nauk; DELIKISHKIN, S.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHODOROV, Ye.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHIZHSKIY, A.F., inzh.; BUDNIKOVA, P.P., red.; SMIRNOVA, I., red.; PANOVA, L., tekhn. red.

[Furnaces and drying apparatus for the silicate industry] Pechi i sushila silikatnoi promyshlennosti. Pod red. P.P.Budnikova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1949. 483 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN USSR (for Budnikova).
(Kilns)

GINZBURG, D.B., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Efficient technological diagram of gas power-plants and gas producer construction. Stek.i ker. 10 no.9:27-31 S '53. (MLRA 6:8)
(Gas power-plants) (Gas generators)

GINZBURG, D.E.

KITAYTSEV, V.A.; GURVICH, R.M.; KOROL'KOV, I.V.; GINZBURG, D.E., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, retsenzent; MOKHOVATYAN, K.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor

[Heat engineering and heating installations in the building materials industry] Teplotekhnika i teplovye ustanovki v promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov. 3-e izd. perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'nym materialam, 1954. 495 p. (MLRA 8:4)
(Heat engineering) (Building materials industry)

USSR/ Engineering- Glass furnaces

Card 1/1 Pub. 104 - 8/11

Authors : Ginzburg, D. B., Dr. of Techn. Sc., and Chernyakov, S. S.

Title : Utilization of the heat of waste gases discharged by glass furnaces

Periodical : Stek. i ker. 4, 22-25, Apr 1954

Abstract : It is shown that waste gases, discharged from glass furnaces, carry away 20 to 30% of the total heat, necessary for the fusion of glass. The heat of waste gases at their high temperature can be utilized for the generation of steam, boiling of hot water and heating of the air, and at low temperature the heat can be used for drying fuel with high moisture content, for the obtainment of warm water and many other purposes. The arrangements necessary for the entrapment of the hot gases and their utilization for profitable purposes, are described. One USSR reference (-). Table; drawings.

Institution: .....

Submitted: .....

GINZBURG, D.B., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk

The use of preheated blast in gas producers. Stek.i ker. 12 no.9:8 S '55. (Gas producers) (MLRA 8:12)

GINZBURG, D.B., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; MAGIDSON, M.Ya., inzhener.

Tank furnace for the production of piece glassware. Leg.prom. 15 no.2:37-40 F '55. (MLRA 8:4)
(Glass manufacture)

Ginzburg, D.B.

V 4632. SEALING OF STEAM BOILER WALL LININGS. Ginzburg, D.B. and Matveev, M.A. (Elekt. Sta. (Pwr Sta., Moscow), Nov. 1955, vol. 26, 20-23). Sealing of the rendering of boiler walls with liquid glaze (20% asbestos, 40% sand, 20% Marshallite - fine-grain quartz sand, natural or finely ground -, 15% coal-tar pitch, 5% sodium fluosilicate) is recommended for industrial applications where operating conditions are severe. Results of tests on this mixture and GM-3 (45% caustic magnesite, 20% Marshallite, 20% asbestos, 15% coal-tar pitch), suitable for certain applications, are given. (L).

C.E.A.

D

GINZBURG, David Borisovich, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; DELIKISHKIN, Sergey Nikolayevich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHODOROV, Yevgeniy Iosifovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; CHIZHSKIY, Anatoliy Fedotovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZIMIN, V.N., dotsent, retsenzent; KUZYAK, V.A., dotsent, retsenzent; NOKHRATYAN, K.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; IVANOV, A.N., dotsent, retsenzent [deceased]; BUDNIKOV, P.P., redaktor; FRADKIN, A.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; GOL'DENBERG, L.G., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; GLEZAROVA, I.L., redaktor; GLADKIKH, N.N, tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Furnaces and driers in the silicate industry] Pechi i sushila silikatnoi promyshlennosti. Izd. 2-oe, perer. Pod red. P.P.Budnikova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1956. 455 p. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk USSR (for Budnikov)
(Kilns) (Clay industries)
(Drying apparatus)

GINZBURG, D B.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels, I-12

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62545

Author: Ginzburg, D. B., Poluboyarinov, G. N.

Institution: None

Title: Present State and Development Prospects of the Technology of Solid Fuel Gasification

Original Periodical: Gazovaya prom-st', 1956, No 12-17

Abstract: Presented are considerations as to the means of development of the current gas economy and gasification of solid fuels in connection with overhauling of available gas plants, change-over in some raw material processing procedures and provision of new large output gas generators operating with steam-oxygen blowing and fluid slag removal.

Card 1/1

GINZBURG, D.B.; SHKALENKO, R.A.

Construction of a peat gas producer for large peat blocks. Gaz. prom. no.4:6-10 Ap '56. (MLRA 10:1)

(Peat) (Gas producers)

GINZBURG, D. B.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and their Application. Glass. Ceramics. Building Materials. J-12

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27646

Author : D.B. Ginzburg.
Inst :
Title : Rational Utilization of Fuel at Gasification in Glass Factories.

Orig Pub: Legkaya promyshlennost', 1956, No 9, 6-9.

Abstract: Attention is drawn to the unsatisfactory work and state of gas works in the gas industry of the Ministry of Light Industry of RSFSR following from the bad preparation of fuel for gasification (in particular of peat) and from the out-of-date construction of gas generators at the majority of glass factories. The author recommends a series of measures for improving peat (drying) and carrying out the gasification process (application of heated blast enriched with oxygen), as well as the utilization of the gasification principle of cut peat in a boiling layer. A

Card : 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and their Application. J-12
Glass. Ceramics. Building Materials.

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27646

blueprint of a gas work with preliminary drying of peat with waste gases from glass furnaces is attached, and the author describes some technological schemes of gas works garanteeing a better utilization of the fuel at hand and the production of generator gas of higher calorie value, which will permit to raise the productivity of glass furnaces.

Card : 2/2

Ginzburg, D.B.

1-42 1-

1620. Heat transfer in the working chamber of a glass-tank.—D. B. Ginzburg (*Glass & Ceramics*, Moscow, 13, No. 2, 13, 1956). In Russian. A mathematical discussion of the temperature distribution. (2 figs., 1 table).

GINZBURG, D.B., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KANTOROVICH, B.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; FUFRYANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; BARK, S.Ye., inzhener, redaktor; POLUBOYARINOV, G.N., inzhener, redaktor; MARTYNOVA, M.P., vedushchiy redaktor; IL'IN, B.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Gasification of solid fuel; transactions of the 3rd scientific and technical conference] Gazifikatsiia tverdogo topliva; trudy tret'ei nauchno-tekhnicheskoi konferentsii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 373 p. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo energeticheskoy promyshlennosti. Moskovskoye oblastnoye pravleniye.
(Coal gasification) (Gas producers)
(Peat gasification)

GINZBURG D. B.

15 5

4E2C

Raising the efficiency coefficients of glass furnaces. D. B. Ginsburg, M. A. Matveev, S. I. Zherelin, and I. V. Dobrolyubov. *Steklo i Keram.* 14, No. 4, 6–8(1957).—One of the main causes of the low thermal efficiencies of glass furnaces (15–25%) is air-suction leakage, especially under conditions that produce combustion in the regenerators. The calcd. effects of such leakage in amts. up to 30% are shown graphically as abnormal rise of temp. of flue and generator gases in the gas regenerator and of diminishing values of Δt in both gas and air regenerators. The coeff. of increase in fuel consumption, moreover, rises from 1.0 to 1.08 as air leakage increases from 0 to 30%. H. L. Olin

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11(2,7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3357

Ginzburg, D. B., Doctor of Technical Sciences

Gazifikatsiya tverdogo topliva (Gasification of Solid Fuel) Moscow, Gosstroyizdat, 1958. 110 p. 2,500 copies printed.

Scientific Ed.: I. Ye. Gurfinkel'; Ed. of Publishing House: M. S. Fal'kevich; Tech. Eds.: T. A. Prusakova, and N. I. Rudakova.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for operators of gas generating plants.

COVERAGE: The process of gasifying solid fuel of various types is reviewed, and various types of gas generators used for this purpose are briefly described. Comparative characteristics of solid and liquid fuels are given, along with definitions of certain terms, substances and elements and a description of the gasification process. The content of gas produced is described and different types of gas generators with their most important parts are illustrated. Different methods of scrubbing and desiccating gas, as well as certain equipment of gas generators and gas lines are discussed. Various gages and their application are described, and the technique of

Card 1/6

starting, handling and cleaning gas generators is explained. The author deals also with the organization of work at gas generating stations, the wage system duties of operators, and safety techniques. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TP751.G5)

Card 6/6

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GINSBURG, D.B.; ZHEREBIN, S.I.

Effective utilization of gas in glass factories. Gaz. prom. no.3:13-18 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Glass manufacture) (Gas as fuel)

AUTHORS: ~~Gimbinat, D. I.,~~ Doctor of technical Sciences, Zherebin, S. I.

TITLE: Rationalization of the Fuel Economy of the Gor'kiy Glass Works (Ratsionalizatsiyz toplivnogo khozyaystva Gor'kovs ogo stekol'nogo zavoda)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1958, Nr 7, pp. 3-6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Measures, the introduction of which is intended within 2 to 3 years, are investigated. The increase of the gas heating power, as well as the suspension of the conduction of the phenol containing waste waters into the river Volga are considered to be urgent. The gas heating power required for obtaining a certain output of glass mass, as well as the dependence of the efficiency of the kiln on the output of glass mass are given in figure 1. It is intended to increase the heating power of the generator gas by the addition of propane-and butane gas. Some properties of these gases are given in table 1 and are further described. The scheme of a device for the storage and transportation of a propane-butane mixture is shown in figure 2. The dependence of the gas yield and its heating power on the humidity content of peat may be seen in figure 3. The quanti-

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tative ratio between the propane-butane mixture and the generator gas at various schemes of gas purification and utilization of tar in dependence on the humidity content of peat and on the heating power required by the mixture is given (Figs 4 to 9). Furthermore, 4 variants of using undried gas are given and described. The possibility and suitability of the drying of peat by means of exhaust gases was found by tests carried out by the Institute of Power Engineering AS of the BSSR (AS Belorussian SSR) (I.A. Lyuboshits and I.T. El'perin/Ref 1) and by the Institute of Gas Utilization, AS USSR (A.T. Tishchenko / Ref 2). For conveying the tar to the nozzle burner, the use of an oil-pumping outfit developed by TsNIITMash (Fig 1o) is considered. The construction of the nozzle burner in which the fuel is sprayed by highly calorific gas, was proposed by the metallurgists N.N. Dobrokhotov and N.N. Karp (Ref 1). It is also recommended to try out the nozzle burner developed by N.A. Zakharikov and A.I. Roshchinskiy at the Institute of Gas Utilization AS USSR (Ref 1). Conclusions: The heating power of peat-generator gas may be increased by the addition of a propane-butane mixture and by artificial

Rationalization of the Fuel Economy of the Gor'kiy Glass Works 30V/72-58-7-2/19

drying. In the case of an enrichment of the gas by propane-butane and a utilization of the tar by burning in the kiln, a wet gas purification and draining of the waste waters may be dropped. The application of the heat from exhaust gases is of great importance for the drying of peat. There are 11 figures, 2 tables, and 4 Soviet references.

1. Glass--Production 2. Fuels--Costs 3. Gases--Properties

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11(3) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2254

Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo energeticheskoy promyshlennosti Moskovskoye pravleniye

Ispol'zovaniye gaza v promyshlennykh pechakh i kotel'nykh ustanovkakh g. Moskvy i Moskovskoy oblasti; materialy Moskovskogo nauchno-tekhnicheskogo soveshchaniya (Utilization of Gas in Industrial Furnaces and Boiler Units in Moscow and Moscow Oblast'; Materials of the Moscow Scientific and Technical Conference) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1959. 227 p. Errata slip inserted. 5,000 copies printed.

Ed.: D. B. Ginzburg, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Exec. Ed.: N. I. Stepanchenko; Tech. Ed.: A. S. Polosina.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for specialists engaged in designing and operating gas units of industrial enterprises and electric power plants.

COVERAGE: The change-over in some industrial enterprises from solid and liquid fuel to natural gas is discussed and further possibilities existing along this line are examined. Advantages of using natural gas as a source of energy are outlined. Different gas burner systems, devices for automatic control of the combustion process, structural features of furnaces operating on natural gas, gas-supply systems and the introduction of safety measures in the construction and operation of gas units are described. The book contains many diagrams of gas-supply systems and equipment. No personalities are mentioned. One article is followed by references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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(9)

28(0)

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, D. B., Doctor of Technical Sciences SOV/72-59-1-5/16

TITLE: Small-Scale High-Temperature Furnace (Malogabaritnaya vysokotemperaturnaya pech')

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 1, pp 15-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper a test furnace for research work is described which reaches temperatures of 1500 - 1750° and more, which is very important to the melting of high-melting glass and the firing of highly refractory products. It is a kerosene furnace with evaporation grates which is in use at the Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Mendeleyeva (Moscow Chemico-Technological Institute imeni Mendeleyev) and has a working volume of 0.3 m³. Figure 1 shows the furnace and figure 2 its characteristic working qualities. The results of the waste gas analysis may be seen in the table. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Mendeleyeva (Moscow Chemico-Technological Institute imeni Mendeleyev)

Card 1/1

GINZBURG, D.B.

Heat exchange in the melting tank of a glass furnace. Trudy MKHTI no.27:172-196 '59. (MIRA 15:6)
(Glass furnaces) (Heat--Transmission)

GINZBURG, D.B.; FIGUROVSKIY, I.A.; SOBOLEVSKIY, S.I.

Efficiency promotion of the gas supply system at the Gusev Crystal Glass Works. Gaz.prom. 4 no.9:22-26 S '59. (MIRA 12:11)

(Gusev--Glass manufacture) (Gas producers)

15(2)

AUTHORS: Ginzburg, D. B., Doctor of Technical Sciences SOV/72-59-7-9/19
Matveyev, M. A., Zherebin, S. I.

TITLE: Increase of the Working Efficiency of Glass Melting Furnaces by Sealing the Regenerative and Recuperative Systems (Povysheniye effektivnosti raboty steklovarennykh pechey putem uplotneniya regenerativnoy i rekuperativnoy sistem)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 7, pp 26 - 30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors of this paper and I. V. Lebedeva (Footnote 1) found that the air excess in the tank furnace of the Gor'kiy glassworks amounts to 15% and of the Gusevo crystal works amounts to 23%. D. B. Ginzburg, M. Ya. Magidson (Footnote 2) found in the glassworks imeni Kalinin an air excess of $\alpha = 1.2$. Therefore the authors of this paper do not agree with the statement of V. A. Krechmar and M. G. Stepanenko (Footnote 4) that the burning in the furnace in the glassworks takes place with an air excess of $\alpha = 1.5$ till 1.7. The amount of gas passing the regenerators is calculated by means of equations which are given and explained. These informations for the Gor'kiy works were published already earlier, for the Gusevo crystal works they are represented in the figure. As it may be seen from it it is possible to attain considerable savings by making

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Increase of the Working Efficiency of Glass Melting Furnaces by Sealing the Regenerative and Recuperative Systems SOV/72-59-7-9/19

sealing tight the regenerative system of a glass melting furnace among it 5 to 6% of the fuel consumption. The authors of this paper elaborated and tested two kinds of coatings, the silicate (OZh-4)- and the magnesia coating (OM-8). Their composition, manufacturing method and properties are exactly described. The coatings OM-8 and OZh-4 proved to be the best also in the sealing of surfaces with temperatures up to 300°. On account of the experience of the Gor'kiy glassworks the coating OZh-4 can be recommended for sealing burners, regenerators and recuperators of the glass melting furnaces. There are 1 figure and 6 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

GINZBURG, D.B., doktor tekhn.nauk

Prospects for improving glass furnaces. Zhur. VKHO 5 no. 2:214-220 '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Glass furnaces)

GINZBURG, D.B.

Glass melting processes. Stek. i ker. 17 no.8:10-12 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)
(Glass manufacture)

KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; KACHALOV, N.N., prof.; VARGIN, V.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; YEVSTROP'YEV, K.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; GINZBURG, D.B., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; ASLANOVA, M.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; GURFINKEL', I.Ye., inzh.; ZAK, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOTLYAR, A.Ye., inzh.; PAVLUSHKIN, N.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; SENTYURIN, G.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; SIL'VESTROVICH, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; SOLINOV, F.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOLOMIN, N.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; TEMKIN, B.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; GLADYSHEVA, S.A., red. izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn. red.

[Glass technology] Tekhnologiia stekla. Izd.3., perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 622 p. (MIRA 14:10)

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(Glass manufacture)

GINZBURG, D.B., prof.; MATVEYEV, M.A., prof.

Conference on the improvement of the operational efficiency of glass furnaces. Zhur.VKHO 6 no.4:458-461 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
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Present-day practices in making producer gas and in using gas producers in the U.S.S.R. Gaz. prom. 6 no.6:33-40 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Gas producers)

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Improving the design and operation of glass-melting furnaces. Stek. i ker. 18 no.10:12-18 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

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(Gas burners)

GINZBURG, David Borisovich, doktor tekhn. nauk; DELIKISHKIN, Sergey Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn.nauk; KHODOROV, Yevgeniy Iosifovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; CHIZHSKIY, Anatoliy Fedorovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; BUDNIKOV, P.P., akademik, red.; DOBROKHOTOV, N.N., akademik, nauchn. red.[deceased]; KOSYAKINA, Z.K., red.; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn. red.

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BEREZHNOY, A.I.; BRODSKIY, Yu.A.; BRONSHTEYN, Z.I.; VEYNBERG, K.L.; GALDINA, N.M.; GLETMAN, B.A.; GINZBURG, D.B.; GUTOP, V.G.; GUREVICH, L.R.; DAUVAL'TER, A.N.; YEGOROVA, L.S.; KOTLYAR, A.Ye.; KUZYAK, V.A.; MAKAROV, A.V.; POLIYAK , V.V.; POPOVA, E.M.; PRYANISHNIKOV, V.P.; SENTYURIN, G.G.; SIL'VESTROVICH, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; SOLOMIN, N.V.; TEMKIN, B.S.; TYKACHINSKIY, I.D.; SHIGAYEVA, V.F.; SHLAIN, I.B.; EL'KIND, G.A.[deceased]; KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; GOMOZOVA, N.A., red.izd-va; KOMAROVSKAYA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on glass manufacture] Spravochnik po proizvodstvu stekla. [By] A.I.Berezhnoi i dr. Pod red. I.I.Kitaigorodskogo i S.I.Sil'vestrovicha. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat. Vol.2. 1963. 815 p. (MIRA 16:12)

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Improving the design of furnaces with necks. Stek. i ker. 20 no.8:1-7 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva (for Ginzburg).

GINZBURG, D.B., doktor tekhn. nauk; BRAGINSKIY, K.I., inzh.

"Heat exchange processes in glass furnaces" by N.A. Zakharikov. Reviewed by D.B. Ginzburg. Stek. i ker. 20 no.12:40-42 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

BARENBOYM, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; GALIYEVA, T.M., inzh.; GINZBURG, D.B., prof.; GRISSIK, A.M., inzh.; ZIMIN, V.N., dots.; KUSYAK, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; RUTMAN, E.M., inzh.; KHODOROV, Ye.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHIZHSKIY, A.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

[Heat calculations for furnaces and dryers of the silicates industry] Teplovye raschety pechei i sushilok silikatnoi promyshlennosti. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 495 p. (MIRA 17:12)

GINZBURG, D.G.

Review of the book by G.N.Rovinskii and others "Cold pressing in machine construction". Avt. i trakt. prom. no.11:31-32 N '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Ger'kovskiy filial Gipreavtoproma.
(Sheet metal work)

GINZBURG, D.G.

Waste products in metal pressing; recovery and utilization. Avt. i trakt.prom. no.8:29-33 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Gor'kovskiy filial Gipreavtoproma.
(Sheet-metal work) (Waste products)

GINZBURG, D.G.

Designing cold stamping plants. Avt. i trakt. prom. no.9:37-39 S '56.
(MLRA 9:11)

1. Gor'kovskiy filial Giproavtoprom.
(Sheet-metal work) (Automobile industry)

GINZBURG, D.G.

Organizing the conveying and intermediate storage of parts in automobile body pressing shops. Avt.i trakt.prom. no.9:32-36 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Gor'kovskiy filial Giproavtoproma.
(Automobiles--Bodies) (Sheet-metal work)

Ginzburg, D.G.

AUTHOR:	Ginzburg, D.G.	113-58-5-13/22
TITLE:	Automation of the Stamping of Large Body Parts (Avtomatizatsiya shtampovki krupnykh kuzovnykh detaley)	
PERIODICAL:	Avtomobil'naya Promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 5, pp 35-37 (USSR)	
ABSTRACT:	The author describes the conveyor belts of 2 English and 1 French firm (Briggs and Clearing (Kliring) in England, and Renault in France) for automatic stamping of large parts of car bodies. There are 4 photos, 3 graphs and 5 references, 1 of which is Soviet, 3 are English and 1 French.	
AVAILABLE:	Library of Congress	
Card 1/1	1. Automobile industry-Production methods	