

BA
BITI

Section 1

Production of artificial fertilizers from waste products from leather manufacture. *Brit. Patent 672,671, 26.4.50. Carlsbad, C.S.R.*—Large, readily available of high nutritive value are produced by hydrolysing leather waste with mineral acid at $>60^\circ$ and neutralising the product with a hydraulic or salt of Ca or K (spent CaCl_2) mixed with material for granulating the product and promoting the biological action in the soil, e.g., ground bark or fine sand. J. M. Jacobs.

BA
BT

10

Method and apparatus for feeding leather to a smoothing press.
Svit Národní Inženýr (formerly Bata, Národní Inženýr) (I.P.
672,267, 4 R. 69, Czechoslov., 8.9.69). Control and supervision are
considerably simplified and losses of time due to continuous adjust-
ment by hand of the position of the material are minimised.
O. POTTAR.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, 15-57-4-4632
p 93 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Podnugin, A. K. Yudin, I. A.

TITLE: Stilbite and Calcite From the Shartash Granite Mass
(Desmin i kal'tsite s Shartashskogo granitnogo massiva)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sverdl. gorn. in-ta, 1956, Nr 26, pp 145-146.

ABSTRACT: Stilbite has been discovered in pegmatite veins (15 cm to 20 cm thick) that are exposed on the floor of a granite quarry. In one area the veins contain calcite with the stilbite. The stilbite forms monomineralic radiating aggregates 10 cm by 8 cm. The stilbite is yellowish brown. A sheaf-like structure of the mineral aggregate was observed under the microscope. The mineral has perfect cleavage parallel to (010). The elongation is negative and the extinction angle, c against N_p , is 8° . $N_g = 1.501$, $N_p = 1.492$; $N_g - N_p = 0.009$. The calcite produces monomineralic aggregates measuring several centimeters across. This mineral

Card 1/2

Stilbite and Calcite From the Shartash Granite Mass (Cont.)

ranges from colorless to yellow-brown. $N_o = 1.658$, $N_e = 1.486$.
Ye. S. K.
Card 2/2

PODNOS. A.S., inzh.

At the precast concrete products plant. *Biul.tekh.inform.* 5
no.2:18-19 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Leningrad--Precast concrete construction)

PODNYAKOV, A.A., starshiy prepodavatel'

Methods of testing orthotropic materials (glass reinforced
plastics and lumber) for fatigue. Trudy STI 34:56-62 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

SAVITSKIY, I.V.; ROZANOVA, A.Ye.; YUNIKOVA, L.Ye.

Effect of roentgen irradiation on phosphorylation of thiamine.
Vop. med. khim. 8 no.6:592-598 N.D '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kafedra biokhimi Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

GIUSHENKO, N.V.; IVANOV, V.K.; IAPKIN, I.Yu.; PODOBA, B.G.; REDICHKIN, N.A.

Key section of the Lower Permian Assel' stage in the south of the
Russian Platform. *Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol.* 39 no.2:81-84 Mr-Ap '64.
(MIRA 19:1)

Country : Czechoslovakia
Category= : Human and Animal Physiology, Internal Medicine
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur Biol, No. 2, 1959, No. 8280
Author : Podoba, J.; Kutka, M.; Licko V.
Institut. :
Title : Radioactive Iodine in the Diagnosis of Thyroid Disease.
Orig. Pub. : Bratisl. Lekar. listy, 1958, L, No. 7, 393--400
Abstract : no abstract

Card: 1/1

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 1/4 Vol 13/7 Radiology July 59

1338. RADIOACTIVE IODINE IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF THYREOPATHIES - Radiojód v diagnostike tyreopatií - Podoba J., Kutka M. and Ličko V. Endokrinol. Úst., Slovenskej Akad. Vied, Bratislava - BRATISL. LEK. LISTY 1958, 38(1)/7 (393-400) Graphs 3

Radio-active iodine uptake in the thyroids of 45 patients was measured hourly for the first 6 hr. after administration of a diagnostic dose. From these data, the rate of accumulation was determined according to different test methods, and the results were compared with the clinically evaluated degree of functional disorder of the thyroid. A modified Joyet and Gautier method for evaluation of the accumulation rate coefficient was found to yield the best resolution of the degree of dysfunction, and is suitable for use with ambulant patients. Jech - Prague (XIV, 2, 3, 6, 9*)

PODOBA, J.

On the etiology of endemic goiter. Pt.1. Bratisl. lek. listy
45 no.7:393-406 15 0 '65.

1. Endokrinologický ústav Slovenskej akadémie vied v Bratislave
(riaditeľ MUDr. J. Podoba, CSc.).

VASIL'YEV, V.G.; GRACHEV, G.I.; NEVOLIN, N.V.; OZERSKAYA, M.L.; PODCBA,
N.V. Primalni uchastiye: ALEKSEYCHIK, S.N.; GUSHKOVICH, S.N.;
DIKENSHTSEYN, G.Kh.; DZVELAYA, M.F.; DRABKIN, I.Ye.; IVANOVA,
M.N.; KAZARINOV, V.P.; KALININA, V.V.; KOZLENIKO, S.P.; MEDVEDEV,
V.Ya.; PUSTIL'NIKOV, M.R.; ROSTOVTSSEV, N.N.; SKOBLIKOVA, G.I.;
STEPANOV, P.P.; TITOV, V.A.; FOPLADI, E.E.; CHIRVINSKAYA, M.V.;
SEMAROVA, V.P. GRATSIAANOVA, O.P., red.; BEKMAN, Yu.K., vedushchiy
red.; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Manual for geophysicists in four volumes] Spravochnik geofizika
v chetyrekh tomakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-
toplivnoi lit-ry. Vcl.1. [Stratigraphy, lithology, tectonics,
and physical properties of rocks] Stratigrafiia, litologiya,
tektonika i fizicheskie svoistva gornyx porod. Pod red. O.P.
Gratsianovoi. 1960. 636 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural--Geology)

ПОДОВА, Н.В.

Results of studying densities of Pro-Cambrian basement rocks in the eastern part of the Russian Platform and their simultaneous study with geophysical data. Prikl.geofiz. no.22:157-186 '59. (MIRA 12:7)

(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Rocks--Density)

PODOBNA IV.

3(A, 6) PART I BOOK EXPLORATION SOV/2856

Yessornyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh mestov rasvedki
Prilozheniya geofizika; sbornik stroy, vyy. 22 (Applied Geophysics; Collection of Articles, Nr. 22) Moscow, Oostepzhidstat, 1959. 217 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Ed.: M.K. Peleshov; Resp. Ed.: N.M. Kuv'mine; Tech. Ed.: A.B. Peleshov.
PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for geophysicists in both industrial and research organizations.

CONTENTS: The book contains articles on improved methods for interpreting seismic-exploration data obtained by means of reflected and refracted waves. A number of articles deal with the evaluation of gravity anomalies. Individual articles discuss a method of dividing a gravitational field into its components by means of a computer, gamma radiation in boreholes, density of rocks of the Precambrian basement in the eastern part of the Russian Platform, and the use of templates in micro-logging. There are 74 figures and 35 tables. There are 95 references; 65 Soviet and 6 English.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Polivinskiy, D.B. Seismic Exploration of the Basement in the Southern Part of the Tobol'sk Region of the West Siberian Plains	3
Bepalkev, Yu.V. Building Up the Directional Characteristics for a Complex Pattern Grouping [of receivers] in Seismic Research	25
Gurvich, I.I. and P.Sh. Pukash. The Statistical Effect of RECEIVER Grouping in Seismic Research	53
Frankin, K.P., and M.K. Stuzhik. Interpretation of Magnetic and Gravity Anomalies Caused by Plain-Parallel Bodies and Contacts	63
Elshin, I.G., and Yu.I. Nikol'skiy. Dividing a Gravitational Field into Regional and Local Components by Means of a Computer	86
Lemayzhniko, E.I. Templates Fashioning for Computing the Second Derivatives of Gravitation Potential From a Map of Gravity Anomalies	100
Marolin, N.V.; A.B. Gelaktionov, and A.B. Sarom. Geological Structure of the Artybanskoye Priural'ye	129
Podoba, N.V. Results of Studying the Density of the Precambrian Basement Rocks of the Eastern Part of the Russian Platform and Efforts of Correlating Such Studies With Geophysical Findings	157
Pollakovskiy, A.Ye. Distribution of Thermal Neutrons in the Astum Boreholes	167
Peleshov, Y.I. Templates for Micro-Logging	202

HW/ed
8-31-59 15

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

PODOBA, Ye.G.

Efficient way of feeding milk to calves. Zhivotnovodstvo 23
no.3:62-67 Mr '61. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy chastnoy zootekhniki Khar'kovskogo
sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta.

Country :USSR
Category :Farm Animals. Q-2
Cattle.
Abs. Jour :Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 74010
Author :Podoba, Ye. G.
Institut. :Kharkov Institute of Agriculture.
Title :The Problem of Planned Raising of Calves.
Orig Pub. :Zap. Khar'kovsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 13 (50),
221-226
Abstract :No abstract.

Card: 1/1

Country : USSR
Category : Farm Animals. Cattle. Q
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96839
Author : Podoba, Ye. G.
Institut. : -
Title : Some Regularities in the Growth of Young Cattle Stock and Their Directed Utilization Aimed at Increasing Productivity.
Orig Pub. : Zh. obshch. biol., 1958, No 1, 22-34
Abstract : It has been established that if the weight of neonates (of the same group of breeds) is the same, a short period of embryonic development is an indication of a comparatively high energy rate of the embryo's growth which persists after birth as well. This indicator permits the division of calves into fast, medium and slow growing groups which react differently to feeding and keeping conditions. The fast growing calves react well to an increase of the feeding level,

Card: 1/3

23

Country : USSR
Category : Farm Animals. Q
Cattle.
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96839
Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : utilize fodder expenses better and mature into cows with 20-36 percent higher milk yields than slow growing animals. The animal's constitutional characteristics (which are an expression of heredity) are most susceptible to changes during the second month of its embryogenesis; if the mother is poorly fed during this period a negative influence upon the constitutional characteristics of her offspring is effected, which takes the form of a prolonged pregnancy because of weak embryo growth, poor growth

Card: 2/3

Country : USSR
Category : Farm Animals. Cattle. 9
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1956, 96839
Author :
Institut. :
Title :
Orig Pub. :
Abstract : after birth and a comparatively low utilization of feed expenditures. It has been noted that some cows produce constitutionally weak calves when mated with a certain sire but if he is substituted by another, normal offspring may be obtained from the same cow. -- A. D. Musin

Card: 3/3

LETAVET, A.A., prof., red.; KOSILOV, S.A., prof., red.; ZOLINA, Z.M.,
kand. biol. nauk, red.; KRAPIVINTSEVA, S.I., kand. med. nauk,
red.; PODOBA, Ye.V., kand. med. nauk, red.; SOLOV'YEVA, V.P.,
kand. med.nauk, red.; ALTUKHOV, G.V., red.; BALDINA, N.P.,
tekh. red.

[Research on the physiology of work processes] Issledovaniia po
fiziologii trudovykh protsessov. Pod obshchei red. A.A.Letaveta.
Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 279 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Deystvitel'nyy
chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Letavet).

(WORK)

MINKH, Aleksey Alekseyevich, prof.; PODOBA, Ye.V., red.; BUKOVSKAYA,
N.A., tekhn. red.

[Ionization of the air and its hygienic significance] Ioni-
zatsiia vozdukha i ee gigenicheskoe znachenie. Izd.2.,
ispr. i dop. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 350 p. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Minkh).
(AIR, IONIZED--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

VODOLAZSKIY, L.A., PODOBA, YE, V., and SOLOVYEVA, V.P.

Institute of Labor Hygiene and Professional Diseases,
Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Moscow - "Further
development of the method of recording of electro-
cardiograms and electromyograms of a worker during
work in the factory" (17)

Report to be submitted for the 4th Intl. Conf. on
Medical Electronics, New York N.Y., 16-21 July 1961

Country : USSR

T

Category: Human and Animal Physiology. Physiology of Labor
and Sport

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 19, 1958, 89314

Author : Zolina, Z.M.; Krapivintseva, S.I.; Babayeva, Ye. A.;
Podoba, Ye. V.

Inst : -

Title : On the Physiological Basis of Conveyor-Work Conditions.

Orig Pub: Fiziol. zh. SSSR, 1958, 44, No 2, 89-96

Abstract: The condition of the motor analyzer was studied by
chronometry of work (in the course of 242 days) and
by investigation of the latent period of the motor
reaction (108 days) in female workers employed in
the assembly of wrist watches. At the beginning of

Card : 1/4

Country : USSR
Category: Human and Animal Physiology. Physiology of Labor
and Sport

T

Abs Jour: RZhDiol., No 19, 1958, 89314

work, usually in the course of 15-30 minutes, signs of instability of the dynamic stereotype (DS) were noted reflecting the status of skill acquisition. Instability changed into a stable condition of DS, signifying higher skill, when the operations were shortened and became more concentrated in time. Disorders of DS were usually noted at the end of work periods. The stability of the dynamic stereotype depended upon the period of the work day as well as upon the character of the work. The more delicate the coordination of motions needed for the accomplishment of the operation, the less was the

Card : 2/4

T-134

Country : USSR
Category: Human and Animal Physiology. Physiology of Labor and Sport

T

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 19, 1958, 89314

stability of DS. The latent periods of the motor reaction became greater as the tension at work increased and the degree of training decreased. The latent periods sharply increased during the process of work and towards its end and considerably surpassed the original level. The steadiness of attention was more often undisturbed during the first half of the working day, occasionally it increased; opposite manifestations were noted in the second half of the work day. The greater the physical effort and the smaller the percentage of free periods in the process of labor, the higher was the frequency

Card : 3/3

Card : 4/4

T-135

PODOBA, Yevgeniy Georgiyevich [Podoba, I.E.H.]; DOBROVOL'SKIY, O.A.
[Dobrovol'skiy, O.A.], red.; MANZHERAN, P.F., tekhn. red.

[Work practices of the "Kommunist" Breeding Plant] Dosvid ra-
boty plemzavodu "Kommunist." Kyiv, Derzhsil'hospvydav URSR,
1963. 50 p. (MIRA 17:4)

SHTUKOVSKIY, R. [Stukovsky, R.]; NEMET, Sh. [Nemet, S.]; PODOBA, Yu.
[Podoba, I.] (Bratislava)

Etiology and pathogenesis of endemic goiter. Arkh.pat. no.11:
55-57 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz Endokrinologicheskogo instituta (dir. Yu. Podoba) Slovatskoy
akademii nauk.

(GOITER)

PODOBAYEV, N.I. (Moskva); BALEZIN, S.A. (Moskva); ROMANOV, V.V. (Moskva)

Effect of some inhibitors on the corrosion cracking of 1X18H9
steel in 42% MgCl₂ solution. Zhur. fiz. khim. 35 no. 4:748-
753 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut metallurgii im. A.A. Baykova.
(Corrosion and anticorrosives) (Steel--Corrosion)

BALEZIN, S.A.; ROMANOV, V.V.; PODOBAYEV, N.I.

Studying the effect of certain inhibitors on corrosion cracking
in metals. Uch. zap. MGPI no.146:183-192 '60. (MIRA 15:4)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

BALEZIN, S.A.; KURBANOV, F.K.; PODOBAYEV, N.I.

Investigating the protective action of the inhibitors of steel corrosion in hydrochloric acid depending on the temperature, pressure, and concentration of the acid. Zashch. met. 1 no.3:337-340 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Lenina.

PODOBAYEV, N.I.; BALEZIN, S.A.

~~Corrosion~~ of stressed 1X18H9 steel in sulfuric and hydrochloric acids in the presence of corrosion inhibitors. Uch. zap. MGZPI no.9:67-82 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Steel--Corrosion)

L 24515-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t) IJP(e) JD/WB/RM

ACC NR: AP6009526 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/005/0049/0049

AUTHOR: Podobayev, N. I.; Balezin, S. A.; Shikhiyev, I. A.; Aliyev, M. I.;
Israfilova, S. Z.; Kurbanov, F. K. 12/18

ORG: none

TITLE: Corrosion inhibitor for steel in hydrochloric acid. Class 22, No. 179406.
[Announced by the Moscow State Pedagogical Institute im. V. S. Lenin (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut)] 15, 18

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 5, 1966, 49

TOPIC TAGS: steel corrosion, corrosion inhibitor, acid corrosion

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a corrosion inhibitor for steel
in hydrochloric acid. Consisting basically of dipropargyl methylcyclohexylphosphi-
nate, it contains several other additives, preferably in amounts of inhibitor BA-6,
~ 0.5%; 1-hexyn-3-ol, 0.25 -- 0.5%; potassium iodide, ~ 0.02%. [LD] 18

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 07Jan65

Card 1/1 BLG-

UDC: 620.197.3

25065

S/080/60/033/010/017/029
D216/D306

188300

AUTHORS: Podobayev, N.I., and Balezin, S.A.

TITLE: Study of the stress corrosion of steel 1X18H9
(1Kh18N9) in chlorides in the presence of organic
inhibitors

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 33, no. 10, 1960,
2290 - 2300

TEXT: The purpose of the present article was to increase the number of inhibitors capable of being used for protecting stainless steels against SC in chlorides, to study their influence on the electrode reactions, to determine the relationship between the rate of stress corrosion and inhibitor concentration and to verify the protective properties of the most effective inhibitors in other chlorides. Steel 1Kh18N9, being extremely prone to failure by SC in chlorides, was used in the investigation. The specimens were made and prepared for testing by a method described by Bale-

Card 1/4



25065

S/080/60/033/010/017/029
D216/D306

X

Study of the stress ...

zin and Podobayev (Ref. 2: ZhPKh. XXXIII, 6, 1300, 1960). The shape and dimensions of the specimens are shown as well as the chemical composition and mechanical properties of the above steel. Stresses were introduced into the metal by uniaxial straining of the specimens in a ten-coiled spring apparatus, mounted on a horizontal beam. The springs were calibrated by means of a DS-1 dynamometer. A 42 % $MgCl_2$ solution at 153° and a saturated Ca solution, boiling at 153° , were used as the corrosive media. Apart from the inhibitors tested earlier by Balezin and co-workers, catapine and the inhibitor I-1-A were tested in the $MgCl$ solution. Catapine [$CH_3(CH_2)$

$10CH_2$  CH_2N ] Cl is a surface-active substance which can be used as an inhibitor in hydrochloric acid pickling solutions. The inhibitor I-1-A is a vat residue produced after volatilization of the oil layer formed during synthesis of 2-methyl-ethyl pyridine. The maximum life of the specimens in the presence of inhibitors when testing in the $MgCl_2$ solution, exceeded the time required for crack formation in the control solution by a factor of 26, and in

Card 2/4

25065

S/080/60/033/010/017/029

D216/D306

Study of the stress ...

the CaCl_2 solution, by a factor of 10. The reagents used were chemically pure. The dependence of the rate of SC on inhibitor concentration was studied with respect to two inhibitors, PB-5 and catapine. In order to study the mechanism of retardation of SC by catapine, its influence on the electrode potential of steel and on cathode and anode polarization was studied, as well as the influence of polarization together with the inhibitor on the rate of SC. The authors arrived at the following conclusions: 1) Catapine and I-1-A inhibitors reduce the SC of steel 1Kh18N9 in a 4% solution at 153°, but do not prevent it completely; 2) Catapine is a mixed inhibitor, which preferentially retards its anode reaction; 3) Inhibitor PB-5 in concentrations of 0.2% protects steel 1Kh18N9 from SC in a saturated CaCl solution boiling at 153°; 4) Inhibitors BA-12, PB-5 and catapine form protective phase films on the metal; 5) The dependence of the rate of SC on the concentration of catapine and PB-5 is analogous to the dependence of the rate of SC on the cathode current density (at low current densities) with a cathode polarization derived from an externally imposed

X

Card 3/4

25065

S/080/60/033/010/017/029

D216/D306

X

Study of the stress ...

current. There are 7 figures, 5 tables and 10 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: H.H. Uhlig and I. Lincoln, J. Electrochem. Soc., 105, 6, 325, 1958; T.P. Hoar and I.G. Hines, J. Iron and Steel Inst., 182, 2 124, 1956.

SUBMITTED: February 9, 1960

Card 4/4

S/081/61/000/010/016/029
B117/B206

188310

AUTHORS: Balezin, S. A., Romanov, V. V., Podobayev, N. I.

TITLE: Investigation of the effect of some inhibitors on corrosion cracking of metals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 10, 1961, 289, abstract 104233 (10I233). ("Tch. zap. Mosk. gos. ped. in-ta im. V.I. Lenina", no.146, 1960, 183-192)

TEXT: It was established that an amount of 0.1% of the corrosion inhibitor ПЕ-5 (PB-5) prevents corrosion cracking in steel of the type 1X18H9 (1Kh18N9) in a boiling 42% K_2CO_3 solution. The lubricants 14-P (14-R), 12- α (12-R), and L/TM-51 (TsITM-51) also delay considerably the cracking of copper in NH_3 vapors. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

25086
S/081/61/000/010/023/029
B117/B203

188310

AUTHORS: Balezin, S. A., Romanov, V. V., Podobayev, N. I.

TITLE: Protective coats in corrosion tests

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 10, 1961, 291, abstract
10W 256 (10I256). ([Uch. zap.] Mosk. gos. ped. in-ta im.
V. I. Lenina, no. 146, 1960, 193-198)

TEXT: The following were found to provide effective protection for aluminum alloys D-16, Cr. 3 (St. 3) in acid, alkaline, and neutral chloride media, and for brass in ammonia medium: perchloro vinyl varnish, bitumen paraffin-, and bitumen wax lubricants, a double coat of perchloro vinyl varnish and wax colophony lubricant and БФ-2 (BF-2) adhesive. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] X

Card 1/1

Podobed, N. D.

USSR/Analytical Chemistry - General Questions

C-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 8401

Author : Podobed, N. D.

Inst : Academy of Sciences USSR, Commission on Analytical Chemistry

Title : Phototurbidimetric Titration Methods. Investigation of the
System BaSO_4 - BaCl_2 - HCl (NH_4Cl)- $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ - H_2O

Orig Pub : Tr. Komis. po analitich. khimii AN SSSR, 1956, Vol 7, No 10,
27-40

Abstract : See RZhKhim, 1956, 29288.

Card 1/1

-9-

BALEZIN, S.A.; ROMANOV, V.V.; PODOBAYEV, N.I.

Protective coatings in corrosion testings. Uch. zap. MGPI
no.146:193-198 '60. (MIRA 15:4)

(Protective coatings--Testing)

PODOBAYEV, N.I.; BALEZIN, S.A.

Corrosion of the 17-18N9 stressed steel in hydrochloric and
sulfuric acids, in the presence of corrosion inhibitors. Zhur.-
prikl.khim. ~~3~~ no.12:2666-2673 D '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Steel--Corrosion)

PODOBAYEV, N.I.

Mechanism of the prevention of corrosion cracking by means of corrosion inhibitors. Zhur.prikl.khim. 36 no.2:362-372 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

S/OBG/63/036/002/008/019
D403/D307AUTHOR: Podobayev, N. I.

TITLE: On the problem of retarding corrosion cracking with corrosion inhibitors

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 2, 1963, 362-372

TEXT: A continuation of earlier work (DAN SSSR, 123, 5, (1958); ZhPKh, 33, 6, 1300 (1960); ZhPKh, 33, 6, 1311 (1960); ZhPKh, 33, 10, 2790 (1960); ZhPKh, 35, 12, 2661 (1962)). The behavior of 1X18H9 (1Kh18N9) steel was studied in solutions of BeCl_2 , MgCl_2 , CaCl_2 , SrCl_2 and BaCl_2 , as well as the influence of Cd^{2+} , Sn^{2+} , Sn^{4+} , Pb^{2+} , Sb^{3+} , Bi^{3+} , Cl^- , I^- , $\text{HPO}_4^{=}$, and $\text{SO}_4^{=}$ on the rate of corrosion cracking. The specimens were originally stressed to 35 kg/mm^2 . It was found that the effects of Be, Mg, Ca, Sr and Ba cations were determined by the degree of hydrolysis of the chlorides, pH of the salt, solubility of the hydrolysis products and their participation in forming secondary films reducing anodic dis-

Card 1/3

S/080/63/036/002/008/019
D403/D307

On the problem of ...

solution in stress concentrators. The rate of cracking in the various solutions decreased in the order $\text{BeCl}_2 > \text{MgCl}_2 > \text{SrCl}_2 > \text{CaCl}_2 > \text{BaCl}_2$. In MgCl_2 solutions, it was observed that increasing the cathodic polarizability led to a retardation of the corrosion cracking and vice versa. Changes in the polarizability were made by the addition of cations to the solution. It is concluded that the rate of cracking is a function of the anodic current density in stress concentrators. Small amounts of Sn^{2+} show practically no retarding effect, but quantities of e.g. 45 mmoles SnCl_2 /l reduce the rate of cracking by a factor of 23.4; Sn^{4+} ions are less effective. This is ascribed to the increased cathodic overvoltage and slowing down of the anodic reaction. Anions I^- , HPO_4^- and SO_4^- inhibited both general corrosion and cracking. It is suggested that the inhibitors act by reducing local anodic current densities in stress concentrators, to an extent greater than on the surface of the metal, bringing

Card 2/3

On the problem of ...

S/080/63/036/002/008/019
D403/D307

ing the two values closer together. There are 6 figures and 5 tables.

SUBMITTED: September 18, 1961

Card 3/3

PODOBAYEV, N.I., inzh.; KUREANOV, F.K., inzh.

Effect of oxygen on the protective action of acid corrosion
inhibitors in hydrochloric acid. Teploenergetika 11 no.4:
73-75 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni
Lenina.

L 3780-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)
ACCESSION NR: AP5014139

JD/WB/RM
UR/0365/65/001/003/0337/0340
620.193.41
620.197.3

40
37
B

AUTHOR: Balezin, S. A.; Kurbanov, F. K.; Podobayev, N. I.

TITLE: Investigation of the protective action of steel corrosion inhibitors in hydrochloric acid as a function of temperature, pressure and acid concentration

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 1, no. 3, 1965, 337-340

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion inhibitor, steel, hydrochloric acid

ABSTRACT: The authors study the protective action of PB-5 (a product of condensation of analine and urotropin), Katapin A (paradodecylbenzylpyridinium chloride), propargyl alcohol, and mixtures of PB-5 + urotropin, I-1-A (a byproduct from manufacture of 2-methyl-5-ethyl pyridine) + urotropin, and Katapin A + BA-6 (a product of condensation of benzyl amine and urotropin) in 8-20% hydrochloric acid at temperatures of 22-155° and pressures of 1-500 atm. The specimens were made in the form of cylinders 5 mm in diameter and 50 mm long and had the following composition (in wt. %): C--0.47; P--0.022; S--0.030; Si--0.019; Mn--0.70; Ni--0.06; Cr-0.05. It was found that propargyl alcohol, Katapin A, I-1-A + urotropin and PB-5 + urotro-

Card 1/2

L 3780-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5014139

pin and Katapin A + urotropin are effective at 110°, while a mixture of I-1-A + Na₂SO₄ is most effective at 130°. A temperature maximum for the inhibiting effect is characteristic of the agents studied. For Katapin and PB-5, this maximum is in the 60-70° range, while the other inhibitors show a temperature maximum at 80-90°. A reduction was observed in the protective action of the inhibitors as the pressure was increased. At higher acid concentrations, the corrosion rate in the presence of inhibitors is also higher. This effect is more pronounced as the temperature is raised. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. 3

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. V. I. Lenina (Moscow State Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 26Sep64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 007

MLR
Card 2/2

PODOBAYEV, N.I.; BALEZIN, S.A.

Corrosion cracking of 1X18H9 steel in chlorides in the presence of
organic inhibitors. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.10:2290-2300 0 160.

(MIRA 14:5)

(Steel--Corrosion)

PODOBAYEV, N. I. Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Investigation of the Effect
of Inhibitors on the Corrosion Cracking of Certain Metals," Moscow,
1960, 14 pp, 150 copies (Moscow Chemico-technological Institute im
D. I. Mendeleev) (KL, 46/60, 124)

BALEZIN, S.A.; ROMANOV, V.V.; PODOBAYEV, N.I.

Effect of some inhibitors on the corrosive cracking of metals.
Dokl.AN SSSR 123 no.5:902-906 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Institut metallurgii imeni A.A. Baykova AN SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom I.P. Bardinym.

(Corrosion and anticorrosives)
(Inhibition (Chemistry))

PODKOLZIN, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; PODOBED, E.G., red.

[Economy of the Republic of Cuba] Ekonomika respubliki Kuby.
Moskva, Univ. druzhby narodov im. Patrisa Lumumby, 1964.
62 p. (MIRA 17:8)

U-4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/TUMORS

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, No 27775

Author : Hromec, A., Podobova - Nepel'ova, L.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Our Experiment with Sanamycin (Actinomycin C).

Orig Pub : Bratisl. lekar listy, 1957, 37, No 1, 16-23.

Abstract : Eight patients were treated with sanamycin; of these 4 had chronic lymphadenosis, 3--Hodgkin's disease, and 1-- reticulum-cell sarcoma. Our daily doses amounted to 200-400 gamma for 21-31 days. 4-8 mg. were given during a course of treatment. Beneficial effects of sanamycin were noted on skin infiltrates and purulent folliculitis in chronic lymphadenosis as well as on pulmonary infiltrates in Hodgkin's disease. In other cases the therapeutic effect was transient and remissions were brief. In addition to known side effects, thrombocytopenia, a moldy taste in the mouth and necrotic changes on the glans penis were noted.

Card : 1/1

PODOJIL, M.; SEVCIK, V.; KUHR, I.; FUSKA, J.

Isolation of gibberellic acid by means of ion exchange resins.
Folia microbiol 6 no.4:273-276 '61.

1. Department of Microbiology, Institute of Biology, Czechoslovak
Academy of Sciences, Prague 6 and Biotika, Slovenska Lupca.

(GIBBERELIC ACID) (ION EXCHANGE)

PODNOGIN, A. K.

- Stilbite (deamine) and calcite from the Snarman granite massif. A. K. Podnugin and I. A. Yudin. Trudy Sverdlovsk. Geol. Inst. im. V. V. Vokhushchikova 1956, No. 28, 145-6. - A new occurrence of stilbite close to the city of Sverdlovsk is described. Stilbite occurs here in a granite pegmatite vein with quartz, albite, microcline, muscovite, epidote, and rutile. Semiquant. spectral analysis and m. of stilbite and calcite are given. A. Yulbert

6

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PODNOGIN, A.K.: YUDIN, I.A.

Stilbite and calcite from the Shartashskiy granite massif. Trudy
Sver.gor.inst. no.26:145-146 '56. (MIRA 10:3)
(Shartashskiy massif—Stilbite) (Calcite)

PODNOGIN, A.K.

SHEYNBERG, D.S.; PODNOGIN, A.K.

Materials on the geology and peteology of the Akhtenskoye deposits
of limonites and siderites in the Southern Urals. Trudy Sver.gor.
inst. no.26:45-86 '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(Ural Mountains--Limonites) (Ural Mountains--Siderite)

PODNOGIN, A.K.

1. V-48
10/1954

metal and
physical chemistry

(2)

3

chem

Properties of Al_2TiO_5 . V. A. Bron and A. K. Podnigin.
Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 91, 93-4 (1959). *ibid.* 94, 1727c.
 Al_2TiO_5 was prepd. by solid-phase reaction of Al_2O_3 and TiO_2 . After heat-treatment at 1600° it was obtained in prismatic crystals that had 80° angle between the edges of rhombic prisms; $n_\gamma 2.06 \pm 0.005$; $n_\alpha 2.025 \pm 0.005$;
 $n_\gamma - n_\alpha = 0.035 - 0.040$. The interplanar spacings detd. by x-ray methods are listed; these show the absence of corundum and rutile lines: with Cu K radiation the following interplanar distances were found: d_α 3.3371, 2.6301, 2.3609, 2.1256, 1.8923, 1.7942, 1.6807, 1.5750, 1.4830, 1.3722, 1.3072, 1.2513, 1.1083, 0.96458, 0.89110, 0.87082, 0.82092, 0.81204; d_β 3.3502, 2.6381, 2.1337, 1.9209, 1.7100, 1.6214, 0.89532, 0.78700A. Al_2TiO_5 , m. $1890 \pm 10^\circ$; sp. gr. 3.681; Mohs hardness 7-7.5. It dissolves energetically in warm coned. H_2SO_4 but is slowly attacked by cold H_2SO_4 , HCl , and HNO_3 ; it is sparingly sol. in $NaOH$. In the $0-800^\circ$ interval its coeff. of thermal expansion is 8×10^{-6} , and may be used for production of glass and ceramic ware.
G. M. Kozolapoff

[Handwritten signature]

USSR/Chemistry - Refractories

1 Jul 53

"The Properties of Al_2TiO_5 ," V. A. Bron and A. K. Podnogin

DAN SSSR, Vol 91, No 1, pp 93, 94

Studied the properties of Al_2TiO_5 using petrographic and X-ray methods. The substance has a very low coeff of thermal expansion and a high thermal stability. Suggests using this material for the manufacture of objects ordinarily made of quartz such as crucibles, tubes, etc. In some

266T2

cases it is superior to quartz due to its high mp. Presented by Acad D. S. Belyankin [deceased] 4 May 53.

A. K. PODNOGIN

USSR/Chemistry - Refractories

1 Jul 53

"The Properties of Al_2TiO_5 ," V. A. Bron and A. K. Podnugin

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cases it is superior to quartz due to its high mp. Presented by Acad D. S. Belyankin [deceased] 4 May 53:

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C.A., v. 48;
1-10-54
Gen. & Phys. Chem

Properties of Al_2TiO_5 . V. A. Bron and A. K. Podnorn.
 Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 91, 93-4 (1953); cf. C.A. 46,
 1727c. Al_2TiO_5 was prepd. by solid-phase reaction of Al_2O_3
 and TiO_2 . After heat-treatment at 1800° it was obtained in
 prismatic crystals that had 80° angle between the edges of
 rhombic prisms; n_γ 2.00 ± 0.005 ; n_α 2.025 ± 0.005 ;
 $n_\gamma - n_\alpha = 0.035 - 0.040$. The interplanar spacings detd.
 by x-ray methods are listed; these show the absence of
 corundum and rutile lines: with Cu K radiation the follow-
 ing interplanar distances were found: d_α 3.3371, 2.6391,
 2.3000, 2.1256, 1.8923, 1.7942, 1.6807, 1.5780, 1.4830,
 1.3722, 1.3072, 1.2513, 1.1983, 0.96458, 0.89116, 0.87082,
 0.82002, 0.81204; d_β 3.3502, 2.6381, 2.1337, 1.9209, 1.7100,
 1.6214, 0.89522, 0.78700A. Al_2TiO_5 , m. $1800 \pm 10^\circ$; sp. gr.
 3.681; Mohs hardness 7-7.5. It dissolves energetically in
 warm concd. H_2SO_4 but is slowly attacked by cold H_2SO_4 ,
 HCl, and HNO_3 ; it is sparingly sol. in NaOH. In the
 $0-800^\circ$ interval its coeff. of thermal expansion is 8×10^{-6} ,
 and may be used for production of glass and ceramic ware.
 G. M. Kosolapoff

Chem
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PODNOGIN, A. K.

B. T. R.
V. 3 No. 3
Mar. 1954
Geology and Mineralogy

chem 3 (2)

3476* Properties of Al₂TiO₅ (Russian.) V. A. Bron and
A. K. Podnagin. *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR*, v. 91, no. 1,
July 1953, p. 89-94.
Petrographical and X-ray studies were made. Results showed
a very small heat expansion rate indicating high heat resistance.
Tables. 4 ref.

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9021-54

BRON, V.A.; PODNOGIN, A.K.; BELYANKIN, D.S., akademik.

Properties of Al_2TiO_5 . Dokl. AN SSSR 91 no.1:93-94 J1 '53. (MLBA 6:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Belyankin). (Aluminum oxide) (Rutile)

ПОДНОСИН, А. К.

B. T. R.
V. 3 No. 3
Mar. 1954
Geology and Mineralogy

3476: Properties of Al_2TiO_5 . (Russian.) V. A. Bron and
A. K. Podnoga. *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR*, v. 91, no. 1,
July 1953, p. 93-94.
Petrographical and X-ray studies were made. Results showed
a very small heat expansion rate indicating high heat resistance.
Tables, 4 ref.

3117

PROPERTIES OF Al_2TiO_5 , V. A. Bron and A. K.

Podregin, Translated by R. H. Kepple from *Doklady*

***Chem. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*, 81, 83-8(1953), Sp. (AEC-tr-1814)**

The following properties of Al_2TiO_5 were determined:
crystal structure, melting point, specific gravity, hardness,
solubility in acids and bases, and coefficient of thermal
expansion. (J.E.D.)

GLUSHENKO, N.V.; IVANOV, V.K.; LAPKIN, I.Yu.; PODOBA, B.G.; SHCHEGOLEV, A.K.

Flora of the red sill in the Schwagerina strata of the Donets
Permian. Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.1:157-159 JI '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Ukrainskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta prirodnogo gaza. Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Yanshinym.
(Bakmut region--Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

12

Ca

A comparative evaluation of methods for rapid determination of proteins in food. D. I. Naldus and R. S. Podnos. *Lab. Prakt.* (U. S. S. R.) 15, No. 10, 23-5 (1950).—Besides the usual catalysts for decompn. of the food, there were examd. NiSO, CoSO, K₂S₂O₈ (forming O₂ and H₂O on decompn.), HClO, and NaCl. Decompn. is most rapid with a mixt. of H₂SO, 20 ml. + CuSO, 1 g. + HgO 1 g. After diln., the liquid is nesslerized and the heavy metals are removed with H₂S. The detn. takes 50-80 min. The basic permanganate method is the next most rapid for decompn. Satisfactory results were obtained with H₂SO, 20 ml. + CuSO, 0.5 g. + NiSO, 0.5 g.; with K₂SO, 5 g. + Hg 5 drops; and with H₂SO, 20 ml. + CuSO, 1 g. + K₂SO, 5 g. NaCl does not accelerate the decompn. of food. K₂S₂O₈ is not a satisfactory reagent. H₂O, produces better results if added before rather than during the decompn. Undried food decomposes in less time than does dried food. A mixt. of NiSO, and CoSO, forms a highly colored liquid which interferes with the detn. of the end of decompn.

W. R. Hena

ASM-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RODAR, F.

Method of determining the monthly plan of truck production.

p. 98 (Revista Transporturilor. Vol. 3, no. 3, Mar. 1956. Bucuresti, Rumania)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (MEAI) IC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

PODOABA, M.; GHIULAI, M.

New Soviet regulations for technical servicing and repair of autovehicles.

p. 55
Vol. 3, no. 2, Feb. 1956
REVISTA TRANSPORTURILOR
Bucuresti

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 12
December 1956

PO DOBA, J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

J. MACHOVA, Z. STUKOVSKY and F. V. SELECKY, Department of Chemistry (Chemický ústav) Chief (ředitel) Academician J. VASATKO, and Department of Endocrinology (Endokrinologický ústav) Chief J. PODOBA, MD CSC; Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. (SAV [Slovenská Akadémia Ved], CSAV [Československá Akadémia Ved].)

"Analysis and Evaluation of the Pressor Response to Carotid Occlusion in Anesthetized Cats."

Prague, Casopis Lékáru Českých, Vol 102, No 10, 8 Mar 63; pp 271-275.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Authors found positive correlation between response and initial blood pressure value when latter was below 174 mm., and negative above that value. These and related findings are discussed and a statistical method is proposed for evaluation of effect of substances tested for effect on blood pressure by carotid occlusion method. Two graphs, 3 tables; 10 Western references.

L1/1

PODOBA, J.

Work with radioisotopes from the point of view of a biologist. p.180. (Technika Praca. Bratislava. Vol. 9, no. 3, Mar. 1957.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC., Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

PODOBA, J.

Strumigens in the treatment of thyrotoxicosis. *Lek. obsor. I no.3-4:*
114-123 1952. (CML 23:2)

PODORA, J.

HEMETH, S.; PODORA, J.

First results of iodine prophylaxis of endemic goiter in the territory of Zitny ostrov. Bratisl. lek. listy 35 no.1:13-21 15 Jan 55.

1. Z endokrinologickeho ustavu SAV, diaditel prof. dr. G.Bardos
(GOITER
endemic, prev. by iodine in Czech.)
(IODINE, ther. use
prev. of endemic goiter in Czech.)

PODCEA, J. NEMETH, S. GRNELOVA, M.

Endemicka struma na Zitnom ostrove a v pril'abhych oblastiach v roku 1949 (predbozna oznamenie). [Endemic goiter in Zitny ostrov and vicinity in 1949] Bratisl. lek. listy 30:4-5 Apr-May 50 p.397-409

1. Of the Institute of National Health in Bratislava and of the First Internal Clinic at Slovak University.
2. Of the Institute of General and Experimental Pathology of Slovak University.

PODOBA, J.; NEMETH, S.; STUKOVSKY, R.; KUTKA, M.

Etiologic and preventive problems in endemic thyropathies in Slovakia.
Bratisl. lek. listy 42 no.6:323-329 '62.

1. Z Endokrinologickeho ustavu SAV v Bratislave, riaditel MUDr.
J. Podoba, C. Sc.

(GOITER epidemiol)

ПОДОБА, Ye. V.

ZOLINA, Z.M.; KRAPIVINTSEVA, S.I.; BABAYEVA, Ye.A.; ~~PODOBA, Ye.V.~~

Physiological basis for timing conveyor work performance [with summary in English]. Fiziol. zhur. 44 no.2:89-96 F '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii truda Instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy ANU SSSR, Moskva.

(PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY

timing of conveyor work performance, physiol. bases of variations of fitness within working day (Rus)

(WORK

same)

PODOBA, Ye. G.

USSR/Farm Animals. Cattle

Q-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 35632

Author : Podoba Ye. G.

Inst : Not Given

Title : The Energy of Growth and Profitableness of Breeding Calves
in Relation to the Duration of Embryonic Development

Orig Pub : Zap. Khar'kovsk. s.-kh. in.-ta, 1957, 13 (50, 209-220

Abstract : The duration of the embryonic development in the Red Steppe breed, is on the average, 282.3 days; in the Lebedin cattle, it is 287.5 days; in the purebred and fullblooded Simmenthals of the III-IV generation, it is 290 and 286.8 days, respectively, and in the crossbrods of Simmenthal cattle of the I and II generation, it amounts to 285.6 days. The highest live weight and the highest weight gain, up to 3 months of age, were observed in calves born of dams, the duration of the pregnancy of which was about 280-290 days. In prolonged pregnancy continuing for over 5 days beyond the normal duration, the calves born as a result of it exhibit lesser energy

Card : 1/2

USSR / Farm Animals. Domestic Fowl.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40521.

Author : Podoba Ye. G., Levitina I. N.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Effect of Heteroauxin on the Growth, Development and Production of Hens.

Orig Pub: Zap. Khar'kovsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 13 (50), 227-232.

Abstract: The supplementation of the rations of hens and chicks with heteroauxin in doses of 25-50 mg. per 1 kg. of feed increased the energy of the growth of chicks, on the average, by 20-27% and the productivity of hens (mainly through the rise of the weight of eggs), by 8.6-19.7%. According to the author's data, heteroauxin increases the vitality of fowls grown with its use as supplement, and ensures a high level of metabolism in the organism.

Card 1/1

ПОДОБА, Ye. G.

ПОДОБА, Ye. G.

Reactivity and constitution of arm animals [with summary in English].
Zhur.ob.biol. 19 no.1:22-34 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:1)
(CALVES)

PODOBA, Ye. G.

~~PODOBA, Ye. G.~~

Length of embryonic development as a constitutional index of the animal [with English summary in insert]. Zhur.ob.biol. 17 no.6: 443-452 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Khar'kovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy Institut im. V.V.Dokuchayeva (CALVES)

SOLOV'YEVA, V. P.; PODOBA, Ye. V. (Moskva)

Energy spent by motormen operating a "Druzhba" No. 1 gasoline-
driven saw. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 5 no.7:49 J1 '61.
(MIRA 15:7)

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

(LUMBERMEN) (FATIGUE)

ZOLINA, Z.M.; PODOBA, Ye.V.; SOLOV'YEVA, V.P. (Moskva)

Study of working capacity in the operation of various types
of conveyers. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 4 no.11:45-49 N '60.
(MIRA 15:3)

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

(CONVEYING MACHINERY—HYGIENIC ASPECTS)
(FATIGUE)

PODOBA, Ye. V.: "The effect of static work on vascular conditioned reflexes in man." Inst of Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Acad Med Sci USSR. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO:

Knizhnays Letopis' No. 22, 1956

ПОДОБАЙВ, Н.И. (Moskva)

Synthesis of ethyl acetate. Khim. v shkole. no.2:52 Mr-Ap '58.
(ethyl acetate) (MIRA 11:3)

21998

18.8310 also 2209, 1043

S/076/61/035/004/003/018
B106/B201

AUTHORS: Podobayev, N.I., Balezin, S.A., and Romanov, V.V.

TITLE: Effect of some inhibitors upon the corrosive cracking of steel 1X18W9 (1Kh18N9) in a 42-percent $MgCl_2$ solution

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 4, 1961, 748 - 753

TEXT: The present paper is in continuation of a previous report (Ref. 1: Dokl. AN SSSR, 123, 902, 1958), where it has been shown for the first time that stainless chrome-nickel steel can be efficiently protected by means of organic ПБ -5 (PB-5) inhibitor against cracking in a boiling (153° C) 42-percent $MgCl_2$ solution. The authors have studied the effect of some additions to the boiling $MgCl_2$ solution has upon the protective action of ПБ -5 (PB-5) inhibitor. In addition, the effect of some other inhibitors upon the stability of chrome-nickel steel against cracking in a boiling $MgCl_2$ solution has been established. The investigation was made with steel of the type 1X18W9 (1Kh18N9) which contained 0.08% C,
Card 1/6

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B106/B201

X

Effect of some inhibitors ...

18.44% Cr, 9.91% Ni, 1.4% Mn, and 0.56% Si. The method used for the investigation has been already described in the abovementioned reference. As is shown by results, an addition of hydrochloric acid to the $MgCl_2$ solution speeds up the cracking process of steel, and reduces the protective action of the PB-5 inhibitor. If the $MgCl_2$ solution contains 0.1 per cent by volume of HCl (specific gravity 1.19), 0.2% of PB-5 inhibitor is required to prevent the steel from cracking. These results are valid both for welded and for nonwelded steel at initial tensile stresses above the yield point ($\sigma = 30-40 \text{ kg/mm}^2$). Also an addition of 1% of BA -12 (BA-12) inhibitor (polymerization product of benzyl amine and paraformaldehyde) together with 0.04% KI protects the steel from corrosion by the acidified boiling $MgCl_2$ solution. Additions of $FeCl_2$ or $FeCl_3$ to the corroding solution cause the protective action of PB-5 inhibitor to be lost completely; they do not, however, impair that of BA-12 inhibitor. An addition of inhibitors PB-8 (PB-8) (condensation product of monoethanol amine and urotropin), BA-12 (alone), and potassium iodide retards the cracking of steel in a boiling 42-percent $MgCl_2$ so-

Card 2/6

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S/076/61/035/004/003/018
B106/B201

Effect of some inhibitors ...

lution; it cannot, however, prevent corrosion from taking place altogether. Dicyclo hexyl ammonium nitrite (HAA(NDA)) proved to be a bad inhibitor in the magnesium chloride solution. An addition of KI to NDA increases the respective protective action considerably, but it cannot keep off corrosion altogether, either. The measurement of the electrode potential of steel in the corroding solution showed that, with time, the inhibitors raise the potential to certain more positive steady values. This effect becomes stronger with increasing protective action of the inhibitor. It has been found from the polarization curves taken for steel 1Kh18N9 in a boiling $MgCl_2$ solution in the presence of the abovementioned inhibitors

(PB-5, PB-8, KI, BA-12, BA-12 + KI) that the action of the inhibitors under consideration consists of a cathodic and an anodic action. The protective effects of the inhibitor and of cathodic polarization strengthen one another, whereas the anodic polarization speeds up the cracking of metal, and reduces the protective action of the inhibitor, without, however, removing it completely. These results show that the mechanism of inhibitor action upon the rate of metal cracking can be clarified with the aid of the polarization diagram of corrosive metal cracking. This

Card 3/6

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S/076/61/035/004/003/018
B106/B201

Effect of some inhibitors :..

method has been suggested by one of the authors already earlier (Ref. 5: V.V. Romanov, Korrozionnoye rastreskivaniye metallov, Mashgiz, M., 1960.). There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii im. A.A. Baykova
(Institute of Metallurgy imeni A.A. Baykov)

SUBMITTED: July 6, 1959

Card 4/6

21998

S/076/61/035/004/003/018
B106/B201

Effect of some inhibitors ...

Fig. 1: Polarization curves obtained for 1X18H9 steel in 42% boiling $MgCl_2$ solution with addition of ПБ-5 and ПБ-8 inhibitor (according to the saturated calomel electrode). Stresses 30 kg/mm^2 ((1,1') without addition; (2,2') with addition of ПБ-5 (0,02% inhibitor + HCl (0,1 vol%, spec. grav. 1,19); (3,3') with addition of ПБ-8 inhibitor (1%)). a) Current density ma/cm^2

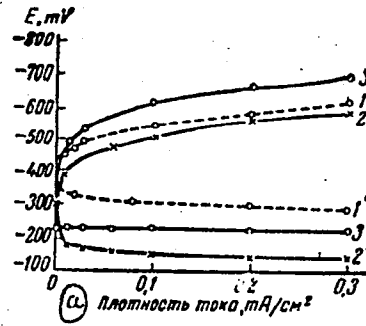


FIG 1

Card 5/6

21998

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B106/B201

Effect of some inhibitors ...

Fig. 2: Polarization curves obtained for steel 1X18H9 in boiling 42% MgCl₂ solution with addition of KI, BA -12, BA -12+KI (according to the saturated calomel electrode). Stresses 30 kg/mm² (1,1') with addition of 0.154% KI; (2,2') with addition of BA -12 inhibitor (1%); (3,3') with addition of BA -12 inhibitor (1%) + KI (0.04%); a) current density ma/cm².

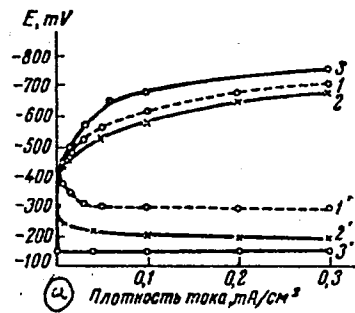


FIG 2

Card 6/6

22935
S/123/61/000/008/006/013
A004/A104

18831D

AUTHORS: Balezin, S.A., Romanov, V.V., Podobayev, N.I.

TITLE: Protective coatings for corrosion tests

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 8, 1961, 104, abstract
8B784 ("Uch. zap." Mosk. gos. ped. in-ta im. V.I. Lenina", 1960,
no. 146, 193 - 198)

TEXT: The authors present the results of investigations of the protective properties of a number of organic coatings in acid, alkali and neutral chloride media on the D-16 (D-16) alloys, grade 4 steel and $\text{M}(\text{C}59-1)$ (IS59-1) brass in an ammonium medium, to find out their usefulness during corrosion tests as insulating materials for the non-working surface of the specimens. It was found that the optimum properties in this respect are shown by the following coatings: perchloro-vinyl, bitumen-paraffin and bitumen-wax paste, a double coat of perchlorovinyl lacquer and wax-colophony paste and $\text{B}\Phi-2$ (BF-2) glue. X

N. Savina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

5(1)

AUTHORS:

Balezin, S. A., Romanov, V. V., Podcbayev, N. I.

30V/20-123-5-37/50

TITLE:

Study of the Effects of Some Inhibitors on the Formation of Cracks in Metals by Corrosion (Issledovaniye vliyaniya nekotorykh inhibitorov na korroziionnoye rastreskivaniye metallov)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 123, Nr 5, pp 902-905 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The paper under consideration serves the purpose of studying the effects of the inhibitor PB-5 (Ref 5) on the formation of cracks in the stainless austenite steel 1Kh18N9 in a boiling 42 % MgCl₂ solution, as well as those of several lubricants to which inhibitors have been added by the same process of brass in the vapor of an ammonia solution (25 %). The chemical composition of the test steel - semifinished sheet steel used without any special heat treatment - is shown in table 1. The samples were subjected to a tension of 30 kg/mm² in the device VP-8. From table 2 it can be seen that by the introduction of 0.1 % of inhibitor into the corrosion medium, the surface corrosion process and the formation of cracks in the steel are simultaneously stopped. The inhibitor was still effective at tensions causing a relative extension of the sample \approx 16 % (Table 3). Table 4 demonstrates that even

Card 1/3

SOV/20-123-5-37/50

Study of the Effects of Some Inhibitors on the Formation of Cracks in Metals by
Corrosion

welded steel is protected against crack formation by the inhibitor PB-5. Brass samples (Cu 68.6; Zn 30.96; Fe 0.09; Al-traces) were subjected to tensions of 30 kG/mm² in a special device (Ref 2). Lubricants with added inhibitors, developed by the Kafedra khimii Moskovskiy gorodskoy pedagogicheskiy institut im. V. I. Lenin (Chair of Chemistry the Moscow Municipal Institute of Education imeni V. I. Lenin) and lubricants developed by the TsITM (Tsentral'nyy institut organizatsii truda i mekhanizatsii proizvodstva - Central Institute for Organization of Labor and Mechanization of Industry) OSP, TsITM-19 and TsITM-51 were employed; for purposes of comparison, the lubricants 12-R, 14-R and 18 (developed by S. A. Balezin and V. P. Barannik) were used. Amines and sodium benzoate as 30 % aqueous buffer solutions of pH 7 - 8 were used as inhibitors. Table 5 shows that the lubricants 14-R, 12-R and TsITM-51 essentially reduce the speed of the formation of cracks in the metal, as compared with tests in which no lubricants or pure "push-salo" were used. In the absence of an inhibitor, the corrosion cracks develop inside the crystallites (Fig 1). Figure 2 shows that the values of the electrode potential are progressively improved (oblagorazhivayutuya) during the first 50 minutes and remain

Card 2/3

30V/20-123-5-37/50

Study of the Effects of Some Inhibitors on the Formation of Cracks in Metals by Corrosion

unchanged afterwards. In the presence of an inhibitor, these values are shifted into a more negative direction within the first minute. This is followed by their progressive improvement (oblagorazhivaniye). The polarization curves (cathode curves) of figure 3 show an easier polarizability of steel in the presence of the inhibitor. Both the anodic and the cathodic process are inhibited by the inhibitor PB-5, which thus has a mixed effect under the given conditions. In this paper, the protective effect of organic inhibitors in steel and brass could be proved for the first time.- There are 3 figures, 5 tables, and 2 Soviet references.

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PRESENTED: July 31, 1958, by I. P. Bardin, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 18, 1958

Card 3/3

PODOBAYEV, N.I.

PODOBAYEV, N.I. (Moskva)

A setup for demonstrating the electrolysis of an aqueous solution
of sodium chloride and the preparation of synthetic hydrochloric acid.
Khim.v shkole 12 no.5:62-63 S-0 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Electrolysis--Study and teaching) (Hydrochloric acid--Study and teaching)

PODOBAYEV, N.I. (Moskva).

Preparation of sulfuric anhydride by dehydration of sulfuric acid
with phosphoric anhydride. Khim.v shkole 12 no.4:38-39 J1-Ag '57.
(MLRA 10:8)

(Sulfur trioxide)

BALEZIN, S.A.; PODOBAYEV, N.I.

Effect of corrosion inhibitors on the corrosive cracking of 1X12H9
steel in a solution of $MgCl_2$ boiling at 153° . Zhur. prikl. khim.
33 no.6:1300-1311 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Steel-Corrosion) (Magnesium chloride)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

PODOBAYEV, H.I.; BALEZIN, S.A.; ROMANOV, V.V.

Effect of certain inhibitors and inhibited lubricants on the stability
of brass toward corrosive cracking. Zhur. prikl. khim. 33 no.6:1311-
1319 Je '60.

(Brass—Corrosion)

(MIRA 13:8)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

KURBANOV, F.K.; BALEZIN, S.A.; POLOBAYEV, N.I.

Effect of inhibitors on the corrosion of carbon steel in
a solution of calcium chloride and in oil field water at
high temperatures and pressures. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38
no.9:2007-2011 p. 165.

(MIRA 18:11)

7. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni
Lenina.

28

PODOBAYEVA, L. V.

Obtaining good quality xylose liquors from cotton hulls.
 V. G. Panasyuk and L. V. Polobayeva. *J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 18, 353-60(1945) (English summary).
 Max. removal of inorg. matter from cotton hulls obtained with H₂O treatment for 1 hr. at 120°, followed by dil. H₂SO₄ at room temp. The water treatment as above removes over 20% dry wt. matter including 40% of pentosan content. Hence, 140° is max. temp. at which the loss of pentosans is not too great. The xylose liquors so obtained were of somewhat low quality. The best product was obtained from neutralized hydrolyzate followed by charcoal treatment and alc. purification. G. M. K.

ASD-55A METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

130M BOMBYA

131113 OMC GMY 111

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

23

CA

PUDOBAYEVA, L. V.

Carbohydrates of cotton plant husks by stepwise hydrolysis. V. G. Panasyuk and L. V. Pudobayeva. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 22, 145-56(1949).— Hydrolysis of cotton husks by dil. H_2SO_4 in 0.5-hr. steps starting with 110° and progressing by 10° intervals to 190° gave the following results: Crude husks contg. appreciable amts. of cotton fibers are most resistant to total hydrolysis; the product with 25% fiber is hydrolyzed completely only after a 10-step treatment, whereas a product with 16% fiber is hydrolyzed in 9 steps. Most of the hemicellulose is hydrolyzed at $120-30^\circ$, whereas cellulose proper is largely attacked at $170-80^\circ$. The readily hydrolyzable components are xylan, araban, rhamnan, and polyuronides; the difficultly hydrolyzable matter is composed of mannan and cellulose. The use of $0.15 N H_2SO_4$ is essentially equiv. to $0.2 N H_2SO_4$. The more readily hydrolyzable substances give 87-97% yields of monosaccharides, whereas the more resistant give 50-61%, with glucose being most seriously affected by the drastic conditions. Total hydrolysis summary of representative sample gives the following compn.: uronic acids 5.15, rhamnose 4.19, arabinose 2.73, xylose 15.00, mannose 0.79, glucose (based on dry wt.) 20.1%.

G. M. Kosolapoff

ASS. S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MATERIALS INDEX

CROSS-REFERENTIAL INDEX