

RABINOV, B. S.

AID P - 2991

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 6/28

Authors : Rabinov, B. S., Eng., and H. D. Zubova, Eng.

Title : Reduction of losses caused by incomplete burning in a unit system coal mill furnace

Periodical : Energetik, 6, 13-14, Je 1955

Abstract : The authors gives data about the Pechora coal coming from Vorkuta and also data about the three-drum boiler at one of the electric power stations. The incomplete burning was improved by the authors who describe details of structural changes. One drawing.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

AID P - 3771

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 13/29

Authors : Loginov, B. I., Eng., Glavvostokenergo, I. I. Rafalovich,
Eng., Rostovenergo, G. G. Stepanov, Eng., Rostovenergo-
remont, A. N. Kozyakin, Eng. and B. S. Rabinov, Eng.,
Lenenergo

Title : Air indraft in convection shafts of boiler aggregates
(Discussion)

Periodical : Elek. sta., 10, 44-47, 0 1955

Abstract : The authors discuss the article of E. M. Livshits, M. M.
Ponizovskiy, and Yu. A. Kharkin (this journal No. 10,
0 1955) as concerns certain technical details of a tight
construction of ducts in boiler aggregates. They suggest
solutions based on their own operational experience.
Four drawings.

Institutions: See Authors

Submitted : No date

RABINOV, E. I. and ANDREI ANDREEVICH GORSHKOV, ed.

Poverkhnostnoe legirovanie stal'nykh otlivok. Sverdlovsk, Mashgiz, 1950.

60 p.

Surface alloyage of steel castings.

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

FEL'ZENBAUM, V.G.; RABINOV, I.L., nauchnyy redaktor; TYUTYUNIK, M.S.,
redaktor; DVORNIKOVA, N.T., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Use of hot water in the manufacture of asbestos cement products]
Primenenie teplovoi vody v proizvodstve asbestotsementnykh izdelii.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'nykh materialam, 1953. 41 p.
(Asbestos cement) (MLA 7:11)

Journal of the American Ceramic
Society
Vol. 37 No. 4
Apr. 1, 1954
Cements, Limes, and Plastics

Autoclave method of making asbestos-cement shingles. T. M. BERKOVICH, I. L. RAŠINOV, AND V. L. GOL'BERGIZMAN. *Tsement*, 19 [4] 19-23 (1953).—In the existing method of making asbestos-cement shingles, high-grade Portland cement is used as the bond. The shingles are steamed at 80° to 60°C. for 8 to 16 hr. and then hardened in storage for 7 to 10 days. An improvement of this method involves the addition of not less than 80% finely ground quartz sand to the cement and steaming in an autoclave at 8 atm. pressure for 8 hr. B.Z.K.

SHEYNBLYUM, I.I.; FEL'ZENBAUM, V.G.; RABINOV, I.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RABINOVICH, I.A., redaktor; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Following the example of leading factories; the work practice of ~~Mo-~~ vorossiisk slate] Po primeru peredovykh zavodov; iz opyta raboty novorossiiskikh shifernikov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit, materialam, 1954. 16 p. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Nauchnyye sotrudniki Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta asbestotsementnykh izdeliy "VNIAsbestotsement" MPSM SSSR. (for Sheynblyum, Fel'zenbaum)
(Asbestos cement)

ZHDANOVA, N.V.; ZAREMBO, K.S.; MIKHAYLEVSKIY, P.A.; RABINOV, I.L.

Surface coating of asbestos-cement pipes to increase their
gastightness. Trudy VNI no.5:196-200 '54. (MLRA 9:1)
(Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

BERKOVICH, T., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RABINOV, I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SOLNTSEVA, V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SMIRNOV, N., doktor geologo-meneral'nyy nauk; SHNEIDER, V., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk.

Making roof slate and asbestos pipes using a sand cement base.
Stroi.mat., izdel.i konstr. 1 no.11:4-6 N '55. (MLRA 9:5)
(Roofing) (Asbestos cement)

RABINOV, I.L.

USSR/ Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders. I-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12697

Author : Berkovich T.M., Rabinov I.L., Solntseva V.L., Smirnov N.N.
Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Asbestos, Mica and Asbestocement. Articulos.

Title : Physicochemical Foundation of the Production of Slate from Sandy Cement with Steaming in Autoclaves.

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta asbesta, slyudy i asbestotsement. izdelyi, 1956, No 4, 3-18

Abstract : Utilized were sandy cements produced by milling of Portland cement clinkers of different mineralogical composition with quartz sand in the proportion of 1:1. The cement was milled with 3.6% of gypsum dihydrate until a 7.5-8.5% residue was obtained on a No.0085 screen. The asbestos used consisted of 50% M-50-60 and 50% P-6-30. The specimens were steamed at a pressure of 2-15 atm

Card 1/3

- 143 -

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application . Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders. I-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12697

for a period from 15 minutes to 24 hours, and were subjected thereafter to physico-mechanical tests, chemical analysis, and X-ray and petrographic investigations. Ca(OH)_2 reacts with asbestos fibers to form Ca hydrosilicates. Strength of asbestocement is correlated in a complex manner with the duration and pressure of the steam treatment. On attainment of high strength indices of the autoclaved asbestocement the Ca(OH)_2 liberated in the process of hydration of Portland cement is completely combined in the form of hydrosilicate by action of the finely dispersed quartz sand. Amount of sand that has reacted is proportional to the duration of steaming and the temperature. Extent of silicization of the grains of sand increases with increasing pressure and duration of steaming. The temperature coefficient of the process of chemical combining of the sand component, during steaming of asbestocement,

Card 2/3

- 144 -

RABINOV, I.

Carry out the transition to new technology. Stroi.met., izdel. 1
konstr. 2 no.2:30 F '56. (MLRA 9:6)

1.Zamestitel' direktora VNIAsbesttsementa.
(Building materials)

BAKHTIYAROV, A.S.; ZAREMBO, K.S.; RABINOV, I.L.

First experience in operating an asbestos cement, high-pressure
gas pipeline. Gaz.prom. 6 no.2:39-41 :61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Gas, Natural—Pipelines)

RABINOV V.S., inzhener; ZUBOVA, N.D., inzhener

Reducing losses due to incomplete combustion in shaft-mill
furnaces. Energetik 3 no.6:13-14 Je '55. (MLRA 8:9)
(Furnaces)

USSR/Medicine - X-Rays
Medicine - Tuberculosis, Diagnosis
Mar/Apr 1948

PA 67T83
"The Significance of Lateral X-Rays of the Thorax
for the Diagnosis of Several Diseases of the Lungs,
Bronchial Tubes, and Pleura," A. Ya. Rabinova,
Cand Med Sci, X-Ray Dept, Moscow Oblast Sol Res
Tuberculosis Inst Imeni Shvaytsar, 8 1/2 pp

"Problem Tuberk" No 2

Author regrets that lateral chest X-rays are not
widely used for tuberculosis diagnoses. Intends to
familiarize practitioners with the advantages of
lateral X-ray method. States that to use method
efficiently, however, good knowledge of the structures

67T83

USSR/Medicine - X-Rays (Contd) Mar/Apr 1948

of the normal chest is essential. Briefs anatomical
description of the side view of the chest.
Deputy Chief, X-Ray Dept, Moscow Oblast Sol Res
Tuberculosis Inst Imeni Shvaytsar: Prof K. V.
Pospel'tsov. Dir, Moscow Oblast Sol Res Tuberculosis
Inst Imeni Shvaytsar: Prof N. N. Grinchar.

RABINOVA, A. Ya.

67T83

RABINOVA, A. I.

RABINOVA, A. I.

Roentgen diagnosis of interlobular pleurisy. Probl. tuberk., Moskva
No. 3, May-June 50, p. 35-41

1. Of the Roentgenological Division (Head--Prof. K. V. Pomel'tsov),
Moscow Oblast Scientific-Research Tuberculosis Institute,

CIWL 19, 5, Nov., 1950

POMEL'TSOV, K.V.; RABINOVA, A.Ya.; STRUKOV, A.I.; KUSEVITSKIY, I.A.

Roentgenographic and anatomical parallels in limited tuberculous affections of the lung. Probl. tuberk., Moskva No. 1:42-46 Jan-Feb 52. (CIAM 21:5)

1. Professor for Pomel'tsov; Candidate Medical Sciences for Rabinova; Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Professor for Strukov; Professor for Kusevitskiy. 2. Of the Moscow Oblast Scientific-Research Tuberculosis Institute (Director--Prof. F.V. Shebanov) and of the Institute of Morphology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR (Director--Academician A.I. Abrikosov).

RABINOVA, A.Ya., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; POMEL'TSOV, K.V., professor, zaveduyushchiy; SHEBANOV, F.V., professor, direktor.

Roentgenological examination of lungs in oblique projections. Vest. rent. i rad. no.3:19-26 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Rentgenovskoye otdeleniye Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tuberkuleznogo instituta (for Rabinova and Pomel'tsov). 2. Moskovskiy oblastnoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tuberkuleznyy institut (for Shebanov). (Lungs--Diagnosis) (Diagnosis, Radioscopic)

RABINOVA, L.Ya., uchitel'nitsa.

Self-made magnifying glass for work with preparations. Biol. v
shkole no. 3:90-91 My-Je '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Shkola No. 516 g. Moskvyy.
(Optical instruments)

RABINOVA, L.Ya., uchitel'nitsa (Moskva)

Contest in the manufacture of visual aids. Biol. v shkole
no.1:92-93 Ja-P '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(Nature study--Equipment and supplies)

RABINOVA, I.Ya., uchitel'nitsa (Moskva)

Biological Olympiad. Biol. v shkole no.2:34-36 Mr-Apr '62.
(MIRA 15:2)
(Moscow--Biology--Competitions)

BRUK, Vadim Arkad'yevich; GARSHENIN, V.V.; KURNCSOV, A.I.; SUSHCHIK,
A.S., nauchn. red.; RABINOVICH-VIZEL', A.A., nauchn. red.;
SIL'VESTROVICH, G.A., red.; PERSON, M.N., tekhn. red.

[Manufacture of transistor devices] Proizvodstvo polupro-
vodnikovyykh priborov. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1963. 205 p.
(MIRA 16:11)

(Transistors)

RABINOVIC, F. E.

"Acridines oxy-et methoxysubstituees." S. H. Serline, G. I. Braz, A. J. Jakubovic,
E. I. Vorobjova et F. E. Rabinovic. (p. 398)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1938, Vol. 8, No. 10

RABINOVIC, I. M., Eng.; ORZHEKHOVSKIY, A. M., Eng., YEMMA, S. G., Eng.

Electric Capacity

Increasing the capacity coefficient at the enterprises of the milling industry.
Elektrichestvo no. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, November 1952. Unclassified.

VEKSLER, V.J.; VODOPJANOV, A.F.; JEFREMOV, D.V.; MINC, A.Z.; VEISBEIN, M.M.;
GASEV, M.G.; ZEJDIC, A.J.; IVANOV, T.P.; KOLOMENSKIJ, A.A.; KOMAR, E. G.;
MALYSEV, J.E.; MONOSZON, M.A.; NEVJAZSKIJ, J.Ch.; PETUCHOV, V.A.;
RABINOVIC, V.A.; RUBCINSKIJ, S.N.; SIMEONIKOV, K.D.; STOLOV, A.M.;
KULT, Karel, inz.

The synchrotron for particle acceleration to 10 BeV energy of the
Soviet Academy of Sciences. Jaderna energie 3 no.1:5-9 Ja '57.

1. Ustav jaderne fysiky (for Kult).

LUPINOVICH, I.S., akademik, redaktor; LAPPO, A.I., akademik, redaktor;
RABINOVICH, A., redaktor; KARPINOVICH, Ya., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Corn; a manual on the cultivation of corn in White Russia] Kukuruza;
rukovodstvo po vozdelevaniu kukuruzy v BSSR. Minsk, Gos. izd-vo
BSSR, 1956. 283 p. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Akademiya nauk BSSR. (for Lapinovich, Lappo)
(White Russia--Corn (Maize))

PINDICH, S.P.; RABINOVICH, A., redaktor; STEPANOVA, N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Repair of tractor engines; the experience of agricultural repair enterprises] Remont traktornykh dvigatelei; iz opyta sel'skokhoziai-stvennykh remontnykh predpriatii. Minsk, Gos. izd-vo BSSR, 1956.
141 p. (MLRA 9:12)

(Tractors--Engines--Repairing)

RABINOVICH, A.

4490. USE OF SYNTHETIC SURFACE ACTIVE WASHING AND WETTING SUBSTANCES
FOR CLEANING THE TANKER FLEET. Sviridchenko, E., Rabinovich, A. and
Liyashits, S. (Morsk. Flot (Sea Fleet, Moscow), July 1956, 21, 22). The

3

condensation process of ...
methods are described. (C)

RABINOVICH, A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Photographs reproduced by cutters. Tekh.mol.25 no.1:32-33 Ja '57.
(Photoengraving) (MLRA 10:2)

MOBIZOV, Petr Alekseyevich [Marosau, P.A.]; RABINOVICH, A., red.;
KALECHYTS, G. [Kalechyts, H.], tekhn.red.

[Maintenance and adjustment of diesel tractors] Dohliad
dysel'nykh traktaran i ikh regulirovka. Minsk, Dziarsh.
vyd-va BSSR. Red.sel'skahaspadarchai lit-ry, 1960. 161 p.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Tractors--Maintenance and repair)

DANILEVICH, Vasiliy Aleksandrovich [Danilevich, Vasil']; RABINOVICH, A.,
red.; YARMOLENKOV, V.[Yarmolenka, V.], tekhn. red.

[Dzmitryi Barashkin, a steel maker] Staliavar Dzmitryi Barashkin.
Minsk, Dziarzh.vyd-va BSSR. Red. masava-palitychnai lit-ry, 1961.
45 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Minsk--Automobile industry) (Iron and steelworkers)

RABINOVICH, A., inzh.

Repair unit method in action. Avt. dor. 28 no.12:30 D '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

RABINOVICH, A. A.

USSR/Electric Machinery

Jan-Feb 1947

"A Series of D C Motors Used in Cranes and Metallurgy" A A Rabinovich, 3 PP

"Vestnik Elek Prom" Vol XVIII, No 1-2

Criteria for the series, construction details and factories of origin, operating data in tabular and graph form

IT63

ТАБЛИЦА, А. А.

PA 26T6

USSR/Electricity
Street Railroads
Locomotives, Electric

Apr 1947

New Electric Traction Engines for Municipal
Transportation, "A. A. Rabinovich, Engg, Factory
Dizaino" Imeni S. M. Kirov, 4 pp

"Test Elektro-Prova" No 4

The author gives a short description of the
dimensions, operation, and performance of new
electric traction engines to be used for trolley-
buses, subway trains, and streetcars. Gear ratio
is small (from 1:5 to 1:6). Several diagrams of
the engines, which all have the same characteristic
ID

USSR/Electricity (Contd) Apr 1947

of independent suspension.

ID

26T6

RABINOVICH, A.A., inzhener; TIKHOMENEV, B.N., inzhener.

Production of electric traction equipment at the Kirov "Dinamo" Plant.
Vest.elektroprom. 18 no.11:15-18 N '47. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Zavod "Dinamo" im. S.M.Kirova.
(Electric railroads--Equipment and supplies)

RABINOVICH, A. A., E.T.

Markvardt, G. G.

Remarks on G. G. Markvardt's and P. N. Shiliakhto article "Most advantageous characteristics of a traction motor." Elektrichestvo no. 9, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

RABINOVICH, A. A.

"Magnetic Field in the Slots of Direct-Current Machines and the Losses in the Armature Conductors Which Are Caused by This Field." Cand Tech Sci, Sci-Res Inst, Min Electrical Engineering Industry USSR, Moscow, 1954. (KL, No 2, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)

SO: SUM No. 556, 24 Jun 55

RABINOVICH, AVRAAM / AKHIMOVICH

N/5
741.4
.R1

Avtomatizatsiya Tekhnologicheskikh Protsessov v Mashinostroyenii
(Automation of Technical Processes of Machine Building) Kiev, Gostekhizdat
USSR, 1955.

409 p. Illus., Diagr., Tables.
Bibliography: p. 403-406.

741.4	N/5
2-12/741.4	N/5
602.2	N/5
662.3	N/5

8(0)

SOV/112-58-3-3928

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1958, Nr 3, p 61 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Rabinovich, A. A.

TITLE: New Lines of Crane-Hoist Electric Motors
(Novyye serii kranovo-pod'yemnykh elektrodvigateley)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Raboty M-va elektrotekhn. prom-sti SSSR po mekhaniz. i
avtomatiz. nar. kh-va, 3. M., 1956, pp 17-20

ABSTRACT: The "Dinamo" manufacturing plant has developed a new line of crane-
hoist DP type DC motors: rated capacity 2.8-130 kw, voltage 220 and 440 v,
series-wound, compound-wound, and shunt-wound (with and without a
stabilizing winding). The 1-5 frame-number motors are built with a solid
round frame, the 6-8 frame-number motors are built with a split octahedral frame.
The line of horizontal-shaft mounting-feet-frame motors consists of 32 types
and 182 varieties differing in excitation system, rpms, and cooling methods.
Low-speed motors are built for 585-1,200 rpm, 130-2.8 kw with PV 25%;

Card 1/2

8(0)

SOV/112-58-3-3928

New Lines of Crane-Hoist Electric Motors

high-speed motors are built for 850-1,550 rpm, 42-3.6 kw with PV 25%; the maximum rpms are 1,500-3,300 and 2,100-3,300 respectively. The motors have class SV and VS insulation; also, tropicalized types are built for an ambient temperature of 45°C. The MTV type AC motor line is being modernized with a view to reducing weight and improving operation reliability.

A.G.K.

Card 2/2

RABINOVICH, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Development of electric traction equipment. Vest.elektroprov.27 no.2:
22-28 P '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1.Zavod "Dinamo" imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Electric motors) (Electric locomotives)

RABINOVICH, A. A.

110-10-17/18

AUTHOR: Rabinovich, A.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: Some Questions of the Design of the Unified Series of Induction Motors. (Nekotoryye voprosy proyektirovaniya yedinykh seriy asinkhronnykh elektrodvigatelyey.)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1957, Vol.28, No.10, pp. 78 - 79 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the present time preparations are being made to draw up a new unified series of inductions motors. It is, therefore, timely to state certain requirements that should be taken account of. In drawing up a unified series much attention is paid to electro-magnetic characteristics, motor outputs and speeds. The standards pay less attention to design, particularly of mechanical parts which should depend on the conditions of service. The design of starters and contactors and their life are strictly regulated but unfortunately there is nothing of the kind for motors and in practice all sorts of defects are found to occur. Various defects are described.

The Dinamo Works have made service tests on motors for cranes under conditions of frequent starting and stopping. This method of testing should be extended to motors of the standard series.

Card 1/2 In the standard attention is paid to the scale of increase

110-10-17/18

Some Question of the Design of Unified Series of Induction Motors.

of power but not enough to the corresponding increases of weights and dimensions. Coefficients of increase of power and weight for machines of the A series are given in the table and it will be seen that the increase in weight varies widely for a given proportionate increase in power. The coefficient of increase of weight of machines should also be standardised. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Dinamo Works (Zavod Dinamo)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

BATALOV, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; BELYI, Balentin Antonovich; IOFFE, Aleksandr Borisovich; RABINOVICH, Aron Abramovich; SINAYSKIY, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; IVANOV, V.M., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Electric motors for cranes and metallurgical plants; theory, construction, use] Kranovo-metallurgicheskie elektrodvigateli; teoriia, konstruktsiia, primenenie. Pod obshchei red. A.A. Rabinovicha. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1958. 163 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Electric motors)

RABINOVICH, A.A., inzh.; NEKRASOV, V.I., inzh.; PLAKS, A.V., inzh. (Leningrad).

Broadening the field of using railroad motorcar trains. Zhel. dor.
transp. 40 no.12:48-51 D '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor zavoda "Dinamo" imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Railroad motorcars)

RABINOVICH, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

New electric traction equipment for municipal electricity transportation. Vest. elektroprom. 31 no.11:5-10 1960.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Electric railway motors)

RABINOVICH, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Means for increasing the reliability and useful life of
electrical equipment. Vest. elektroprom. 33 no.9:67-70 S '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Electric apparatus and appliances)

BELEN'KIY, G.I.; BREYTER, M.Ye.; IVANOV, V.M.; KALINKIN, V.S.;
KOZHUSHKEVICH, V.G.; PETRAKOVSKIY, V.M.; RABINOVICH, A.A.;
RUBINSKIY, I.A.; SINAYSKIY, M.M.; FEYLER, G.O.;
KHOROSHILKIN, L.L.; KOMAR, M.A., red.; BUL'DYAYEV, N.A.,
tekh. red.

[Electrical equipment of cranes] Elektricheskoe oborudova-
nie kranov. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 399 p.

(MIRA 16:12)

1. Kollektiv inzhenerov moskovskogo zavoda "Dinamo" imeni
S.M.Kirova (for all except Komar, Bul'dyayev).

(Cranes, derricks, etc.--Electric equipment)

RABINOVICH, Aron Abramovich

[Electric traction motors for municipal electric transportation systems] Tiagovye elektrodvigateli dlia gorodskogo elektrotransporta. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 301 p.
(MIRA 18:8)

SHCHERBAKOV, Vasily Pavlovich; inzh.; RABINOVICH, Anisim Borisovich, inzh.;
RYSHCHUK, N.S., inzh., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Manual for the passenger car conductor] Rukovodstvo provodniku
passazhirskikh vagonov. Izd. 4., perer. i dop. Moskva, Vses.
izdatel'sko-poligr. ob'edinenie M-va putei soobshchenia, 1960.
259 p. (MIRA 14:5)
(Railroad conductors) (Railroads--Passenger cars)

RABINOVICH, A.B., inzh.; TAUBES, I.R., inzh.

Shortcomings of design calculations relative to the protection
of auxiliary equipment connections in electric power plants.
Elek.sta. 32 no.9:59-62 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Electric currents--Grounding)

(Electric power plants--Equipment and supplies)

VERB, A.N., inzh.; RABINOVICH, A.B., inzh.; TAUBES, I.R., inzh.

Concerning T.P.Musatov's article "Saving of control cables." Elek.
sta. 32 no.12:86 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Electric cables) (Musatov, T.P.)

GRIGOR'YEV, G.G.; MALIKOV, K.A.; LABUTIN, B.D.; RABINOVICH, A.B.

Experimental data on the useful life of main parts of a
blast furnace charging arrangement. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
chern. mat. 5 no.10:180-188 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Blast furnaces--Equipment and supplies)

UMRIKHINA, Ye.N.; BLATHEVICH, V.A.; STAL'NOVA, M.A.; BAYEVSEAYA, V.I.;
BRODSKIY, G.S.; RABINOVICH, A.B.

Use of plastics in the sealing off of the flow of stratial
waters in oil wells. Plast. massy no.8:36-40 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

SHCHERBAKOV, Valentin Pavlovich, inzh.; RABINOVICH, Anisim Borisovich,
inzh.; SARANTSEV, Yu.S., red.

[Manual for the conductor of passenger cars] Rukovodstvo pro-
vodniku passazhirskikh vagonov. Izd.6., perer. i dop. Mo-
skva, Transport, 1965. 351 p. (MIRA 18:6)

RABINOVICH, A. D.

USSR/Electricity - Circuit Analysis

Feb 52

"Study of Processes in Electric Circuits With Varying Parameters," Prof V. N. Mil'shteyn, Dr Tech Sci, Engr A. D. Rabinovich, Engr, Moscow State Inst of Measures and Measuring Instruments

"Elektrichestvo" No 2, pp 68-71

Offers a general method for the analysis, with the help of equiv circuits, of processes in complex linear circuits. This method holds for any variation of one of the ohmic resistances of the circuit provided that all the ohmic resistances are pos. Submitted 17 Nov 50.

208T31

Electrical Engineering Abst.
Vol. 57 No. 675
Mar. 1954
Electrical Engineering

833. Rapid transient processes in d.c. and a.c. circuits. A. D. LABINOVICH. *Elektrichivo*, 1953, No. 6, 47-50. In Russian.

A very simple solution is given of the problem of the achievement of a rapid response in circuits possessing large time constants. The problem arises in many relay circuits and limits their field of application. The solution consists in the use of an auxiliary circuit, say, of LR type which is short-circuited by a switch under normal conditions; during which either a constant or alternating voltage remains applied to the main circuit. A sudden opening of the short-circuiting switch corresponds to the setting-up of a current pulse of instantaneous or discontinuous character, i.e. reduces the time lag of the response of the main circuit. This is proved theoretically and by oscillograms obtained in an experimental circuit.

B. F. KRAUS

2
0
1
1/19
6-2-54

RABINOVICH, A.D.; FRIDKIN, V.M.; FROYMAN, A.I.

Use of electrets in measuring techniques. (Review) Izv. tekhn. no. 4:
31-34 J1-Ag '55. (MIRA 8:10)

(Electric measurements)

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 1, p. 7 (USSR) 112-1-71 D

AUTHOR: Rabinovich, A. D.

TITLE: Effect of "Shock" in Electromagnetic Circuits and its Application in Service (Yavleniye "udara" v elektromagnitnykh tsepyakh i yego prakticheskoye primeneniye)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Moscow Electrical Engineering Institute of Communications, (Mosk. Elektrotekh. in-t svyazi) Moscow, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Electrical Engineering Institute of Communications (Mosk. Elektrotekh. in-t svyazi, Moscow)

Card 1/1

S/270/63/000/002/016/020
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Rabinovich, A. D., Dukhovnyy, I. Ya.

TITLE: The ЭГМ (EGM) electronic engraving machine

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geodeziya, no. 2, 1963, 32, abstract 2.52.231
("Tr. n.-i. in-t poligr. mashinostr.", 1961, no. 15, 27 - 48)

TEXT: The authors describe the EGM electronic engraving machine for producing stereotype blocks of drawings with a changed scale. The machine was developed by the Scientific-Research Institute of Polygraphic Machine Construction. A light beam pulsing at a frequency of 3 kc is projected onto the original image fixed on a rotating cylinder. A fluorescent lamp fed from a special generator serves as a light source. The light beam reflected from the original is incident on a photohead where it is converted into a proportional electric signal. This signal, after amplification, is fed into a diode limiter of black tone level by means of which the operator establishes the imprint contrast required; then it is fed into a three-band tone regulator which makes it possible to change independently the tonality of dark and bright sections of the imprint. From the

Card 1/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

268

Shneyerov, Ya. A., Morozov, A.N. Chapters I-III and paragraph 1 of Chapter VI, written in collaboration with Rabinovich, A.G.

Tekhnologiya martenovskoy plavki; obobshcheniye peredovogo opyta (Technology of the Open-hearth Process; Experience of Leading Steel Mills) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1957. 219 p. 4,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring agencies: Ukrainskiy institut metallov and Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

Ed.: Korolev, M.I.; Ed. of Publishing House: Rozentsveyg, Ya.D.; Tech. Ed.: Evenson, I.M.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for steel-foundry engineers, workers in scientific research institutes and planning organizations. It may also be useful to vuz and technical school students.

COVERAGE: The book presents the findings of leading steel mills obtained from 1951 to 1955 on increasing production of open-hearth

Card 1/5

Technology of the Open-hearth Process (Cont.)

268

foundries and improving smelting by the scrap process. The book discusses time required for charging, heating, smelting, finishing and the open-hearth-furnace heating regime. Personalities mentioned include: Ya. A. Shneyerov, who was responsible for the research done at the Ukrainskiy institut metallov (Ukrainian Institute of Metals); A.N. Morozov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, who directed the research done by the Leningrad and Chelyabinsk Polytechnical Institutes; M.M. Karnaukhov, Academician, general director of research and consultant. The following are mentioned in connection with research done at the Ukrainian Institute of Metals: A.G. Rabinovich, A.G. Derfel', V.S. Terekhova, A.G. Kotin, M.D. Logovinskiy, S.D. Loshchilov, Ye. G. Goykhman, V.G. Podoymitsyn. Scientific contributors from the Steel Metallurgy Department of the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute are: B.V. Frontinskiy; A.Kh. Urazgil'deyev; S.D. Karpov, Engineer; D.G. Maksimchuk; and O.K. Sadovnik. Scientific contributors from the Steel Metallurgy Department of the Chelyabinsk Polytechnical Institute are: E.I. Kasperovich, A.I. Stroganov, V.F. Isayev, and I. V. Markov.

Card 2/5

Technology of the Open-hearth Process (Cont.) 268

Research done by the Ukrainian Institute of Metals and the Chelyabinsk Polytechnical Institute during 1954-1955 is also included in the book.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword	4
Introduction	5
Ch. I. Total Heat Time for an Open-hearth Furnace	7
Ch. II. Maintenance and Repair of Furnaces	17
Ch. III. Charging and Heating	23
1. Analysis of foundry practice	23
2. Heating regimes for ore and lime charges	30
3. Charging sequence for ore and lime charges and the composition of primary slag	37
4. Scrap charging	45

Card 3/5

Technology of the Open-hearth Process (Cont.)	268
5. Heating the charge	54
Ch. IV. Hot-metal Addition	65
Ch. V. Time Required for Melting	71
1. Analysis of foundry practice	71
2. Composition of the charge; time required for melt-down and total heat time	76
3. Dephosphorization and desulfurization during the melting	88
4. Speeding up the melting process with the use of oxygen	98
Ch. VI. Final Melting; Oil Boil and Lime Boil	107
1. Analysis of foundry practice	107
2. Bath boiling and heating the metal	135
3. Treatment of slag during final melting	147

Card 4/5

Technology of the Open-hearth Process (Cont.)	268
4. Gases and nonmetallic inclusions in the metal during final melting	164
a. Oxygen content in the metal during boiling	167
b. Nonmetallic inclusions	179
c. Changes in the hydrogen content of the metal during final melting	183
5. Manganese required during lime boil	194
Ch. VII. Deoxidation of Steel	202
Bibliography	218

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

GO/ksv
May 29, 1958

Card 5/5

137-58-6-11673

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 64 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Rabinovich, A.G., Terekhova, V.S.

TITLE: The Influence of the Rate of Decarburiation of the Metal Bath During the Working Period on the Saturation of the Metal with Gas (Vliyaniye skorosti obezuglerozhivaniya metallicheskoj vanny v period dovodki na gazonasyschennost' metalla)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. in-t metallov, 1957, Nr 3 pp 22-32

ABSTRACT: Results are adduced for 70 heats run in 125-, 185-, and 370-t furnaces at the im. Kirov, Stalinsk, and im. Dzerzhinskiy plants. $[H]$ was determined by the method of vacuum heating on the LPI apparatus [Morozov, A.N., Vodorod i azot v stali (Hydrogen and Nitrogen in Steel), Metallurgizdat, 1950]. It was found that absorption of H by metal declines as V_C rises during the period of boil. However, before deoxidation, $[H]$ does not depend upon V_C . The absence of such a relationship is explained by the fact that as the metal temperature rises at the outset of the period of pure boil, there is an increase in $[H]$ at that moment and an increase in V_C during the period of pure boil. This

Card 1/2

137-58-6-11673

The Influence of the Rate (cont.)

inhibits further increase in $[H]$. The dilution of the slag at the end of a finishing period also results in an increase in $[H]$, but further increase in $[H]$ will be inhibited by a higher V_c . When metal is deoxidized in a furnace, $[H]$ rises and then declines on tapping and teeming. Therefore, all deoxidation of flake-sensitive grades of steel should be done in the ladle. High V_c is attained either through high FeO , or through an increase in temperature, etc. Therefore, V_c has a contradictory effect upon $[O]$. There is a direct relationship between $[O]$ and $[FeO]$.

A.S.

1. Metals--Processing
2. Hydrogen--Absorption
3. Carbon--Reduction
4. Vacuum furnaces--Applications

Card 2/2

RABINOVICH, A.G., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Effect of the
technology of the finishing period of basic open-hearth
smelting ^{upon} on the hydrogen content ^{of the} metal." Dnepropetrovsk,
1958, 13 pp (Min of Higher Education UkSSR. Dnepropetrovsk
Metallurgical Inst) 150 copies (KL, 33-59, 119)

RABINOVICH, A.G., inzh.

Effect of the final, basic open-hearth smelting technology on the
hydrogen content in metal. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. met. no.4:
135-154 '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Open-hearth process) (Steel--Hydrogen content)

80772

S/137/60/000/02/07/010

18/150

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1960, No 2, p 261, # 3886

AUTHORS: Kurmanov, M.I., Dobruskina, Sh.R., Rabinovich, A.G.

TITLE: High-Strength Low-Alloy 15ГАНТ (15ГДЮТ) Grade Steel

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t metallov, 1959, No 5, pp 114 - 136

TEXT: A new grade of low-alloy 15ГДЮТ steel was developed containing (in %): C 0.13-0.18, Mn 1.20-1.50, Si 0.15-0.37, Cu 0.30-0.50, Ti 0.06-0.10; Al_{met} 0.04-0.08. Seven experimental smelts of the new steel grade were made in a 10-ton basic open-hearth furnace and rolled into sheets of 12 - 36 mm thickness. It was established that 15ГДЮТ steel after normalization possessed the following properties: $\sigma_b = 57.2 \text{ kg/mm}^2$; $\sigma_s = 43.5 \text{ kg/mm}^2$; $\delta = 28.7\%$; $\psi = 74.7\%$; $a_k = 20.2 \text{ kgm/cm}^2$; $a_k = 8.5-9.9 \text{ kgm/cm}^2$ at -80°C . After quench-hardening from 900°C with tempering at 560°C the steel possessed $\sigma_b = 55.2 \text{ kg/mm}^2$,

Card 1/2

80772

S/137/60/000/02/07/010

High-Strength Low-Alloy 15ГДЮТ (15ГДЮТ) Grade Steel

$\sigma_s = 44.3 \text{ kg/mm}^2$; $\delta = 17.8\%$; $\psi = 67.6\%$; $a_k = 20.8$; $a_k = 7.7 \text{ kgm/cm}^2$ at -80°C . It is recommended to use 15ГДЮТ steel in the form of thick sheets in heat treated state. This steel grade is particularly fit for operation at low temperatures down to -100°C . There are 10 bibliographic titles.

T.F.

Card 2/2

69334

S/129/60/000/05/008/023

E193/E283

18 1110

AUTHORS: Kurmanov, M. I., and Rabinovich, A. G., Candidates of Technical Sciences, and Dobruskina, Sh. R., Engineer

TITLE: Low-Alloy, High Strength Steel Plate

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1960, Nr 5, pp 30, and 35-39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The object of the investigation, described in the present paper, was to develop a low-alloy steel having a yield point not lower than 40 kg/mm². Manganese and small quantities of titanium aluminium, and copper were used as the alloying additions, titanium being added not only to increase the strength of steel, but also to reduce the oxygen content, improve its weldability, and reduce the grain size. The experimental melts were carried out in a 250 kg induction furnace with a basic lining. 65 kg ingots were forged to bars (16 x 70 mm cross-section) and then normalized at 900°C. The results of mechanical tests showed that steels, containing 0.05 to 0.15% Ti, all had the yield point higher than 40 kg/mm²; further addition of titanium decreased the ductility and toughness of steel without appreciably increasing its strength. The mechanical properties

Card 1/8

69334

S/129/60/000/05/008/023
E193/E283

Low-Alloy, High Strength Steel Plate

of steel were not affected by its aluminium content; however, with the aluminium content lower than 0.05%, coarsely-crystalline ferrite was obtained, as a result of which the critical temperature of cold brittleness was raised. With the increasing C + 0.25 Mn content, UTS (σ_b) increased more rapidly than the yield point (σ_T); consequently, with the increasing magnitude of C + 0.25 Mn, the σ_T/σ_b ratio decreased. On the basis of these preliminary experiments, the following composition was chosen for the proposed, low-alloy, high strength steel 15GDYuT: 0.13 to 0.18% C, 1.2 to 1.5% Mn, 0.15 to 0.37% Si, 0.3 to 0.5% Cu, 0.06 to 0.1% Ti, 0.04 to 0.08% Al (metallic) and no more than 0.04% S and P. No difficulty was experienced in making steel within the specified composition limits, as is shown by the results of chemical analysis of five experimental melts of this steel, given in Table 1; (the last column of this table gives the sum of the carbon content, plus a quarter of the manganese content). Fig 1 shows

Card 2/8

69334

S/129/60/000/05/008/023

E193/E283

Low-Alloy, High Strength Steel Plate

how σ_T , σ_b (kg/mm²) elongation δ , reduction of area, ψ , impact strength a_k (kgm/cm²), and the σ_T/σ_b ratio (right-hand scale) varied with the varying C + 0.25 Mn content. Fig 2 shows the variation of impact strengths a_k (kgm/cm²) as a function of test temperature (°C), curves 1 to 4 relating to steel with the C + 0.25 Mn content equal 0.43, 0.462, 0.447, and 0.547%, respectively. It will be seen that the impact strength of the steel under consideration at temperatures as low as -60°C is quite high, even when the C + 0.25 Mn content is relatively high. In the next chapter of the present paper, the effect of phase distribution of titanium on the properties of the investigated steel, is discussed. Steel 15GDYuT, containing more than 0.05% Ti, can be used only in the heat-treated condition, since steels of this type, in the hot-worked condition, are brittle; it has been postulated (Ref 2, 4) that this brittleness is due to the fact that all titanium present in the steel is in the solid solution; in the absence of experimental proof of this hypothesis, the present authors studied

Card 3/8

69334

S/129/60/000/05/008/023
E193/E283

Low-Alloy, High Strength Steel Plate

the constitution of two steels containing 0.04 and 0.15% Ti, in the hot-worked and normalized (at 900°C) condition. The results are given in Table 2 under the following headings: number of the melt; carbon content, %; titanium content, %, (a) total, (b) in carbo-nitrides, and (c) in solid solution, and impact strength, a_k (kgm/cm^2) for (1) hot-worked steel and (2) normalized steel. It will be seen that only traces of titanium were found in the ferrite of steel with less than 0.05% titanium; this quantity of dissolved titanium did not affect the impact strength and normalizing treatment was unnecessary. At higher titanium content, part of this element is precipitated as carbo-nitrides, part is in solid solution; normalization of the hot-worked material brings about precipitation of dissolved titanium, as a result of which the impact strength increases from 1.5 to 30.2 kgm/cm^2 . The effect of the normalizing temperature on the mechanical properties of steel 15GDYuT is illustrated in Fig 3, where σ_T , σ_b , (left-hand

Card 4/8 scale), δ , a_k (right-hand scale), and hardness HRB

69334
S/129/60/000/05/008/023
E193/E283

Low-Alloy, High Strength Steel Plate

(Rockwell B, scale on the extreme right) are plotted against the normalizing temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$). To determine the phase distribution of titanium after quenching and tempering, samples of melt 373, water-quenched from 1200°C and then maintained for 2 h at temperatures between 300 and 1100°C , were examined. The maximum quantity of titanium dissolved in ferrite was found in the quenched specimens; on re-heating (starting from about 600°C), titanium was rapidly rejected from the solid solution, the minimum quantity of this element being retained in the solution after treatment at 900°C . The laboratory investigation was followed by full-scale industrial trials, the results of which are discussed in the last chapter of the present paper. Seven batches of steel, made in an open-hearth furnace, were rolled to plate 12, 24, and 36 mm thick, and then chemically analysed and subjected to dilatometric and mechanical tests. The test pieces for mechanical testing were either normalized at 900°C , or quenched from 900°C and tempered at 600°C .

Card 5/8 The results of tensile tests are given in Table 3 under

69334

S/129/60/000/05/008/023
E193/E283

Low-Alloy, High Strength Steel Plate

the following headings: direction of testing (normal to the direction of rolling; parallel to the direction of rolling); thickness of the plate, mm; mechanical properties - σ_s (yield point, kg/mm²); σ_b (UTS, kg/mm²); σ_s/σ_b ; δ , (elongation, %); ϕ (reduction of area, %). It will be seen that the investigated steel is characterized by high strength combined with high ductility, irrespective of whether tested in the direction parallel or normal to the direction of rolling; this small degree of anisotropy of the mechanical properties is attributed to the beneficial effect of titanium on the grain size of the investigated steel. The effect of the $\Sigma(C + 0.25 Mn)$ on the mechanical properties (in the direction normal to the direction of rolling) is shown in Table 4, under the following headings: average value, %, of $\Sigma(C + 0.25 Mn)$; σ_s , σ_b , and δ for plate of various thickness. The results of dynamic bending tests are given in Table 5, showing: direction in which the test

Card 6/8 pieces were cut from the plate (transverse; longitudinal);

69334

S/129/60/000/05/008/023
E193/E283

Low-Alloy, High Strength Steel Plate

thickness, mm of the plate; impact strength a_k (kgm/cm^2) at various temperatures; a_k after strain ageing. (In these tests the specimens were bent through 180° over a radius equal two thicknesses of the specimen; after the dynamic test, the test pieces were bent further until their ends met; only in a few cases of extra wide (100 mm) test pieces, small cracks were detected after testing; strain-ageing tests were carried out according to GOST 7268-54). The properties of steel in the fully heat-treated condition (quenched from 900°C and tempered at 600°C), determined in the direction normal to the direction of rolling, are given in Table 6, where the first column shows the thickness of the specimen. The impact strengths of steel after the same treatment is given in Table 7 under the following headings: thickness, mm, of the plate; a_k at various temperatures; a_k after strain ageing. The results of other (welding, Bending, piercing) tests showed that in this respect, steel GDYuT is comparable with other steels (10KhGSMD or 10KhSMD), whose price per ton is

Card 7/8

69334

S/129/60/000/05/008/023
E193/E283

Low-Alloy, High Strength Steel Plate

200 or 120 roubles higher. There are 3 figures,
7 tables and 5 references, 1 of which is Soviet 1 English
and 3 German.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
metallov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of
Metals)

✓

Card 8/8

80593

S/148/60/000/005/001/009

18.3200

AUTHORS: Chuyko, N.M., Rabinovich, A.G.

TITLE: Elimination of Hydrogen in Blowing ²⁷Argon Through Metal,
Depending on the Blast Method

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya metallurgiya,
1960, Nr 5, pp 49 - 54

TEXT: Insufficient attention has until now been devoted to the theory of degassing and to the selection of optimum conditions for blowing inert gases through metal. The authors consider the previous method of evaluating the efficiency of metal blast as not sufficiently accurate; the efficiency was determined from the amount of eliminated hydrogen or nitrogen per unit of blown-through inert gas volume, or from the percentage of removed gas in relation to its initial amount in the metal per unit of inert gas volume. It was theoretically and experimentally proved that with an equal volume of inert gas, the amount of hydrogen removed from the metal was proportional to the square of its concentration in the metal. Without taking into account this factor it is not possible to evaluate correctly the degassing effect in

Card 1/3

80593

S/148/60/000/005/001/009

Elimination of Hydrogen in Blowing Argon Through Metal, Depending on the Blast Method

blowing argon through the metal. Experimental smelts were carried out in a 200-kg induction furnace with a basic crucible. Liquid metal was blown through a tuyere with three apertures of 2 mm in diameter and through one tuyere with 48 apertures of 0.5 mm in diameter. The experiments proved that the efficiency of the degassing method was characterized most accurately by the ratio of the actually removed hydrogen to the theoretically rated amount,

$$\eta = \frac{\Delta [H]_{act}}{\Delta [H]_t} \cdot 100\%$$

[ABTRACTOR'S NOTE: Subscripts "act" and "t" are translations of the original "fakt" (fakticheskiy) and "t" (teoreticheskiy)], where H_{act} is the actual and H_t the theoretical content of H in the metal. The efficiency of blowing inert gas through liquid metal increases with smaller dimensions of the bubbles, their more uniform distribution in the metal volume and a thicker layer of blown-through metal. The degree of degassing, α , increases with a higher rate of blast and raised argon consumption per unit.

Card 2/3

80593

S/148/60/000/005/001/009

Elimination of Hydrogen in Blowing Argon Through Metal, Depending on the Blast Method

of metal. The described method of blast from below through tuyeres with a great amount of small-diameter apertures can be practically used for metal degassing in induction furnaces and small-capacity ladles. There are: 2 tables, 2 graphs and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov (Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute and Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Metals) ✓

SUBMITTED: July 25, 1959

Card 3/3

33797

S/137/62/000/001/013/237
A060/A101

18.3200

AUTHOR: Rabinovich, A. G.

TITLE: Influence of hydrogen content in metal upon the rolling spoilage
on account of surface flaws

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 60, abstract IV379
("Sb. tr. Ukr. n.-1. in-t metallov", 1961, no. 7, 125 - 132)

TEXT: Pipe steel mark "Д" ("D") and shaft steel were studied at the Stalin
and Dneprodzerzhinsk factories. It was established that there is an increase in
rolling spoilage because of surface flaws (particularly, cracks) with increased
H content in the metal. Admixtures of Ce in the quantity of 0.1% made it possible
to lower the H content in the steels 3M257 (EI257) from 11.5 to 1.2 cm³/100 g.
To decrease the gas-saturation of the metal in the process of basic open-hearth
smelting, it is necessary to finish production of slag at a sufficiently high
excess C content (~0.5 - 0.7%); to ensure a high v₀ during the slag production;
to lower the partial pressure of the water vapors in the furnace atmosphere
to prevent H₂ saturation of the metal in the course of pouring by using well

Card 1/2

33797

S/137/62/000/001/013/237
A060/A101

Influence of hydrogen content ...

dried troughs and ladles, and also nongreasy lubrication of the casting molds. A considerable effect is achieved by vacuuming the metal during pouring or in the ladles, and also the admixture of rare-earth elements of the Ce group in the ladle.

N. Yudina

X

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

RABINOVICH, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Deoxidizing steel suitable for making wire rope. Stal' 23
no.3:212-215 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov.
(Steel--Metallurgy)

L 25366-6 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pu-4 JD/JG
ACCESSION NR: AR5005072 S/0277/64/000/011/0009/0009

SOURCE: Ref zh. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy, konstruktsii i raschet detaley mashin. Otd. vyp., Abs. 11.48.56 32
B

AUTHOR: Kurmanov, M. I.; Dobruskina, Sh. R.; Zadorozhnaya, L. K.; Rabinovich, A.G.

TITLE: Niobium in low-alloy steels 16

CITED SOURCE: ²⁷Sb. tr. Ukr. n.-i in-t metallov, vyp. 9, 1964, 405-419

TOPIC TAGS: chromium steel, manganese steel, niobium steel, tensile strength, yield stress 16

TRANSLATION: The effect of niobium (0-0.38%) on the properties of manganese and chrome-manganese steel was studied. It was established that alloying manganese steel with niobium, beginning with 0.03%, causes a considerable increase in the tensile strength and yield stress, $\sigma_b \geq 57.5$ kg/mm²; $\sigma_{0.2} \geq 39.7$ kg/mm². When the niobium content is higher than 0.08-0.10% there is no improvement in strength properties. Niobium in the steel lowers the a_k both at low temperatures and at room temperature. The threshold of cold shortness is raised from -70° to -40° as the niobium content is increased (0.05-0.19%). The tendency toward mechanical

Card 1/2

L 25366-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5005072

aging is somewhat reduced. A study is made of the effect which additional alloying by 0.4-0.7% Cr has on the structure as well as on the physical and mechanical properties of steel with Nb. It is found that additional alloying by Cr leads to an increase in the strength characteristics with some reduction in ductility and toughness.

SUB CODE: MM, AS

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

BABINOVICH, A.G.; PISHKOVA, Ye.N.

Method for determining impurities in rolled wire metal including
nonmetallic inclusions. Zav. lab. 31 no.1:73-76 '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov.

RABINOVICH, A-G

PHASE BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5208

Zarkh, Isaak Moiseyevich, and Abram Grigor'yevich Rabinovich

Sborka i regulirovka radiotekhnicheskikh ustroystv (Assembly and Adjustment of Radio Engineering Devices) Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1960. 475 p. Errata slip inserted. 17,000 copies printed.

Scientific Ed.: P. A. Obnovlenskiy; Ed. of Publishing House: V. M. Zavel'skaya; Tech. Ed.: P. S. Frumkin.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel in the radio industry. It may also be used as a textbook by students in schools of higher education and radio engineering educational institutions.

COVERAGE: The authors explain in simple language the technology of producing and assembling components used in various radio engineering equipment and describe procedures for installing, checking, and testing the individual devices. The book is based on the generalization of experience gathered by specialized plants and

Card ~~1/13~~

Assembly and Adjustment (Cont.)

SOV/5208

on data from numerous special and periodical publications. Chs. I, II, III, VI, VII, VIII, IX, XI, XII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, and XX were written by I. M. Zarkh, Engineer, and Chs. IV, V, X, XIII, and XIX by A. G. Rabinovich, Engineer. M. G. Zaydenberg participated in writing Ch. XX. The authors thank Stalin prize winner G. S. Likhachev for his cooperation. There are 63 references, all Soviet (including 1 translation).

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

3

PART I. MATERIALS, PARTS, AND AUXILIARY COMPONENTS
USED IN RADIO ENGINEERING DEVICES

Ch. I. Basic Information on the Materials Used in Manufacturing Radio Engineering Devices

1. Insulating materials
2. Metals and alloys
3. Solders and fluxes

5
5
12
17

Card 2/13

RABINOVICH, Abram Grigor'yeovich; VORONTSOV, A.Ye., retsenzent;
NEOFITOV, A.M., retsenzent; OKUN', Ye.L., nauchn. red.;
LESKOVA, L.R., red.

[Adjustment of radio systems] Regulirovka radiotekhnicheskikh
ustroistv. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1964. 218 p.
(MIRA 17:5)

OBNOVLENSKIY, Petr Avenirovich; ZHESTYANIKOV, Vladimir Mikhaylovich;
ZARKH, Isaak Moiseyevich; RABINOVICH, Abram Grigor'yevich;
SHTRAFUN, Ya.N., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; TERGAN, V.S.,
inzh., retsenzent; BUMSHTEYN, S.I., red.

[Manufacture of automatic control and remote control equip-
ment] Proizvodstvo apparatury avtomatiki i telemekhaniki.
Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 402 p. (MIRA 17:10)

RABINOVICH, A.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Double curvature thin-walled arched roofs. Stroi.prom.25 no.8:
3-5 Ag.47. (MIRA 9:1)

1. Sentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promyshlennyykh sooruzheniy.

(Roofs)

RABINOVICH, A.J.

Use of thin-walled double arches. A.I. Rabinovich. Stroi. Prom. 30 No. 5, 1952.
Kandidat Tekhn. Nauk

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, September 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

RABINOVICH, Adel'f Il'ich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PAREN'KOV, A.,
redaktor; IGUM'YEVA, A., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Double curve brick arches in farm building] Kamennye svody dvoiakel
krivisny v sel'skom stroitel'stve. [Moskva] Moskovskii rabochii,
1955. 50 p. (Arches) (MIRA 9:4)

RABINOVICH, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; TEMKIN, L.Ye., red.; MUNITS, A.P., red.;
STEPANOVA, E.S., tekhn.red.

[Instructions for designing and making double span vaults of masonry] Instruktsiia po proektirovaniu i vozvedeniiu kamennykh svodov dvoiakoi krivisny. (I 133-56/MSMPKhP). Moskva, Gos.isd-vo lit-ry po stroit.i arkhit., 1957. 42 p. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Rossiia (1923- U.S.S.P.) Ministerstvo stroitel'stva predpriyatiy metallurgicheskoy i khimicheskoy promyshlennosti. Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye. 2. Laboratoriya kamennykh konstruktsei Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta promyshlennykh sooruzheniy (for Rabinovich). 3. Otdel normativnykh dokumentov Tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Minmetallurgkhimstroya SSSR (for Temkin).

(Vaults)

RABINOVICH, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; PROSTOSERDOV, A.N., inzh.

Granary with a precast roof. Bet.i zhel.-bet. no.8:345-348 Ag
'61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Granaries) (Precast concrete construction)

KAMEYKO, V.A.; RABINOVICH, A.I.

The draft for new norms and technical specifications for designing
plain and reinforced masonry structures. Stroi. mekh. i rasch.
soor. 2 no. 2:47-48 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Masonry)

MAKARICHEV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; LEVIN, N.I., kand. tekhn.nauk;
KUDRYASHEV, I.T., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent [deceased];
RABINOVICH, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; GUSAKOV,
V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; GLOTOVA, L.V., red. izd-va;
SHERSTNEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Designing elements made of cellular concrete] Raschet konstruktsii
iz iacheistykh betonov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.,
arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 153 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Precast concrete)

RABINOVICH, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Precast folded-panel arch. Bet. 1 zhel.-bet. no. 3:132-135 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

(Concrete slabs) (Arches)