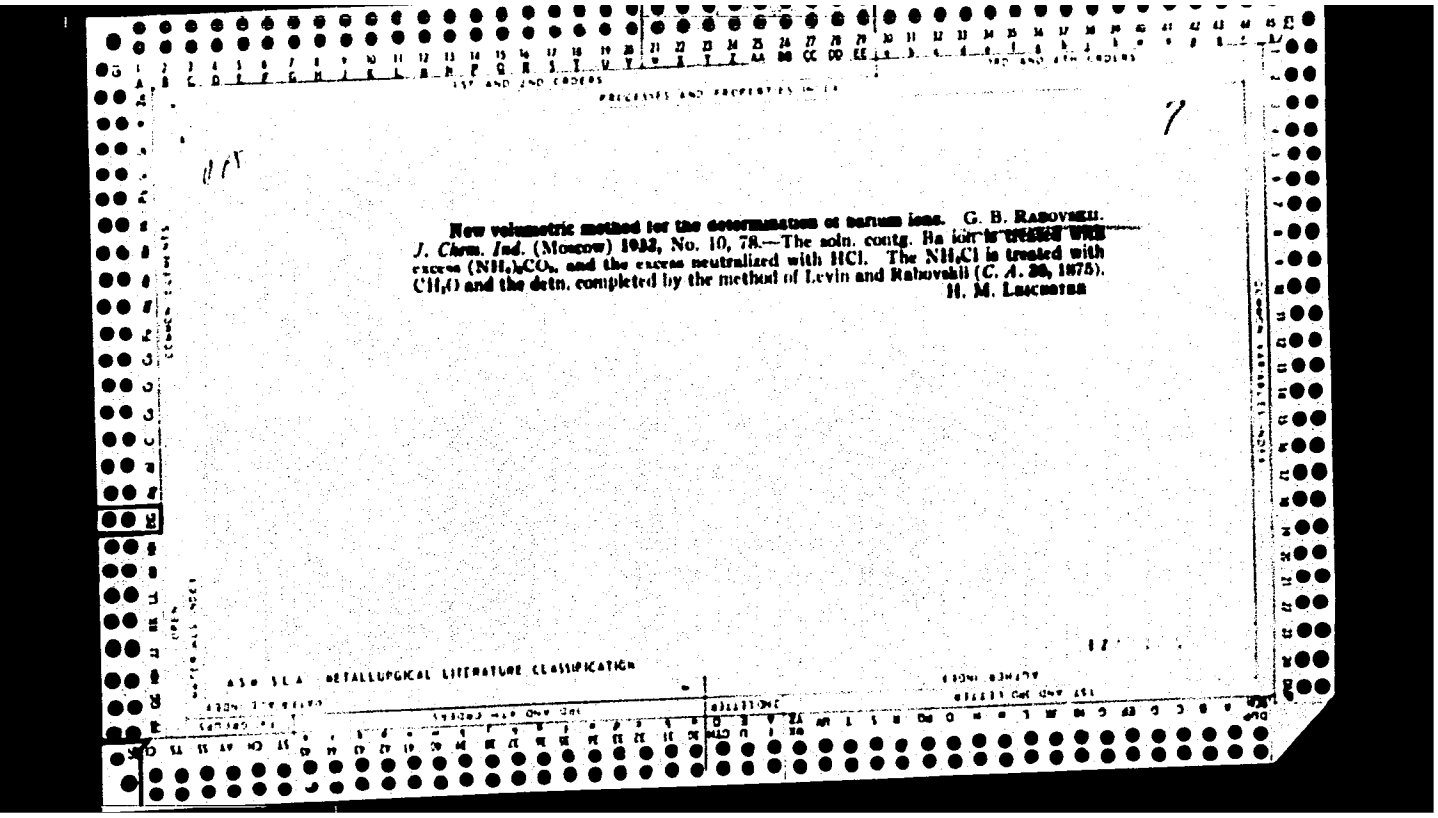
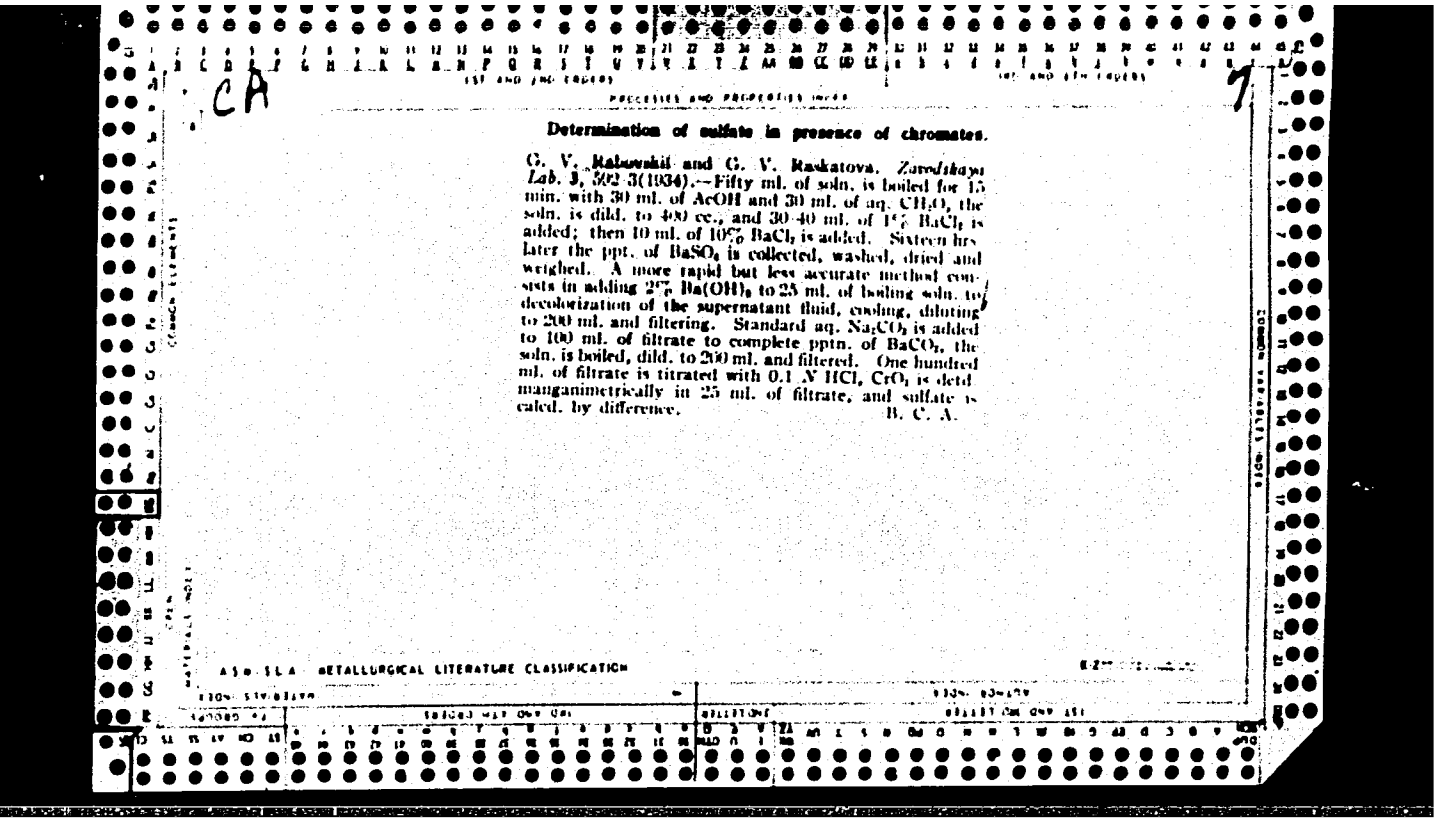


New volumetric method for the determination of barium ions. G. B. Rabovskii. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 1932, No. 10, 78.—The soln. contg. Ba ion is treated with excess $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ and the excess neutralized with HCl. The NH_4Cl is treated with CH_2O and the detn. completed by the method of Levin and Rabovskii (*C. A.* 26, 1875). H. M. Leicester



CA

7

Determination of sulfate in presence of chromates.

G. V. Rakovskii and G. V. Raskatova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 3, 392-3(1934).—Fifty ml. of soln. is boiled for 15 min. with 30 ml. of AcOH and 30 ml. of aq. CH_2O, the soln. is dild. to 400 cc., and 30-40 ml. of 1% $BaCl_2$ is added; then 10 ml. of 10% $BaCl_2$ is added. Sixteen hrs. later the ppt. of $BaSO_4$ is collected, washed, dried and weighed. A more rapid but less accurate method consists in adding 2% $Ba(OH)_2$ to 25 ml. of boiling soln. to decolorization of the supernatant fluid, cooling, diluting to 200 ml. and filtering. Standard aq. Na_2CO_3 is added to 100 ml. of filtrate to complete pptn. of $BaCO_3$, the soln. is boiled, dild. to 200 ml. and filtered. One hundred ml. of filtrate is titrated with 0.1 *N* HCl, CrO_4 is detd. manganimetrically in 25 ml. of filtrate, and sulfate is calcd. by difference.

B. C. A.

A50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

7

Determination of carbon in carbonaceous pyrites. G. V. Rakovskii and A. I. Kuprianova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 5, 1259(1936). The detn. of C in carbonaceous pyrites by combustion in the presence of $PbCrO_4$ by the method of Popotskii, *et al.* (*C. A.* 29, 7902[a]) gave excellent results. The Iol'son method (*C. A.* 29, 79[a]) is inferior. The combustion temp. should not exceed 600° to avoid the decompn. of $PbCrO_4$ affecting the results of detn. C. B.

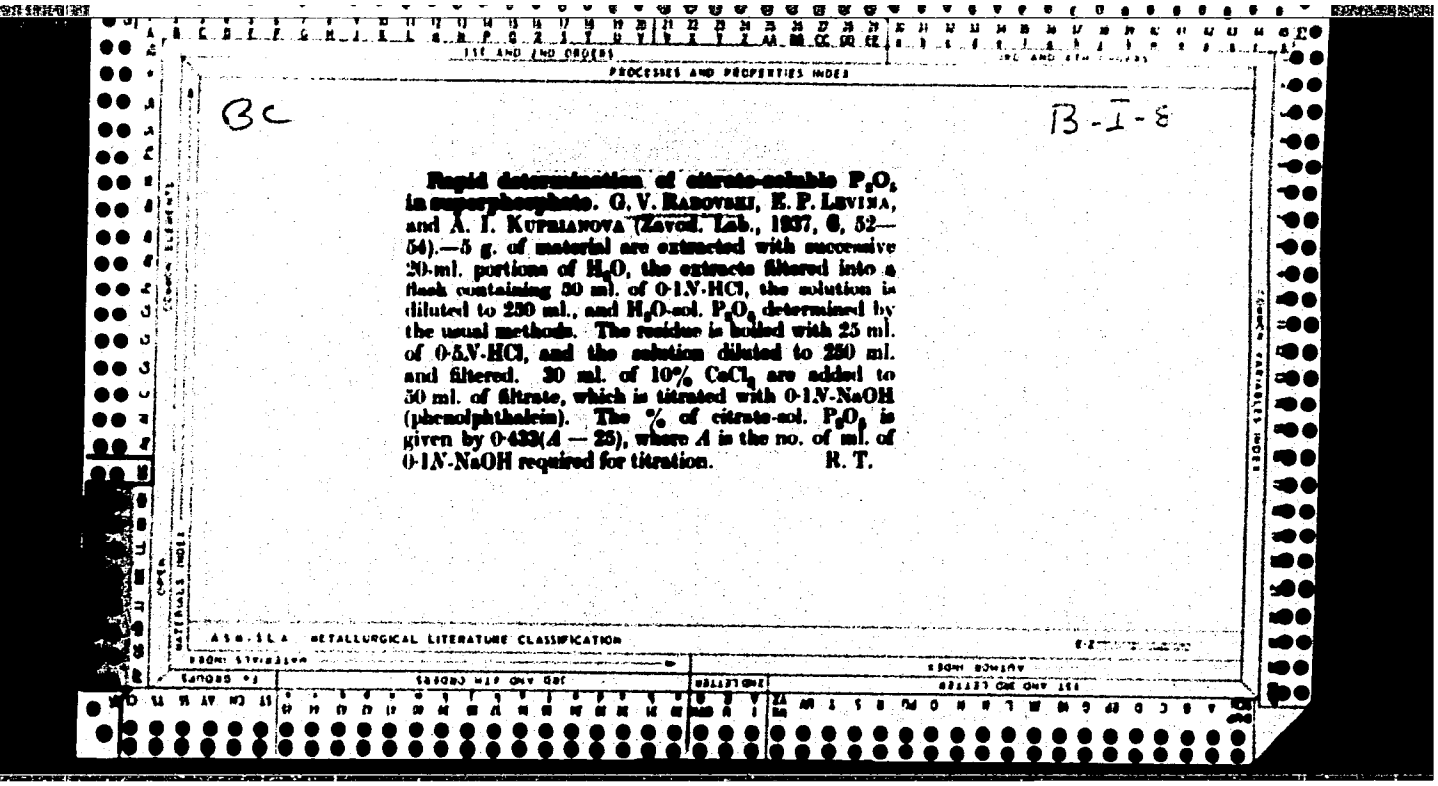
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Determination of citrate soluble phosphoric acid in superphosphate. G. Y. Balnovskii. Russ. 50,[illegible], March 31, 1937. Treat the residue from the extn. of superphosphate with water with a titrated soln. of HCl heated to boiling, cool, filter, add to the filtrate an approx. 10% soln. [illegible] titrate with a soln. of KOH in the pres[illegible] [illegible]alein.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



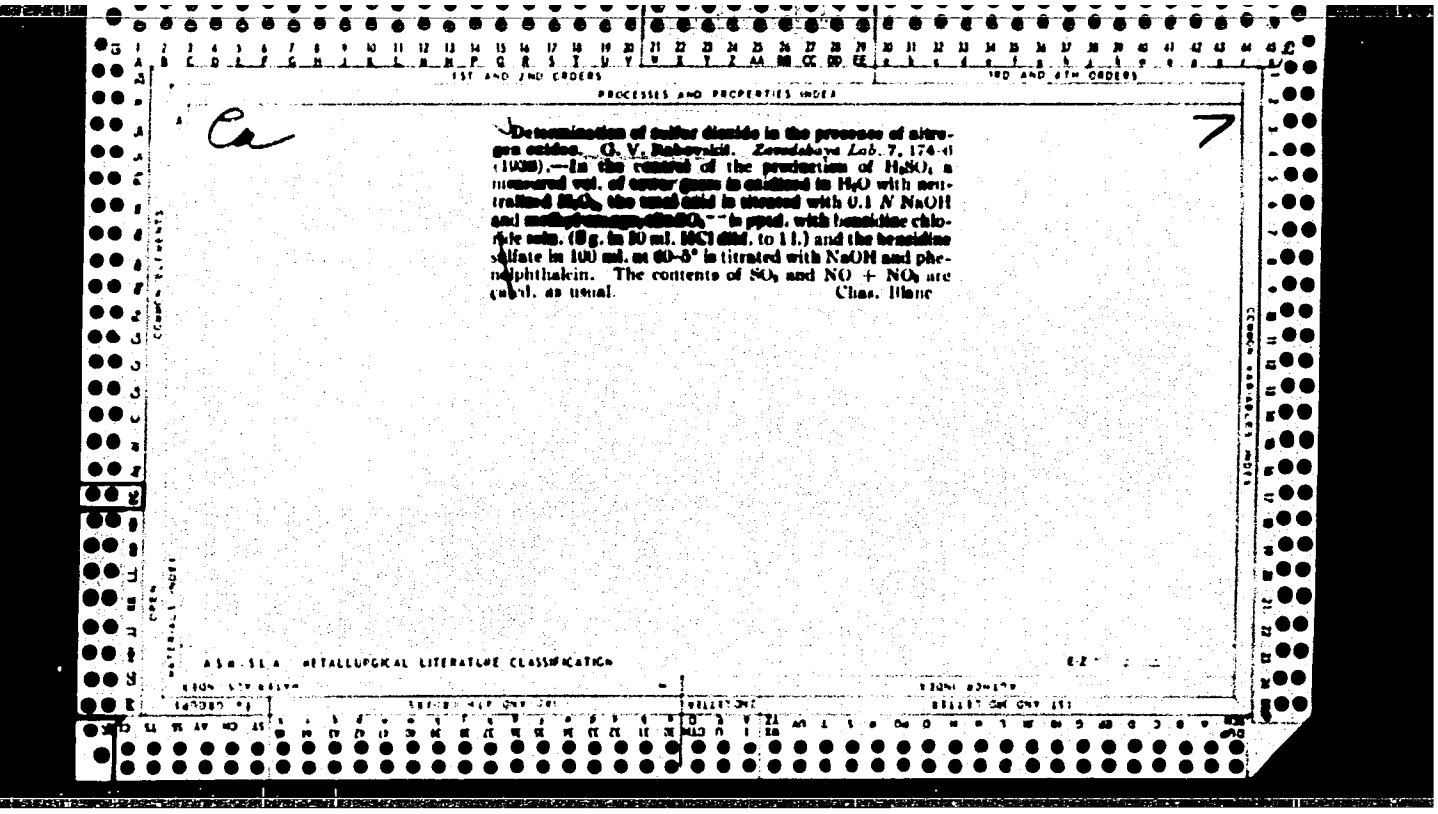
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Bc

B-I-8

Rapid determination of citrate-soluble P_2O_5 in superphosphate. G. V. Rasovskii, E. P. Levina, and A. I. Kuptsanova (Zavod. Lab., 1937, **6**, 52—54).—5 g. of material are extracted with successive 20-ml. portions of H_2O, the extracts filtered into a flask containing 30 ml. of 0·1*N*-HCl, the solution is diluted to 250 ml., and H_2O-sol. P_2O_5 determined by the usual methods. The residue is boiled with 25 ml. of 0·5*N*-HCl, and the solution diluted to 250 ml. and filtered. 30 ml. of 10% $CaCl_2$ are added to 50 ml. of filtrate, which is titrated with 0·1*N*-NaOH (phenolphthalein). The % of citrate-sol. P_2O_5 is given by $0·432(A - 25)$, where A is the no. of ml. of 0·1*N*-NaOH required for titration. R. T.

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



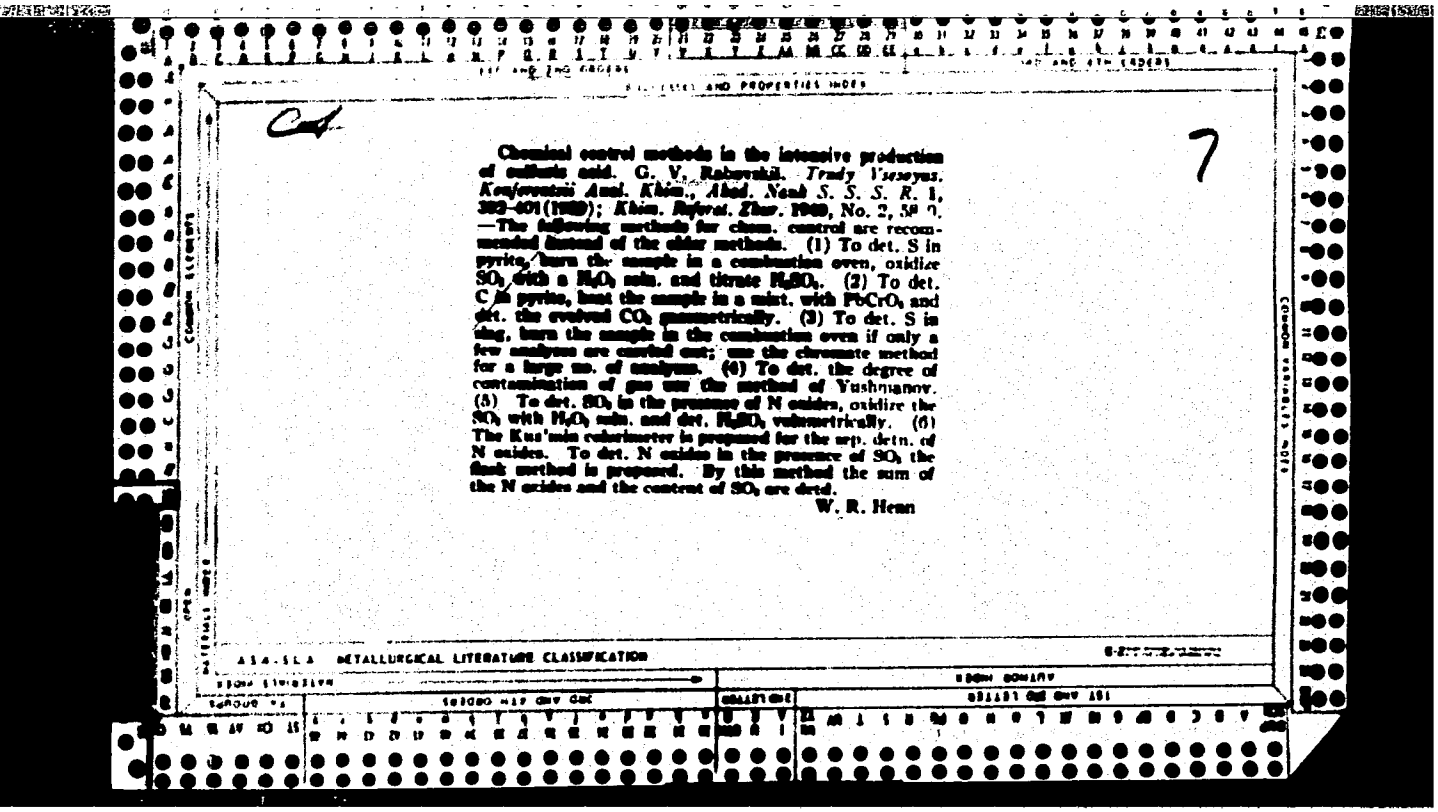
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

7

Determination of sulfur dioxide in the presence of nitrogen oxides. G. V. Rubenyuk. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 7, 174-6 (1938).—In the control of the production of H_2SO_4 a measured vol. of exhaust gases is oxidized in H_2O with neutralized H_2O_2, the total acid is titrated with 0.1 *N* NaOH and methyl orange, SO_4^{--} is ppted. with benzidine chloride soln. (0.5 g. in 10 ml. HCl dild. to 1 l.) and the benzidine sulfate in 100 ml. at 60-5° is titrated with NaOH and phenolphthalein. The contents of SO_2 and NO + NO_2 are calcd. as usual. Chas. Blanc

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Cat

7

Chemical control methods in the intensive production of sulfuric acid. G. V. Rakovskii. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Konferentsii Anal. Khim., Akad. Nauk S. S. S. R.* I, 393-401 (1958); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1959, No. 2, 58 0. —The following methods for chem. control are recommended instead of the older methods. (1) To det. S in pyrite, burn the sample in a combustion oven, oxidize SO_2 with a H_2O_2 soln. and titrate H_2SO_4. (2) To det. C in pyrite, heat the sample in a mixt. with $PbCrO_4$ and det. the evolved CO_2 gasometrically. (3) To det. S in slag, burn the sample in the combustion oven if only a few analyses are carried out; use the chromate method for a large no. of analyses. (4) To det. the degree of contamination of gas use the method of Yushmanov. (5) To det. SO_3 in the presence of N oxides, oxidize the SO_2 with H_2O_2 soln. and det. H_2SO_4 volumetrically. (6) The Kus'min volumeter is proposed for the urp. detn. of N oxides. To det. N oxides in the presence of SO_2 the flask method is proposed. By this method the sum of the N oxides and the content of SO_2 are detd.

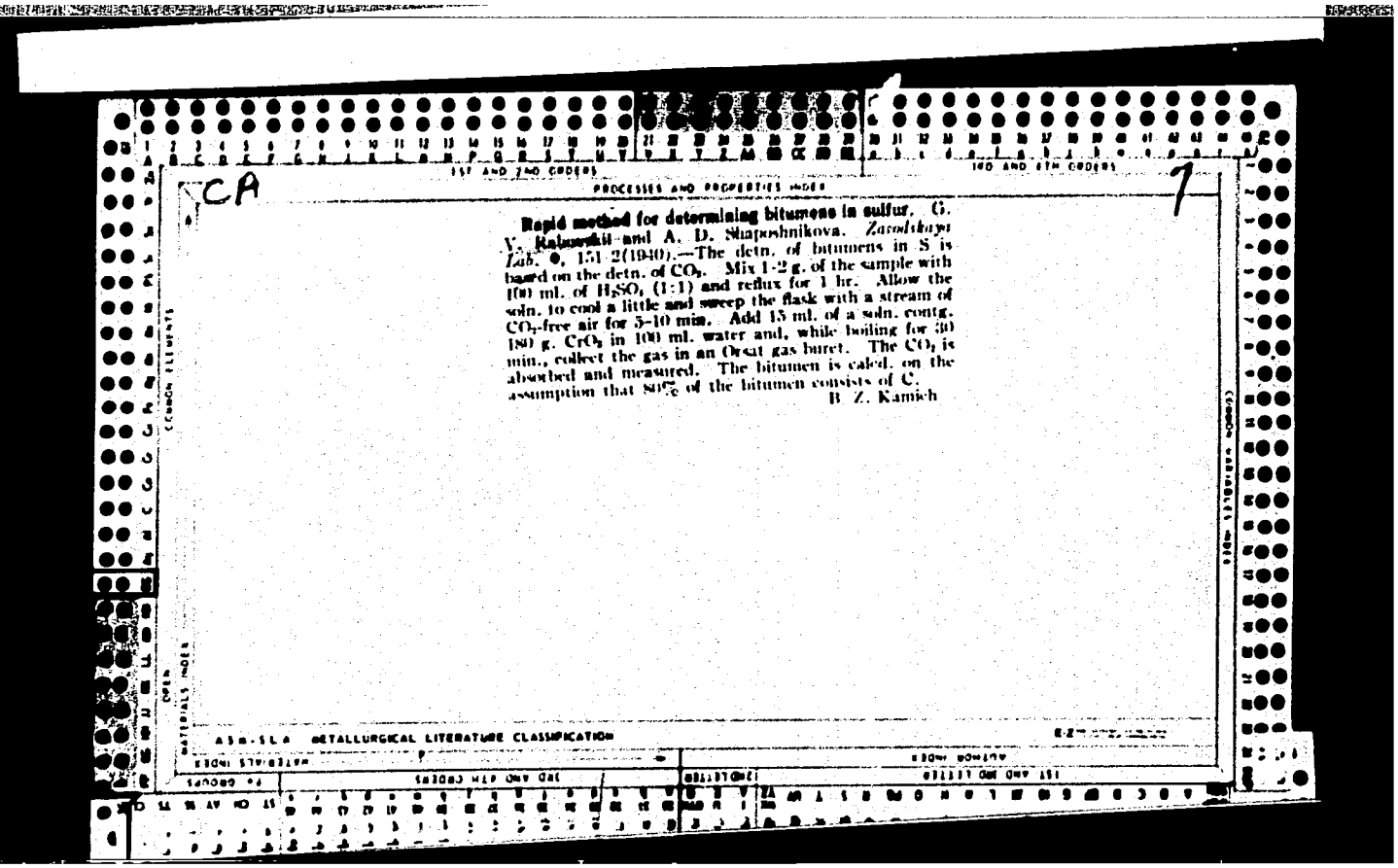
W. R. Henn

A 1 4 - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA 7

Determination of sulfur dioxide in the presence of nitrogen. G. V. Rabovskii, A. S. Derenkovskaya and L. L. Linne. *Zavodskaya Lab.* **8**, 372-8(1939).—A comparative evaluation of various methods for detg. SO_2 in mixts. contg. oxides of N, indicates that the methods of Rasching (*C. A.* **23**, 2787), of Shults, of Kangun (*C. A.* **28**, 6955), and of Ugnyachev (*C. A.* **32**, 6176) do not give reliable results. About 1.2 l. of gas is blown at a rate of 3-4 drops per sec., through a Drexel tube contg. 100 ml. of 3% H_2O_2. One-fourth of the soln. is neutralized with 0.1 *N* NaOH to methyl red, heated to boiling, and 0.5 *N* $BaCl_2$ is added dropwise until it is equal to the ml. of 0.1 *N* NaOH added. The soln. is cooled to room temp., 10 ml. alc. is added, then 0.5 ml. of 0.5% alc. soln. of rosolic acid, and the soln is titrated with 0.05 *N* K_2CrO_4 to disappearance of red colloration. The method takes 20-25 min. and is suitable for use in H_2SO_4 plants. B. Z. Kamich

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Rapid method for determining bitumens in sulfur. G. V. Kalinovskii and A. D. Shaposhnikova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 9, 151-2(1940).—The detn. of bitumens in S is based on the detn. of CO_2. Mix 1-2 g. of the sample with 100 ml. of H_2SO_4 (1:1) and reflux for 1 hr. Allow the soln. to cool a little and sweep the flask with a stream of CO_2-free air for 5–10 min. Add 15 ml. of a soln. contg. 180 g. CrO_3 in 100 ml. water and, while boiling for 30 min., collect the gas in an Orsat gas buret. The CO_2 is absorbed and measured. The bitumen is calcd. on the assumption that 80% of the bitumen consists of C.

B. Z. Kamich

7

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

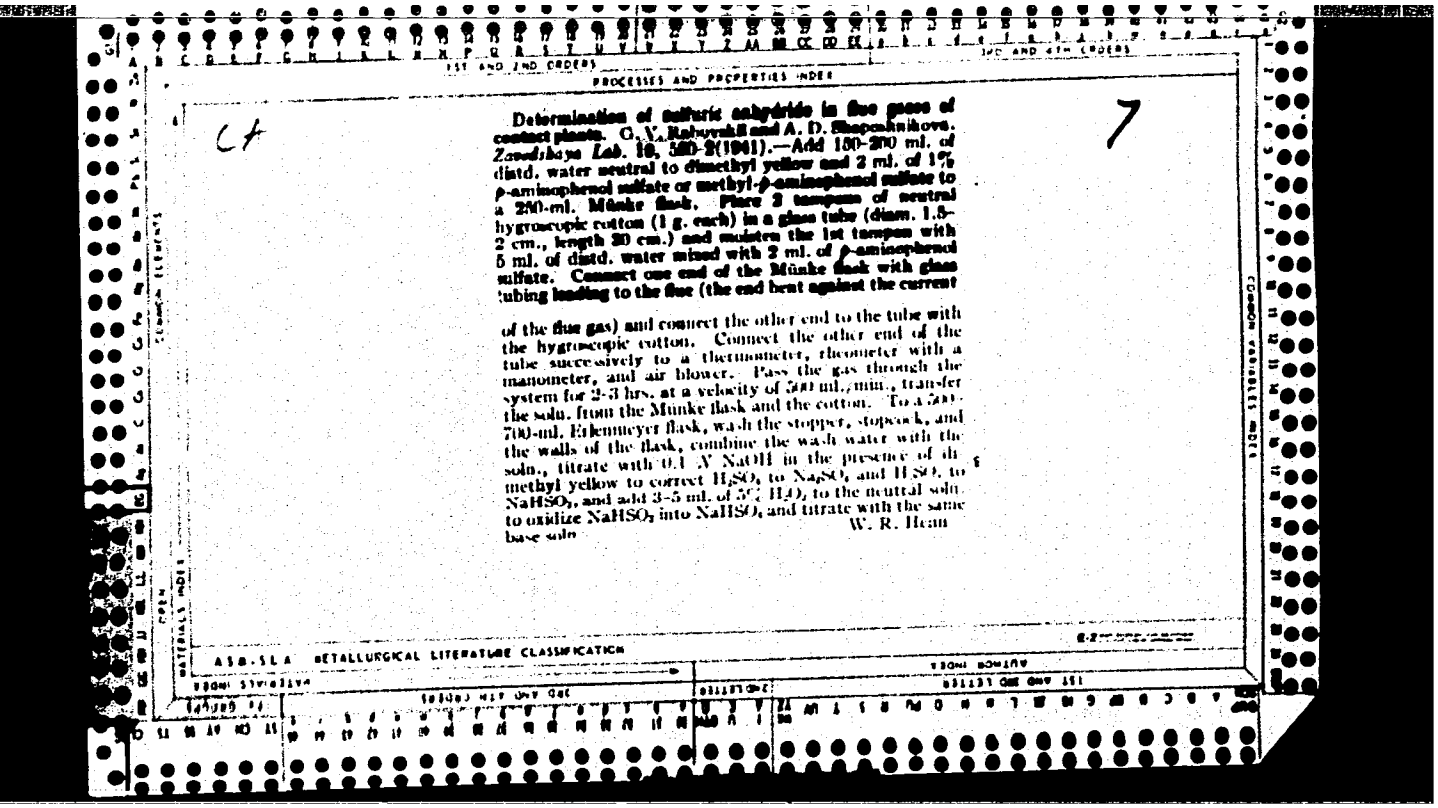
Ca

7

Determination of arsenic in the gases of contact systems. G. V. Rabovskii and A. D. Shaposhnikova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 9, 1002-5(1940).—A method is proposed for trapping As fog in an Amelin device (*C. A.* 33, 810[9]). The trapped As is detd. by the method of Zinzadzé (*C. A.* 29, 5772[9]). This method cannot be used in cases where the As is trapped by absorbent cotton because the latter contains P.

B. Z. Kamich

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

C4

7

Determination of sulfuric anhydride in flue gases of contact plants. G. V. Rakovskii and A. D. Shaposhnikova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 10, 580-2(1941).—Add 150-200 ml. of distd. water neutral to dimethyl yellow and 2 ml. of 1% *p*-aminophenol sulfate or methyl-*p*-aminophenol sulfate to a 250-ml. Münke flask. Place 2 tampons of neutral hygroscopic cotton (1 g. each) in a glass tube (diam. 1.5–2 cm., length 30 cm.) and moisten the 1st tampon with 5 ml. of distd. water mixed with 2 ml. of *p*-aminophenol sulfate. Connect one end of the Münke flask with glass tubing leading to the flue (the end bent against the current of the flue gas) and connect the other end to the tube with the hygroscopic cotton. Connect the other end of the tube successively to a thermometer, rheometer with a manometer, and air blower. Pass the gas through the system for 2–3 hrs. at a velocity of 500 ml./min., transfer the soln. from the Münke flask and the cotton. To a 500–700-ml. Erlenmeyer flask, wash the stopper, stopcock, and the walls of the flask, combine the wash water with the soln., titrate with 0.1 *N* NaOH in the presence of methyl yellow to correct H_2SO_3 to Na_2SO_3 and H_2SO_4 to $NaHSO_3$, and add 3–5 ml. of 5% H_2O_2 to the neutral soln. to oxidize $NaHSO_3$ into $NaHSO_4$ and titrate with the same base soln.

W. R. Heam

A58-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RABOVSKIY, G. V.

58/49T40

USSR/Chemistry - Sulfur dioxide Jun 49
Chemistry - Gases

"Phototurbidimetric Method of Detecting SO_2 in the Presence of Nitric Oxides," R. E. Osherovich, G. V. Rabovskiy, Sci Inst of Fertilizers and Insectofungicides, 3 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XV, No 6

Describes rapid method to determine SO_2 in the presence of nitrogen oxides. Method involves titration at maximum turbidity. Shows method can also be used to analyze nitrogenated gases. Determined that, for a 0.1% - 1.2% SO_2 mixture, [redacted]

58/49T40

USSR/Chemistry - Sulfur Dioxide (Contd) Jun 49

values obtained by turbidity method differed by ±0.04% absolute from the weight determination method. Process is completed within 5 minutes.

58/49T40

5(2)

AUTHORS: Rabovskiy, G. V., Yegorova, T. N., Kasatkina, O. P. SOV/32-25-1-19/51

TITLE: Rapid Method of Determining Sulfur Dioxide in Hydrogen Fluoride (Bystryy metod opredeleniya dvuokisi sery vo ftoristom vodorode)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 1 pp 36-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As the iodometric method does not allow an accurate measurement of SO_2 in gaseous HF, a determination in a bicarbonate medium is proposed in the present case. By the reaction of HF with the bicarbonate an equal volume of CO_2 is formed and in a reaction of one SO_2 molewith iodine in a bicarbonate medium, four moles CO_2 are formed. The CO_2 volume can be determined with sufficient accuracy and so can the content of SO_2. It is assumed that the errors caused by a dissolution of CO_2 in the bicarbonate solution are rather small under the conditions given. Experiments in an absorption vessel (Fig) (with stirrer and Hg seal) were carried out to confirm this. The experimental results obtained (Table 1) showed that the above mentioned

Card 1/2

Rapid Method of Determining Sulfur Dioxide in Hydrogen Fluoride

error does relatively not exceed ±3%. An analysis step as well as the results obtained therefrom (Tables 2,3) are mentioned. The method allows determinations of 0.01% by weight of SO_2 and more, with an analysis taking from 10 to 15 minutes, and the relative error is mentioned to be 5 %. There are 1 figure and 3 tables.

Card 2/2

5.2000

78205
SOV/80-33-3-6/47

AUTHOR: Rabovskiy, B. G.

TITLE: Concerning the Temperature Dependence of the Rate of Reactions Taking Place During Chlorination of Kaolin

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 3, pp 540-546 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The contradictory concepts, on the nature of the reactions that supposedly take place while kaolin is chlorinated at high temperatures in the presence of reducing agents, are reviewed. The contradictions are believed to arise because of the extreme complexity of the reactions, especially due to the alterations in the mineral composition of clays above 950° C, and the effect of phosgene below 900° C. The principal phase transitions are considered to proceed as:

$$2SiO_2 \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 2H_2O \xrightarrow{450^\circ C} \underset{\text{KAOLIN}}{2SiO_2 \cdot Al_2O_3} \xrightarrow{980^\circ C} \underset{\text{KAOLIN ANHYDRATE}}{\quad}$$

$$\xrightarrow{970^\circ C} \underset{\text{SILLIMANITE}}{SiO_2 \cdot Al_2O_3} + SiO_2.$$

Card 1/5

Concerning the Temperature Dependence of the Rate of Reactions Taking Place During Chlorination of Kaolin

78205
SOV/80-33-3-6/47

The transformation of kaolin into sillimanite at 970° C makes it less capable of reacting with Cl, while the effect of anhydration is still unknown. The author, assisted by Z. I. Yurlova, studied kaolin chlorination in order to establish the effect of the phase transitions at 970-1,000° C more precisely. 2-kg specimens of anhydrous kaolin, containing 52.84% SiO_2 and 40.54% Al_2O_3, were chlorinated on a special installation at 800-1,150° C for 15-90 min with chlorine flow at the rate of 30 ml per min. The residue after chlorination was annealed at 1,000° C till its weight was constant, then weighed and assayed for Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 content.

Figure 2 illustrates a rapid chlorination of the specimens annealed at 800° C during the first 15 min and gradual drop of the chlorination rate with the duration of the experiment. The chlorination curves for SiO_2 closely resemble those for Al_2O_3. However, $SiCl_4$

Card 2/5

Concerning the Temperature Dependence of the Rate of Reactions Taking Place During Chlorination of Kaolin

78205
SOV/80-33-3-6/47

output increases with the temperature of chlorination more rapidly than that of $AlCl_3$. The specimens preliminarily heat-treated at or above 1,000° C show a slow continuous increase of both $SiCl_4$ and $AlCl_3$ output with increasing temperature of chlorination. Chlorination vs. temperature curves (Fig. 6) exhibit an anomalously higher rate of chlorination at the phase-transition point (970° C) from anhydrous kaolin to sillimanite. No such increase is evident when the transition is readily accomplished during preliminary heat treatment. No increased output at the phase transition point is also evident if chlorination continues 80 min or more. There are 10 figures; 1 table; and 15 references, 9 Soviet, 5 German, 1 U.S. The U.S. reference is: R. Roy, D. Roy, E. Francis, J. Amer. Ceram. Soc., 38, 198, 1955.

SUBMITTED: January 7, 1959
Card 3/5

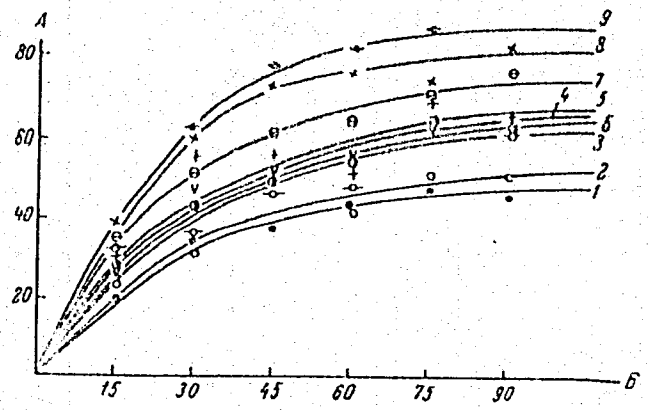


Fig. 2. Chlorination curves for Al_2O_3. (A) % of chlorination; (B) duration in min. Temperature in °C: (1) 850; (2) 895; (3) 940; (4) 985; (5) 1,000; (6) 1,030; (7) 1,070; (8) 1,100; (9) 1,150.

Card 4/5

RABOVSKIY, B.G.; SHINYAYEVA, V.S.

Relationship between molecular and convective diffusion accompanying mass transport in the gas phase. Zhur. prikl. khim. 34 no.2:287-291 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(Diffusion) (Mass transfer)

RABOVSKIY, B.G.

Designing foam scrubbers for absorption accompanied by a chemical reaction. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.2:361-366 F '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Absorption)

RABOVSKIY, M.

PA 12/49T104

USSR/Physics
Photoelectric Effect
Photography

Apr 48

"Proceedings of the Commission on the History of Physico-Mathematical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences USSR," M. Rabovskiy, 2 pp

"Uspekhi Fiz Nauk" Vol XXXIV, No 4

Report of session held on 13 Jan 48. Acad V. I. Smirnov hopes to study the Euler archives, especially the papers on dioptrics. Prof I. I. Shafranovskiy described progress on an edition of the work of Acad Ye. S. Fedorov. Prof M. V.

FDB 12/49T104

USSR/Physics (Contd) Apr 48

Savost'yanova stated that she has edited a collection of classical papers on photoeffects. Docent N. M. Boskin has discovered new material on the history of photography which indicates that the first scientific work on this subject was probably done in Russia.

FDB 12/49T104

1. [illegible]CHENKO, YE. Z.; RABOVSKIY, M.G.; POPOV, G.M., Eng.

2. USSR (600)

4. Steel - Heat Treatment

7. Gradual annealing of a steel strip without oxidizing its surface. Prom. energ. 9 no. 10, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____1953. Unclassified.

RABOVSKIY, M. G.

YERMOL'CHENKO, Ye. Z. and RABOVSKIY, M. G. Combined Hardening of Steel Tape without Surface Oxidation (Stupenchataya Zakalka Stal'noy Lenty bez Okisleniya Yeye Poverkhnosti), pp 7-8

The use of a furnace with an inclined heat chamber is suggested in order to eliminate air circulation and oxydation of steel surfaces before hardening in a lead bath. This suggestion won one of the fourth prizes at the Seventh All-Union Contest on Power Economizing. (Drawings).

SO: PROMYSHLENNAYA ENERGETIKA, No. 10, Oct. 1952, Moscow (1502270)

RABOVSKIY, M. I.

USSR/Mathematics - Committees on Mathematics Nov 51

"In the Committee on the History of Physicomathematical Sciences," M. I. Rabovskiy

"Priroda" No 11. pp 81, 82

The 62d session of subject committee held 12 Jan 51 began with a report by M. A. Shatelen, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, concerning the prepn for the publishing of B. S. Yakobi's works on elec measurements in the series entitled "Classics of Science." Reports were heard also from: T.P. Kravets; Vice-Pres of the Commission, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR; Acad A.F. Ioffe; V. I. Smirnov; N. I. Idel'son /deceased/; Prof A,A. Gershun; Ya. I. Frenkel'; A. I. Lur'ye.

207T50

KURITS, Aleksandr Ariyevich; VODOLAZHCHENKO, Vitaliy Vasil'yevich; GRINSBERG, Filipp Grigor'yevich; ROZENBLIT, Gennadiy Borisovich; SIMSON, Al'fred Eduardovich; NAYDENKO, O.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; RABOVSKIY, V.V., inzh., retsenzent; VOLKOVICH, G.F., retsenzent; ZAKHARENKO, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.; NIKITINA, R.D., red.; SHISHKOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Diesel engines on ships with electric propulsion] Dizeli na sudakh s elektrodvizheniem. [By A.A.Kurits i dr. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1963. 276 p. (MIRA 17:1)

DAVYDOV, G.A., assistent; RABOVSKIY, V.V., inzh.

Measuring static, dynamic, and thermal stresses in marine engine cylinder blocks. Sud. mash. ust. no.2:53-58 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Leningradskoye vysshaye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche im. admirala Makarova (for Davydov). 2. Zavod "Russkiy dizel'" (for Rabovskiy).

PAVLYUKOV, V.P., kand.ekon.nauk; RABSHTYNA, V.M., kand.ekon.nauk

Reduce the cost of grain. Zemledelie 27 no.9:12-16 S '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Zaporozhskaya oblastnaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya.

RABSKA, JANINA

Poland /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-9

Fertilizers

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31304

Author : Feill Ernest, Rabska Janina

Title : Manganese Minor-Element Fertilizer

Orig Pub: Biul. inform. Inst. Przem. Drobnego, 1955, 2, No 2, 1-3.

Abstract: The significance of minor elements in the development of plants is discussed, in particular of minor-element fertilizer (MF) containing manganous oxide. Methods of producing the MF are discussed. On a semi-industrial scale the MF has been prepared from sludge (resulting from the oxidation process) containing 77.5% MnO_2, 2.3% MnO and 5%

Card 1/2

1C

L 35563-65 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWA(d)/EWP(1)/EWP(v) PF-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5008218 S/0286/65/000/005/0080/0080

30
B

AUTHORS: Viktorov, V. A.; Petrov, B. N.; Koridze, O. S.; Kornyushin, P. M.; Rabskiy, V. N.; Chistyakov, N. N.

TITLE: A method for measuring the level of a liquid. Class 42, No. 168911

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 5, 1965, 80

TOPIC TAGS: liquid level, frequency, resonance, liquid level gage

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for measuring the level of a liquid by determining the dependence of the resonance frequency on the level of the

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 19Nov63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

L 6575-66 EWT(l)/EWA(h)/ETC(m) WW

ACC NR: AP5025052 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0092/0092

AUTHORS: Viktorov, V. A.; Petrov, B. N.; Koridze, O. S.; Kornyushin, P. M.; Rabskiy, V. N.; Chistyakov, N. N.

27
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Resonance level detector. Class 42, No. 173973

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 92

TOPIC TAGS: liquid level indicator, resonator

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a resonance level detector conteining a section of double conductor high frequency line connected to a secondary measuring device. To increase the accuracy of measuring the level at arbitrarily selected points, the detector is provided with conducting elements, e.g., rings, disks, loops, etc, fastened along the length of the detector at the mentioned points parallel to the surface of the measured level (see Fig. 1).

Card 1/2 UDC: 681.12

L 6575-66
ACC NR: AP5025052

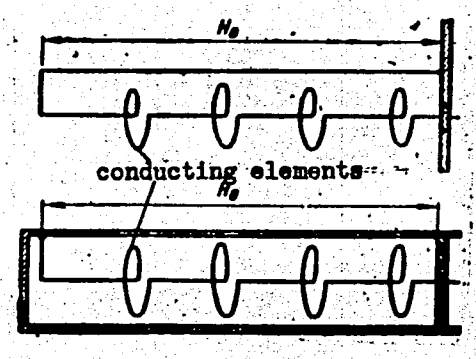


Fig. 1.

Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: EC/ SUBM DATE: 19Nov63

Card 2/2

RABSZTYN, J.

"For a Better Utilization of Mining Machinery" p. 128 (Wiadomości Górnicze, Vol. 4, No. 5, May, 1953, Katowice)

SO: Monthly List Of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 2, Library of Congress, February, 1954, Uncl.

RABSZTYN, J.

"Department of Mining of the Evening Engineering School in Stalinogrod." p.402. (PRZEGLAD GORNICZY. Vol. 10. No. 12, Dec. 1954. Stalinogrod, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL). LC. Vol. 4. No. 4. April 1955. Uncl.

RABSZTYN, J.

"The role and tasks of science in mining according to A.F.Zasiad'ko, a minister of the mining department of the USSR", p. 304 (Wiadomosci Gornicze. Vol. 4, no. 11, Nov. 1953, Katowice)

Vol. 3, No. 3

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions./Library of Congress, March 1954, Uncl.

RABSZTYN, Jerzy

Highly efficient winning system of strongly sloping thick deposits used in the Radzionkow mine as system R. Wiadom gorn 11 no. 3:69-82 Mr '60.

RABSZTYN, Jerzy

BZPW movable hydraulic lining. Wiadom gorn 11 no. 5:164-167 My '60.

RABSZTYN, Jerzy

Improvement of the technological process of the dressing department of the Julian mine. Wiadom gorn 12 no.6: 190-193 Je '61.

RABSZTYN, Jerzy

Utilization of deposits from protection pillars. Wiadom gorn 12 no.7/8:223-227 Jl-Ag '61.

RABSZTYN, Jerzy

Role and attitude of the technician in the formation and realization of development plans in engineering. Wiadom gorn 12 no.9:285-287 S '61.

RABSZTYN, Jerzy, doc. mgr. inz.

Influence of the mechanization of picking tunnel headings upon the concentration of the output. Wiadom gorn 13 no. 5:160-165 My 62.

RABSZTYN, Jerzy, mgr inz.

The size of the production sections and the productivity.
Wiadom gorn 13 no.6:189-192 Je '62.

RABSZTYN, Jerzy, doc. mgr.inz.; KUC, Zdzislaw

Resolution of the Presidium of the Main Administration of the Trade Union of Minersa and the Presidium of the Main Administration of the Association of Mining Engineers and Technicians concerning further widening of collaboration and more participation of the Trade Union of Miners and the Association of Mining Engineers and Technicians in the realization of planned technical progress, increase of labor productivity, decrease of costs, and the perfection of qualifications of the working staffs in the Polish mining industry. Wiadom. gorn. 14 no.9: 265-267 S'63

1. Wiceprezes Zarzadu Glownego Stowarzyszenia Inzynierow i Technikow Gornictwa (for Rabsztyn). 2. Sekretarz Zarzadu Glownego Zwiazku Zawodowego Gornikow w Polsce (for Kuc).

RABSZYN, Jerzy, doc. mgr inz.;HORAK, Gerard, mgr inz.

Influence of technical parameters on the selection of the mining system. Przegl gorn 20 [i.e.19] no.9:341-353 S'63.

PAISZTYN, Jerzy, doc. mgr inz.; KOZDROJ, Marian, dr. inz.

Draft of the classification of mines in the coal industry according to fire hazard. Wiadom gorn 15 no.3:73-77 Mr '64

RABSZTYN, J., doc. mgr inż.

Development of the rationalization and invention movement in the Bytom Association of the Coal Industry during the years 1960-1963. Wiadom gorn 15 no.3:98-103 Mr '64

RABSZTYN, Jerzy, doc. mgr inz.

Certain current problems of the activities of the Association of Mining Engineers and Technicians in Poland. Wiadom gorn 15 no. 4:119-124 Ap '64.

1. Deputy President of the Main Executive Board of the Assocation of Mining Engineers and Technicians.

RAKSZTYN, Jerzy, doc. mgr inz.

Application of drilling techniques during the rescuing action in the iron ore mine Legende-Broistedt. Wiadom gorn 15 no.5:155-160 My'64.

RABSZTYN, Jerzy, doc. dr. inz.; RUZYCKI, Gustaw, mgr. inz.

Technical and economic analysis of mass transportation in strip mines. Wiadom gorn 15 no.10:322-326 O'64

RAKSZTYN, Jerzy, doc. dr inz.

Comparative evaluation of accident hazard in coal mines.
Wiadom gorn 15 no.11:341-346 N '64.

RABSZTYN, Jerzy, doc. dr inz.; PARYSIEWICZ, Witold, doc. dr inz.; KOZDROJ, Marian, doc. dr inz.

Orientation tables for the selection of the proper method of coal mining. Wiadom gorn 15 no.12:371-374 D '64.

RABSZTYN, Jerzy, doc. dr inz.

Determining the profitability indexes of mechanized driving of headings. Przegl gorn 20 no. 5:211-217 My '64.

RABSZTYN, Jerzy, doc. dr inz.

Probability method in examining the rate of accidents in coal mines. Przegl gorn 20 no.10:477-482 O '64.

HABR TYN, Jerzy, doc. dr inż.

New forms of completion studies for the engineering staff in the mining industry. Przegl techn 85 no.48:4 29 N '64

1. Vice-President of the Main Administration, Association of Mining Engineers and Technicians.

RABTSEV, N. I.

Author: Rabtsev, N.I. and Kurin, A.N.

Title: General Technology of Fuels; Ed. by I.M. Gollbrekh 326 pp., bibliography

Date: 1949. Moscow

Subject: Fuel

Available: Library of Congress, Call No: TP318.R5

Source: Lib. of Cong. Subj. Cat, 1950 V2

DROBENYA, Z.F.; RABTSEVICH, T.S.

Rare case of "spontaneous rupture" of the aorta in the eclampsia of pregnancy. Zdrav. Belor. 4 no.2:63 F '58. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz kafedr akusherstva i ginekologii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. L.S. Persianinov) i patologicheskoy anatomii (zaveduyushchiy - professor Yu. V. Gul'kevich) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta i I klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach A.I. Shuba).

(PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS) (AORTA—RUPTURE)

CHERNYAK, A.A.; RABTSEVICH, T.S.

Pathomorphological placental changes in Rh-incompatibility in mother and fetus [with summary in English]. Akush. i gin. 35 no.1:30-34 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. L.S. Persianinov) i patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. Yu.V. Gul'kevich) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(RH FACTOR,
iso-immun., placental pathol. (Rus))
(PREGNANCY, compl.
Rh-isoimmun., placental pathol. (Rus))
(PLACENTA, pathology,
in Rh-isoimmun. (Rus))

RABTSEVICH, T. S., Cand Med Sci -- "Pathological anatomy and thanatogenetic significance of injuries to the soft membranes and bones of the ~~skulls of~~ cranium in newborn infants." Smolensk, 1961. (Min of Health RSFSR. Smolensk State Med Inst) (KL, 8-61, 264)

RABTSEVICH, T. S.

Cephalohematoma and its significance as an indication of the severity of skull trauma during labor. Akush. i gin. no.3:68-71 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kafedri patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. Yu. V. Gul'kevich) i akusherstva i ginekologii (nauchnyy rukoviditel' - prof. L. S. Persianinov) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta i patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. T. S. Rabtsevich) 1-y klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Minska (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach BSSR A. A. I. Shuba)

(BIRTH INJURIES) (SKULL--TUMORS)

USOV, I.N.; RABTSEVICH, T.S.

Morphological characteristics of experimental nephritis in hypofunction of the adrenal glands in young rabbits. Dokl. AN BSSR 8 no.5:345-347 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Minskiy meditsinskiy gosudarstvennyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR V.A. Leonovym.

GUL'KEVICH, Yu.V.; RABTSEVICH, T.S. (Minsk)

Tumors in newborn infants and fetuses; a review of literature. Arkh. pat. no.10:3-12 '64. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav.- prof. Yu.V. Gul'kevich) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

RABUKHIN, Professor

"Prophylaxis and Treatment of Tuberculosis"

Paper given at IIIrd International Medical Student Seminar, Leningrad, July 9-17, 1956.

RABUKHIN, A. I.

AUTHORS: Matveyev, M.A., Rabukhin, A.I., Gurvich, L.V. 72-2-5/20

TITLE: Ceramic Lining of Vibration Mills (Keramicheskaya futerovka vibromel'nits).

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika, 1958, 15- Nr 2, pp. 10-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to produce a vibration mill that is proof against wear, and also in order to avoid the metal- or rubber lining in vibration mills such as are in use now, a method of fastening a ceramic lining had to be found. For test purposes the vibration mill M - 200 - 1.5 with a separate vibrator was developed by SKB VNIITISM for lining with plates made of various materials (see total view fig. 1). The lining plates are shown in form of drawings in figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5. For the fastening of these plates various kinds of adhesives were tested, and it was found that an adhesive based upon resin ED - 6 gave the best results. The production of this adhesive is then described in detail, as also, in fig. 6, the manner of fastening the ceramic plates. Tests were then carried out with lining plates of different origins. Fig. 7 shows holders with glued-on uralite plates. Figs. 8, 9 and 10 show linings of uralite, porcelain, and earthenware after having been in operation

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for test purposes, without interruption, for 110 hours, without any damage having been found. There are 10 figures and 1 Slavic reference.

ASSOCIATION: VNIITISM

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

RABUKHIN, A.I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3592

Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva

Silikaty; sbornik statey po khimii i tekhnologii silikatov, vyp. 1 (Silicates; Collection of Articles on the Chemistry and Production of Silicates, No. 1) Moscow, Gosstroyizdat, 1959. 105 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

Editorial Board: M.A. Matveyev (Resp. Ed.), Yu.M. Butt, and M.O. Yushkevich; Ed. of Publishing House: V.A. Rozanova; Tech. Ed.: N.I. Rudakova.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for chemists and geologists interested in silicate analysis.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of articles on the chemistry and technology of silicates. The contributing authors discuss the effect of admixtures on sintering processes and on the properties of Portland cements. The text also discusses the properties of certain glasses, the processing of ceramic materials, the process of drying facing tile, the stability of solid solutions of calcium alumoferrite, the activation of cement, the production of aluminous cement, the preparation of pulping rolls, the interaction of quartz with lime, and various problems related to the production of silicate-calcite materials. No personalities are mentioned. References are given at the end of each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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SOV/72-59-1-6/16

15(2), 15(6)

AUTHORS: Matveyev, M. A., Rabukhin, A. I.

TITLE: Wear Stability of Non-Metallic Grinding Substances on Vibration Grinding of Class-Ceramic Raw Materials (Iznosostoykost' nemetallicheskikh melyushchikh tel pri vibropomole stekol-no-keramicheskogo syr'ya)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 1, pp 17-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The possibility of an increase in wear stability had been shown by the authors and L. V. Gurvich in a previous paper (Ref 1). In the paper under review the use of lyuberetskiy quartz sand for the tests is described. According to the data given by the spetsialnoye konstruktorskoye byuro Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta novykh problem proizvodstva stroitel'nykh materialov na baze tonkogo izmel'cheniya (SKB VNIITISM) (Special Design Office of the All-Union Central Scientific Research Institute for New Production Problems of Building Materials on the Pulverization Basis) the grinding effect of quartz sand on pulverization rises to the specific surface of 5000 cm^2/g, and thereafter drops considerably. Figure 1 shows the diagram of the grinding device used which is described in detail.

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SOV/72-59-1-6/16

Wear Stability of Non-Metallic Grinding Substances on Vibration Grinding of Glass-Ceramic Raw Materials

Glass and uralite balls, diameter: 15 to 18 mm, were used as grinding substances. Figure 2 shows the wear dependence of glass balls on the estimated amount of pulverized quartz sand with a specific surface of 3000 cm^2/g, and figure 3 the dependence of uralite balls. On account of the data given the wear constant can be estimated as 59 g/kg for glass balls and 6.8 g/kg for uralite balls. According to VNIITISM the wear constant for earthenware is 20 g/kg. There are 3 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

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

Card 2/2

MATVEYEV, M.A.; RABUKHIN, A.I.

New methods for making pulping rolls. Silikaty no.1:78-81 '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

(Woodpulp industry--Equipment and supplies)

RABUKHIN, A.I.; CHERNYSHEV, V.V.

Intensified cooling of cast diopside products. Silikaty no.2:92-98 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Pyroxenes)

SOV/72-59-3-6/19

15(2), 15(6)

AUTHORS: Matveyev, M. A., Rabukhin, A. I., Chernyshev, V. V., Bulgakov, V. P.

TITLE: Utilization of Soluble Glass for the Exact Casting of Products From Silicate Melts (Primeneniye rastvorimogo stekla v tochnom lit'ye izdeliy iz silikatnykh rasplavov)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 3, pp 16 - 17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The manufacturing technology and the properties of "diopsidite" products originating from the masterskaya novykh stroitel'nykh materialov Upravleniya stroitel'stva Dvortsa Sovetov /nyne laboratoriya kamennogo lit'ya NII Zhelezobetona/(Workshop of New Building Materials of the "Soviet Palace" Building Administration (now: Laboratory for Cement Casting NII for Reinforced Concrete) have been already earlier described by S. I. Balashov, V. V. Chernyshev, A. Ya. Libman, S. E. Zgerskiy (Ref 1). This method makes it possible to obtain products of complicated shape and especially sculptures (Figs 1 and 2). Press molds of "diopsidite" are shown in figure 3. The table shows the accuracies of this exact casting procedure. The respective

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Utilization of Soluble Glass for the Exact Casting of Products From Silicate Melts SOV/72-59-3-6/19

cast molds are prepared by means of ethyl orthosilicate, which is, however, rather scarce and is therefore expensive. The authors of the present paper have carried out experiments to replace ethyl orthosilicate for mass production by liquid glass. They were based upon the technology of mold production, that had been earlier worked out in the MKhTI imeni Mendeleyeva dlya lit'ya metallov (M. A. Matveyev, A. I. Rabukhin (MKhTI imeni Mendeleyev for Metal Casting)). The method employed for these experiments, which yielded good results, is accurately described. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

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S/123/61/000/005/010/017
A004/A104

AUTHORS: Matveyev, M.A., Rabukhin, A.I.

TITLE: Using soluble glass for waterproof molds in precision casting

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 5, 1961, 21, abstract 5G157 ("Tr. Mosk. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta im. D.I. Mendeleyeva", 1959, no. 27, 156-171)

TEXT: The authors describe investigations to find a possibility to replace ethyl silicate by water glass for ceramic coatings in precision casting. The work was carried out to increase the waterproofness of coatings as a result of their reaction with a magnesium fluosilicate solution and to reduce the amount of alkali in water glass on account of a decrease of its concentration and an increase of the silicic module. Water glass with the following modules was used: 2.12; 2.9; 3.99, and a specific gravity in the range of 1.012-1.3 in different relations, manufactured from chemically pure caustic soda and silicic acid by the moist alkali method, as well as magnesium fluosilicate solutions of different concentration, manufactured by way of neutralizing 15% fluosilicic acid with chemically pure magnesium oxide. The filler of the refractory coating was synthetic marshallite.

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The composition of the pattern mass was 50% paraffin and 50% stearin. The amount of marshallite in suspension is decreasing with the increase of the silicic module and the specific gravity of the water glass. When the specimens were manufactured each of the three coating layers after being covered with quartz sand were submerged for 5 minutes in the magnesium fluosilicate solution, and subsequently dried in air for 30 minutes. The melting of the pattern compound was carried out in a decinormal solution of hydrochloric acid at 80-90°C. The density of the specimens was determined on a special device whose description is given. Proceeding from the maximum density in the absence of scale on the castings, the optimum data of the technological process were determined as follows: water glass of 3.99 module and 1.15 specific gravity; marshallite content in suspension - 72.5%; magnesium fluosilicate solution with 10 - 15% $MgSiF_6$; fixing time - 5-6 min. There are 13 figures, 3 tables and 15 references.

M. Anuchina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

RABUKHIN, A.I., inzh.; CHERNYSHEV, V.V., inzh.

Using colored diopside in making facing materials. Stroi. mat. 5 no.10:18-20 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Pyroxenes) (Walls)

MATVEYEV, M.A.; RABUKHIN, A.I.

Wear resistance of nonmetallic grinding bodies in vibration grinding of glass and ceramic raw materials. Stek. i ker. 16 no.1:17-19 Ja '59. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Mendeleyeva.
(Crushing machinery)

LAPIN, V.V.; RABUKHIN, A.I.; CHERNYSHEV, V.V.

Effect of zirconium dioxide on the crystallization of a diopside-like cast. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim tekh. 3 no.1:193-195 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra obshchey tekhnologii silikatov Moskovskogo khimiko-tekhnologicheskogo instituta imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.
(Diopside) (Zirconium oxides)

RABUKHIN, A. I.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Study of physico-chemical properties of liquid glasses in connection with their structure." Moscow, 1961. 19 pp; (Ministry of Higher, Secondary Specialist, and Professional Education Belorussian SSR, Belo Polytechnic Inst imeni I. V. Stalin); 180 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 217)

MATVEYEV, M.A.; RABUKHIN, A.I.

Study of the effect of the physical and chemical properties of liquid glass on the technological indices of electrode coatings. Trudy MKHTI no.36:160-168 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Silicates) (Electrodes)

MATVEYEV, M.A.; RABUKHIN, A.I.

Rapid analysis of liquid glass. Zhur.VKHO 6 no.5:592-593 '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

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

MATVEYEV, M.A.; RABUKHIN, A.I.

Dependence of the density of aqueous solutions of alkaline silicates on their composition. Stek. i ker. 18 no.6:12-14 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Glass manufacture)

MATVEYEV, M.A.; RABUKHIN, A.I.

Using aluminum phosphate compositions as a heatproof binder for cementing building materials. Ogneupory 26 no.6:281-285 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Mendeleyeva.
(Aluminum phosphates)

MATVEYEV, M.A.; RABUKHIN, A.I.

Compressibility of soluble glasses. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.7: 1485-1490 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Soluble glass)

MATVEYEV, M.A.; RABUKHIN, A.I.

Investigating the physicochemical properties of sodium and potassium silicates in connection with their structure. Trudy MKHTI no.37:32-43 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

MATVEYEV, M.A.; RABUKHIN, A.I.

Mechanism of viscous flow and conductivity of water glasses.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.6:1254-1260 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Soluble glass--Electric properties) (Viscosity)

S/063/63/008/002/013/015
A057/A126

AUTHORS: Matveyev, M.A., Professor, Rabukhin, A.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: On the structure of liquid glasses

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal vsesoyuznogo khimicheskogo obshchestva imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva, v. 8, no. 2, 1963, 205 - 211

TEXT: In earlier works the authors investigated the density, compressibility, viscosity, and electric conductivity of more than 100 sodium and potassium water glasses of different compositions which have been synthesized from chemically pure reagents by the wet alkali method. The opinions on the structure of water glasses are contradictory and the dependence of their physico-chemical properties on the composition is not yet determined. In the present paper the authors therefore discuss their own earlier results and give the following conclusions: Water glasses are true aqueous solutions of alkali silicates. They have a double nature - showing properties of electrolyte solutions and on the other hand properties of polymer solutions. Different from polymers

S/063/63/008/002/013/015
A057/A126

On the structure of liquid glasses

water glasses contain no polymer macromolecules, but monomer-cations of the alkali metal and polymer silicon oxide anions. The polymerization degree of the latter is low in comparison to organic polymers. These anions substitute the tetrahedron water molecules in the quasi-lattice of water and form with it an indirect bond, which has a strength similar to a hydrogen bond. In the coordination sphere of the alkali cation there are the water molecules forming, if compressed, a hydrate shell. The water glasses might be considered as a low-temperature model of silicate melts with regard to viscosity and electric conductivity for that concentration range (above a density of 1.2 g/cm^3) commonly used in practice. This corresponds to the mechanism of viscous flow and conductivity which is analog between these two systems - water glasses and silicate melts. There are 4 tables.

Card 2/2

MATVEYEV, M.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; RABUKHIN, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Relation of the refractive index of liquid glass to its composition.
Stek. i ker. 20 no.5:14-16 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Moskovskiy Ordena Lenina khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I.Mendeleyeva.

(Glass--Testing)

MATVEYEV, M.A.; RABUKHIN, A.I.

Solvation in liquid glasses. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.5:1136-1139 My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Soluble glass)

L 23646-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/KPF(n)-2/EPA(w)-2/EPA(bb)-2/EWP(b) Pq-4/Pt-10/
Pu-4/Pab-10 PG/WH/WW
ACCESSION NR: AP5005384 S/0063/64/009/006/0691/0694

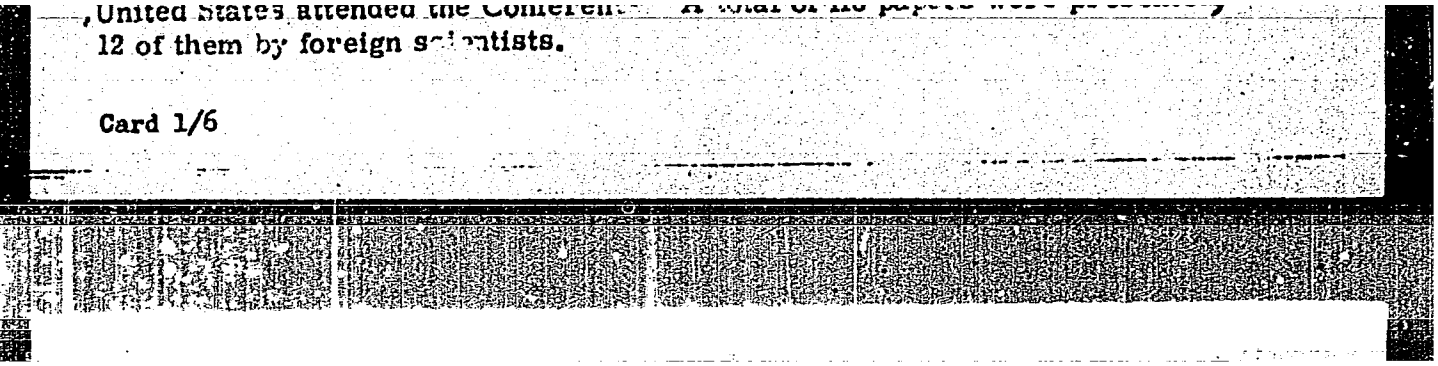
AUTHOR: Matveyev, M. A.(Professor); Rabukhin, A. I. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Fourth all-union conference on the vitreous state

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo. Zhurnal, v. 9, no. 6, 1964, 691-694

TOPIC TAGS: conference report, vitreous state, glassy state, amorphous glass, Pyroceram, glass structure, glass property

ABSTRACT: The Fourth All-Union Conference on the Vitreous State was held 16—21 March 1964 in Leningrad. Representatives of 114 Soviet institu-



, United States attended the Conferen[illegible] A total of [illegible] papers were presented,
12 of them by foreign scientists.

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Third All-Union Conference, and outlined the main [illegible]
problems in the field.

The theory of glass structure was discussed in the following papers:

Ye. A. Poray-Koshits (SSSR). Crystallochemical aspects of the structure of inorganic glasses. Various existing hypotheses on crystalline and glassy states were presented; the chemical heterogeneity of many glasses was stressed. Some ideas about the nature of the chemical heterogeneity in composite glasses originated from the application of small-angle x-ray diffraction.

O. K. Botvinkin (SSSR). Diversity of glass structures. In the author's opinion, microheterogeneity precludes the formulation of a unique theory of glass structure and requires separate theories on glass formation, crystallization, and submicrosegregation.

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L 23646-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5005384

V. N. Filipovich (SSSR). Interrelation of structures of the melt, glass, and glass crystallization products. Assuming a "cellular-type" structure, the opinion was advanced that glass is a solidified supercooled melt having the structure of a nonequilibrated liquid. 4

Important experimental data were presented in the following papers:

V. A. Florinskaya (SSSR). Study of glass structure by various physical methods. The existence of chemically heterogeneous microzones in

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L 23646-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005384

F. K. Aleynikov (LithSSR). Electron microscope data on microhetero-
geneity of ultrathin glass slices.

V. V. Tarasov (SSSR). Stereopolymeric, chain-polymeric, and
electronic structure of inorganic glasses. Meta-silicate and meta-

the author and L. V. Semenov in 1961-1962.

Naray-Sabo (Hungary). Correlation of the ionic volume of oxygen in glass with the ratio of the oxygen ions to glass-forming ions. Correlations were obtained for calculating the linear thermal expansion of 230 glass compositions. The effect of glass-forming oxides on the structure was evaluated.

Dr. Gekkert (GDR). Nitrate glasses. Regions of glass formation were established for the alkali nitrate-alkaline earth nitrate systems.

Card 4/6

L 23646-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5005384

Dr. Kyune (GDR). Galvanic circuits in silicate glasses. Concentration emf was studied in alkaline borosilicate glass. The electrochemical theory of glass structure was outlined.

Li Chia-chih (Communist China). Structure of photosensitive pyroceram glasses in the Li_2O-K_2O-Al_2O_3-SiO_2 system. Activation energies of [illegible] and internal friction were calculated from electro-

were drawn from the data for pyroceramis and for [illegible]

Kang Fu-hsi (Communist China). Mechanism of changes in individual properties of oxides in silicate glass. By determining the individual properties of 40 oxides, it was possible to calculate eight physical properties of known industrial and new glass formulations.

A. S. Yeremeyeva and G. M. Bartenev. Analogies in the high-elastic

Card 5/6

the beginning of 1969.

ASSOCIATION: none.

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

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Card 6/6

L 34963-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(v)/T/EPR Pr-4/Ps-4 WW/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5008579 S/0286/65/000/006/0122/0122

22

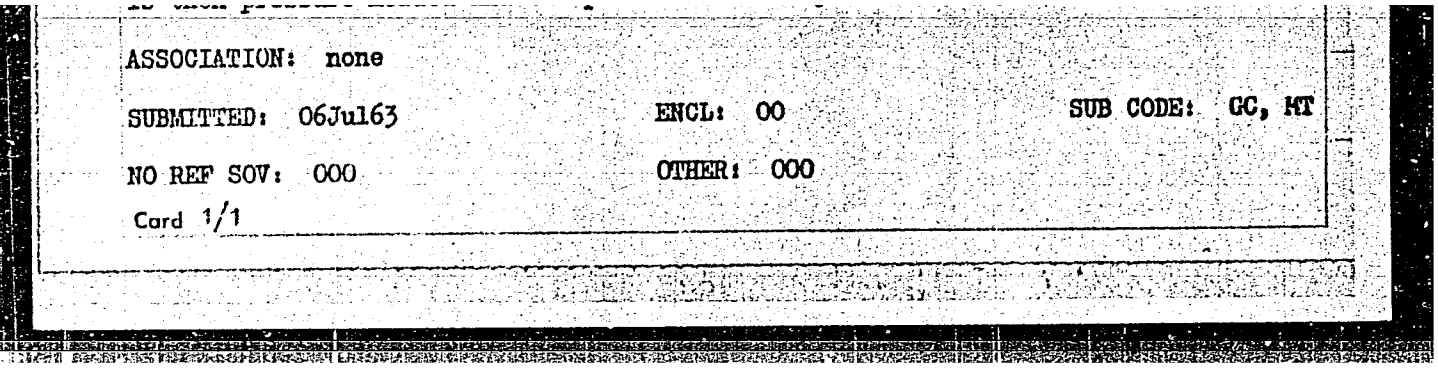
AUTHORS: Matveyev, M. A.; Rabukhin, A. I. 13

TITLE: A method for producing refractory objects. Class 80, No. 169436

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 6, 1965, 122

TOPIC TAGS: refractory, pressure molding, magnesium oxide, phosphorus compound

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for producing refractory objects by means of pressure molding. A mixture based on refractory oxides (mainly magnesium oxide) and a phosphatic binder is used. To increase the strength of the



ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Jul63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, MT

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TITLE: A method for making transparent plastics

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 11, 1965, 80

TOPIC TAGS: transparent plastic, fiberglass

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for making transparent plastic based on Author's Certificate No. 128992. Plastics with improved properties are