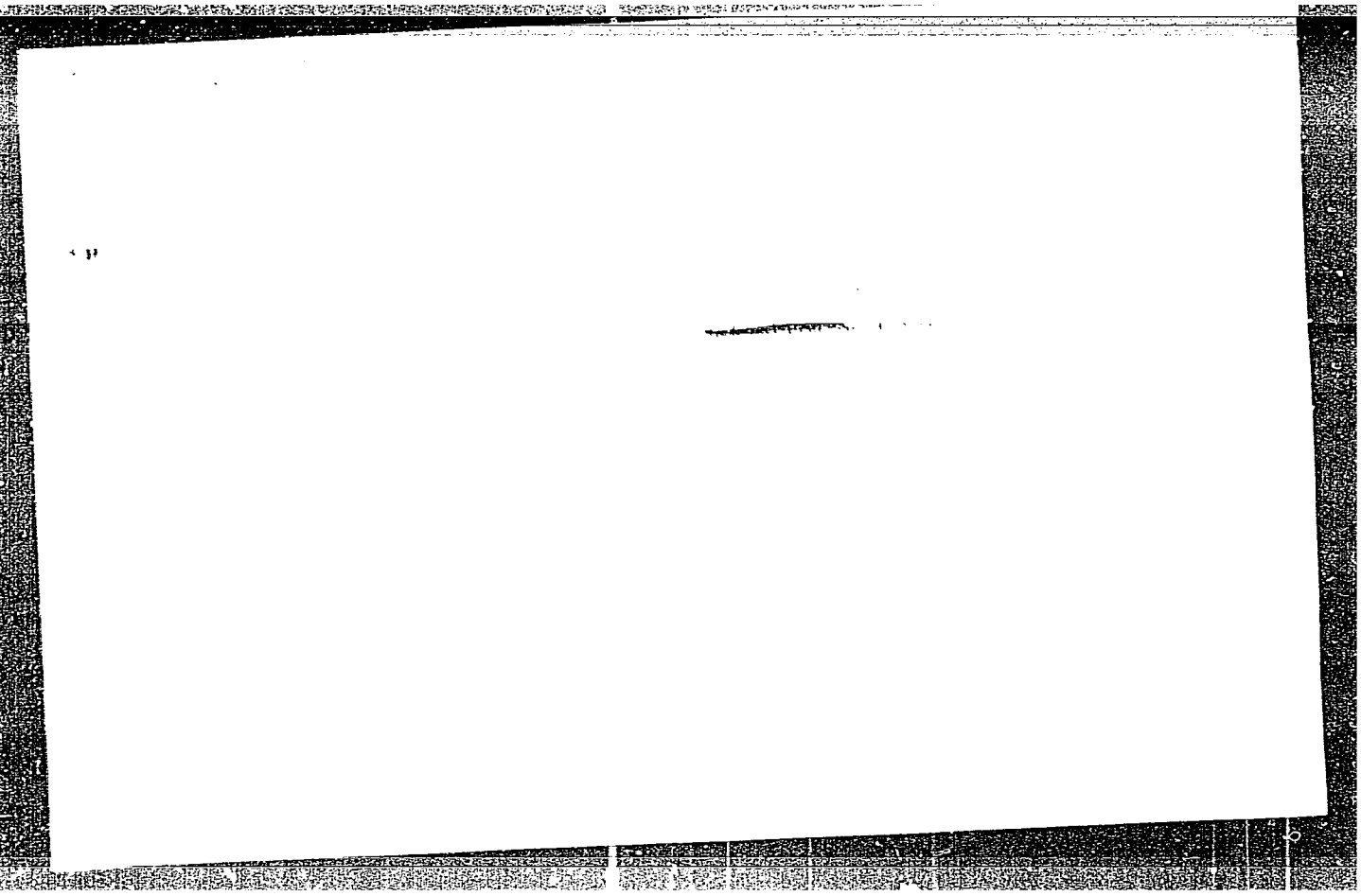
TSYBASOV V.

"Termicheskoye razlozheniye goryuchikh slantsev," P. 23

Goryuchiye Slantsy, No. 1, 1931



TSYBASOV, V. P. NIKNAMOV I. P

Predvaritel'nyye Dannyye Po Issledovaniyu Zdovskikh Slantsev, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1933, No 3, 62

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy # 1934-35, TM . 871
G. 74

TSYBASOV, V.P., AND YEFREMOV, V.P.

Termicheskoye Razlozheniye Kashpirskikh Slan sev Pod Davleniyem Vodoroda, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1934, No. 2, 56

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy #1934-35, TN .871
G .74

TSYBASOV, V.P.

Fayngar, A. Tishina, L. Yefimova I K. Ogushev (Pererabotka Veymarnskikh Slantsev V Plasticheskiy I Krovel' No-Stroitel' Nyy Material), Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1934, No. 2, 63.

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy #1934-35, TN .871
G .74

TITBAS V V. P.

O NIZKOTEMPERATURNO RAZLOZHENII GORYUCHIKH SLANTSEV, GORYUCHIYE SLANTSY, 1933, No 6, 56.

SO: GORYUCHIYE SLANTSY / 1934 - 35 TN - 871 G 74

TSYBASOV, V. P., DYMSHITS, S. A., LEVIT, I. S.,

Termicheskoye Razlozheniye Gdovskikh Slantsev Pod Davleniyem Vodoroda, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1935, No 4, 82

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy # 1934-35, TN .871 G .74

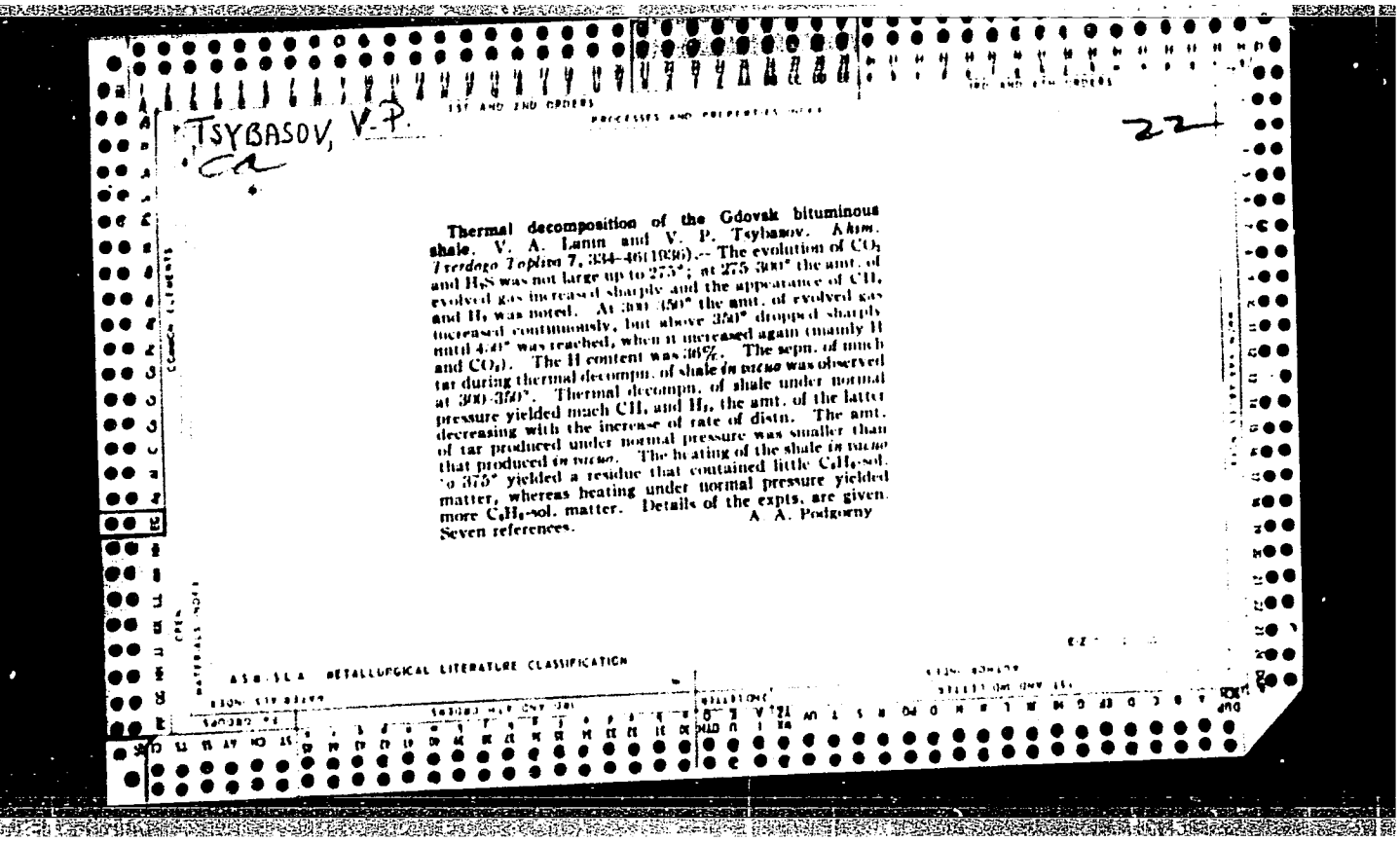
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

TSYBASOV, V. P.

A method for the determination of hydrogen in gas mixtures. V. P. Tsybasov, S. A. Dymshits and K. M. Dvorkina. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 7, 71-2(1936); *Chem. Zentr.* 1937, II, 3583-4.—The most accurate method for the detn. of H in the presence of hydrocarbons of the methane series is by adsorption with colloidal Pd according to the method of Paal and Hartmann (cf. *C. A.* 4, 1000). The following directions are given for the *prepn. of colloidal Pd.* To 500 g. 3% NaOH is added 100 g. fresh egg albumin in small portions, the flask being shaken after each addn. The soln. is then warmed on the water bath until the albumin, except for a flocculent ppt., goes into soln. (1-2 hrs.). AcOH is then added to the filtrate until a ppt. just forms. After 12 hrs. the protalbinic acid is filtered and washed with a little water. A little water is then added to the filtered residue to give a pulpy consistency and the material dialyzed for 3 days, the water being changed twice daily. The protalbinic acid is next dissolved in a little 10% NaOH and the soln. again dialyzed 1-2 days. The soln. is evapd. and when dried in a vacuum desiccator forms a horny mass. Two g. of the Na protalbinate is dissolved in 50 g. water and mixed with a little 10% NaOH. To the alk. soln. is added gradually 1.6 g. $PdCl_2$ dissolved in a little water. The soln. is then reduced by adding $H_2NNH_2.H_2O$ dropwise. After 3 hrs. the colloidal Pd soln. is subjected to dialysis until the water no longer gives a Cl or H_2NNH_2 reaction. The soln. is evapd. at 40-60° and an aq. soln. of 5 g. Na picrate added to the concd. Pd soln., the total soln. amounting to about 100 cc. The H is adsorbed in a Hempel pipet. Adsorption is accelerated if the pipet is warmed to 50-60°. W. A. Moore

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



TSYBASOV, V-P.

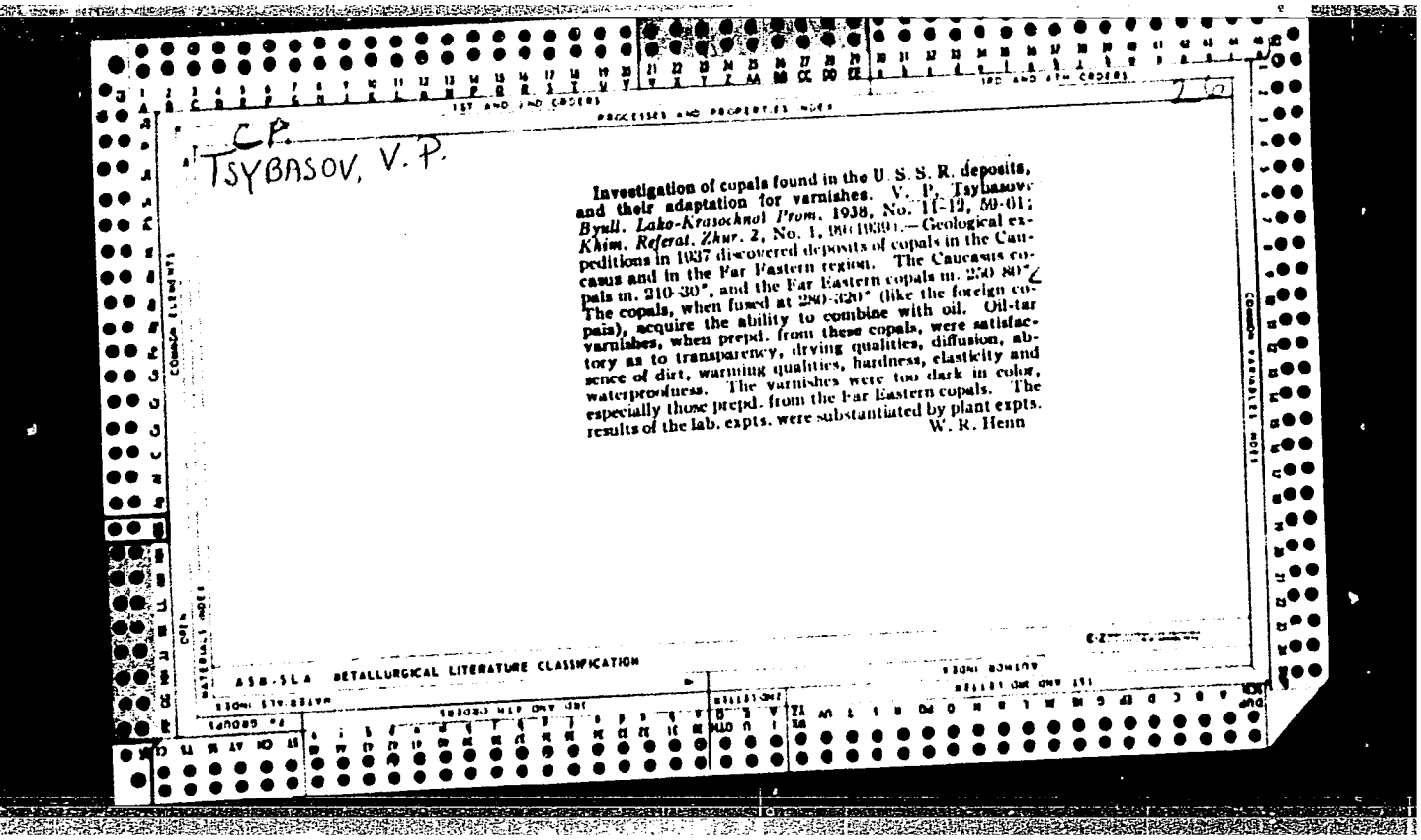
Ca

22

Thermal decomposition of the Gdovsk bituminous shale. V. A. Lamin and V. P. Tsybasov. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 7, 334–46 (1936).—The evolution of CO_2 and H_2S was not large up to 275°; at 275–300° the amt. of evolved gas increased sharply and the appearance of CH_4 and H_2 was noted. At 300–350° the amt. of evolved gas increased continuously, but above 350° dropped sharply until 440° was reached, when it increased again (mainly H and CO_2). The H content was 10%. The sepn. of much tar during thermal decompn. of shale *in vacuo* was observed at 300–350°. Thermal decompn. of shale under normal pressure yielded much CH_4 and H_2, the amt. of the latter decreasing with the increase of rate of distn. The amt. of tar produced under normal pressure was smaller than that produced *in vacuo*. The heating of the shale *in vacuo* to 375° yielded a residue that contained little C_6H_6-sol. matter, whereas heating under normal pressure yielded more C_6H_6-sol. matter. Details of the expts. are given. Seven references.

A. A. Podgorny

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

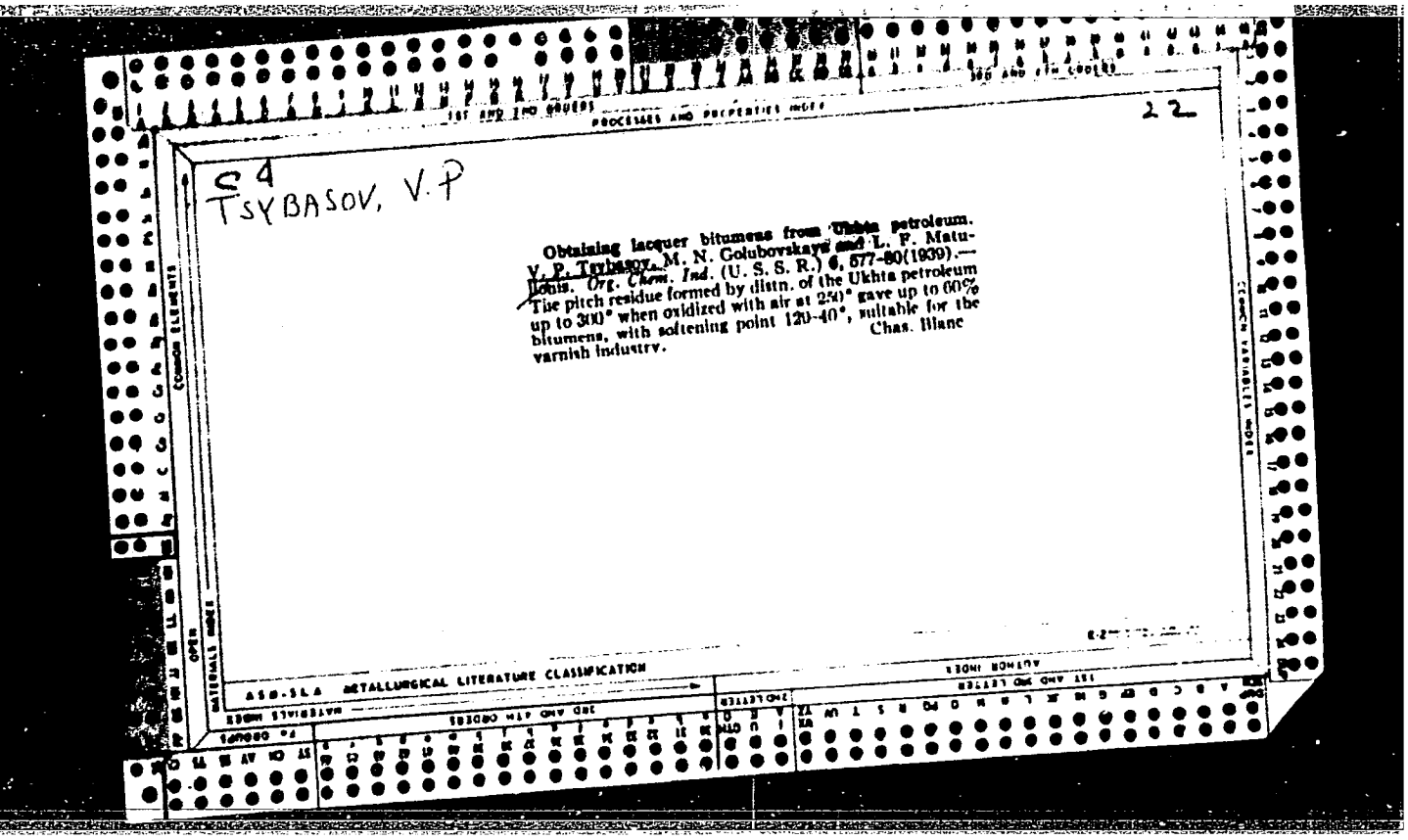


CP.
TSYBASOV, V. P.

Investigation of copals found in the U. S. S. R. deposits, and their adaptation for varnishes. V. P. Tsybasov. *Bynll. Lako-Krasochnol Prom.* 1938, No. 11-12, 59-61; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 2, No. 1, 86 (1939).—Geological expeditions in 1937 discovered deposits of copals in the Caucasus and in the Far Eastern region. The Caucasus copals m. 210-30°, and the Far Eastern copals m. 270-80°. The copals, when fused at 280-320° (like the foreign copals), acquire the ability to combine with oil. Oil-tar varnishes, when prepd. from these copals, were satisfactory as to transparency, drying qualities, diffusion, absence of dirt, warming qualities, hardness, elasticity and waterproofness. The varnishes were too dark in color, especially those prepd. from the Far Eastern copals. The results of the lab. expts. were substantiated by plant expts.

W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



C4
TSYBASOV, V.P

22

Obtaining lacquer bitumens from Ukhta petroleum. V. P. Tsybasov, M. N. Golubovskaya and L. F. Matushkin. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 6, 577-80(1939).—The pitch residue formed by distn. of the Ukhta petroleum up to 300° when oxidized with air at 250° gave up to 60% bitumens, with softening point 120-40°, suitable for the varnish industry. Chas. Blanc

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TSYBASOV, V. P.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca

30

Preparation of chemically stable coatings from chlorinated rubber and vinyl chloride. V. P. Tsybasov and R. L. Raskina. *Byull. Obmen Opyt. Lakokrasochnoi Prom.* 1939, No. 6, 16–17.—Chlorinated Soviprene (Neoprene) is better than other chlorinated rubbers for coatings. The stability of Koksagyz, Gvayul and SKB was poor, and they were but little sol. in solvents generally used for chlorinated rubber. Tornesit, however, dissolved easily and formed chemically stable films. Chlorinated polyvinyl resin was prepd. by dissolving polyvinyl resin in CCl_4 and chlorinating it, cold or hot. Exhaustive chlorination in the 1st case took 47 hrs.; in the 2nd case 38 hrs. It was difficult to expel all solvent, for although this could be accomplished at 100–10°, it led to darkening of the resin and partial dehydrochlorination. Films prepd. from chlorinated vinyl resin were even less stable toward chemicals than those prepd. from polyvinyl resin. Films from polyvinyl resin when subjected to the action of 10% H_2SO_4 showed checking in 10 days, but no further change was evident in 100 days. In the same period, a film of chlorinated polyvinyl resin treated with 10% H_2SO_4 showed no change.

David Aelony

TSYBASOV, V. P.

"Bituminization of Combustible Shales. "
Thesis for degree of Dr. Technical Sci.
Sub. 30 Oct 50 Inst of Mineral Fuels, Acad
Sci USSR

[redacted] Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950.
From Vechernyaya Moskva. Jan-Dec. 1950

TSYBASOV, V.P.; PETROVICH, V.F.; DVORAKOVSKAYA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Plastics, their production, properties, and uses]Plasticheskie massy, ikh poluchenie, svoistva i primenenie; uchebnoe posobie. Leningrad, Leningr. mekh. in-t, 1961. 100 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Plastics)

TSYBASOV, V.P.

Oxidation of organic matter in shale from Baltic Sea region deposits. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; khim. i khim. tekh. no.3: 563-566 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Predstavlena kafedroy obshchey khimii Leningradskogo voyenno-mekhanicheskogo instituta.
(Organic matter) (Oxidation) (Baltic Sea region--Shale)

SOV/156-58-3-42/52

AUTHOR: Tsybasov, V. P.

TITLE: The Oxidation of the Organic Substances in Slate From the Baltic Deposits (Okisleniye organicheskogo veshchestva slantsev pribaltiyskogo mestorozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 563 - 566 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Slate oxidizes violently in aqueous alkaline solutions at 80 - 85°C with permanganate. The oxidation of the organic substances in slate with permanganate is an exothermal reaction. The author makes the assumption that the oxygen in the organic substances of slate is not only to be regarded as bridge oxygen but that it also occurs in cyclic compounds. The organic substances in slate have an apparently very complex cyclic structure. Considerable quantities of di- and monobasic acids occur as products in the oxidation of the organic substances of slate. From the investigation carried out it is concluded that the organic substances in slate from the Baltic deposits are high molecular compounds with straight and ramified hydrocarbon chains. On the removal of mineral inclusions from the slate the

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The Oxidation of the Organic Substances in Slate From the Baltic Deposits SOV/156-58-3-42/52

oxidation of the organic substances takes place more intensively. The enriched slate from the Baltic deposits is used for the production of aliphatic acids. There are 2 tables and 14 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra obshchey khimii Leningradskogo voyenno-mekhanicheskogo instituta (Chair of General Chemistry at the Leningrad Institute of Military Engineering)

SUBMITTED: December 27, 1957

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7002556 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/023/0037/0037

INVENTOR: Buyvol-Kot, Yu.I.; Chuprov, M.Ye.; Tsybayev, B.G.; Akimov, V.M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Dipole-slot antenna. Class 21, No. 189032

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 23, 1966, 37

TOPIC TAGS: slot antenna, dipole antenna, waveguide antenna

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a dipole-slot antenna which comprises a symmetrical dipole and a waveguide slot radiator in the form of a shortcircuited section of a rectangular waveguide. To secure separate reception or transmission of mutually perpendicular electromagnetic signals in a wide range of frequencies, the symmetrical dipole is placed above the waveguide slot radiator in parallel to the slot.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 18Mar65 / ATD PRESS: 5113

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.396.677.71

PERSHIN, Mikhail Alekseyevich; MIGUKIN, Aleksandr Timofeyevich; KIM, Leonid Vasil'yevich; TSYBAYEV, Igor' Gennad'yevich; MARKUS, B.M., red.; ALABYSHEVA, N.A., red.izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Movable tool-repair shops on city-block construction sites] Peredvizhnye instrumental'no-remontnye masterskie na ob"-ektakh kvartal'noi zastroiki; opyt raboty Glavleningradstroia. Leningrad, 1963. 15 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Seriia: Stroitel'noe proizvodstvo, no.5) (MIRA 16:12)

(Leningrad--Construction equipment--Maintenance and repair)

VELLER, M.A., prof.; TSYBAYEV, N.T., inzh.

Drying of block peat piled in successive layers. Torf.prom. 36 no.3:20-22 '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Kiyevskiy torfyanoy institut (for Tsybayev).
(Peat--Drying)

TSYBAYEV, N. T.: Cand Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the shrinkage of peat of low moisture content". Moscow, 1958. 20 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Kalinin Peat Inst), 150 copies (KL, No 6, 1959, 136)

TSYBAYEV, N.T.

Use of wear-resistant rubber linings in pumps carrying abrasive fluid mixtures. Tsvet. met. 38 no.2:8-13 F '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

TSYBAYEV, N.T., inzh.

Fundamental elements of the mechanics of the compression of peat.
Trof. prom. 35 no.6:23-26 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Moskovskiy torfyanoy institut.
(Peat)

MATVEYEV, B.V. [deceased]; TSYBAYEVA, G.G.

Synthesis and the polarographic reduction of aliphatic amino-hydroxamic acids. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.8:2491-2495 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Voyenno-meditsinskaya akademiya imeni S.M. Kirova.

NEMETS, V.G.; TSYBAYEVA, G.G.

Synthesis and study of β-fluoroethyl-β'-chloroalkylamines. Trudy LTI no.60:49-55 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii osnovnogo organicheskogo sinteza Leningradskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta imeni Lensoveta.
(Amines)

NEMETS, V.G.; TSYBAYEVA, G.G.

Study of the hydrolysis of β-fluoroethylamines. Trudy LTI no.60:56-62 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii osnovnogo organicheskogo sinteza Leningradskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta imeni Lensoveta.
(Ethylamine)

TSYBAYEVA, G.G.

Monocholine esters of polymethylenedicarbamic acids.
Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.3:917-920 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Voyenno-meditsinskaya akademiya imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Carbamic acid)
(Choline)

18.3200

77421
SOV/130-60-1-4/22

AUTHORS: Karmazin, V. I., Gubin, G. V., Tsybenko, A. V., Kucher, A. M.

TITLE: Blast Furnace Production. New Technology of Kerch' Ore Preparation for Smelting

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1960, Nr 1, pp 7-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors emphasize the need for drastically increasing the use of low-cost Kerch' ore (composition: 32-49% Fe, 0.35-3.5% Mn, 0.1% As, and 25-30% limonite). Previous concentration processes have not proved rational. The Scientific Research Institute for Mechanical Concentration of Minerals of Ferrous Metallurgy (Mekhanobrchermet) has developed a process which involves roasting by natural gas. Contrary to earlier methods, the gangue (25-30% Fe) is retired at 1,100-1,200° C to dissociate iron aluminosilicates and separate metallic iron. Magnetic roasting at 700-800° C and subsequent magnetic separation failed to lower the Fe content in the gangue.

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Blast Furnace Production. New Technology of Kerch' Ore Preparation for Smelting

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SOV/130-60-1-4/22

However, for lean ores magnetic separation is more effective, increasing Fe content in the concentrate by 6-8%. The removal of As was tested, and results showed that gaseous reducing agent in a "boiling" layer of basic ore is more effective than a solid reducing agent in a "nonboiling" layer. In another test, 78% As was removed by blowing steam through heated ore (42.7% Fe, 0.13% As) at 1,000° C. Methods of direct ore reduction were tested in a laboratory rotary furnace comprising a metal housing with a 200-mm-diam stainless steel tube sealed at one end by welding. While heating the working area, the combustion products did not penetrate into the reduction zone, allowing the maintenance of a high carbon monoxide content (to 80%). The 5-kg charge contained ore, dolomite, and coke breeze. Reduction occurred at 1,150° C. After cooling, the reduced ore was crushed and subjected to centrifugal electromagnetic separation. A concentrate with 90% Fe and gangue with 5% Fe was produced. The authors

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Blast Furnace Production. New Technology of Kerch' Ore Preparation for Smelting

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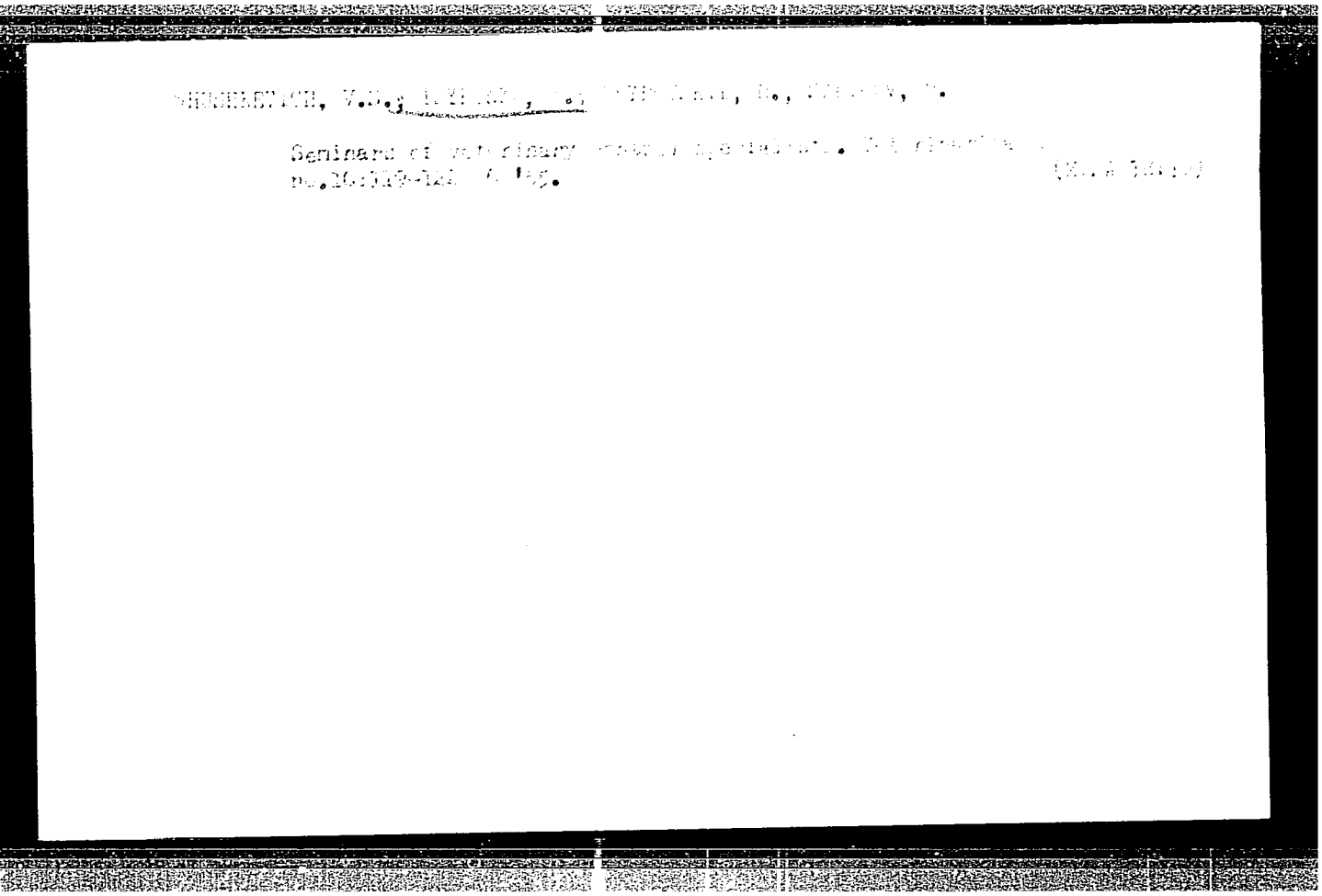
SOV/130-60-1-4/22

suggest verifying the process under industrial conditions as follows: Crushed ore is subjected to magnetized roasting at 700-800° C in a furnace with a "boiling" layer where the As content is lowered and part of the ore magnetized. Roasted hot ore is subjected to dry magnetic enrichment; oölites with 57% Fe are separated from intermediate products with about 43% Fe. The intermediate products and dust are directly reduced in an alternating coal-flux layer at 1,100-1,200° C. Then the material is cooled and excess solid reducing agent separated to be reused in the charge. The recovered ore is crushed and separated. A rich concentrate with 75-90% Fe and gangue with 5-10% Fe is produced. The former is compacted and is suitable for charge in blast or steelmelting furnaces. There is 1 figure; and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Scientific Research Institute for Mechanical Concentration of Minerals of Ferrous Metallurgy (Mekhanobrchermet)

Card 3/3



FORTUSHNYY, V.A., kand. veterinarnykh nauk; GOVOROV, A.M., kand. veterinarnykh nauk; TSYHENKO, I.Z., veterinarnyy vrach; BOYCHENKO, A.S., veterinarnyy vrach; KALITENKO, Ye.T., veterinarnyy vrach

Stachybotryotoxicosis in cattle and its treatment. Veterinariia 36 no.9:67-70 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Cattle--Diseases and pests)
(Mushrooms, Poisonous)

SPIVAK, M.S., glavnyy red.; BELOZUB, V.G., red.; VASILENKO, P.M., red.; ZORIN, I.G., red.; IL'CHENKO, I.K., red.; KOVAL', A.G., red.; KRYLOV, A.F., red.; PUKHAL'SKIY, A.V., red.; SIDORENKO, A.P., red.; FEDCHENKO, A.N., red.; ANGELINA, P.N., red.; BUZANOV, I.F., red.; BOYKO, D.V., red.; BURKATSKAYA, G.Ye., red.; VASILENKO, A.A., red.; VLASYUK, P.A., red.; GORODNIY, N.G., red.; DEMIDENKO, T.T., red.; DUBKOVETSKIY, F.I., red.; KIRICHENKO, F.G., red.; LITOVCHENKO, G.P., red.; OZERNYY, M.Ye., red.; PERSHIN, P.N., red.; POPOV, F.A., red.; POSMITNYY, M.A., red.; PSHENICHNYY, P.D., red.; RADCHENKO, B.P., red.; ROMANENKO, I.N., red.; RUBIN, S.S., red.; SAVCHENKO, M.Kh., red.; SOKOLOVSKIY, A.N., red.; TSYBENKO, K.Ye., red.; KOVAL'SKIY, V.F., tekhn.red.

[Practical collective farm encyclopedia] Kolkhoznaia proizvodstvennaia entsiklopediia. Izd. 2-oe, perer. i dop. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry USSR. Vol.2. Malina-Mashchur. 1957. 923 p.
(Agriculture--Dictionaries) (MIRA 11:4)

TSYBENKO, K.Ye.; MERZLYAKOV, V.S.; SULKOVSKAYA, M.A., red.; PETRUSHKO, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[How the "Bol'shevik" Collective Farm became a leader] Kak kolkhoz "Bol'shevik" stal peredovym. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1955. 82 p. (MIRA 13:8)
(Shostka District--Collective farms)

TSYBENKO, K. YE.

SPIVAK, M.S., glavnyy redaktor; BELOZUB, V.G., redaktor; VASILENKO, P.M., redaktor; ZORIN, I.G., redaktor; IL'CHENKO, I.K., redaktor; KOVAL', A.G., redaktor; KRYLOV, A.F., redaktor; PUKHAL'SKIY, A.V., redaktor; SIDORENKO, A.P., redaktor; FEDCHENKO, A.N., redaktor; ANGELINA, P.N., redaktor; BUZANOV, I.F., redaktor; BOYKO, D.V., redaktor; BURKATSKAYA, G.Ye., redaktor; VASILENKO, A.A., redaktor; VLASYUK, P.A., redaktor; GORODNIY, N.G., redaktor; DEMIDENKO, T.T., redaktor; DUBKOVETSKIY, F.I., redaktor; KIRICHENKO, F.G., redaktor; LITOVCHENKO, G.P., redaktor; OZERNYY, M.Ye., redaktor; PERSHIN, P.N., redaktor; POPOV, F.A., redaktor; POSMITNYY, M.A., redaktor; PSHENICHNYY, P.D., redaktor; RADCHENKO, B.P., redaktor; ROMANENKO, I.N., redaktor; RUBIN, S.S., redaktor; SAVCHENKO, M.Kh., redaktor; SOKOLOVSKIY, A.N., redaktor; TSYBENKO, K.Ye., redaktor; KOVAL'SKIY, V.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Practical collective farm encyclopedia] Kolkhoznaia proizvodstvennaia entsiklopediia. Izd.2-oe, ispr. i dop. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry USSR. Vol.1. Abrikos - liutserna. 1956. 688 p. (MLRA 10:9)
(Agriculture--Dictionaries)

TSYBENKO, Konstantin Yevstaf'yevich, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; FREYDMAN, S.M., red.; DEYEVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Second year without the workday system; practices of the "Bolshevik" Collective Farm, Sumy Province, Ukraine] Vtoroi god bez trudodnia; opyt kolkhoza "Bol'shevik" Sumskoi oblasti Ukrainskoi SSR. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1958. 160 p. (MIRA 11:10)
(Collective farms) (Wages)

TSYBENKO, L. T.

PAVLOV, A.N., otv. za vypusk; VOLODICHEVA, V.N.; IVANOVA, A.I.; KULAKOV, I.N.; LYAMINA, T.N.; MIT'KINA, L.I.; POZDNYAKOVA, N.P.; RODIONOVA, L.I.; ROMANOVA, N.M.; SOFIYEV, E.S.; CHICHKINA, A.A.; TRESORUKOVA, Z.G.; BOGATYREV, P.P.; BROVKINA, A.I.; IVANOVA, L.D.; IVASHKIN, G.A.; KAMNEV, N.I.; LYSANOVA, L.A.; OZHERKL'YEVA, Z.I.; PAVLOVA, T.I.; TYUTYUNOVA, N.I.; UMNITSYNA, A.P.; ZHIVILIN, N.N.; ALESHICHEV, M.P.; VINOGRADOV, V.I.; YEREMIN, F.S.; KRAVCHENKO, Ye.P.; LOVACHEVA, M.V.; NIKOL'SKAYA, V.S.; MAKHOV, G.I.; SKEGINA, A.V.; TAREYEV, A.V.; KHOLINA, A.V.; BRYANSKIY, A.M.; BURMISTROVA, V.D.; GRIGOR'YEVA, A.M.; LUTSENKO, A.I.; OREKHOVA, Z.V.; TEPLINSKAYA, N.V.; FEOKTISTOVA, V.I.; BUTORIN, I.M.; BOCHKAREVA, L.D.; BURENINA, V.A.; VETUSHKO, A.M.; VIKHLYAYEV, A.A.; SOROKIN, B.S.; TSYBENKO, L.T.; KHLEBNIKOV, V.N.; DUMNOV, D.I.; STEPANOVA, V.A.; MANYAKIN, V.I., red.; VAKHATOV, A.M.; MAKAROVA, O.K., red.izd-va; PYATAKOVA, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Soviet agriculture; a statistical manual] Sel'skoe khoziaistvo SSSR; statisticheskii sbornik. Moskva, 1960. 665 p.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) TSentral'noye statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Upravleniye statistiki sel'skogo khozyaystva TSentral'nogo statisticheskogo upravleniya SSSR (for all except Makarova, Pyatakova).
(Agriculture--Statistics)

TSYBENKO, N.A.

Analysis of punctates from tumors and tumorous formations in the diagnosis of diseases of the mammary gland. Lab. delo 7 no.2:3-6 F '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut meditsinskoy radiologii (dir. V.I.Shantyr') i kafedra laboratornoy diagnostiki (zav. - prof. A.Ya.Al'tgauzon [deceased]) Ukrainskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(PUNCTURES (MEDICINE)) (BREAST--DISEASES)
(TUMORS)

ARNAUTOV, A.K.; BURSHTEYN, Sh.A.; GENES, V.S.; KOGAN, I.K.; MAMATYUK, Ye.M.; LITVINENKO, A.S.; MOSKALENKO, I.P.; NIKOLAYEVA, M.G.; PISKAREVA, Ye.V.; POPOVA, L.Ya.; RUDNEV, L.I.; SIDYAKIN, V.V.; TKACH, V.K.; FASTYUCHENKO, O.V.; FISUN, A.N.; FRENKEL', L.A.; TSYBENKO, N.A.; SHRAMENKO, B.I.

Comparative study on the effect of X rays (197 kv) and braking radiation generated with linear accelerator (3 Mev) upon animals. Radiobiologiia 2 no.2:211-215 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut meditsinskoy radiologii i Ukrainskoy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR, Khar'kov.
(RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

L 17556-63 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(j) AMD/AFETC/ASD AR/K

ACCESSION NR: AT3002369 S/2930/62/000/000/0110/0114

AUTHOR: Burshteyn, Sh. A. (Kharkov); Tsy*benko, N. A. (Kharkov)

57

TITLE: Erythrocyte diameter change in early period of acute radiation sickness 19

SOURCE: K voprosam ranney diagnostiki ostroy luchevoy bolezni; sbornik nauchnykh rabot. Kiev, Medgiz USSR, 1962, 110-114

TOPIC TAGS: radiation sickness, acute radiation sickness, erythrocytes, microcytosis

ABSTRACT: White rats were exposed to total X-irradiation (RUM-3, 28.5-32.5 r/min) in single doses ranging from 1200-450 r. The erythrocyte diameter was determined by a micrometric method using a dry stained smear. The erythrocyte diameter norm used was 6.3 microns (based on findings of other investigators). In 200 erythrocytes the largest and the smallest diameters were measured and the diameter value was determined by averaging these measurements. 1 hr after irradiation no changes in erythrocyte diameters were observed for any of the radiation doses. After 24 hrs for 1200 r the erythrocyte diameter value decreased to 6.0, after 48 hrs to 5.7, and after

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72 hrs to 5.4. It was established that erythrocyte diameter decrease after X-irradiation is uniform in the early period of radiation sickness and the onset of microcytosis depends on radiation dose. The mechanism of erythrocyte diameter increase or decrease has not been explained. Some authors attribute the diameter change to change in the physico-chemical state of the erythrocyte, others to change in the physico-chemical properties of its surrounding medium, and others to the accumulation of toxic substances. Another unsolved problem is to what extent is erythrocyte diameter change determined by disturbed hemoporesis. A comparison of data on the blood erythrocyte diameter with the marrow erythrocyte diameter shows that microcytosis appearing in the blood in acute radiation injuries does not depend on microcyte entry from the marrow because it originates in the peripheral blood. Microcytosis which appears shortly after leucopenia develops can be used as a functional deficiency index for red blood in radiation sickness. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 28May63 ENCL: 00

Card 2/2 SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 019 OTHER: 000

ARNAUTOV, A. K.; BURSHTEYN, S. A.; GENES, V. S.; DZHAFAROV, G. K.; KOGAN, I. A.; MAMOTYUK, Ye. M.; NIKOLAYEVA, M. G.; PISKAREVA, Ye. V.; POPOVA, L. Y.; TKACH, V. K.; FASTYUCHENKO, O. V.; FRENKEL', L. A.; TSYBENKO, P. A.

Characteristics of some early reactions of rats, irradiated with various doses, to burning by flame. Radiobiologiia 2 no.3: 406-413 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut meditsinskoy radiologii, Khar'kov.

(X RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(BURNS AND SCALDS)

TSYBENKO, V.A.

Effect of a stimulation of hypothalamus on the activity of the cardiovascular system in a chronic experiment. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no. 2:11-16 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AN UkrSSR prof. A.I.Yemchenko) Kiyevskogo ordena Lenina universiteta imeni T.G.Shevchenko. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V.Parinym.

TSYBENKO, V.A. [TSybenko, V.O.]

Pathways of transfer of impulses from the hypothalamus to the vascular system. Fiziol.zhur.[Ukr.] 9 no.1:42-47 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra fiziologii zhivotnykh Kiyevskogo universiteta im. Shevchenko.

TSYBENKO, V.A. [TSybenko, V.O.]

Effect of hypothalamic stimulations on cardiac activity. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 7 no.2:178-186 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Department of Physiology of Kiev State University.
(HYPOTHALAMUS) (HEART)

TSYBENKO, V.O.

Relation between the strength on hypothalamic stimulation and the changes in blood pressure. Visnyk Kyiv un. no.5. Ser.biol. no.2: 111-116 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(HYPOTHALAMUS) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY) (BLOOD PRESSURE)

SHCHERBINA, N.S.; TSYBENKO, V.V.

Regulating the operation of 55-V compressors. Sbor. nauch. trud. KGRI no.19:11-14 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Air compressors) (Automatic control)

TSYBIKOV, A.N., inzh.

Approximate calculations for determining the service life of equipment. Vest. mashinostr. 44 no.10:76-78 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

TSYBIKOV, A.N., inzh.

Technical and economic substantiation of electric drives.
Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 19 no.9:33-34 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

22202

S/079/61/031/006/002/005
D223/D305

53600

AUTHORS: Skvarchenko, V.R., Tsybikova D.Ts. and Levina R.Ya.

TITLE: Aromatic hydrocarbons, XIX. 2-phenylfluorene

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 31, no.6, 1961, 1819-1822

TEXT: In the present work a description is given of the method of producing hydrocarbons of 2 phenylfluorene series: this method uses as an initial dienophyl n-phenylcinnamic (n-diphenylacrylic) acid. The authors state that they achieved bonding of n-phenylcinnamic acid (n-phenyl cinnamic acid can be obtained (yield 92%) by condensation of malonic acid with n-phenylbenzaldehyde in the presence of glacial acetic acid) with divinyl, 2.3-dimethylbutadiene- 1.3, piperyl, and isoprene by heating for 18 hours in an autoclave the benzene solutions of reacting substance (in the presence of traces of picric acid and hydroquinone)*. The bond structure (iii) (as "ortho-bond") and (IV) (as "metabond") obtained from diens and dienophyls of asymmetrical structures, has been confirmed by their transformation into corresponding 3-methyl and

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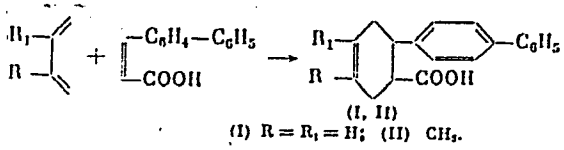
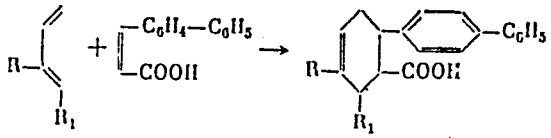
Aromatic hydrocarbons, XIX. 2-phenylfluorene

*



(I, II)

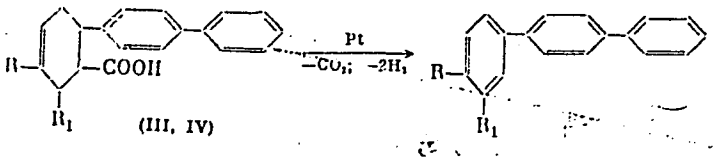
(I) $R = R_1 = H$; (II) CH_3.



(III, IV)

(III) $R = H$; $R_1 = CH_3$.
(IV) $R = CH_3$; $R_1 = H$.

**



(III, IV)

4-methyl-n-terphenyl (by decarboxylation and subsequent dehydration in the presence of platinum) as indicated **. Bonds(I-IV) representing 2-n-diphenyl-1,2,3,6-tetra-hydrobenzoic acid and their close homologues with one or two methyl groups, were changed by heating with phosphoric pentoxide into corresponding 2-phenyl-fluorenes (yield 43-51%). The reaction proceeds through the stage of intermolecular acylation, transfer of double bond and dehydration *-*. In this way from 2-n-diphenyl - 1,2,3,6 - tetrahydrobenzoic acid (I)

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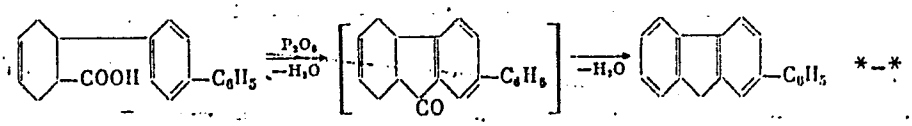
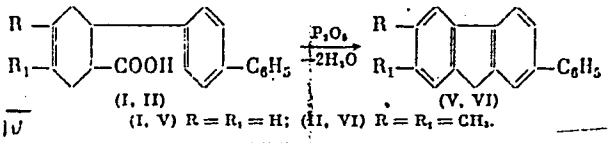
Aromatic hydrocarbons, XIX. 2-phenylfluorene



and 4.5-dimethyl - 2 - n - diphenyl - 1,2,3,6 - tetrahydrobenzoic acid (II) - bonding n-phenylcinnamic acid with divinyl and 2,3,-dimethylbutadiene - 1, 3 -, were obtained 8-methyl-2-phenyl fluorene (V) and 6,7-dimethyl-2-phenylfluorene (VI) ***. Similarly from 6-methyl - 2-n-diphenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrobenzoic acid (III) and 5-methyl-2-n-diphenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrobenzoic acid (IV) (bonding-n-phenylcinnamic acid with piperyl and isoprene) the authors obtained 8-methyl-2-phenylfluorene (VII) and corresponding 7-methyl-2-phenylfluorene (VIII)



(I, II)
(I, V) R = R1 = H; (II, VI) R = R1 = CH3.
(V, VI)
***

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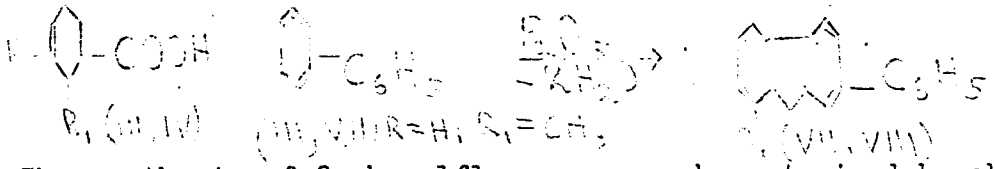
Aromatic hydrocarbons, XIX. 2-phenylfluorene



The synthesis of 2-phenylfluorene was characterized by absorption of UF-spectrums. The spectrum of 2-phenylfluorene is similar to that of 1-phenylfluorene (Ref 3: D.M.W. Anderson, N.Campbell, D. Leaver, W.H. Stafford, J.Chem. Soc., 1952, 3992) and 9-phenylfluorene differs from the spectrum of fluorene itself. The method of preparing n-phenylbenzaldehyde is explained. Once obtained, it was mixed with 40% sodium bisulphate solution and after leaving for a day filtered off, shaken with ether, and heated for 6-8 hours with the addition of 2N soda solution. The purified n-phenylbenzaldehyde was extracted with ether, dried with magnesium sulphate, filtered off and after removing the ether the aldehyde obtained melted at 57-58°C. n-Phenylbenzaldehyde was then added to an equimolecular

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S/079/61/031/006/002/005
D223/D305

Aromatic hydrocarbons, XIX. 2-phenylfluorene

quantity of malonic acid in glacial acetic acid and heated on a water bath until carbon dioxide was evolved. After removing the acetic acid obtained, n-phenylcinnamic acid (yield 92%) was re-crystallized and gave m.pt. 223-224° which agrees with literature values (Ref 5: D. Hey, J.Chem.Soc. 1931, 2476). Equimolecular quantities of bonds (I-IV) and phosphorus pentoxide were heated for 1 hour at 330-350°C on a hot plate and produced hydrocarbon; distilled in vacuo (gradually decreasing pressure to 8-10 mm), purified by vacuum treatment and recrystallization. In this way the following were obtained: a) 2-phenyl fluorene (V) from divinyl bond; yield 43%, m.pt. 191-192° (from alcohol); b) 6.7-dimethyl-2-phenylfluorene (VI) from 2.3-dimethylbutadiene 1.3 bond; yield 51%, m. pt. 216-217° (from acetic acid and then alcohol); c) 8-methyl-2-phenyl fluorene (VII) from piperyl bond; yield 45% m.pt. 121-123° (from alcohol); d) 7-methyl-2-phenylfluorene (VIII) from isoprene bond; yield 45%, m.pt. 186-187°C(from absolute alcohol); 7-methyl-2-phenylfluorenone was obtained by the oxidation of 7-methyl-2-phenylfluorene (VIII)

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D223/D305

Aromatic hydrocarbons, XIX. 2-phenylfluorene

(0.3 grm) with potassium dichromate (0.8 grms) in acetic acid (16 mls of glacial acetic acid and 2 mls of water) and boiling for 1.5 hours; the reacted mass was poured into cold water, the residue filtered and extracted with ethyl alcohol. The alcohol extract was steam distilled and ketone obtained, recrystallized from a mixture of benzene and petroleum ether, dried in vacuo (at 2 mm) and once more recrystallized. M.pt. 118-121°C. There are 7 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: D.M.W. Anderson, N. Campbell, D. Leaver, W.H. Stafford, J. Chem. Soc. 1959, 3092; C.K. Bradsher, L.J. Wisson, J.Chem.Soc. 68, 2149 (1946); H. Gilman, E.A. Weipert, J. Org. Ch., 22, 446 (1957).

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University im M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: June 27, 1960

SKVARCHENKO, V.R.; TSYBIKOVA, D.TS.; LEVINA, R.Ya.

Aromatic hydrocarbons. Part 25: New synthesis of diphenyls. Zhur.-ob.khim. 32 no.6:1727-1729 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Biphenyl)

S/079/60/030/010/030/030
B001/B066

AUTHORS: Skvarchenko, V. R., Tsybikova, D. Ts., and Levina, R. Ya.

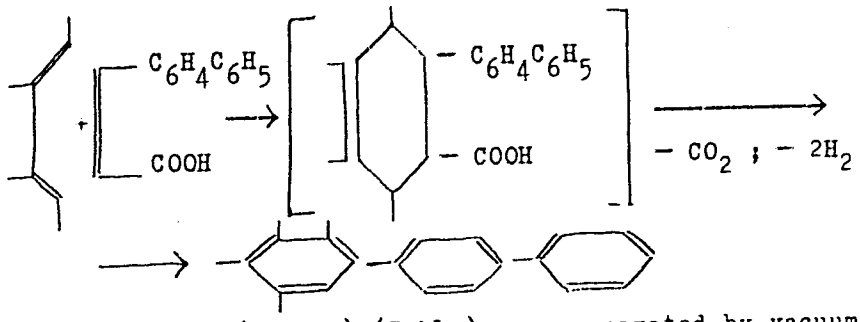
TITLE: A New Method of Synthesizing p-Terphenyls

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 10, pp. 3504 - 3505

TEXT: When studying the reaction of p-phenyl cinnamic acid with different diene hydrocarbons, the authors found conditions under which the resultant addition products (2-p-diphenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydro benzoic acids) decarboxylate and dehydrogenate immediately to give p-terphenyls. The conditions were the following: heating of the benzene solution of p-phenyl cinnamic acid at 300° in a steel autoclave for 16-18 hours with a twofold excess of alkalies and in the presence of 0.1 g picric acid and 0.1 g hydroquinone:

A New Method of Synthesizing p-Terphenyls

S/079/60/030/010/030/030
B001/B066



The p-terphenyls (I - IV) (Table) were separated by vacuum distillation (2-3 torr) of the reaction mixture, and purified by recrystallization from alcohol (I - III) or acetonitrile (IV). There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: July 27, 1960

Card 2/2

SKVARCHENKO, V.R.; TSYBIKOVA, D.TS.; LEVINA, R.Ya.

Aromatic hydrocarbons. Part 19: 2-Phenylfluorenes. Zhur.ob. khim. 31 no.6:1919-1922 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Fluorene)

TSYBIKOVA, D.TS., kand. khim. nauk; GEMBITSKIY, P.A., kand. khim. nauk; GUSEVA, A.P.

Hammet equation and its application in organic chemistry. Trudy VSTI no.1:39-65 '62. (MIRA 17:11)

TSYBIKOVA, D.TS., kand. khim. nauk; SKVARCHENKO, V.R., kand. khim. nauk; LEVINA, R.Ya., doktor khim. nauk

Aromatization of diene adducts; p-terphenyls. Trudy VSTI no.1: 67-73 '62. (MIRA 17:11)

SKVARCHENKO, V.R.; TSYBIKOVA, D.TS.; LEVINA, R.Ya.

Aromatic hydrocarbons. Part 21: Polynuclear hydrocarbons including 2-phenylfluorene and p-terphenyl systems. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.1: 108-111 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Hydrocarbons)

SKVARCHENKO, V.R.; TSYBIKOVA, D.TS.; LEVINA, R.Ya.

New method of synthesizing p-terphenyls. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.10: 3504-3505 O '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Terphenyl)

SKVARCHENKO, V.R.; TSYBIKOVA, D.TS.; LEVINA. R.Ya.

Aromatic hydrocarbons. Part 27: 2-p-Phenoxyphenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrobenzoic acid in the synthesis of 2-phenoxyfluorenes. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.3:995-997 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid)
(Fluorene)

PA 233T30

USSR/Engineering - Automatic Control, Jul 52
Brakes

"The Electrical Braking of Electromechanical Servomotors," N.I. Davydov, Engr, Stalin Prize Laureate, A.B. Tsybin, Engr, Lab of Automatic Regulation

"Iz V-S Teplotekh Inst" No 7, p 26

Discusses procedure for braking low-power asynchronous motors. Elec brake is simple, and its advantage, in comparison with mech brake, is greater braking moment, which appears only temporarily after disconnecting motor from power line and is absent while motor is running. Basic element of elec brake is condenser which, being connected to stator winding at the moment the motor is disconnected, considerably decreases overrunning of motor.

233T30

TSIBIN, A. B.

233T30

TSYBIN, A.M.

Replacing short rails with long rail lengths. Put' i put.khoz. 6 no.5:10 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Nachal'nik otdela puti Novomoskovskogo otdeleniya Moskovskoy dorogi.

(Railroads--Track)

TSYBIN, A.P.

Universal holder for net knurling. Mashinostroitel' no.1:25 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

TSYBIN, B., kand. ekonom. nauk

Determining the economic efficiency of the introduction of industrial aesthetics. Tekh. est. no.6:28-30 Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

TSYBIN, I.S., inzhener; BUTROMEYEV,N.F.; IVASHKO, V.N., redaktor

[Work of tractor driver V.M.Kolesnikov with a power scraper] Rabota traktorista V.M.Kolesnikova na traktornoi lopate. Moskva, Izd-vo dorozhno-tekhn. lit-ry, 1952. 28 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)

1. TSentral'naya normativno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya (for Tsybin)
(Excavation)

TSYBIN, I. S.

Excavator operator, I. V. Batalov Moskva, Izd-vo dorozhno-tekhn. lit-ry, 1952. 20p.
(Opyt stakhanovtsev-dorozhnikov) 64-21603)

TA730.T8

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.T8

TSYBIN, I S

Rabota traktorista V. M. Kolesnikova na traktornoy polate (work of tractor driver V. M. Kolesnikov with a power scraper) Moskva, Dorizdat, 1952.
23 p. Diagrs., Port., Tables (Opyt Stakhanovtsev-Dopozhnikov)

TSYBIK, I.S.

[Excavator operator, I.V.Batalov] Ekskavatorshchik I.V.Batalov. Moskva, Izd-vo dorozhno-tekhn. lit-ry, 1952. 20 p. (MLRA 6:8)
(Batalov, Ivan Vasil'evich)

TSYBIN, L.

Education and training of young workers in the Ukraine during the fourth five-year plan, 1946-1950 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Ukraine--Technical education)

TSYBIN, V., inzhener.

The Volga navigation officers are preparing to master conditions on water reservoirs. Rech.transp. 14 no.4:28-29 Ap '56.(MLRA 9:8)
(Volga River--Navigation) (Reservoirs)

MALAKHOVSKIY, Ya.; TSYBIN, V.

The Ferlec electromagnetic clutch. Avt.transp. 33 no.11:34-35 N '55. (MLRA 9:3)
(France--Automobiles--Clutches)

TSYBIN, V.

Frost. IUn. nat. no.4:33 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(No subject headings)

TSYBIN, V.P.

Navigable conditions of the Stalingrad Reservoir. Rech. transp. 18 no.4:37-38 Ap '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Nachal'nik Volzhskogo basseynovogo upravleniya.
(Stalingrad Reservoir--Navigation)

TSYBIN, V.P.

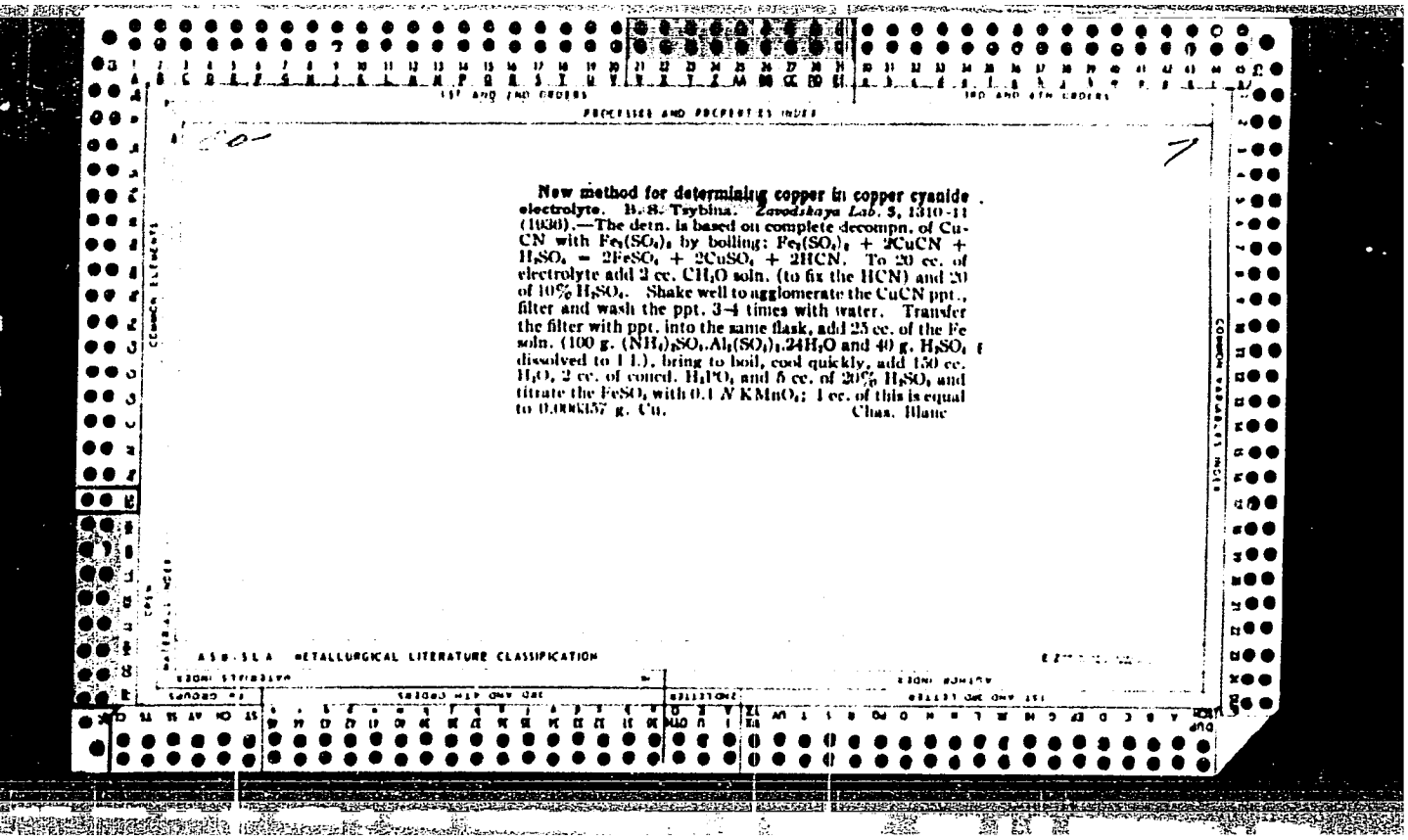
Let us create conditions necessary for safe navigation. Mech. transp. 16 no.6:21-22 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Nachal'nik Volzhskogo basseynovogo upravleniya puti.
(Inland navigation--Safety measures)

TSYBIN, V.S., inzh.

Plastic automobile body. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no. 3:46-49 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni Baumana.
(Automobiles, Plastic)



New method for determining copper in copper cyanide electrolyte. B. S. Tsybina. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 3, 1310-11 (1930).—The detn. is based on complete decompn. of CuCN with $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ by boiling: $Fe_2(SO_4)_3 + 2CuCN + H_2SO_4 = 2FeSO_4 + 2CuSO_4 + 2HCN$. To 20 cc. of electrolyte add 2 cc. CH_2O soln. (to fix the HCN) and 20 of 10% H_2SO_4. Shake well to agglomerate the CuCN ppt., filter and wash the ppt. 3–4 times with water. Transfer the filter with ppt. into the same flask, add 25 cc. of the Fe soln. (100 g. $(NH_4)_2SO_4.Al_2(SO_4)_3.24H_2O$ and 40 g. H_2SO_4 dissolved to 1 l.), bring to boil, cool quickly, add 150 cc. H_2O, 2 cc. of concd. H_3PO_4 and 5 cc. of 20% H_2SO_4 and titrate the $FeSO_4$ with 0.1 *N* $KMnO_4$; 1 cc. of this is equal to 0.0063537 g. Cu.

Chas. Blanc

L 01950-67 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T IJP(c) RM/WW

ACC NR: AR6029639 SOURCE CODE: UR/0282/66/000/006/0088/0089

AUTHOR: Tsybin, V. S.

TITLE: Special design characteristics of body parts made of glass-reinforced plastics

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimicheskoye i kholodil'noye mashinostroyeniye, Abs. 6.47.580

REF SOURCE: Sb. tr. Mosk. vyssh. tekhn. uch-shcha im. N. E. Baumana, v. 5, 1965, 42-46

TOPIC TAGS: body, body parts, plastic, fiber glass, fiber glass reinforced plastic

ABSTRACT: The effects of various factors are analyzed in particular, the type of reinforcing material on the efficiency of glass-reinforced plastic structures. Recommendations are given on the use of various fiberglass-reinforced materials in manufacturing body parts. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table, and a bibliography of 3 reference items. [Translation of abstract] [AM]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/

Card 1/1 UDC: 629.11.011.6:678.5.06-419.8:677.521

L 20114-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 Ps-4 RM/WW

S/0282/64/000/009/0087/0087

ACCESSION NR: AR4049788

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimicheskoye i kholodil'noye mashinostroyeniye. Otdel'ny*y vy*pusk, Abs. 9.47.546

AUTHOR: Tsy*bin, V.S.

TITLE: The manufacture of large fiberglas panels by extrusion

CITED SOURCE: Sb. tr. Mosk. vy*ssh. tekhn. uch-shcha im. N.E. Baumana, v. 3, 1963, 35-45

TOPIC TAGS: extruded fiberglass panel, fiberglass extrusion, extrusion press

TRANSLATION: The technology employed in manufacturing parts from fiberglass consists of saturating the reinforcing material with binders, shaping it to a given form and heat treatment. Various techniques were developed for saturating fiber glass materials with binders, such as manual methods employing ribbed rollers or brushes, the production of presaturated roll materials on drier-equipped impregnating equipment and vacuum techniques involving injection and extrusion. The latter is used in large-scale mass production of major thin-walled fiberglass components such as panels for

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L 20124-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4049788

automobile bodies. Equipment used for such purposes includes extrusion presses with a top roller and individual hydraulic drives, as well as presses with telescoping bolsters. The most effective extrusion technique involves equipment for vacuum performing of slabs. These machines can be of the open or closed type. Molds are made of perforated sheet metal or screens. [illegible] slabs should be manufactured not to exceed 3 mm and at pressures not higher than 50 mm. Large preforming units are equipped with gas-heated compartments. Bibl. with 10 titles, 2 tables and 5 illustrations. N. Milenina

SUB CODE: MT, IE ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 23421-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWP(t)/EWA(d)/EPR/

ACCESSION NR: AP5016249 UR/0122/64/000/011/0028/0032

AUTHOR: Borovikov, A. A. (Engineer); Krivlin, A. V. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Sulfocyaniding of friction [illegible]

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 11, 1964, 28-32

TOPIC TAGS: mechanical engineering, mechanical power transmission device, cermet product, ceramic coating, nonmetal wear resistance

Abstract: Friction discs made of 65G steel (HRC32-41), discs with cermet and with sulfocyaniding are compared. The 65G steel has a low resistance to grabbing, a low coefficient of friction stability whether the discs are run in oil or dry and poor surface quality, but it is quite resistant to wear in long term operation. Discs with cermet based on iron powder have a highly stable coefficient of friction when run dry against 65G steel. The anti-seizing properties and durability of these discs are also high. [illegible] The coefficient of friction for discs with cermet based on copper powder

Card 1/2

L 53621-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016249

is low when they are run in oil against 65G steel discs, but the friction

[illegible]

these conditions such discs are more resistant to wear and grabbing [illegible]

dry since the anti-seizing properties are greatly improved. Running in in

depth of the sulfocyanide layer obtained under the usual conditions for this process is not sufficient for assurance of high operational properties under protracted working conditions. Orig. art. has 2 figures and 3 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, IE

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000 JPRS

Card 2/2

TSYBIN, V.S., inzh.

Using plastics for automobile bodies. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.3:20-26 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Moskovskoye vysshoye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni N.Ye.Baumana.
(Automobiles--Bodies) (Plastics)

TSYBIN, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; VOL'SKIY, S.G., inzh.; BOGATYKH, Yu.T., inzh.

Automobile wheels made of glass-reinforced plastics. Izv. vys. ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.2:124-131 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskoye vysshoye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni Baumana.

VOLKOV, R.N.; TSYBIN, Yu.S.

Auto-oxidation of 2-cyclohexyl-p-xylene in the liquid phase.
Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.7:2335-2340 Jl '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

L 3388-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) MJW/JD/JG/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP5024136 UR/0096/65/000/010/0044/0046 620.191.001.5

AUTHOR: Gulyayev, V. N. (Candidate of technical sciences); Tsybina, I. N. (Engineer)

TITLE: Corrosion cracking of types OKh21N5T and OKh21N6M2T steels

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 10, 1965, 44-46

TOPIC TAGS: heat resistant steel, corrosion resistance, sodium chlroide/ OKh21N5T steel, OKh21N6M2T steel

ABSTRACT: Composition of the steels tested was as follows: OKh21N5T: 0.07% carbon, 0.57% manganese, 0.53% silicon, 0.007% sulfur, 0.024% phosphorous, 21.1% chromium, 5.50% nickel, and 0.49 titanium; OKh21N6M2T: 0.06% carbon, 0.45% manganese, 0.45% silicon, 0.010% sulfur, 0.022% phosphorous, 21.0% chromium, 6.11% nickel, 0.44% titanium, and 1.98% molybdenum. For comparison, tests were also made on samples of 1Kh18N9T steel with the following composition: 0.11% carbon, 1.2% manganese, 0.5% silicon, 0.028% phosphorous, 0.023% sulfur, 19.17% chromium, 9.46% nickel, and 0.55% titanium. The tests were made after austenizing at 1050C. Tests in a 42% boiling solution of magnesi-

Card 1/3

um chloride were made on samples with a diameter of 3 mm at the effective section. The concentration of the magnesium chlorde solution was controlled by its boiling temperature which was maintained at 153 ± 1C. A test of steel OKh21N6M2T* in a solution of sodium chloride containing 100 grams/liter of chlorine ions, 450 mg/liter of oxygen, and 1050 mg/liter nitrogen, at 310C, a pressure of 120 atm, and a stress of 35 kgf/mm^2 led to failure of the steel in a period of time not exceeding 10 hours. Test results show that OKh21N5T and OKh21N6M2T steels have a tendency toward corrosion cracking in solutions containing chlorine ions. With a stress of 30-35 kgf/mm^2, steel OKh21N5T* fails before steel 1Kh18N9T in a solution of magnesium chloride. Thanks to the alloyed molybdenum, steel OKh21N6M2T has better resistance to corrosion cracking than steel 1Kh18N9T. However, in a solution of sodium chloride with the above concentration of chlorine ions and with a considerable amount of oxygen in the solution, steel OKh21N6M2T does not exceed the resistance of steel 1Kh18N9T which, according to literature data, is from 24 to 80 hours. In a 4% caustic soda solution, steels OKh21N5&* and OKh21N6M2T have greater resistance to corrosion cracking than steel 1Kh18N9T. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

* [Designation should be OKh21H5T.]

L 3388-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024136

ASSOCIATION: VoFVTI

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

TSYBINA, M. G.

Tsybina, M. G. and Gegel', O. G. - "On the toxicity of tetralin," In symposium: Issledovaniya v oblasti prom. toksikologii, Leningrad, 1948, p. 228-35 - Bibliog: 7 items

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

PONOMARENKO, A. A.; TSYBINA, N. A.

Direct substitution of a nitro group by halogen in aromatic and heterocyclic nitro compounds. Part 3: Substitution of a nitro group by chlorine in m-nitrobenzonitrile by means of carbon tetrachloride. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.12:4038-4040 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. L'vovskiy torgovo-ekonomicheskiy institut.

(Benzonitrile) (Nitro group)
(Carbon tetrachloride)

SOV-120-58-3-24/33

AUTHORS: Grigor'yev, A. M., Khavkin, L. P., Tsybina, N. V.

TITLE: Measurement of Pressures from 0.1 to 5 mm Hg Using a Thermocouple Gauge (Izmereniye davleniy ot 0.1 do 5 mm rt. st. termoparnym manometrom)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 3, pp 97-99 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A simple hot-wire gauge working at wire temperatures below 150°C is fitted with a thermocouple; the wire temperature is kept constant by manual adjustment. Fig.1 shows the theoretical circuit, and Fig.2 shows the mean and extreme range in the calibration curves for 7 such gauges working in dry air over the range 10^{-2} to 5 mm Hg. Fig.3 gives the detailed practical circuit, with all component values. Fig.4 shows the measured characteristics (lines) and calculated points for argon (1), air (2), neon (3), helium (4) and Hydrogen (5). The calculated points are derived using Smoluchovsky's equation (Ref.5), and agree very well with the experimental curves. The table gives values of the parameters in the Smoluchovsky equation

Card 1/2

SOV-120-58-3-24/33

Measurement of Pressures from 0.1 to 5 mm Hg Using a Thermocouple Gauge

calculated relative to air for the other gases. The paper contains 4 figures and 1 table, plus 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet

SUBMITTED: September 23, 1957.

1. Pressure---Measurement 2. Pressure gages--Design
3. Thermocouples--Applications

Card 2/2

GRIGOR'YEV, A.M.; KHAVKIN, L.P.; TSYBINA, N.V.

Using thermocouple manometers for measuring pressures in the 0,1÷5 mm. mercury column range. Prib. i tekh. eksp. no.3:97-99 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Manometer) (Thermocouples)

TSYBINA, S.V., red.; KONISHINA, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Methodological instructions for checking general norms used in the machinery industry]Metodicheskie ukazaniia po proverke obshchemashinostroitel'nykh normativov. Moskva, 1961. 9 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Moscow. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu.
(Machinery industry--Standards)

BABKO, A.K.; MARKOVA, L.V.; TSYBINA, T.S.

Luminescent determination of microquantities of sulfur in nonaqueous media. Zav. lab. 30 no.6:648-650 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

KHARITONYUK, A.M.; TSYBINA, Yo.D.

Investigating the causes of defects on flat polished surfaces. Priborostroenie no.7:23-25 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Surfaces (Technology)--Testing)

76-32-4-21/43

AUTHORS: Tsybina, Ye. N., Gel'bshteyn, A. I., Arest-Yakubovich, A. A., Temkin, M. I.

TITLE: The Kinetics of the Vapor Phase Hydration of Acetylene in the Presence of a Carbon-Supported Phosphoric Acid Catalyst (Kinetika parofaznoy gidratatsii atsetilena v prisutstvii katalizatora - fosfornaya kislota na ugle)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 4, pp. 856 - 863 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Investigations in the field of acetylene hydration were already carried out by A. P. El'tekov (Reference 1), M. G. Kucherov (Reference 4-6) and others so that the present paper is a continuation of a previous one by A. Ya. Yakubovich, A. A. Danilevich and N. A. Medzykhovskaya (Reference 9). Externally there is apparently present an heterogenous catalytic process; in fact it is an homogenously catalytic process which takes place in liquid dissolved acetylene. From the technique applied can be seen that the authors used the passage system within