38427
S/064/62/000/005/002/002
B144/B138

16.8300

AUTHORS: Labutin, A. L., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Mal'shina, L. P., Dmitriyeva, V. P.

TITLE: Corrosion of steels in butyl acrylate and acrylonitrile

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 5, 1962, 67-68

TEXT: The studies were undertaken in connection with the production of rubber by emulsion polymerization of commercial butyl acrylate (I) (containing 1 % of hydroquinone and 0.12-3.0 % of acrylic acid) and 97 % acrylonitrile (II). The corrosion of carbon steel Ст.3 (St.3), chromium steel Х13 (Kh13) and Ni-Cr steel 1Х18Н9Т (1Kh18N9T) was studied at room and working temperatures in the liquid and gas phases and at the interface. (I) St.3 can be used with standard I, but if the acrylic acid concentration exceeds 3 % 1Kh18N9T should be used. In a 100-hr test at 98°C in aqueous solutions of acrylic acid (3.0-0.1 % by weight) the corrosion rate of St.3 was from 4.88 to 22.55 mm/year, but 1Kh18N9T was resistant. Except for the Ni-Cr steel, agitation increased the corrosion rate. (II) Commercial II is neutral and noncorrosive, but becomes acid and

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Corrosion of steels in butyl...

slightly corrosive when boiled or agitated. Normally St.3 can be used; with high-purity products, however, Ni-Cr or Cr steels are recommended for precision parts. Further tests revealed that even corrosion-resistant steels are affected, if they are only in contact with the vapor. This can be prevented by greasing. 1Kh18N9T proved to be fully resistant. The polymerization was not affected. There are 4 tables.

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S/064/62/000/001/008/008
B110/B138

AUTHOR: Labutin, A. L.

TITLE: Scientific-technological conference on the prevention of corrosion in aggressive media

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 1, 1962, 75 - 76

TEXT: Between November 29, and December 1, 1961, a conference was held on the prevention of corrosion in aggressive media, in the Leningradskiy Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy (LDNTP) (Leningrad House of Scientific-technological Propaganda). It was convened by the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber imeni S. V. Lebedev), Leningradskoye otdeleniye VKhO im. Mendeleyeva (Leningrad Department of the VKhO imeni Mendeleyev), Leningradskiy sovnarkhoz (Leningrad sovnarkhoz), and LDNTP. It was attended by 230 persons including 80 representatives from foreign scientific research and planning organizations, and representatives from the chemical industry. A. I. Marev, deputy director of the VNIISK re-

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Scientific-technological...

ported on the electrochemical behavior and corrosion of metals in anodic and chemical passivation, Ya. M. Kolotyrkin (Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)) reported on the importance of the potentiostatic method for the passivation and depassivation by halide ions. S. A. Balezin (GPI im. V. I. Lenina (GPI imeni V. I. Lenin)) dealt with inhibitors, that by Ye. I. Litvinova (LTI im. Lensoveta (LTI imeni Lensovet)) gave examples of corrosion of chemical apparatus, Yu. A. Archakov and I. D. Grebeshkov (VNIIneftekhim) dealt with the hydrogen corrosion of chromium alloy steels (600°C, 400 - 800 atm). A. A. Babakov, Ye. I. Kareva, and Ye. V. Zotova (Institut kachestvennykh staley TsNIIChermet (Institute of Quality steels TsNIIChermet)) reported on low-nickel steels which were found suitable for apparatus in contact with acids, according to studies conducted by the NIIKhimmash, GIAP, NIUIF, and VNIISK. Ye. A. Borisova talked about the use of Ti alloys for apparatus and A. B. Yanovskaya (VNIISK) about the behaviour of Ti alloys in aggressive media. I. D. Nefedova, Ye. A. Kamenska, Yu. M. Ivanov and A. A. Somova (GIAP and Giredmet) reported on new corrosion resistant alloys of Ti, Zr, and other rare metals. Ti + 0.5% Sn in 60 - 90% CH_3COOH, Ti + 2% Nb in

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60 - 85% HCOOH, and 35 - 56% HNO_3 (200°C), Ti + 2% Ta in HCOOH, H_2SO_4, H_3PO_4, Ti + 30% Mo in HCOOH, HCl, and H_2SO_4 showed best corrosion resistance. V. A. Toropov and A. N. Krutikov (NIIKhimmash) discussed the use of duplex metals, A. Ya. Shapiro (LTI imeni Lensovet) Cr - Ni and Cr - Ni - Mo steel linings, I. Ya. Klinov (MIKhM) the use of polymers, G. Ya. Vorob'yeva (VNIISK) the use of fluorocarbon elastomers. L. P. Mal'shina (VNIISK) reported on liquid nairit developed by the VNIISK and Yerevanskiy zavod SK im. S. M. Kirova (Yerevan Synthetic Rubber Plant imeni S. M. Kirov). A. L. Labutin and N. S. Fedorova (VNIISK) self-vulcanizing liquid thiokol, L. P. Raspopova on thiokol latex, Yu. V. Bryantseva (Voronezhskiy zavod SK (Voronezh Rubber Plant) talked about ebonite linings. G. A. Maksudov (NIUIF) reported on self-vulcanizing glue, R. S. Roskina and E. A. Zitar (VNIIG) talked about asbovinyl coatings, K. G. Bergman (NIUIF) reported on refractory concrete, and L. Z. Zasukhina (LTI imeni Lensovet) on enamel coatings.

ACCESSION NR: AR4027701 S/0276/64/000/002/B084/B085

SOURCE: RZh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 2B465

AUTHOR: Labutin, A. L.; Zubova, O. A.

TITLE: Some new things in the field of non-metallic coatings for chemical apparatus

CITED SOURCE: Sb. materialov Konferentsii po bor'be s korroziyey. Gor'kiy, 1962, 75-90

TOPIC TAGS: anti-corrosion coating, chemical apparatus, nairit, low-molecular polychloroprene, solvent, carbon black, magnesium oxide, vulcanizing agent, shipbuilding, thiokol, aging, oil, kerosene, fluoro-plastic, gas-flame dusting, zinc oxide

TRANSLATION: The paper describes a number of new polymer materials used as anti-corrosion coatings in the chemical and other branches of industry, as well as various kinds of equipment for applying them to the surfaces of tubes and apparatus and for welding vinylplastic sheets. A rubberizing compound of liquid nairit, consisting of low-molecular polychloroprene, solvent, carbon black,

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ACCESSION NR: AR4027701

magnesium and zinc oxide as vulcanizing agents and vulcanization accelerators, is applied in several layers to the cleaned and defatted metallic surface on a chlorine-nairit base by brushing, spraying, dipping or pouring. To protect chemical apparatus, the thickness of the coat is 1.5--2 mm; for abrasive wear, 2.5--3mm. After a 3-day exposure to air in order to volatilize the solvent, the coat is vulcanized in a closed drying chamber for 20--24 hours at 100C. Coats of liquid nairit 0.5 mm thick have no pores and are impermeable to water, have satisfactory resistance to oil, alcohol, gasoline, sea water, transformer oil, 10% hydrochloric acid, 65% sulfuric acid and other chemicals. Under protracted action of water and corrosion-active media nairit coatings can be exposed to temperatures up to 70C. It is planned to manufacture various sealing fittings protected by nairit instead of bronze. In shipbuilding, liquid nairit can be used to protect propellers, condensers and other parts operating in sea water. Protective coatings with a liquid thiokol base are applied in one layer of the required thickness to a metal surface primed with chlorine-nairit or covered with VTUR, K-50 or 88-H sizing, by means of a spatula or trowel. Thiokol coatings are distinguished by high resistance to the atmosphere and are durable in aqueous solutions of salts, sea water and other organic solvents. They age gradually in storage and can be exposed for a long time to the air and

ACCESSION NR: AR4027701

aqueous solutions at temperatures up to 70C (briefly up to 100C) and to oil and kerosene to 25-30 degrees higher. Thiokol coatings require no heat treatment. The paper also discusses studies on obtaining fluoro-plastic coatings from steel by the method of gas-flame dusting, etc. Nine illustrations. L. Kamionskiy,

DATE ACQ: 24Mar64 SUB CODE: CH, MA ENCL: 00

3/3

Card

LABUTIN, A.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAL'SHINA, L.P.; DMITRIYEVA, V.P.

Corrosion of steels in butyl acrylate and nitrile of acrylic acid. Khim.prom. no.5:373-374 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Steel—Corrosion)
(Acrylic acid)

DOLGOPOL'SKIY, I.M.; LABUTIN, A.L.; LEBEDEV, N.S.[deceased]; BABAYAN, Sh.A.; MAL'SHINA, L.P.; BOLTAYEVA, M.F., red.; KOGAN, V.V., tekhn. red.

["Etinol'" lacquer] Lak etinol'. Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1963. 66 p. (Korroziia v khimicheskikh proizvodstvakh i sposoby zashchity, no.19) (MIRA 16:10)
(Lacquers and lacquering) (Acetylene compounds)

UDYMA, Petr Grigor'yevich; SAGALAYEV, G.V., red.; BAKLANOV, N.A., red.; BAYTIN, I.A., red.; KLINOV, I.Ya., red.; LABUTIN, A.I., red.; TREBUKOV, P.D., red.; VEKSER, A.A., red.; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhn.red.

[Corrosion-resistant pipelines made of nonmetallic materials] Korrozionnostoikie truboprovody iz nemetallicheskikh materialov. Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1963. 219 p. (Korroziia v khimicheskikh proizvodstvakh i sposoby zashchity, no.20) (MIRA 16:8)

(Pipelines--Corrosion) (Nonmetallic materials--Corrosion)

ACCESSION NR AM4008907 BOOK EXPLOITATION S/

Dolgopol'skiy, I. M.; Labutin, A. L.; Lebedev, N. S.; Babayan, Sh. A.; Mal'shina, L. P.

Ethynol lacquer (Lak etinol'), Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1963, 66 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 5,500 copies printed. Series note: Korroziya v khimicheskikh proizvodstvakh i sposoby* zashchity*, vy*p. 19.

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, ethynol lacquer, chemical resistant plastic, protective paint, acetylene hydrocarbon, acetylene trimer, tetrameric acetylene

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book describes the methods of obtaining and using ethynol lacquer as a film-forming substance in protective paints and grounds and also as the base when making chemical-resistant plastics. The book is intended for engineers and technicians specializing in the protection of equipment and metallic articles from corrosion.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Card 1/2

LABUTIN, A.L.

Improved apparatus for the application of films of uniform thickness. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.1:72 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka imeni akademika S.V. Lebedeva.
(Protective coatings)

L 17306-63 EWP(j)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pc-4 RM/JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP3005539 S/0184/63/000/004/0028/0029

AUTHORS: Labutin, A. L. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Mal'shina, L. P. (Engineer) 65 62

TITLE: Corrosion of steels in mixtures of sulfuric acid and formaldehyde 18

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 4, 1963, 28-29

TOPIC TAGS: steel St. 3, sulfuric acid, formaldehyde, corrosion, inhibiting effect, steel 1 Kh18N9T

ABSTRACT: Experiments on the corrosion resistance of carbon steel and chrome-nickel steel in mixtures of sulfuric acid and formaldehyde were conducted at the Vsesoyuzny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institute. Polished plates 50x25x2 mm in size and made of steels St.3 and 1Kh18N9T were submerged in a 3% solution of sulfuric acid containing various amounts of neutral and copper-free formalin. The solution was heated to 20 and 100C. The results showed that an addition of 0.5% formaldehyde at 20C effectively inhibited the corrosion of carbon steel. Increasing the amount of formaldehyde diminished the inhibiting effect. At 100C the process of corrosion could not be prevented by further addition of formaldehyde. The same conclusions were reached for steel 1Kh18N9T, except that at 100C some inhibiting 14

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L 17306-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3005539

3

effect was noted when 2% of formaldehyde was added. At 5% of formaldehyde the rate of corrosion was 1700 times slower and constituted 0.002 g/m^2/hr. This concentration of formaldehyde cannot always be maintained in the production of synthetic rubber. For this reason, it is recommended that the apparatus for this process be made of copper. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuzny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva (All-Union Institute of Synthetic Rubber); NII monomerov dlya sinteticheskogo kauchuka (Scientific Research Institute of Monomers for Synthetic Rubber)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 21Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML, CH NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 00

Card 2/2

LABUTIN, A.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROZHKOV, Yu.P., inzh.

Metal corrosion in rosin medium at high temperatures. Khim. mashinostr. no.6:26 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

LABUTIN, A.L.; MAKAROVA, Ye.I.; SEMENOV, A.A.

Use of butyl rubber in anticorrosion rubbers. Kauch.i rez. 22 no.2:19-21 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka imeni Lebedeva.
(Butyl rubber)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

LABUTIN, A.L.; FEDOROVA, N.S.

Rubber coating by means of flame spraying with thiokol. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.9:27-30 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S.V. Lebedeva.

L 25651-65 EPF(c)/EPR/EPA(s)-2/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(t) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10 RM/WW/JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AR5000710 S/0081/64/000/017/S071/S071

44
38
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 17S434

AUTHOR: Labutin, A. L.; Fedorova, N. S.

TITLE: Protecting equipment against corrosion by means of coating based on self-vulcanizing thiokol sealers

CITED SOURCE: Vestn. tekhn. i ekon. inform. N.-i. in-t tekhn.-ekon. issled. Gos. kom-ta Sov. Min. SSSR po khimii, 1963, No. 1, 38-43

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion prevention, steel corrosion, anticorrosion coating, thiokol sealer, self vulcanizing sealer, vulcanizate water resistance, rubber facing, undercoat, chloronairit primer

TRANSLATION: The Soviet Union produces several types of thiokol sealers, but for anticorrosion purposes, the following brands are of a particular interest: U-30 M, UT-31 and VTUR. These vulcanize at approximately 20C, or in reasonable amounts of time even at negative temperatures, and vulcanize satisfactorily in a thick layer. The vulcanizates of U-30 M sealer, obtained without heating, are highly resistant to water. Coatings made of sealer UT-31 cannot withstand con-

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L 25651-65
ACCESSION NR: AR5000710

stant contact with water, but are not harmed by periodic infrequent wetting. In their chemical properties, the vulcanizates from sealer U-30 M surpass those from sealer UT-31, but both types are inferior to other anticorrosion materials. In order to improve the adhesion to metal and the creation of supplementary anti-corrosion coatings on sandblasted steel specimens, a chloronairit primer is applied as an undercoat. Thiokol sealers may be used for the maintenance of the usual rubber coatings, as well as of anticorrosion facings. V. Malkevich

SUB CODE: MT ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

LABUTIN, A. L.

"Antikorrozionnye pokrytiya na osnove novykh sinteticheskikh kauchkov."

report submitted for 35th Intl Cong, Industrial Chemistry, Warsaw, 15-19 Sep 64.

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchka im S. V. Lebedev, Leningrad.

LABUTIN, A.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; DOLINKIN, V.N., inzh.

Instruments for welding thermoplastic sheets. Svar. proizv. no.8: 41-42 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

L 40552-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/EWP(r)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5003055 S/0119/65/000/001/0018/0020

AUTHOR: Labutin, A. L.; Fedorova, N. S.

TITLE: Protection and sealing of instruments by thiokol sealers

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 1, 1965, 18-20

TOPIC TAGS: sealer, thiokol sealer, instrument sealing / U-30 M sealer, UT-31 sealer

ABSTRACT: Thiokol sealers in the form of a paste or liquid turn into rubber at room temperature; hence, their value in sealing, coating, repairing, making small rubber parts, or providing elastic shims in various instruments. The characteristics of 7 brands of Soviet-make thiokol sealers are supplied; the adhesion of U-30 M sealer to metals, silicon materials, thermoplastic and thermosetting organic materials, and rubbers is indicated. Metal surface discoloration caused by thiokol is also indicated. Silver, copper and copper-

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L 40552-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5003055

alloy parts should first be varnished (or lacquered) and then thiokol-treated. Other instructions for the application of thiokol sealers are given. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

LABUTIN, A.L.; FEDOROVA, N.S.

Protective coatings from thiocol pastes applied without heating. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 18 no.5:8-10 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

L 60965-65 EPF(c)/EWP(c')/EWP(j)/EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/ETC(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWA(d)/
EWP(l)/EWP(v)/EWP(t) Pc-4/Pt-4/Pr-4/Pab-4 RM/WW/JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP5017254 UR/0308/65/000/007/0033/0034
620.197.1

AUTHORS: Lapitin, A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Monakhova, K. (Senior engineer of anticorrosion laboratory)

TITLE: Protection from marine corrosion by liquid neoprene

SOURCE: Morskoy flot, no. 7, 1965, 33-34

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion protection, synthetic rubber, neoprene, corrosion preventative, corrosion resistnace, chloroprene / ED 5 defectoscope, MO17 1 whaling ship

ABSTRACT: A special liquid neoprene rubber, called Nairit, has been developed to protect metal equipment from marine corrosion. The black variety comes in three types, two of which require vulcanizing (1000 for 24 hr). The material is painted on the chloroprene base coat applied to the clean surface. All three types are equally corrosive resistant but the nonvulcanized type is a thermoplastic (softening above 500), and does not possess the high elasticity and good resistance to abrasive wear of the vulcanized type. All types are resistant to gasoline, mineral oil, lubricating grease, dilute acids, alkalis, etc. In addition to corrosion resistance they provide a hermetic seal, spark protection, sound absorption,

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LABUTIN, A.I.; SEMENOV, A.A.

Welding of brand PSG polyisobutylene plates. Kauch. i rez. 24 no.6:33-34 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy insititut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S.V. Lebedeva.

VORONTSOV, M.A.; GRUDEN', G.K.; ZIL'BERMINTS, A.V.; LABUTIN, A.N.

New data on skeletal growths of sphalerite in sulfides of tin ore deposits. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 92 no.6:736-739 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Severo-Vostochnyy kompleksnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Magadan.

LABUTIN, A.V.; BELKIN, Ya.G.

"Theory of relay-contact systems" by M.A.Gavrilov. Reviewed by A.V.Labutin. Avtom. i telem. 14 no.1:118-119 Ja-F '53. (MLRA 10:3)

(Electric relays) (Automatic control)

GRIGOR'YEV, G.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn. nauk; LABUTIN, B.D., inzh.

New design of the device for coordinate measurement of drawing die profiles. Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. no.101:98-103 '60.
(MIRA 14:3)

(Measuring instruments)

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

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

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

GRIGOR'YEV, G. G., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; LABUTIN, B. D., assistent

Comparative evaluation of disk and vibration screens for the line of coke feed to skips. Trudy Ural'. politekh. inst. no.119:4-10 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Materials handling)
(Blast furnaces—Equipment and supplies)

GRIGOR'YEV, G. G., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; LABUTIN, B. D., assistent

Remarks on methods of determining certain additional loads on the metal structures of skip bridges. Trudy Ural'. politekh. inst. no.119:11-15 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Blast furnaces—Equipment and supplies)

GRIGOR'YEV, G.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; LABUTIN, B.D., inzh.

Occurrence of air leakage in the charging system of a blast furnace. Stal' 22 no.2:111-112 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova.
(Blast furnaces--Maintenance and repair)

LABUTIN, B.D.

Regularities of gas leakage through looseness in coupled parts of blast furnace charging arrangements. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.2:183-188 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

LABUTIN, D.N.

Labutin, D.N. "The solution of a system of linear equations" Sbornik nauch. trudov (pyatigor. gos. ped. in-t), Issue 3, 1948, p. 39-51.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 9, 1949)

LABUTIN, D.N.

Labutin, D.N. "On average magnitudes", Sbornik nauch. trudov (Pyatigor. gos. ped. in-t), Issue 3, 1948, p. 92-95

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 9, 1949)

LABUTIN, D.N.

Labutin, D.N."On the average harmonic", Sbornik nauch. trudov (pya..igor. gos. ped. in-t), Issue 3, 1948, p. 56-59.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh State, No. 9, 1949)

LABUTIN, D.N.

Labutin, D.N."On the question of equalization of curves", Sbornik nauch. trudov (Pyatigor. gos. ped. in-t), Issue 3, 1948, p. 60-61.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 9, 1949)

LABUTIN, D.N.

Labutin, D.N. "On mathematical expectancy", Sbornik nauch. trudov (Pyatigor. gos. ped. in-t), Issue 3, 1948, p. 62-67.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 9, 1949)

LABUTIN, D.N.

The rank of a matrix. Uch.zap.Kab.ped.inst. no.8:29-32 '55.
(MLRA 10:3)

(Matrices)

SOV/44-58-4-3013

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, 1958, Nr 4, p 84 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Labutin, D.N.

TITLE: On the Mean Velocity of the Variation of a Function (O sredney skorosti izmeneniya funktsiy)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Kabardino-Balkarsk. gos. ped. in-ta, 1957, Nr 12, pp 65-71

ABSTRACT: If the function is continuous on the segment and this segment is divided into equal parts, then the mean velocity of the variation of the function on the whole segment is equal to the arithmetic average of the mean velocities of variation on the partial segments. A proof of this obvious statement and examples are given.

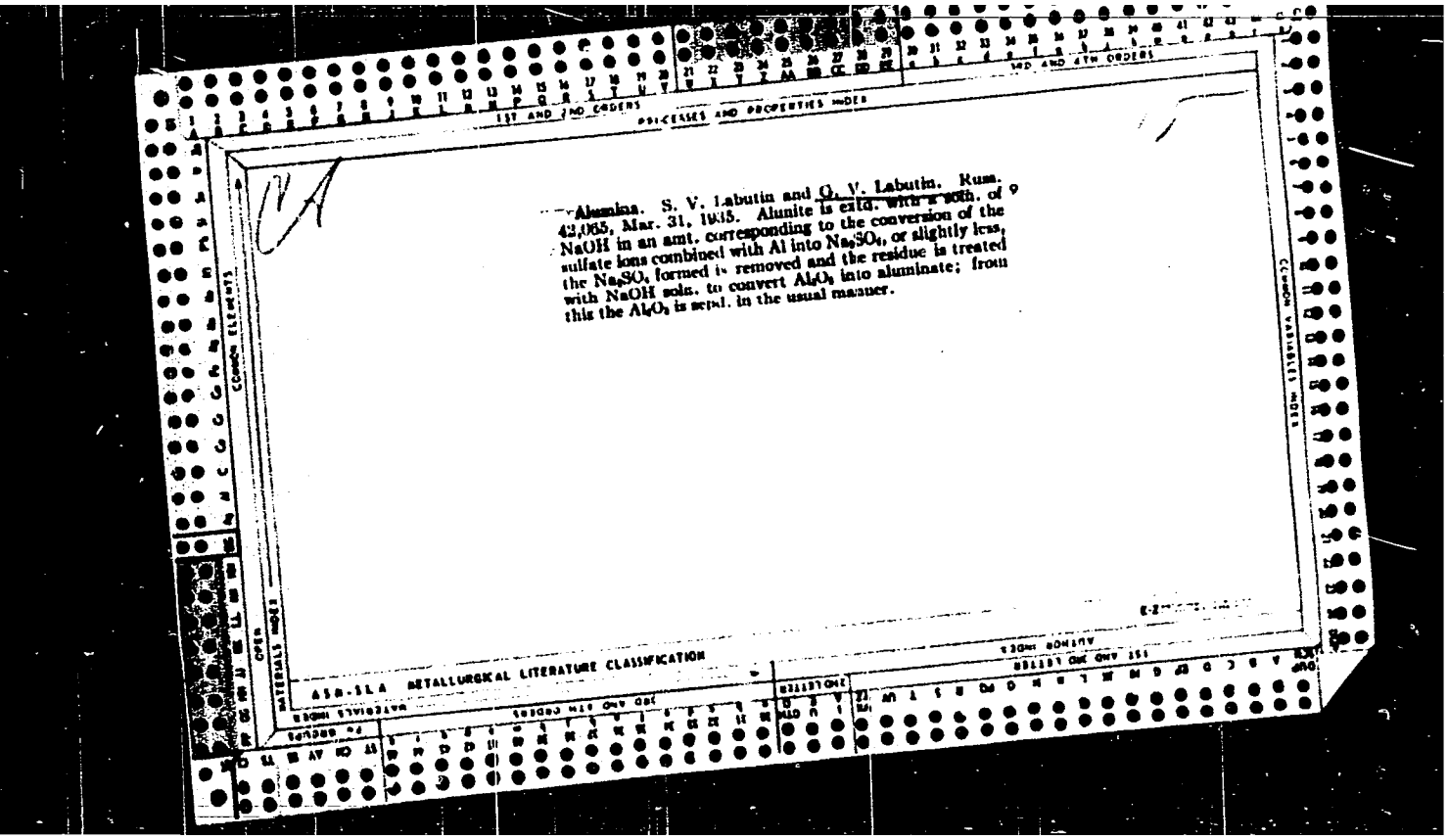
REVIEWER'S NOTE: The requirement of continuity of the function is superfluous.

S.P. Pul'kin

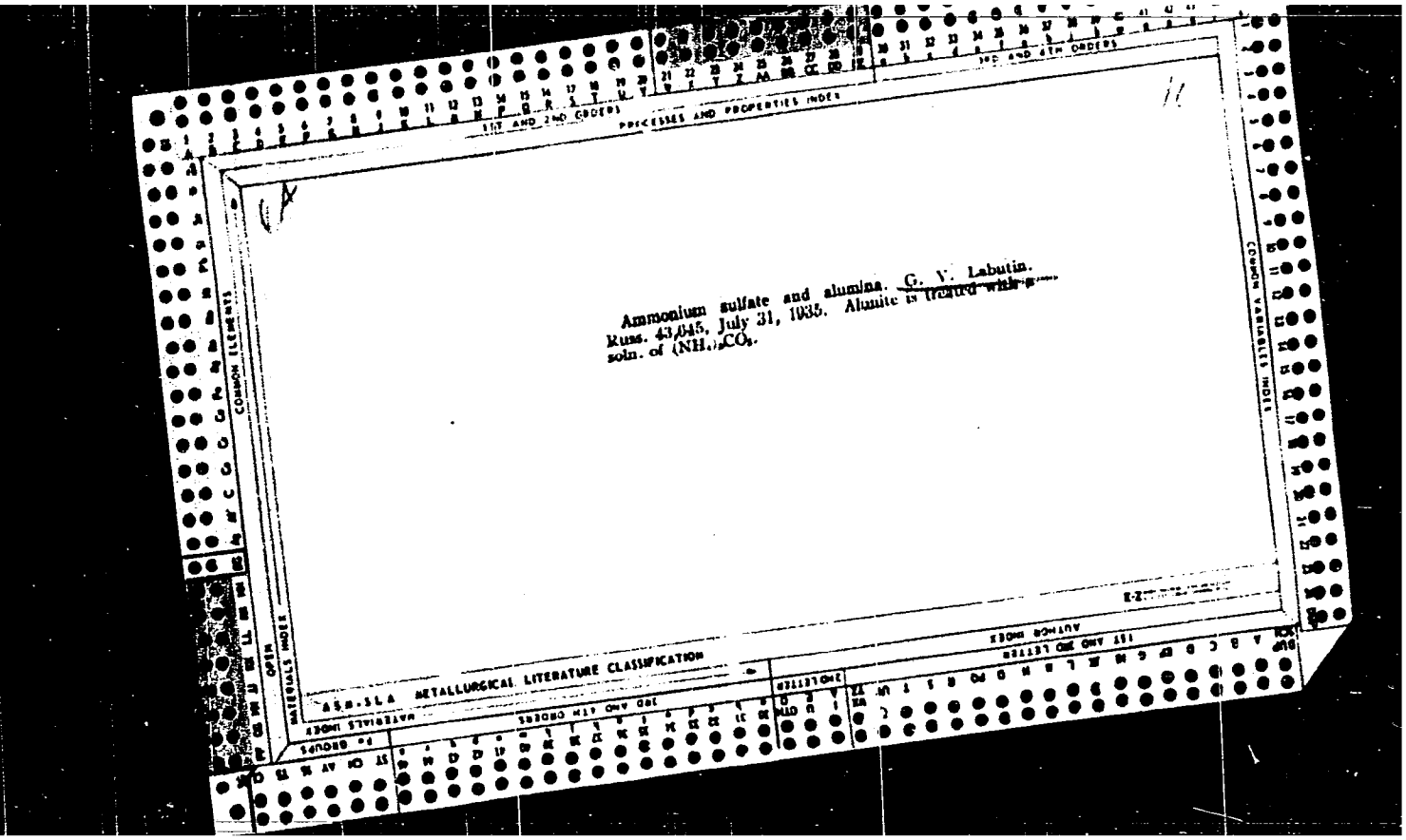
Card 1/1

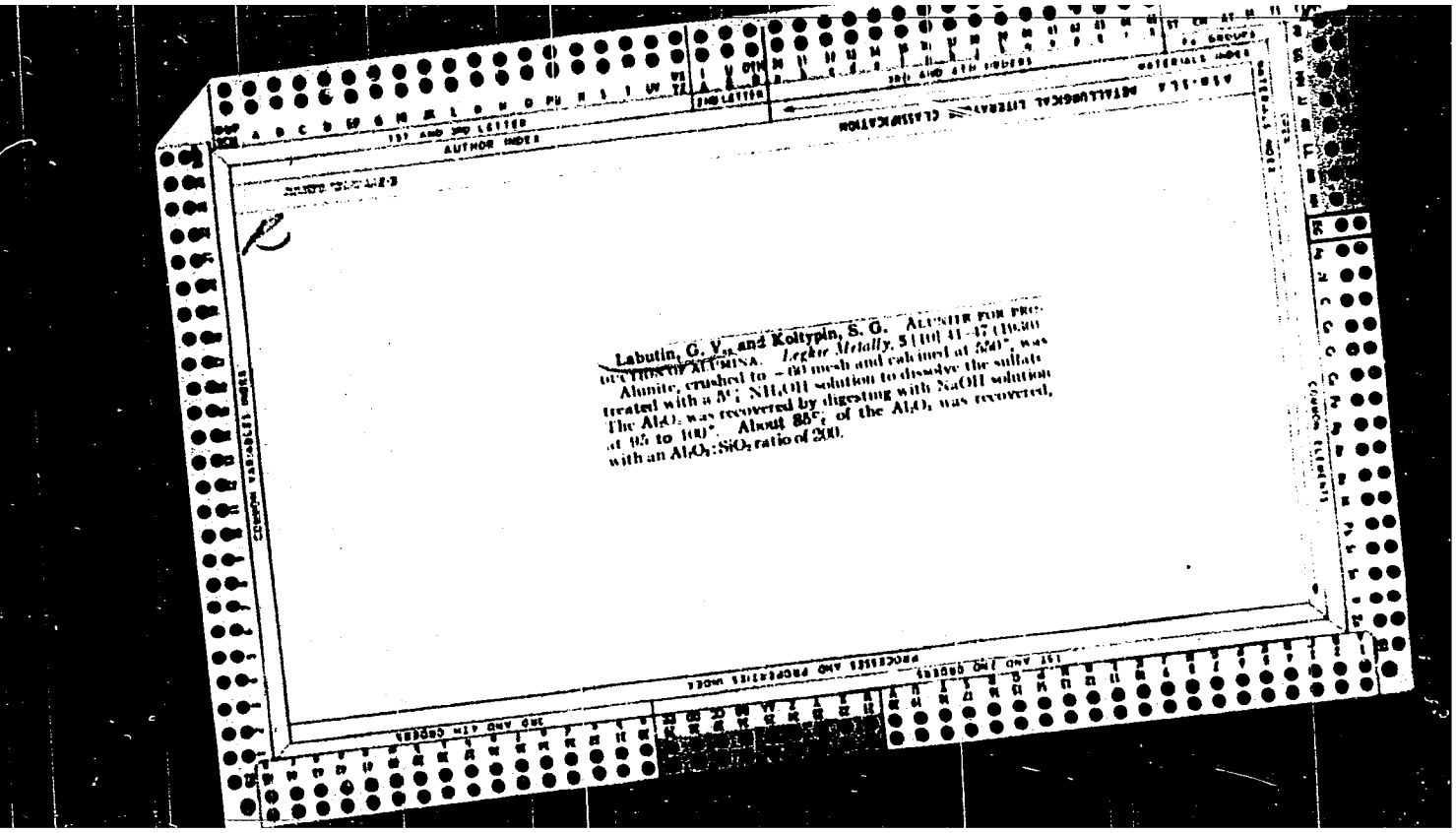
AFANAS'YEV, V.G., inzh.; LABUTIN, E.B., inzh.; SUKHACHEV, V.E., inzh.

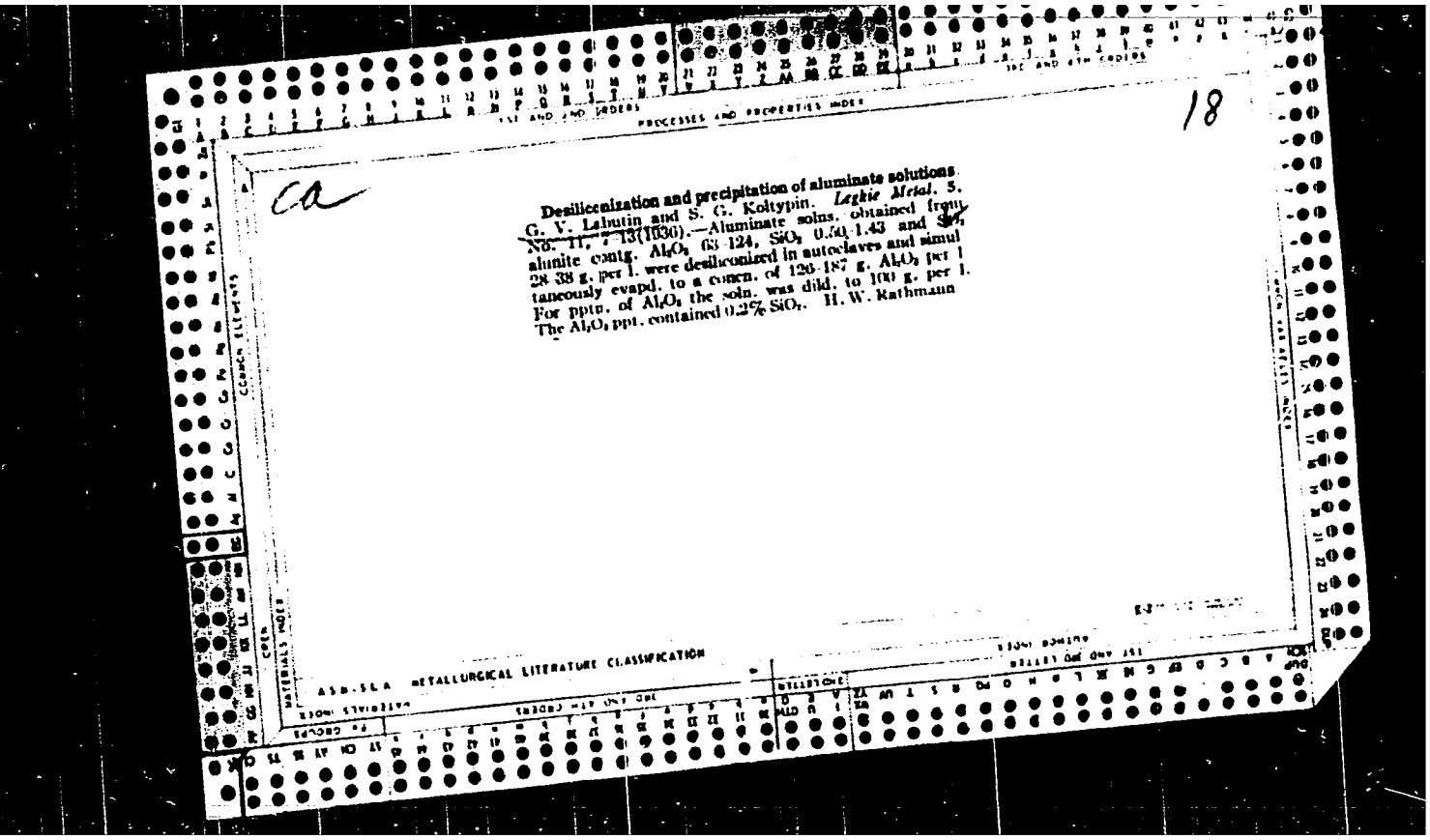
Remote control system for a bridge crane. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 18 no.10:22-23 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)



Alumina. S. V. Labutin and O. V. Labutin. Russ. 42,065, Mar. 31, 1935. Alunite is extd. with a soln. of 9 NaOH in an amt. corresponding to the conversion of the sulfate ions combined with Al into Na_2SO_4, or slightly less, the Na_2SO_4 formed is removed and the residue is treated with NaOH soln. to convert Al_2O_3 into aluminate; from this the Al_2O_3 is separ. in the usual manner.



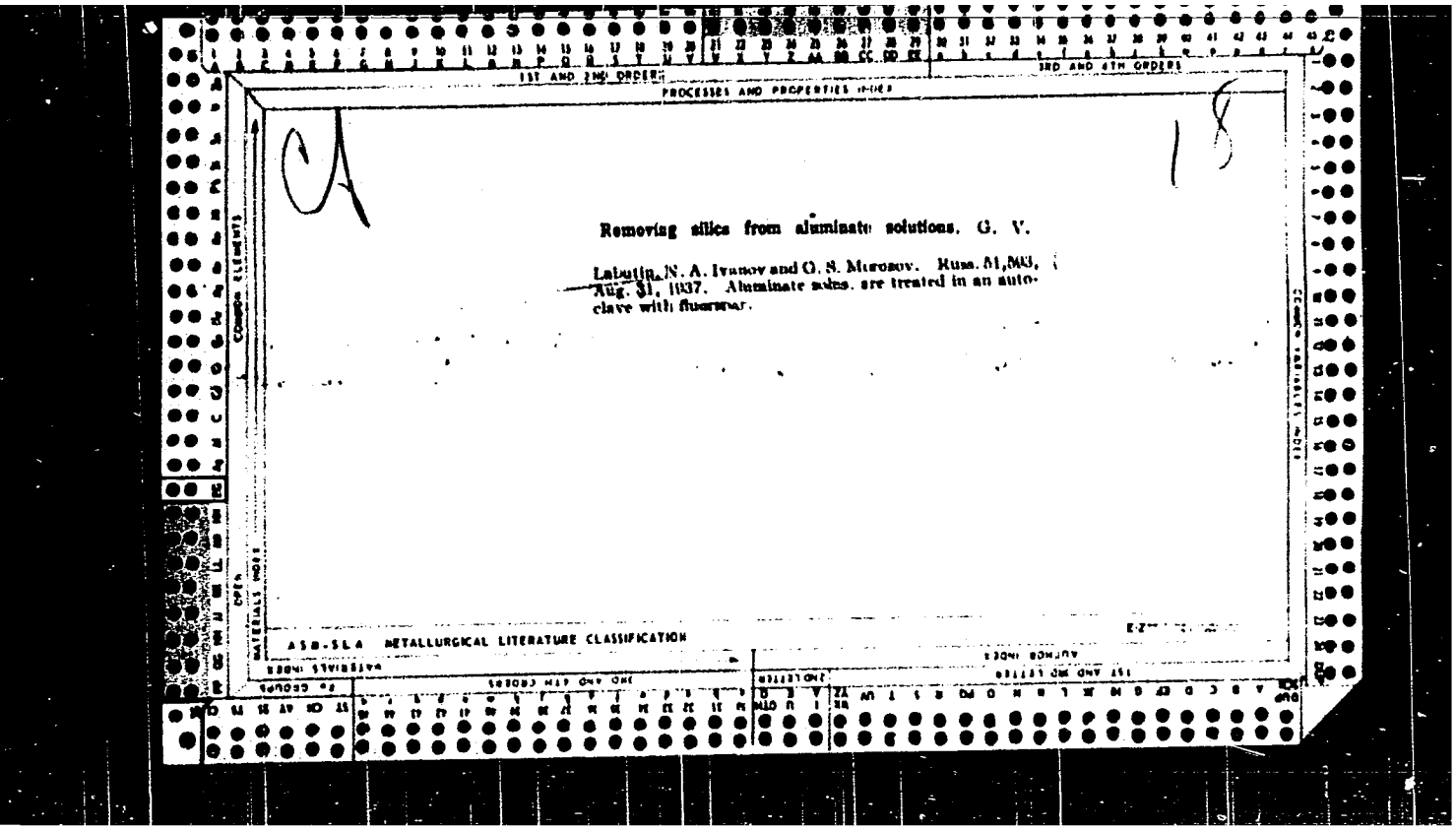




18

Ca

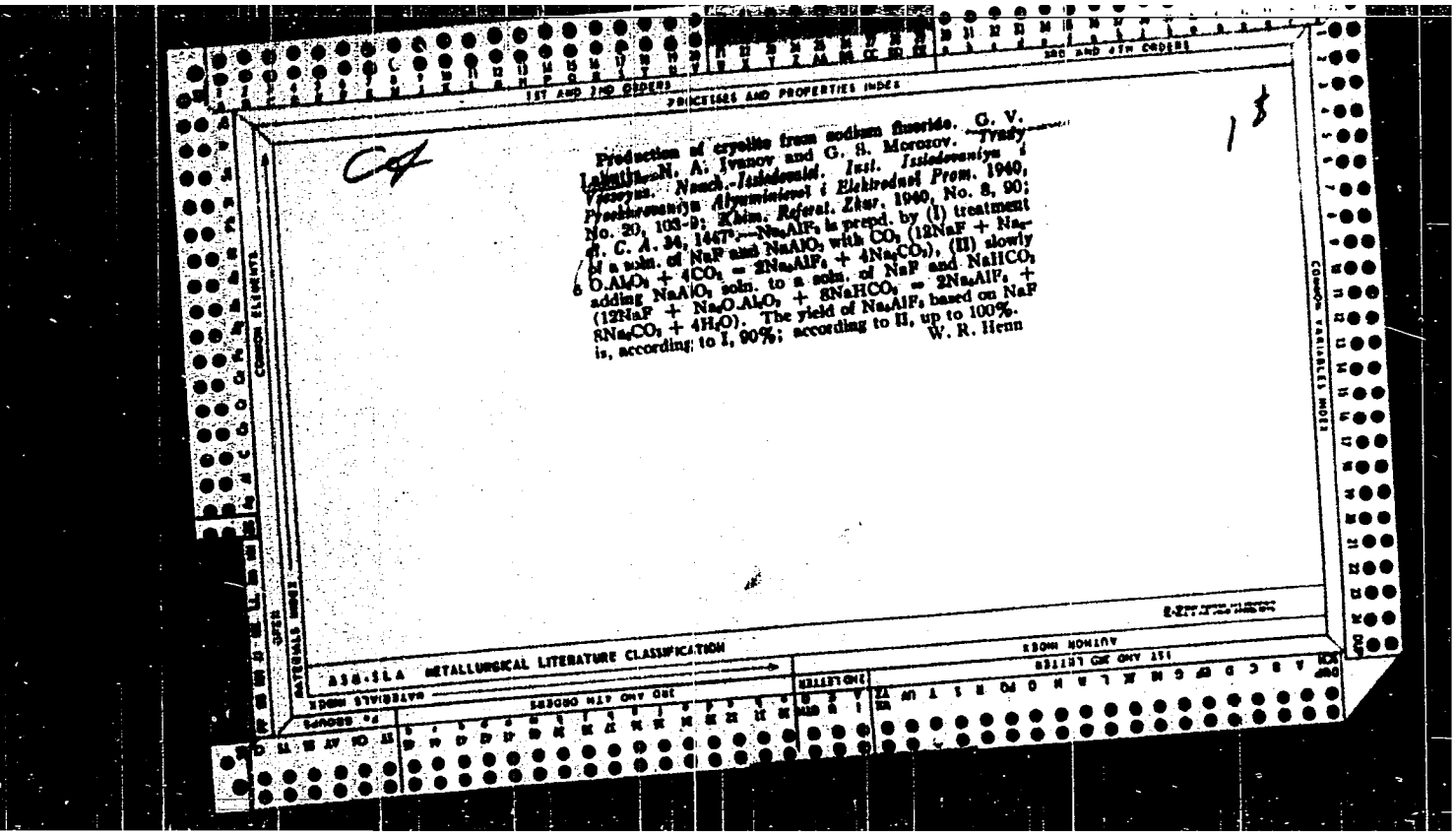
Desilicomization and precipitation of aluminate solutions. G. V. Lalutin and S. G. Koltypin. *Legkie Metal.* 5, No. 11, 7-13(1930).—Aluminate solns. obtained from alunite contg. Al_2O_3 63-124, SiO_2 0.70-1.43 and Na_2O 28-38 g. per l. were desilicomized in autoclaves and simultaneously evapd. to a concn. of 120-187 g. Al_2O_3 per l. For pptn. of Al_2O_3 the soln. was dild. to 100 g. per l. The Al_2O_3 ppt. contained 0.2% SiO_2. H. W. Rathmann



Removing silica from aluminate solutions. G. V.

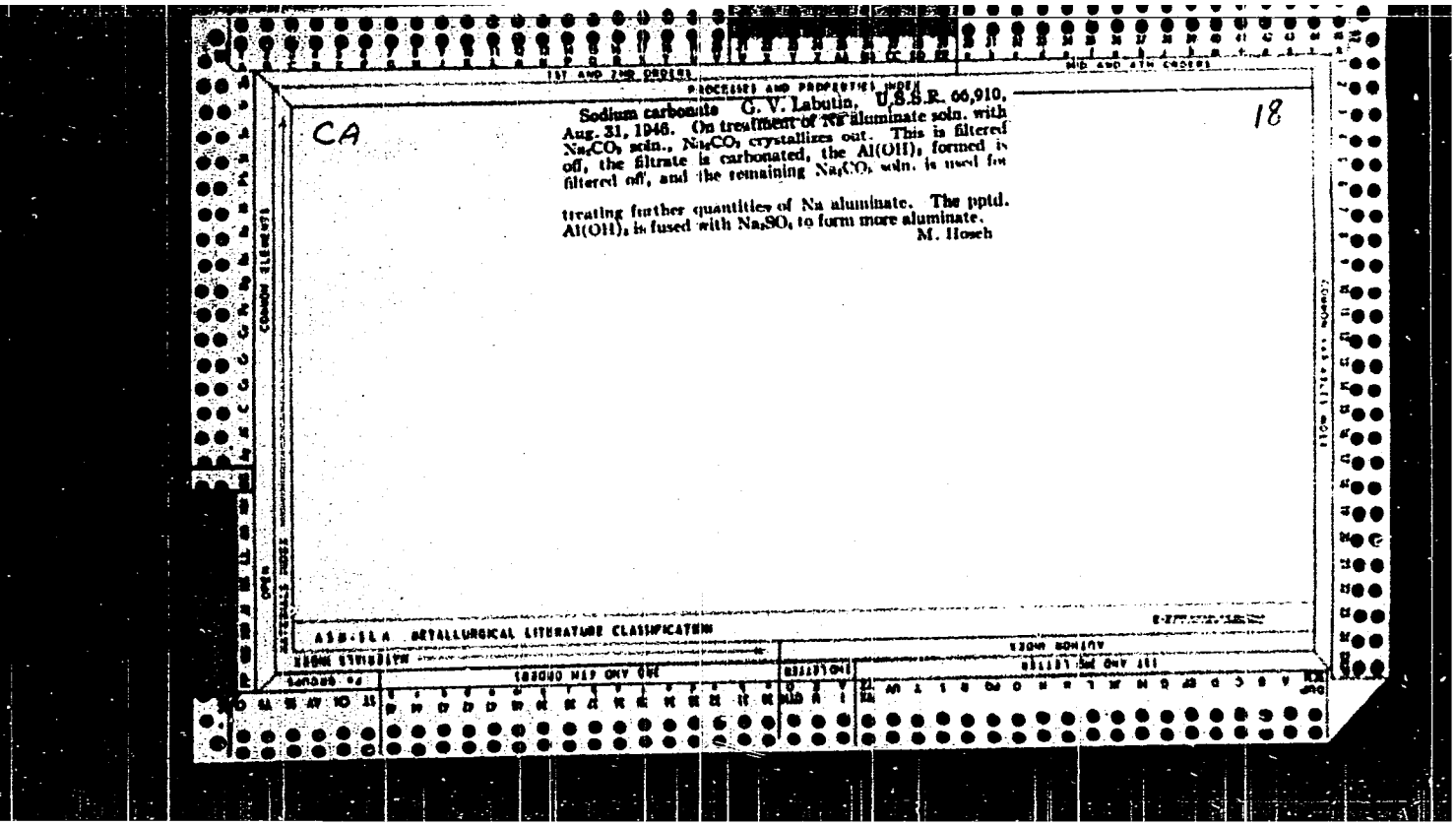
Laiutin, N. A. Ivanov and O. S. Morozov. Russ. 51,803, Aug. 31, 1937. Aluminate solns. are treated in an autoclave with fluorspar.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Production of cryolite from sodium fluoride. G. V. Lakhtin, N. A. Ivanov and G. S. Morozov. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Issledovaniya i Proektirovaniya Alyuminievoi i Elektrodnoi Prom.* 1940, No. 20, 103-9; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 8, 90; cf. *C. A.* 34, 1447⁹.—Na_3AlF_6 is prepd. by (I) treatment of a soln. of NaF and $NaAlO_2$ with CO_2 ($12NaF + Na_2O.Al_2O_3 + 4CO_2 = 2Na_3AlF_6 + 4Na_2CO_3$), (II) slowly adding $NaAlO_2$ soln. to a soln. of NaF and $NaHCO_3$ ($12NaF + Na_2O.Al_2O_3 + 8NaHCO_3 = 2Na_3AlF_6 + 8Na_2CO_3 + 4H_2O$). The yield of Na_3AlF_6 based on NaF is, according to I, 90%; according to II, up to 100%.

W. R. Henn

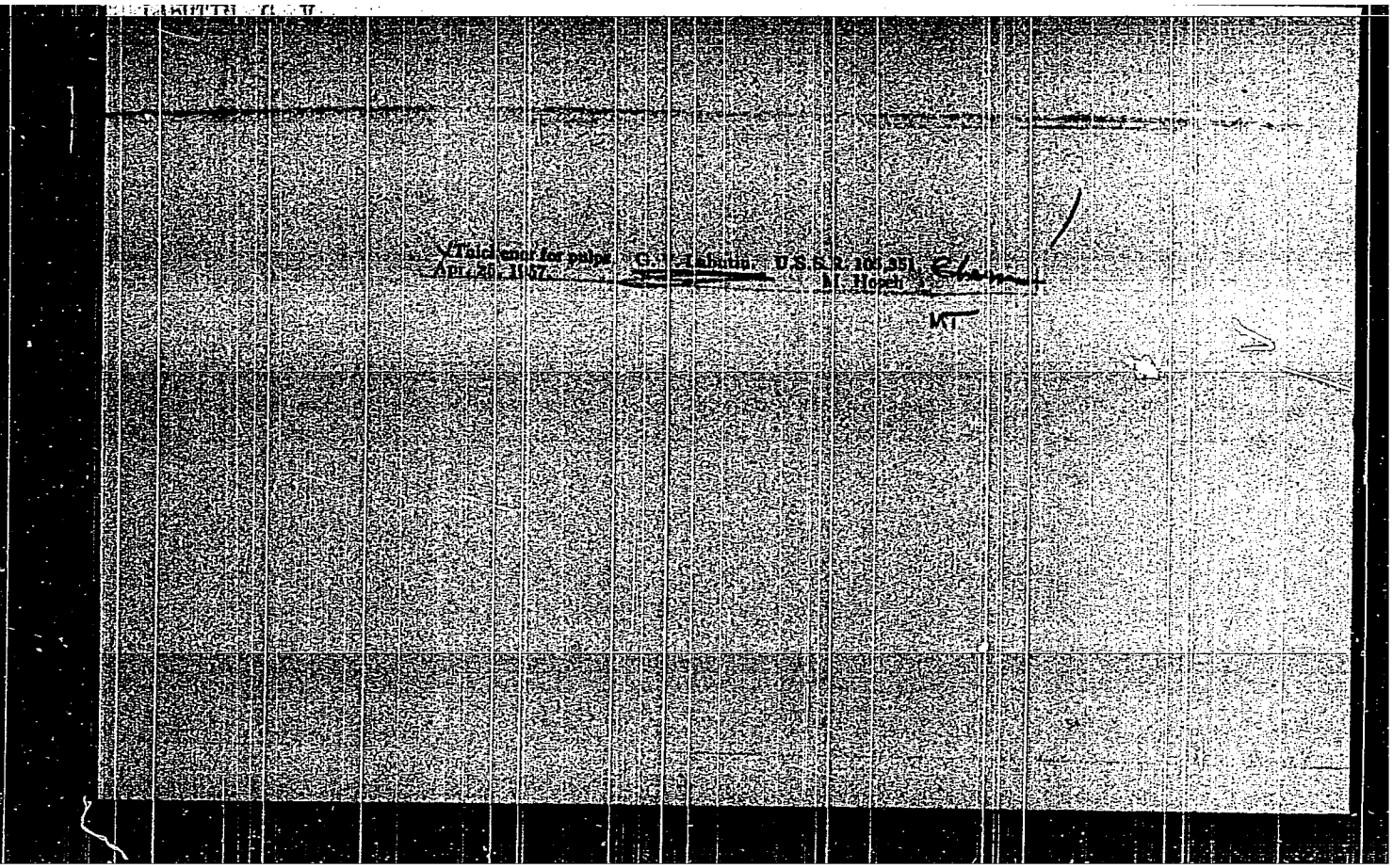


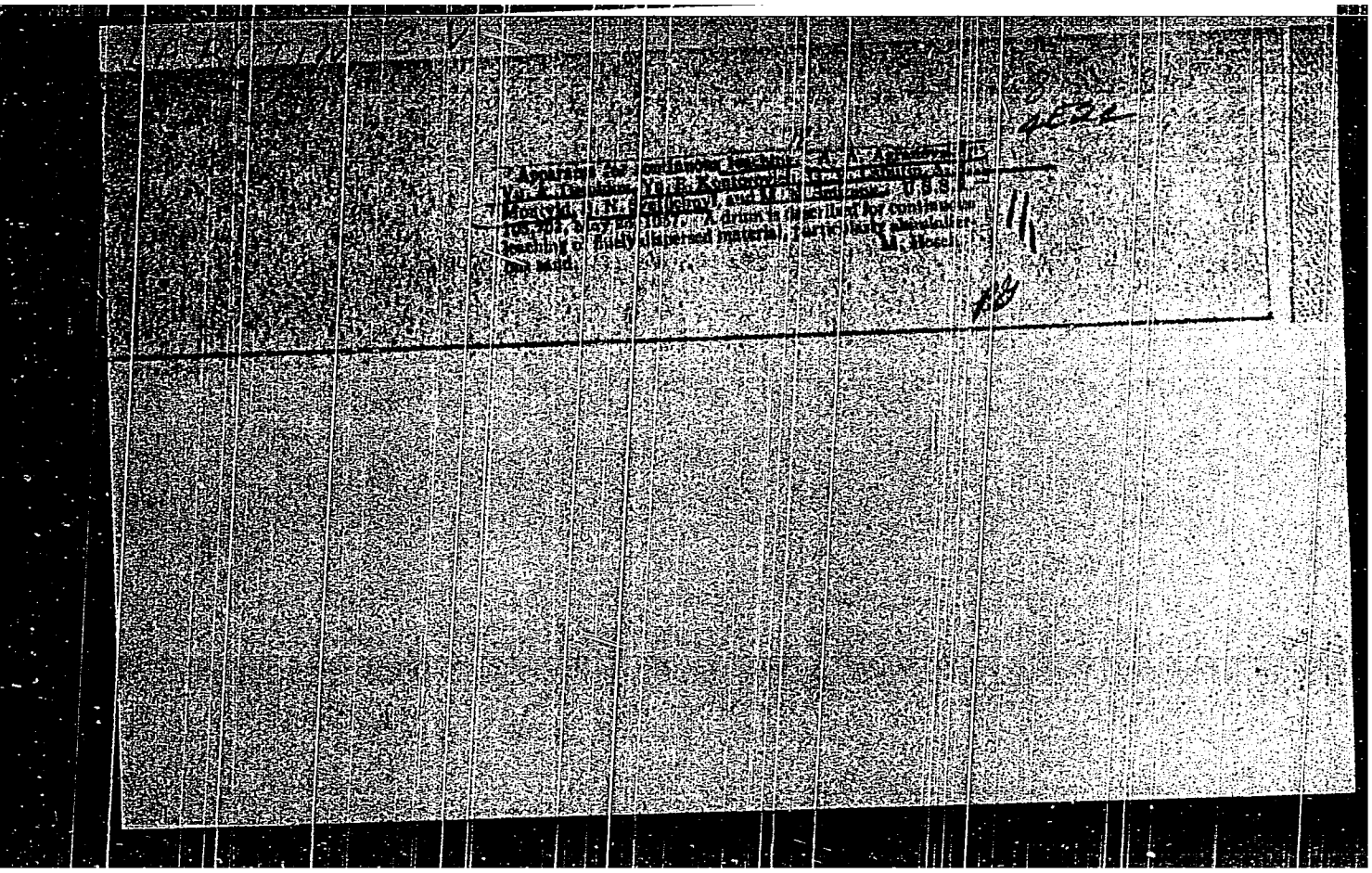
CA

18

Sodium carbonate G. V. Labutin, U.S.S.R. 66,910, Aug. 31, 1946. On treatment of Na aluminate soln. with Na_2CO_3 soln., Na_2CO_3 crystallizes out. This is filtered off, the filtrate is carbonated, the $Al(OH)_3$ formed is filtered off, and the remaining Na_2CO_3 soln. is used for treating further quantities of Na aluminate. The pptd. $Al(OH)_3$ is fused with Na_2SO_4 to form more aluminate.

M. Hosch





SOV/137-58-10-20696

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 51 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Agranovskiy, A.A., Labutin, G.V.

TITLE: Complex Processing of Alunite Ore (Kompleksnaya pererabotka alunitovoy rudy)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Legkiye metally. Nr 4. Leningrad, 1957, pp 51-55

ABSTRACT: The complex processing of the ore envisages utilization of all its useful components: Al_2O_3, SO_3, Na_2O, and K_2O. The caustic, ammonia-caustic, and reduction methods of processing the ore are examined. The last yields the best technical and economic indices. The method is based on removing the SO_3 in the Al sulfate by reducing roast with a gaseous or vaporizing liquid reductant. The roast gases contain up to 70% SO_2. The roasting is performed in fluidized-solids furnaces. Reduction in accordance with the countercurrent principle provides 95% decomposition of the $Al_2(SO_4)_3$. The reduced ore is leached at 100°C by circulating caustic solution containing 120 g Na_2O/liter. The aluminate solution is freed of silicon at 105° and is centrifuged. As the solution is evaporated after

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-10-20696

Complex Processing of Alunite Ore

separation of the Al hydroxide, Na and K sulfates are liberated. Sintering of a portion of the resultant sulfates with the return hydroxide and leaching of the Na aluminate derived compensate for the loss of caustic in the process. The reducing method, with a sintering arm, makes it possible to obtain Al_2O_3, H_2SO_4, and K_2SO_4.

L.P.

1. Aluminum-potassium-sulfate--Processing 2. Minerals--Separation 3. Centrifuges --Applications 4. Sulfates--Sintering

Card 2/2

137-58-6-11358

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 15 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Labutin, G.V., Ivanov, N.A., Melamed, R.I.

TITLE: Development of a Method of Granulating "Damp" Limestone-nepheline Mix (Razrabotka metoda granulyatsii "mokroy" izvestnyakovo-nefelinovoy shikhty)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. alyumin.-mfgn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 40, pp 132-137

ABSTRACT: With the object of producing granules, a "damp" limestone-nepheline mix (pulp) having a molecular ratio of $CaO/SiO_2 = 2$ and $Na_2O/Al_2O_3 = 1$ was prepared. The chemical composition of the mix is presented. The "damp" nepheline mix proved capable of granulation. To do this the pulp (cake), pressed out on a filter, is granulated in a drum mixer with the return dust (~15%). The filtrability of the pulp heated to 60°C is quite high, coming to 1.1 t/m^2 hr. In granulometric composition, the resultant nepheline granules are suitable for sintering both in rotary furnaces and in furnaces employing the FluoSolids process. 1. Sinters--Development 2. Calcite--Applications 3. Nephelite--Applications

Card 1/1 A.Sh.

137-58-6-11921

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 106 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Labutin, G.V., Melamed, R.I.

TITLE: New Findings on the Behavior of Potassium in the Production of Alumina (Novoye o povedenii kaliya v glinozemnom proizvodstve)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. alyumin.-magn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 40, pp 144-150

ABSTRACT: The preliminary data of experimental studies performed to clarify the behavior of K and Na caustic in the hydrochemical treatment of alumina-containing ores and the conditions of formation of the corresponding aluminosilicates (A) are set forth. The experiments were run with kaolin and kaolinized specimens of alunite and bauxite. It is established that: 1) pure-potassium caustic solutions, i.e., solutions containing no reflux alumina, behave in a fashion analogous to Na caustic solutions when siliceous alumina-bearing rock is processed: 2) when the same rocks are treated under moderate conditions (95-98°C ~1-2 hours), potassium aluminate solutions form virtually no A in the precipitate, while Na solutions, under the

Card 1/2

New Findings on the Behavior of Potassium in the Production of Alumina

same conditions, form it in quantities approximating the theoretical; 3) as treatment time increases, the difference in the degree of formation of K and Na A starts to vanish; this permits the conclusion that K A come down more slowly in the precipitate and thus explains the peculiarity of its behavior; 4) an increase in temperature speeds the precipitation of K A, but the kinetics of its precipitation remains slowed, since under these conditions Na A come down considerably more rapidly. This makes it possible to assume that by proper selection of leaching time (reduction of this time) it would be possible to attain low losses of K caustic; 5) the foregoing permits the conclusion it is possible to carry out potassium-caustic hydrochemical production of Al_2C_3 from readily-decomposed siliceous forms of ore without significant losses of caustic. The K content in the working solutions under these conditions should constitute $\geq$ 50% of the total caustics (calculated on Na_2O).

N.P.

1. Aluminum ores--Processing 2. Potassium---Chemical reactions

Card 2/2

VERESHCHAGIN, F.P.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; LABUTIN, G.V.; IVANOVA, L.B.

Dehydration of a polydisperse alunite ore in a fluidized bed. TSvet. met. 36 no.11:41-46 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

SHIROKIY, V.F., otv.red.; ANOKHIN, P.K., red. (Moskva); DVOYNINA, A.P., red.; LABUTIN, I.I., red.; LINNIKOV, G.S., red.; ROBINSON, V.Ye., red.; SAKHAROVA, O.S., red.; FROLOV, Yu.P., red. (Moskva)

[Abstracts of reports of the Scientific Conference in Honor of the 110th Anniversary of Ivan Petrovich Pavlov's Birth, 1959] Tezisy dokladov Nauchnoi konferentsii, posviashchennoi 110-i godovshchine so dnia rozhdeniia Ivana Petrovicha Pavlova. Riazan', 1959. 224 p. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Nauchnaya konferentsiya, posvyashchennaya 110-y godovshchine so dnya rozhdeniya Ivana Petrovicha Pavlova, 1959. 2. Kafedra fiziologii Ryazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P.Pavlova (for Shirokiy). 3. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Ryazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P.Pavlova (for Dvoynina). 4. Kafedra fiziologii zhivotnykh Ryazanskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta imeni P.A.Kostycheva (for Labutin). 5. Dom-muzey akademika I.P.Pavlova, Ryazan' (for Linnikov). 6. Kafedra anatomii i fiziologii Ryazanskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta (for Robinson). 7. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Ryazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P.Pavlova (for Sakharova). (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

LABUTIN, L.

USSR/Electronics - Exhibitions Jul 52
Transmitters

"A Driver (Exciter) for a Short-Wave Transmitter," L. Labutin (UA3TsR)

"Radio" No 7, pp 40-43

This driver is designed for amateur short-wave transmitters of the 1st and 2d classes. Its output power is sufficient to drive a 100-w transmitter and its frequency stability is considerably better than that required by the Min of Communications "Instructions."

226T8

LABUTIN, L. 235T54

USSR/Electronics - Narrow-Band Filters Oct 52

"Quartz-Crystal Filters," L. Labutin (UA3TsR)

"Radio" No 10, pp 33-37

Describes the operating principles and characteristics of quartz crystals used to obtain small passbands, particularly as they are used in communications receivers.

235T54

1. LABUTIN, L.

2. USSR (600)

4. Radio - Apparatus and Supplies

7. Designing quartz filters. Radio no. 11. '52.

9. Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.

..., L.

Voltage Regulators

Quartz calibrators. Radio No. 4, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. UNCLASSIFIED.

USSR/ Electronics - Filters

Card 1/1 : Pub. 89 - 15/26

Authors : Labutin, L. (UAZTsR)

Title : Four-crystal quartz filters

Periodical : Radio 12, 28-31, Dec 1954

Abstract : Narrow-band four-crystal quartz filters, used in short-wave radios for the elimination of interferences from other radio stations, are discussed. The attenuation characteristics of a single-, double- and four-crystal filter are compared and the advantages of a four-crystal filter, with respect to its greater selectivity, is illustrated in a comparative graph of the attenuation characteristics of these filters. The following two methods of arrangements of a four-crystal filter in the circuit are illustrated: 1) A standard bridge system, and 2) a bridge transformer-coupled system. Graphs; diagrams; drawings; table.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

LABUTIN, L.

USSR/ Electronics - Radio

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 14/24

Authors : Labutin, L.

Title : Range exciter with quartz frequency stabilization

Periodical : Radio 5, 32 - 33, May 1955

Abstract : Report is presented by a master of the radio-amateur sport on the design of a range exciter in which an annular balance modulator is used for frequency conversion. The exciter is capable of covering ranges of from 1750 to 1800 kc and is intended for operation on high-ohmic loads. The construction and advantages of the exciter are described. Diagrams; drawings.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

LABUTIN, L.; ALEKSANDROV, B.

Shortwave and ultrashortwave receiver. Radio no.11:29-30 N'55.
(Radio, Shortwave) (MLRA 9:1)

LABUTIN, L., master radiolyubitel'skogo sporta.

The tactics of shortwave competitions. Radio no.12:9-10 D '55.
(Radio, Shortwave--Competitions) (MLRA 9:4)

LABUTIN, L.

Tactics in short-wave radio competitions Tr. from the Russian p. 15. RADIO. (Ministerstvo na poshtite, telegrafite, telefonite i radioto i Tsentralniia suvet na dobrovlnata organizatsiia za subeistvie na otbranata) Sofiya. Vol. 5, No. 4, 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956

LABUTIN L.

AUTHOR: Labutin, L. 107-58-5-14/32

TITLE: SSB-Transmitting on One Side Band (SSB-rabota na odnoy bokovoy polose)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 5, p 26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this article a radio amateur (call sign "UA3CR") tells his experience in SSB-Transmitting, using one side band, since February 1958. In one of the following issues of this periodical, an SSB aparatus will be described.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Labutin, L. (UA3CR) 107-58-7-22/43

TITLE: An SSB Transmitter (SSB peredatchik)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 7, pp 30-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes the transmitter of his radiostation UA3CR for single side-band working. To obtain the single side-band and suppress the carrier wave balanced remodulation is used. The side-band shaping device is built in the form of a separate attachment to the normal receiver for telegraph work and is switched in between the master generator and the power amplifier. It consists of an AF (microphone) amplifier, two balanced modulators, a crystal heterodyne and an IF amplifier with crystal filter (Figure 4). In the present instance, to obtain the upper side-band at the output of the transmitter, the lower side-band is isolated after the 1st balanced modulator and the difference frequency after the 2nd. The 1st balanced modulator feeds a two-stage IF amplifier. In the anode circuit of the 1st stage is included the band-pass filter system, consisting of two sets of 3 crystals and a twin-gang variable condenser to cover the 20- and 15-meter bands. The second stage acts as an additional RF amplifier and also converts the single-

Card 1/2

phase voltage after the first filter into two-phase voltage needed by the 2nd balanced modulator. The normal transmitter to which the shaping assembly is connected consists of a master generator and power amplifier and works on 20.15 and 10 meter bands (Figure 2). It functions best when the anode circuit is tuned to the 2nd or 3rd harmonic. The anode circuits are interchangeable, a different one being used for each waveband. The output stage works as a Class C amplifier with an anode voltage of 1,000 v. When the shaping assembly is switched in and the transmitter functions as an SSB transmitter, the output stage is converted from Class C into a Class AB_1 by altering the negative bias from -70 to -45 v. The peak input power then comprises 180 watts. Details of coils, filters and chokes are given. The transmitter was linked to a double quadrant, antenna aligned to the North, and to a rod antenna. There are 3 circuit diagrams, 1 block diagram, 1 graph and 1 drawing.

1. Radio transmitters--Equipment

LABUTIN, L. (UA3CR)

SQ SB. Radio no.9:43 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Amateur radio stations)

LABUTIN, L. (UA3CR)

SQ SSB. Radio no. 11:32 N '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Amateur radio stations)

GULYAYEV, G.; GAUKHMAN, R., master radiosporta (Moskva); GONCHARSKIY, V.; master radiosporta (L'vov); BUNIMOVICH, S., master radiosporta, (Stalino); SELEVKO, Yu., master radiosporta; IVANOVA, Ye., master radiosporta (Chelyabinsk); LABUTIN, L., master radiosporta (Moskva); SHEYKO, V., master radiosporta; GESELEV, B., master, radiosporta (Khar'kov); Shtreus, V., pervorazryadnik (Buguruslan); VOLOSYAN, M., pervorazryadnik (Simferopol').

Is it really entertainment and not sport? Radio no.5:13-14 My '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Predsedatel' sportivnoy komissii Federatsii radiosporta SSSR (for Gulyayev).

(Amateur radio stations)

LABUTIN, L. (UA3CR)

CQ SSB. Radio no.5:21-22 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Radio operators) (Amateur radio stations)

LABUTIN, L. (UA3CR)

Pictorial report from Franz Joseph Land. Radio no.11:16-17 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Radio".
(Franz Joseph Land—Radio operators)

LABUTIN, L. (UA3CR)

What is SSB operation? Radio no.9:20-23 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KURKOV, G.A.; LABUTIN, M.M.

Manufacture of panels in reinforced concrete molds in Sakhalin. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.7:326-327 Jl '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Glavnyy inzh. tresta Sakhalinspetsneftestroy (for Kurkov).
2. Direktor Okhinskogo filiala Sakhalingiproproma (for Labutin).
(Sakhalin--Precast concrete)

LABUTIN, N. A.

LABUTIN, N. A. I KUZNETSOV, D. V.
36205 Opyt vnedreniya uskoriteley na Obvinskom reyde. (Trest "Kamlesosplav"). Les. prom-st', 1949, No. 11, S. 18-19.

SO: Letopsi'Zhrunal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

USSR/Farm Animals. Swine

Q-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, No 88107

Author : Lubutin N.I., Ulasevich L.S.
Inst : Moscow Academy of Veterinary Medicine
Title : The Blood Picture in Swine as Depending on Breed and Feeding

Orig Pub : Tr. Mosk. akad. vet., 1958, 20, 214-216

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

L 16729-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AR5016458 UR/0169/65/000/006/B062/B062

551.509.6

33

B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 6B388

AUTHOR: Vermidub, I.I.; Kartsivadze, A.I.; Kiziriya, B.I.; Labutin, R.A.

TITLE: A method for the introduction of reagents into clouds with the use of aviation 12,44,55

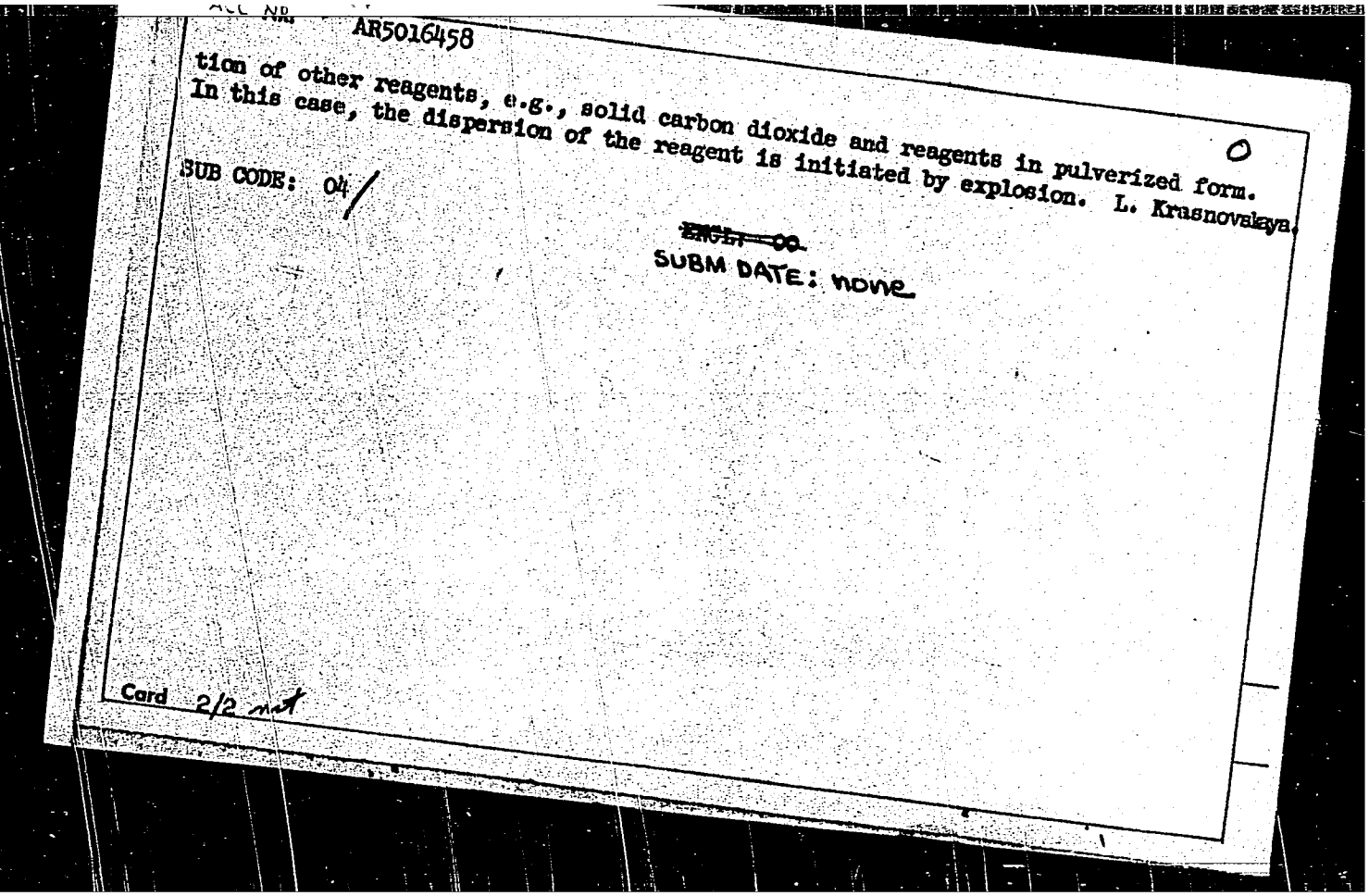
CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vses. soveshchaniya po aktivn. vozdeystviyam na grad. protsessy. Tbilisi, 1964, 182-192

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric cloud, cloud seeding, climate control, pyrotechnics

TRANSLATION: A method is proposed for the introduction of iceforming aerosol substances into overcooled clouds, by firing into them from an airplane using an automatic multibarrel mount firing special anti-hail cartridges. The cartridges pyrotechnic charge ignites at a proper point in the trajectory and causes a trace of active smoke to form. The firing device is a 24-barrel block, consisting of six 4-barrel units. The anti-hail cartridge is described, and a formula given for an effective pyrotechnic compound to be used in it. The above method of introducing reagents was used to affect the heavy cumulous clouds in the Alazanskaya valley, during the period 1958 to 1962. The tests gave positive results. Similar methods may be used for the introduc-

2

Card 1/2



ACC NR AR5016458

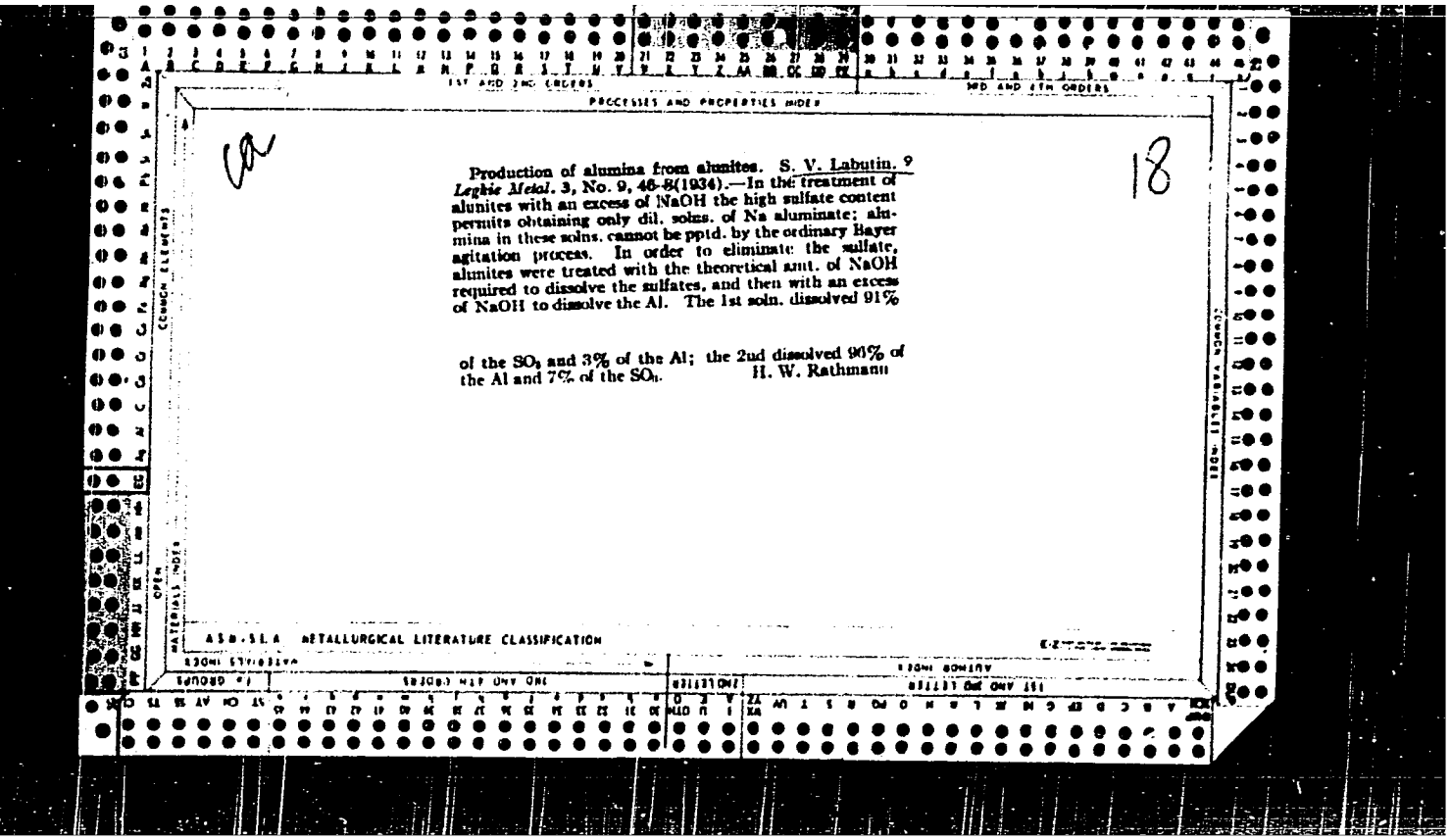
tion of other reagents, e.g., solid carbon dioxide and reagents in pulverized form. In this case, the dispersion of the reagent is initiated by explosion. L. Krasnovskaya.

SUB CODE: 04 /

~~ENCL 00~~

SUBM DATE: none

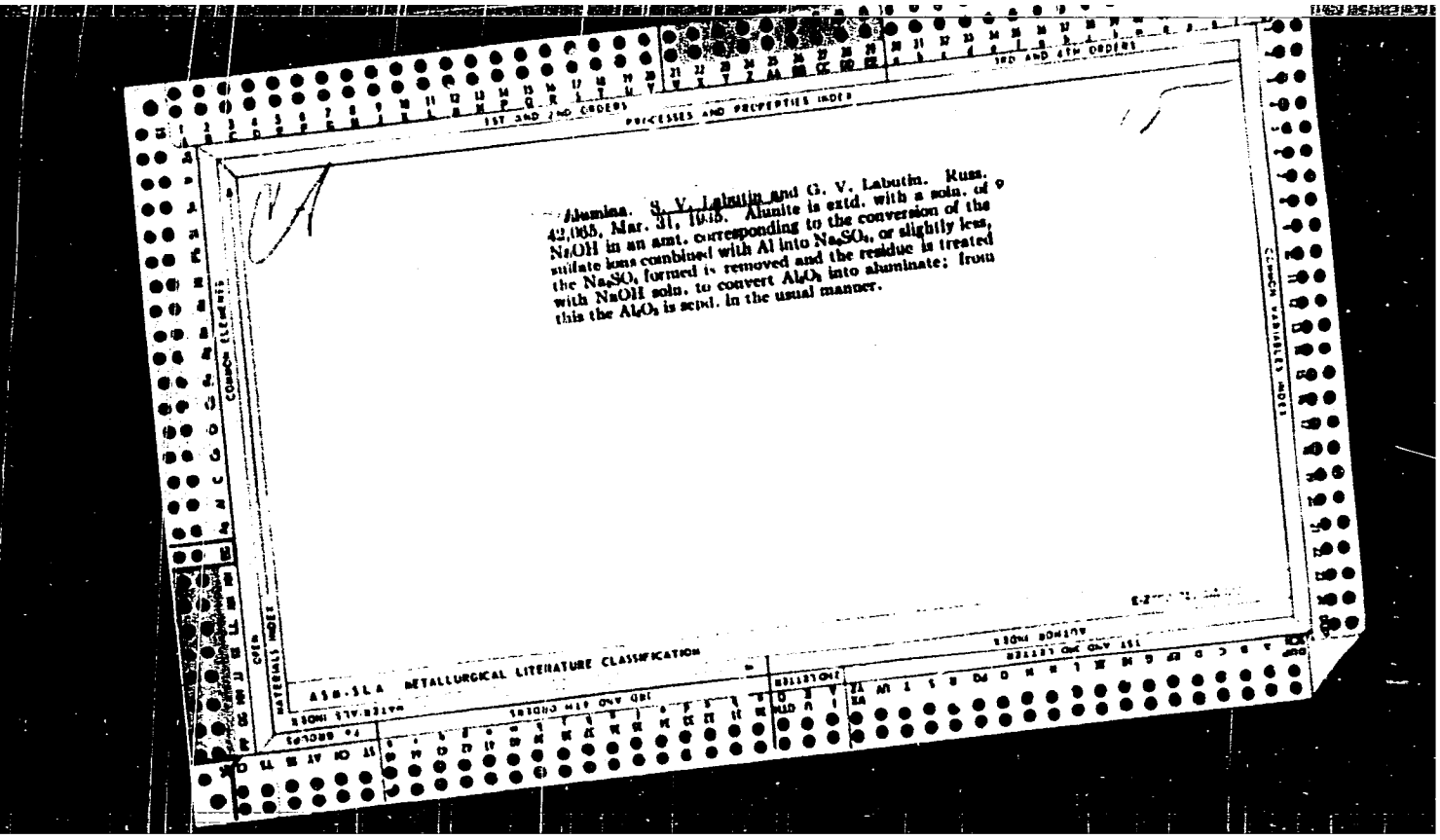
Card 2/2



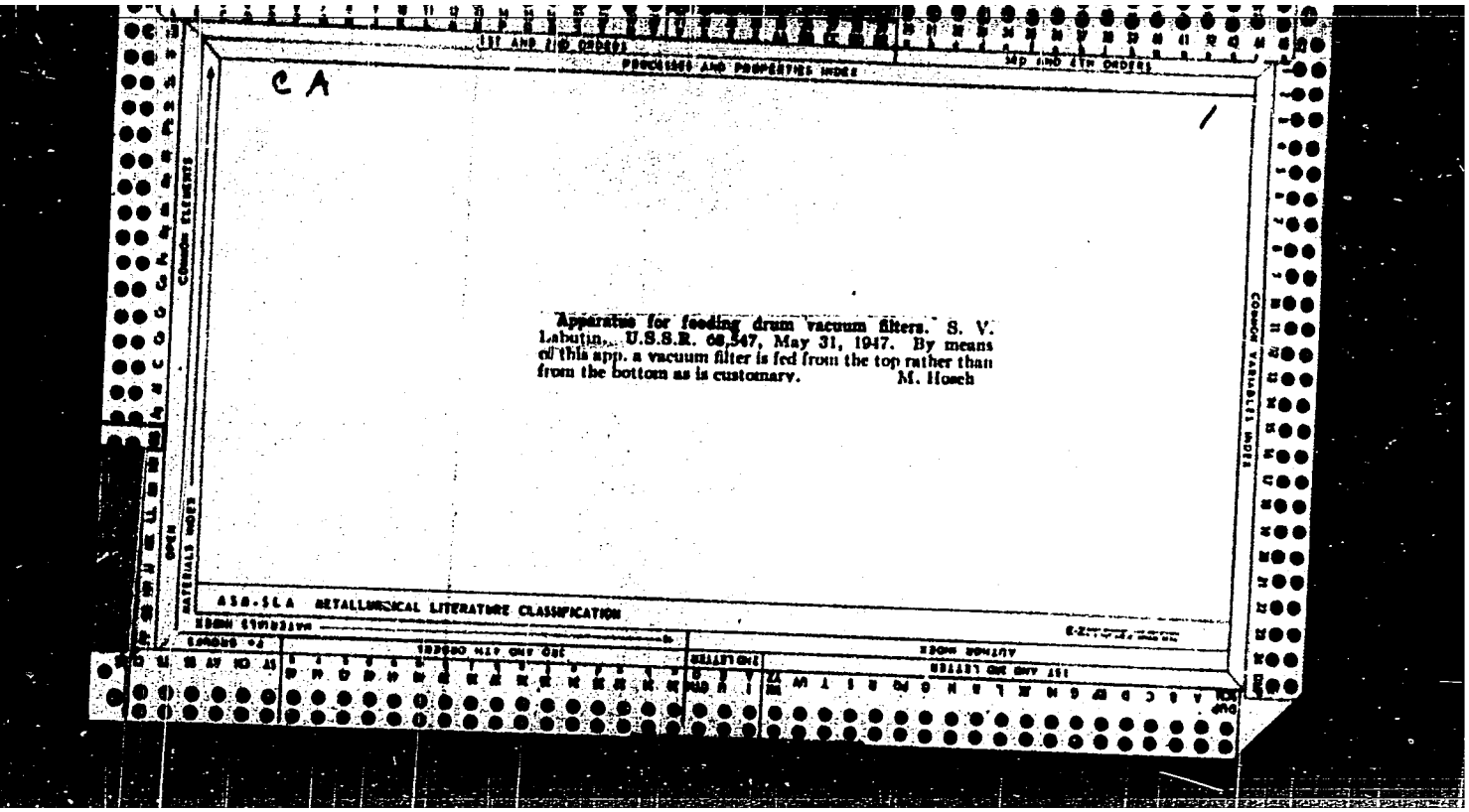
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Production of alumina from alunites. S. V. Labutin. 9
Leghie Metal. 3, No. 9, 46-8(1934).—In the treatment of alunites with an excess of NaOH the high sulfate content permits obtaining only dil. solns. of Na aluminate; alumina in these solns. cannot be ppted. by the ordinary Bayer agitation process. In order to eliminate the sulfate, alunites were treated with the theoretical amt. of NaOH required to dissolve the sulfates, and then with an excess of NaOH to dissolve the Al. The 1st soln. dissolved 91% of the SO_3 and 3% of the Al; the 2nd dissolved 90% of the Al and 7% of the SO_3. H. W. Rathmann

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Alumina. S. V. Lebutin and G. V. Labuthi. Russ. 42,065, Mar. 31, 1935. Alunite is extd. with a soln. of NaOH in an amt. corresponding to the conversion of the sulfate ions combined with Al into Na_2SO_4, or slightly less, the Na_2SO_4 formed is removed and the residue is treated with NaOH soln. to convert Al_2O_3 into aluminate; from this the Al_2O_3 is separ. in the usual manner.



CA

1

"Apparatus for feeding drum vacuum filters." S. V. Labutin. U.S.S.R. 68,547, May 31, 1947. By means of this app. a vacuum filter is fed from the top rather than from the bottom as is customary. M. Hosch

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

LABUTIN, S. V.

LABUTIN, S.V., gornyy inzh.

Comminution of lime in ore-treatment plants. TSvet.met. 28 no.6:51 N-D '55. (MIRA 10:11)
(Lime) (Flotation)

LABUTIN, V.

PA 22/49T100

USSR/Radio Receiver -- Tuning
Oscillations -- Amplitude

Oct 48

"Stabilization of Amplitude Oscillations," V. Labutin, ½ p

"Radio" No 10

Common defect of homemade heterodynes used for tuning receivers is that amplitude of oscillations which they generate varies from band to band. This can be avoided by shunting coils with constant resistances. Includes one circuit diagram.

LC

22/49T100

LABUTIN, V. K.

"Simple Amateur Radio Construction" (Prostøyshiye radiolyubitel'skiye konstruktsii), Popular Radio Library, 96 pp, Moscow-Leningrad, 1949.

LABUTIN, V. K.

USSR/Radio - Literature

Oct 51

" New Books ('Mass Radio Library' Series Published by Gosenergoizdat)"

"Radio" No 10, p 60

Includes the following books: "Ferroresonance Voltage Regulators" by S. Ya. Livshits, "Amateur Television Receivers" by I. M. Bardakh and L. V. Troytskiy, "The Wired Radio Center and the Subscriber Point" by V. K. Labutin, and "Introduction to UHF Techniques" by D. A. Konashinskiy and S. Ya. Turlygin. The 2d-named book gives descriptions of amateur television receivers with 5-, 7-, and 12-inch screens.

PA 208T62

LABUTIN, V.

6664. Korrektirovaniye elektrolitov nlestyashchego nikelirovaniya disul'fonaftalinovoy kislotoy po dannym analiza formalina./M/ , 1954. 6s. 24 sm. (N-vo avtomb., Trakt. i s.-kh. mashinostroyeniya SSSR. Tsentr. Byuro tekhn. informatsii. Obmen opytom v mashinostroyenii. No. 35). 1,555 ekz. Bespl.--Avt. ukazan v kontse teksta.-Bez tit. l. i obl.-- /55-386zh/ 669.248

SO: Knizhanya Letopis' No. 6, 1955

LABUTIN, Vadim Konstantinovich; KONASHINSKIY, D.A., redaktor; SKVORTSOV, I.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Radio engineer's book] Kniga radiomastera. Moskva, Gos.energ. izd-vo 1955. 215 p. (Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no.234) (MLRA 9:3)
(Radio--Receivers and reception)

LABUTIN, V. (Leningrad)

Controlled-voltage rectifiers. Radio no.12:41 D '55. (MLRA 9:4)
(Radio--Rectifiers)

LABUTIN, Vadim Konstantinovich; TARASOV, F.I., redaktor; VORONIN, K.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The class D amplifier] Usilitel' klassa D. Moskva, Gos.energ. izd-vo, 1956. 30 p. (Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no.262)
(Amplifiers, Electron-tube) (MLRA 10:2)

LABUTIN, V.

107-12-33/46

AUTHOR: Labutin, V.

TITLE: Design of an Iterative Band Filter
(Raschet mnogozvennogo polosovogo fil'tra)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1956, Nr12, pp. 41-42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Methods and formulae for designing i-f multisection ladder filters, and examples of such filters are presented.

The filter is intended for i-f amplifier circuits where high adjacent-channel selectivity and small distortion within the pass band are essential. A number of high-Q similar circuits insure a very close to the square-shaped frequency characteristic .

An example of 5-section filter is considered in some detail. Graphs and formulae enable one to calculate the generalized attenuation, the transfer constant, the frequency characteristic, and other parameters of the filter.

There are two figs illustrating the curves and one showing the construction of the 5-section filter.

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LABUTIN, Vadim Konstantinovich; TARASOV, F.I., redaktor; VORONIN, K.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[New developments in high-quality amplification] Novoe v tekhnike vysokokachestvennogo usileniia. Moskva, Gos.energ. izd-vo, 1957. 47 p. (Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no.274) (MLRA 10:10)
(Radio--Receivers and reception)

9(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1617

Labutin, Vadim Konstantinovich

Prosteyshiye konstruktsii na poluprovodnikovykh triodakh (Simple Electronic Equipment Using Transistors) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 47 p. 75,000 copies printed. (Series: Massovaya radiobiblioteka, vyp. 297)

Editorial Board: A.I. Berg, V.A. Burlyand, V.I. Vaneyev, Ye.N. Genishta, I.S. Dzhigit, A.M. Kanayeva, E.T. Krenkel', A.A. Kulikovskiy, A.D. Smirnov, F.I. Tarasov, P.O. Chechik, V.I. Shamshur; Ed.: F.I. Tarasov; Tech. Ed.: K.P. Voronin

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for radio amateurs.

COVERAGE: The author explains the basic operating principle of transistors and their special features and properties. He describes their application in receivers and amplifiers and illustrates the subject with a description of several apparatus using transistors. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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Simple Electronic Equipment Using Transistors SOV/1617

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TK.7872.T73L3)

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5-12-59

AUTHOR: Labutin, V.K. SOV/107-58-11-27/40

TITLE: An Ultralinear Amplifier (Ul'tralineynyy usilitel')

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 11, pp 42-44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the respective merits of the use of a pentode and a triode in the output stage circuit of a high-fidelity l-f amplifier. He explains how ultralinear conditions preserve almost the same efficiency and output power as in a pentode circuit, while the internal resistance is nearly as great as that characteristic of a triode circuit. The characteristics of an ultralinear amplifier can be still further improved by taking over into the cathode circuit that part of the primary winding which is led into the screen grid circuit (Figure 4, upper circuit diagram). Typical characteristics of amplifier circuits reviewed in the article are shown in Table 1. The specific requirements of the output transformer of ultralinear amplifiers are discussed, and the optimum values of the distribution coefficient of Soviet output valves, together with their typical electrical conditions when they are used in ultralinear amplifiers, are given in

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Table 2. Figure 7 shows an ultralinear amplifier circuit, and Figure 5 the circuit of the output ultralinear stage on 6P3S beam tetrodes.
There are 5 sets of circuit diagrams, 2 graphs and 2 tables.

AUTHOR: Labutin, V. K., Regular Member of the Society SOV/108-3-2-10/15

TITLE: On the Parameter $\frac{h_{11}}{z_{11}}$ of the Triode Transistor and the Generalized Resistance- and Amplification Characteristics

(O parametre $\frac{h_{11}}{z_{11}}$ poluprovodnikovogo trioda i obobshchënnykh kharakteristikakh soprotivleniy i usileniy)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1958, Vol. 13, Nr 2, pp. 59-68 (USSR)
Received: April 25, 1958

ABSTRACT: A new parameter, the "directivity parameter" m^2 was introduced here. On the basis of the latter generalized characteristics and resistance- and amplification diagrams are put up. These demonstrate the amplifying properties of the triode transistor when small signals are used at low frequences. The introduction of m^2 is explained as follows: the presence of an internal static feed-back in the triode transistor leads to the fact that the transfer factors are different from zero in direct as well as in the