AUTHORS: Negreyev, V.F., Manakhova, T.Kh., Alekperova, R.Yu.

TITLE: Corrosion Inhibitors in Oil Well Pipes (Zamedliteli korrozii trub v neftyanykh skvazhinakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Azerb. n.-i. in-t po dobyche nefti, 1957, Nr 6, pp 226-239

ABSTRACT: The effect of carpenter's glue, $Na_2Cr_2O_7$ with caustic soda, and organic inhibitors (I), designated A, B, C, and D on corrosion of steel in flowing, aerated, alkaline water from a petroliferous layer containing H_2S was investigated by the gravimetric method. It was established that effective and the most economical I of corrosion of steel under the action of water from the oil reservoir containing H_2S and air under high pressure are the organic I. Also investigated was the possibility of using formalin to strengthen the protective properties of inhibited HCl, inasmuch as a loss of the protective properties of inhibited HCl is observed in the case of treatment and cleaning of filters and sections of deep wells close to the filters at a high temperature. It is established that the addition of

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SOV/137-58-8-17515

Corrosion Inhibitors in Oil Well Pipes

formalin to the inhibited HCl in the amount of 5% at 90°C decreases cor-
rosion from 300 to 29 g/m²hr. If HF and its salts (found in silicate oil-
bearing sands) are present in the HCl, it is recommended that 0.5-1.0% of
trivalent As and the same amount of N-dibutylthiourea and diethylthiourea
be added to the acid. By the method of cathodic (1 designated B) and anodic
(1 designated D, C, and B) polarization curves, plotted in alkaline water
from the oil reservoir, the same with H_2S and the same with 1 designated
B, C, and D, it is established that the mechanism of the inhibiting action is
related to the action of these compounds on the cathodic and the anodic elec-
trochemical reactions of the active corrosion agent. Bibliography: 30
references.

V.P.

1. Petroleum—Corrosive effects
2. Pipes—Corrosion   3. Corrosion inhibitors—
Test results

Card 2/2

Alekperova, S. A.

Hydrophilic properties of some bentonite clays of Azerbaidzhan. S. A. Alekperova and S. O. Gasanova. *Uchenye Zapiski Azerbaidzhan. Gosudarst. Univ. im. S. M. Kirova* 1955, No. 2, 3-5(in Russian).—The heat of wetting was detd. for 4 samples of bentonite. By detg. the change of this heat with temp. it was found that these samples all are hydrophilic. The heat of wetting was used also to det. the specific surface of these clays.   Werner Jacobson

ISMAYLOV, A.G.; MAMEDOVA, L.Z.; ALEKPEROVA, S.A.

Conjugate solubility of hydrocarbons in aqueous solutions of
soaps of naphthenic acids. Uch. zap. AGU. Fiz.-mat. i khim.
ser. no.3:77-89 '59.   (MIRA 14:3)
                        (Hydrocarbons)
                          (Soap)

ISMAILOV, A.G. [deceased]; MAMEDOVA, I.Z.; ALEKPEROVA, S.A.

Solubilization of hydrocarbons in aqueous solutions of soaps of naphthenic acids. Effect of the nature of hydrocarbons. Uch. zap. AGU. Fiz.-mat. i khim. ser. no.4:73-76 '59.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Hydrocarbons)   (Naphtenic acids)

ALEKPEROVA, S.A.; SATTAR-ZADE, A.Dzh.; SATTAR-ZADE, I.S.

Optical study of petroleum of the "Neftyanyye Kamni" oil field.
Uch. zap. AGU. Ser. khim. nauk no.4:49-60 '63.
(MIRA 17:11)

ALEKPEROVA, S.A.; ZUL'FUGAROV, Z.G.; AKHUNDOVA, T.S.; DZHABAROVA, R.D.

Effect of the discharge of activating acid on the activity of gilyabi of Bayram-Ali and Kobystan deposits. Azerb. khim. zhur. no.3:96-100 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni S.M. Kirova.

ALEKPEROVA, S.A.; DZHAVADOV, S.P.; NIKITIN, Yu.S.

Structural-sorption characteristics of clays of some deposits
of Azerbaijan S.S.R. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.4:51-57 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Kirova.
Submitted January 29, 1965.

ZEYNALOV, B.K.; AKHUNDOV, A.A.; AKHMEDOV, R.R.; ALEKPEROVA, S.D.

Synthesis of naphthenic acids by direct oxidation of naphthenic hydrocarbons. Azerb. khim. zhur. no.3:10-15 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzerSSR.

SHUTOV, P.A.;ALEKPEROVA, S.G.

Bay laurel culture in Azerbaijan. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser.biol.
i med.nauk no.7:25-32 '61.   (MIRA 16:7)
          (AZERBAIJAN—LAUREL)

ALEKPEROVA, SH. M.

       "On the Aims of Laboratory Workers in the Prophylaxis and Control of Infectious Diseases," a report given at the first republic scientific-practical conference of physician-bacteriologists of the Scientific R search Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Hygien of the Ministry of Health Azerbaydzhan SSSR held in Baku, 25 Apr 56.

SUM: 1360 p. 239

42037
S/233/62/000/003/005/010
I011/I211

AUTHORS: Aliynrova, Z.A., Alekperova, Sh.M., Geller, I.Kh.

TITLE: Investigation of the temperature dependence of the
              inverse resistance in selenium rectifiers

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya
              fiziko-matematicheskikh i tekhnicheskikh nauk, no.3,
              1962, 81-87

TEXT: The temperature dependence of the volt-ampere characteristics
of selenium rectifiers that pass a trebled current density in the
forward direction has not been investigated yet. The inverse cur-
rent in these elements increases with a temperature increase up to
80°C and then decreases. At low temperatures the inverse current
increases with a decrease in temperature more rapidly than in com-
mon elements. Experiments show that the temperature characteristics
·of selenium rectifiers and photoelements depend on the amount of
impurities as well as on the existence and nature of intermediate
films between the selenium and the upper electrode. Thus, in

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S/233/62/000/003/005/010
I 011/I 211

Investigation of the temperature...

rectifiers that allow a trebled forward current density the basic technical selenium (99.996% purity) was coated by a 1 μ film of 99.9996% selenium. Selenium rectifiers with gallium impurities were coated by artificial films of CdSe or CdS and then by Cd+Sn+0.02% Tl. The characteristics were measured in the $-183°$ to $130°C$ interval. The pure selenium film keeps the inverse current almost constant up to $80°C$, and then the current increases. The inversion point of the inverse resistance temperature coefficient in rectifiers with a CdSe artificial barrier layer depends on the applied voltage. The inversion point is displaced towards higher temperatures when the voltage is increased. At 40V, the inverse current decreases with a temperature increase in all the interval. Analogous behaviour happens with a CdS barrier-layer. Frenkel's formula

$$\sigma = \sigma_c \, e^{\times \sqrt{u}}$$

(1)

is proved to be right for CdS and CdSe barrier-layers at voltages in the 1 to 5V interval. α depends on temperature and is given by

Card 2/4

S/233/62/000/003/005/010
I011/I211

Investigation of the temperature...

$$\alpha = a' \frac{10^3}{T} + a'',$$

where a', a'' are constants that depend on the barrier-layer nature. Poul's law $\sigma = \sigma_c e^{\beta u}$

(6)

applies in the 8 to 20 V. interval. At higher voltages (400 to 2000 V) there is a linear dependence of logR on U^2. At -183°C this linear dependence starts at 8V. The forward resistance was measured as well. At a trebled current density (75 mβ/cm^2) it was found to decrease with a temperature increase up to 80°C and then to increase. Investigations of the linear part of the log I-U characteristic in the 0.1 to 0.6V. range give the value of β in Shockley's modified expression

$$I = I_0(e^{\frac{qu}{\beta kT}} - 1)$$

(5)

at room temperature as follows: CdSe film - β = 2.7; CdS film - β = 2.6. Conclusions: (1) The lowering of the impurities concen-

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S/233/62/000/003/005/010
I011/I211

Investigation of the temperature...

tration in the p-n transition region in selenium rectifiers brings a better temperature dependence of the inverse current. (2) A minimum is found in the high temperature region of the inverse current temperature dependence curve of selenium rectifiers with gallium impurities and artificial layers of CdSe and CdS. This minimum is displaced towards higher temperatures with a voltage increase. (3) The effect of a strong field is manifest at low temperatures in selenium rectifiers with gallium impurities much earlier than in common rectifiers with no gallium. The work   of G.B. Abdullayev is mentioned. There are 5 figures. The most important English-language reference reads as follows: Sah C.T., Noyce R.N., Shockley W., Proc. I.R.E., v.45, 9, 1228, 1957.

Card 4/4

ABDULLAYEV, G.B.; ALEKPEROVA, Sh.M.; TALIBI, M.A.; BEKIROV, M.Ya.; GASYMOV, R.B.

Saturation currents in selenium p-n junctions. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 19
no.1:9-12 '63.   (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut fiziki AN AzSSR.
                          (Junction transistors)

ALEKPER-ZADE, M.K.

Selecting water for oil well flushing fluids. Azerb.neft.khoz. 41
no.4:31-33 Ap '62.   (MIRA 16:2)
                (Oil well drilling fluids)

L 00494-67   EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI   IJP(c)   JD/WB

ACC NR: AP6029342   (A)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0316/66/000/002/0107/0111

AUTHOR: Negreyev, V. F.; Alekperova, Yu. A.; Yusupov, Yu. Yu.   46
                                                                              13

ORG: Institute of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, AN Azerb SSR (Institut neorgani-
cheskoy i fizicheskoy khimii AN AzerbSSR)

TITLE: Study of the corrosion of steel in two-phase media composed of liquid hydro-
carbons and neutral electrolytes in narrow gaps

SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 2, 1966, 107-111

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, corrosion inhibitor, petroleum, kerosene, gasoline,
ELECTROLYTE, CORROSION RATE, STEEL

ABSTRACT: The corrosion of steel 3 was studied in media consisting of liquid hydro-
carbons (petroleum, kerosene, gasoline) and a neutral electrolyte (3% aqueous solu-
tion of NaCl) in narrow gaps (0.5 and 1.2 mm wide). Cathodic and anodic polarization
curves showed that the electrochemical attack of steel under these conditions is con-
trolled by oxygen depolarization on cathodes, particularly in the presence of petrole-
um. The corrosion of steel in narrow gaps surpasses that in the volume of the corro-
sive medium when the steel is in contact with a large steel surface, i. e., when a
macrocouple is formed. This indicates that in practice, when the surface of the spec-
imen in the gap is much smaller than the open surface (e. g., the surface of a screw
thread or a smooth pipe), the corrosion rate in the gaps will be much higher. Testing
of various water-soluble and petroleum-soluble corrosion inhibitors showed that they

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ACC NR: AP6029342

were less effective in gaps than in the volume of the corrosive medium. Orig. art.
has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 26Jun65/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

AP [illegible]   (*H, IV*)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/002/0118/0118

INVENTOR: Shmatkov, N. A.; Barats, Yu. M.; Aleksa, A. K.; Pesok, V. I.;
Metlyakova, V. N.; Zubchenko, A. O.

ORG: None

TITLE: A pneumatic fluid number-generating display with decoder. Class 42, No.
190669 [announced by the Institute of Mining Mechanics and Technical Cybernetics im.
M. M. Fedorov (Institut gornoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy kibernetiki)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1967, 118

TOPIC TAGS: pneumatic device, number, digital decoder, digital display equipment

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a pneumatic fluid number-generating
display with decoder, consisting of the number-generating display itself, which con-
tains rods and a guide plate with a transparent screen, and the decoder which is made
in the form of a stack of plates with holes making communication channels together
with diaphragms which have rigid centers. Clear number images of high contrast are
produced by using a colored diaphragm separated from the transparent screen by an
opaque fluid. Behind the diaphragm are rods which press the diaphragm against the
screen.

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UDC: 681.142-525

ACC NR: AP7005661
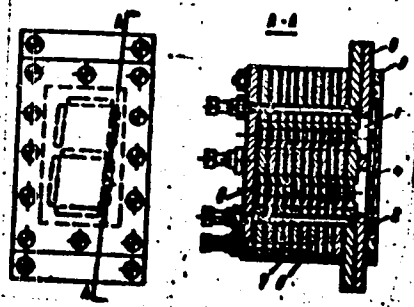
1—rod; 2—flexible diaphragm; 3—transparent screen; 4—opaque fluid; 5—guide plates; 6—plate; 7—diaphragm; 8—rod

SUB CODE: 13, 14/ SUBM DATE: 19Jul65

Card 2/2

FOGEL', Mariya [Fogel, Maria], dots.; NAD', Zoltan[Nagy, Zoltan],
    SIZA, Mario [Siza, Mario], doktor [translator]; .:
    RAVAS, Yanosh [Ravasz, Janos]; aots., nauchn. red.;
    ERDEI, Mikhay [Erdei, Mihály], dots., nauchn. red.;
    BERNAT, D'yerd' [Bernàt, György], otv. izdatel'; ALEKSA,M.
    [Aleksza, M], red.; CHERGE, I.[Csörgő, I.], tekhn. red.

[X-ray atlas of traumatology] Rentgenovskii atlas po trav-
matologii. Budapest, 1964. 439 p. Translated from the Hungarian.
                                         (MIRA 17:3)
1. Zaveduyushchaya otdelom rentgenologii III terapevti-
cheskoy kliniki Budapeshtskogo meditsinskogo universiteta
i Gosudarstvennogo Instituta Travmatologii (for Fogel').
2. Glavnyy rentegenolog Budapeshtskoy TSentral'noy Trav-
matologicheskoy Ambulatorii (for Nad').

TLCK57 S.

RUMANIA/Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons.   M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 20328.

Author : N. Savinova, D. Belan, S. Aleksa, V. Choake.
Inst   : Agricultural Scientific Research Institute, Rumanian
          People's Republic.
Title   : On the Problem of Cultivating the Shoots of Vegetable
          Crops in Feeding Vessels. (K voprosu vyrashchivaniya
          rassady ovoshchnykh kul'tur v pitatel'nykh gorshochkakh).

Orig Pub: Commun. Acad. RPR, 1956, 6, No 9, 1123-1129.

Abstract: In the vegetable raising division of the Agricultural
          Scientific Research Institute (RPR) a study was made
          of mixtures for the turf-mold vessels and norms of
          mineral fertilizing. The advantages of lowland and up-
          stream turf above other materials has been established.
          The amount of mineral fertilizers depends on the crop

Card   : 1/2

RUMANIA/Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons.   M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 20328.

and the absorbtiveness of the turf, for which the norm
may be some 5-10 times larger than for an earth mixture.
When raising the shoots in pots the increased producti-
vity reaches 60-80% according to the different cultures.

Card   : 2/2

ALEKSA, S.

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Leather, Fur, Gelatine, Etc. H-35

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 42068

Author : Aleksa, Strub, Maga, Yaroshinskaya - Drabik Ungar.

Inst : Academy of RPR.

Title : The Amount of "Total Soluble" Present in Leather Sole after Vegetable Tanning.

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari stiint. Acad. RPR Fil. I A si. Chim., 1956, 7, No 1, 95-104

Abstract : The physical-chemical properties of leather are changed by valonia extract with $MgSO_4$ (I), valonia extract with a solution of protein hydrolysis products (II), quebracho extract and formaldehyde (III).
The effect of the method upon dressed leather soles after the addition of the above extracts was studied, together with the resulting physical-chemical properties

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ALEKSA, S

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Leather, Fur, Gelatine, etc.   H-35

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 42077

Author   : Aleksa, Yaroshinskaya-Drabik, Maga, Strub, Burgelya

Inst   : Academy RPR

Title   : Improvements in Extraction of Vegetable Tanning Substan-
              ces from a Tanning Raw Material of Native Origin.
              Communication III.

Orig Pub   : Studii si cercetari stiint. Acad. RPR, Fil. Iasi. Chim.,
              1956, 7, No 1, 105-127.

Abstract   : A two-phase (cold and hot) extraction (E) of tanning
              materials (TM) provides extracts with a high degree of
              purity (DP), but causes increased losses in tannides (T)
              at cold E. The factors stufied in determining the amount
              of T in cold extract were: degree of grinding of TM,

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RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Leather, Fur, Gelatine, etc.   H-35

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur- Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 42077

temperature, duration and speed of E. Spruce bark was
used as TM; it was ground to 2-3,3-7 and 7-15 mm; the
temperature of cold E was 15-20°C, 10°C and 5°C; the
duration of E was from 1 to 30 minutes. The volume of
water remained constant throughout, thus the rate of E
was in an invert ratio to the duration of E. The DP of
an extract is increased with diminishing of the TM par-
ticle size and with the increase of the temperature of
E in the cold. The amount of T, in a cold extract, is
increased when the size of the TM particles ranges from
2-3 and 3-7 mm, and E temperature of 15-20°C. To lower
the T losses in the cold, the TM with a large particle
size have to be subjected to E; cold E must be conduc-
ted at the lowest temperature and minimum E duration.
More T is present in the extract than in TM when ungrin-
ded TM is extracted with cold water, dried, and

Card 2/3

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Leather, Fur, Gelatine, etc.   H-35

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 42077

re-extracted with warm water (at maximum E duration).
A high degree of purity (DP) is obtained (according
to the official method).
For the previous communication see: R. Zh. Khim., 1956,
3463.

Card 3/3

MUSHTARI, Kh.M., red.; ALUMYAE, N.A., red.; BOLOTIN, V.V., red.;
VOL'MIR, A.S., red.; GANIYEV, N.S., red.; GOL'DENVEYZER,
A.L., red.; ISANBAYEVA, F.S., red.; KIL'CHEVSKIY, N.A.,
red.; KORNISHIN, M.S., red.; LUR'YE, A.I., red.; SAVIN,
G.N., red.; SACHENKOV, A.V., red.; SVIRSKIY, I.V., red.;
SURKIN, R.G., red.; FILIPPOV, A.P., red.; ALEKSAGIN, V.I.,
red.; SEMENOV, Yu.P., tekhn. red.

[Proceedings of the Conference on the Theory of Plates and
Shells] Trudy Konferentsii po teorii plastin i obolochek, Ka-
zan', 1960. Kazan', Akad. nauk SSSR, Kazanskii filial, 1960.
426 p.   (MIRA 15:7)

1. Konferentsiya po teorii plastin i obolochek, Kazan', 1960.
2. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (for Bolotin). 3. Ka-
zanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (for Ganiyev).
4. Institut mekhaniki Akademii nauk USSR (for Kil'chevskiy).
5. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Sachenkov).
6. Kazanskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR (for Svirskiy).
           (Elastic plates and shells)

10.2000

68928
S/147/59/000/04/001/020
E031/E413

AUTHOR: Aleksakhin, B.N.

TITLE: The Coefficients c_y and m_z for a Combination of
             Two Slender Bodies of Revolution

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya
             tekhnika, 1959, Nr 4, pp 3-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The two bodies are immersed in a compressible gas with
             their axes parallel to the direction of the flow and
             they are at a small angle of incidence to the flow.
             The shapes of the noses, the ratio of the diameters of
             the cross-sections at some section downstream of the
             curved noses, the distance between the axes of the
             bodies and the distance between the noses (in the
             downstream direction) are all arbitrary. The
             coordinate axes are chosen so that the bodies point in
             the direction of the negative x-axis, which is midway
             between the axes of the bodies, and the y-axis is
             vertically upwards. To determine the lift coefficient
             c_y and the longitudinal moment m_z, the author uses
             slender body theory and the method of conformal
             transformation. The velocity potential of the cross-flow

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S/147/59/000/04/001/020
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The Coefficients c_y and m_z for a Combination of Two Slender
Bodies of Revolution

in some plane $x = $ const is first determined by
transforming the contours of the two circles in the
t-plane $(t = z + iy)$ into two segments in the w-plane
$(w = u + iv)$, by the series of transformations

$$w_1 = \frac{t - c_2}{t + c_1}, \; w_2 = \ln w_1, \; w_3 = w_2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{R_1 \cdot R_2},$$

$$w_4 = \mathrm{Sn}\left(\frac{w_3}{c}, \; k\right).$$

In these transformations c_2 and $-c_1$ are the
coordinates of points situated symmetrically with
respect to the circles in the t-plane,

$$R_1 = \frac{r_1}{b - c_1}, \qquad R_2 = \frac{r_2}{b + c_1}$$

Card 2/4 r_1 and r_2 are the radii of the circles and b is the

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E031/E413

The Coefficients c_y and m_z for a Combination of Two Slender Bodies of Revolution

distance from the x-axis.   c,   k   and   g   are constants which can be calculated as functions of r_1/b and r_2/r_1. The lift and moment coefficients for each body are then obtained by a transformation of the formulae of slender body theory (Ref 6). This involves a graphical construction for a function in the expression, which can be made once and for all for various ratios of the parameters r/b (r_1/b or r_2/b) and r_2/r_1. It is seen that lift is created on those parts of the bodies for which r_1/b and r_2/r_1 vary with x. The lift and moment coefficients for the combination are obtained by summing the coefficients for each body. An expression for the centre of pressure of combination is given. An example is given in which the bodies have conical noses. The lift coefficients for the separate bodies and for the bodies in isolation are compared with that for the combination graphically. There are 4 figures and 10 references, 6 of which are Soviet and 4 English.

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S/147/59/000/04/001/020
E031/E413

The Coefficients c_y and m_z for a Combination of Two Slender Bodies of Revolution

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra aeromekhaniki samoleta, Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut (Chair of Aircraft Aeromechanics, Moscow Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 17, 1959

Card 4/4

ALEKSAKHIN, I.A.

AUTHOR: Aleksakhin, I.A., Engineer   28-1-25/42

TITLE: Data on Matrix Board and Inspection of Its Quality (Pokazately
             i kontrol' kachestva matrichnogo kartona)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, # 1, Jan-Feb 1957, p 72-74 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article is a critique of the current standard for matrix
             board OCT НКЛес 205. The standard does not guarantee high
             quality even when all conditions set by it are satisfied. It
             contains superfluous conditions, and does not contain some
             important conditions. The test methods for determining plastic-
             ity and thermal durability as prescribed by the mentioned stand-
             ard are described with critical comments. The importance of a
             thermal durability test is stressed in view of the impending
             use of zinc alloys in the printing industry. A test method de-
             veloped in 1955 by the Research Institute for Polygraphic In-
             dustry is described. In this method, the durability of board
             is measured before and after the casting of printing metal in
             a special mold (shown in drawing). It is mentioned that the
             "OCT" prescribes the production of only two brands of board -
             newspaper brand of 0.9 mm thickness, and book-and-periodical
             brand of 0.5 mm thickness. Suggestions for amendments of the
Card 1/2   standard are made.

Data on Matrix Board and Inspection of Its Quality   28-1-25/42

        The article contains 1 drawing.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Research Institute for Polygraphic Industry and
            Technique; (VNII poligraficheskòy promyshlennosti i tekhniki)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Aleksakhin, I.A., Engineer   SOV/28-58-5-31/37

TITLE: Reviewing the Standards for Printing Alloys (Peresmotret'
             standarty na tipografskiye splavy)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 83 - 84   (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the constitution of alloys used for
             printing type and concludes that there are 2 ways of im-
             proving their properties: 1) by increasing the amount
             of tin in lead-antimony-tin alloys, introducing small
             amounts of copper and cutting the speed of type-casting
             (this adds to the expense); 2) using lead-antomony-
             arsenic alloys. There are 2 diagrams and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut poligrafi-
             cheskoy promyshlennosti (All-Union Scientific-Research
             Institute of the Printing Industry).

             1. Printing--Standards

Card 1/1

AUTHORS: Smirnov, A.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences and
             Aleksakhin, I.A., Engineer

TITLE: Linear Shrinkage of Alloys of the Zinc Corner of the
             Systems Zinc-aluminium-copper and Zinc-aluminium-magnesium
             (Lineynaya usadka splavov tsinkovogo ugla sistem tsink-
             alyuminiy-med' i tsink-alyuminiy-magniy)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Termicheskaya Obrabotka Metallov,
             1959, Nr 3, pp 48 - 51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Zinc-base alloys are proposed for substituting lead-
             antimony-tin alloys for casting blocks in the printing
             industry (Refs 1,2). However, the shrinkage of zinc
             alloys is considerably greater than that of lead alloys and
             this necessitates changes in the dimensions of the moulds
             if printing characters should, in both cases, be of the
             same size. Since zinc printing alloys contain aluminium,
             copper and magnesium, it is necessary to study the
             shrinkage in alloys of the zinc corner of the systems
             Zn-Al-Cu and Zn-Al-Mg, with contents of up to 10% Al,
             up to 6% Cu and up to 3% Mg, which are the limit
             compositions for zinc-base printing alloys. The linear
Card1/3   shrinkage λ was determined by measuring the length of

SOV/129-59-3-12/16

Linear Shrinkage of Alloys of the Zinc Corner of the Systems
Zinc-aluminium-copper and Zinc-aluminium-magnesium

the specimens cast into horizontal ingot moulds and
the length of the moulds into which they were cast:

$$\lambda = \frac{L - l}{l} \cdot 100 \ .$$

The measurements were made by means of an instrument
proposed by A.A. Bochvar (Ref 3) and improved by
A.M. Korel'kov (Ref 4). A photograph of the instrument
used is reproduced in Figure 1. The error in the absolute
value of the measured linear shrinkage was about $\pm$ 0.03%.
The shrinkage diagrams plotted on the basis of the
experiments are reproduced in Figure 2, p 49. In Figure 3,
the influence of aluminium addition on the magnitude of
the shrinkage of zinc is graphed. It was found that for
alloys of zinc with aluminium and copper, the minimum
shrinkage (1.2%) will be obtained for an Al content of
about 1.3% and a Cu content of about 0.9%. There is a
second minimum, with a shrinkage of 1.3% for an Al
content of 2% and a Cu content of 4%. Basically, the

Card2/3

SOV/129-59-3-12/16

Linear Shrinkage of Alloys of the Zinc Corner of the Systems
Zinc-aluminium-copper and Zinc-aluminium-magnesium

obtained diagram of the shrinkage is in agreement with
the diagram determined by A.B. Lakedemonskiy (Ref 7) a
few years earlier. In the system Zn-Al-Mg the shrinkage
will be lowest (1.2%) for the alloy containing 8.5% Al and
1% Mg and for the alloy containing 1% Al and 2-3% Mg
(shrinkage 1.1%). These minimum-shrinkage alloys have a
high fusion temperature and cannot be applied for casting
printing blocks. For this purpose, the authors recommend
use of alloys with a low but not the minimum shrinkage.
There are 3 figures and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
poligraficheskoy promyshlennosti (All-Union
Scientific-research Institute of the Printing Industry)

Card3/3

ALEKSAKHIN, I. A., Cand. Tech. Sci. (diss) "Search for Zinc
Typographic Alloys and Investigation of their Technological Pro-
perties," Moscow, 1961, 17 pp (Krasnoyarsk Inst. of Non-Ferrous
Metals) (KL Supp 12-61, 262).

ALEKSAKHIN, I.A., inzh.; SEMIONOV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Zinc angle of the system Zn - Al - Mg. Metalloved.i term.obr.
met. no.4:41-45 Ap '62.   (MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut poligraficheskoy
promyshlennosti.
  (Zinc-aluminum-magnesium alloys--Thermal properties)

L 23846-65   EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)   Pad/Ps-4/Pu-4   IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AT4045671   JD/WW/HW/JC   S/2680/64/000/022/0039/0061

AUTHOR: Agafonov, A. K.; Aleksakhin, I. A.; Pokrovskaya, G. N.; Puchkov, B.I.; Rogel'berg, I. L.; Tarasova, T. F.; Nuzhnov, A.G. (Deceased)

TITLE: Thermoelectromotive force of binary solid solutions on a Ni-base

SOURCE: Moscow. Gosudarstvenny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektny*y institut splavov i obrabotki tsvetny*kh metallov. Trudy*, no. 22, 1964. Issledovaniye splavov dlya termopar (Studying alloys for thermocouples), 39-61

TOPIC TAGS: thermoelectromotive property, binary solid solution, nickel, aluminum, beryllium, cobalt, chromium, copper, iron, germanium, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, niobium, rhenium, silicon, tantalum, titanium, vanadium, tungsten, zirconium, oxidation resistance

ABSTRACT: Many alloys used for the production of thermocouples have a Ni base and, therefore, their thermoelectric properties are of considerable interest. Ni alloys with Al, Be, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ge, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, Re, Si, Ta, Ti,

Card 1/2

L 23846-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4045671

V, W and Zr were tested. Specimens consisted of 300 g ingots having a diameter of 18 mm. An argon induction furnace was used and a magnesite crucible. Ingots with a low content of additives were cold-rolled into 5.3 mm rods and cold-roll specimens with a high content of the second component were subjected to intermediate quenching from 1200C. The rods were annealed for two hours at 1000C and the thermoelectromotive force measured within a temperature range of 0 to 1200C. Most tested elements enhanced the thermoelectromotive force of Ni and 15 to 17% Mo, 6.5% Co and 19 to 20% W had a conspicuous effect. Elevated temperature accelerated the effect and low temperature slowed it down considerably. The only exceptions were Al, Be and Cu: these elements lowered the thermoelectromotive force. Many systems displayed an extremum in solid solutions with Cr, Co, Al, Si, Co, etc. Orig. art. has: 36 figures and 3 tables

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut obrabotki tsvetnykh metallov, Moscow (State Scientific Research and Planning Institute for the Processing of Nonferrous Metals)

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: MM, EM

NR REF SOV: 008   OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR:

ABSTRACT: The data dealing with Ir thermocouple containing 40% Rh are scarce. Conversely, there is ample literature

Card 1/2

L ?2261-05
ACCESSION NR: AT4045676

All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Mater...

...bium... it inerm... ...ble has a hie spe... ... ...
soviet paper suggests the employment of s... ...ere... ...ide in an oxidizing at...

more stat e alloys should be considered and in t... ... p... ... A ... ?

... ... venng... ...

L 27752-66   EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWA(h)   IJP(c)   JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6015694   (A)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0093/0093

INVENTOR: Aleksakhin, I. A.; Morzakova, A. F.; Mityushov, V. A.; Karbolin, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Thermocouple for temperatures up to 2100C.   Class 42, No. 181343 [announced by the Institute of "Giprotsvetmetobrabotka"]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 93

TOPIC TAGS: iridium, iridium alloy, ruthenium containing alloy, rhodium containing alloy, thermocouple, thermocouple alloy

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a thermocouple for measuring temperature up to 2100C, in which the positive thermoelectrode is made from iridium-50% rhodium alloy to ensure high sensitivity, oxidation and corrosion resistance, and reliability, and the negative thermoelectrode is made from iridium-10% ruthenium alloy.   [AZ]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 22Mar65/ ATD PRESS: 5001

Card 1/1   UDC: 536.532:537.324

ACC NR: AP6035731   SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/019/0094/0095

INVENTORS: Aleksakhin, I. A.; Agafonov, A. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Alloys for the compensation leads of a thermocouple. Class 42, No. 186735 /announced by State Scientific Research and Design Institute of Alloys and of the Processing of Nonferrous Metals (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut splavov i obrabotki tsvetnykh metallov)/

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 19, 1966, 94-95

TOPIC TAGS: thermocouple, nickel alloy, nonferrous metal alloy, alloy composition

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents alloys for the compensation leads of a thermocouple. The alloys are nickel-based and are designed to provide thermal emf stability for a platinum-rhodium thermocouple when the free ends of the thermocouple have a high and different temperature within the limits of 0--500C. The alloy for the compensation lead connected with the positive electrode of the thermocouple consists of 5.4--6.6% niobium, 0.0--3.0% iron, 0.0--0.5% manganese, 0.0--0.5% titanium, 0.0--0.3% magnesium, 0.0--0.3% silicon, and 0.0--0.2% carbon. The alloy for the second compensation lead connected with the negative electrode of the thermocouple consists of 4.5--5.2% niobium, 0.0--0.5% manganese, 0.0--0.5% titanium, 0.0--0.3% magnesium, 0.0--0.3% silicon, and 0.0--0.2% carbon.

SUB CODE: 11, 14/   SUBM DATE: 04Feb65
Card 1/1   UDC: 536.532:669.245

L 04761-67   EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI   IJP(c)   AT/JD/JG

AUTHOR: Aleksakhin, I. S.; Zapesochnyy, I. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Excitation functions of lithium spectral lines

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 21, no. 1, 1966, 131-133

TOPIC TAGS: lithium, excitation cross section, electron interaction, particle colli-
sion, electron collision, collision cross section, spectroscopy, electron beam

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the excitation cross section for electron colli-
sions with lithium atoms. Earlier work in this direction was not successful. In the
experiment, a metal chamber was constructed in which an electron beam and a lithium
beam were intersected. The emissions resulting from the electron-atom collisions were
measured through a sapphire window. The results of the experiments were plotted and
three graphs are included in the paper. The following conclusions can be made on the
basis of these data: 1) the curves show a pronounced maximum which occurs a few elec-
tron-volts beyond the upper level threshold; 2) the difference in the sharpness of the
maxima for the excitation functions in the abrupt and the diffused series observed in
the other base metals is also valid for lithium; 3) as opposed to other base metals
(Na, K, Rb, Cs) the excitation function of the resonant doublet of lithium does not

UDC: 539.186:546.34

Card 1/2

L 04761-67

ACC NR: AP6025973

exhibit a broad flat maximum. In conclusion the authors expressed their gratitude to S. S. Mayerchik for assisting with the measurements. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/   SUBM DATE: 03Feb66

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Card 2/2

L 17158-63   EPA(b)/EWT(1)/FCC(w)/FS(v)-2/DS/ES(v)   AFFTC/AFMDC/
ESD-3/APGC/SSD   Pd-4/Pa-4/Pg-4/Po-4/Pq-4   GW

ACCESSION NR: AT3006848   S/2560/63/000/016/0211/0225

AUTHOR: Aleksakhin, I. V.; Krasovskiy, A. A.; Lebedev, P. I.;
Yakovleva, A. I.

TITLE: Determination of the parameters of the initial orbits of
artificial earth satellites

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Iskusst. sputniki Zemli, no. 16, 1963, 211-225

TOPIC TAGS: satellite orbit, orbital element, satellite launching,
coordinate system, initial orbit, orbital parameter, rocketry

ABSTRACT: Based on the theory of undisturbed planetary motion,
working formulas have been obtained for computing: 1) the param-
eters of the initial orbit based on given parameters of the motion
of the center of satellite mass at the moment of going into orbit,
and 2) partial derivatives from the parameters of the initial or-
bit on the basis of the parameters of motion of the center of satel-
lite mass in the launch and initial launch coordinate systems at
the moment of going into orbit. Four Cartesian rectangular coor-
dinate systems are employed, i.e., launch, ground, sidereal, and
Card 1/2

L 17158-63
ACCESSION NR: AT3006848

initial launch. Initial satellite orbit is here understood to be
the orbit of motion in the central gravitational field described by
the Newtonian potential in the absence of perturbing forces. The
parameters of the initial orbit are functions of the following
parameters of motion of the center of satellite mass at the moment
of assuming orbit: 1) parameters determining the moment the satellite
assumes orbit, 2) parameters determining the position of the earth
in space, 3) parameters determining the position of the launch coor-
dinate system on the surface of the earth, and 4) parameters deter-
mining the coordinates and velocity components of the center of
satellite mass in the launch coordinate system at the moment of
assuming orbit. Orig. art. has: 90 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Jul62   DATE ACQ: 08Aug63   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS   NO REF SOV: 003   OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 8786-65   ENT(1)/EPA(b)/FS(v)-3/EWG(v)/EWA(d)   Pc-4/Pe-5/Pq-4/Pg-4   ASD(a)-5/
AFMDC/SSD/AFETR/AFTC(a)/ESD(t)/Pb-4   GW

ACCESSION NR: AP4043491   S/0293/64/002/004/0532/0538 B

AUTHOR: Aleksakhin, I. V.; Kompaniyets, E. P.; Krasovskiy, A. A.

TITLE: Routes of one-day artificial Earth satellites

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 2, no. 4, 1964, 532-538

TOPIC TAGS: one day Earth satellite, artificial Earth satellite,
circular orbit projection, Earth satellite route, route parameter

ABSTRACT: The projections on the surface of the Earth of circular
orbits of one-day artificial Earth satellites are analyzed under the
assumption that the satellite is influenced only by the Newtonian
gravitational field of the Earth. These projections are closed curves
for which the following equations are derived:

$$\lambda = \lambda_B + \arcsin\left(\frac{\operatorname{tg}\varphi}{\operatorname{tg} i}\right) - \arcsin\left(\frac{\sin\varphi}{\sin i}\right),$$

where λ is the geographical longitude, λ_B is the longitude of the as-
cending node of the orbit, φ is the geocentric latitude, and i is the
inclination of the orbit. With this equation, projection curves are

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L 8786-65

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043491

traced for λ_β = 30° E, 150° E, and 90° W and for i values in the interval 0° $\leq$ i $\leq$ 180°. These curves have the form of a lemniscate with its center of symmetry on the equator. For the study of the characteristic features of these curves, the following parameters are introduced: λ_c, the longitude of the center of symmetry; ϕ_{max}, the maximal value of the latitude attainable on the projection, and $(\Delta\lambda)_{max}$, the maximal value of the longitudes, equal to $2(\lambda-\lambda_c)$. Working formulas for determining these parameters are derived when λ_k, ϕ_k, A_k (longitude, latitude and azimuth) of the terminal point of the projection of a powered-flight trajectory on the Earth are known. Orig. art. has: 38 formulas and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 26Aug63   ATD PRESS: 3106   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SV   NO REF SOV: 001   OTHER: 001

Card   2/2

ALEKSAKHIN, I.V.; KOMPANIYETS, E.P.; KRASOVSKIY, A.A.

Space routes of 'diurnal" artificial earth satellites. Kosm. iss?.
2 no.4:532-538 Jl-Ag '64.   (MIRA 17:9)

ALEKSAKHIN, K.

107-9-13/53

AUTHOR: K. Aleksakhin

TITLE: The Wind-Driven Generator (Vetrovoy agregat)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, # 9, p 16-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article contains a description of a high-speed wind mill of simple design, driving a d.c. generator. of 50-750 w capacity at wind velocities varying from 3 to 12-15 meters per second.

In regions, where the average wind speed is rather low (less than 3 m per second), the wind mill can easily be adapted to these conditions with a slight modification.

The operation of the automatic protective device against storm, and the stopping mechanism of the same, utilized in this wind mill, are described in detail in the book of B. Kazhinskiy and S. Perli "Home-Made Electric Wind Power Plant" ("DOSAAF" Edition, 1956)

The d.c. generators "ПН-10" and "ПН-28" may be used. It is not advisable to utilize automatic or tractor generators, resp. the "ГС-1000" generator, because the charging of storage-batteries will then be impossible at slow rotating speeds.

The wind mill consists of nine main parts shown by the figure at the top of this article. Its constructional details

Card 1/2

ALEKSAKHIN, K.

Use and maintenance of storage batteries. Radio no.4:52-54
Ap '63.   (MIRA 16:3)
                        (Storage batteries)

ALEKSAKHIN, K.

      Aerogenerator based on the principle of a gyroscope. Radio no.11:
      56-57 N '63.   (MIRA 16:12)

KLINOV, I.Ya.; KNYAZEV, V.K.; ALEKSAKHIN, N.P.

Research work on chemically stable paint materials for use in the
atomic power industry; literary review. Lakoras. mat. i ikh prim.
no.3:46-49 '63.   (MIRA 16:9)
          (Atomic power industry—Equipment and supplies)
                        (Protective coatings)

ALEKSAKHIN, R.M.

Reports on the work of the Soil Science Section at the Second
All-Union Scientific Conference of Biology Students in Moscow.
Pochvovedenie   no.8:118-119 Ag '59.   (MIRA 12:11)
                    (Soil research)

REMEZOV, N.P.; ALEKSAKHIN, R.M.

"Forest soils, their properties and relation to silviculture"
[in English] by S.A. Wilde. Reviewed by N.P.Remezov and R.M.
Aleksakhin. Pochvovedenie no.1:107-110 Ja '60.
                                    (MIRA 13:5)
                (Forest soils)

ALEKSAKHIN, R.M.; VASIL'YEVSKAYA, V.D.

Work of the Conference of Representatives of Higher Educational
Institutions on microelements and natural radioactivity of Soviet
soils. Pochvovedenie no.9:114-115 S '60.   (MIRA 13:9)
      (Trace elements)   (Soil research)

ALEKSAKHIN, R.M.; DUDA, V.I.

Reports on soil science at the Third All-Union Scientific
Conference of Young Biologists. Pochvovedenie no.10:119-123
O '61.   (MIRA 14:9)
                          (Soil science)

ALEKSAKHIN, Rudolif Mikhaylovich; MOLCHANOV, A.A., prof., doktor
biol. nauk, otv. red.; PASHKOVSKIY, Yu.A., red.izd-va;
MAKOGONOVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Radioaktivnoe zagriaznenie pochvy i rastenii. Moskva,
Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963.   130 p.   (MIRA 16:11)
    (Soils, Radioactive substances in)
      (Plants, Effect of radiation on)

ALEKSAKHIN, R.M.

Effect of linden on the silvicultural properties of soils.
Trudy Vor. gos. zap. no.13:103-112 '61.   (MIRA 16:8)

(Voronezh Preserve—Linden)
(Voronezh Preserve—Forest soils)

GRAYEVSKIY, E.Ya.; KOROGODIN, V.I.; KUZIN, A.M., ; MOSKALEV,
    Yu.I.; SMIRNOV, K.V.; STREL'TSOVA, V.N.; SHAPIRO, N.I.,
    doktor biol. nauk; SHIKHODYROV, V.V.; EYDUS, L.Kh.;
    ALEKSAKHIN, R.M., red.

[Principles of radiobiology] Osnovy radiatsionnoi bio-
logii. Moskve, Nauka, 1964. 402 p.   (MIRA 18:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kuzin).

ALEKSAKHIN, R.M., kand.biolog.nauk (Moskva)

Radiosensitivity of plants and the size of cell nuclei. Priroda 54
no.2:116-118 F '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

ALEKSAKHIN, S.

More courage in promoting innovations. Prom. koop. no.5:10-11 My
'58.   (MIRA 11:4)

1. Starshiy inzhener upravleniya stroymaterialov Rospromsoveta.
                      (Brickmaking machinery)

ALEKSANDII, S.P. (Moskva)

Approximate computations in the sixth grade. Mat. v shkole
no.5:64-72 S-O '61.   (MIRA 14:10)
          (Approximate computations--Study and teaching)

ALEKSAKIN, I.I., starshiy elektromekhanik

Efficiency experts of the Kishinev railroad district. Avtom., telem.
i sviaz' 5 no.11:41 N '61.   (MIRA 14:11)

1. Kishinevskaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Moldavskoy
dorogi.
            (Moldavia--Railroads--Electric equipment)

ALEKSAKHINA, N. V.

ALEKSAKHINA, N. V. -- "Carbon-Phosphorous Metabolism and the State of
      White (Breast) and Red (Skin) Muscles of Chickens." Sub 9 May 52,
      Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov (Dissertation
      for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

ALEKSAKHINA, N. V.

Chris Brochun. —

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

Carbohydrate-phosphate metabolism and the composition of white (breast) and red (leg) muscles of chickens. N. V. Aleksakhina (Moscow State Univ.). *Biokhimiya* 18, 513-21(1953).—A difference exists in the content of extractable N and acid-sol. P compds. in the white and red muscles of chickens. In the absence of F the absorption of O by red muscles is 2.5 times greater than by white muscles; upon incubation more lactic acid is formed in white muscles than in red; in the presence of F, which inhibits O absorption, the binding of inorg. P in white is considerably greater than in red muscles and takes place mainly in the stage of glycogen phosphorolysis. Based on these observations, it is concluded that the carbohydrate-P metabolism in white muscles of chickens is primarily an anaerobic process and is of little effect as a means of energy production. The high content of carnosine and anserine in white muscles is closely bound with the part these dipeptides play in the carbohydrate-P metabolism.   B. S. Levine

MESHKOVA, N.P. (Moskva); ALEKSAKHINA, N.V. (Moskva)

Determination of acid-soluble phosphorus compounds by means of separa-
tion. Usp.biol.khim. 2:277-291 '54.   (MIRA 12:12)
        (PHOSPHORUS, determination,
              acid-soluble phosphorus cpds.)

Aleksakhina, T. V.

USSR/General Division. Congresses. Meetings.   A–4
                Conferences.

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 20, 1957, 85067

Author   : T. V. Aleksakhina
Inst   :
Title   : At the Network Council of Railroad School
                 Teachers

Orig Pub   : Yestestvozn. v shkole, 1956, No 6, 75

Abstract   : The conference which took place from July
                 26 to August 3, 1956 was dedicated to poly-
                 technical instruction and to practical ag-
                 ricultural summer work. The participants
                 exchanged experiences in the utilization
                 of their polytechnical education in teaching
                 biology. An exhibition was organized of
                 exhibits of works done by students in school
                 shops, in technical clubs, and on experi-
                 mental school grounds.

Card 1/1

ALEKSAKHINA, Tat'yana Yur'yevna

POMANSKIY, Boris Aleksandrovich [deceased]; FRIDMAN, Naum Yakovlevich; ALEKSAKHINA, Tat'yana Yur'yevna; TRIFONOVA, Natal'ya Vasil'yevna; BYAL'SKIY, A.L., red.; KVELCH, N.Ye., red.; BONDAREV, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Producing design on cloth; a manual for artists and masters]
Tekhnologiia rospisi tkanei; posobie dlia khudozhnikov i masterov.
Pod obshchi red. A.L.Bial'skogo. Moskva, Vses.koop.izd-vo, 1957.
160 p.   (MIRA 11:1)

(Textile design)

ALEKSAKOV, G.N.; ZHIRYAKOV, B.M.; PROTSENKO, Ye.D.; SEMENOV, V.F.

Regulator of a magnetic field potential. Nek. vop. eksp. fiz.
no.1:53-62 '59.   (MIRA 13:2)
                           (Magnetic fields)

ALEKSAKOV, G., inzh.

Design and adjustment of a transistorized television receiver.
Radio no.6:25-27 Je '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

ALEKSAKOV, G., inzh.

Channel switch and video amplifier of a transistorized television
receiver. Radio no.4:24-25 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

ALEKSAKOV, G., inzh.

IF amplifier of the video signals of a transistorized television
receiver. Radio no.3:19-21 Mr '65.   (MIRA 18:6)

ALEKSAKOV, G., inzh.

Transistorized television stages. Radio no.5:17-19 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

ALEKSAKOV, G. N.

8/089/62/013/006/019/027
B102/B186

AUTHORS: G. T. and M. R.

TITLE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya Moskovskogo inzhenerno-fizicheskogo
          instituta (Scientific Conference of the Moscow Engineering
          Physics Institute) 1962

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 13, no. 6, 1962, 603 - 606

TEXT: The annual conference took place in May 1962 with more than 400
delegates participating. A review is given of these lectures that are
assumed to be of interest for the readers of Atomnaya energiya. They are
following: A. I. Leypunskiy, future of fast reactors; A. A. Vasil'yev,
design of accelerators for superhigh energies; I. Ya. Pomeranchuk,
analyticity, unitarity, and asymptotic behavior of strong interactions at
high energies; A. B. Migdal, phenomenological theory for the many-body
problem; Yu. D. Fiveyskiy, deceleration of medium-energy antiprotons in
matter; Yu. M. Kogan, Ya. A. Iosilevskiy, theory of the Mössbauer effect;
M. I. Ryazanov, theory of ionization losses in nonhomogeneous medium;
Yu. B. Ivanov, A. A. Rukhadse, h-f conductivity of suboritical plasma;

Card 1/4

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Nauchnaya konferentsiya...   S/089/62/013/006/019/027
B102/B186

Ye. Ye. Lovetskiy, A. A. Rukhadze, electromagnetic waves in nonhomogeneous plasma; Yu. D. Kotov, I. L. Rozental', the origin of fast cosmic muons; Yu. M. Ivanov, muon depolarization in solids; V. G. Varlamov, Yu. M. Grashin, B. A. Dolgoshein, V. G. Kirillov-Ugryumov, V. S. Roganov, A. V. Samoylov, μ^- capture by various nuclei; V. S. Demidov, V. G. Kirillov-Ugryumov, A. K. Ponosov, V. P. Protasov, F. M. Sergeyev, scattering of π^- mesons at 5 – 15 Mev in a propane bubble chamber; S. Ya. Nikitin, M. S. Aynutdinov, Ya. M. Selektor, S. M. Zombkovskiy, A. F. Grashin, muon production in π^-p interactions; B. A. Dolgoshein, spark chambers; N. G. Volkov, V. K. Lyapidevskiy, I. M. Obodovskiy, study of operation of a convection chamber; K. G. Finogenov, production of square voltage pulses of high amplitudes; G. N. Aleksakov, problems of color vision; V. K. Lyapidevskiy, relation between number of receivers and number of independent colors; Ye. M. Kudryavtsev, N. N. Sobolev, N. I. Tizengauzen, L. N. Tunitskiy, F. S. Faysulov, determination of the moment of electron transition of or-cillator forces and the widths of the Schuhmann-Runge bands of molecular oxygen; B. Ye. Gavrilov, A. V. Zharikov, V. Z. Rayko, decomposition of the volume charge of intense ion beams; Ye. A. Kramer-Ageyev, V. S. Troshin, measurement of neutron spectra; O. O. Doroshenko, new methods of fast-neutron recording; V. I. Ivanov, dosimetry terminology; R. M. Voronkov,

Card 2/4

L 24278-66   EWT(d)/T/EWP(1)   IJP(c)

ACC NR:AR6005246   SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/009/H012/H012

AUTHORS: Aleksakov, G. N.; Beygul, V. P.

TITLE: Method for the conversion of a rotation angle into a digital code

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 9Zh86

REF. SOURCE: Sb. Nekotoryye vopr. nadezhnosti elementov i sistem avtomatiki. M.,
1964, 69-79

TOPIC TAGS: cyclic coding, computer coding, angle measurement instrument

ABSTRACT: The authors consider a sequencial counting converter of the cyclic type,
based on the use of voltages picked off a selsyn operating as a transformer.
[Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE 09

Card 1/1

L 25519-66   EWT(d)   IJP(c)   GG/BB

ACC NR: AR6009002   SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/65/000/010/B043/B043

AUTHORS: Aleksakov, G. N.; Beygul, V. P.

TITLE: Method of transforming an angle of rotation into a digital code

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat. telemekh. i vychisl. tekhn., Abs. 10B373

REF SOURCE: Sb. Nekotoryye vopr. nadezhnosti elementov i sistem avtomatiki. M., 1964, 69-79

TOPIC TAGS: analog digital encoder, angle measurement instrument, cyclic coding

ABSTRACT: The authors consider a cyclic-type converter for successive counting, based on the use of voltages picked off a selsyn operating in the transformer mode. Since selsyns have no common point of their three phase winding, it becomes necessary to produce an 'artificial neutral' for the circuit, with the aid of three resistances connected in star. The selsyn is then used to indicate the angle of revolution,

Card   1/2   UDC: 681.142.621

L-25519-66

ACC NR: AR6009002

and the output voltages of the selsyn yield, after transformation, the digital equivalent of the input quantity. The circuit for converting the output voltages of selsyns into a five-digit cyclic code is described. 8 illustrations. Bibliography, 8 titles. N. S. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

Card   2/2

ALEKSANDER, I. N.

Aleksander, I. N. Discussion concerning the problems of photographic recording and re-
production of sound. P. 317

SO: Uspekhi Achievements in Physical Sciences, 43, No. 2 (Feb. 1951)
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PEREVA, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; PELL, V.G., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; ALEKSANDER, I.N., inzh., red.; RAKOVSKIY, V.V., inzh., red.; BARANOV, A.M., red.; AKSEL'ROD, I.Sh., tekhn. red.

[German-Russian dictionary of motion-picture and photographic technology]Nemetsko-russkii slovar' po kinofototekhnike. Pod obshchei red. V.G.Gellia. Red. I.N.Aleksander, V.V.Rakovskii. Moskva, Glav.red. inostr. nauchno-tekhn. slovarei Fizmatgiza, 1962. 583 p.   (MIRA 15:12)
 (Motion pictures—Dictionaries) (Photography—Dictionaries)
        (German language—Dictionaries—Russian)

ALEKSANDER, K.E., arkhitektor.

      Immediate tasks in developing the Moscow subway. Gor.khoz.Mosk.30
no.6:4-10 Je '56.
               (Moscow--Subways)
                                   (MIRA 9:9)

L 47231-66

ACC NR: AP6034320   SOURCE CODE: PO/0022/66/000/004/0104/0108

SAWICKI Aleksander, M.Sc.Engr., Electronics Department at the Institute of Nuclear Research (Instytut Badan Jadrowych, Zaklad Elektroniki).

"Reversing Decades Built with Fast-Response Diode-Transistorized Logic Circuits"

Warsaw, Przeglad Telekomunikacyjny, Vol 38(32), No 4, April 1966 pp 104-108.

Abstract: The article discusses the principle of reverse counting in the binary system or by conversion into the decimal system, and then shows how reversing decades can be designed with fast-response diode and transistor logic circuits. In connection with this, bistable triggers are analyzed first in general; then, two versions of a logic system consisting of diodes and transistors are described: their operation, their advantages and disadvantages. It appears that such designs are relatively simple, since all the elements are identical and since the signals already normalized do not have to be shaped. These universal decades can be easily plugged into more complex logic systems, especially in digital computers. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

[JPRS: 36,558]
TOPIC TAGS: transistorized circuit, logic circuit, digital computer, transistor, circuit design, electronic component
SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 002
UDC: 621.389

Card 1/1

ALEKSANDR Kh. L., PARSHIN A.N.   (USSR)

The Proteins of Muscle Tumours."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug. 1961

PARSHIN, A.N.; ALEKSANDR, Kh.L.

Proteins of muscle tumors. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.1:228-
230 Mr '62.   (MIRA 15:2)

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          (Woodpulp) (Automatic control)

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1.Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu tsellyulozno-
bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
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PREOBRAZHENSKIY, Leonid Nikolayevich; ALEKSANDR, Viktor Aronovich;
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