8(0), 32(3) SOV/112-59-4-7857

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 4, p 205 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bobrov, Ye. G.

TITLE: Improved Circuit for a Mercury-Arc Rectifier Unit

PERIODICAL: Elektr. i teplovozn. tyaga, 1958, Nr 3, pp 11-14

ABSTRACT: To eliminate the operating troubles of the RMNV-750 x 6 mercury-arc rectifier unit associated with its insufficient reverse voltage for work at 3,300 v, it is suggested that two series-connected rectifying devices be inserted into each anode circuit and that their current load be doubled. Two rectifier transformers were connected in parallel to realize the above scheme. The six anode rectifying devices had a slit-type ignition. To insulate the control circuits of individual devices for full working voltage, the peak generator of the control cabinet received 6 additional insulating transformers, and each rectifying device received its separate grid-bias circuit. No arc-back was observed in operating the remodelled rectifier unit. Uneven

Card 1/2

Improved Circuit for a Mercury-Arc Rectifier Unit

distribution of the reverse voltage between the series-connected rectifying devices due to shunting the cathode group by cooling-water column was eliminated by shunting the anode group with 100-150-kohm resistors. Due to a steeper external characteristic, transformer-tap regulation is needed for parallel operation with other rectifier units. Until the industry begins manufacturing a better rectifying device, the above scheme can be expediently used on heavy-traffic sections of electrified railroads.

I.L.R.

FLEYSHMAN, L.S., inzh.; BOBROV, Ye.G., inzh.; SOKOLOV, S.D., kand.tekhn. nauk

Testing new rectifier units using three-phase bridge systems. Elek.i tepl.tiaga 3 no.5:20-23 My '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Mercury-arc rectifiers)

BOBROV, Ye.G., inzh.

Dynamic stability of main step-down transformers in traction substations. Elek sta. 30 no.2:86-87 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Electric transformers)

BOBROV, Ye.G., insh. (g.Omsk)

When is it practical to use rectifying units with series connected rectifiers? Elek. i tepl. tiaga 4 no. 12:38-39 D '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

(Electric railroads--Substations)
(Electric current rectifiers)

BAYEV, N.V.; BOBROV, Ye.G.; DEMIDOV, G.A.; DENISOV, A.D.; ZHUKOV, N.Ya.; LELEKOV, Yu.S.; POZDNYAKOV, I.M.; POLKOVNIKOV, B.M.; TRIBURT, I.I.; TYURIKOV, A.A.; SHESTAKOV, A.I., inzh.; PESKOVA, L.N., red.; KHITROVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Advanced technology on railroads] Peredovaia tekhnologiia na zheleznoi doroge. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 84 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Railroads)

S/196/61/000/011/038/042
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Bobrov, Ye.G.

TITLE: Some conclusions from experience of using circuits with series-connected valves

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.11, 1961, 6, abstract 11L 28. (Elektr. i teplovozn. tyaga, 5 no.3, 1961, 30-32)

TEXT: In the process of modernising rectifiers on the Omsk railway three circuit variants were developed. a) The secondary windings of transformers type TMPY-6200 (TMRU-6200) were solidly connected and two valves of rectifier type PMHB-500 x 6 (RMNV-500 x 6) were connected in series. b) Rectifiers comprising sets with series-connected valves were reconnected for separate (parallel) running by simple operations with anode and cathode isolators and changeover switches (two variants were made with three- and six-phase groups arranged in separate units. c) Three three-phase groups of valves were used, two operating and one in reserve; (they could also be used individually, one

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connected to the even star of the traction transformer and the other to the odd star, with the reserve group available for either star). With this last circuit the three groups of valves may be checked and repaired, and so may the a.c. and d.c. circuit-breakers and traction transformers, without disconnecting the set. With heavy loads two operating sets with one reserve group of valves may be used. An experimental check was made of the operation of sub-stations with these circuits. An analysis of the circuits and operating experience indicates that three-phase groups are somewhat less reliable because they contain an undesirable combination of pumping systems of anode and cathode valves. Therefore, three-phase groups should be used in circuits with a reserve group and never should they be used in a solidly-connected set when all twelve valves are located in a single cell. Modernisation of existing sub-stations, with an even number of valves, should be made with solidly-connected circuits, and with an odd number of valves by using the second and third of the above circuits. Circuits with a reserve group give considerable economies. Newly-designed sub-stations should have one or two

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205630004-1"

Some conclusions from experience ... S/196/61/000/011/038/042
E194/E155

sets with a reserve group of valves.
5 illustrations.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

BOBROV, Yevsey Gdal'yevich; KOVTUN, Nikolay Fedorovich; SOKOLOV, S.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SIDOROV, N.I., inzh., red.; MEDVEDEVA, M.A., tekhn. red.

[Mercury rectifier unit with series-connected rectifying elements] Rtutnovypriamitel'nyi agregat s posledovatel'nym soedineniem ventilei. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 106 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Electric current rectifiers)

BOBROV, Ye.G., inzh.; GLUKH, Ye.M., inzh.; KOVTUN, N.F., inzh.; FLEYSHMAN, L.S., inzh

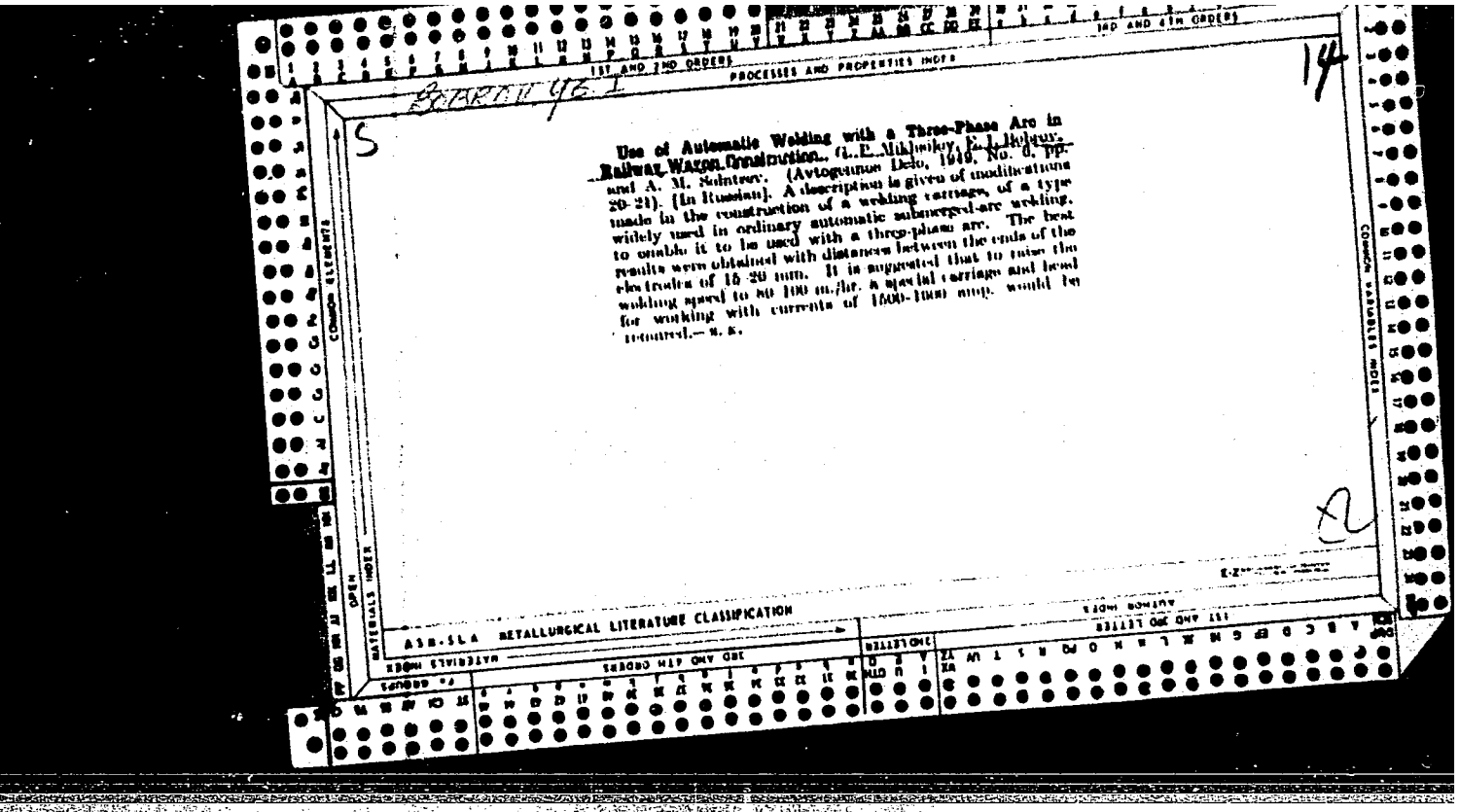
Utilization of the power potentials of traction substations. Zhel.dor.transp. 43 no.6:22-27 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor po rtutnym vypryamitelyam zavoda "Uralelektroapparat" (for Glukh). 2. Nachal'nik konstruktorskogo byuro zavoda "Uralelektroapparat" (for Fleyshman).
(Electric railroads--Substations)

BOBROV, Ye. G.

"The role of introgressive hybridisation in the flora of eastern Europe and Siberia."

report submitted to 10th Intl Botanical Cong, Edinburgh, 3-12 Aug 64.



START 46 I

14

S

Use of Automatic Welding with a Three-Phase Arc in Railway Wagon Construction. G. E. Mikhnikov, E. L. Molyav, and A. M. Sointsev. (Avtogennoe Delo, 1949, No. 6, pp. 20-21). [In Russian]. A description is given of modifications made in the construction of a welding carriage, of a type widely used in ordinary automatic submerged-arc welding, to enable it to be used with a three-phase arc. The best results were obtained with distances between the ends of the electrodes of 15-20 mm. It is suggested that to raise the welding speed to 80-100 m./hr. a special carriage and head for working with currents of 1500-1600 amp. would be required.—R. E.

84343

S/135/60/000/002/003/003
A115/A029

1.2300 2208 only

AUTHORS: Razikov, M.I. and Bobrov, Ye.I., Candidates of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Automatic CO_2-Shielded Surfacing of Press-Bushes by Powder Wires

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 2, pp. 29 - 30

TEXT: In this article which was worked out in cooperation with G.N. Pokrovskaya L.M. Lipovetskiy, B.S. Bril', V.K. Khovanets, G.N. Kochev, and others a new automatic CO_2-shielded surfacing method is described. This method was developed by the Kafedra "Svarochnoye proizvodstvo" Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta im. S.M. Kirova ("Welding Production" Department of the Ural Polytechnic Institute im. S.M. Kirov) in cooperation with the Kamensk-Ural'skiy zavod obrabotki tsvetnykh metallov (Kamensk-Ural Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Plant) in 1959. The build-up process designed to increase the fatigue resistance of press-bushes is shown in Figure 1. The welding torch with a dual gas supply line is shown in Figure 2 and the entire build-up welding device in Figure 3. The device consists of a swivelling base for the press-bush, an A-409 (A-409) welding head, an electric pre-heating furnace, a ventilation, a CO_2 container and sundry welding equipment. With this device the inside surfaces of press-bushes can be built-up at a rate of 17-20 m/h. Among tested powder wires the

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S/135/60/000/002/003/003
A115/A029

Automatic CO_2-Shielded Surfacing of Press-Bushes by Powder Wires

best results were achieved by ПП-6Х3В10ГТ (PP-6Kh3V10GT) wire (test 3) which was consequently approved of for production purposes. The chemical composition of the PP-6Kh3V10GT wire and of the third built-up metal layer are shown in the Table on Page 30. Basic condition parameters are given followed by a brief description of the building-up method. Cracks are prevented by pre-heating of press-bushes at 350-400°C. The average number of applied layers is 3-5 and no thermal processing is required. Operating condition tests showed that the fatique-resistance of built-up press-bushes is 3-4 times greater than that of new ones. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 1 photograph.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnic Institute)

Card 2/2

GALAKTIONOV, A.T.; DENISOV, Yu.A.; KOPYTOV, G.T.; MASLOV, Yu.A.; NIKONOV, I.P.; PETUNIN, I.V.; KOCHEVA, G.N.; KUZNETSOV, A.P.; LELEKO, N.M.; RAZIKOV, M.I.; SPESHKOV, V.V.; STEPANOV, E.V., STEPANOV, V.V.; kand. tekhn. nauk; SHELOMOV, B.Ye.; YUNYSEEV, G.P.; YES'KOV, K.A., dots., retsenzent; BAKSHI, O.A., dots., retsenzent; BEREZKIN, P.N., dots., retsenzent; PATSKEVICH, I.R.,dots., retsentzent; RUDAKOV, A.S., dots., retsenzent; FIZHBEYN, N.B., inzh., retsenzent; KHRUSTALEV, L.Ya., inzh., retsenzent; KRUTIKHOVSKIY, V.G., inzh., red. BOBROV, Ye.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red. DUGINA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Welding handbook] Spravochnik rabochego-svarshchika. Pod red. V.V.Stepanova. Moskva, gos. nauchno-tekhnizd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1960. 640 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Welding)

USSR / Farm Animals. Wild Animals. Q-4

Abs Jour : Ref hur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 45246

Author : Perel'dik, N. Sh.; Argutinskaya, S. V.; Krasnov, A. M.; Bobrov, Ye. P.

Title : The Feeding of Fur-Bearing Animals with Acid-Preserved Fish Feeds.

Orig Pub : Karakulevodstvo i zverovodstvo, 1957, No. 4, 33-38

Abstract : In two experiments in feeding fish to young foxes and mink, carried out from both the scientific and economic viewpoint, it was established that fish preserved by sulfuric acid and neutralized by chalk can be fed to the pup foxes up to 45%, and to the young mink up to 30%, of the total nutritiousness of the aggregate group of the meat-fish feeds, without harm to the health of the animals and detriment to the quality of their fur. The fish and fish waste preserved by formic

Card 1/2

AUTHOR: Bobrov, Ye.T.

SOV-5-58-3-22/39

TITLE: Ancient Erosion Crust of the Eastern Borderland of the Yenisey Ridge (Drevnyaya kora vyvetrivaniya v rayone vostochnoy okrainy Yeniseyskogo kryazha)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody, Otdel geologicheskiy, 1958, Nr 3, p 150 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a resume of a lecture given on Mar 14, 1958. This region is located at the eastern borderland of the Yenisey ridge, near the watershed of the right tributaries of the Enda and Tonaul' rivers. The ancient erosion crust was discovered by V.V. Petrov and I.K. Kusov. The eroded layer, deposited on traprocks and bauxites, reaches a magnitude of 100 m. The author subdivided the erosion crust into 4 layers, and classified them belonging to the Upper Cretaceous or Lower Paleogene Periods. Apparently, the ancient zone of erosion extends over several hundred km from the prospected point. Likewise, the accumulation of bauxite deposits took

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place over a large area, predominantly in traprock regions. The author recommends further prospecting for erosion crusts, both on the Siberian plateau and the Yenisey Ridge for the purpose of locating primary deposits of bauxite.

1. Geology--USSR 2. Geological time--Determinations

Card 2/2

BOBROV, Ye.T.

Association of trappean weathering surface with bauxite formation. Kora vyvetr. no.4:121-125 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvodstvennykh sil pri AN SSSR.
(Ende Valley--Weathering) (Ende Valley--Bauxite)

BOBROV, Ye. T.

TITLE: The Conference on applied karstology

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, no. 1, 1963, 124 - 126 (authors: Gvozdetskiy, N. A., and Chikishev, A. G.)

TEXT: The Conference was held in Moscow on April 23 - 25, 1962, and was attended by 35 representatives from 16 scientifical and industrial organizations. The Conference was opened by N. A. Gvozdetskiy who reported on the activities of the Geographical section of the Moscow Society of Natural scientists. The following reports were delivered: A. G. Lykoshin on the investigation of karsts for hydro-engineering construction by geological engineers; V. S. Polevoy on the use of geophysical methods to study karsts in areas of hydrological engineering structures; I. A. Savarenskiy on problems considering karsts in industrial and urban construction in the Dzerzhinsk region; N. A. Gvozdetskiy on "Karst in the region of Caucasian Mineral Water Sources"; I. I. Ginzburg on mineral resources connected with karst processes; G. I. Bushinskiy on bauxite and phosphorite karst deposits; Ye. T. Bobrov on "Karst bauxites of the Yenisey ridge and the adjacent region of the Siberian platform"; N. A. Lisitsyna on "Karst bauxites in the Kazakh foldings and the Turgay depression"; B. N. Ivanov and V. N. Dublyanskiy on "The importance of the Crimea karst in national economy"; A. G. Chikishev on "The importance of the Central Ural karst in national economy"; I. K. Kudryashov on the influence of karst on agriculture in some Bashkirian regions; The reports delivered were discussed by D. S. Sokolova, V. A. Varsanof'yeva, N. A. Krasil'nikova, S. A. Sladkopevtseva, V. S. Polevoy and others. The Conference approved the methods of karst investigation, including geophysical means, electrical seismic and ultrasonic prospecting. It was decided to investigate in detail the development and expansions of karst; to study the origination of karst bauxites, to control the purity of mineral water sources and to continue research in the agricultural regions of Bashkiria.

BOBROV, Ye.T.

Karstic bauxites of the Yenisey Ridge and adjacent part of the Siberian Platform. Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol.38 no.2:163-164 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Yenisey Ridge--Bauxite) (Siberian Platform--Bauxite)

BOBROV, Ye. T.

Bauxite-bearing karst in the southwestern part of the Siberian Platform. Trudy MOIP 12:75-85 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

DVININ, Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich; BOBROV, Yu.A., red.; YEVSEYEV, P.I., tekhn.red.

[The region we live in] Krai, v kotorom my zhivem. Murmansk, Murmanskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 279 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Murmansk Province--Economic conditions)
(Murmansk Province--History)

BOHROV, Yu.A.; VOLKOVA, Ye.A.; GNEDIN, L.P.

Study of a three-phase collector-type generator with series excitation operating as an ohmic loss compensator in electrodynamic model systems in symmetrical operating modes. Sbor.rab.po vop. elektromekh.no.8:302-310 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Electric generators) (Electric power distribution--Models)

L 46030-66 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) GD/BC

ACC NR: AT6017618 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0265/0277

AUTHOR: Putsillo, V. P.; Bobrov, Yu. I.; Kornilov, R. V. 37 B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Methods of constructing single channel automatic optimizers for inertial processes

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po teorii i praktike samonastraivayushchikhsya sistem. 1st, 1963. Samonastraivayushchiyesya sistemy (Adaptive control systems); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 265-277

TOPIC TAGS: optimization, optimal control, extremal control, NONLINEAR CONTROL SYSTEM

ABSTRACT: Two methods of synthesizing a controller for a nonlinear, inertial, extremal control system are presented. The synthesis is performed by analyzing the output of the system by a phase plane diagram. The first method establishes the control law by evaluating the first order derivative of the output, while the second method utilizes the second order derivative as well. The second method is supposed to improve the stability of the system. The control law is expressed as a logical binary algorithm and schemes composed of logical elements to perform the control functions are proposed. The second method proposed by the authors is criticized by V. V. Kazakevich, whose work is referred to in this paper. His conclusion is that the perform-

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ACC NR: AT6017618

ance of the second method is dubious due to several oversights of the authors. Orig. art. has: 12 formulas, 7 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 22Nov65/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

L 28859-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6010400 SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/021/003/0351/0357

60
B

AUTHOR: Kotel'nikov, N. V.; Bobrov, Yu. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the temperature and structural dependences of the ferromagnetic properties of chemically deposited nickel films 27 14

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 21, no. 3, 1966, 351-357

TOPIC TAGS: metal film, chemical deposition, magnetic property, ferromagnetic structure, temperature dependence, nickel

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of a previous investigation (Kotel'nikov, N. V., Bobrov, Yu. V., Yegorov, G. V., Sokolov, L. N. FMM, 1965, 20, 837) with the difference that it deals with the temperature dependence of a series of chemically deposited Ni films having a structure gradually changing from specimen to specimen -- from crystalline to amorphous. The specimens were repeatedly heated at various temperatures (up to 140°C). On this basis it is established that the changes in the ferromagnetic properties of specimens which approach to Curie point display some similarity with the changes in these properties from specimen to specimen. In other words, this analogy may be drawn: the transition through Curie point is analogous to the

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transition which is observed in the films when their structure changes from crystalline to amorphous. This analogy is clearly illustrated by the curves in Fig. 1.

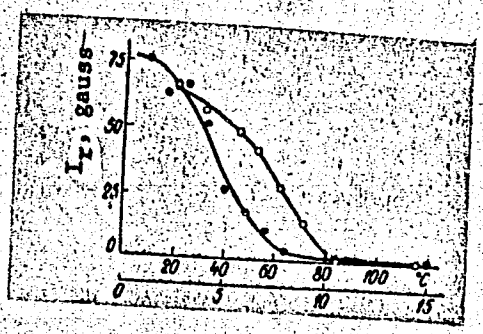

Fig. 1. Change in I_r with ordinal number of specimen (1) and the temperature dependence of I_r for specimen No. 3 (2)

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ACC NR: AP6010400

Curve 1 corresponds to the change in I_r with the ordinal number of specimen: the higher this ordinal number, i.e. the smaller is the size of the crystallites forming the film, the lower I_r is. Curve 2 shows the variation in the I_r of specimen No. 3 with increasing temperature; this curve was partially plotted on the basis of the hysteresis loops determined for specimen No. 3 in a field of 1 kilo-cps, and partially extrapolated. As can be seen from this figure, in both cases a fairly steep decline in I_r, followed by its slow change, is observed; the curves of I_s follow a similar pattern. Apparently the gradual decrease in the size of crystallites from specimen to specimen leads, on the one hand, to a continuing increase in the relative volume occupied by the nonferromagnetic intercrystalline layer and, on the other, to a gradual transition from single-domain state to superparamagnetic state within the crystallites themselves -- a change which resembles the changes that set in with transition through the Curie point. This interpretation may be contested, however. In particular, the decrease in ferromagnetic properties with change in structure from crystalline to amorphous, from specimen to specimen, may be due not only to the relative increase in the thickness of the intercrystalline layer but also to the increase in the percentile content of phosphorus owing to the diffusion of phosphorus into the intercrystalline layer so that the P concentration in this layer is higher than in the crystallites. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20, 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 22Mar65/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 3/3

BOBROV, Yu. G.

48-7-5/21

AUTHORS: Bobrov, Yu.G., Gromov, K.Ya., Dzhelepov, B.S., Preobrazhenski; B.K.

TITLE: The Spectra of Conversion Electrons of the Neutron Deficient Lutetium Isotopes (Spektry konversionnykh elektronov neytrono-defitsitnykh izotopov lyutetsiya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Fiz., 1957, Vol. 21, Nr 7, pp. 940 - 953 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The spectra of the conversion electrons of two lutetium preparations were investigated. One of them was obtained from a tantalum target wall which had been irradiated by protons in the course of 3 months and the other one from a target which had be irradiated in the course of 1 1/2 hours. The measurements of th first preparation began weeks after the irradiation and lasted half a year, those of the second one began 3 hours after the se paration and lasted 2 months. In the first case the chromatographic separation took place one week after the irradiation ar in the second case 30 hours after irradiation. Lutetium posses 2 stable isotopes: Lu^{175} and Lu^{176}. Table 1 shows the neutron deficient lutetium isotopes according to published data, where

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The Spectra of Conversion Electrons of the Neutron Deficient Lutetium Isotope

the conversion electrons according to the half-decay periods are divided into 3 groups (150 - 200 days, 8 days and 2 days):
1.) Conversion electrons of lutetium isotopes with a half-decay period of 150 - 200 days.
On table 2 the authors represented their values of the energy and the relative intensities of the conversion lines of the first group and in figure 1 the spectrum of the conversion electrons. Table 3 records the comparison of the test relations K/L and L_{III} $(L_{II} + L_I)$ with the theoretical ones for various multifiel and table 4 records the comparison of the experimental data K-L with the theoretical ones for various Z. Figure 2 shows the possible scheme of the Lu^{174} decay and figure 3 shows the schem of the Lu^{173} decay. Table 5 gives the comparison of the relativ intensities of the γ-rays and the conversion electrons (α_K for the transition 78,7 keV is assumed as 5,7).
2.) Conversion electrons of lutetium isotopes with a half-decay period of 7 - 8 days.
The conversion lines of the 1 week isotopes were noticed in the spectrum of the preparation of a lasting as well as a short irradiation. Figure 4 represents the spectrum of the conversio electrons of the lutetium isotopes with T $\sim$ 8 days. Table 6

gives the energy and the relative intensities of the conversion lines of the lutetium isotopes with T ~ 8 days and table 7 gives a comparison of experimental and calculated relations K/L and $(L_I + L_{II})/L_{III}$.

3.) Conversion electrons of lutetium isotopes with a half-decay time of ~ 2 days.

These conversion electrons were only observed in the spectrum of a shortly irradiated preparation. Table 8 shows a comparison of the energy and the relative intensities of the conversion lines observed in the lutetium preparation with the energies and the intensities of the lines $\gamma_{b^{169}}$. Figure 5 records the spectrum and the $\gamma_{b^{169}}$-decay in the lutetium preparation with short irradiation. On table 9 the authors state the conversion lines of the lutetium isotopes discovered by them with T ~ 2 days and on table 10 they give a comparison of the test relations K/L and $L_I + L_{II} / L_{III}$ with the theoretical ones for the transition 84,3 keV. Table 11 records a comparison of the experimental data of the difference K - L with the X-ray values. There

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The Spectra of Conversion Electrons of the Neutron Deficient Lutetium Isotopes 48-7-5/21

are 10 table, 6 figures and 10 references, 5 of which are Slavic

ASSOCIATION: Radium Institute im. V.G. Khlopin, AN USSR
(Radiyevyy institut imeni V.G. Khlopina Akademii nauk SSSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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L 26661-65 EPA(w)-2/EWT(1)/EEC(t)/EWA(m)-2 Pab-10

ACCESSION NR: AT5002707 S/3092/64/000/002/0063/0070

AUTHORS: Bobrov, Yu. G.; Komin, A. V.

TITLE: Configuration of electric discharge in the "Omega" installation

SOURCE: Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury. Elektrofizicheskaya apparatura: sbornik statey, no. 2, 1964, 63-70

TOPIC TAGS: linear discharge, electric discharge configuration, discharge instability, high frequency field effect/Omega

ABSTRACT: To check on the suggestions made recently that the superposition of high frequency current on a linear discharge can lead under certain conditions to a suppression of individual instabilities of the discharge, the authors investigated the configuration of the discharge in the "Omega" installation for the case when the strong-

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current discharge was shunted. The investigation yielded also some data that were of independent interest. The discharge investigation consisted of taking oscillographs of the discharge current and voltage on the discharge gap, measuring the frequency of the high-frequency generator under different operating conditions with and without discharge into a short-circuited feeder, magnetic measurements with the aid of a probe and a Rogowski loop, and [illegible] graphy of the voltage drop on a segment of fixed length on the external wall of the chamber. The measurement results have shown that the strong current discharge is produced not between the electrodes, but in the form of a fan-shaped current flowing from the internal electrode to the chamber walls, accompanied by the pushing of the current out of the space between the internal electrode and the chamber walls. The causes of this instability are discussed. The fact that the high-frequency current does not influence greatly the parameters of the strong-current discharge indicates that the high-frequency current does not change the configuration of the dc

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ACCESSION NR: AT5002707

discharge. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

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

NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

BOBROV, Yu.I. (Moskva); KORNILOV, R.V. (Moskva); PUTSILLO, V.P. (Moskva)

Determination of the control law of an optimizer taking into account inertial characteristics of the objects. Avtom.i telem. 24 no.2:183-192 F '63. (MIRA 16:1)
(Automatic control)

BOBROV, Yu.L.

Utilization of the pulverized waste of cane. Stroi. mat. 10 no.11: 20 N '64. (MIRA 18:1)

BORROV, Yu.L., inzh.

Elastic container for the transportation of shredded reeds. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 18 no.10:23-24 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

BOBROV, Yu.P.

Studying the tectonic development of structures in Saratov Province on the right bank of the Volga. Geol. nefti 2 no.5:49-57 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Saratovskiy gosuniversitet.
(Saratov Province--Geology, Structural)

3(8) SOV/132-59-3-4/15

AUTHOR: Bobrov, Yu.P.

TITLE: On Oil Prospecting Methods in the Devonian Period of the Trofimovskaya and Pristanskaya Areas

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1959, Nr 3, pp 13-20, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author elaborates on the geological formation of the Guselkovskaya, Yuzhno-Pristanskaya, and Trofimovskaya oil fields, where prospecting for oil is under way. He also gives a minute paleotectonic, structural, and paleogeologic survey on this area with pertinent map sketches. The above areas are bordered by the Kurdyumo-Yelshanskaya, Severo-Pristanskaya, and Sokolovogorskaya oil fields (see diagram 1, page 14). As for the Stepanovskoye oil field, Trans-Volga region, it is mentioned only for comparison. The article mentions the names of the scientists V.Ye. Khain and I.I. Potapov. The author concludes that drilling of prospecting wells into the D_2^V stratum on the Yuzhno-Pristanskaya and Trofimovskaya oil fields is impractical. In their place, special mapping wells are called for to draw

Card 1/2

SOV/132-59-3-4/15

On Oil Prospecting Methods in the Devonian Period of the Trofimovskaya and Pristanskaya Areas

a structural and paleogeological chart of the carboniferous contours of the oil-bearing areas in question. There are 3 sets of contours, 1 map, and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy Gosuniversitet (Saratov State University)

Card 2/2

ALESHECHKIN, O.I.; BOBROV, Yu.P.

Some characteristics of the formation of local structures in the region of the Karamysh Depression. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.2:111-113 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N.G. Chernyshevskogo.
(Saratov Province—Geology, Structural)

BOBROV, Yu.V.

Variation in the dark conductivity of AgBr crystals in an ultrasonic field. Akust. zhur. 9 no.4:405-407 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

L 15178-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) LIP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6002664 SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/65/020/006/0837/0844

66
61
B
21
16

AUTHOR: Kotel'nikov, N. V.; Bobrov, Yu. V.; Yegorov, G. V.; Sokolov, L. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the magnetic properties of chemically deposited nickel films

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 20, no. 6, 1965, 837-844

TOPIC TAGS: metal film, nickel, ferromagnetic material, magnetic property, hysteresis loop, phosphorus

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of previous investigations (Kotel'nikov et al. Izv. AN SSSR, ser. fiz., 1961, 25, 5, 655; DAN SSSR, 1962, 143, 4, 908; Izv. SO AN SSSR, 1962, no. 6, 105; Izv. SO AN SSSR, ser. tekhn. nauk, 1963, 10, 3, 142) with the difference that it deals with the ferromagnetic properties of chemically deposited Ni films with a structure gradually varying from specimen to specimen (crystalline in first specimens and amorphous in the last specimens). The formation of ferromagnetic properties of the films was investigated as a function of oscillographically plotted hysteresis loops and differential curves in 1 and 10 kilo-cps fields. Bath composition (g/liter): $NiSO_4$,30; $NaMH_2PO_2$,10; $NaC_2H_3O_2$,10. On this basis certain properties of the chemically produced films are tentatively explained since the mechanisms of formation and the structure of these films so far remain unknown. As the bath solution becomes

Card 1/2 UDC: 539.216.22:621.318.1:538

L 15178-66
ACC NR: AP6002664

spent, the ferromagnetic properties of the films diminish. The structure of the specimens gradually changes from crystalline to amorphous the higher the number of the specimen is (the number of specimens immersed in the bath, one after another, is 20, and each is present in the bath for 20 min; thus each bath solution was used for a total of 400 min). Chemical deposition proceeds in two stages: formation of crystal nuclei and growth of crystals. It may be assumed that in the initial specimens, at the moment of formation of deposit on the substrate, the density of crystal nuclei is much lower than in the subsequent specimens and hence the initial specimens acquire a sufficiently well-expressed crystalline structure and the corresponding high ferromagnetic properties. The gradual decrease in the magnetization of the films from specimen to specimen appears to be partly due to the occupation of the d-subshell of Ni by valent electrons of P (the amount of P in the deposit is the greater the higher the number of the specimen). Moreover, the P impurity is bound to enlarge the critical dimensions of the crystallites (crystal nuclei) and reduce the ferromagnetic Curie point. "The authors are indebted to B. N. Barskiy for handling the X-ray structural analysis of the specimens, as well as to M. N. Kalugin and A. M. Lyatokh for determining the P content of the films." Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 18Jun65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, Ivan Ivanovich; prof., doktor veterin.nauk; BADANIN, Nikolay Vasil'yevich, prof., doktor veterin.nauk; BOBROV, Z.I., red.; GOR'KOVA, Z.D., tekhn.red.

[Tables for the differential diagnosis of the most important infectious diseases of farm animals] Tablitsy differentsial'noi diagnostiki vazhneishikh zaraznykh zabolevanii sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zhivotnykh. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1959. 311 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Communicable diseases in animals)

BOBROVA, A.L.

ZHDANOV, V.S.; BOBROVA, A.L. (Moskva)

Isolated calcinosis of the aortic valve. Klin.med. 35[i.e.34] no.1 Supplenet:10-11 Ja '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. I.V.Davydovskiy) bol'nitsy imeni Medsantrud (glavnyy vrach O.B.Butenko) i terpaevticheskogo otdeleniya (zav. I.B.Kabakov) bol'nitsy No.25 (glavnyy vrach AM.A.Kruglova)
(HEART--VALVES--DISEASES) (CALCIFICATION)

BOBROVA, A. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Plastics, Coal Tar products, Fuels Jan 50

"Complex Utilization of Lignite of Ukraninian SSR. Part IV. The Phenols From the Crude Tar of the Lignite of the Aleksandriyskiy Deposit," V. I. Kuznetsov, A. G. Blednykh, A. A. Bobrova, Inst of Org Chem, Acad Sci Ukraninian SSR

"Ukrainskiy Khimicheskiy Zhurnal" Vol XVI, No 1, pp 43-56

The phenol content of crude tars from lignite of the lower part of the Baydakovskiy region of the Aleksandriyskiy deposit is established at 10.2% and at 7.21% by wt in the 1st 3 fractions. The total content of the lower phenols in the 1st 3 fractions of the tar is 3.77% by wt or 52.3% by wt of all of the phenols in these 3 fractions. The m-cresol content is 36.5% in the m-cresol fraction of the gasoline and 22.7% in the m-cresol fraction of the ligroine. While investigating the xylenols of the ligroine and kerosene fractions of the tar, the presence of the following was established: 1, 3, 5 - xylenol, 1, 4, 2 - xylenol in ligroine and 1, 3, 5 - xylenol, 1, 4, 2 - xylenol, p-ethylphenol in kerosene. The results obtained permit one to assume that the lower phenols of lignite tar can be utilized as valuable materials for a number of industries and especially for the production of plastics.

PA 212T4

BOBROVA, A. A.

(1)

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 43 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Fuels and Carbonization Products

Complex utilization of brown coal of Ukrainian S.S.R. V. Comparative evaluation of solvents for extraction of mineral wax from brown coal of one site of Ukrainian S.S.R. V. I. Kuznetsov and A. A. Bobrova. *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 18, 519-33(1952)(in Russian); cf. *C.A.* 46, 10581a.—A bituminous brown Ukrainian coal was examd. as to extractability of mineral wax with org. solvents. Lowest extn. of bitumen occurs with Me_2CO and low-boiling petroleum fractions; greatest bitumen extn. occurs with EtOH-$ClCH_2CH_2Cl$ mixt. (1:3). The bitumens so extd. differ from each other; the Me_2CO extractive form softens at 140–52° with 70% tar content and 55 acid no.; the petroleum extractive form has softening temp. 80°, with but 10% tars and 21 acid no. The best extn. of waxes is done with EtOH-$ClCH_2CH_2Cl$ mixt. Substances extd. with Me_2CO and its mixtures are rich in O (11–12%) and S (2%); those extd. by $ClCH_2CH_2Cl$ or petroleum fractions are high in C (80%) and H (11–12%) and low in S (1.5%). The solvents can be recovered from the extd. coal by means of superheated steam; $ClCH_2CH_2Cl$ is the most readily recoverable of the solvents. VI. Isolation of paraffin from the paraffin fraction and study of methods of its purification. V. I. Kuznetsov and T. B. Kiegl. *Ibid.* 683–92.—The paraffin fraction of materials extd. from brown coal by $ClCH_2CH_2Cl$ contains some 85% paraffin, approx. 1:1 mixt. of soft and hard forms. By sweating some 22% of the oil content can be removed from the crude paraffin. In purification by adsorbents such as bentonite or silica gel it is possible to obtain white paraffin in 20–45% yield, f.p. up to 54°.

G. M. Kosolapoff

9-16-54

BOBROVA, A. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Chemical technology

Card 1/1 Pub. 116 - 27/30

Authors : Kuznetsov, V. I., and Bobrova, A. A.

Title : Complex utilization of brown coal in Ukr. SSR. Part 9. Extraction of brown coal for the purpose of separating mineral wax

Periodical : Ukr. khim. zhur. 21/3, 416-420, June 1955

Abstract : The extraction of bituminous brown coal was investigated to determine the effect of various factors: grain size and moisture of coal, age and origin of the coal, preliminary thermal and chemical processing, pressure, type of machines, etc., on the yield and quality of the mineral wax separated from the coal. Analysis of results obtained is presented. Eleven references: 10 USSR and 1 German (1929-1953). Tables.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., Ukr. SSR., Heat Power Engin. Inst.

Submitted : February 22, 1955

Utilization of Ukrainian brown coals. XI. Physical properties and composition of brown-coal tars obtained by semi-carbonization with the aid of semi-coke as a solid heat-transfer medium. V. I. Kuznetsov and A. A. Bobrova (*Ukr. khim. Zh.* 1955 21 684—688). Brown coal was semi-carbonized at 500° on a pilot plant [illegible] it to a reactor in which it was thoroughly mixed with semi-coke flowing from a heater at 750°, part of the semi-coke [illegible] bottom of the reactor being recirculated through [illegible] to the top of the reactor again. The tar which [illegible] from that which is obtained when a gas is used as a heat-transfer medium, in that it had a higher [illegible] lower pour-point, higher density, higher aniline point, [illegible] contents of paraffin and of silica gel tars. The phenol content diminished with rising carbonization temp. [illegible] that partial cracking of the primary decomposition products of the fuel took place, and that polymerization of secondary products occurred.

J. W. Hodara

BOBKOVA, A.A.

USSR/ Chemistry - Solid fuels

Card 1/1 Pub. 116 - 25/29

Authors : Kuznetsov, V. I., and Bobrova, A. A.

Title : Complex utilization of brown coal in the Ukr. SSR. Part 12. Semicoking of extracted brown coal

Periodical : Ukr. khim. zhur. 21/6, 800-803, Dec 1955

Abstract : Experiments showed that semicoking of extracted bituminous brown coal lead to a reduction in the primary tar yield and a small reduction in the yield of pyrogenetic water as compared with the yield of these products from basic lignite. The reasons for the change in properties and composition of primary coal tars originating as result of separating the bitumena from the coal, are explained. Tars of extracted coal were found to contain considerable amounts of phenols and other liquid hydrocarbons. Three USSR references (1919-1952). Table.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., Ukr. SSR, Inst. of Heat Power Engineering

Submitted : March 18, 1955

DOBROVA, R. M.

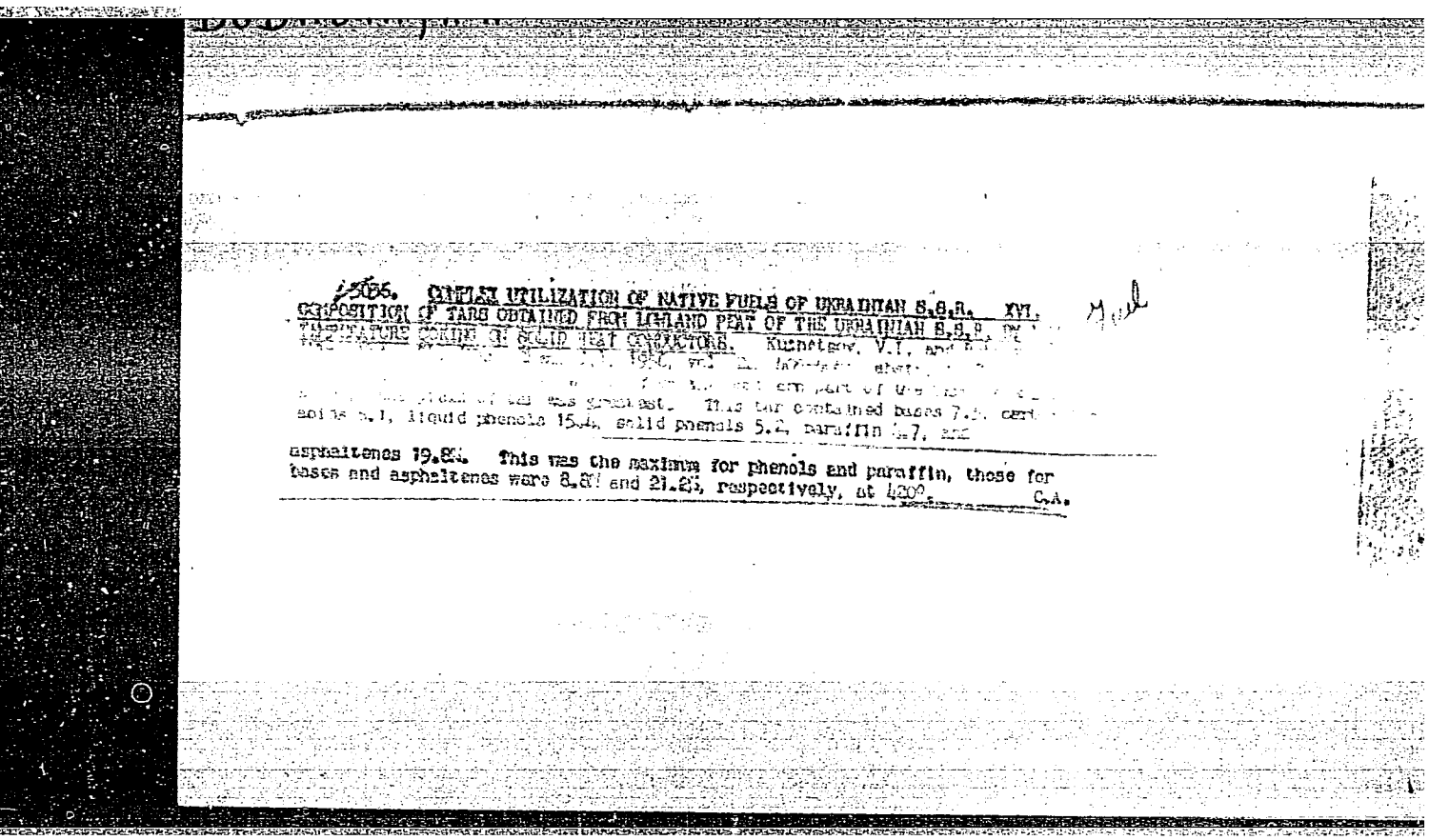
Complex utilization of Ukrainian brown coals. XII. Semi-coke [illegible] extracted brown coal. V. I. Kuznetsov [illegible] XIII. Semi-coking tar from argillaceous Ukrainian brown coal [illegible] using a solid heat-carrier (semi-coke). V. I. Kuznetsov [illegible] tovorova, A. G. Fadeicheva, [illegible] and M. [illegible] Zhur. [illegible] 1955, 21, 862-863, 864-866. XII. [illegible] from semi-coking of brown coal after extraction [illegible] various solvents varies from 36 to 58% of that [illegible] coal according to efficiency of extraction. [illegible] from unextracted coal [illegible] carbons and neutral products. The yield and [illegible] coke and primary gas are not appreciably [illegible] third of the combustible content [illegible] montan wax and primary [illegible] semi-coking process, as compared [illegible] above.

XIII. Semi-coking of brown coal [illegible] semi-coke at 700° gives tar of lower [illegible] contents, and of a higher benzene [illegible]

passing hot gas through the [illegible] degree of cracking of paraffins [illegible]

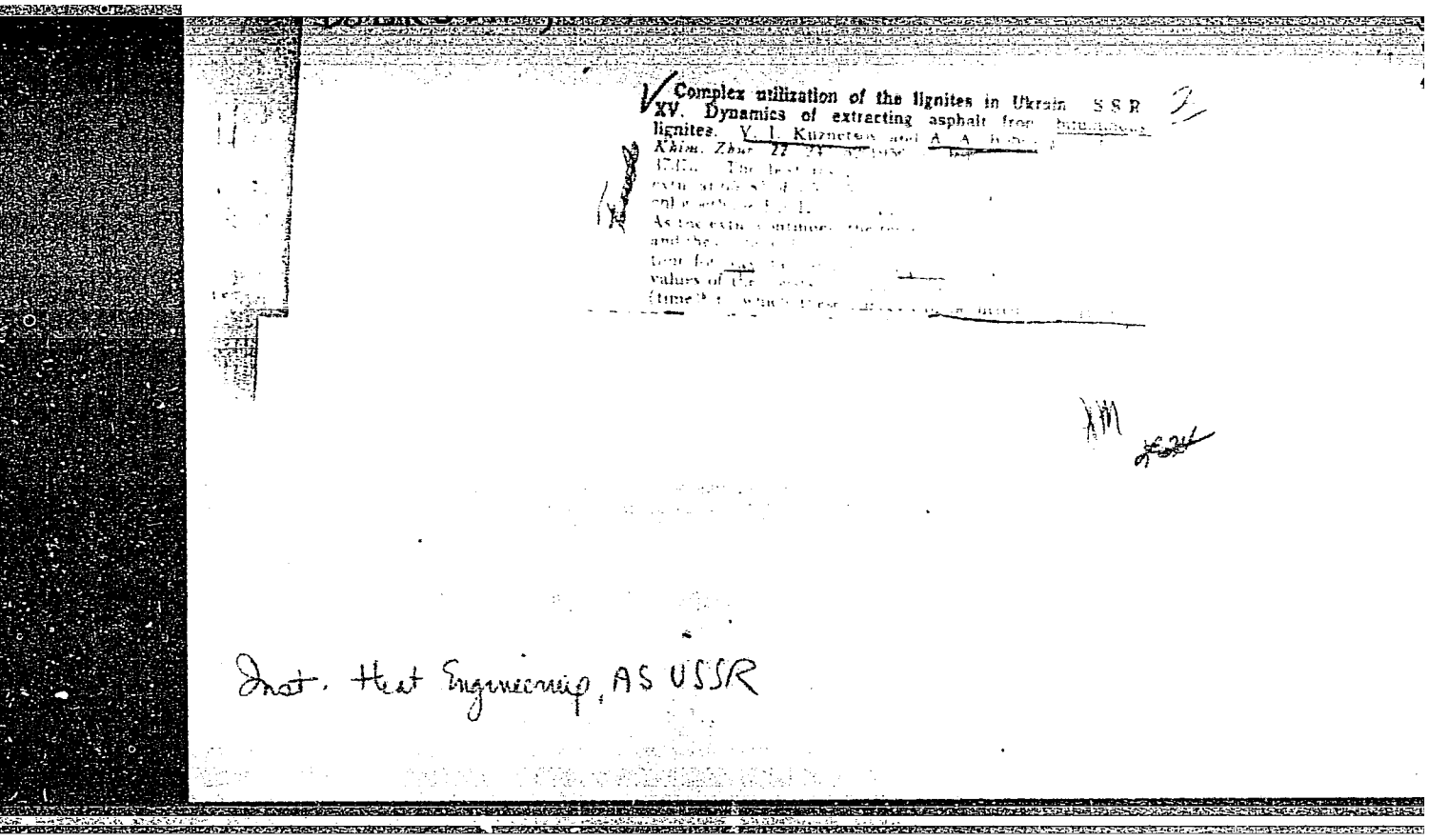
2275. COMPLEX UTILIZATION OF THE LIGNITES IN [illegible] DYNAMICS OF EXTRACTING ASPHALT FROM B[illegible]

Bobrov, A.A. (Ukr. Khim. Zh. (Ukr. [illegible] J.), [illegible] abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1956, vol. 50, 14209). [illegible] by a continuous extraction at 65–68° of 0.[illegible]–1.5 mm [illegible] 3:1 [illegible] benzene-ethyl alcohol mixture [illegible] [illegible]. As the extraction continues, the [illegible] [illegible] the content of tar rise. Graphs of the [illegible] for [illegible], tar, and total asphalt are given [illegible] constants a and b in the formula E (yield) = a (t[illegible]) can be fitted.



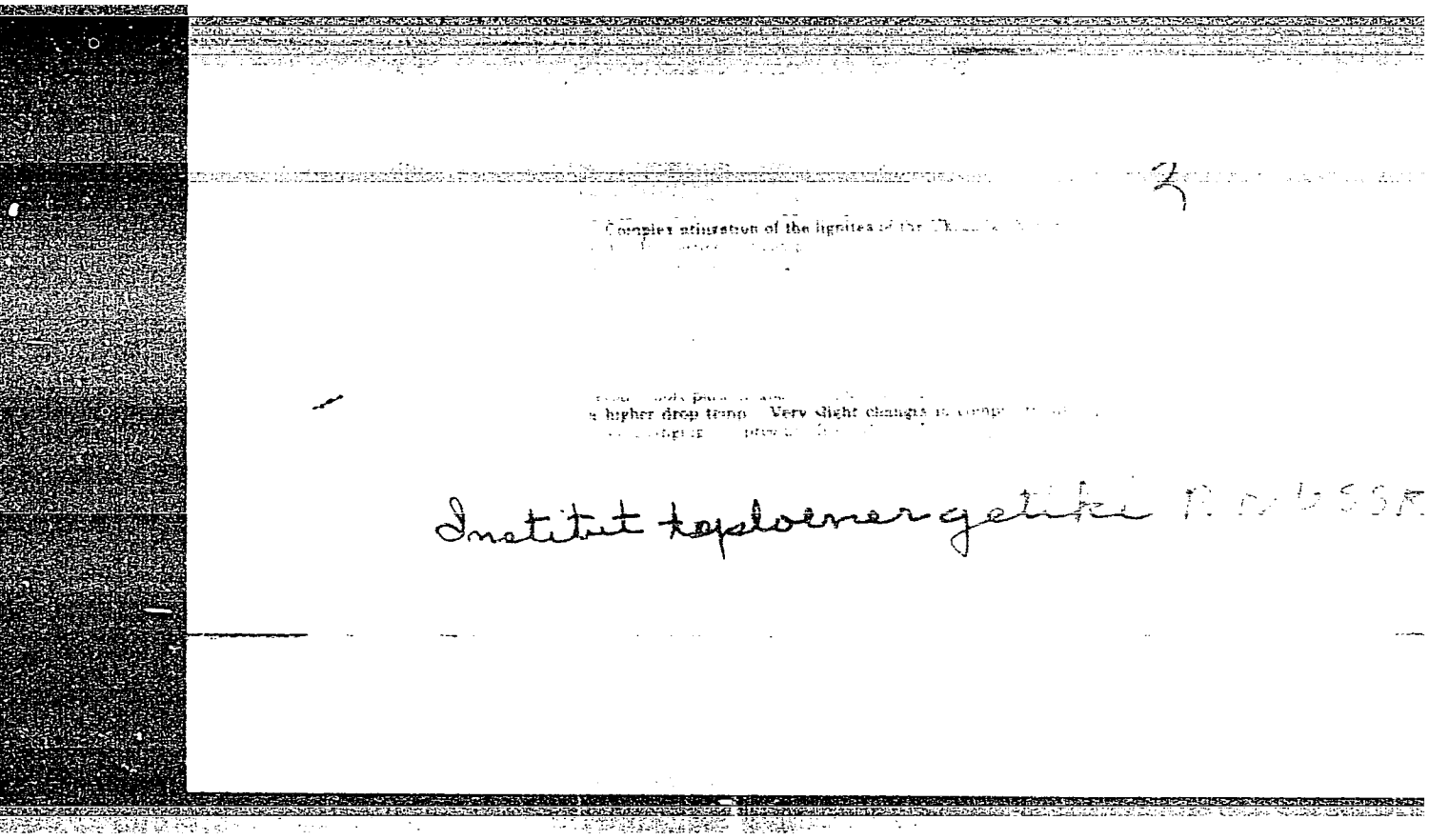
5056. COMPLEX UTILIZATION OF NATIVE FUELS OF UKRAINIAN S.S.R. XVI. COMPOSITION OF TARS OBTAINED FROM LIGNITE AND PEAT OF THE UKRAINIAN S.S.R. AT VARIOUS TEMPERATURES DURING SOLID HEAT CARBONIZATION. Kuznetsov, V.I., and [illegible]. [illegible] 1940, [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible] was greatest. Its tar contained bases 7.3, neutral oils 9.1, liquid phenols 15.4, solid phenols 5.2, paraffin 4.7, and asphaltenes 19.8%. This was the maximum for phenols and paraffin, those for bases and asphaltenes were 8.8% and 21.2%, respectively, at 400°. C.A.



XV. Complex utilization of the lignites in Ukrain S S R
Dynamics of extracting asphalt from
lignites. V. I. Kuznetsov and A. A.
Khim. Zhur.

Inst. Heat Engineering, AS USSR



Complex ionization of the ignites of the [illegible]

higher drop temp. Very slight changes in compl[illegible]

Institut toploenergetiki [illegible]

BoBRoVA, A.A.

11(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2794

Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut teploenergetiki

Izucheniye i kompleksnaya pererabotka smol i bitumov burykh ugley Dneprovskogo basseyna, ch. 2 (Study of Tars and Bitumens of Dnepr Basin Brown Coal and Their Comprehensive Conversion, Pt. 2) Kiyev, 1958. 127 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: N. M. Karavayev, Professor, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: T. K. Remennik; Tech. Ed.: I. D. Mileshkin.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific workers in fuel research institutes as well as for technical and engineering personnel studying problems of comprehensive utilization of solid fuels.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles on the utilization of coal for chemical products is the result of investigations made by the Institute of Thermal Power Engineering of the Academy of Science of the Ukrainian SSR. The process of converting tar and carbobitumens produced through the thermal decomposition of Dnepr basin brown coal is analyzed. The importance of the utilization of gases and products of thermal conversion of solid fuel for the growing production of synthetic materials is pointed out. The use of solid fuels both as a source of heat energy and as a source of chemicals is emphasized. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 3/4

BOBROVA, Anfisa Alekseyevna; KUZNETSOV, V.I., kand.khim.nauk, otv. red.; CHEKHOVICH, N.Ya., red.izd-va; MOZURIK, T.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Bituminous tar from Aleksandriyskiy brown coal] Smola bitumu z oleksandriis'koho buroho vugillia. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad.nauk URSR, 1959. 66 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Dnieper Basin--Coal tar)

KUZNETSOV, V.I.; BOBROVA, A.A. [Bobrova, A.O.]; LYSYY, P.L.

Effect of various factors on the deresination process of lignite wax by the method of crystallization. Zbir.prats' Inst.tepl.AN URSR no.23:71-79 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Lignite)
(Waxes)

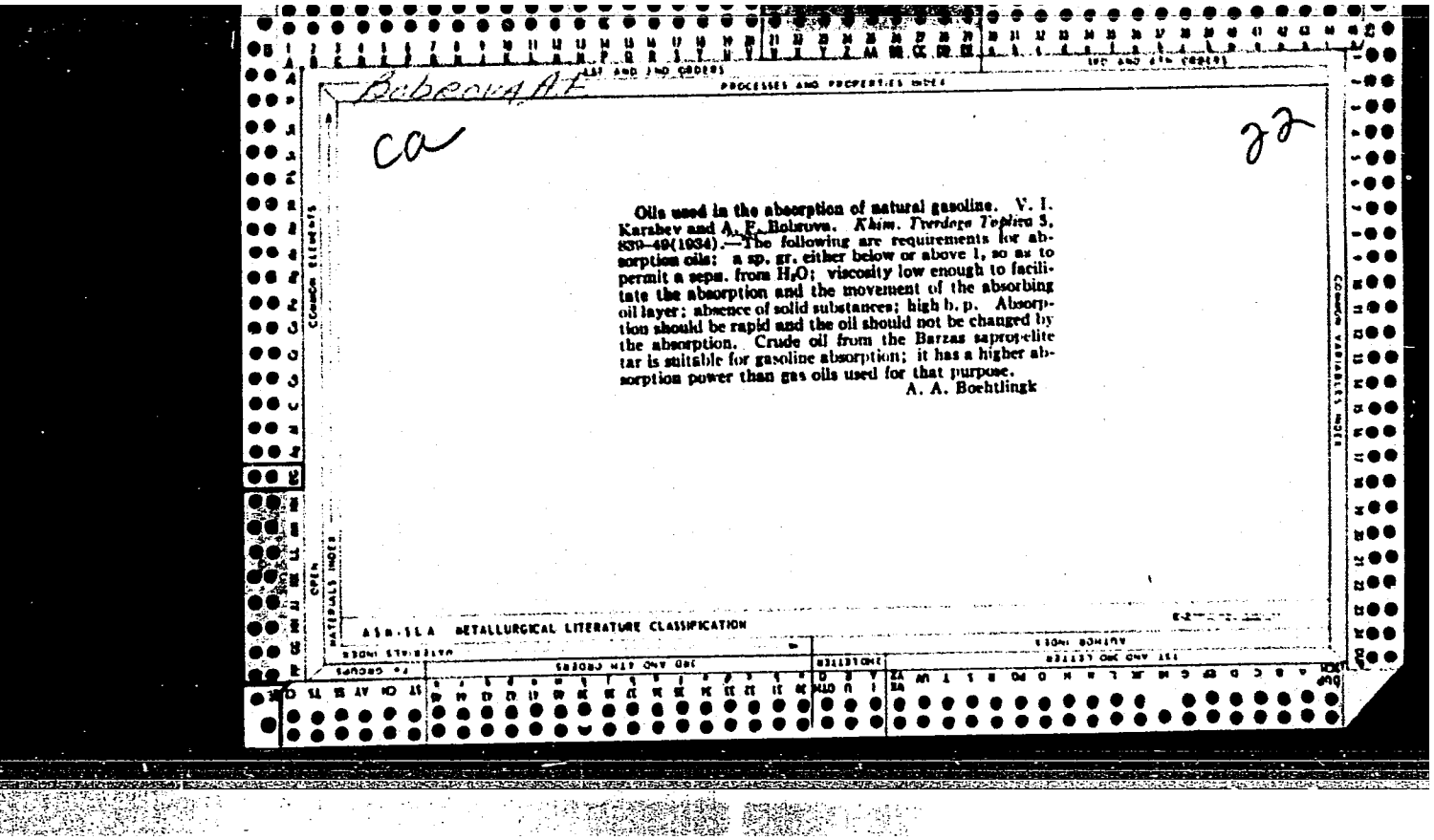
BOBROVA, A.A. [Bobrova, A.O.]

Reducing wax losses in the process of deresination. Zbir. prat' Inst.tepl.AN URSR no.23:80-85 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Lignite)
(Waxes)

BOBROVA, A.A. [Bobrova, A.O]; KUZNETSOV, V.I.

Dynamics of the process of wax crystallization. Zbir. prats' Inst. telp. AN URSR no.25:51-55 '62.

Use of toluol and its mixtures for bitumen extractions from brown coals. Zbir. prats' Inst. tepl. AN URSR no.25:56-61 '62. (MIRA 17:1)



Babcock At

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22

Oils used in the absorption of natural gasoline. V. I. Karshev and A. F. Bolsunova. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 5, 839–49(1934).—The following are requirements for absorption oils: a sp. gr. either below or above 1, so as to permit a sepn. from H_2O; viscosity low enough to facilitate the absorption and the movement of the absorbing oil layer; absence of solid substances; high b. p. Absorption should be rapid and the oil should not be changed by the absorption. Crude oil from the Barzas saprop elite tar is suitable for gasoline absorption; it has a higher absorption power than gas oils used for that purpose.

A. A. Boehtlingk

BOBROVA, A.G.

Significance of physiological rest of the sphincter for the healing of inflammation of the rectum and pararectal cellular tissue [with summary in English]. Eksper.khir. 2 no.4:58-59 Jl-Ag '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya bol'nitsy No.18 imeni Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. A.N.Rykhikh, glavnyy vrach M.I.Kamnev)
(RECTUM, dis.
parasproctitis, eff. of temporary immobility of sphincter on healing)

Bobrova, A.G.

RYZHIKH, A.N., professor; BOBROVA, A.G.

Radical therapy of acute paraproctitis [with summary in English, p. 153]. Khirurgiia 33 no.2:72-79 F '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz proktologicheskogo otdeleniya Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni P.A.Gertsena (dir. - prof. A.N.Novikov) i Moskovskoy bol'nitsy No.18 imeni Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii (glavnyy vrach M.I.Kamnev).

(RECTUM, surg.
radical, indic. & technic in acute apraproctitis (Rus))
(ANUS, surg.
same)

BOBROVA, A. G., Cand Med Sci --(diss) "Acute paraproctitis with a description of a new method of treatment." Moscow, 1958. 14 pp. (Acad Med Sci USSR). 200 copies. (KL, 38-58, 107)

BOBROVA, A.G.

Dermoid cysts in the sacrococcygogluteal region. Akt. vop. prokt. no.2:83-91 '63 (MIRA 18:1)

Errors in proctology. Ibid.:231-236

BOBROVA, A.G.; FERDMAN, ?.Z.

Recent observations on patients with diffuse polyposis of the rectum and the large intestine. Akt. vop.] okt. no.2: 143-150 '63 (MIRA 18:1)

BOBROVA, A.G.; RIVKIN, V.L.; FAYN, S.N.

Surgery for cancer of the anus, the rectum and the large intestine; survey of foreign literature for 1958-1961. Ak:. vop. prokt. no.2:237-248 '63 (M. RA 18:1)

BOBROVA, A.M.; SOKOLOVA, L.A.; KARPENKO, R.N.

Coagulation of black slimes in the manufacture of titanium dioxide pigment. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.3:45-47 '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Titanium dioxide)
(Surface-active agents)

CHUYKIN, Ye.I.; BOBROVA, A.M.; BOCHKAREV, V.M.; BALUKOVA, Ye.V.; RYBAKOV, Ye.I.; SARAPUL'TSEV, I.A.; SOKOLOVA, L.A.

Use of radioactive indicators in studying the movement regularities of technological solutions in the production of titanium dioxide. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.5:64-70 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Radioactive tracers) (Titanium oxides)

KUZNETSOV, V.I., kand. khim. nauk; BOBROVA, A.O.

Production of lignite wax in the Ukraine. Kompl. vyk. pal.-energ. res. Ukr. no.1:230-242 '59. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut teploenergetiki AN UkrSSR.
(Coal-tar products)

BOBROVA, A.O.

Temperature dependence of the indices of brown coal extraction. Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no.2:28-31 Ap-Je '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut teploenergetiki AN UkrSSR.

BOBROVA, A. S.

157T50

USSR/Medicine - Tularemia Sep/Oct 49
Anatomy, Pathology

"Data on Pathological Anatomy and Histology of Human Tularemia," A. S. Bobrova, Pathoanat Inst imen Acad A. I. Abrikosov, Clinical Ord of Lenin Hosp imeni S. P. Botkin 7½ pp

"Arkh Patol" XI, No 5

Presents detailed histories of three cases of tularemia: tularemia complicated with nephritis and pneumonia, bronchopulmonary form of tularemia, and glandular form of tularemia complicated with erysipelas 30 days after onset of infection.

157T50

USSR/Medicine - Tularemia Sep/Oct 49
(Contd)

Includes microscopic photographs of each case and discusses effect of this disease on spleen, liver, kidney, and various lymph glands.

157T50

BELONOSOV, I.I.; BOBROVA, A.S.; KAS'YANENKO, G.P.; KOTIKOV, S.F.; KULINCHENKO, A.A.; SMIRNOVA, Yu.A. Prinimal uchastiye: MAKSAKOV, V.V., prof.. KABANOV, P.I., prof., glavnyy red.; ANTROPOV, N.P., dotsent, red.; BAZAYEV, M.G., red.; VINOGRADOV, D.I., red.; VESELKINA, A.A., red.; SHADRINA, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Guide] Putevoditel'.- No.1. 1958. 367 p. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy sovet professional'nykh soyuzov. TSentral'nyy arkhiv. 2. Sotrudniki TSentral'nogo arkhiva Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta professional'nykh soyuzov (for Belonosov, Bobrova, Kas'yanenko, Kotikov, Kulinchenko, Smirnova).
(Trade unions)

S/183/63/000/001/004/004
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Kucherovskaya, G. P., Titova, V. V., Bobrova, D. Z.

TITLE: Use of epoxy varnishes and paints to inhibit corrosion of apparatus

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskiye volokna, no. 1, 1963, 70-71

TEXT: The following practical results are reported for the painting of apparatus with epoxy resins. At the Mytishchinskiy eksperimental'nyy zavod iskusstvennogo volokna (Mytishchi Pilot Plant of Synthetic Fibers), filter presses of the viscose plant were painted with ЭД-5 (ED-5). The results have been published by G. V. Talayeva (Khim. volokna, no. 3, 58 (1960)). Fans drawing air at 30-35°C out of spinning machines, containing sulfur compounds, were painted with varnish based on Э-40 (E-40) epoxy resin; they were in operation for two years. An air conduit for drawing off the air-steam mixture over a setting bath had been painted with ED-5 and Э-4020 (E-4020) epoxy resin. The conduit has been in operation since 1959 without being damaged. At the Klinskiy kombinat iskusstvennogo volokna (Klin Combine of Synthetic Fibers), seven filter presses were

Card 1/2

painted with ED-5, Э-1200 (E-1200) epoxy resins and Э-4021 (E-4021) epoxy first coat. The coat remained undamaged for more than two years. The viscose solution was less contaminated and the spinnerets clogged less often. Painting a platform conveyer for alkali cellulose with ED-5 prevented the material from sticking to the metal. At the Kalininskiy kombinat iskusstvennogo volokna (Kalinin Combine of Synthetic Fibers), filter presses and viscose tanks (22 m^3 volume) were painted. The coat on the tanks was undamaged after two years of operation. Coating the tanks rendered cleaning easier. As compared with perchloro vinyl coats, the epoxy coats adhere better to the metal and are more stable to alkaline solutions. Coating viscose manufacturing apparatus with epoxy materials is recommended.

ASSOCIATION: Kalininskiy kombinat (Kalinin Combine) (G.P. Kucherovskaya); VNIIV (V. V. Titova); Klinskiy kombinat (Klin Combine) (D. Z. Bobrova)

SUBMITTED: August 6, 1962

BANK, I.L.; BOBROVA, F.N.

Heterohemagglutination and inhibition of heterohemagglutination in the diagnosis of epidemic hepatitis; abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid.i immun. 32 no.3:142 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (BLOOD--AGGLUTINATION)

L 05418-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m) DS/WW

ACC NR: AP6024639 SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/66/011/001/0054/0059

AUTHOR: Azroyan, K. K.; Lykov, A. V.; Rabinovich, G. D.; Bobrova, G. I.

ORG: Institute of Heat and Mass Exchange, AN BSSR, Minsk (Institut teplo- i massoobmena AN BSSR)

TITLE: An experimental investigation of the influence of the flow of viscous fluids on transfer processes

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 1, 1966, 54-59

TOPIC TAGS: mass transfer, viscous flow, momentum transfer, gas flow, laminar flow, heat transfer

ABSTRACT: Thermodynamics of irreversible processes is used for the study of mass- and heat-transfer processes. To verify the theoretical conclusions, the authors designed an experimental device for the determination of the efficiency of separation of gaseous mixtures in laminar motion. The separation of binary molecular mixtures is generated by a viscous momentum transfer, and following a description of the device the paper presents data on separation of aerosols (tobacco smoke) and binary mixtures (aqueous sugar solutions). Under

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isothermal conditions, the heavier component is found concentrated at the center of a rotating disk, as predicted by the theory. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 15Mar66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

KALININ, M.S., kand. sel'khoz.nauk[deceased]; IL'IN, M.I.; NAZARENKO, K.S., red.; BOBROVA, G.K., red.; KANTOROVICH, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Corn varieties and hybrids]Sorta i gibridy kukuruzy. 3. izd., ispr. i dop. Leningrad, Sel'khozizdat, 1962. 156 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Predsedatel' Gosudarstvennoy komissii po sortoispytaniyu sel'skokhozyaystvennykh kul'tur pri Ministerstve sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR (for Nazarenko).
(Corn (Maize))—Varieties) (Hybrid corn)

BOBROVA, G.K., red.; TISHKEVSKIY, I.I., tekhn. red.

[Raising livestock on collection farms] Zootekhnicheskaia rabota v kolkhoze. [Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'. khoz. SSSR, 1956] folder (8p.). (MIRA 11:8)

(Stock and stockbreeding)

BOBROVA, G. Ye., Physician

"Static-Dynamic Basis of the Structure of the Human Ilium." Sub 19 Nov 51, Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

BOBROVA, I. I., Cand Med Sci — (diss) "Initial psychic disturbance during otherosklerosis of the vessels of the brain (clinico-pathophysiological research)," Moscow, 1960, 23 pp, 250 cop. (First Moscow Medical Institute im I. M. Sechenov) (KL, 44-60, 132)

BOBROVA, I.I.

Improved illuminator of tables for the determination of visual acuity. Oft. zhur. 18 no.3:181-182 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

BOBROVA, I.N.

Clinical characteristics of initial mental disorders in cerebral atherosclerosis. Trudy Gos. nauchno-issl. inst. psikh. 22:125-148 '60. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Klinika sosudistykh psikhozov (zav. - prof. V.M.Banshchikov) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta psikhiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (MENTAL ILLNESS)

BOBROVA, I.N.

Pathophysiological characteristics of patients with initial mental disorders in cerebrovascular atherosclerosis. Trudy Gos. nauchno-issl. inst. psikh. 22:273-286 '60. (MIRA 15:1)

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(CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (MENTAL ILLNESS)

BOBROVA, I.N.; FEDOROVSKIY, Yu.N.

Electroencephalographic studies of patients with initial mental disorders in cerebral atherosclerosis. Preliminary report. Trudy Gos. nauchno-issl. inst. psikh. 22:303-312 '60. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Klinika sosudistykh psikhozov (zav. - prof. V.M.Banshchikov) i laboratoriya funktsional'noy diagnostiki (zav. - doktor med.nauk E.S.Tolmasskaya) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta psikhiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY) (MENTAL ILLNESS)
(CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)

BOBROVA, I.N.; ROMANOVA, I.S.

Some biochemical indices of the blood of patients with mental disorders caused by cerebral atherosclerosis and hypertension. Preliminary report. Trudy Gos. nauchno-issl. inst. psikh. 22:355-362 '60. (MIRA 15:1)

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(MENTAL ILLNESS) (CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)
(HYPERTENSION) (BLOOD)

KVIRIKADZE, V.V., kand.med.nauk; MENDELEVA, M.A.; ROMANOVA, I.S.; BOBROVA, I.N.

Some immunological characteristics in vascular diseases (atherosclerosis of the brain and hypertension) with mental disorders. Trudy Gos. nauchno-issl. inst. psikh. 22:370-379 '60. (MIRA 15:4)

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(CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (MENTAL ILLNESS)

BANSHCHIKOV, V.M., prof.; AMBRUMOVA, A.G., kand.med.nauk; BOBROVA, I.N., kand.med.nauk

Clinical aspects and treatment of obsessive states in vascular lesions of the brain and neurosis. Trudy Gos.nauch-issl.inst. psikh. 25:96-104 '61. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Klinika sosudistykh psikhozov (zav. - prof. V.M.Banshchikov) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta psikhiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(OBSESSIONS) NEUROSES) (CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE)

BOBROVA, I.N., kand.med.nauk

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(CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)(BODY TEMPERATURE) (CAPILLARIES)

BOHROVA, I.N., kand.med.nauk

Some problems in preventing mental disorders in cerebral atherosclerosis. Trudy Gos.nauch-issl.inst.psikh. 25:386-395 '61. (MIRA 15:12)

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(MENTAL ILLNESS) (CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)

BOBROVA, I.N.

Treatment of chronic reactive states. Probl. obshchei i sud. psikh. no.14:214-221 '63. (MIRA 18:9)

BOBROVA, L.A.; BIKTASHEVA, R.A., red.; NIGMATULLINA, N.S., red.; SIMONOV, V.D., red.; TARLOVLEVA, D.S., red.

[Molecular sieves, new industrial adsorbents; abstracts of lectures to aid chemistry teachers] Molekuliarnye sita - novye promyshlennye adsorbenty, konspekt lektsii v pomoshch' uchiteliam khimii. Ufa, Bashkirskii in-t usovershenstvovaniia uchitelei, 1963. 89 p. (MIRA 18:11)

PASKUDSKIY, Anatoliy Vladislavovich; BOBROVA, Larisa Aleksandrovna; TIKHONOVA, N.V., red.; BARANOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Organization of a study room and performance of laboratory work on plastics and synthetic fibers] Organizatsiia uchebnogo kabineta i provedenie laboratornykh rabot po izucheniiu plasticheskikh mass i sinteticheskogo volokna. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1961. 40 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Chemical laboratories—Equipment and supplies)
(Plastics) (Textile fibers, Synthetic)

BOBROVA, L.A.

Zeolite adsorption at high pressures. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no. 10:19-21 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. I.G.Gubkina.

BOBROVA, L.A.; ADEL', I.B.

Investigating the effect of temperature in the removal of microcontaminants. Izv. vys. uchob. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.2: 30 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

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