

MAL'TSEV, L.M., glav. red.; VAKHTANOVA, A.N., red.; DAVYDOV, I.Ya.,
red.; KURBANMURADOV, A., red.; KUZ'MENKO, A.I., red. ~~red-va~~;
IVONT'YEVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Problems in the hydrogeology and engineering geology of the
Turkmen S.S.R.] Voprosy gidrogeologii i inzhenernoi geologii
TSSR. Ashkhabad, Izd-vo AN TSSR, 1963. 93 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Akademiya nauk Turkmeniskoy SSR. Ashkhabad. Institut geo-
logii.

(Turkmenistan--Water, Underground)

DAVIDOV, I.Ya.

Some conditions for fresh ground water accumulation in sandy deserts.
Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekhn., khim.i geol.nauk no.1:84-90 '62.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

AYZENBERG, Yu.B.; DAVYDOV, I.Ya.

Work of the Geological Circle at the Geological Institute of the
Academy of Sciences of the Turkmen S.S.R. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.
fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol.nauk no.1:124-125 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

DAVYDOV, I.Ya.

Geostatic pressure in a water-bearing bed. Izv. AN Turk.SSR.
Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol. nauk no.2:119-120 '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

AYZENBERG, Yu.B.; DAVYDOV, I.Ya.

Work of the Geological Study Group of the Institute of Geology
of the Academy of Sciences of the Turkmen S.S.R. Izv. AN Turk.SSR.
Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol. nauk no.2:125-126 '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

DAVYDOV, I.Ya.

Role of atmospheric precipitation in forming the chemical composition of the underground waters of Turkmenistan. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol.nauk no.6:79-86 '63.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

DAVYDOV, I.Yu.

Talk about body hardening. Zdorov'ie 3 no.5:16-17 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING)

DAVYDOV, K. [1-]

Computing harvest by brigades and sections. Kolkh.proiz. 12. No 6, 1952.

DAVYDOV, K. I.

7706. Davydov, K. I. - Uchet i otchetnost' v kolkhozakh. (Ucheb. Materialy dlya zaoch. obucheniya predsedateley i chlenov revizionnykh komis. kolkhozov). Pod red. A. Krasnova. (Stalinabad, 1954). 158s. 20sm. (M-vo sel'skogo khozyastva SSSR. vsesoyuz. zaoch. uchetnyye kursy vuzk). 1.000 ekz. B. Ts. -- Na Tadzhik. Yaz. -- (55-3498) 657.54:338.1K

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol. 77, 1955

DAVYDOV, K. I.

7705. Uchetiotchetnost'v. Kolkhozakh ucheb. material dlya zaoch. obucheniya predsedateley I chlenov revizionnykh komissiy kolkhozov. pod red. V. A. Lyambek. (ispr. izd.) M., 1955 148 S. 20sm. (Glav. upr. podgotovki kadrov M.-va sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR. vsesoyuz. zaoch. uchetnyye kursyvizuk). 8.000ekz. bespl.--(55-4306) 657.54:338.1K

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis'. Vol. 7. 1955

Davydov, K.
AUTHOR: Davydov, K. J. 2-58-4-13/14
TITLE: Monthly Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz Livestock Raising Reports
(O yezhemesyachnykh otchetakh kolkhozov i sovkhovov po
zhivotnovodstvu)
PERIODICAL: Vestnik Statistiki, 1958, Nr 4, p 91 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: The article describes how the system of reporting monthly
statistical data on livestock-raising has been simplified
by abolishing a number of forms and introducing a unified
form to be used by both sovkhovs and kolkhozovs.
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1

16(2)

SOV/2-59-4-13/14

AUTHOR: Davydov, K.

TITLE: Recording of Capital Investments of Kolkhozes and Recording of Inter-Kolkhoz Building Organizations

PERIODICAL: Vestnik statistiki, 1959, Nr 4, pp 89-90 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that TsSU SSSR has established a new form of statistical recording, namely: "Report of Kolkhoz Capital Investment (Form Nr10-KS)" subdivided into 4 parts; and "Report on Completion of Contractual Work (Form Nr11-KS)". Both reports are submitted quarterly.

Card 1/1

DAVIDOV, K. N., Engineer, Lt Col.

"Adjustment of a Profile for Performance in a Hydrodynamic Grate." Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci. Sub 30 Mar 49, Military Red Banner Order of Lenin Air Engineering Academy imeni N. Ye. Zhukovskiy

Summary 82, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations
Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering
in Moscow in 1949. From Vechernyaya Moskva,
Jan-Dec 1949.

DAVYDOV, K. N.

DAVYDOV, K. N. --- "Thermal Properties of Silicon Alloys with Chromium and Manganese."
*(Dissertations for Degrees in Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher
Educational Institutions) Min of Higher Education USSR, Ural Polytechnic Inst
imeni S. M. Kirov, Sverdlovsk, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 25, 18 Jun 55

* For Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences

DAVYDOV, K.N.

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Phase Transformation in Solid Bodies

E-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957 No 3841

Author : Davydov, K.N., Gel'd, P.V.

Inst : Ural Polytechnic Institute, USSR

Title : On the Transformations of the Silicide Mn_3Si .

Orig Pub : Fiz. metallov i metallovedeniye, 1956, 2, No 1, 192

Abstract : A study was made of the thermal properties of alloys of silicon with manganese. It was noted that at a temperature of approximately 600° there is a sharp change in the character of the expansion curves of the alloys, a jump is seen in the temperature dependence of the heat content, and a rapid decrease in the electric conductivity of the specimens is observed. This leads to the conclusion that phase transformations may occur in the silicide Mn_3Si at a temperature of approximately 600° .

Card : 1/1

137-58-4-6549

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 33 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Davydov, K.N., Gel'd, P.V., Serebrennikov, N.N.

TITLE: The Specific Heat and Thermal Expansion of Alloys of Silicon and Iron, Chromium, and Manganese (Teployemkost' i termicheskiye rasshireniye splavov kremniya s zhelezom khromom i margantsem)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Fiz-khim. osnovy proiz-va stali. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 350-369. Diskus. pp 408-409

ABSTRACT: The temperature dependence of specific heat c was determined indirectly by measuring the heat content at various temperatures. The heating furnace had two windings and made it possible to raise the temperature to 1350°C. The calorimeter, of the mixture type, consisted of a massive copper block housed in a water bath. The error of measurement usually did not exceed 0.6%. Data on the heat capacity of 99.2% crystalline Si in the 0-1283° interval yielded an equation for the relationship of the mol. c of Si temperature:

$$C_p = 6.75 - 1.7 \times 10^{-3} T + 1.3 \times 10^{-6} T^2 - 1.37 \times 10^{-5} T^{-2}$$

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137-58-4-6549

The Specific Heat and Thermal (cont.)

For engineering calculations, the following formula is handier:
 $C_p = 5.65 + 0.8 \times 10^{-3} T - 10^{-5} T^2$. The c of lebowite (53.38% Si + Fe) revealed jumps in c at 300, 650, and 910°, the first two being related to the presence of the lebowite phase, and the 910° jump corresponding to phase transformation. The c of lebowite is: $C_{p1} = 0.1635 + 21.18 \times 10^{-6} T - 2588 T^2$ at 910° and $C_{p2} = 0.1410 + 52.5 \times 10^{-6}$ for 910-1200°. The c of monosilicide (34.48% Si + Fe) is described adequately by the equation: $C_p = 0.131 + 46.14 \times 10^{-6} T - 250.7 \times 10^{-6} T^2$ for 0-1200°. The c of the η -phase (Fe_3Si_2) shows a point of inflection at about 500°, corresponding to magnetic transformation, and a sharp rise in the curve at 1020° related to the appearance of peritectic decomposition of the η phase. In the 0-500° interval, $H_T - H_{273.1} = 23.7 + 0.091 T + 54.0 \times 10^{-6} T^2 - 1411 T^{-1}$, and at higher temperatures $H_T - H_{273.1} = 35.75 + 0.021 T + 70.68 \times 10^{-6} T^2 - 12770 T^{-1}$. Analogous equations are also presented for alloys containing 1.04, 1.73, 4.07, 22.56, 28.84, 35.15, 36.42, 44.46, 67.21, 78.49, 86.73, 91.91% Si. The authors have come to the conclusion that Kopp's law for the Si-Fe system is satisfactorily applicable to alloys high in Si, and practically inapplicable to alloys low in Si. A check has shown that the c of electro-

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137-58-4-6549

The Specific Heat and Thermal (cont.)

lytic Cr is well described by the equation suggested by Kelly:

$C_p = 5.84 + 2.362 \times 10^{-3} T - 0.875 \times 10^{-5} T^2$, while for technical Cr better results are given by the equation $C_p = 0.178 - 0.12 \times 10^{-3} T + 0.091 \times 10^{-6} T^2 - 0.037 \times 10^{-5} T^{-2}$.

Equations for the temperature dependence of c were derived for the following alloys: Cr_3Si (15.18% Si), Cr_3Si_2 (28.1% Si), $CrSi$ (36.55% Si), $SrSi_2$ (51.05% Si), and alloys of Cr containing 46, 36, 49.66, 62.0, 68.25, and 76.10% Si. Investigation of the c of the Mn-Si alloy system showed that Mn_3Si (14.55% Si) is polymorphic. Phase transformation occurs at appx. 620° and is accompanied by a Joule effect of the order of 8.0 cal/g. The coefficient of linear expansion α was measured in the 20-350° interval by means of the Chevenard photographically-recording differential dilatometer.

For technically pure Si, the experimental data may be described by the equation $10^6 \alpha = 3.1395 + 1.914 \times 10^{-3} t - 0.0945 \times 10^{-6} t^2$. Analogous equations are adduced for a number of alloys of the Fe-Si and Cr-Si systems. The isotherms of the coefficient of linear elongation exhibit maxima in the regions of the η and ϵ phases of the Fe-Si system and in the 50% Si interval of the Cr-Si system.

Bibliography: 10 references.

L. B.

Card 3/3

1. Silicon alloys--Thermal expansion
2. Iron alloys--Thermal expansion
3. Silicon alloys--Specific heat
4. Iron alloys--Specific heat

137-58-2-3810

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 217 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Lipatova, V.A., Gel'd, P.V., Davydov, K.N.

TITLE: Thermoelectric Properties of Alloys of Silicon with Iron, Chromium, and Manganese (Termoelektricheskiye svoystva splavov kremniya s zhelezom, khromom i margantsem)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Fiz.-khim. osnovy proiz-va stali. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 387-398. Diskus., pp 408-409

ABSTRACT: The thermo-emf, E , of Fe-Si-, Cr-Si-, and Mn-Si alloys is investigated in accordance with the constitutions thereof. Measurements were made on a Korzh instrument (Zavodsk. lab. 1948, Vol 14, p 107). E is negative and small (not over 1.58mv at 100°C) for Fe alloys containing 4-6% Si. As the Si contents increase the E diminishes, reaching 0 at 17% Si. At 17-59% Si, E is positive, negligible in value, and little dependent upon the constitution of the alloy. A change in the Si content from 57 to 59% causes E to change from 0.67 mv at 100° to 0. As the Si contents are further increased, E becomes negative, and its value increases. In the case of cast (99.2%) Si, E is 51-60 mv at 100°. In Si-Cr alloys the

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137-58-2-3810

Thermoelectric Properties of Alloys (cont.)

E of pure Cr is +0.6 mv at 100°. As the Si content is increased, the E diminishes, changes sign, and is minus (0.9-1.0) mv at 100° for 10% Si. Subsequently E diminishes rapidly and acquires negative values. The E curve for Mn-Si alloys reveals points of inflection corresponding to stoichiometric constitutions and regions in which the chemical compounds are stable. The correlation between the E curves and the fusibility curves of the systems was found. It is assumed that alloys with negative E have a larger number (per unit volume) of small crystals with small n-type conductivity. The E of various modifications of lebowite in the sigma phase of Fe-Si were investigated. The low-temperature modification thereof has a positive E of 0.3-0.6 mv at 100°, which is little dependent upon the Si content. The equilibrium ξ_{β} is readily hardened at 650-908° and is characterized by high E values, strongly dependent in magnitude and sign upon the Si contents, at room temperature. The E of ξ_{α} (920°) depends upon the concentration of the alloy in magnitude and sign.

A. M.

1. Silicon alloys--Thermoelectric properties 2. Manganese-silicon alloys
--Thermoelectric properties 3. Chromium-silicon alloys--Thermoelectric
properties 4. Iron-silicon alloys--Thermoelectric properties

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SOV/137-58-8-16353

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 17 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Davydov, K.N., Gel'd, P.V.

TITLE: Specific Heat and Expansion of Alloys of Silicon with Chromium and Manganese (Teployemkost' i rasshireniye splavov kremniya s khromom i margantsem)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 67, pp 96-107

ABSTRACT: The specific heat of alloys was calculated on the basis of their heat contents in the 0-1200°C range measured experimentally by the method of mixing. For alloys of various composition the equations of their true specific heat were obtained in the form of polynomials of the type: $C_p = a + bT + cT^{-2}$. In the indicated temperature range specific-heat anomalies which might serve as an indication of a polymorphism of Cr silicides are absent. The inapplicability of the Kopp and Neumann law to the alloys studied is established. In the investigation of the heat contents of alloys of Cr with Mn the existence of a sudden change is discovered in the vicinity of 620°, corresponding to the Mn₃Si silicide. The hypothesis of the polymorphism of the latter is confirmed by surface-tension and thermographic

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Specific Heat and Expansion of Alloys of Silicon (cont.)

investigations. The temperature dependence of the coefficients of expansion of the alloys of Si with Cr (and, partly, with Mn) at temperatures of 100 to 1000° was also studied.

Yu.Z.

1. Chromium-Silicon alloys--Specific heat
2. Manganese-Silicon alloys--Specific heat
3. Mathematics

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SOV/137-58-7-15613

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 242 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Lipatova, V. A. , Gel'd, P. V. , Davydov, K. N.

TITLE: Thermoelectric Properties of Alloys of Silicon with Iron, Chromium, and Manganese (Termoelektricheskiye svoystva splavov kremniya s zhelezom, khromom i margantsem)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 72, pp 105-120

ABSTRACT: Alloys of the type Fe-Si, Cr-Si, and Mn-Si were investigated throughout the full range of concentrations. Investigated in greater detail were Fe-Si alloys of a composition close to that of "lebowite" (40-60% Si). The initial materials used were Armco-Fe, electrolytic Cr, and 99.2-pure crystalline Si. Cylindrical specimens 2 mm in diameter and 40-50 mm long were obtained by drawing the melt from the crucible of an induction furnace into a thin quartz tube. The integral thermoe. m. f. E was measured with the aid of the apparatus described earlier (Korz, P. D. , Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1948, Vol 14, p 207) with an accuracy of up to 0.05 mv. It is established that, in an Fe-Si system, E is negative up to 4-6% Si and that it attains a maximum of 1.5 mv/100°C. Upon a further increase

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SOV/137-58-7-15613

Thermoelectric Properties of Alloys (cont.)

in the concentration of Si, the absolute value for E decreases and at 17% Si it equals zero. Specimens containing 17 to 59% Si have a positive E insignificant in value and depending very little on the composition. In alloys containing >59% Si, E is negative and its numerical value increases rapidly on the enrichment of the alloy with Si, which is characteristic for semiconductors. The qualitative relationship of E to the composition is the same in Cr-Si and Mn-Si alloys as in the Fe-Si alloy. In all of the alloys the relationship between E and the composition corresponds to the phase diagram. The rectifying action of alloys rich in Si was investigated. Depending upon the location of the point contact either p-type or n-type conductivity was discovered which points to the microheterogeneity of the specimens, possibly related to an uneven distribution of impurities and a corresponding presence of impurity conductors with carriers of either type. The alloy with 51.0% Si has a semiconductive nature. It is assumed that CrSi_2 (51.8% Si), in contrast to other silicides, possesses detector properties. Bibliography: 20 references.

1. Silicon alloys--Thermodynamic properties 2. Silicon alloys--Elec- S. S.
trical properties

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DAVYDOV, K.N.

A.O.Kovalevski as a person and as a scientist. Trudy Inst.ist.
est.1 tekhn. 3:326-263 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Frantsuzskoy akademii nauk.
(Kovalevskii, Aleksandr Omufrievich, 1840-1901)

18 9200

26563

S/126/61/012/002/013/019
E021/E480

AUTHORS: Korshunov, V.A., Sidorenko, F.A., Gel'd, P.V. and Davydov, K.N.

TITLE: The phase constituents of the MnSi-Si system

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1961, Vol.12, No.2, pp.277-284

TEXT: The present work concentrated on establishing the character of silicides present in the MnSi-Si system. The samples were prepared from manganese (containing less than 0.05% impurities) and KM-1 silicon. Alloying was carried out in an evacuated and sealed quartz flask in a high frequency induction furnace. Alloys containing 44 to 55% Si were prepared. Metallographic, X-ray and thermal analysis was carried out. When viewed by polarized light under the microscope, the alloy containing 44% Si consisted of an optically active matrix of a higher silicide (Mn_nSi_{2n-x}) with optically inactive inclusions of monosilicide. With increasing Si content, the quantity of monosilicide decreased. The microhardness of the higher silicide was 1050 kg/mm² and that of the monosilicide 850 kg/mm². An alloy containing 46.5% Si was single-phased. Traces of a new
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The phase constituents ...

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E021/E480

phase appeared at 47% Si. The new phase was optically inactive and similar to silicon in colour. An alloy with 49% Si had a coarse grained structure with a eutectic precipitate inside the grains. The alloy with 51.5% Si was practically all eutectic. Primary crystals of Si appear in samples with greater than 51.5% Si. The eutectic temperature was 1145°C. A peritectic transformation occurs at 1150°C and 48.8% Si. The MnSi-Si phase diagram was constructed from the results of thermal analysis and is shown in Fig.5 (crosses - results from present investigation, circles - from Ref.4 (Doerinckel F. Zs. anorg. allgem. chem., 1906, 50, 117) and triangles - from electrical conductivity measurements (Ref.2: Korshunov, V.A. Gel'd, P.V. Tr. Ural'skogo politekhnich. in-ta: 1960, sb. No.105, p.142; Ref.3: Izv. vyzov, Fizika, 1960, No.6, 29; 1961, No.4, 146)). K.N.Davydov and P.V.Gel'd are mentioned in the article. There are 5 figures and 16 references: 11 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet. The two references to English language publications read as follows:
Hansen M., Anderko K. Constitution of Binary alloys, N. V., 1958;
Pearson W.B. A Handbook of Lattice Spacings and Structures of Metals and Alloys, London, 1958.

Card 2/3

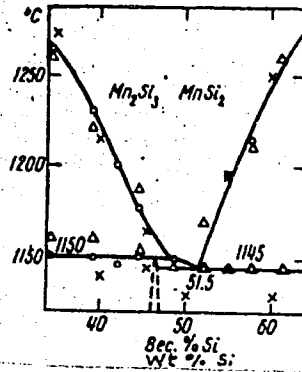
26563
The phase constituents ...

S/126/61/012/002/013/019
E021/E480

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut im. S.M.Kirova
(Ural Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M.Kirov)

SUBMITTED: November 24, 1960

Fig. 5.



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30455

S/126/61/012/003/014/021
E111/E335

15 2240

AUTHORS: Davydov, K.N., Sidorenko, F.A. and Gel'd, P.V.
TITLE: The martensitic transformation in Mn_3Si
PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 12, no. 3,
1961, 424 - 430

TEXT: It would be of great interest to establish whether martensitic diffusionless processes of the type observed in wustite (Ref. 4 - R. Collongues - Acta Cryst., 1954, 7, 213) occur in other oxides, carbides, borides, nitrides and silicides. This would further substantiate the views of G.B. Kurdjumov (Ref. 5 - Problems of Metallurgy and Metal Physics, Sbornik 3, Metallurgizdat, Moscow, 1952) on the universality of martensitic transformations. Davydov and Gel'd (Ref. 7 - Tr. UPI, 1957, Sb. 67, p. 96) have previously shown that the lowest silicide of manganese undergoes a phase-transformation over a somewhat extended temperature range, giving considerable property changes. Quenching of specimens containing Mn_3Si changes their properties and heating for 3-5 min at or over 400 °C causes the density to rise to values higher than reported (Ref. 8 - R. Frilley,
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The martensitic transformation ... E111/E335

Rev. Metall., 1911, 8, 468). The authors report additional metallographic and X-ray structural investigations of an alloy with about 14.5 wt.% Si, carried out to establish the nature and peculiarities of this transformation. The alloy was induction-melted from electrolytic manganese (over 99.9% Mn) and purified technical silicon (over 99.2% Si) and homogenized at 1 020 °C for 50 hours. Before testing, some specimens were annealed at 500 °C and others were water- or air-quenched from 800 °C. Polished sections were etched in a 4% solution of hydrofluoric acid in alcohol. The annealed alloy consisted of fairly coarse polyhedral Mn_3Si grains lined, probably, with Mn_5Si_3 . The water-quenched specimen had a structure typical of martensite-transformation products; this was less pronounced in the air-quenched and absent in the slowly-cooled alloy. The martensitic phase thus formed recrystallizes easily. Vacuum-heating to 800 °C of a polished section of a previously annealed alloy gave a relief characteristic of martensitic phases. X-ray investigations, carried out in $CrK_{\alpha, \beta}$ radiation gave a lattice

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The martensitic transformation S/126/61/012/003/014/021
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parameter value of $a = 2.854 \text{ kX}$ for Mn_3Si , which is in poor agreement with published values (Ref. 10 - W.B. Pearson - Handbook of Lattice Spacings and Structures of Metals and Alloys, Pergamon Press, N.Y., 1958; Ref. 11 - Ye.I. Gladyshevskiy, P.I. Kripyakevich and Yu.B. Kuz'ma - FMM, 1956, 2, 454). The Debye patterns of annealed and quenched alloy powders were identical. To elucidate the reproducibility of crystallographic orientations obtained under various conditions, special experiments were carried out. The specimen was mounted in a miniature furnace, in a type KPOC-1 (KPOS-1) camera, 62 mm from the film. The beam was passed through two 0.8-mm diameter diaphragms. Spots obtained at an angle of 78.6° were registered on a flat film. Significant differences as well as similarities were found in the patterns obtained from an annealed specimen and from the same spot of the specimen water-quenched from 750°C . Additional spots on the pattern of the quenched specimen can be related to the needle-like structural component. This and other evidence indicates that the needle-phase occupies most of the volume in the quenched alloy and that the needles (or plates) are mutually

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The martensitic transformation E111/E335

ordered. In another series, the patterns were obtained at a specimen-film distance of only 30 mm, at various temperatures from specimens subjected to various treatments; both factors influenced the pattern. Interpretation is made difficult by insufficient information on the phase diagram of the Mn-Si system and absence of high-temperature Debye patterns. The existence of a transformation, probably polymorphic, in Mn_3Si on heating at about 600 - 650 °C has, however, been confirmed. The transformation is martensitic on rapid and diffusional on slow cooling. The nature of the previously observed dilatometric and thermal effects near 400 °C remains obscure and further high-temperature X-ray work is needed. There are 5 figures and 14 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The four latest English-language references mentioned are: Ref. 1 - E.O. Hall - Twinning and diffusionless transformations in metals, Butterworths Sci.Publ., L, 1954; Refs. 4 and 10 (quoted in text) and Ref. 12 - M. Hansen and K. Anderko - Constitution of Binary Alloys, McGraw-Hill Comp., N.Y., 1958.

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30455

S/126/61/012/003/014/021

The martensitic transformation E111/E335

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut
im. S.M. Kirova
(Ural Polytechnical Institute im.
S.M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: February 4, 1961

X

Card 5/5

DAVYDOV, L.

Processing of precious stones on a conveyor. Nauka i zhizn'
28 no.6:16-40 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Ural Mountain region—Precious stones)

DAVIDOV, L. (Tallin)

Contrasts of Tallinn. Mest.prom. i khud.promysl. 4 no.3:15-17 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Mestnaya promyshlennost'
i khudozhestvennyye promysly".
(Tallinn—Service industries)

DAVYDOV, L.

What is the use of "nothing"? Znan.-sila 37 no.10:36-37 0 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Vacuum metallurgy)

DAVIDOV, L.

Master of the sky. Kryl.rod. 2 no.5:9-10 My '51. (MLRA 10:2)
(Pokryshkin, Aleksandr Ivanovich)

DAVYDOV, L.

DAVYDOV, L.

← The sunflower. IUn. nat. no.3:15-17 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Sunflowers)

AUTHOR: Davydov, L. SOV/25-58-12-17/40

TITLE: The History of Sunflowers (Istoriya solnechnogo tsvetka)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1958, Nr 12, pp 47-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The well known plant selector Academician of VASKhNIL, V.S. Pustovoyt, worked many years in the improvement of the oil contents of sunflowers. He succeeded, by selective breeding, in raising the percentage of oil from the original 33% (regarded as the highest possible percentage), to 36% and subsequently to 54%. Since 4.5 million hectares are annually seeded to sunflowers in the USSR (more than 3/4 of the entire acreage of crops producing vegetable oil), the work of V.S. Pustovoyt is of great importance to the national economy of the USSR. The sunflower brand which has 36% oil was named "A-41." The selective department of the All-Union Institute for Oil and Ester Oil Containing Plants is endeavoring to develop

Card 1/2

The History of Sunflowers

SOV/25-58-12-17/40

early maturing and drought-resistant varieties of sunflowers. In one of the laboratories, are specimens of the future sunflower, which are being developed by coworkers of Pustovoyt. They are inter-specious hybrids of a cultivated plant, with wild plants grown in Texas, and Jerusalem artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*), of which the first fertile hybrid has already been obtained. There are 4 drawings.

ASSOCIATION: VASKhNIL Vsesoyuznyy institut maslichnykh i efiro-
maslichnykh kul'tur (The All-Union Institute for
Oil and Ester Oil Containing Plants)

Card 2/2

DAVYDOV, L.

AUTHOR: Davydov, L.

25-8-14/42

TITLE: Nevskiy Prospekt, 58 (Nevskiy Prospekt, 58)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn', 1957, # 8, pp 26-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The House of Scientific-Technical Propaganda of the All-Union Society for the Propagation of Political and Scientific Knowledge is located at 58 Nevskiy Prospekt, Leningrad. In 1923, V.V. Kuybyshev opened the first permanent industrial exhibition in this building. This exhibition illustrated the achievements of Soviet industry. Since then, this exhibition has been improved and has become a center for propagating the progress and success in the scientific and technical field, and for exchanging first-class experience gained in industry. Seminars are held here on various technical and scientific subjects, and are attended by students from all classes of society. Vladimir Mikhaylovich Gerst is director of the House. In 1948, Professor V.K. Prokof'yev held here the first seminar on spectral analysis. Various industrial enterprises have access to the findings of the work done in these seminars, and thereby improve their working methods. For example, the results achieved in the seminar of the Dotsent P.V. Kamnev are responsible for a 60-70% increase in the productivity of

Card 1/2

• Nevskiy Prospekt, 58

25-8-14/42

the Leningrad foundries. In 1957, lectures on the following subjects, among others, were given: The Candidate of Technical Sciences and Dotsent of the Polytechnical Institute I.G. Nikitin gave a lecture on the organization of production control of machine-building enterprises; K. I. Lavrent'yev, Director of the largest Leningrad plant, dealt with the experiences gained in the use of conveyer lines in the construction of machines and devices. Professor and Doctor of Technical Sciences A.Ya. Drinberg lectured on recent achievements in the field of varnish coating; and Candidate of Technical Sciences I.Ye. Shub spoke on foreign production methods of precision casting.

There are special scientists and engineers of this Society who deal only with the questions and problems arising in the various industrial enterprises.

There are about 900 regular lecturers in the Leningrad House for Scientific-Technical Propaganda. Moreover, guests from other towns often give lectures on various subjects; this so-called "Sunday Lecturing" found a wide audience. The permanent exhibition stands are always changing according to progress in scientific and technical development.

There are two photographs.

Library of Congress

AVAILABLE:
Card 2/2

31(0)

AUTHOR:

Davydov, L.

SOV/25-59-4-9/44

TITLE:

Launching the Nuclear-Propelled Ice-breaker "Lenin" (Atomkhod "Lenin" vykhodit v more)

PERIODICAL:

Nauka i zhizn', 1959, Nr 4, pp 23-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author describes the difficulties which had to be overcome to build the world's first nuclear-propelled ice-breaker in a Leningrad shipyard. This vessel has a capacity of 44,000 H.P. and is capable of breaking 2 km of 3 m-thick ice per hour. Its speed in ice-free water is 18 knots or 30 km per hour. Three atomic reactors using distilled water for the heat transfer and designed for operation under difficult conditions (e.g. rolling and vibration) are installed in the center of the vessel, which consists of various separate sections built according to the system of unsinkable ships developed by the prominent Soviet scientist A.N. Krylov. The ice-breaker is equipped with many reserve units severely tested beforehand. The author stresses the good cooperation among workers and engineers and designers, mentioning the

Card 1/2

Launching the Nuclear-Propelled Ice-breaker "Lenin" SOV/25-59-4-9/44

leader of the fitter brigade T. Andreyev, the young rationalizer K. Bogdanov, and N. Silayev, Master of electric welding. On 5 December 1957, the ice-breaker "Lenin" was launched. There are 9 photos.

Card 2/2

DAVYDOV, L.

Conditions are new but the ills are old. Prom.koop. 13 no.11:
12-13 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Factories--Design and construction)

DAVIDOV, L.

Spoilage producers. From.koop. 14 no.3:39 Nr '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Promyslovaya kooperatsiya,"
Stalingrad.
(Shoe industry--Production standards)

DAVYDOV, L.

Deeds and facts. Prom.koop. 14 no.4:30-31 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Promyslovaya kooperatsiya,"
Rybinsk, Yaroslavskoy oblasti.
(Rybinsk--Cleaning and dyeing industry)

DAVIDOV, L. (g. Sevastopol')

They are marching into the future. Prom.koop. 14 no.9:34-35 S
'60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Promyslovaya kooperatsiya".
(Sevastopol--Clothing industry)

DAVIDOV, L.

Invention of a retired colonel. Izobr. 1 rats. no.11:38-40 N '60.
(MIRA 13:10)
(Agricultural machinery--Technological innovations)

DAVYDOV, L.

Derserving customers appreciation. Mast.prom.i khud.promys. 2
no.1:31-33 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Service industries)

DAVIDOV, L.

Scientific research institute of the Ural giant. Nauka i shizn'
28 no.1:10-15 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Sverdlovsk—Machinery industry—Technological innovations)

DAVYDOV, L.

Mstera. Mest.prom. i khud.promys. 1 no.1:20-21 0 '60.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Mstera--Art industries)

DAVYDOV, L.

Such machines exist! Nauka i zhizn' 28 no.8:6-10 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:8)
(Agricultural machinery)

DAVYDOV, L. (g. Torzhok, Kalininskoy oblasti)

Garment cutters from Torzhok. Mest.prom.i khud.promys. 3
no.3:34-35 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Mestnaya promyshlennost'
i khudozhestvennyye promysly".
(Torzhok--Clothing industry)

DAVIDOV, L. (Kislovodsk)

Fading old glory. Mest. prom. i khud. promys. 3 no.8:37-38
Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Mestnaya promyshlennosti"
i khudozhestvennyye promysly".

(Kislovodsk--Bone carving)

DAVYDOV, L. (Polotsk, Belorusskoy SSR)

Steep steps. Mest. prom. i khud. promys. 3 no.9:14-16 S '62.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Mestnaya promyshlennost'
i khudozhestvennyye promysly."

DAVYDOV, L.

Chronicler of scientific daring. Nauka i zhizn' 28 no.10:91-96
0 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Smul, Juhan, 1922-) (Antarctic regions)

DAVYDOV, I.

New machinery designed by Mikhail Prutkov. Nauka i zhian' 29 no.1:
72-73 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(Agricultural machinery)

MEN SYAN'-CHZHEN'; DAVYDOV, L.A.

Broadening of the resonance curve near the Curie point. Fiz. tver.
tela 5 no.9:2627-2632 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad.

ACCESSION NR: AP4041732

S/0181/64/006/007/2190/2192

AUTHORS: Poltinnikov, S. A.; Davy*dov, L. A.

TITLE: Magnetic spectra of cobalt-zinc ferrites

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 7, 1964, 2190-2192

TOPIC TAGS: cobalt, zinc, ferrite material, anisotropy, magnetic permeability, dispersion characteristic, frequency dependence

ABSTRACT: Inasmuch as earlier investigations were confined to ferrites with negative anisotropy constants, the authors attempted to obtain compositions with high initial permeability based on a ferrite with a large anisotropy constant. Cobalt ferrite with spinel-type structure was chosen as the initial material. To check whether the series of solid solutions $\text{Co}_{1-x}^{2+}\text{Me}_x^{2+}\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$ includes some with large initial permeability if Zn^{2+} is used as the diamagnetic

Card 1/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4041732

ion Me^{2+} , the authors prepared solid solutions of the system $(1-x)CoFe_2O_4 - ZnFe_2O_4$ containing from 0 to 90% $ZnFe_2O_4$ (in steps of 10% except near the maximum permeability, where steps of 5% were used). The results showed a maximum of initial permeability (38) at $x = 0.55$. Magnetic spectra were also measured for all specimens at frequencies from 0.1 to 4000 Mc/sec. The results showed that an increase in the Zn content leads to a shift of the dispersion band toward lower frequencies, indicating a decrease in anisotropy. The measurement procedure is described briefly. It is concluded that a positive anisotropy constant contributes to an increase in initial permeability, that the initial permeability increases with increasing zinc content. "The authors are grateful to G. A. Smolenskiy for support and continuous interest, and to A. G. Gurevich for a discussion of the results." Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR)

Card 2/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4041732

SUBMITTED: 12Feb64

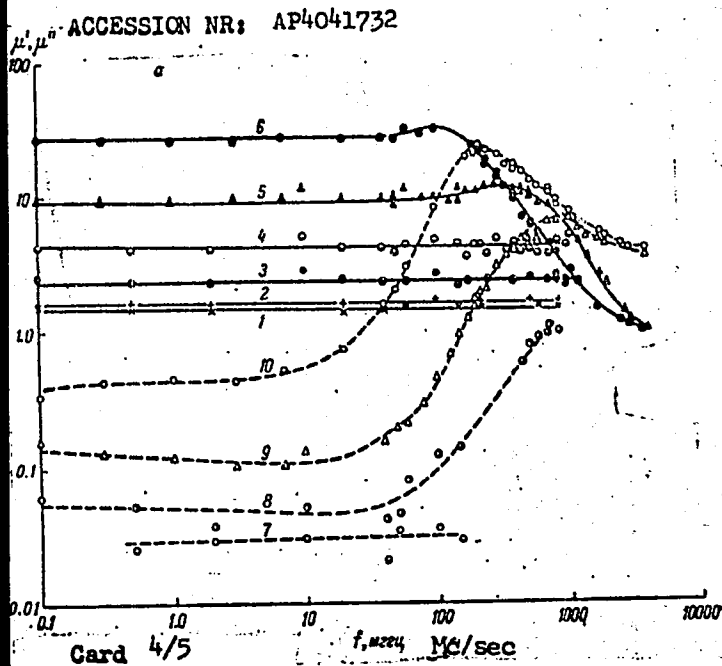
ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: SS, MM

NR REF SOV: 003

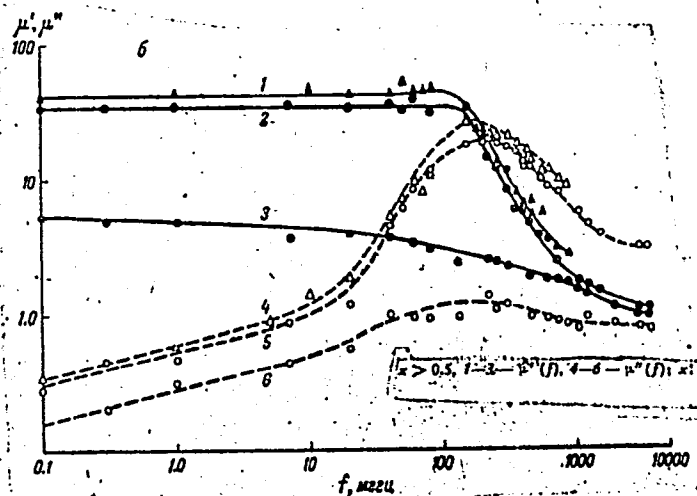
OTHER: 002

Card 3/5



ACCESSION NR: AP4041732

ENCLOSURE: 02



Magnetic spectra of cobalt-zinc spinel

Card 5/5

L 13896-65 EED-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWA(c)/T/EWP(t) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5006876

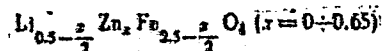
8/0181/65/007/003/0746/0749

AUTHOR: Davydov, L. A.; Poltinnikov, S. A.; Bryzhina, M. F.30
26
BTITLE: Magnetic spectra of lithium-zinc ferrites

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 3, 1965, 746-749

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite, lithium zinc ferrite, magnetic spectrum, electric resistivity, phase composition, crystal structure

ABSTRACT: Data are presented on x-ray phase analysis, electric resistivity, and magnetic spectra of a system of lithium-zinc ferrites with general formula



The polycrystalline samples were prepared in toroidal form using a standard ceramic technology. The x-ray phase analysis was made with an x-ray powder camera using chromium K α radiation and a vanadium filter. The x-ray phase analysis has shown that for values $x > 0.2$ a noticeable quantity of additional phase with structure of NaCl type is produced (the main phase has the structure of cubic

Card 1/2

L 47898-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006876

4

spinel), and that Fe^{2+} can occur in the supplementary phase. Consequently the electric resistivity of several samples was measured at room temperature. The measurements have shown that the resistivity increases with increasing ferrite zinc content up to $x = 0.4$, after which it decreased abruptly, probably due to the presence of Fe^{2+} ions which increased the conductivity. The magnetic spectra were measured in the range 1 - 4,000 Mcs at room temperature, using a Q-meter up to 150 Mcs, and measuring lines in the 150 - 4,00 Mcs range. The results show that the magnetic spectra of lithium-zinc ferrites are similar to those of other solid-solution ferrites containing zinc ferrite as one of the components. "In conclusion the authors thank G. A. Smolenskiy and A. G. Gurevich for guidance, and B. Ivanenko for help with the measurements of the electric resistivity of the samples." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN BSSR, Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors, AN BSSR)

SUBMITTED: 08Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS , OP

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 006

Card 1/2 MB

L 3606-66 EWT(1)/ETC(m) WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5021362

UR/0120/65/000/004/0196/0198
621.317.411.538.271

57
48
B

AUTHOR: Davydov, L. A. *14.5*

TITLE: The measurement of the temperature dependence of the ferrite magnetic permeability by means of coaxial lines *qm*

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1965, 196-198

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite, magnetic permeability, temperature dependence, temperature measurement, ferromagnetism

ABSTRACT: Earlier measurements of the temperature dependence of the complex magnetic permeability do not seem to be sufficiently accurate. The present article describes a method for the measurement of the complex ferrite magnetic permeability in the 30 - 3 cm wave length range and in the -190 to +350C temperature interval. The use of the "thin" sample approach allows the measurement under shortcircuit conditions of the real and imaginary components as shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The temperature is attained by nitrogen gas blowing through the special coaxial line arrangement containing the

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L 3606-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021362

shortcircuiting piston and the sample. "The authors thank A. G. Gurevich for his interest in the investigation." Orig. art. has: 2 figures. 6
44,55

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR) 44,55

SUBMITTED: 07 August 64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EM, TD

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 003

Card 2/3

L 3606-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021362

ENCLOSURE: 01

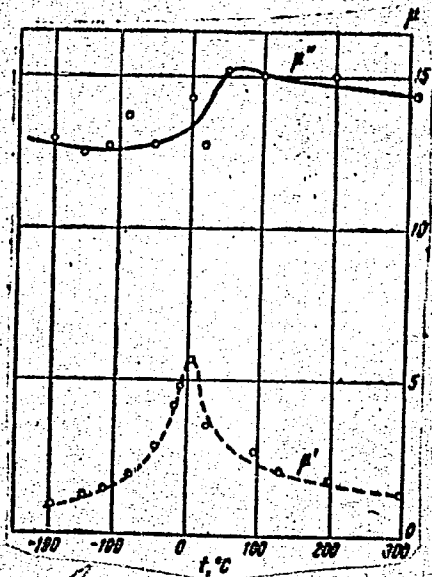


Fig. 1. Temperature dependence of the complex magnetic permeability (real part μ' and imaginary part μ'') of $\text{Co}_{0.55}\text{Zn}_{0.45}\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$ ferrite at 1260 Mc.

Card 3/3

DAVYDOV L. D.

Davydov, L. "Founders of the tractor," (On the world's first inventor of the diesel tractor, Ya. V. Mamine, and others. With editorial Footnotes), Illustrated by S. Pivovarov, Tekhnika-molodezhi, 1949, No. 3, p. 22-24 with portrait

SO: U-4934, 29 Oct 53. (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 16, 1949).

DAVYDOV, L. D.

(Builders of our machines). Moskva, Gos. izd-vo detskoi lit-ry, 1951.

DAVYDOV, L.

Tractors

Feat of an inventor. Mol. kolkh. no. 7 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress November 1952 UNCLASSIFIED

1. DAVYDOV, L.; MARKOV, S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Excavating Machinery

7. Boom, Znan. sila, No. 10, 1952.

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

DAVYDOV, L.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Steel hands of the blacksmith. Tekh.molod. 21 no.11:15-18 N '53.

(MIRA 6:11)

(Forging)

DAVIDOV, L.

Herculean machine. Znan.sila no.8:9-14 Ag '53.

(MIRA 6:7)
(Rolling-mill machinery)

DAVIDOV, L.

Innovators. Proc.Koop.no.8:36-42 Ag '55. (MIRA 9:1)
(Machine--Shop practice)

DAVYDOV, L.

The refounding of a metal shaving. Tekh. mcl. 23 no.4:34-35
Ap '55. (MIRA 8:6)

(Scrap metal)

DAVYDOV, L.

Spiral pipes. Tekh.mol. 23 no.6:9-11 Je '55. (MIRA 8:9)
(Pipe, Steel)

DAVYDOV, L.

The plant of plants. Vokrug sveta no.5:12-15 My '55. (MIRA 8:6)
(Sverdlovsk--Machinery industry)

DAVYDOV, L.

Giant of the Urals. Znan.sila no.6:1-5 Je '55.
(Ural Mountain region--Machinery industry)

(MIRA 8:8)

DAVIDOV, L.

Celebration of modern technology. Rabotnitsa 34 no.7:1-3 J1 '56.
(Moscow--Exhibitions) (MIRA 9:9)

DAVIDOV, L.

Birth of a new machine. Nauka i zhizn' 23 no.10:27-29 0 '56.

(MLRA 9:11)

(Stalingrad--Tractor industry)

DAVYDOV, Lev; PEKELIS, V., red.; MOROZOVA, G., tekhn.red.

[Steel hands of the forge operator] Stal'nye ruki kuznetsa.
[Moskva] Izd-vo TsK VLKSM "Molodaia gvardiia," 1957. 74 p.
(Forging machinery) (MIRA 11:4)

DAVYDOV, L.

AUTHOR: Davydov, L.

25-7-25/51

TITLE: A Famous Trade-Mark (Proslavlennaya marka)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn', 1957, # 7, p 33-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant has built a new type tractor ДЭТ-250 which was for the first time displayed at the All-Union Industrial Exhibition in 1957. This giant diesel-electric tractor is furnished with a bulldozer blade, has great maneuverability and is especially suited for road building and all kinds of earth work. It develops 300 HP, has 12 cylinders and consumes only 170 grams of fuel per HP per hour. The most suitable speed is selected by an automatic, electric transmission. The tractor has two radiators, vertically arranged on both sides. It can be utilized as an electric power station in case of emergency. It is the most powerful tractor now in use in the USSR. The article contains one picture.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant (Chelyabinskiy traktorny zavod - ChTZ)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

DAVYDOV, I.

Troublesome position. Znan. sila 32 no.3:22-25 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Stalingrad--Tractor industry) . (Automation)

14(2), 14(10), 18(7)

AUTHOR: ~~Dayydov, L.~~

SOV/29-58-11-14/28

TITLE: A Thousand Tons (Tsyaycha tonn)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1958, Nr 11, pp 19-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a conversation with the chief designer Georgiy Lukich Khimich and the young designer Vladimir Bykov of the Uralmash plant. These two people represent two generations, as it were. Khimich was a member of the plant already at the time of the 1st Five-Year Plan. He and his collaborators built the famous rail-structural mill of Nizhny Tagil. Later he was in charge of the construction of the second rail-structural mill, which was intended for India. And in this work, Bykov also had a share. Here, he was given an opportunity to show how capable a designer he was. This second rail-structural mill actually surpassed the first by far. The designers succeeded in automating the mill to a higher degree. At the same time, this permitted to make it much lighter, and 1000 tons of metal were saved. A number of designers employed at the Uralmash plant, and among them Bykov, visited some metallurgical enterprises and studied rail-structural mills in operation. They found that there were some discrepancies between the individual elements of the mill.

Card 1/3

A Thousand Tons

SOY/29-58-11-14/28

It is known that a rail-structural mill consists of a long row of individual machines which are connected by means of roll tables. The latter as well as the scaffoldings did not come up to the production requirements. Since they were of different sizes they were not properly adjusted to each other and required too much manual work. Bykov attempted to bring these discrepancies to a common denominator. He designed a new type of rollers smaller than had been used so far. These rollers have been substituted for all other types of rollers. They are not rollers for one particular rolling operation, but are individual parts which can be made up into any kind of roll tables. The same standardization was carried out in the case of the scaffoldings. Instead of fifteen different kinds of plates one single type can now be used. The result of these streamlining operations was that the mill as a whole became much simpler in structure and much lighter. This principle was then applied to other machines. The young designer Oleg Sokolovskiy designed exchangeable scaffoldings. This resulted in a reduction of weight of another 100 tons. Designers Khimich, Krivonozhkin, Yefimov and Bykov developed an original roller adjuster which again reduced the weight

Card 2/3

A Thousand Tons

SOV/29-58-11-14/28

of the entire plant. Earlier the designer P. A. Antonov introduced over-all automation of the plant. So each of the designers employed at the Uralmash plant has had his share in reducing the quantity of metal used by 1000 tons. Among these persons to be mentioned there are also the young designers V. Niskovskiy and A. Varaksin, who designed a new tilting device, and N. Mankevich, who automated the checking platforms. There are 2 figures.

Card 3/3

DAVIDOV, L.

In young towns. Prom.koop. 14 no.8;22-23 Ag '60.

(MIRA 13:8)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Promyslovaya kooperatsiya,"
goroda Salavat, Fumertau Bashkirekoy SSR.
(Bashkiria--Service industries)

KOPIN, B.S.; MIKHAYLOV, A.V.; CHLENOV, A.F.; IDOV, P.I.; YUKHNOV, I.I.;
TSARSKIY, S.V.; BARAUSOV, V.A.; PETROV, A.I.; LIPSHITS, N.Z.;
ABATUROV, K.I.; SOKOL'SKAYA, Zh.M.; MEZHEVICH, V.H.; DAVYDOV,
L.I.; VLASIKHIN, A.V.; CHEKALOV, L.N.; SPARICHKOV, T.I.;
KHUBLAROV, A.Ye., red.; PITERMAN, Ye.L., red.izd-va; PAREKHINA,
N.L., tekhn.red.

[Our beacons: collection of articles on progressive workers in
lumber, paper, woodworking industries and forestry] Nashi maiaki;
sbornik ocherkov o peredovykh ljudiakh lesnoi, bumazhnoi i derevo-
obrabatyvaiushchei promyshlennosti i lesnogo khoziaistva. Moskva,
Goslesbumizdat, 1961. 125 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Forests and forestry) (Wood-using industries)

1950
D

AMS/AIE

551.5(06)

2-14

Glavnoe Upravlenie Gidrometeorologicheskoi Sluzhby (pri Sovece Ministrov SSSR):
 Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya. Gidrometeorologii. Moscow-Leningrad. 1936-1949. (1941-1945
 missing). 1946 and 1947 have added to title Informatsionnyi Sbornik. Editors: N N Gribinov
 and I. K. Davydov. Illus., figs., tables, bibliographies. DLC, DWB—These few volumes
 contain a large number of articles on scientific and applied meteorology, hydrology, ocean-
 ography, etc., and the meteorological articles are heavily weighted on the side of dynamic and
 synoptic meteorology. Although the reproduction of charts and figures is not up to the
 standards of the higher quality German publications, a larger circulation justified use of
 cheaper paper and the resulting sacrifice in appearance. Many shorter contributions on
 agricultural meteorology, methods of observation, instruments, history, statistical climatology,
 long range forecasting, illumination, aerology, actinometry, local forecasting, food forecasting,
 etc., are to be found. In most of the volumes the titles of the articles, which are all in Slavic
 (Cyrillic) characters, are translated into English. Articles by Askaniia, Kuz'min, Kobakov,
 Kalitina, Fikus, and Multinovskiy will be found in earlier numbers. In it we find that Multinov-
 skiy died on March 4, 1938. Many of the authors give evidence in their lists of references to
 having covered the best known articles in the English, Scandinavian or German literature.
 Others stick to purely Russian sources. This journal is a continuation of the well-known
 Meteorologicheskii Vestnik (1891-1935) issued by the Imperatorskoe Geograficheskoe Obsh-
 chestvo (after the Revolution the Vsesoiuznae Geograficheskoe Obshchestvo). Subject
 headings: Meteorology, Hydrology, Periodicals, USSR.

7X2+1

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

130000 01

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

DANYLOV, L.K.
Mot Abs
v. 9.

Working

Modernizing the Production of Non-Ferrous Strip. L. K. Danylov, (*Tard Metallurgy (Non-Ferrous Metals)*, 1938, (10/11), 147-153). [In Russian.] A review. Production of brass strip in America is described with reference to practice at the Home plant of the Rovers Brass Co., special attention being given to methods of automatic control and handling. In conclusion, brief reference is made to the Krause-type mill. A. B.

DAVIDOV, LEV KONSTANTINOVICH.

Vodonosnost' rek SSSR, ee kolebania i vliianie na nee fiziko-geograficheskikh faktorov. [The water volume of the USSR rivers, its fluctuations and the effect of physical and geographical factors]. Leningrad, Gidrometeorologicheskoe izd-vo, 1947. 161 p. fold., chart, diags.,
"Ukazatei' literatury ": p. 158-161.,.

DLC: GBL207.D3

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

DAVYDÓV, L. K.

"Intensity Frequency of Springtime Floods on Rivers of the SSSR," No 3, pp 34-39.
(Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No 6 Nov/Dec 1947)

SO: U-3218, 3 Apr 1953

DAVYDOV, L. K.

USSR/Hydrology - Runoff

Jul/Aug 48

Forecasting, Hydrological

"Influence of Physicogeographical Factors on the
Variability of Yearly Runoff," L. K. Davydov

"Meteorol i Gidrol" No 4, pp 93-95

Offers rebuttal to D. L. Sokolovskiy's article
criticizing Davydov's formula for variability of
yearly runoff for rivers. Cites numerous examples
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