

Elements of Automatic Control Systems (Cont.)

SOV/2087

4. Static characteristics of a two-phase induction motor and their use in determining parameters K_d , K_m , f_d	548
5. Effect of parameters of external circuits on static characteristics of a two-phase induction motor	553
6. Transfer function of a two-phase induction motor	557
7. Attenuation-frequency and phase-frequency characteristics of a two-phase induction motor	563
8. Passing an a-c amplitude-modulated signal through an element having a transfer function $G(p)$	567
9. Transfer function of an open-loop system using a two-phase induction motor for any $G(p)$	570
Ch. XII. Electric Control Elements Using Electromagnetic Clutches	573
1. Dry-friction electromagnetic clutches	574
2. Viscous-friction electromagnetic clutches	584
3. Electromagnetic slip clutches	595

Card 11/13

Elements of Automatic Control Systems (Cont.)	SOV/2087
4. Principle of operation and construction of a quick-response reversible electromagnetic clutch	597
Ch. XIII. Hydraulic and Pneumatic Control Elements (Servomotors)	630
1. Hydraulic control elements	630
2. Hydraulic elements with volume control	654
3. Pneumatic control elements	673
Ch. XIV. Servomechanisms and the Evaluation of Their Characteristics	679
1. Basic indices for evaluating servomechanism characteristics	679
2. Speed of a servomechanism	684
3. Accuracy of a servomechanism	686
4. Additional indices for evaluating servomechanism characteristics	686
Bibliography	698

Card 12/13

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617710018-0

Elements of Automatic Control Systems (Cont.)

SOV/2087

Index

720

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 13/13

JP/a jr
9/18/59

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617710018-0"

GUZENBERG, A.I.

Analyzing the fulfillment of production norms by the method
of comparable indices. Spirt. prom. 29 no. 6:29-30 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)
1. Upravleniye pishchevoy promyshlennosti Litovskogo soveta
narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Brewing industry--Production standards)

DOBROKHOTOV, M.N. ; SCHSCHERBAKOVA, K.F. ; KHALLO, V.F. ; GUZENKO, G.F.

Iron ore formation and iron ore deposits in the Belzerka areas
in the lower Dnieper Valley. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.6:12-29
N-D '60. . (MIRA 14:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskaya akspeditsiya Ukrainskogo nauchnoissledo-
vatel'skogo geologorazvedochnogo instituta, Dnepropetrovsk.
(Dnieper Valley—Iron ores)

GUZENKO, G. F.; KORSHEVER, L. I.; SHCHERBAKOVA, K. F.

Ultrabasic and basic intrusive rocks of the Belozerka magnetic
anomaly region. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 91 no. 3:315-324 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy
institut, Kiyev.

(Belozerka region(Zaporozh'ye Province)—Rocks, Igneous)
(Belozerka region(Zaporozh'ye Province)—Ultrabasite)

IS 2210 3009.3309

23485
S/131/61/000/005/001/001
B105/B220

AUTHORS: Ivanov, Ye. V., Gaodu, A. N. and Guzenko, G. F.
(see Association)

TITLE: The melting of refractory materials in the electric
furnace of the type OKG-514 (OKB-514) and the
manufacture of products from these materials

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, no. 5, 1961, 214 - 220

TEXT: In the experimental plant UNIIO (Ukrainian Scientific Research
Institute of Refractory Materials), a monophase arc furnace of the type
OKG-514 (OKB-514) was installed in order to obtain melted refractory
materials. The furnace is controlled automatically and fed with current
from a monophase step-up transformer of the type ППОМ-350 (EPOM-350).
The primary voltage is 6000 v and may be adjusted to 15 different stages
from 34 to 194 v. The furnace was adjusted for melting magnesite
powder of the type МММЗ (MPMZ). A. I. Alekhin, A. V. Ponedel'nikov
and Yu. N. Kol'bus assisted in these experiments. Characteristics of
the melting of magnesite powder: time of melting: 7 hours 13 minutes;
consumption of magnesite powder per melting: 303 kg; average charge of
Card 1/10

23485
S/131/61/000/005/001/001
B105/B220

The melting of refractory materials ...

powder per hour: 43.7 kg; output of melted magnesite 47.7 %; consumption of power: 9.9 kwh; specific consumption of electrodes: 0.13 kg/kg; specific consumption of coke: 0.05 kg/kg; losses due to dust and burning off: 14.0 %. A block of melted magnesite was obtained in form of a lump 700×400 and up to 400 mm high, having a weight of 150 kg. On fracturing, the block showed a zonal structure. The petrographic studies were made by P. D. Pyatikop. The chemical composition of the magnesite block is indicated in % in Table 1. One of the experimental meltings concerned refractory mixtures of 70 % commercial alumina and 30 % magnesite powder (aluminous spinel). Table 2 shows the chemical composition of the block. The characteristics of the melted products cut out of the block are given in Table 3. Furthermore, commercial products were manufactured from powders of melted materials by the ceramic method (Table 4). The chemical and mineralogical composition of the products based on melted materials and manufactured by the ceramic method are evident from Table 5. Finally, it is stated that a voltage of 97 v and an average charge of 50 kg/hr may be considered as optimum conditions for the melting of magnesite in the electric furnace OKB-514.

Card 2/10

3

23485
S/131/61/000/005/001/001
B105/B220

The melting of refractory materials ...

Of the feeding methods tested, the continuous method is most economic. Products manufactured by the ceramic method from melted materials, amongst them from mixtures of melted and sintered powders, are of high density₂ (porosity 13 - 19 %) and strength. Deformation under a load of 2 kg/cm² begins at temperatures above 1.800°C. In the furnace OKB-514 and with periodically reduced feed, it is possible to obtain melted magnesite containing up to 98 % MgO when using a charge containing 90 % MgO. One part of the block (10 to 15 %) containing a high percentage of MgO may be eliminated during the distribution. Abstracter's note: The photographs of Figs. 1 and 2 are not reproducible . There are 2 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov
(Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractory
Materials)
[Abstracter's note: Name of association was taken
from first page of journal.]

Card 3/10~

3

L 1612-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5021664

UR/0080/65/038/008/1725/1731

532.13+54-143+541.45

AUTHOR: Yermolayeva, Ye. V; Guzenko, G. F.; Mirak'yan, M. M.

TITLE: Determination of the viscosity of spinellide melts at temperatures up to 2500 C

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 8, 1965, 1725-1731

TOPIC TAGS: metal melting, fluid viscosity, aluminum silicate/GOI viscometer

ABSTRACT: The experimental furnace contained a newly developed measuring unit consisting of an upper and lower carbon crucible. The upper crucible contains the sample to be tested, has a conical bottom with a capillary, and is closed on top by a carbon stopper with an opening for temperature measurement. The lower crucible has the form of a drinking glass and the melt flows down into it through the capillary from the upper crucible. A diagram of the apparatus is shown. The method of viscosity determination proposed here is based on the dependence of the rate of flow through the capillary on hydrostatic pressure above the capillary and viscosity of the liquid. The experimental unit was calibrated at room temperature

Card 1/2

L 1612-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021664

against a liquid of known viscosity. The viscosity of three component aluminosilicate melts at temperatures up to 1700 C were measured on this viscosity unit and on a rotating viscometer Type GOI. Results agreed well. Data were also taken on the viscosity of spinellide melts at temperatures up to 2200C. These data, as well as some taken at higher temperatures, were not considered reliable due to large weight losses from the samples as a result of sublimation. However, it is claimed that this unit can be used for measuring the viscosity of aggressive oxide/melts at temperatures up to 2500 C. "In conclusion, the authors express their thanks to L. I. Karyakin for his valuable advice on processes for reduction of spinellide samples." Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 4 tables

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut ogneuporov
(Ukrainian Research Institute for Refractory Materials)

SUBMITTED: 04Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, MM

NR REF Sov: 008

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

GUZENKO, I. G.

DECEASED

Welding

see ILC

GUZENKO, N.I., inzhener

Roller-type conveyer belt stopper device. Mekh. stroi. 12
no.5:29-30 My '55. (MLRA 8:6)
(Conveying machinery)

SUSNIKOV, A.A., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; GUZENKO, N.I.;
YAKOBSON, Ye.Ye., inzh.

New developments in standard designing. Stroi. mat. 9
no.10:27 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Glavnnyy inzh. instituta Giprostroyindustriya (for Susnikov).
2. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzhenera instituta Giprostroyin-
dustriya (for Guzenko).

GUZENKO, P.K.

DATSENKO, M.F., dotsent, ispolnyayushchiy obyazannost' sveduyushchego; GUZENKO,
P.K., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; VLASENKO, P.V., direktor.

Pathogenic therapy of trigeminal neuralgia. Stomatologiya no.3:30-36 '53.
(MIRA 6:7)

1. Kafedra khirurgicheskoy stomatologii Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo stomato-
logicheskogo instituta (for Datsenko and Guzenko). 2. Khar'kovskiy medi-
tsinskiy stomatologicheskiy institut (for Vlasenko).
(Trigeminal nerve) (Neuralgia)

GUZENKO, P.K.,kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Khar'kov)

Application anesthesia in surgical stomatology. Probl. stom.
3:245-249 '56 (MLRA 10:5)
(ANESTHESIA IN DENTISTRY)

GUZENKO, S.Ya.; FOMIN, P.I.

Radiative corrections to photoproduction and single photon annihilation of pairs. Zhur.eksp.teor.fiz. 38 no.2;513-517 F '60.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Bremsstrahlung)

POMIN, P. I.
GUZENKO, S. Ya. and *POMIN, P. I.*

"Asymptotic of the Vertex Function in "One-Logarithmic" Approximation"

report presented at the Intl. Conference on High Energy Physics, Geneva,
4-11 July 1962

L 17639-63 EWT(1)/BDS/EEC(b)-2/
ES(w)-2 ARFTC/ASD/ESD-3/IJP(C)/SSD Pab-4

S/056/63/044/003/042/053

65
64

AUTHOR: Guzenko, S. Ya.

TITLE: Large momentum transfer scattering of electrons in an external field

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 44, no. 3,
1963, 1093-1098

TEXT: A. A. Abrikosov (Ref. 1: ZhETF, 30, 96, 1956) found the large momentum transfer scattering cross section of electrons by outside field in the "twice-logarithmic" approximation, retaining terms of type $e^{2n}L^{2n}$ ($L \rightarrow$ large logarithm of energy) in the matrix element of the n-th order perturbation theory. The author and P. I. Fomin (Ref. 3: ZhETF, 44, 5, 1963) showed that it is possible to take into account the terms of type $e^{2n}L^{2n-1}$ which follow the main terms ("single-logarithmic" approximation). The present paper calculates in the single-logarithmic approximation the electron scattering cross section of electrons in an outside field

Card 1/2

L 17639-63

S/056/63/044/003/042/053

Large momentum transfer scattering of electrons...

$$d\sigma = d\sigma_0 \left(1 - \frac{13}{6} \frac{e^4}{\pi} \ln \frac{m^2}{2pq} - 2 \frac{e^4}{\pi} \ln \frac{\Delta e}{e} + \frac{e^4}{18\pi^2} \ln^3 \frac{m^2}{2pq} \right) \times \\ \times \exp \left\{ -2 \frac{e^2}{\pi} \ln \frac{m^2}{2pq} \ln \frac{\Delta e}{e} \right\}, \quad (16)$$

valid in the region of large energies $\epsilon \gg m$, $pq \gg m^2$. Here $d\sigma_0$ is the first order perturbation theory electron scattering cross section, p and q — the 4-momenta of the incident and scattered electrons, and ϵ — their energy. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (Physico-Technical Institute of the Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: October 25, 1962

Card 2/2

L 10290-63 ENT(1)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3--P1-4--IJP(C)
ACCESSION NR: AP3000069

S/0056/63/044/005/1687/1694

61

60

AUTHOR: Guzenko, S. Ya.; Fomin, P. I.

TITLE: Asymptotic behavior of the vertex function in the "singly-logarithmic" approximation

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiziki, v. 44, no. 5, 1963, 1687-1694

TOPIC TAGS: Quantum electrodynamics, vertex function, asymptotic ultrarelativistic expression

ABSTRACT: The ultrarelativistic asymptotic behavior of the vertex function in quantum electrodynamics is evaluated for the limiting case represented by Eq. (1) (see Encl. 1) with allowance for both doubly-logarithmic and singly-logarithmic terms. The procedure used in the calculations is a generalization of the "doubly-logarithmic" procedure developed by Sudakov (Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiziki v. 30, 87, 1956), and can also be used for the calculation of the cross sections. The final result is represented by Eq. (20) (see Encl. 1). "The authors are deeply grateful to A. I. Akhiezer for his continued interest in this Association: Physicotechnical Institute, Academy of Sciences, Ukr. SSR

Card 1/8

L 22147-65 EEC(b)-2/EWT(1)/EEC(t) PI-4 AFWL IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5001852

S/0056/64/047/006/2276/2278

AUTHOR: Guzenko, S. Ya.; Fomin, P. I.

TITLE: Resonance scattering of photons by photons via intermediate bound states

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 47, no. 6, 1964,
2276-2278

TOPIC TAGS: resonance scattering, bound state, photon photon scattering,
scattering cross section

ABSTRACT: It is first pointed out that the scattering of light by light, which is a phenomenon predicted by quantum electrodynamics, should take on resonance character whenever the c.m.s. energy of the colliding photons is close to the energy of any discrete state of interacting fields which has the same quantum numbers as the two-photon systems. The discrete intermediate states chosen in the article are the bound states of e^+e^- (positronium) and $\mu^+\mu^-$. Although a value of 10^{-20} cm^2 is obtained for the resonance scattering cross section, in the case of positronium, experimental observation of resonance scattering is made

Card 1/2

L 22147-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001852

difficult by the small width of the resonance. In the case of scattering via $\mu^+\mu^-$, the cross section is $2.5 \times 10^{-25} \text{ cm}^2$. "The authors are deeply grateful to A. I. Akhiezer for interest in the work and for a discussion of the results."

Orig. art. has: 16 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR
(Physicotechnical Institute, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 24Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF Sov: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

GUZENKO, T.G. [Huzenko, T.H.], kand. arkitektury; LARKINA, O.M., arkh.; RODICHKIN, O.M. [Rodychkin, O.M.], kand. arkh.; SALATICH, A.K. [Salatich, A.K.], kand. arkh.; SVIDERSKIY, V.M. [Sviders'kyi, V.M.], kand. arkh.; SEVERIN, S.I., arkh.; RUBTSOV, L.I., doktor biol. nauk, prof.; PLOTNIKOVA, T.V., kand. biol. nauk; KATONINA, Ye.I., doktor arkh., prof., red.; ZASLAVSKAYA, T.M. [Zaslavsk'a, T.M.], red.; KIYANICHENKO, N.S. [Kyianychenko, N.S.], red.; USHCHEŃKO, N.S., red.; ZELENKOVA, Ye.Yu., tekhn. red.; BABIL'CHANOVA, G.O. [Babil'chanova, H.O.], tekhn. red.

[Flowers in city landscaping] Kvitkove oformlennia mist'; al'bom.
Kyiv, Derzhbudvydav URSR, 1962. 158 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Akademiya budivnytstva i arkitektury URSR. Instytut mistobudivnytstva. 2. Sotrudnik sadovo-parkovogo khozyaystva No.3 goroda Kyjeva (for Plotnikova), 3. Zaveduyushchiy dendrologichnym otdelom TSentral'nogo respublikanskogo botanicheskogo sada AN Ukr.SSR (for Rubtsov).

GUZENKO, T.G., kand. arkhitektury

Principle of landscape gardening in roadside planting. Avt. dor.
28 no.9:8-9 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

GUZENKOV, N.F., inzh.; SMIRNOV, L.A., inzh.

Inspection throughout the assembly of precast reinforced concrete elements. Energ. stroi. no.20:128-136 '61. (MIR. 15:1)

1. Proyektnoye byuro Montazhnogo upravleniya "Uralenergomontazh".
(Precast concrete construction--Testing)

GUZENKOV, N.F., inzh.; MILOVIDOV, Ye.L., inzh.; SMIRNOV, L.A., inzh.

Suspended "stepping" wired scaffoldings for bricklaying. Elek.
sta. 29 no.11:63-65 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Masonry)

GUZENKOV, P.

Mechanize the knitting of downy kerchiefs. Prom. koop. no.12:14
D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Nachal'nik planovo-ekonomiceskogo otdela oblpromsoveta, Chkalov,
(Knitting, Machine)

GUZENKOV, P.

Improving service. Prom. koop. 12 no.8:10 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Nachal'nik planovo-ekonomiceskogo otdela oblpromsoveta, g.
Orenburg.

(Orenburg Province--Cooperative societies)

Lev E. Levko, Ph.D.

ANDREYEV, S.Ye.; BOKIY, B.V.; GORODETSKIY, P.I.; GREYVER, N.S.; SHCHUKIN, A.A.
GERONT'YEV, V.I.; SKOCHINSKIY, A.A.; TERPIGOROV, A.M.; SHEVYAKOV, L.D.;
SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.A.; VERKHOVSKIY, I.M.; VORONKOV, I.M.; YELANCHIK, G.M.;
KASHIN, N.V.; SLOBODKIN, M.I.; GUZENKOV, P.G.; ZEMSKOV, V.D.; NOVIKOV, F.S.
OSETSKIY, V.M.; SOSUNOV, G.I.; TASTUKEVICH, S.M.; KHAN, G.A.; POPOV, V.M.

In memory of Professor Levenson. Gor. zhur. no. 9:60 S '55.
(Levenson, Lev Borisovich, 1878-1955) (MIRA 8:8)

GUZENKOV, Petr Georgievich; ODINTSOVA, A.S., redaktor; GAMZAYEVA, M.S.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Handbook on the designing of machine parts; a textbook for students
enrolled in correspondence schools of higher technical education for
use in a course on designing machine parts] Spravochnik k raschetam
detalei mashin; uchebnoe posobie k vypolneniyu kursovogo proekta i
kontrol'nykh zadaniy po detaliam mashin dlia studentov zaочnykh
vysshikh tekhnicheskikh uchebnykh zavedenii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
"Sovetskaiia nauka," 1957. 198 p. . (MIRA 10:11)
(Machinery--Design)

MILOVIDOV, Sergey Sergeyevich, prof., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki
RSFSR; RUDENKO, N.F., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
LEVITSKIY, N.I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
GUZENKOV, P.G., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SHELKOV,
N.I., red.; MURASHOVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Machine parts] Detali mashin. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Vysshiaia
shkola," 1961. 613 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Rukovoditel' kafedry detaley mashin Vsesoyuznogo zaochnogo
politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Levitskiy).
(Mechanical engineering)

GUZENKOV, Petr Georgiyevich; LEVITSKIY, N.I., doktor tekhn. nauk,
prof., otv. red.; ARTEMIOVA, T.I., red. izd-va;
KALASHNIKOV, V.P., tekhn. red.

[Plastics in the machinery industry and plastic machine
parts] Plastmassy v mashinostroenii i detalii mashin iz
plastmass; lektsiiia. Moskva, Vses. zaochnyi politekhniche-
skii in-t, 1961. 52 p. (Plastics) (MIRA 16:9)

(Machinery--design and construction)

GUZENKOV, Petr Georgiyevich, prof.; KUDRYAVTSEV, V.N., prof.,
doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent

[Brief handbook for the design of machine parts] Kratkii
spravochnik k raschetam detalei mashin. Izd.4., perer. i
dop. Moskva, Vysshiaia shkola, 1964. 323 p.
(MIRA 18:4)

GUZENKOV, V.K.

Improved design for contact apparatus used in the manufacture of formalin. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 9 no.3:21 '55.
(MIRA 8:9)

1. Glavnnyy inzhener lesokhimicheskogo zavoda "Metil"
(Formaldehyde)

AVERBUKH, A.Ya.; VITVITSKIY, A.I.; MUKHLENOV, I.P.; GUZENKOV, V.K.
Fluidized bed in formalin production. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.
i khim.tekh. 7 no.2:301-306 '64. (MIRA 18:4)
1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta
i zavod "Metil". Kafedra obshchey khimicheskoy tekhnologii.

GUZERA, J.

How the Gosicino Furniture Factory struggles for a decrease in prime costs.
p. 16, Vol. 6, no. 8, Aug. 1955. PRZEMYSŁ DRZEWNY. Warszawa.

SO: East European Accesions List, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1956

GUZERA, J.

3d Domestic Poznan Fair. p. 365.

PRZEMYSŁ DRZEWNY. (Centralne Zarządy Przemysłów: Drzewnego, Meblarskiego, i
Lesnego i Stowarzyszenie Inżynierów i Techników Leśnictwa i Drzewnictwa)
Warszawa, Poland. No. 5, May 1959.

Monthly List of East European accession (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September,
1959. Unclassified.

GU YIA, J.

Rational management of lumber. p. 1^o.

PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY. (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 80, no. 22, June 1959.

Monthly List of East European acquisitions (EIAI) LC. Vol. 1, no. 7, July 1959.
Monthly List of East European acquisitions (EIAI) LC. Vol. 1, no. 7, July 1959.

Incl.

GUZERA, Jan

29th International Poznan Fair. Przem drzew 11 no.9:18-22 '60.

1. Redaktor Dzialu Wydawnictw Czasopism Technicznych Naczelnnej
Organizacji Technicznej, Warszawa, ul. Czackiego 3/5.

Guzera, Jan; ZEMEL, Irena

The present and the future of the Wyszkow Furniture Plant; an
optimistic report. Przem drzew 13 no. 2: 28-30 '52.

1. Redaktor dzialowy miesiecznika "Przemysl Drzewny" (for Guzera)
2. Sekretarz redakcji miesiecznika "Przemysl Drzewny" (for Zemel).

POSOKHOB, P.P.; GUZEV, A.M.; SAKHAROV, N.P.; GURIN, E.O., tekhn.red.

[Types of forests and principal laws of formation in the northern mountain-forest district of the Crimea] Tipy lesov i osnovnye zakonomernosti ikh formirovaniia v severnom gorno-lesnom raione Kryma. Khar'kov, Khar'kovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 72 p.
(Crimea--Forests and forestry)

(MIRA 13:4)

GUZEV, O.K.

Tracks of sables as a basis for studying them and establishing
their number. Trudy BKNII no.4:69-97 '60. (MIRA 15:3)
(Sables)

S/084/60/000/006/007/020
A104/A029

AUTHORS: Burkhanskiy, V., Repair Workshop Supervisor, Guzev, V., Deputy Plant Director, Melikhov, P., Chief Engineer-Electrician and Kushpela, T., Chief Engineer of the Plant

TITLE: Electricity Saving

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya Aviatsiya, 1960, No. 6, p. 7

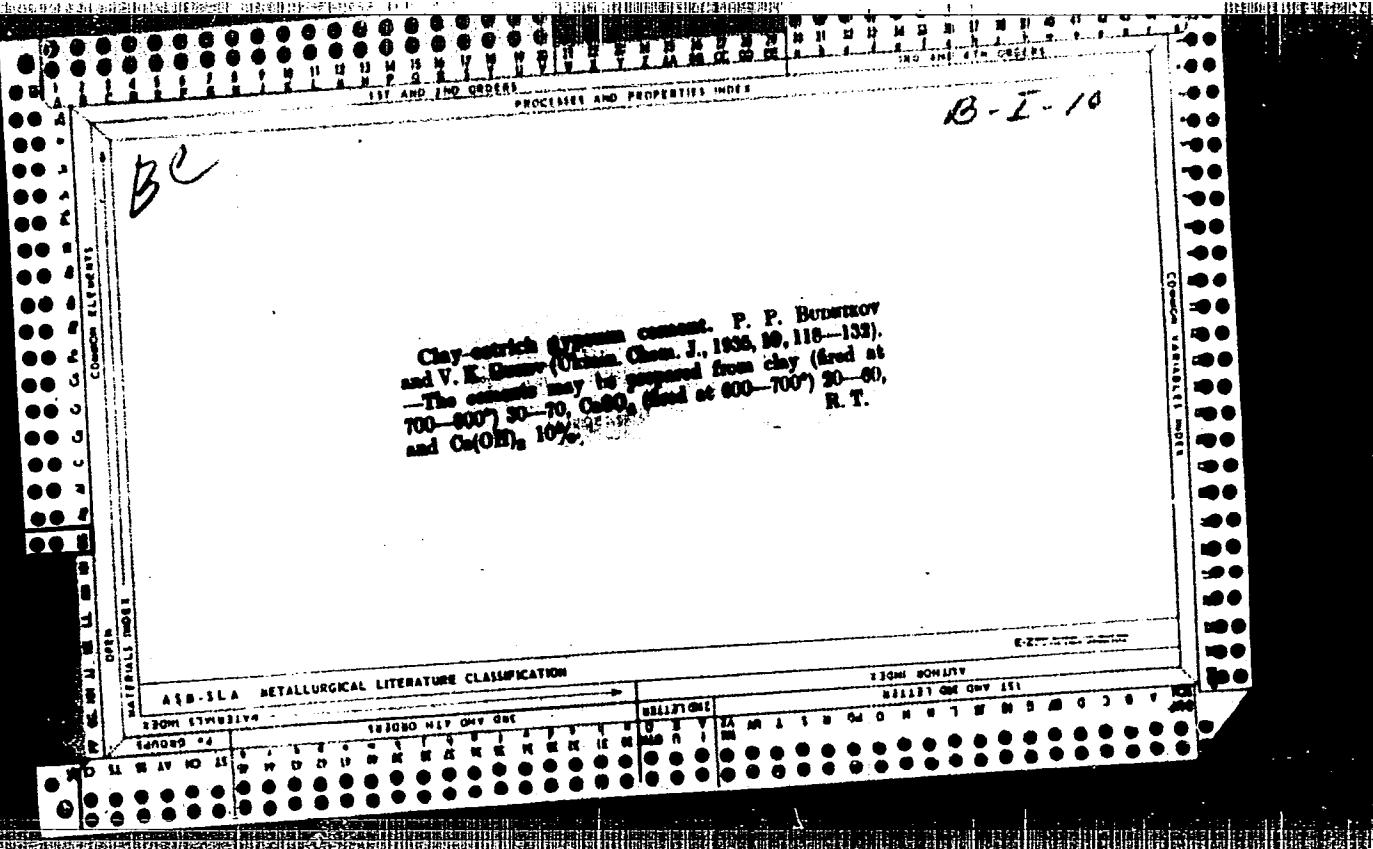
TEXT: This article consists of three separate reports each describing electricity saving methods enforced in response to an appeal by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. V. Burkhanskiy states that 193 kw/h are saved per aircraft repair and 39 kw/h per engine over-repair. Economy was achieved by shortening the supply line, a general overhaul of air lines, rationalization of the compressor service, abolition of transformer and high-power motors and an increase in condensing batteries power. V. Guzev and P. Melikhov report that in the repair workshop supervised by Ye. Kotov 100,000 kw/h were saved in 1960. T. Kushpela states that 1,400 kw/h have been saved by installation of an automatic rheostat in a salt peter bath; by replacement of chromium bath electric heaters by steam pre-heaters; by installation of inside tank heaters in engine test plants, Card 1/2 ✓

S/084/60/000/006/007/020
A104/A029

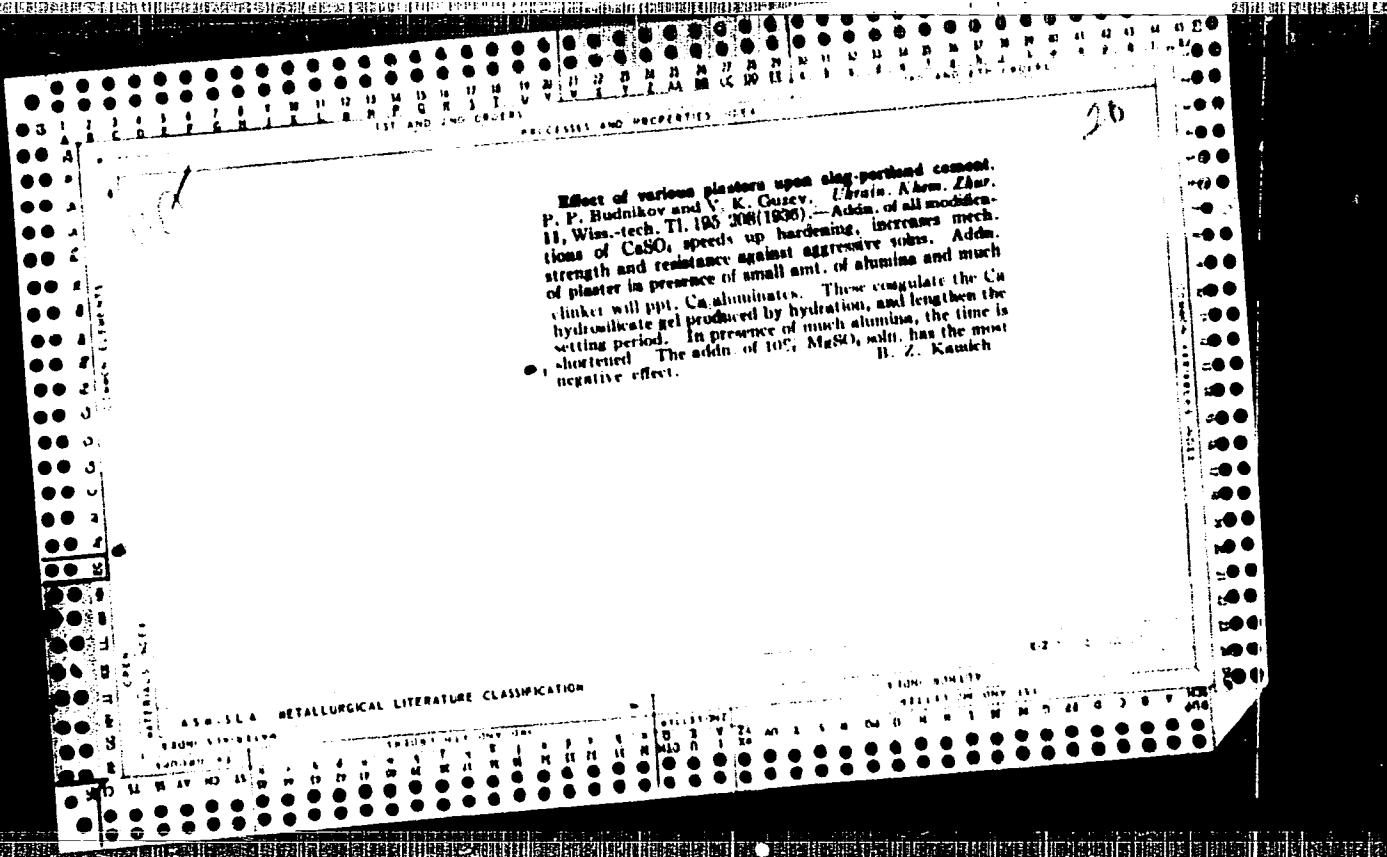
Electricity Saving

by subdivision of the cylinder heater switch section and by automatic phase protection of electromotors.

Card 2/2



Utilization of waste from the production of alumina.
P. P. Budnikov and V. K. Gusev. *Ciment* 4, No. 4, 22-71 (1936).--Waste obtained from the production of alumina from bauxite can be used to produce a hydraulic binding material by burning it at 700° with consequent grinding to the standard fineness of portland cement. Its eng. property consists in its early hardening and an elevated hydration temperature. It can be also used as an addn. (2-2.8%) to increase the mech. strength of portland cement; (2%) to increase the hydration heat of portland cement; (10%) to increase the mech. strength of clinkerless cement; to accelerate the binding up of portland, slag portland and clinkerless cement; as a catalyst in the production of anhydrite cement; in the latter case it is to be dried at 120° or, better, burnt at 800°. The chemical analysis of the waste used showed: SiO₂- 8.25%; Al₂O₃- 10.42%; Fe₂O₃- 2.82%; CuO- 42.42%; MgO- 0.22%; SO₃- 1.20%; ignition loss- 28.27%; fineness of grind: 0.8% remained on a screen of 300 mesh/sq. cm.; 0.8% on a screen of 4000 mesh/sq. cm. E. F. Strelowsky



PROCESSES AND PREDATOR-MODEL

White clay-gypsum cement. P. P. Budnikov and V. K. Guzey, *Kommunalnoye Stroitelstvo* 1938, No. 9, 8-14; *Ceram. Abstracts* (in *J. Am. Ceram. Soc.*) 19, No. 4, 80.—A cheap cement is obtained by joint grinding of clay or kaolin calcined at about 800°, CaSO_4 (natural or obtained from $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ by calcining at 600°), and CaO . In the setting of this cement, anhydrite hydrates under the influence of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$; CaSO_4 interacts with calcined clay whose Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 are in an active state (the activity was detd. in a diphenylmethane calorimeter) and forms Ca hydrosulfodoluminate and Ca hydroaluminosilicate of the compn., $2\text{SiO}_4 \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{CaO} \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Ca hydrosilicate and hydroluminate are also formed. The reaction velocity depends on the Al_2O_3 content of the clay, the temp. and time of calcining, the ratio of the different components of the cement, and the gypsum modifications. C. L. B.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

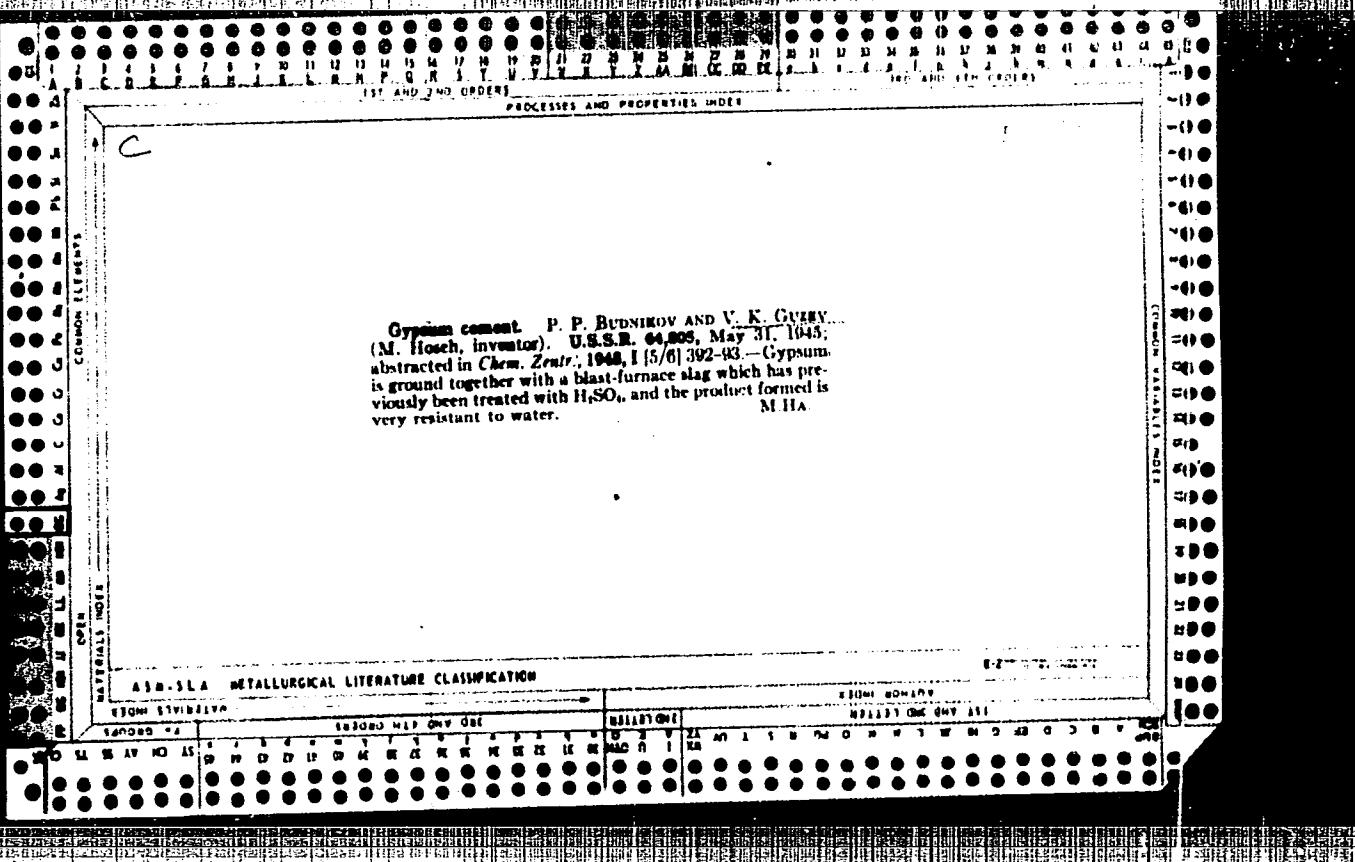
CIA-RDP86-00513R000617710018-0"

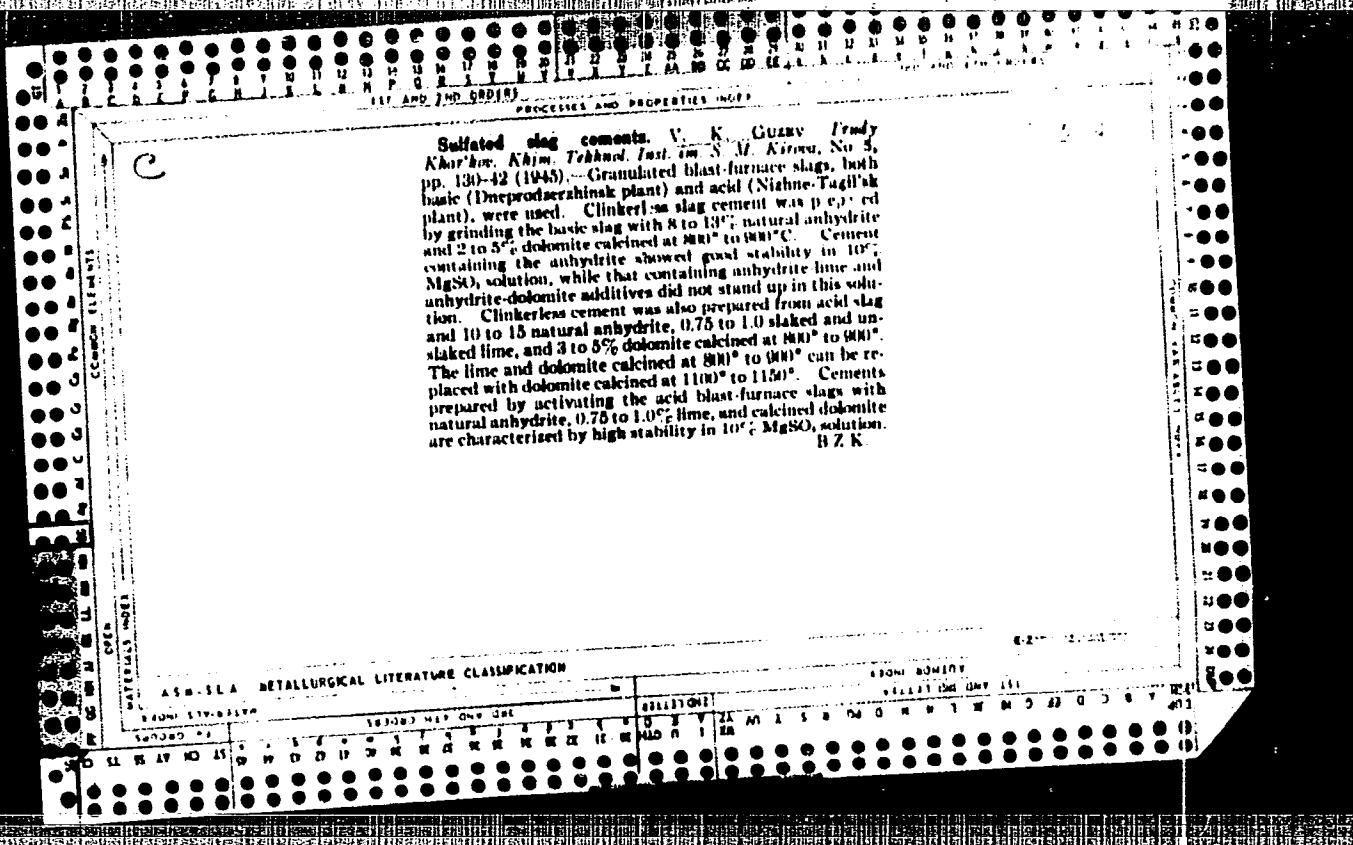
Rapidly hardening bauxite-gypsum cement. P. P. Budnikov and V. K. Gurev. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)*, 13, 1583-5 (Berlin-Germany) (1940).—Cement prep'd. by mixing and calcining bauxite, chalk and gypsum in certain proportions, had a considerable mech. strength and stability against (aggressive) water. Setting was very rapid. Storage of this cement for one year increased the setting time and slightly decreased the mech. strength.

A.Y.S.

2/26/66

Activation of acid blast-furnace slags and the production of clinkerless cement. P. P. BUBNIKOV AND V. K. GUSKOV. *Zhurn. Rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 20 [8] 713-714 (1947); *Zhurn. Referat. Zhar.*, 4 [8] 89 (1941). - Experiments showed that a clinkerless cement with considerable mechanical strength can be produced from acid blast-furnace slags using, as activator, CaSO_4 combined with CaO and MgO . Good results can also be obtained by using, as activator, CaSO_4 combined with dolomite, decarbonized MgCO_3 , or decarbonized CaCO_3 . The decarbonization was effected by heating at a temperature slightly over 1000° ; the gypsum was calcined at 600° . In the mix 5% calcined dolomite and 10 to 15% anhydrite were used. The reactions taking place during the hardening of this cement are described. M.Ho.





F
12. CORROSION OF CONCRETE BY MINE AND COAL-WASHING WATERS AND
SELECTION OF A MORE RESISTANT CEMENT. Budnikov, P. P. and Vasyuk,
V. K. (J. Appl. Chem. (U.S.S.R.), 1945, 18, 474-82; Chem. Abstr.,
1946, 40, 5541).

Examination of resistance of concrete to aggressive waters gave
the following gradation of resistance (in descending order):
clinkerless cement (90% blast-furnace slag, 5% CaSO_4 , 5% calcined
dolomite), slag-portland cement with 5% anhydrite, pozzolana port-
land cement, portland cement. Extensive test results are given
in table form.

APPENDIX B: TECHNICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GUZEV, V. K.

Corrosion of concrete by mine and coal washing water and selection of a more resistant cement. P. V. BUDNIKOV AND V. K. GUZEV. Zhur. Tekhn. Khim., 18 (9/10) 471-82 (1940).—Installations of concrete were corroded by mine water and by water from coal washing. The corroding waters varied in composition but all were strongly mineralized. Several cements were tested for their resistance to aggressive waters. In order of their decreasing resistance the cements were (1) clinkerless cement composed of granulated blast-furnace slag 90, CaSO_4 5, and calcined dolomite 5%; (2) slag-Portland cement made from granulated basic blast-furnace slag 68, Portland cement clinker 30, and CaSO_4 5%; (3) pozzolana-Portland cement consisting of Portland cement clinker 78, trisoli 20, and gypsum 2%; (4) slag-Portland cement made of granulated basic blast-furnace slag 68, Portland cement clinker 30, and gypsum 2%; (5) pozzolana-Portland cement made of Portland clinker 73, trass 25, and gypsum 2%; and (6) Portland cement. The first three are recommended for installations in contact with aggressive waters.
M. Ho.

GUZEV, V. K.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Check for 1/2

Results of many years' tests of clinkerless slag cement in buildings and reinforced concrete. P. P. RUDNIKOV AND V. K. GUZEV. *Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S. S1* [9] 605-08 (1940).—Further results are quoted as proof of the superior properties of slag cement. In interior and exterior construction in various kinds of buildings it proved equal to Portland cement. For the production of clinkerless cement, blast-furnace slag containing not less than 46% CaO, 8% Al₂O₃, and 3% MnO can be used. M.Ilo.

6. 16
B.I. - Portland cement
B.I. - Portland cement

Oppression of dolomitic lime cement by mineralized water.
P. P. Budnikov and V. M. Gusev. (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.,
1946, 58, 51-54).—A cement is prepared from blast-furnace slag
of wet granulation (18 pts.), anhydrite (1 pt.), and calcined dolomite
(1 pt.). It withstands 10% of NaCl and Na₂SO₄ better than does
Portland cement (compression strength after 3 years reduced by
15.1 and 21%, respectively, as compared with immersion in H₂O;
comparative vals. for Portland cement, 48.5 and 100%), but is
not superior in regard to 10% eq. MgCl₂ and 10% eq. MgSO₄.
S. A. M.

Inst. Phys. Chem., AS Ukr. SSR

GRIZEV, V. K.

Corrosion of clinkerless slag cement by mineralized water. P. P. HUDSKOV AND V. K. TSEZEV. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.*, 53 [1], 53-56 (1966). The results of a comparative study of the resistance of a clinkerless slag cement and of a Portland cement to salt solutions are reported. The clinkerless cement was made of slag 90, anhydrite 5, and dolomite calcined at 900°-5%. The chemical and size composition, thickness of the mix, and time of setting of both cements are given. The salt solutions were 10% solutions of $MgSO_4$, $MgCl_2$, $NaCl$, and Na_2SO_4 . Some specimens were kept for 30 days in fresh water and then in the Na_2SO_4 solution. Tests were made after 0.5, 1, and 3 years. $MgSO_4$ was most destructive. This is attributed to the reaction between CaO and $MgSO_4$ in which Ca silicates and aluminates are decomposed, forming gypsum and $Mg(OH)_2$. Na_2SO_4 has a similar effect on Portland cement. Since clinkerless slag cement contains less CaO and since the reaction $Cu(OH)_2 + Na_2SO_4 \rightleftharpoons CaSO_4 + 2NaOH$ is reversible, the effect of Na_2SO_4 on this cement is not serious. $NaCl$ lowered the tensile strength of Portland cement 54.2% and its compression strength 45.5%. The effect of $NaCl$ solution on clinkerless slag cement was 14.1 and 15.1%, respectively. M.Ho.

CA

Some properties of clinkerless slag cement. P. P. Budnikov and V. S. Gulya. *Doklady Akad Nauk SSSR*, 73, 1099-111 (1950). Cements were made from slag of compn. SiO_2 37.02 and 38.30, Al_2O_3 7.08 and 8.37, CaO 19.00 and 44.50, MgO 3.35 and 2.37, FeO 0.35 and 0.32, MnO 0.04 and 4.25, and S 2.51 and 2.50%. Transition coeffs (ratio of plastic consistency to rigid) were 0.84-1.17 after 7 days and 0.81-0.07 after 28 days upon stretching and 0.40-0.60 after 7 days and 0.57-0.81 after 28 days upon compressing. The much larger transition coeff. of this cement, compared with slag portland cement, indicates greater activity of the former in solns. of plastic consistency; this may be explained by combination, during hardening, of much H_2O with the Ca hydroaluminates. Heat liberated by the cement during hydration was only 15-20 cal/g in 7 days. High stability of the cement in hydraulic works is due to insignificant sepn. of lime during hardening and to higher stability of products of hydration compared with those of portland cement. The possibility of gypsum formation in concrete of this cement is limited because of the low content of CaO so that it is more stable than portland cement in Na_2SO_4 solns. In making this cement, care must be taken to prevent increase of CaO in the liquid phase to 1.08 g./l. or higher; such cements result in formation of $(\text{CaO Al}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O})$, which reacts with CaSO_4 to form destructive Ca hydroaluminates. Similarly, this cement should not be mixed with lime, portland cement, or slag portland cement.

W. Z. Kamach

GUZEV, V.K., inst.; GRINENKO, Ye.D., inv.

Book "The cement industry and the prospects for its development" by F.G.Banit, M.M.Gershman, A.I.Leontenkov, N.V.Lyapin, A.B.N.G.Partsik, V.Z.Pirotskiy, F.R.Slivitskaya and V.I.Kochkarev. Reviewed by V.K.Guzev and E.D.Grinenko. TSegment 31 no. 213 (1985) pp 165.

GUZEV, Ye.M.

Prevent state of processing and utilizing steel shavings.
Stal' 15 no.7:639-645 Jl 155. (MIRA 8:9)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye po zagotovke, prerabotke i sbytu
vtorichnykh chernykh metallov.
(Scrap metal)

GUZEV, Ye.N.; SAMSONOV, V.I.; VESELOV, N.G.

"Secondary ferrous metals" by A.G. Skorokhodov, S.M. Berezovskii,
A.I. Lobok. Reviewed by E.M. Guzev, V.I. Samsonov, N.G. Veselov.
Stal' 16 no.11:1055-1058 N '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Iron--Metallurgy)

GUZEV, Yefim Matveyevich; DESYATNIK, Yudko Froimovich; ROMANOV, Petr
Nikolayevich; KHOROSHILOV, Vasiliy Ivanovich; ZHILO, M.Ye.,
redaktor; AVRUTSKAYA, R.F., redaktor izdatel'stva; KARASEV, A.I.,
tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Safety engineering in the preparation, loading, unloading and
reprocessing of ferrous scrap] Tekhnika bezopasnosti pri zagotovke,
pogruzke, rasgruzke i pererabotke loma chernykh metallov. Moskva,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii,
1957. 103 p. (MIRA 10:9)

(Scrap metal industry--Safety measures)

GUZEV, Ios. M.

Extraction of metals from tailings by means of magnetic separation.
Bull. VSENICHM no.2:5-15 '58. (NTRL 11:5)
(Magnetic separation of ores)

SOV/137-58-9-18697

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 80 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Guzev, Ye.M.

TITLE: The Rational Utilization of Metal Swarf (Ratsional'noye ispol'-zovaniye metallicheskoy struzhki)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 3, pp 45-46

ABSTRACT: Waste swarf constitutes 15-20% of the metal used in the metal-working industry. 80-90% of this swarf is steel and 10-20% is pig iron. In accordance with USSR standard GOST 2787-54, swarf must be broken into turns not over 100 mm long. It is sensible to break the swarf directly at the machine. Both in our practice and abroad, the packaging of swarf is done on special mechanical and hydraulic baling and briquetting presses. The pressure required to briquet steel swarf is 2000-3000 kg/cm², while for iron swarf it is 4000-5000 kg/cm². At these pressures, the density of the briquettes is 4.5-5.5 kg/cm³ in the case of steel and > 5.5-5.8 kg/cm³ in the case of iron. Briquetting presses of this type are manufactured by the Odessa Press Plant. USSR industry is also making the PG-100 and PG-400 presses. Two types of baling of swarf of medium and

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-9-18697

The Rational Utilization of Metal Swarf

high-carbon and alloy steel after annealing exist: 1) Annealing to remove work-hardening occurring during cutting operations, in which the material is heated in special annealing chambers using solid fuel and is baled after annealing; 2) baling of swarf heated to 700-900°C. This heated swarf may be made into briquets by forging in standard forge hammers and presses. An installation capable of handling up to 5 t/hr is now going into operation at the Bataysk "Vtorchermet" Plant. At that installation swarf is delivered into a rotating drum furnace by a continuous conveyer. The swarf is heated to 1000-1100° in the furnace and is then delivered for forging under the hammer. The briquets produced have a density of 7.5-7.8 kg/cm³, each briquet weighing up to 50 kg. Briquets of this type may be used for the manufacture of certain types of articles, as has been demonstrated in practice. Of the other methods of utilizing steel swarf, the remelting thereof into pig for charging is also deserving of attention. Investments for the baling of metallic swarf are paid off in 1.5-2 years.

1. Metals--Processing 2. Metals--Standards 3. Metals--Heat treatment S.L.
4. Metals--Handling 5. Forge presses--Performance

Card 2/2

ROZHKOV, F.G.; GUZEV, Ye.M.

Improve the preparation of metal scrap for remelting. Stal'
24 no.10:948-949 O '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

COUNTRY	:	USSR
CATEGORY	:	Plant Physiology. Growth and Development.
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZhBiol., No. 3 1959, No. 10622
AUTHOR	:	Guzev, Yu. L.
INST.	:	Institute of Genetics, AS USSR
TITLE	:	A Study of the Rest Period in Fruit-Bearing Plants.
ORIG. PUB.	:	Zh. obshch. biologii, 1957, 18, No. 4, 298-311
ABSTRACT	:	On the basis of published data and experiments carried out at the Institute of Genetics, AS USSR in 1954-1956, the author draws the conclusion that a forced rest is caused by unfavorable conditions whereas the biological rest is a necessary stage in the development of the plant and is explained by its heredity. During the period of biological rest, qualitative changes take place in the cells of the growth point, without which further growth is impossible even under favorable conditions. Plants of temperate climate fall into the state of biological rest under conditions still favorable for growth, the condition

CARD: 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000617710018-0"

COUNTRY	:	
CATEGORY	:	I
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZhBiol., No. 1959, No. 10622
AUTHOR	:	
INST.	:	
TITLE	:	
ORIG. PUB.	:	
ABSTRACT	:	of dormancy enveloping the entire above-ground part of the plant. In order to pass through the period of rest, the tree and shrub plants of temperate climates require an obligatory continuous action of positive lower temperatures of 0-10° (temperatures somewhat below 0° are possible). The duration of the period of biological rest in a moderate belt depends on temperature and lasts about 50 days, i.e. it ends in December or even in November. Thus, the maximum frost resistance, and also the dates of

CARD: 2/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617710018-0

GUZEVA, M.A.

Methodology of studying functional assymetry in conditioned vascular
reflexes in man. Uch.zap.Len.un.no.203:159-170 '55. (MLRA 9:?)
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (BLOOD VESSELS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617710018-0"

GUZEVA, M. A. Cand Ped Sci -- (diss) "Differentiation of spatial,
temporal, ~~and~~ and quantitative relations in the mental activity of pupils
of the first ~~and~~ class". Len, 1957. 15 pp 21 cm. (Leningrad
Order of Lenin State Univ im Chdanov). 100 copies. (KL, 10-57, 105).

-29-

GUZEVATOV, Ya.N.; RYBALOV, V.V., otv. red.; STERKINA, S., red.;
YAZLOVSKAYA, E.Sh., tekhn. red.

[Classes and the class struggle in economically under-developed countries] Klassy i klassovaia bor'ba v ekonomicheski slaborazvitykh stranakh. Moskva, Izd-vo vostochnoi lit-ry, 1963. 125 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Underdeveloped areas--Social conflict)

GUZEVANTYY, Yaropolk Nikolayevich; KOSTINSKIY, D.N., redaktor; GLRYKH, D.A.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The Chinese People's Republic; a geographical sketch] Kitaiskaya
Narodnaia Respublika; geograficheskii ocherk. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
geogr. lit-ry, 1956. 133 p.
(MLRA 9:8)
(China--Geography)

BEREZINA, Yuliya Iosifovna; GUZEVATYY, Ya.N., otv.red.; GAMAZKOV, K.A.,
red.izd-va; TSVETKOVA, S.V., tekhn.red.

[Natural resources of China] Prirodnye bogatstva Kitais. Moskva,
Izd-vo vostochnoi lit-ry, 1958. 85 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(China--Economic conditions)

GUZEVATYY, Yaropolk Nikolayevich; ZABIROV, B.Sh., red.; VILENSKAYA, B.N.,
MAL'TCHEVSKIY, G.N., red.kart

[Indonesia; a geographical sketch] Indoneziia; geograficheskii
ocherk. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1958. 87 p.
(Indonesia--Economic conditions) (MIBA 12:2)

GUZEVATYY, Yaropolk Nikolayevich; GARSIA, L., red.; CHEPELEVA, O.,
tekhn.red.

[The economy of present-day Indonesia] Ekonomika sovremennoi
Indonezii. Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon.lit-ry, 1960. 229 p.
(MIRA 14:2)

(Indonesia--Economic conditions)

DALIN, S.A.; ANIKIN, A.V.; OL'SEVICH, Yu.Ya.; GUZEVATYY, Ya.N.;
DVORKIN, I.N., doktor ekon. nauk, red.; NIKOLAYEV, D.N.,
red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Criticism of the theories of modern bourgeois economists]
Kritika teorii sovremennoykh burzhuaznykh ekonomistov. [By]
S.A.Dalin i dr. S predisl. A.A.Arzmaniana. Moskva, Eko-
nomizdat, 1963. 211 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Economics) (Capitalism)

ACC NR: AR6035421

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/009/D043/I043

AUTHOR: Zhukovskiy, B. D.; Zil'bershteyn, L. I.; Yankovskiy, V. M.; Petrunin, Ye. P.; Guzevataya, L. I.

TITLE: Preparation of welded titanium tubing stock for cold working

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 9D281

REF SOURCE: Sb. Proiz-vo trub. Vyp. 16. M., Metallurgiya, 1965, 53-58

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, seam welding, weld defect, heat treatment, temperature dependence, cold working, flaw detection

ABSTRACT: To determine the continuity of the welded seam, the samples were subjected to x ray flaw detection, which showed that there were no flaws in the welded seam. The samples of the obtained tubes withstood tests for flattening until the tube walls came in contact. To eliminate residual stresses occurring during the manufacture of the welded tubes, heat treatment must be employed. The influence of the tube heat-treatment temperature on the residual stresses was investigated in the temperature interval 550 - 750° in steps of 50°. After determining by the method of N. N. Davidenkov the residual stresses in tube samples annealed at different temperatures, the authors established that heat treatment at 700 - 750° eliminates the stresses almost completely. Cold reworking of the obtained tube to dimensions 60 x 0.16, 48 x 0.4, and 48 x 0.2 mm has shown that the metal consumption is appreciably reduced and the number of passages is less than in cold working of seamless tubes, thus providing the

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.774.21: 621.791.7

ACC NR: AR6035421

advantages of using welded tubes of technical titanium as stock parts. 5 illustrations, 1 table. L. Kochenova [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11, 13

Card 2/2

GUZEVICH, Yu.D., inzhener

A fastener device for the assembly of welded double-tee sections.
Svar.proizv. no.9:30-31 S'55. (MIRA 8:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mostov
(Structural frames)

GUZEVICH, Yu.D.; SATAYEV, Yu.P.

Relation between static and impact strength of "Menazhe" specimens
subjected to bending tests. Zav.lab.21 no.6:724-726 '55.
(MLRA 8:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mostov
(Steel--Testing)

Leningrad Railroad Engineers' Institute (NII mostov
pri LIIZhT).

Submitted : 10 Ap 1956

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000617710018-0"

GUZEVICH, Yu.D., inzhener; ZUBACH, S.Ye., inzhener.

Cold straightening of bridge span elements. Transp.stroi. 6 no.4:
25-27 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Girders)

ГИЗЕВИЧ, Ю. В.

Relation between Static and Impact Work in the Bonding of Metal Cast-Pieces. (*Zavodskaya Laboratoriya*, 1946, 22, (3), 365-368). [In Russian]. Some of the main deductions and recommendations made by Yu. B. Gizevich and Yu. P. Sutayev [*Idem*, 21, (9)] as well as the method of reaching them are strongly criticized by E. M. Shovryukov. *S.A.*

GUZEVICH, Yu.D.; MUKHACHEV, Ye.F.

Device for registering displacements. Zav.lab. 22 no.10:1258-1259
'56.
(MLRA 10:5)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mostov.
(Oscillograph)

GUZEVICH, Yu. D., Candidate of Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the angular deformations of the floors of welded double-T parts of bridge structures". Leningrad, 1959. 14 pp (Min Transportation USSR, Leningrad Order of Lenin Inst of Railroad Transport Engineers im Acad V. N. Obratzsov), 120 copies (KL, No 21, 1959, 115)

AUTHOR: Guzevich, Yu.D. 125-58-7-3/14

TITLE: Cold Straightening of Fungiform Deformations in Welded I-Beam Shelves (Kholodnaya pravka gribovidnosti polok svarnykh dvutavrovych elementov)

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1958, Nr 7, pp 17-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method of cold straightening after welding for deformation elimination is extensively used in bridge welded structures due to the application of rotary straightening machines designed by S.Ye. Zubach. The experimental cold straightening of I-beam shelves which have bulged into a mushroom shape during welding, was carried out at the Scientific Research Institute for Bridges. The work capacity of specimens with a slit (Fig. 2) after straightening was tested according to a method developed at the Institut elektrosvarki AN USSR (Institute of Electric Welding AS UkrSSR) (Ref. 2). The tests proved that cold straightening improved the tensile strength of the element at low temperatures (-70°C), and did not affect the static strength at normal temperatures, even if there is such a stress concentrator as a thin slit in the beam wall. There are 2 diagrams, 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

Card 1/2

125-58-7-3/14

Cold Straightening of Fungiform Deformations in Welded I-Beam Shelves
ASSOCIATION: NII mostov pri LIIZhTe (Scientific Research Institute for Bridges
attached to LIIZhT)

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1958

1. Welded structures--Deformation 2. Beams--Welding 3. Welds--De-
formation 4. Straightening machines--Design

Card 2/2

GUZEVICH, Yu.D., inzh.

Analytical method for determining weld deformations in flanges of
I beams. Trudy NII mostov no.5:159-175 '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Welding--Testing) (Deformations (Mechanics)) (Girders)

GUZEVICH, Yu.D., inzh.

High-strength stressed bolts for reinforcing and repairing
metal structures. Prom.stroi. 38 no.1:40-42 '60.
(MIRA 1):5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mostov.
(Bolts and nuts)

GUZEVICH, Yu.D.; SHISHKIN, V. Yu.

Improving welded structures in locomotive and car manufacture.
Avtom. svar. 17 no.6:73-77 Je '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. "Mashinno-issledovatel'skiy Institut mehanov, Leningrad.

IFV. OSKIN, V.A. SOKOLOV, T.N., GUL'YAKOV, A.V.

Thermodynamic properties of cobalt chalcocite from electrochemical measurements at 1770-1450°K. Elektricheskaya i nekot. fiz. (Elec. Eng.)
(MEL 18-3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

15 2660

29033
S/081/61/000/018/004/027
B104/B101

AUTHORS: Bulgakova, T. I., Guzey, L. S.

TITLE: Magneto-chemical investigation of cobalt-nickel ferrites

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 18, 1961, 34, abstract
18B222 (Sb. "Ferrity. Fiz. i fiz.-khim. svoystva". Minsk,
AN BSSR, 1960, 137-141)

TEXT: The phase composition of Co-Ni ferrites was investigated by magnetic and x-ray diffraction studies. The formation of solid solutions of Co and Ni ferrites was established. A constant Curie temperature and an anomaly of the curve of coercive force in the range of 20 - 50 mole% of CoFe_2O_4 were found. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

21.2400 2220
21.5250

31546
S/081/61/000/022/004/076
B102/B108

AUTHORS: Breger, A. Kh., Vaynshteyn, B. I., Guzey, L. S.,
Ryabukhin, Yu. S., Syrkus, N. P.

TITLE: Gamma-radiation absorption in macrosystems

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1961, 37, abstract
22B254 (Tr. Tashkentsk. konferentsii po mirn. ispol'zovaniyu
atomn. energii. Tashkent, AN UzSSR, v. 2, 1960, 123-132)

TEXT: The gamma radiation energy absorbed by an object is determined as
the difference between the γ -radiation energy flux from the source and
 γ -energy flux passing through the object's surface. An accumulation
factor for the energy flux and a useful coefficient of the source with
respect to γ -radiation are defined. The energy from Co⁶⁰(~2 g-equ. Ra)
absorbed by the object was measured by means of a chemical dosimeter - a
ferrosulfate solution filled into volumes of various shapes. The γ -radiation
energy flux was also measured by the ferrosulfate method. It was
shown that if the source was placed in the center of a cylinder the ab-
sorbed energy is twice as high as that when the source is located at the
bottom of the cylinder.

Card 1/2

80084
S/020/60/131/06/22/011
B014/B007

5.4500(B)
24.6800

AUTHORS: Breger, A. Kh., Vaynshteyn, B. I., Guzey, L. S., Ryabukhin, Yu. S.,
Syrkus, N. P.

TITLE: The Absorption of Gamma-emission¹⁹ in Macrosystems From a Point Source

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 131, No. 6, pp. 1308 - 1311

TEXT: The authors define the absorbed power of γ -emission with $Q_a = \Phi_o - (\Phi_{surf} + \Phi_{scatt})$, where Φ_o is the total power of the energy flux of the γ -emission of the source, and Φ_{surf} - the power of the flux leaving the absorbing body, and Φ_{scatt} - the power of the scattered flux. The factor of the accumulation B_Φ of the integral energy flux of the γ -emission is defined by $B_\Phi = 1 + \Phi_{scatt}/\Phi_{surf}$ and by the notations $Q_a/\Phi_o = \eta$; $\Phi_{surf}/\Phi_o = \varphi_{surf}$ is obtained for the efficiency $\eta = 1 - B_\Phi \varphi_{surf}$. For a spherical absorbing body in the center of which the source is located, η may easily be written down. For a cylindrical body (Fig. 1) the

Card 1/3

The Absorption of Gamma-emission in Macrosystems From a Point Source

80084
S/C20/60/131/06/22/071
B614/B607

authors derive formula (4) for Ψ_{surf} . Determination of B_ϕ was carried out in a test series, in which dosimetric solutions were located in cylindrical containers with different radii. In a copper tube, which was fitted to the cylinder axis, the γ -source could be moved from without. Measured values for five different cylinder diameters within the range of from 3 to 12 cm are graphically represented in Fig. 3. It is found that the relation $B_\phi = F(h/r, \mu r)$ holds, where h denotes the height of the cylinder calculated from the source, r - the radius of the cylinder, and μ the coefficient of the linear weakening of the γ -emission in the substance (Fig. 3). In this way it was possible to determine not only the amount of the absorbed energy, but also the above introduced factor of the accumulation of the integral energy flux. This factor may be used also in investigations of the absorbed energy which are carried out with other configurations of the source or of the absorbing object. The authors thank N. A. Krasnoshchekova and Ye. D. Kalmykova for their help in performing this work. There are 4 figures and 12 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im.
L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Research Institute of Physics and

Card 2/3

The Absorption of Gamma-emission in Macrosystems From a Point Source

80084
S/020/60/131/06/22/071
B014/B007

Chemistry imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

PRESENTED: December 17, 1959, by V. A. Kargin, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 16, 1959

✓

Card 3/3

27.12.00

43259

S/189/62/000/006/004/006
D214/D307

AUTHORS: Bulgakova, T.I. and Guzey, L.S.

TITLE: A study of the hysteresis curves of cobalt-nickel ferrites

PERIODICAL: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya II. Khimiya,
no. 6, 1962, 58-60

TEXT: The influence was studied of the composition and heat and magnetic treatments of cobalt-nickel ferrites $Co_xNi_{1-x}Fe_2O_4$ ($x = 0.1-0.8$) on the shapes of the corresponding hysteresis curves. Quenched specimens gave curves with $B_r/B_s = 0.3-0.4$ (B_r - remanent induction, B_s - maximum induction) where B_r/B_s rises slightly as x increases. Specimens reheated to $900^\circ C$ after quenching and cooled at $50^\circ C/hr$ gave curves with $B_r/B_s < 0.5$ (normal curves) for $x = 0.1, 0.2, 0.7$ and 0.8 . Under the same treatment, specimens with $x = 0.3, 0.4, 0.5$ and 0.6 gave straight lines ($H = 85$ oersted), which, at higher field strengths, gave thin hysteresis curves. Cooling rates of 25° and $100^\circ C/hr$ resulted in normal curves

Card 1/2

A study of the hysteresis ...

S/189/62/000/006/004/006
D214/D307

only. Specimens heated to 700-750°C in a magnetic field and cooled at 300-350°C/hr, gave curves with $B_r/B_s = 0.5-0.7$. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra obshchey khimii (Department of General Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1961

Card 2/2

L 7010-65 EWP(a)/T/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP5027907

SOURCE CODE: UR/0189/65/000/005/0042/0047

AUTHOR: Nefedov, A. P.; Sokolovskaya, Ye. M.; Grigor'yev, A. T.; Chechernikov, V. I.;
Sokolova, I. G.; Guzey, L. S.

ORG: Moscow State University (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Solid-state phase transformations in vanadium-tantalum alloys

SOURCE: Moscow, Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya II. Khimiya, no. 5, 1965, 42-47

TOPIC TAGS: phase transition, vanadium alloy, tantalum alloy, vanadium compound, tantalum compound

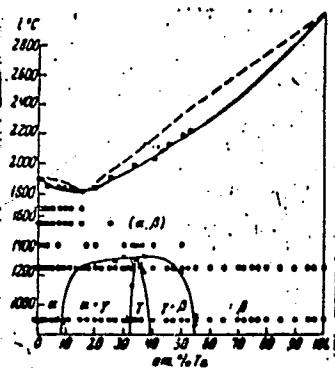
ABSTRACT: The paper is devoted to the determination of the nature of the intermediate phase of TaV₂ and boundaries of its existence in V-Ta system. The magnetic susceptibility was measured as a function of composition and temperature. The temperatures of the start of fusion (solidus temperatures) were determined. Data were obtained on the differential thermal analysis of alloys of the V-Ta system, and on the microstructure, hardness, and crystal structure. The results were used to plot a phase diagram of the system (see Fig. 1).

Cord 1/2

UDC: 538.7

L 7932-66

ACC NR: AP6027907



It is found that in the region of the stoichiometric composition where the ratio of the components (at. %) V : Ta = 2 : 1, prolonged stepwise annealing (lasting over 1600 hr) induces transformations which may be regarded as a process of ordering with the formation of the intermetallic compound TaV₂. X-ray analysis showed that TaV₂ has a hexagonal structure similar to that of an MgZn₂-type Laves phase, and lattice parameters $a = 5.058 \pm 0.005$ Å; $c = 8.250 \pm 0.005$ Å; $c/a = 1.631$, with four formula units per unit cell. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 3 tables.

Fig. 1. Phase diagram of the V-Ta system based on data of this study

SUB CODE: MM,88 / SUBM DATE: 07Jan65 / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 002

PC
Cord 2/2

NEFEDOV, A.P.; SOKOLOVSKAYA, Ye.M.; GRIGOR'YEV, A.T.; CHEREHNIKOV, V.I.;
SOKOLOVA, I.G.; GUZEY, L.S.

Phase transitions in the solid state in alloys of vanadium
with tantalum. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2:Khim. 20 no. 5:42-47
S-0 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra obshchey khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta. Submitted Jan. 7, 1965.