

SOV/147-58-3-17/18

Accuracy of the Linear Dimensions of Forgings

metal consumption without requiring any changes in the forging technology. There are 3 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kuybyshevskiy Aviatsionnyy Institut, Kafedra
Proizvodstva Aviadvigateley (Kuybyshev Institute of
Aeronautics, Chair of Aircraft Engine Manufacture)

SUBMITTED: 24th February 1958.

Card 3/3

IVASHCHENKO, I.A.

Some factors affecting the precision and rigidity of three-cam
chucks. Stan. i instr. 32 no. 1:29-31 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Chucks—Testing)

IVASHCHENKO, I.F.

Effect of the length of a rigid reinforcement on the erosive capacity of the stream in the erosion funnel below low-head gate dams. Dop. AN URSR no.12:1571-1574 '61. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut gidrologii i gidrotekhniki AN UkrSSR i Poltavskoye stroitel'no-montazhnoye upravleniye "Vodbud." Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR G.I. Sukhomelom [Sukhomel, H.I.].

IVASHCHENKO, I.F.

Effect of the length of rigid bracing on the maximum bottom velocity and depth of the erosion funnel behind a low-pressure gate dam. Dop. AN URSR no.11:1452-1455 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut gidrologii i gidrotekhniki AN UkrSSR i Poltavskoye stroitel'no-montazhnoye upravleniye "Vodbud". Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR G.I. Sukhomelom [Sukhomel, H.I.].

IVASHCHENKO, I. P.

IVASHCHENKO, I. P.: - "Historical outline of housing construction in the Donbass"
(The city of Staline as an example). Moscow, 1955. Academy of Architectural
Sciences USSR, Sci Res Inst of Housing Architecture. (Dissertation for the Degree
of Candidate of Architectural Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 40, 1 Oct 55

IVASHCHENKO, I. P.

IVASHCHENKO, I. P., Arkh. i SYPCHUK, P. M. Inzh., PILYUGIN, A. I. Kand, Tekhn. Nauk,
MONFRED, YU. B., IVANOV, I. T. Kand Tekhn. Nauk

Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'noy tekhniki Akademii arkhitektury SSSR

Ratsional'nyye konstruksii zhilykh i grazhdanskikh zdaniy dlya rayonov podzemnykh
vyrabotok Page 68

SO: Collections of Annotations of Scientific Research Work on Construction, completed
in 1950.
Moscow, 1951

SOFINSKIY, I.D.; BLOKHIN, P.N.; GEL'BERG, L.A.; ZHDANOV, P.M.; IVASHCHENKO,
I.P.; LEVINA, G.P.; NAUMOVA, E.A.; SMIRNOV, N.S.; ARONOVA, R.I.;
NIKOLAYEV, N.A.; SHERENTSI, A.A.; KOVALEVSKIY, I.I.; LOBACHEV, P.V.;
SLADKOV, S.P.; DZIGAN, A.V.; FORAFONOV, N.K. Prinimali uchastiye:
ARGANSKIY, A.S.; ASMUS, Ye.N.; BIZHALOVA, Ye.M.; BOGATYKH, Ya.D.;
BURENIN, V.A.; GOL'DING, N.P.; DOMSHLAK, I.P.; MOSTALEV, S.A.;
RABINOVICH, S.G.; ROGOVSKIY, L.V.; KHOKHLOVA, L.P.; SHESTOPAL, N.M..
RUBANENKO, B.R., glavnyy red.; GALKIN, Ya.G., zamest.glavnogo red.;
SAPRYKIN, V.A., red.; SHCHEPETOV, V.M., red.; NOVITCHENKO, K.M.,
nauchnyy red.; VILKOV, G.N., inzh., red.izd-va; TYAPKIN, B.G., red.
izd-va; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhn.red.

[Building your own home] Spravochnik individual'nogo zastroiishchika.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.materialam, 1958. 442 p.
(MIRA 12:2)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Building)

SVISTUNOV, A.M. [deceased]; BEYTEL'MAN, A.N.; IVASHCHENKO, I.Ya.;
SHATUNOV, S.F.

Improving certain elements of an open-hearth furnace. Metallurg
8 no.7:17-19 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Izhevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Open-hearth furnaces--Design and construction)

IVASHCHENKO, L.I.; RADIONOV, Yu.M.

External dacryocystorhinostomy. Zhurav. Kazakh. 23 no.4:19-21 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz glaznogo otdeleniya 2-y Alma-Atinskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy
bol'nitsy. Nauchnyy rukovoditel'tamy - dotsent L.D. Mitskevich.

IVASHCHENKO, L.M., arkhitektor

Using precast reinforced concrete in building upper structures of
hydroelectric power stations abroad. Biul. stroi. tekhn. 15 no.6:
33-34 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Moskovskiy arkhitekturnyy institut.
(Hydroelectric power stations) (Precast concrete construction)

IVASHCHENKO, L.M., arkhitektor

Using prefabricated reinforced concrete parts for upper structures
of buildings of hydroelectric power stations. Energethoz. za rub.
no.5:41-43 S-O '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Hydroelectric power stations) (Reinforced concrete)

IVASHCHENKO, L.M., arkhitektor; IVASHCHENKO, Ye.I., arkhitektor

Standardization of building sections of hydroelectric power stations.
Energ. stroi. no.16:16-21 '60. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for L. Ivashchenko).
2. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy proyektnyy institut Ministerstva avyazi
(for Ye. Ivashchenko).

SKOBETS, Ye.M. [Skobets', IE.M.]; IVASHCHENKO, L.M.; POVKHAN, M.F.

Polarography and oscillographic polarography of eriochrome
black T. Dop. AN URSR no.11:1491-1494 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy AN UkrSSR i Ukrainskaya
sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya. Predstavleno akademikom
AN UkrSSR Yu.K. Delimarskim [Delimars'kyi, IU.K.].

IVASHCHENKO, L. N.
USSR/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds, C

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 672

Author: Pilipenko, A. T., and Ivashchenko, L. N.

Institution: None

Title: Investigation of Phosphate Complexes in Solution. I. Phosphate Complexes of Iron

Original
Periodical: Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, Vol 26, No 3, 656-660

Abstract: The light-absorption of $\text{Fe}(\text{ClO}_4)_3$ solutions in H_3PO_4 (I) in the range 320-420 m μ has been investigated with a view toward determining the composition of the phosphate complex of Fe^{3+} . An isomolar series of 0.1 M $\text{Fe}(\text{ClO}_4)_3$ and I in 1 N HClO_4 showed maximum light absorption at 320 and 360 m at a ratio of $\text{Fe}^{3+}:\text{PO}_4^{3-} = 2:1$. Ion transport experiments show a concentration of the PO_4^{3-} at the cathode. The conclusion is drawn that the complex has the formula $(\text{Fe}_2\text{PO}_4)_3^+$. The dependence of the optical density at 320 m μ on the concentration of I at constant Fe^{3+} concentration was investigated. The degree of complexing of Fe^{3+}

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USSR/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds, C

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 672

Abstract: was calculated; $1/2$ of the total Fe^{3+} is bound in the complex when the excess concentration of $\text{I} \sim 10^{-2}$ M. The applicability of the work to the determination of P in ferrous metals is discussed.

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SKOBETS, Ye.M.; IVASHCHENKO, L.N.

~~.....~~
Polarographic study of eriochrome black T and its use in
determining magnesium. Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.7:751-755 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya.
(Magnesium--Analysis) (Eriochrome black)

SKOBETS, Ye.M.; IVASHCHENKO, L.N.

Determination of exchange magnesium in the soil by the
polarographic method by means of eriochrome black T.

Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.3:279-281 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya.

IVASHCHENKO, L.Ya.

Work of a young naturalists' station in the Maritime Territory.
Biol. v shkole no.1:62-65 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Primorskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya uchiteley, Vladivostok.
(Maritime Territory--Agriculture--Experimentation)

IVASHCHENKO, M. I. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Sanitary and bacteriological
characteristics of cream in relation to the sanitary state of confectionery
products and the quality of raw material." Khar'kov, 1959. 16 pp
(Khar'kov State Med Inst), 200 copies (KL, 47-59, 116)

IVASHCHENKO, M.I., kandidat tekhnichnikh nauk.

Determination of engine wear according to consumption. Mekh. sil.
hosp. 8 no.9:26-27 S '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Engines) (Motor fuels)

BEZGIN, L.S. (Moskva); IVASHCHENKO, M.I. (Moskva)

Approximate calculation of a screen protection from meteors.
Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Mekh. i mashinostr. no. 1: 127-129 Ja-1'
'63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Space vehicles—Safety measures)

IVASHCHENKO, M.K.; LINNIKOVA, M.A.

Comparative evaluation of dry purified tuberculin prepared by
the Leningrad Institute of Vaccines and Sera and old Koch
tuberculin. Probl.tub. 39 no.3:57-61 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vaktsin
i syvorotok i Leningradskogo instituta tuberkuleza.
(TUBERCULIN)

TYRYSHKIN, V.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; IVASHCHENKO, M.M., inzhener.

Mobile gas-turbine power plants. Energomashinostroenie no.5:27-30 My
'56. (Electric power plants) (Gas turbines) (MLRA 9'9)

S/114/61/000/002/003/007
E194/E255

AUTHOR: Ivashchenko, M. M., Engineer

TITLE: An Investigation of the Temperature Distribution in the Rotor of a Gas Turbine Type GT-600-1,5 (GT-600-1.5) under Operating Conditions

PERIODICAL: Energomashinostroyeniye, 1961, No. 2, pp. 17-21

TEXT: It is important to know the temperature distribution in the stator and rotor of gas turbines but work done hitherto has provided only incomplete information on this subject. Accordingly, Laboratoriya gazovyykh turbin (the Gas Turbine Laboratory) of Ts KTI imeni I. I. Polzunov made an experimental investigation of the temperature distribution in the rotor and stator of a gas turbine type GT-600-1.5 made by the NZL. The following measurements were made: The metal temperature at various points in the rotor; the flow temperature and pressure of cooling air delivered to or removed from the glands; the pressure and temperature of gas at inlet to and exhaust from the turbine and in the flow path; and the air flow in the compressor. It was particularly difficult to measure the temperature in the gas-turbine rotor, as it ran at



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An Investigation of the Temperature Distribution in the Rotor of
a Gas Turbine Type GT-600-1.5 under Operating Conditions

5 000 r.p.m. and operated with a maximum gas temperature at inlet of 600°C. A total of 72 thermocouples were installed at the positions shown in Fig. 1. The construction of the thermocouples, the method of installation and the instrumentation are described. The slip-rings used to make connection with the thermocouples on the rotor were initially mounted on a separate baseplate, but as the rotor expanded the brushes became displaced from the rings. Eventually the arrangement was mounted on an overhung bracket from the turbine bearing pedestal. The temperature distribution of the gas-turbine rotor was studied with various rates of starting up the set and with the high-temperature gland of the turbine operating under various conditions. In all the tests the outermost annulus of gland was connected to the intake of the turbine compressor. Hot air taken from beyond the regenerator was delivered to the annulus of the low-pressure gland. The test results are given in Fig. 3; the thermocouple numbers correspond to those given in Fig. 1. White circles denote gas temperature at the turbine nozzles

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An Investigation of the Temperature Distribution in the Rotor of
a Gas Turbine Type GT-600-1.5 under Operating Conditions

and white triangles the cooling air temperature. It will be noted that a steady temperature state is reached about five hours after starting. The maximum temperature in the rotor bore occurs under the first stage and here the temperature difference radially across the rotor is greatest. The influence of rate of starting up was studied and the results are briefly discussed. The tests showed that the temperature of the cooling gas passing through the high-temperature gland of the turbine has a considerable influence on the temperature distribution in the rotor. In particular, when the air delivered to the front gland is taken from beyond instead of in front of the regenerator, the maximum temperature difference across the rotor near the first stage is reduced from 240°C to 180°C. This difference becomes smaller when the rotor has reached a steady temperature but still remains considerable. The experimental material obtained about the temperature distribution in the rotor can serve as a basis for calculating temperature stresses and for recommending starting conditions for this type of turbine

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E194/E255

An Investigation of the Temperature Distribution in the Rotor of
a Gas Turbine Type GT-600-1.5 under Operating Conditions

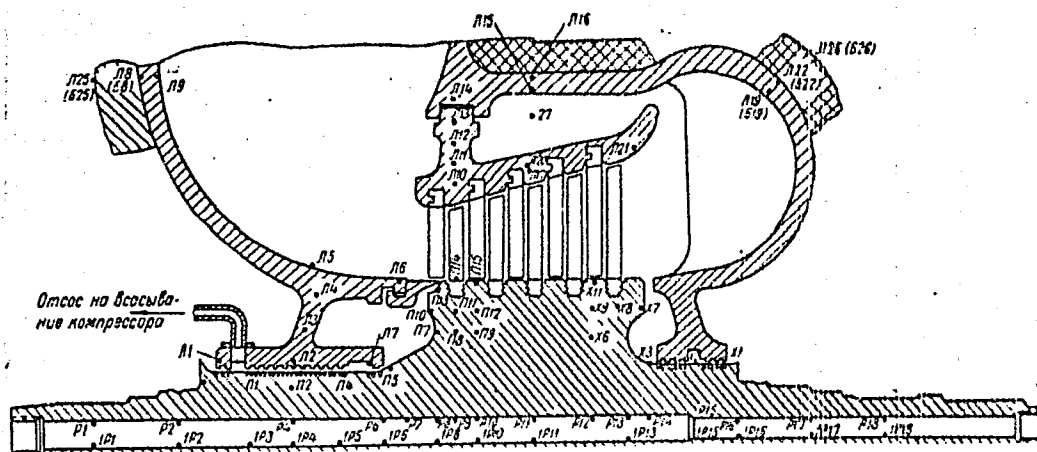
and similar types. The data may also be used to determine mean
values of heat-transfer coefficient in different parts of the gas-
turbine rotor. There are 5 figures, 1 table and 3 Soviet
references.

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An Investigation of the Temperature Distribution in the Rotor of
a Gas Turbine Type GT-600-1.5 under Operating Conditions

Fig. 1



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V

An Investigation of the Temperature Distribution in the Rotor of
a Gas Turbine Type GT-600-1.5 under Operating Conditions

Fig. 1

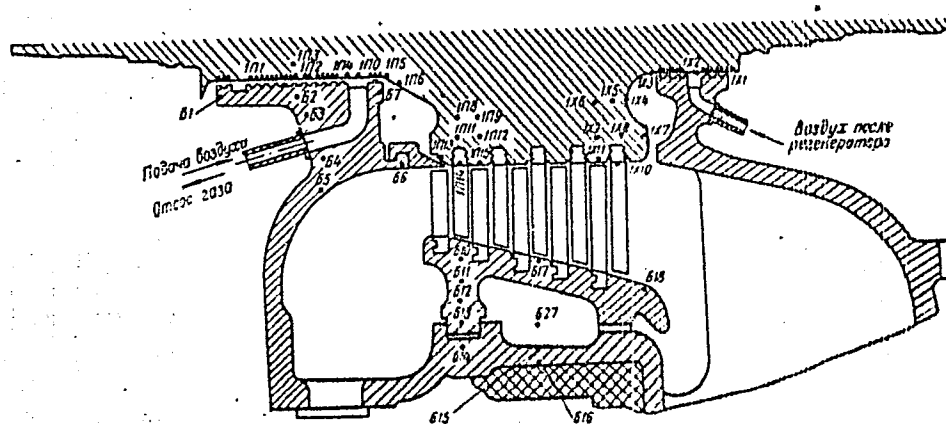


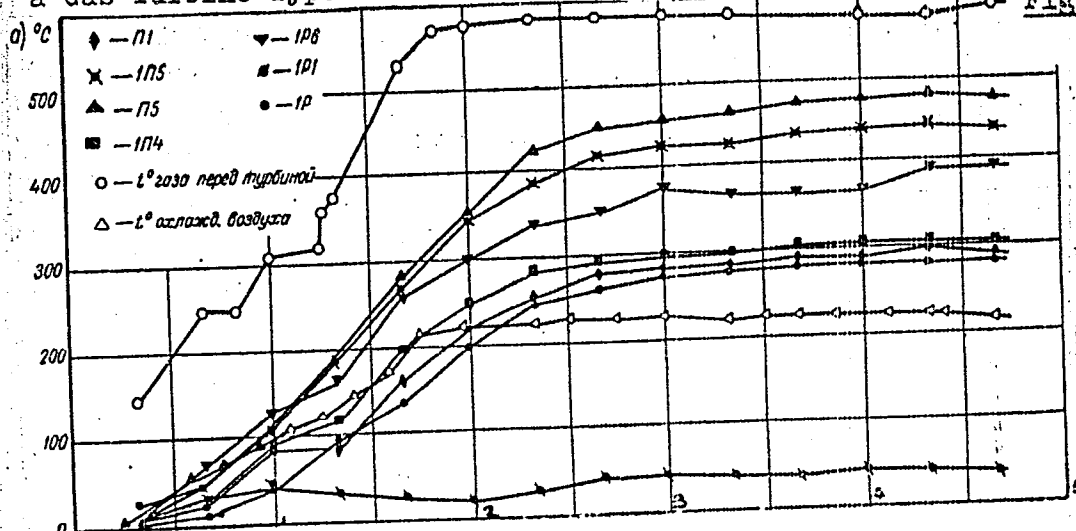
Рис. 1. Размещение термопар в роторе и статоре газовой турбины ГТ-600-1.5.

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An Investigation of the Temperature Distribution in the Rotor of
a Gas Turbine Type GT-600-1.5 under Operating Conditions

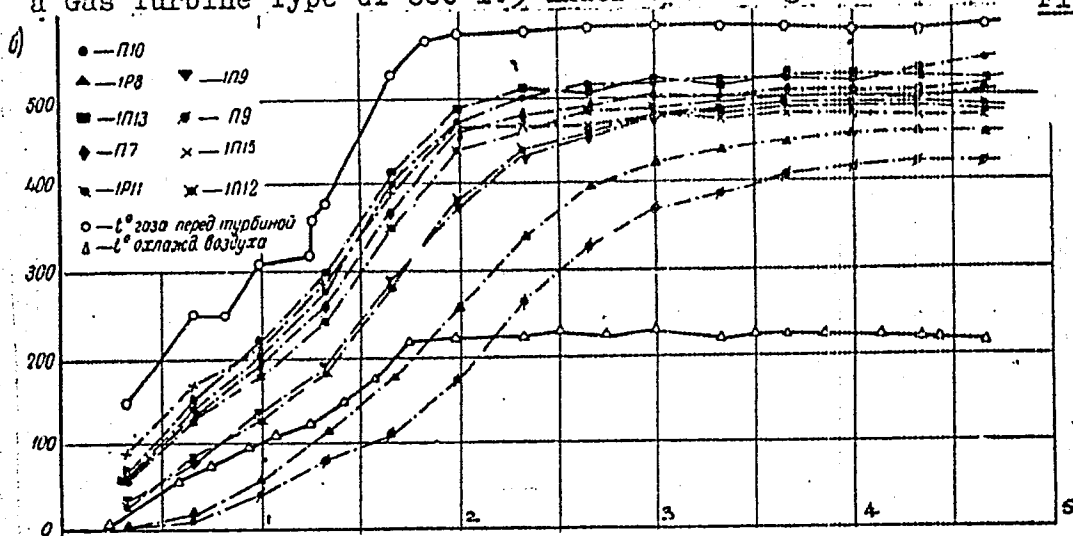
Fig. 3



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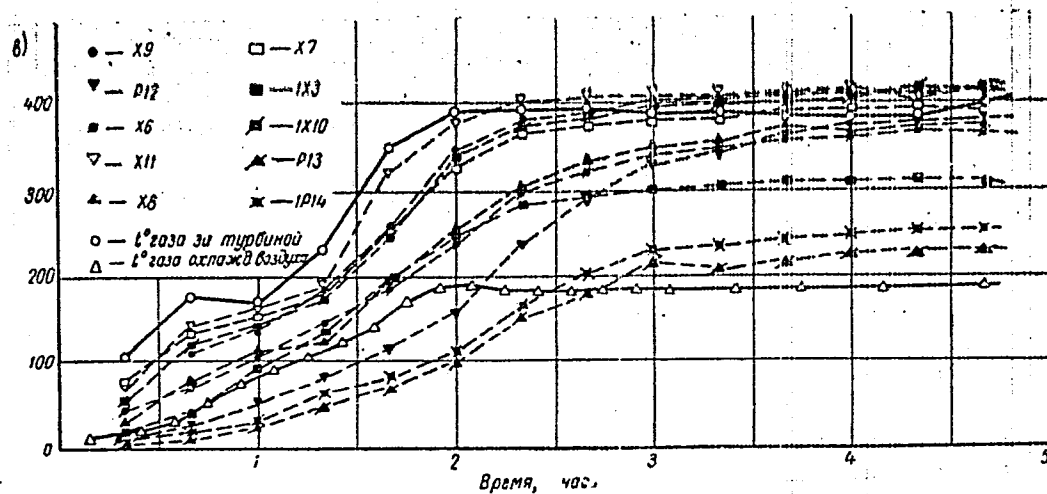
An Investigation of the Temperature Distribution in the Rotor of a Gas Turbine Type GT-600-1.5 under Operating Conditions Fig. 3



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An Investigation of the Temperature Distribution in the Rotor of
a Gas Turbine Type GT-600-1.5 under Operating Conditions Fig. 3



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IVASHCHENKO, M.M., inzh.

Study of the temperature conditions of the rotor of a gas turbine at different operating conditions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 5 no.7:61-69 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy kotloturbinnyy institut imeni I.I.Polzunova. Predstavlena nauchno-tekhnicheskoy sektsiyey turbomashin.
(Gas turbines)

GOL'DZIN, N.M., inzh.; IVASHCHENKO, M.M., kand. tekhn. nauk;

KUZNETSOV, Ye.F., inzh.

Experimental study of the cooling system of the rotor of a gas turbine. Energomashinostroenie 11 no.5:5-7 My '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

IVASHCHENKO, M. N.; MATVEYEV, A. D.

Case of prolonged presence of foreign bodies in the esophagus.
Vest. otorin. no. 3:88-89 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, nosa i gorla (zav. - prof. I. G. Kozlova)
Meditsinskogo instituta imeni akad. I. P. Pavlova i Otorinolaringolo-
gicheskogo otdeleniya oblastnoy bol'nitsy imeni N.A. Semashko, Ryazan'.

(ESOPHAGUS—FOREIGN BODIES)

IVASHCHENKO, M.N.; MATVEYEV, A.D.

Rare teratoid tumor of the larynx with prolapse from the oral cavity. Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl. bol. 21 no.3:60-61 My-Je '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz otdeleniya bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - V.A.Pridantsev, nauchnyy konsul'tant - prof. I.B.Kozlova) Oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.A.Semashko g. Ryazani.
(LARYNX--TUMORS)

IVASHCHENKO, M.S.

e

Processes and Properties Index

Manufacture of grog and grog-silicon carbide shapes for tubular recuperators. YA. L. RICHKOV, M. S. IVASHCHENSKO, AND S. A. GAI'PORINA. *Ozernyok*, 13(127)131-12 (1948). Details are given of the technology of manufacture of grog and grog-silicon carbide shapes for recuperators in rolling mills. The grog charge consisted of clay 20, kaolin 20, and grog 60%; the grog-silicon carbide charge consisted of clay 40, grog 21, and SiC 39%. Shapes were made by the plastic method because the plant was not equipped for casting. The casting method for producing tubes should be investigated, however, because of the difficulties involved in the production of thin-walled tubes with parallel surfaces by the plastic method of forming. Results are tabulated. Illustrations of equipment.

B.Z.K.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

L 04612-67

ACC NR: AP6033627

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0416/66/000/010/0071/0072

AUTHOR: Ivashchenko, N. (Major general, Technical forces)

ORG: none

TITLE: Laying a composite bridge 14

SOURCE: Tyl i snabzheniye sovetskikh vooruzhennykh sil, no. 10, 1966, 71-72

TOPIC TAGS: floating bridge, military bridge, portable bridge, military engineering

ABSTRACT: Officers of the military communications service and the engineer forces have designed, organized the laying, and tested a floating bridge made of a combination of 600-ton-capacity flat river barges, demountable loading and unloading ramps, and a wooden scaffold. It was tested over a 98 m wide river. A 40-m-long scaffold was first built over a pile foundation which was designed to support 60 tons; then four barges were linked in pairs and anchored, and the entire structure was interconnected by three demountable freight-handling metal ramps. Cables from the end barges to the scaffold on one bank and posts on the other bank added stability to the bridge. The bridge has a 24-hour capacity of 12,000 vehicles traveling 10 km/hr at 20-m intervals. The center section of the bridge, composed of two barges and accessories, can be moved by a 150-hp tug to allow for the passage of 18-m beam vessels. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 13, 15/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5100

Card 1/1 ✓ C

IVASHCHENKO, N.F. (stantsiya Kazatin II, Yugo-Zapadnoy dorogi)..

New machinery being tested. Put' i put.khoz. 4 no.2:44 F '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Railroads-- Tracklaying machinery)

DMITRIK, R.S.; IVASHCHENKO, N.F.; TARTAKOVSKIY, R.N., kand.tekhn.nauk
(st.Kazatin, Yugo-Zapadnoy dorogi)

Equipment of tie repair shops needs to be modernized. Put' 1
put. khoz. 5 no.3:26 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Nachal'nik shpaloremontnykh masterskikh, stantsiya Kazatin,
Yugo-Zapadnoy dorogi (for Dmitrik). 2. Nachal'nik Putevoy dorozhnoy
mashinnoy stantsii, st.Kazatin, Yugo-Zapadnoy dorogi (for Ivashchenko).
(Railroads--Ties)

21(9)

SOV/89-7-3-9/29

AUTHORS:

Kutateladze, S. S., Ivashchenko, N. I., Zablotskaya, T. V.

TITLE:

On the Influence of an Internal Heat Source on the Coefficient of Heat Transfer

PERIODICAL:

Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 3, pp 253-254 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Internal heat sources exist in a flow of liquid, which carries radioactive impurities with it, or if an electric current passes through a liquid metal beam. The influence exercised by heat sources upon the thermal coefficient is theoretically investigated for the case in which the liquid carrying sources with it moves within a round tube. The tube is assumed to be sufficiently long in order that the places of disturbance at the entry of the liquid into the tube may be neglected. The formulas are written down practically without deduction, and the influence exercised by the density of the internal heat source upon a stabilizing heat transfer in the tube is shown graphically, in which case 1) an extreme turbulent flow ($\omega = 1$), 2) a laminar flow, and 3) a turbulent flow with the velocity distribution according to the $1/7$ -law is assumed. In general, the influence exercised by an internal source upon the heat transfer

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SOV/89-7-1-9/29

On the Influence of an Internal Heat Source on the Coefficient of Heat Transfer

coefficient is found to be not great and to be effective only at $\omega \neq 1$. There are 1 figure and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: December 12, 1958

Card 2/2

VASHCHENKO, N.G., kark. tekhn. nauk

Induction hardening of steels. Mashinostroenie no. 9873-75
My. 185. (MIRA 18:6)

IVASHCHENKO, N.I., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Heat exchange
and resistance ^{during} ~~to~~ turbulent non-isothermic flow in tubes
of liquids with ~~the~~ numbers ~~of~~ Prandtl $Pr \geq 1$ and $Pr \leq 1$."
Len 1958 10 pp. (Min of Higher Education USSR. Len
Polytechnical Inst im M.I. Kalinin) 150 copies (KL, 39-58, 109)

- 34 -

AUTHOR: Ivashchenko, N.I., Engineer 96-58-2-15/23
TITLE: The Influence of the Temperature Factor on Heat Transfer
During Turbulent Flow of Gas in Tubes (Vliyaniye temperatur'nogo
faktora na teplootdachu pri turbulentnom techenii gaza v
trubakh)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, no 2, pp. 72-75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of the temperature factor on the heat exchange and resistance during turbulent flow in a tube has been studied for many years. Theoretical formulae are compared with experimental data in Fig.1 and it is shown that agreement is poor. This article, after examining these comparisons and the test results of other investigators, offers formulae which allow for the influence of the temperature factor on heat exchange.

The experimental installation and measurements are first described. The rig is illustrated diagrammatically in Fig.2. An air compressor passes air over a heater and into the experimental section of a heated tube which is provided with equipment to measure the temperatures and pressures at different places. The formulae used in the work are given.

Measurements were made of the distribution of velocities, temperatures and local heat-transfer coefficients, with the air

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The Influence of the Temperature Factor on Heat Transfer During
Turbulent Flow of Gas in Tubes

96-58-2-15/23

temperature at the inlet to the tube in the range 30 - 40 °C and local tube wall temperatures of 200 - 600 °C; the mean air velocities were 35 - 55 m/sec and with Reynolds numbers of 35 000 - 60 000. Mean and local values of heat-transfer coefficient are plotted in Figs. 3 and 4, and the other distributions obtained in a number of experiments are shown in Fig. 5; the agreement between experimental and calculated values of velocity is satisfactory. It should be noticed that the velocity curves in Fig. 5 are calculated by a formula based on the assumption of constant frictional stress over the tube sections. This assumption does not introduce a substantial error.

The satisfactory agreement between experimental and calculated values of velocity indirectly confirms that the overall characteristics of the flow (coefficients of resistance and heat transfer), the local values relating to the flow (such as the thickness of the viscous sub-layer) and the formulae were correctly chosen. Simple formulae (due to the author and S.S. Kutateladze) are offered for practical calculations of the influence of the temperature factor. A comparison between these formulae and the test data of other authors and of this

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The Influence of the Temperature Factor on Heat Transfer During
Turbulent Flow of Gas in Tubes

article are given in Fig.6 and satisfactory agreement is claimed.
There are 6 figures and 5 references, 2 of which are Russian,
2 English and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy Koteloturbinnyy Institut (Central Institute
for Boilers and Turbines)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3 1. Gas-Flow 2. Turbulent flow-Heat transfer 3. Turbulence-
Temperature factors

IVASHCHENKO, N.I.

Some results of studying biochemical properties of
cock semen as related to its fertilizing ability. Trudy
Inst. gen. no.33:137-147 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

L 1050-66 ENT(1)/EPF(c)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/ELB(n) WH/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5016894

UR/0000/64/000/000/0350/0362

AUTHOR: Borishanskiy, V. M.; Gel'man, L. I.; Zablotskaya, T. V.; Ivashchenko, N. I.; Kopp, I. Z.

TITLE: Investigation of heat transfer during the flow of mercury through horizontal and vertical tubes

SOURCE: Konvektivnaya teploperedacha v dvukhfaznom i odnofaznom potokakh (Convective heat transfer in two-phase and single-phase flows). Moscow, Izd-vo Energiya, 1964, 350-362

TOPIC TAGS: mercury, heat transfer, liquid flow, forced flow

ABSTRACT: The transfer of heat to mercury is studied during forced flow in horizontal and vertical tubes. The experimental equipment and procedure are described briefly. The following parameters are measured during the experiments: the rates of flow of the liquid, the power input for heating the working section of the equipment, the temperature of the mercury entering and leaving the working section, the temperature fields at various points through the cross section of the tube, the wall temperature at these points and along the tube, the temperatures within and on

Card 1/2

L 1050-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5016994

the surface of the insulation for the working section. The results are tabulated. Experimental and theoretical data show excellent agreement. Heat transfer beyond the section of thermal and hydrodynamic stabilization in the absence of thermal contact resistance for Peclet numbers from 10^3 to $2 \cdot 10^4$ may be calculated from the formula $Nu = 7.5 + 0.005Pe$. A relationship is found between thermal contact resistance and Reynolds numbers for a vertical tube. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 5 formulas, 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: TD, ME

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

DP

L 00049-66 EPP(c)/EPP(n)-2/EMT(1)/EMT(m)/ETC/ENG(m)/EWP(b)/EWP(t) IJP(c)
 ACCESSION NR: AT5016895 WW/JD/GS UR/0000/64/000/000/0353/0317
 AUTHOR: Borishanskiy, V. M.; Zablotskaya, T. V.; Ivashchenko, N. I. 44,55 44,55 44,55 81
 TITLE: An investigation of heat exchange and temperature fields during eddy flow of metallic sodium in tubes 21,44,55
 SOURCE: Konvektivnaya teploperedacha v dvukhfaznom i odnofaznom potokakh (Convective heat transfer in two-phase and single-phase flows). Moscow, Izd-vo Energiya, 1964, 353-377
 TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, liquid flow, liquid metal, sodium, turbulent flow
 ABSTRACT: Heat transfer to metallic sodium is experimentally studied for the case of eddy flow in circular tubes. The experimental equipment is briefly described. The working section was a copper tube 1970 mm long with an inside diameter of 40 mm and walls 4 mm thick. The following parameters were measured: the electric input, the output, and through the cross section of the working segment, temperature of the walls along the tube, and insulation temperature. The heat balance was calculated.

output of the working section, and from the electric input power in each experiment.

Card 1/3

L 00049-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5016895

The results are tabulated. Experimental and theoretical data show excellent agreement. The following empirical formula is derived for the thermal contact resistance as a function of the Reynolds number and the oxygen content in the sodium:

$$R_{\frac{\lambda}{CD}} = FPe^{-0.7},$$

where $F = -0.5 \cdot 10^4 C_o^2 + 16 \cdot 10^2 C_o - 30$ at $0.025 \leq C_o \leq 0.1\%$.

The experimental results are analyzed for a first approximation of the thermal contact resistance regions in which heat exchange is reduced during motion of a liquid metal near heating surfaces. These regions are divided into three categories: 1) the outer diffusion region near the wall where the laminar sublayer is filled with suspended oxides and other impurities which are in dynamic equilibrium with the main flow; 2) the internal diffusion region where contact resistance is apparently determined first of all by the physicochemical processes which take place directly at the wall (sorption, desorption, and other phenomena associated with a change in the surface energy of the system); and 3) the intermediate region where both these

mechanisms affect the intensity of heat exchange to a certain degree. Orig. art.
has: 12 figures, 10 formulas, 3 tables.

Card 2/3

L 00049-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5016895

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: TD, ME

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 002

ACCESSION NR: AT4013171

S/3059/63/000/000/0005/0026

AUTHOR: Borishanskly, V. M.; Ivashchenko, N. I.; Zablotskaya, T. V.

TITLE: Calculation of heat transfer into liquid metals in a turbulent flow when q is constant

SOURCE: Zhidkiye metally*. Sbornik statey. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 5-26

TOPIC TAGS: liquid metal, turbulent flow, hydraulics, molecular heat exchange, heat exchange, heat transmission

ABSTRACT: When calculating turbulent flow in pipes, heat exchange is considered either in two layers (Prandtl, Taylor) or in three layers (von Karman, Shvab). This investigation further develops the three-layer thermal flow theory proposed by V.M. Borishanskly (Vtoroye soveshchaniye po teoreticheskoy i prikladnoy magnitnoy gidrodinamike. Riga, Izd-vo AN Latv. SSR, 1962.) Flow is divided into three layers: a thermal sub-layer where heat is distributed by molecular transfer; an intermediate thermal core where heat is transferred both by molecules and by turbulent flow, and a turbulent thermal core where heat is transferred only by turbulent flow. The investigation clearly shows that in the general case the laws of turbulent transfer for low Prandtl figures are the same as for liquids when $Pr \geq 1$. The calculation of heat loss and temperature fields according to the proposed

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ACCESSION NR: AT4013171

scheme allows one to find the specific importance of heat transfer and momentum depending on the Reynolds and Prandtl numbers. Comparative calculations have been made of temperature fields and exchange rates by the three-layer flow theory for $P_r \leq 1$, showing the agreement between theory and tests. For calculating heat loss for turbulent flow of liquid metal in pipes ($R_e > 3,000$), a simple formula is proposed:

$$N_u = 7.5 + 0.005 P_e \quad (1)$$

for an interval where $200 < P_e < 20,000$ and $P_r < 0.1$. Orig. art. has: 6 tables, 10 figures and 54 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 20Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, TD

NO REF SOV: 013

OTHER: 011

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4042297

S/0000/63/003/000/0195/0201

AUTHOR: Ivashchenko, N.I., Kudryavtsov, I.B., Fedorovich, Ye. D.

TITLE: Results of tests of electromagnetic induction pumps for the pumping of sodium and mercury

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po teoreticheskoy i prikladnoy magnitnoy gidrodinamike. 3d, Riga, 1962. Voprosy* magnitnoy gidrodinamiki (Problems in magnetic hydrodynamics); doklady* soveshchaniya, v. 3. Riga, Izd-vo AN LatSSR, 1963, 195-201

TOPIC TAGS: hydromagnetics, induction pump, liquid metal pump, sodium pumping, mercury pumping, electromagnetic pump

ABSTRACT: Electromagnetic induction pumps of the plane-linear type with a traveling magnetic field and having the nomenclature IN-9 for sodium pumping at temperatures up to 700 C and IN-10 for mercury pumping at temperatures up to 100 C were produced according to the plans of the Institut fiziki Akademii nauk Latvyskoy SSR (Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the Latvian SSR). The construction of both pumps is similar and is described in some detail in the article. In the case of the IN-10 the channel is of Kh18N10T steel in the form of a plane slot 10 by 150 mm in size. The

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042297

channel of the IN-9 pump was also in the form of a flat slot with a section having dimensions of 7 X 130 mm. Two longitudinal baffles were placed in the channel for the purpose of evacuating the cavity of the pump. The inductor windings, in this case, had a triangular connection arrangement. The IN-10 was fed through a 3-phase current transformer with the voltage regulated between 20 and 220 volts; the IN-9 — from the 220 volt AC three-phase net through a step-down transformer. The experimental stands and the test technique are described in the article. The pumps were tested by connecting them to circulation systems in the form of closed loops of tubing. The sodium flow was measured by a magnetic flowmeter, the mercury flow — by means of a nozzle with the readings transmitted to a manometer. A compensation manometer was used in the measurement of the sodium pressure. The authors discuss the results of the tests in some detail. It was found that the IN-9 induction pump can be successfully employed with laboratory sodium instrumentation for long periods at temperatures up to 600C. The IN-10 is capable of protracted mercury pumping operations at a temperature up to 100C and voltages up to 110 volts.. Design modifications are required if the pump is to operate at higher voltages. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

Cord2/3

S/089/63/014/003/013/020
B102/B186

AUTHORS: Borishanskiy, V. M., Zablotskaya, T. V., Ivashchenko, N. I.
TITLE: Heat transfer to liquid metals flowing in tubes
PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 14, no. 3, 1963, 320 - 322

TEXT: The authors continue previous research (Atomnaya energiya, 11, no. 5, 426, 1961) on heat transfer to highly heat-conductive liquids ($Pr \ll 1$) and on temperature fields in these. They discuss the consequences of Borishanskiy's suggestion (Second Riga Conference on Theoretical and Applied Magnetohydrodynamics, Publ. 1962) of a superposed three-layer system of momentum and heat transfer. For two superposition modes of the thermal and dynamic layers, Nu is calculated as a function of Pe for $10^2 \leq Pe \leq 10^3$ and the curves obtained are compared with that calculated, using the empirical relation $Nu = 7.5 + 0.005 Pe$, as well as with experimental data. These data were obtained for liquid Na flowing in a vertical Cu tube of $d = 40$ mm, $q = (23 - 64)10^3$ kcal/m²hr, $Re = (21 - 128)10^3$ and $Pe = 100 - 1000$. The empirical curve, lying between the two theoretical, fits best. The temperature distribution calculated according to the Card 1/2

Heat transfer to liquid ...

S/089/63/014/003/013/020
B102/B186

three-layer system agrees very good with the measured one. The thermal contact resistance was calculated by $R_k(\lambda/d) = 1/\text{Nu} - 1/\text{Nu}_0$ (Atomnaya energiya, 11, no. 3, 255, 1961) and plotted as a function of Re for $\text{Re} \leq 12 \cdot 10^4$, different oxygen concentrations in the sodium current, and $\text{Pr} \approx 7.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$. The lower the oxygen concentration the lower is $R_k(\lambda/d)$ and the weaker it depends on Re. In all cases $R_k(\lambda/d)$ decreases with increasing Re. There are 3 figures.

SUBMITTED: June 22, 1962

Card 2/2

IVASHCHENKO, N. I.: Doc Tech Sci (diss) -- "The scientific principles for increasing the active periods between machine repairs". Leningrad-Pushkin, 1959. 38 pp (Min Agric, Leningrad Agric Inst, Engineering Faculty), 150 copies (KL, No 15, 1959, 115)

ACCESSION NR: AP4041453

S/0089/64/016/006/0524/0526

AUTHORS: Borishanskiy, V. M.; Zablotskaya, T. V.; Ivashchenko, N. I.

TITLE: Heat transfer of metallic sodium moving in a pipe

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 16, no. 6, 1964, 524-526

TOPIC TAGS: liquid metal cooled reactor, heat transfer fluid, temperature distribution, Reynolds number, Peclet number, Nusselt number

ABSTRACT: Heat transfer from turbulent sodium flowing in a heated tube was measured in a closed-loop installation with the working section in the form of a vertical copper tube 40 mm in diameter. The wall temperatures were measured along the tube, and the temperature distributions were measured over the section of the flow at 40 diameters from the entrance to the tube and 25 diameters from the start of the heating. The experiments were made at 175--300°C, flow

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041453

velocities 0.6--1.5 m/sec, Reynolds numbers 6000--12,000, Peclet numbers 35--1000, and constant heat flux to the wall. The heat transfer is determined from measurements of the temperature fields over the flow cross section and from measurements of the wall temperatures, and empirical relations are obtained between the Nusselt and Peclet numbers for several ranges of the latter. The increase in contact resistance, which hinders heat transfer between the heating surface and the flowing metal, is found to be due to contamination of the laminary layer at the wall by suspended oxides and other impurities, to sorption and desorption near the wall, and to the joint action of both effects. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 25Jul63

SUB CODE: NP, ME

NR REF SOV: 005

ENCL: 02

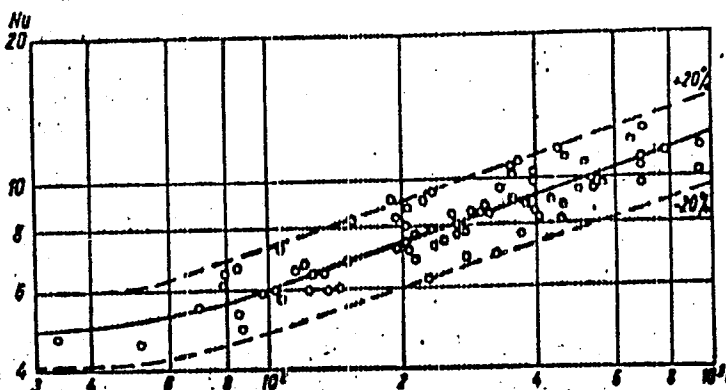
OTHER: 002

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4041453

ENCLOSURE: 01

Heat transfer beyond thermal-
stabilization section
o - experimental data
- - - averaging line



Card 3/4

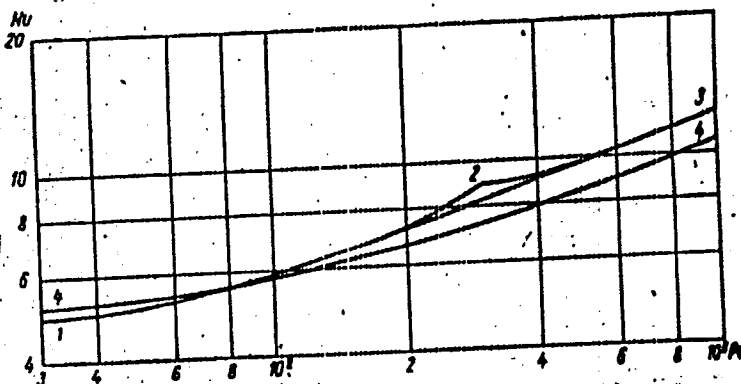
ACCESSION NR: AP4041453

ENCLOSURE: 02

Comparison of experimental
and calculated Nu vs. Pe
curves:
1-2, 2-3, 4-4 - calculated
1-3 - average line joining
experimental curves of this
investigation

Relative heat transfer vs.
oxygen and sodium content for
different Pe numbers:
1, 2 - data by others, 3 -
data by present authors

Card 4/4



IVASHCHENKO, N.N.

Design of cranes with a swinging boom. Metod. isp. det. i
mat. mash. i prib. no. 1:95-106 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

IVASHCHENKO, N. N.

Card Tech Ser

Dissertation: "Approximate Methods for
Synthesis of the Plane Hinged Four-Bar Linkages."

16/5/50

Moscow Mechanical Inst

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

IVASHCHENKO, N.N.

Static calculation of the basic parameters of speed regulators
based on a fixed degree of irregularity and adjusting stresses
in the couplings. Sbor.nauch.rab. MIFI no.7:105-136 '54.

(MLRA 10:2)

(Servomechanisms)

28(1); 16(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1430

Ivashchenko, Nikolay Nikolayevich, Candidate of Technical Sciences

Avtomatičeskoye regulirovaniye; teoriya i elementy sistem (Automatic Control; Theory and Elements of Systems) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958.
531 p. 15,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: B.N. Petrov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences;
Ed.: A.M. Rubinchik, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: G.F. Kochetova; Tech. Ed.: A.Ya. Tikhonov; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine Building and Instrument Making (Mashgiz): N.V. Pokrovskiy, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is approved by the USSR Ministry of Higher Education as a textbook for vtuzes. It may also be used by engineers interested in the theory and design of industrial automation.

COVERAGE: The author discusses the general theory and the elements of systems of automatic control and examines the control devices for basic physical quantities (pressure, temperature, velocity, etc.) most often applied in production processes. The book consists of two parts. The first part is devoted to the statics of control systems

Card 1/16

IVASHCHENKO, N.N.; FATEYEV, A.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.,
retsensent; YELISEYEV, M.S., inzh., red.; MODEL', V.I.,
tekhn. red.

[Automatic control; theory and elements of control systems]
Avtomaticheskoe regulirovanie; teoriia i elementy sistem.
2., ispr. i dop. izd. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 628 p.
(MIRA 15:11)

(Automatic control)

IVASHCHENKO, N.V. (Moscow).

A few new experiments demonstrating surface phenomena in fluids. Fiz.v shkole
7 no.2:44-49 '47. (MLRA 6:11)

(Surface tension)

IVASHCHENKO, N.V. (Moscow).

Assignment on the siphon. Fiz. v shkole 13 no.5:77-78 S-O '53.

(MLRA 6:8)

(Siphons)

IVASHCHENKO, N.V.

USSR/ Physics - Acoustics

Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 26/39

Authors : Ivashchenko, N. V., Cand. Tech. Sc.

Title : Echo in a forest

Periodical : Priroda 44/3, 117 - 118, Mar 1955

Abstract : Noting that a forest does not produce an echo in the winter time or during windy weather, the author makes an analysis of the factors involved, such as a layer of warmer air above the trees causing refraction of sound waves, and demonstrates that a forest echo is not produced by the reflection from the trees themselves but through refraction in air of different densities. Diagrams.

Institution :

Submitted :

L 22988-66 EWT(d)/FBD/FSS-2/EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EEG(k)-2/EWA(d) IFF(c) AST/JET/JW/BC
 ACC NR: AP5012826 SOURCE CODE: UR/0293/66/004/002/0203/0207

AUTHOR: Boguslavskiy, I. A.; Ivashchenko, O. I.; Shepelev, Yu. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: On control of a space ship with low-thrust engines in acceleration with no information on the current velocity vector

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 4, no. 2, 1966, 203-207

TOPIC TAGS: astronautics, celestial mechanics, artificial satellite orbit, orbit control, orbit program, satellite control, thrust vector control

ABSTRACT: A possible method of control of a space ship with low-thrust engines in the acceleration phase is described when no information on the velocity vector is available. This method consists in the realization of 1) a system which can determine the real angles of thrust-vector orientation with respect to a planetocentric coordinate system, and 2) a vertical reference which provides the orientation of the planetocentric radius-vector of the space ship in the same coordinate system at any time. Thus, it is possible to stabilize the plane of an osculating orbit with respect, for example, to a planetocentric coordinate system in a position given by the latitude of the ascending node Ω and the inclination of the orbit i in the sense that it diminishes the discrepancy between the real Ω and i

UDC 629.191

Card 1/3

L 22988-66

ACC NR: AP6012826

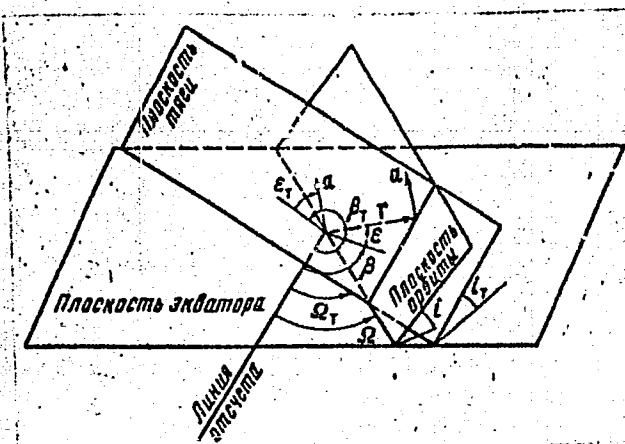


Fig. 1. Coordinate system

and given values Ω_T and i_T (see fig. 1.). The properties of the space ship control described here are analyzed and it follows that transverse orientation of the thrust vector is present if the thrust plane coincides with the plane of osculating orbit. Transverse orientation of the thrust vector in acceleration as it is known from V. V. Beletskiy and V. A. Yegorov (Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v 2, no. 3, 1964) leads to an expenditure of energy not different from that with tangential orientation. It is

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L 22988-66

ACC NR:

AP6012826

0

shown that the selected control law makes it possible to stabilize the orbit in space with Ω_r and i_r constant. Moreover, when the planetary gravity field differs from the central field, Ω_r and i_r should be certain functions of time in order to make more effective use of energy. Indeed, the expenditure of energy would be used effectively if the total thrust is used for augmentation of the radius vector of the space ship, which is realized when the thrust vector is situated in the plane of an osculating orbit. An expression for the time dependence of Ω_r is derived, assuming that i_r is constant. Thus, if the function $\Omega_r(t)$ is given with sufficient accuracy by the programmer of the control system and Ω_r and i_r are sufficiently close to values of Ω and i at the start of acceleration, the orientation of the thrust vector during acceleration will practically coincide with transverse orientation and the energy expenditures of the space ship in escaping from the earth's influence will practically coincide in both three-dimensional and plane cases. The possibility and difficulty of realizing purely programmed control are discussed. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 14 formulas. [AB]

SUB CODE: 22/ SUBM DATE: 23Apr64/ ORIG REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 4238

Card 3/3 *LC*

IVASHCHENKO, Ol'ga Il'inichna; DIN'KO, P.M., red.; KLOKOVA, S.M.,
tekh.n.red.

[For the good of the people] Dlia blaha liudyny. Kyiv, Vyd-vo
TsK LKSMU "Molod'," 1960. 54 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Russia--Economic conditions)

IVASHCHENKO, I

1. BOGOFALOV, I., IVASCHENKO, P., ROMANIUK, I., OLEVIN, K., KOSTIM, YE., KUZ'MIN, YA.

2. SSSR (600)

4. Mineral Industries

7. Will give more coal and metal to the fatherland.
Mast. ugl. 1 No. 8, 1952

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

IVASHCHENKO, P., inzh.-gidrotekhnik

Using glass pipes in building rural water-supply systems. Sil'.
bud. 9 no.12:13-15 D '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(Water-supply, Rural) (Pipe, Glass)

NAFTULIN, M.E.; SHVETS, Yu.A.; UDOVENKO, K.A.; DZHANUTSTSO, K.A.;
IVASHCHENKO, P.M.; BELEN'KIY, V.I.; BYCHENKO, N.A.

Coloring filmlike layers of asbestos-cement sheet products. Stroi.
mat. 6 no.5:24-25 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Asbestos cement)
(Coloring matter)

Ivashchenko, S.K.

KRSTOSHEVSKIY, L.S.; DANCHICH, V.V.; AVDIYENKO, T.G.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.F.;
GAK, A.M.; YEFIFANTSEV, Yu.P.; ZHLINSKIY, V.M.; IVANOV, P.S.; IVASHCHENKO,
P.R.; KALININA, M.D.; KRAVCHENKO, A.G.; KOTLYAROVA, A.V.; KRUGLYAKOVA,
M.D.; LEVIKOV, I.I.; LIBKIND, R.I.; NIKOLAYEVA, N.A.; NAUMENKO, V.F.;
PRESHMAN, I.B.; PRISYAZHENNIKOV, V.S.; POBEDINSKAYA, L.P.; POKALYUKOV,
S.N.; POPOV, A.A.; SOLOMENTSEV, M.N.; TARASOV, I.V.; FILONENKO, A.S.;
SHISHOV, Ye.L.; SHRAYMAN, L.I.; YAKUSHIN, N.P.; ZVORYKINA, L.N., red.
izd-va; LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn.red.

[Horizontal mining in foreign countries] Provedenie gorizonta'l'nykh
vyrabotok za rubezhom. Moskva, Ugletekhnizdat, 1958. 342 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Kharkov. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii
i mekhanizatsii shakhtnogo stroitel'stva.
(Mining engineering)

GUREVICH, A.M.; IVASHCHENKO, P.S.; BABUSEKINA, O.A., redaktor; KRASHE-
NINNIKOVA, V.V., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Driver's manual for the DT-54 tractor] Pamiatka traktorista po
traktoru DT-54. [Stalingrad] Stalingradskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1954.
216 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:2)
(Tractors)

VAKULIN, A.A.; V'YUNOV, S.F.; GORIN, T.I.; IVASHCHENKO, P.S.; KOMOVA, A.G.; KORNEYEV, V.A.; KOROSTELEVA, M.Ya.; LOBACHEV, A.Ya.; LASHMANOV, I.Ya.; MALYCHENKO, V.V.; MOROZOVA, A.M.; PANSIN, I.A.; PROSVIROV, A.S.; ROZHKOVA, M.V.; YUROVA, N.F.; FEDORENKO, V.P.; TSEKHMISTRENKO, P.Ye.; SHEVCHENKO, I.S.; FEDOROV, N.A., red.; IZHBOLDINA, S.I., tekhn.red.

[Brief manual on the cultivation of fruits, berries, and grapes and the management of nurseries in Stalingrad Province] Kratkiy spravochnik po plodovo-iagodnym kul'turam, vinogradu i pitomikam dlia Stalingradskoi oblasti. Stalingrad, Stalingradskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 215 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Stalingrad (Province) Upravleniye sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Stalingrad Province--Fruit culture)

GRIDNEV, V.N.; IVASHCHENKO, R.K.; MIL'MAN, Yu.V.; TREFILOV, V.I.

Plasticity of chromium alloyed with yttrium. Sbor. nauch. trud.
Inst. metallofiz. AN USSR no.20:25-31 '64.

(MIRA 18:5)

ACC NR: AT6009600 (N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/000/65/000/000/0101/0111

AUTHOR: Gridnev, V. N.; Ivashchenko, R. K.; Mil'man, Yu. V.; Trefilov, V. I.; Firstov, S. A.

ORG: Institute of Metal Physics, AN UkrSSR (Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of the effect of highly active elements on the plasticity of chromium

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Fizicheskaya priroda khrupkogo razrusheniya metallov (Physical nature of brittle failure of metals). Kiev, Izd-vo Naukova dumka, 1965, 101-111

TOPIC TAGS: chromium, plasticity, metal aging, yttrium, rare earth element

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the refining of chromium by treatment with highly active elements which react with the interstitial impurities in Cr to form more stable compounds than the corresponding Cr compounds. To this end, the use of Y and other rare-earth elements is particularly promising since then it is often possible to improve not only the plasticity but also the high temperature strength of the alloy. However, there is no common consensus on this effect of Y and rare-earth elements. Thus, O. N. Carlson et al. (Less Common Metals, 1964, 6, 6, 439) present experimental findings indicating that the temperature of cold brittle-

Card 1/3

L 41026-66

ACC NR: AT6009600

ness of cast Cr increases when it is treated with Y and other rare-earth elements. To clear up this contradiction, specimens of Cr treated with Y as well as of pure Cr in soldered and evacuated ampoules were annealed at 1200°C for 1 hr and water-quenched. By means of Vickers hardness tests, aging of these specimens was investigated at three temperatures (275°, 350° and 400°C) in a molten-tin bath. The findings on the increase in microhardness with aging are presented in Fig. 1, where each point represents the mean of 8-10 measurements. Fig. 1

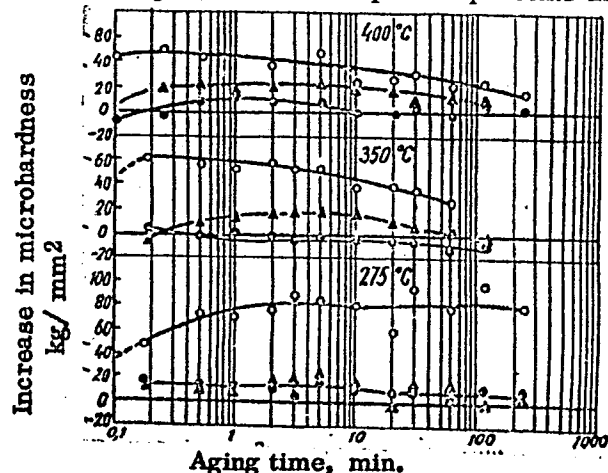


Fig. 1. Effect of treatment with Y and Pr on the aging of Cr:

○ - zone-refined Cr; ● - alloy of Cr + 1% Y; △ - alloy of Cr + 1% Pr

Card 2/3

IVASHCHENKO
LEVIKOV, I.I., inzh.; IVASHCHENKO, R.R., inzh.

Devices for the control of cable tightening. Shakht.stroi.
no.9:13-16 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Mine hoisting--Equipment and supplies)
(Winches)

IVASHCHENKO, R.S., elektromekhanik

Connection of batteries in equipment with voice-frequency ringing.##
Avtom., telem. i svyaz' 9 no.8:35 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Mineralovodskaya distantziya Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi.

IVASHCHENKO, S.

Compensation and calibration of magnetic compasses has to be done
in the Sukhoy Liman Port. Mor.flot 21 no.1:46 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Starshiy deviator Chernomorskogo parokhodstva.
(Black Sea--Ships--Maintenance and repair)
(Compass)

MIKHAYLOV, Mikhail Mikhailovich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk. Prinimali uchastiye: ALEKSANDROVA, L.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; TOLVINSKAYA, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; IVASHCHENKO, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; MELENT'YEVA, N.N., inzh.; RODIONOVA, N.A., inzh.; FOEEL'GEZANG, Ye.V., inzh. RENNE, V.T., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; ZHITNIKOVA, O.S., tekhn.red.

[Moisture absorption by organic dielectrics] Vlagopronitsaemost' organicheskikh dielektrikov. Pod red. V.T.Renne. Moskva, Gos. energ.izd-vo, 1960. 162 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(Dielectrics)

ALIKAYEV, V.A.; DUL'NEV, V.I.; VASIL'KOV, G.V.; TROKHIN, V.K.;
IVASHCHENKO, S.A.; PLATONOV, V.A., veterinarno-sanitarnyy
ekspert; ROMANYUKHA, A.I.; BRYUSHKOV, P.; PERGAT, F.F.;
SPIRIN, F.; ARKADSKIY, V.P.; MEDVEDEV, I.

Brief news. Veterinariia 41 no.10:118-126 0 '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Nachal'nik veterinarno-sanitarnogo uchastka stantsii
Melitopol' Pridneprovskoy zheleznicy dorogi (for Romanyukha).

IVASHCHENKO, S.A.

Make use of the advanced methods practiced in the Baltic
Republics in the animal husbandry. Veterinariia 40 no.3:
10-16 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Starshiy veterinarnyy vrach-inspektor Upravleniya
veterinarii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.

FISHELEVICH, M.; SOKOLOVA, L.M.; TROKHIN, V.K.; IVASHCHENKO, S.A.; VASIL'KOV,
G.V.; BORISOVICH, Yu.F.; OVSYANOV, N.I.; AMINOV, S.A.; SUVOROV, P.S.;
SHUBIN, V.A.; CHIZHOV, A.

Information and brief news. Veterinariia 41 no.3:118-126 Mr '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

SOLOMKIN. P.S., prof.; TROKHIN, V.K.; IVASHCHENKO, S.A.; VASIL'KOV, G.V.;
KAMENSKIY, I.V.; MELEKHIN, P.I.

Reviews. Veterinarlia 41 no.7:112-114 J1 '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1957, 123-1-756
Nr 1, p. 114 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ivashchenko, S. G.

TITLE: Attachment for Precise Surface Grinding at Various
Angles (Prisposobleniye dlya tochnoy shlifovki ploskostey
pod razlichnymi uglami)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnicheskoye proizvodstvo. Sbornik I. Moscow,
1956, pp. 53-54

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1

L 11390-67

ACC NR:AL7003652

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/008/1380/1382

AUTHOR: Ivashchenko, S. P.; Sarycheva, I. K.; Preobrazhenskiy, N. A. 10

ORG: Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)

TITLE: Research in the field of lipids. XXXVI. Synthesis of methylglyceryl-triphenylphosphonium chloride derivatives

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii v. 36, no. 8, 1966, 1380-1382

TOPIC TAGS: alkylphosphonium salt, organic synthetic process, chromatography

ABSTRACT: Alpha, beta-isopropylidene-alpha'-methylglyceryltriphenylphosphonium chloride, alpha-acetyl-alpha'-methylglyceryltriphenylphosphonium chloride, and alpha, beta-diacetyl-alpha'-methylglyceryltriphenylphosphonium chloride were synthesized from corresponding glycerin derivatives, triphenylphosphine, and benzoyl chloride. In the course of the work, alpha, beta-isopropylidene-alpha'-methoxymethylglycerin, alpha-acetyl-alpha'-methoxymethylglycerin, and alpha, beta-diacetyl-alpha'-methoxymethylglycerin were also prepared and characterized. Conditions of thin-layer chromatography on aluminum oxide were developed for identifying phosphonium salts and intermediate compounds in their synthesis: for the phosphonium chlorides the solvent system 9:1 chloroform-methanol was used, and for the glycerin derivatives ether or ether-petroleum ether mixtures. JPRS: 33,970
Card 1/1 jb SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 25Jun65 UDC: 547.915.5

MITROFANOVA, T.K.; ZVONKOVA, Ye.N.; SARYCHEVA, I.K.; IVASHCHENKO,
S.P.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Lipides. Part 7: Synthesis of some triglycerides from linseed
and soybean oils. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.7:2178-2180 J1 '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Glycerides)

ALIMOVCHIN, V.K.; IVASHCHENKO, T.F.; LYUBAVIN, Yu.P.; OVCHINNIKOV, A.K.;
SHISHMOLIN, A.N.

Multiparameter, simultaneously recording, logging apparatus
MAK for complex geophysical studies of holes in ore deposits.
Vop.rud.geofiz. no.3:119-146 '61. (MIRA 15:8)
(Logging (Geology)--Equipment and supplies)

S/169/62/000/009/068/120
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Ivashchenko, T. F., Kolesov, B. M., Lyubavin, Yu. P.
and Ovchinnikov, A. K.

TITLE: Question of separately determining uranium and thorium in complex radioactive ores from gamma-logging data

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 9, 1962, 48, abstract 9A318 (In collection: Vopr. rudn. geofiz., no. 3, M., Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1961, 99-101) ✓

TEXT: On the grounds of the investigation of the integral spectra of uranium and thorium ores with the same effective atomic number the authors conclude that, in order to separate uranium and thorium components in radioactive ores, it is necessary to record γ -radiation with an energy above 1 Mev (the separation point). It is shown that, if this method is to be used under working conditions, the equipment's stability during the recording of radiation at the separation point must not be less than 1 - 2% for at least 3 - 4

Card 1/2

ALIMOVCHIN, V.K.; ZOLOTNITSKIY, V.A.; IVASHCHENKO, T.F.; KOLESOV, B.M.;
LYUBAVIN, Yu.P.; OVCHINNIKOV, A.K.

Separate determination of the clark of potassium and the total
of heavy radioactive elements. Sbor. st. MGION no.1:93-99 '62.
(MIRA 16:3)

(Radioactive prospecting)

OVCHINNIKOV, A.K.; IVASHCHENKO, T.F.; KHAYKOVICH, I.M.; ZOLOTNITSKIY,
V.A.; ALIMOVCHIN, V.K.; ALEKSEYEV, V.V., otv. red.;
BORUSHKO, T.I., red. izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Instructions on gamma logging in prospecting for uranium
deposits] Instruktسيا po gamma-karotazhu pri poiskakh i
razvedke uranovykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat,
1963. 133 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskiy
komitet.

(Uranium ores) (Radioactive prospecting)