S/112/59/000/012/087/097
A052/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1959, No. 12, p. 258, # 25725

AUTHORS: Nikolayev, A.A., Kersha, V.O., Polonskiy, A.B.

TITLE: Television Translation Station

PERIODICAL: Tr. Televizion. fil.-labor., 1956, No. 2, pp. 50-67

TEXT: Subscribers' unit in the television translation station develcped by МТФЛ (MTFL) contains the minimum of functions. The video signal, line and frame scan signals as well as the sound accompaniment are led to it. An electrostatic deflection tube is used. For experimental testing 3 stations with 200 subscribers' units each have been prepared. The video signal transmission is realized by means of a coaxial cable with the length of a tap to the subscriber of ≤ 9 m. The pass-band is 4 Megacycles. Line and frame signals are translated over 2-wire lines. The interference of video signal and line scan chains with the broadcast reception is considered as well as the measures to eliminate it. A short description of the station is given.

V.F.A.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

KERSHA, V.O., inzh.

New automatically controlled television relay stations. Vest. sviazi 19 no.11:5-7 N '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Television—Transmitters and transmission)

KERSHAKOV, A. V.

USSR/Radio
Vacuum Tubes
Publications

Jun 49

"New Books" 1 p

"Radio" No 6

Includes the pamphlets: F. I. Tarasov's "A One-Tube Battery Receiver," V. K. Adamskiy and A. V. Kershakov's "Amateur Receiving Antenna," and K. I. Drozdov's "Soviet Radio Tube Production."

PA 51/49T100

KERSHAKOV A. V.

SHCHEGOLEV, Yevgeniy Yakovlevich, professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk [deceased]; KOZHUKHOV, Valentin Petrovich, redaktor; KERSHAKOV, A.V., retsenzent; BARANOV, Yu.K., retsenznet; SANDLER, N.V., redaktor izdatel'stva; PETERSON, M.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

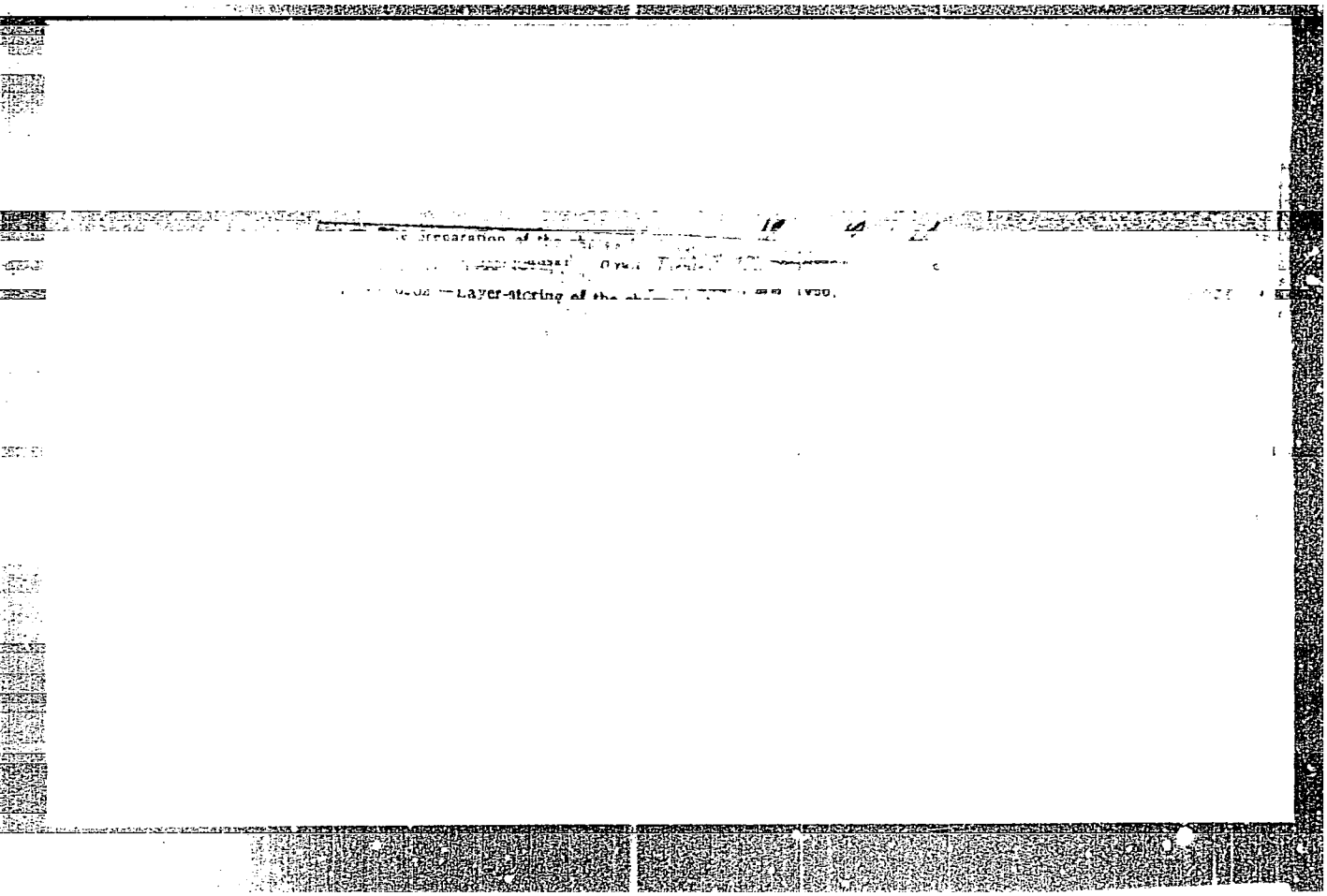
[Electronics in ship navigation] Radiotekhnicheskie sredstva morskogo sudovozhdeniia. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1956. 569 p. (MLRA 10:5)
(Electronics in navigation)

KERSHAKOV, K.V.

Eccentricity checking with a UIM-21 microscope. Izm. tekh. no.12:14 D '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KERSHANSKIY, I.I.; ROZLOVSKIY, A.A.; SALOMATOV, N.K.; KERSHANSKAYA, L.N.; AFASHAGOV, Yu.M.; KUUR, V.P.

Pilot plant tests in precipitation reduction smelting of antimony concentrates in electric furnaces. TSvet. met. 38 no.5:34-41 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)



137-58-4-6438

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 14 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kershanskiy, I.I.

TITLE: Sintering Roasting of Lead Concentrates (Aglomeriruyushchiy obzhig svintsovykh kontsentratov)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta tsvetn. met., 1956, Nr 1, pp 48-68

ABSTRACT: An experimental sintering pot and an industrial sintering machine were used to study the effect of various factors on the sintering process. The chemical composition of the charge (in percent) was: Pb30.5-36.9, Cu 1.9-2.0, Zn 6.3-7.9, Fe 17.3-13.3, SiO_2 9.3-10.6, CaO 4.5-5.3, S 5.7-9.0. Return agglomerate was added in a 1:1 ratio to the weight of the raw charge, and coke breeze in 0.5 percent to the overall weight of the charge. The following was found. The optimum moisture content of the charges investigated was 5.2-6.5 percent. Reduction or increase in the moisture content of the charge by 1 percent of the established limits reduces the unit productivity of the sintering machine by about 15 percent. Fine irrigation of the layer of charge by water in the region of the third vacuum chamber, about 3.5 l/m^2 water per minute being employed, is desirable to intensify the

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137-58-4-6438

Sintering Roasting of Lead Concentrates

process of sintering in the sintering machine. If the milling of the return agglomerate is in the 0-6 mm range, the resultant agglomerate showed the best strength, yield of good clinker, and degree of desulfuration. Addition of 0.5-1.0 percent wood shavings to the charge improves the sintering process. A check of the drum specimen method of determination agglomerate strength showed it to be fully applicable for use at a lead plant.

B. S.

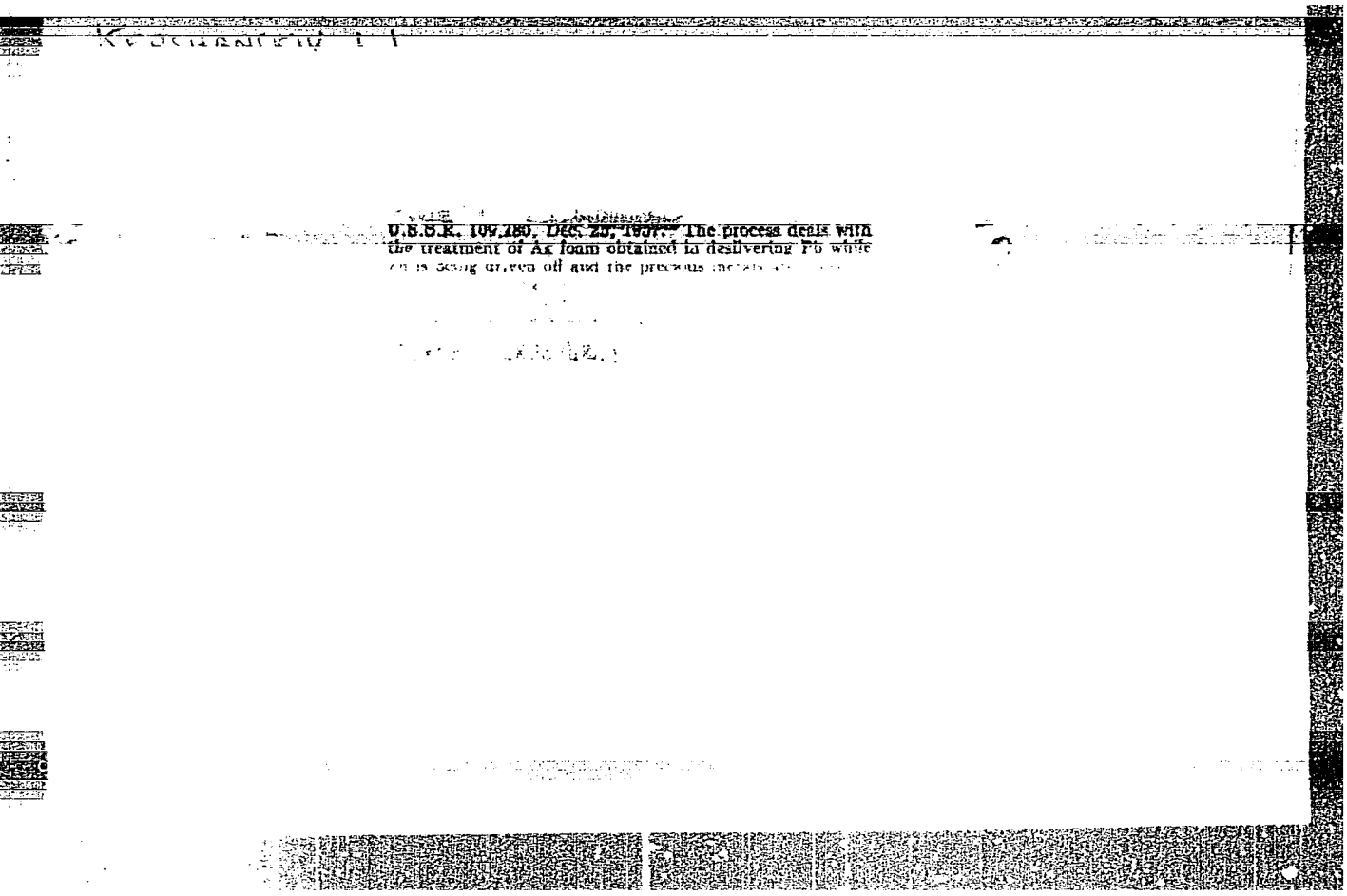
1. Lead--Sintering 2. Sintering--Processes

Card 2/2

GETSKIN, L.S.; KERSHANSKIY, I.I.

Efficiency of cup-shaped granulators in rolling batches and powdered ores. TSvet.met. 29 no.5:23-30 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov.
(Ore dressing)



U.S.S.R. 109,180, Dec. 25, 1957. The process deals with the treatment of As foam obtained in desilvering Pb while Zn is being driven off and the precious metals

KERSHANSKIY, I.I.; OVCHARENKO, V.P.

Electrothermic method of distillating zinc out of silver crust. TSvet. met. 31 no.4:34-43 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut TSvetmet.
(Zinc—Electrometallurgy)

SOV/136-59-1-9/24

AUTHORS: Averchenkov D.O., Kopchenko D.S., Pron'kin V.F., Sidorovskiy V.A., Kershanskiy I.L. and Ovcharenko V.P.

TITLE: Introduction of an Electrothermic Method of Distilling Zinc from Silver Crust at the Ust'-Kamenogorskiy Lead Works (Vnedreniye elektrotermicheskogo sposoba distillyatsii tsinka iz serebristoy peny na Ust'-Kamenogorskom svintsovom zavode)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1959, 32 (7), Nr 1, pp 33-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors point out that as continuous desilvering of lead is not used in the USSR, methods of crust enrichment are being sought. A system (Ref 7) in which fusion under carnalite is followed by vacuum distillation has proved unsatisfactory while that successfully used in Bulgaria (Ref 8) is not applicable to Soviet crusts. Based on enlarged laboratory and pilot plant work at the VNIITsvetmet in 1956-1957 (Ref 9) an experimental production unit based on electrothermic zinc-distillation was built at the Ust'-Kamenogorskiy lead works and has operated from November 1957 to the present. The authors give the results obtained and describe the plant.

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Introduction of an Electrothermic Method of Distilling Zinc from Silver Crust at the Ust'-Kamenogorskiy Lead Works

I.P. Volkov, N.V. Kungurov, K.B. Boztayev, D.R. Demurin and others from the works and V.P. Kuur, F.A. Mardamshin, Yu.K. Medel'tsov, A.I. Tkachenko and V.P. Shchurchkov of VNIITsvetmet, participated. The electro-thermic installation (Fig 1) consisting of an electric furnace, oxidation chamber and dust catchers, was designed by the design department of the UKSTsK under the direction of A.V. Bratchik. The works and VNIITsvetmet laboratories performed necessary chemical analyses. The 3-phase 300-kVA furnace has a hearth bottom area of 2 m^2 and an effective height of 1.8 m. Fig 2 shows a vertical section through the furnace. The normal tapping hole is situated 140 mm above the bottom. The furnace is charged with an Irtyshskiy medeplavil'nyy zavod (Irtysh copper-smelting works) type feeder (Fig 3). Power is supplied by two type EPOM-250/6 transformers with a total rating of 500 kVA. The electrodes are graphitized and 200 mm in diameter. Distillations of zinc were effected at 1150-1300°C, giving lead bullion (sent for cupellation), dust (discharged periodically and sent to the zinc works) and

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Introduction of an Electrothermic Method of Distilling Zinc from Silver Crust at the Ust'-Kamenogorskiy Lead Works

gases. All materials were weighed, gas flows were measured and, during runs for establishing materials balances, gas analyses were periodically carried out. In such runs a crust containing 64.35% lead, 25.8% zinc, 0.55% copper and 88407 g/ton silver of somewhat variable size-grading (Table 1 shows this for two samples) was used. The results (Table 2) of a 16-day run in 1957 show that 95% of the lead in the crust was transferred into the bullion which, the authors recommend, should be refined electrolytically. The products were almost exclusively lead bullion (which contains the major part of the noble metals) and distillate (71.3 and 35.2% respectively of the weight of crust taken). Losses, of lead, zinc and silver, were insignificant. The adoption of the electrothermic method at the works (Fig 4 shows the flowsheet) has led to a doubling of labour productivity and a 4.49% improvement in raw-materials utilization as well

Introduction of an Electrothermic Method of Distilling Zinc from Silver Crust at the Ust'-Kamenogorskiy Lead Works SOV/136-59-1-9/24

as to improved working conditions in the cupellation department and great economies.
There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 9 references, 8 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATIONS: Ust'-Kamenogorskiy svintsovo-tsinkovyy kombinat (Ust'-Kamenogorsk Lead-Zinc Combine) and VNIITsvetmet.

Card 4/4

GETSKIN, L.S.; KERSHANSKIY, I.I.

Processing copper cakes from the zinc industry by means of electric smelting. TSvet.met. 33 no.1:26-31 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov.
(Copper--Electrometallurgy)

S/136/60/000/011/005/013
E193/E483

AUTHOR: Kershanskiy, I.I.

TITLE: Electric Smelting of Roasted Gold-Bearing Concentrates

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1960, No.11, pp.44-47

TEXT: A pyro-metallurgical method of treatment of gold-bearing flotation concentrates, obtained in the course of beneficiation of complex gold-bearing ores, has been recently developed at the North Caucasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The method is based on reduction (sodium carbonate) smelting of the concentrate with lead, introduced in the form of litharge, used as the collector of the precious metals; this is followed by cupellation of the crude lead, yielding Doré metal and litharge which is used again in the reduction smelting. The object of the large-scale laboratory experiments, described in the present paper, was to study the effect of the composition of the charge on the efficiency of this process and to investigate the distribution of lead and precious metals in the products of smelting. The experiments were carried out in a 25 kW, single-phase, electric furnace. Coke (7% of the weight of the roasted concentrate) was used as the reducing agent. The roasted concentrate contained 600 g/t Au, 1139 g/t Ag,

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E193/E483

Electric Smelting of Roasted Gold-Bearing Concentrates

0.23% Pb, 0.19% Cu, 17.46% Fe, 0.2% Sb, 0.27% As, 0.66% S, 61.8% SiO_2, and 0.33% CaO. The proportions of other components of the charge varied as follows: sodium carbonate between 100 and 0% of the weight of concentrate; lime - 10 or 70% of the weight of concentrate; litharge - 40, 30 or 20% of the weight of concentrate. It was found that the yield of crude lead decreased with decreasing content of sodium carbonate in the charge. In addition, the quantity of lead and precious metals lost in slags and furnace dusts increased. Thus, for instance, when the sodium carbonate content in the charge was 100% of the weight of the concentrate, the recovery of crude lead was 85.8%; when the sodium carbonate content was reduced to 40% of the weight of the concentrate, recovery of lead decreased to 75.6% and the losses of lead in slags increased 3.5 times; under the same conditions, the losses of silver and gold increased by a factor of 3.5 and 1.9 respectively. The recovery of gold and silver was reduced from 98.8 to 97.3% and from 97.2 to 90.9% respectively. This harmful effect of the reduction in sodium carbonate content in the charge on recovery of metals was attributed to the resultant increase in the temperature

S/136/60/000/011/005/013
E193/E483

Electric Smelting of Roasted Gold-Bearing Concentrates

of the slag formed under these conditions. The reduction in the litharge content in the charge had a similar effect. When the proportion of this constituent was reduced from 40 to 20% of the weight of the concentrate, the recovery of gold decreased from 98.8 to 96.8%, that of silver from 97.2 to 92.6% and lead from 85.8 to 78.7%. Recovery of lead and precious metals is also adversely affected by incorrect heating conditions. Overheating of the top layers of molten slag by using too-high voltage must be avoided to limit the losses of metals in furnace dusts. Since sodium carbonate is in short supply, a series of tests was carried out to investigate the possibility of replacing this material by increasing the proportion of lime in the charge, with the litharge content of 40% of the weight of the concentrate. It was found that to obtain satisfactory results, a quantity of lime not lower than 70% of the weight of concentrate had to be used. Even then, recovery of silver and lead was reduced by 4.7 and 9.7% respectively, and losses of these metals in slags and furnace dusts increased. At the same time, when the furnace was operating at 70 V, better results were obtained with a sodium carbonate-free charge with the

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E193/E483

Electric Smelting of Roasted Gold-Bearing Concentrates

lime content of 70% of the weight of concentrate than with a charge in which the sodium carbonate content equal 100% of the weight of the concentrate was used; this indicates that it may not only be possible but advisable to completely, or partially, replace sodium carbonate with lime. In general, the results of the present investigation indicated that the method studied is capable of being developed into a commercial production process. Acknowledgments are made to A.S.Berezin, Yu.K.Medel'tsev, F.A.Mardamshin, V.P.Kuur, A.I.Tkachenko and A.F.Bukharina who participated in this work. There are 3 tables.

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KERSHANSKIY, I.I.; GUBAYDULLIN, G.S.

Roasting sulfide gold-bearing concentrates in a fluidized bed.
TSvet. met. 34 no.6:45-50 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Gold—Metallurgy)
(Fluidization)

KERSHANSKIY, I.I.; VORONIN, I.S.; SAVRAYEVA, K.Ye.; GNATYSHENKO, G.I.; SHCHUROVSKIY, V.G.; SHOKOBAYEV, Sh.D.

Pilot plant testing of the electric smelting of high-silicon copper concentrates without previous roating. TSvet.met. 34 no.9:24-34 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (for Kershanskiy, Voronin, Savrayeva). 2. Institut metallurgii i obogashcheniya AN KazSSR (for Gnatyshenko, Shchurovskiy). 3. Kazakhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Shokobayev).
(Copper—Electrometallurgy)

KERSHANSKIY, I.I.; ROGOVA, L.N.; STROITELEV, A.I.

Analysis of metal distribution in converting rich copper matte. (MIRA 14:12)
TSvet. met. 34 no.12:10-15 D '61.
(Copper--Metallurgy)

S/136/62/000/003/006/008
E071/E435

AUTHOR: Kershanskiy, I.I.

TITLE: Processing of gold containing sulphide concentrates and lead concentrates by an electrosmelting method

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, no.3, 1962, 79-81

TEXT: A pyrometallurgical method of simultaneous processing of sulphide, gold containing, and lead concentrates with a low copper content was developed and tested on a large scale laboratory installation by VNIITsvetmet. The chemical composition of the studied concentrates, %, was:

	Pb concentrate	Au concentrate
Au g/t	11	449
Ag g/t	1520	835
Pb	53.6	0.2
Zn	3.95	0.11
Fe	8.36	14.67
Cu	0.37	0.17
S'	17.9	15.7
As	1.26	1.72
SiO_2	4.85	53.84

Card 1/3

...ith an
...power
...on 21 kg/ton, which
... factor of 3. The
...lead was 98.1 and 91.7%
can be further processed either by an

Processing of gold containing ... S/136/62/000/003/006/008
E071/E435

electrolytic or pyrometallurgical method. Losses of metals with slag were small; slag composition: 0.1 to 0.2 g/t Au; 5.7 to 10.5 g/t Ag; 0.7 to 0.9% Pb; 16 to 18% Fe; 42 to 43% SiO_2 and 26 to 29% CaO. These losses can be made smaller still by overheating the slag and reducing the iron. A major part of zinc, 17.9% of tellurium and 8.8% of indium passed into the dust. The dust was granulated and smelted in the same furnace with a preliminarily prepared slag (30 to 45% SiO_2, 20 to 35% $[illegible]_2O$, 25 to 30% CaO). This increases the recovery of metals in the raw lead to: 93.2% Pb, 98.5% Au, 97.8% Ag, 93.7% Bi, 57% Tl and 56.2% In. There is 1 table.

Card 3/3

KERSHANSKIY, I.I.; ROGOVA, L.N.

Electric smelting of antimony dust. TSvet. met. 35 no.6:39-41 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Antimony—Electrometallurgy)

KERSANDKI, I.I. [Kershanskyy, I.I.]; VORONIN, I.S.; SVRAEVA, K.E. [Savrayeva, K.Ye.]; GNATISENKO, G.I. [Gnatyshenko, G.I.]; SCHUROVSKI, V.G. [Shchurovskiy V.G.]; SOKOBAEV, S.D. [Shokobayev, Sh.D.]

Semiindustrial research on the electromelting of the raw high-silicon copper concentrates. Analel matalurgie 16 no.1:51-63 Ja-Mr '62.

S/137/63/000/002/018/034
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Kershanskiy, I. I., Rogova, L. N.

TITLE: A new method of refining antimony from lead

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1963, 42, abstract 2G232 ("Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. gornometallurg. in-t tsvetn. met.", 1962, no. 7, 124 - 132)

TEXT: Under laboratory conditions a method was developed for Sb refining from Pb by its leaching out with a nitric acid solution. At room temperature, at Sb refining to 1 mm, the solid-liquid ratio 1 : 3 and the concentration of HNO_3 in the solution 4 - 6 volum.%, the degree of Pb extraction into the solution is 56% in single-stage leaching out, 66% in two-stage leaching out and 73 - 78% in three-stage process. The Pb content in the refined Sb was $< 1\%$. In remelting of Sb refined from Pb under a reducing agent layer (charcoal in 5% amount of the Sb weight) at 700 - 740°C, Sb extraction into solid metal attains 97 - 99%.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

G. Svodtseva

Card 1/1

S/136/63/000/003/001/004
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Kershanskiy, I.I. and Zelenskaya, L.I.

TITLE: High recovery of rhenium during electrothermic processing of raw copper concentrates

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 3, 1963, 50 - 59

TEXT: The object of the present paper was to demonstrate that the difficulties encountered in attaining complete recovery of rhenium present in quantities of up to 40 g/t in some copper concentrates can be overcome by using electric instead of reverberating furnaces for smelting and refining the concentrate. To this end, the authors describe operational experience accumulated at various plants, in which the electrothermic process developed at VNIITsvetmet is used. The data, quoted in tabulated form, include the following: concentration and distribution of rhenium in the products of smelting operations; distribution of rhenium losses at various stages of this smelting process; characteristics of the gases and dusts produced during smelting of granulated concentrate; the effect of the composition of the revert solution on the concentration and distribution of rhenium

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S/136/63/000/003/001/004
E193/E383

High recovery of ....

in the products of wet purification of furnace gases; concentration and distribution of rhenium in the products of smelting of furnace dusts; concentration and distribution of rhenium in the products of dust-catching operations during the converter-smelting of copper-rich mattes; chemical composition of dusts and slags; concentration and distribution of rhenium during hydrometallurgical treatment of secondary dusts and slimes; concentration and distribution of rhenium in the products of leaching of converter dusts and wet electrofilter slime; characteristics of the rhenium-bearing solution to be treated by adsorption on activated charcoal; rhenium-adsorption capacity of activated charcoal as a function of the Na_2Co_3 and $KMnO_4$ content of the solution. Conclusions: 1) if electrosmelting is used for processing raw, rhenium-bearing copper concentrates, 90% of the rhenium present in the concentrate can be recovered in the final product (sodium perrhenate). 2) In smelting rhenium-bearing copper concentrates 60-70% of the rhenium finds its way to the gaseous phase, the remainder being concentrated in the matte; the proportion of rhenium found in the slags is negligible. When the

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E193/E383

High recovery of ....

matte is smelted in a converter, the entire rhenium content is driven off with the gaseous phase. No rhenium has been found in crude copper and only traces in the converter slags. 3) A wet gas-purifying process, in which a dry cyclon, scrubbers (with and without checkers) and wet electrofilters are used, provides a means of recovering 99.8% rhenium from the gaseous phase. 4) The possibility has been established of combining the recovery of rhenium from the gaseous phase with the leaching operation. Maximum recovery (more than 90%) of rhenium in the solution is attained with a solution containing 1 g/l. $KMnO_4$. 5) The bulk of rhenium losses is noted in lead cakes which, consequently, have to be further treated to recover the rhenium. This treatment is best carried out at a copper-smelting plant equipped for the recovery of rhenium as a by-product. There are 11 tables.

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KERSHANSKIY, I.I.; ROZLOVSKIY, A.A.; SALOMATOV, N.K.; KERSHANSKAYA, L.N.; AFASHAGOV, Yu.M.; KUUR, V.P.

Pilot plant tests in precipitation reduction smelting of antimony concentrates in electric furnaces. TSvet. met. 38 no.5:34-41 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

VORONIN, I.S.; KERSHANSKIY, I.I.; TARETHANOV, S.T.; BEYLIN, Ya.Z.; SARSEMBAYEV, A.S.; KAGARMANOV, O.Kh.

Introduction of the zinc condensation process in the electrothermal treatment of silver foam. TSvet. met. 38 no.2:18-24 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

KERSHANSKIY, T.I.; KAGARMANOV, O.Kh.

Preparation of copper concentrates for converter processing. (MIRA 18:5)
TSvet. met. 38 no.4:22-27 Ap '65.

GOL[redacted]BAUM, I.L.; SHISHKINA, M.V.

Structure of the product of silvan polymerization in the presence of a complex metallo-organic catalyst. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.6:1095-1101 Je '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza im. A.V. Topchiyeva AN SSSR.

KERSHENBAUM, I. M.

Revision of the All-Union State Standard for plugging cement. Neft. khoz.35 no.2:22-24 F '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(Oil well cementing)

ALEKPEROV, Aga Mekhti Salman ogly; KERSHENBAUM, I.M., redaktor;
GONCHAROV, I.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Plugging cement for oil and gas wells] Tamponazhnye tsementy dlia neftianykh i gazovykh skvazhin. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe Gos. izd-vo neftianoi i nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry, 1955. 324 p. (MLRA 8:11)
(Oil well drilling)

KERSHENBAUM, I.M.; TRUSHCHELEV, A.I.

Modernization of the IS5IN coupling boring machine. Stroi. mat. 9 no.7:26 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:11)

ALEKPEROV, M.S., inzh.; KERSHENBAUM, I.M., inzh.

Protective casings made of asbestos cement pipes for metal piles of off-shore oil wells. Stroi.mat. 7 no.6:24-25 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Asbestos cement) (Oil well drilling, Submarine)

KERSHENBAUM, I.M.; TRUSHCHELEV, A.I.

Over-all mechanization of the casting of asbestos-cement pipes on the ATM-3 machine. Stroi. mat. 8 no.2:27-28 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Bakinskogo kombinata asbestotsementnykh i keramicheskikh izdeliy (for Kershenbaum). 2. Glavnyy mekhanik Bakinskogo kombinata asbestotsementnykh i keramicheskikh izdeliy (for Trushchelev).
(Pipe, Asbestos-cement)

KERSHENBAUM, I.M.; TRUSHCHELEV, A.I.

Restoring the bronze grating on cylinders of sheet-molding machines. Stroi. mat. 8 no.12:26 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Sandblast)

KERSHENBAUM, I.M.; TRUSHCHELEV, A.I.

Welded diaphragm pump with one or two plungers for slip. Stek. i ker. 19 no.11:39 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Pumping machinery) (Ceramics)

KERSHENBAUM, I.M., inzh.; TRUSHCHELEV, A.I., inzh.

Modernizing the machine tool for rounding off the ends of asbestos-cement pipes. Stroi. mat. 9 no.4:22-23 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Pipe, Asbestos-cement)

KERSHENBAUM, I.M.; TRUSHCHELEV, A.I.

Grill tiles for ventilating ducts and heating appliances. Stek. i ker. 22 no.2:35-36 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

KERSHENBAUM, I.M.; TRUSHCHELEV, A.I.

Ball mills for wet grinding with a central drive. Stek. i ker. 22 no.11:36 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

KRYLOV, K.A.; KERSHENBAUM, N.Ya.; PETROSYANTS, A.A.

Determining the momentin edge knurling of toothing. Trudy MINKHiGP no.34:157-164 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Metal-cutting tools)

BARKAN, D.D.; KERSHENBAUM, N.Ya.; MINAYEV, V.I.

Vibroshock unit for horizontal drilling. Trudy MINKHiGP 46: 34-45 '64.

Dynamic load on a bit in vertical drilling with bottom engines. Ibid.:45-59

Equation for the longitudinal vibration of a drilling string. (MIRA 17:6)
Ibid.:60-6

KERSHENBAUM, N.Ya., inzh.; MINAYEV, V.I., inzh.

Calculated parameters of the vibration impact method of building crossings. Stroi.truboprov. 7 no.9:16-18 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro "Gazstroymashina", Moskva.

(Pipe-laying machinery)

SHIBANOV, N. P.; KERSHENBAUM, N. Ya.

Dynamic stability of pipe-laying machinery. Stroi. truboprov. 8 no.4:33-36 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro "Gazstroymashina".

(Pipe-laying machinery)

KERSHENBAUM, N.Ya.; MINAYEV, V.I.

Effect of eccentric impact on the efficiency of the operation of vibro-shock units. Stroi. truboprov. 9 no.10:24-26 O '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro "Gazstroymashina".

SHREYBER, G.K.; KERSHENBAUM, V. Ya.

Bench for testing glass plastic pipes for fatigue strength. Mash. i neft. obor. no.10:17-19 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika Gubkina.

KERSHENBAUM, V.Ya.

Possibility of using glass-reinforced plastic pipes for oil and gas pipelines. Transp. i khran. nefti i nefteprod. no.11:3-5 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika Gubkina.

KHOLMOGOROV, S.M.; KERSHENBAUM, V.Ya.

Certain structural changes in the design of pipelines brought about by the use of glass-reinforced plastic pipes. Transp. i khran. nefti i nefteprod. no.5:3-5 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akad. Gubkina.

KERSHENBAUM, YA. M.

Production technology for equipment used in the petroleum industry Moskva, Gos. nauch. -tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gornotoplivnoi lit-ry, 1948. 595 p. (50-22027)

Tn871.5.K4

KERSHENBAUM, Ya. M.; MARKHASIN, E. L.; YAROSHEVSKIY, F. M.

Petroleum Engineering.

"The Technology of Oil-Well Equipment Production," Gostoptekhizdat, 1948.

Summary No. 60, 26 May 52; BR-52056899

KERSHENBAUM, Ya.M.; DUBININ, V.M.

Self-propelled hydraulic drive boring machine for exploratory drilling. Trudy MNI no.16:168-175 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Boring machinery)

KERSHENBAUM, Ya.M.

Flexible chain cable of a deep well pump. Trudy MNI no.16: 176-182 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Oil well pumps)

Kershenbaum, Ya. M.

93-6-7/20

AUTHOR: Kershenbaum, Ya. M.

TITLE: The Use of Insert Bits (O primenenii vstavnykh dolot)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1957, 35 Nr 6, pp. 22-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Lowering and hoisting operations consume 10-50 percent of total drilling time. To shorten the time of these operations a method of changing the bit without raising the drill pipe has been devised. The bit is lowered through the drill pipe and upon reaching the bottom of the well it assumes its working position. The worn-out bit is placed in a traveling position with the aid of an overshot and brought to the surface. In turbine drilling a motor is lowered together with the bit. The limited internal diameter of drill pipes tends to complicate the design of two-cutter bits, making them slightly weaker than ordinary cutter bits. The complicated construction of the bit and the fact that it has only two cutters lowered the footage per run. Keeping in mind that the use of insert bits is especially practicable in drilling deep wells and that the trend in drilling is towards wells of small diameter, insert bits Nos. 10, 8, and 6 should be designed for use with 6 5/8, 5 9/16, and 4 1/2" drill pipes. First of all, the duration of lowering and hoisting operations connected with the replacement of an insert bit has to be determined. Such data should be of assistance in establishing some guides to the effectiveness of insert bits in drilling. Mathematical formulas

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The Use of Insert Bits (cont.)

are given for the calculation of time required to make a round trip with an insert bit, the duration of one run using a regular and an insert bit in rotary and turbine drilling, the total time of drilling a well, the total time for lowering and hoisting operations using insert bits in turbine rotary, and electric drilling. The effectiveness of drilling with an insert bit is measured by an efficiency coefficient representing the ratio of total drilling time of a given well (interval) with regular bits to the total drilling time of the same well (interval) with insert bits. Insert bits were tested at certain wells of the Saratov Petroleum Association (Saratovneft') and the Dagestan Petroleum Association (Dagneft') with the following results: The penetration rate and duration of actual drilling are identical for regular and insert bits. The speed at which bits can be lifted or lowered varies from 1 to 2 m/sec. An overshot can be lowered at a rate of 3-5 m/sec. The time required for preparatory, finishing, and related operations is 0.6 hr. for an insert bit and 1 hr. for a regular bit. However, the footage drilled by a two-cutter bit is less than that drilled by a regular bit, the ratio being 5:7. Two examples of drilling with insert bits are given. In general the use of insert bits reduces the time of drilling operations, although in certain unique situations this may not be the case. In spite of its positive aspects the insert bit is not being used on a large scale. Before the design of

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SOV/137-58-10-20942

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 80 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kershenbaum, Ya.M., Krylov, K.A., Gritsayenko, Yu.A.

TITLE: Hot Knurling of Drill Roller Bit Teeth (Goryacheye nakatyvaniye zub'yev sharoshek burovykh dolot)

PERIODICAL: Materialy Mezhvuz. nauchn. soveshchaniya po vopr. novoy tekhn. v neft. prom-sti. 1958, Vol 3, pp 114-155

ABSTRACT: A description is offered of 4 methods of knurling the teeth of drill roller bits of grades 12KhN2, 40, 40KhN, and 30KhGS steels. The methods are developed by the Department of Machinery Engineering Technology of the Moscow Petroleum Institute and introduced at the "Krasnyy Metallist" (Red Metal Worker) Plant in Konotop. Note is taken of the long life of the roller bit teeth, the considerable saving of material, and the high output rate of this process. The heating procedure and the types of tools and their service lives are presented.

I.K.

1. Well drilling--Equipment 2. Cutting tools--Machining
3. Cutting tools--Temperature factors

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AUTHOR: Kershenbaum, Ya.M. SOV/92-58-6-19/30

TITLE: New Techniques in Subterranean Reconditioning of Oilwells (O novoy tekhnike v podzemnom remonte skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 6, pp 21-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that the analysis of the time spent on subterranean reconditioning of wells has indicated that operations carried out by hand tools take 90 percent of all the time needed for this job, and of these 90 percent 55-65 percent represent the time spent on sinking and lifting operations. It is understood therefore that a revision of well reconditioning methods is called for. One of the changes in reconditioning methods which is being studied by the Giproneftemash institute, is the replacement of the rigid hanger for deep inserted pumps by a flexible hanger. The author explains modifications which are to be made in the derrick and pumper for using a chain-hanger, and shows the modified equipment in Fig. 1. Tentative estimates indicate that it would take not more than 10 minutes to lift the pump from the depth of 1,000 m. if the pump is suspended on a chain-hanger moved by the electrically driven pump jack. However there is another possible way of using the flexible pump hanger. In this case the equipment is powered by a tractor having a special outfit as shown in Fig. 2. The author explains how this slightly modified equipment works and he shows in Fig. 3 how the hanger may be extracted from the well by a fishing tool

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if its chain breaks. First experiments were made with the 370 m. long flexible hanger consisting of several chain sections. It took 3.5 minutes to lower such a chain to a depth of 445 m. After two months the pumper interrupted the supply of mud because of chain rupture. Experimental operations have proved, however, that a chain made of 20KhGS or 30KhGS metal with tempered steel surface can be successfully used as deep pump hanger which may be sunk to the depth of 1,000 m. It has been ascertained that the oilwell reconditioning equipment with a chain hanger should be either light or should be moved by the electric motor of the pump jack. The author suggests that further tests with flexible hangers be conducted in various oilwells. There are 3 figures.

1. Petroleum industry—USSR 2. Wells—Maintenance
3. Hoists—Design 4. Pumps—Performance

KERSHENBAUM, Ya.M.

Possibilities of decreasing bit change time. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 1 no.10:41-45 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M.Gubkina.
(Oil well drilling)

11(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2502

Kershenbaum, Yakov Markovich

Smena dolota bez pod"yema buril'noy kolonny (Replacing Rock Bits Without Lifting the Drill Column) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1959. 102 p. 2,700 copies printed.

Ed.: N.S. Timofeyev; Executive Ed.: N.D. Dubrovina; Tech. Ed.: A.S. Polosina.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineering and technical personnel engaged in oil-well drilling and for scientific workers and designers attempting to develop methods of facilitating tool-sinking and lifting operations.

COVERAGE: The book reviews the problem in oil-well drilling of replacing worn bits without lifting the pipe string column. The flow of solids in a constrained stream of drilling mud is investigated, and efforts made to develop special inserted bits and accessories for rotary and turbine drilling are summarized. Experiments conducted with different inserted-bit systems are described. The organization of the drilling crew recommended for drilling with inserted bits is reviewed, and the resulting economy of time is illustrated. The book contains

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Replacing Rock Bits (Cont.) SOV/2502

numerous designs of inserted rock bits, accessories, and equipment, as well as tables, diagrams, and computations. The book also contains comments of the editor, N. Timofeyev. The author thanks Engineers, M.I. Kornev, E.A. Diffine, V.M. Dubinin, E.I. Tagiyev, R.A. Ioannesyan, N.N. Kalmykov, G.S. Yuzbashev, and members of the Oilfield Machinery and Equipment Department of MINKh. He also thanks Petroleum Engineers G.I. Kuvykin, N.S. Timofeyev, A.T. Shmarev, V.I. Muravlenko, I.S. Blokhin, N.A. Muganlinskiy, O.A. Mezhlumov, A.M. Slepyan, N.G. Il'in, and others for their aid in conducting experiments. There are 76 references, all Soviet.

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KERSHENBAUM, YA. M.

11(2,4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2536

Moscow. Institut neftekhimicheskoy i gasovoy promyshlennosti.

Problemy nefti i gaza (Oil and Gas Problems) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1959. 362 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp 24) Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vysshego obrazovaniya SSSR.

Exec. Ed.: G. F. Morgunova; Tech. Ed.: I. G. Fedotova; Editorial Board: K. F. Zhigach, Professor (Resp. Ed.), I. M. Murav'yev, Professor, A. A. Tikhomirov, Candidate of Economic Sciences, V. N. Vinogradov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, M. M. Charygin, Professor, F. F. Dunayev, Professor, I. A. Charnyy, Professor, V. N. Dakhnov, Professor, G. M. Panchenkov, Professor,

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for specialists in the petroleum and gas industry. It will also be of interest to scientific research institutes, teachers and students of vuzes.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles reviews problems connected with natural and synthetic gas production. A number of articles are devoted to the study of regional oil- and gas-bearing zones, the crystalline beds underlying the Volga-Urals petroliferous region, tectonics of the Caspian depression, seismic prospecting, oil well logging, development of oil and gas fields, petroleum-bearing formations and their physicochemical characteristics, and petroleum engineering. Other articles deal with gas turbine engines and their possible use in the oil and gas industry, the production of carboxymethylcellulose compounds, the application of ionic exchange tars to the organic catalysis, continuous coking of heavy petroleum residues, (fluidization), the improvement of lube oil production, and the influence of acid esters on properties of lubricating oil and grease. The book contains a number of photographs, tables, flow sheets, and diagrams, among which those relating to coal gasification and conversion of heavy petroleum residues over a fluidized bed catalyst deserve special attention. References accompany individual articles.

25(2,7) SOV/117-59-4-13/36

AUTHORS: Funberg, A.L., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Kershenbaum, Ya.M., Engineer

TITLE: The Dressing of Abrasive Wheels During High-Speed Grinding

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1959, Nr 4, pp 28-30 (USSR)

TITLE: The article deals with the traces left by the dressing tool on the work surface of grinding wheels, and so causing traces on the surface of the ground work. It was revealed in a study carried out by ENUMS in 1954 and previously described ("Stanki i instrument" Nr 6, 1954, by L.I. Zalkind) that it is possible to obtain a high finish of surfaces by dressing the grinding wheel with dressing tool feed of 0.01 to 0.03 mm per revolution of the grinding wheel, when the feed per wheel revolution is considerably shorter than one grain and therefore the traces

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The Dressing of Abrasive Wheels During High-Speed Grinding

on the ground work surface are determined by the traces of wheel material grains broken by the dressing tool. It was proven in experiments that dressing with very fine feed results in surface finish class "10" and higher in grinding with medium-grain wheels. It was also found that the expensive and scarce dressing diamonds can be replaced by other dressing materials in the case of high-speed grinding (wheel surface velocity over 50 meter/sec.). The article includes the results of experiments carried out with dressing diamonds, solid hard-alloy disks, disks made of hard alloy grain material, of thermocorundum, and of black carborundum, and with the use of a Linnik double microscope for the measurements of the surface roughness obtained (shown in table). It is mentioned that the existing Soviet dressing devices with hard-alloy disks, used in conventional grinding, cannot

The Dressing of Abrasive Wheels During High-Speed Grinding.

be used in high-speed grinding. The new hard-alloy dressing wheel design (Figure, p 29) includes antifriction bearings. There are 1 diagram, 1 table and 1 Soviet reference.

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KERSHENBAUM, Ya.M.

Improving the design of cones. Trudy MINKHiGP no.24:146-155 '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

(Boring machinery)

KERSHENBAUM, Ya.M.; DIFFINE, Z.A.

Replaceable extension bits. Neft.khoz. 37 no.3:33-37 Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:5)
(Boring machinery)

KERSHENBAUM, Ya. M., Doc Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the problems connected with changing a drill bit without hoisting the drill column". Moscow, 1960. 21 pp (Min Higher and Inter Spec Educ RSFSR, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of the Petroleum-Chem and Gas Industry im I. M Gubkin), 150 copies (KL, No 14, 1960, 131)

KERSHENBAUM, Ya.M.; SOROKIN, G.M.

Wear and breakdown of small-diameter bit cutters. Trudy MINKHiGP no.29:11-18 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Boring machinery) (Mechanical wear)

S/123/62/000/004/011/014
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Kershenbaum, Ya. M., Funberg, A. L.

TITLE: The quality of the surface layer of oil industry equipment parts subjected to high-speed grinding

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 4, 1962, 84 - 85, abstract 4B531 ("Novosti neft. i gaz. tekhn. Neft. oborud. i sredstva avtomatiz.", 1961, no. 2, 21 - 24)

TEXT: The authors present the results of investigating the effect of grinding condition factors on the state of the surface layer during external cylindrical grinding at high speeds of components. The tests were carried out with hardened 45 and 40X (40Kh) grade steel specimens at wheel speeds in the range of 44 - 50 m/sec, transverse feed per one double stroke 0.005 - 0.03 mm/min and a component speed of 63 - 116 m/min. During the high-speed grinding using high peripheral velocities of the component, no marked effect was shown of the grinding conditions on the magnitude and sign of residual stresses, microhardness and changes in the microstructure of the machined surface. During high-speed grinding, tensile stresses are originating in the surface layer. It was found that

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S/123/62/000/004/011/014
A004/A101

The quality of the...

the use of this grinding method considerably increases the efficiency of the process without deteriorating the surface finish of the ground parts. There are 2 figures.

I. Brozgol'

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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S/137/62/000/001/115/237
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Kershenbaum, Ya. M., Prokhorov, N. A.

TITLE: Vibration arc building-up of parts of oil drilling equipment

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 70, abstract 1E431 ("Tr. Mosk. in-t neftekhim. i gaz. prom-sti", no. 34, 1961, 12-19)

TEXT: Tests were carried out on automatic vibration arc building-up of parts of oil drilling equipment of Ст 40Х (St 40Kh). СВС (SVS), П 1 (P1), У 9 (U9), 50 ХФА (50KhFA) and 50 wires (compositions are given) were used as electrode material. As cooling liquid 6% soda ash solution and 20% commercial glycerin solution were used at 18 - 80°C. The effect of parameters of the process on the built-up layer formation and on the quality of the weld joint is shown. Their effect on the structure and hardness of built-up metal and on the zones of thermal action was studied. It is pointed out that the structure and hardness of metal build-up is greatly affected by the electrode wire composition; build-up pitch; quantity, composition, temperature and way of supply of cooling liquid; speed of the arc displacement. It is established that for

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A052/A101

Vibration arc building-up ...

building-up parts subjected to alternating loads, carbon and alloyed wire with $\leqslant 0.3\%$ content should be chosen. The wear resistance of restored parts is by 10 - 12% lower than that of new ones.

V. Tarisova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KERSHENBAUM, Ya.M.

Potentialities of small-diameter two and three roller bits. Trudy MINKHiGP no.35:14-17 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Boring machinery)

KERSHENBAUM, Ya.M.

Paramount importance of lowering and hoisting operations for increasing round trip drilling rates. Trudy MINKHiGP no.35:18-22 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Boring) (Hoisting machinery)

KERSHENBAUM, Ya.M.; SOROKIN, G.M.

Relationship between the blunting of the teeth of small-size bit rollers and the penetration rate. Trudy MINKHiGP no.35:42-49 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Boring machinery)

KERSHENBAUM, Ya.M.; KRYLOV, K.A.; PETROSYANTS, A.A.

Mill for knurling the teeth of rollers of drill bits. Trudy MINKHiGP no.35:176-180 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Boring machinery) (Cutting machines)

KERSHENBAUM, Yakov Markovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; YUDOLOVICH, Mark Yakovlevich, inzh.; DANIYELYAN, A.A., kand. tekhn.nauk, zasl. inzh. Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR, retsenzent; SOLGANIK, G.Ya., ved. red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Repair and assembly of oil-field equipment] Remont i montazh neftepromyslovogo oborudovaniia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft.i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1962. 395 p.
(MIRA 15:1)

(Oil fields--Equipment and supplies)

KERSHENBAUM, Ya.M.; AVERBUKH, B.A.

New method for planting metals and alloys on parts of machines by means of friction. Mash. i neft. obor. no.11:34-37 '63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika Gubkina.

KERSHENBAUM, Ya.M.; PROKHOROV, N.A.

Problem of selecting a method for build-up welding with a weaving arc to restore petroleum equipment parts. Mash.i neft. obor. no.12:23-27 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M.Gubkina.

KERSHENBAUM, Ya.M.; PROKHOROV, N.A.

Wear of the disks and seats of drilling-pump valves. Mash. i neft. obor. no.8:31-33 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika Gubkina.

KERSHENBAUM, Ya.M.; LESIN, A.S.

Certain problems involved in the wear of the parts of a turbodrill.
Trudy MINKHiGP 46:127-136 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

KERSHENBAUM, Ya.M.; LYUDMIRSKAYA, N.G.; TY YUY-FON; AVERBUKH, B.A.

Nature of the adherence of a layer of white cast iron to steel on plating by friction. Trudy MINKHiGP 46:213-219 '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

KERSHENBAUM, Ya.M.; LYUDMIRSKAYA, N.G.; AVERBUKH, B.A.

Certain phenomena when building up bronze on steel by means of friction. Trudy MINKHiGP 46:219-226 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

KERSHENBAUM, Ya.M.; AVERBUKH, B.A.

Characteristics of bronze deposition on steel by friction welding. Avtom. svar. 17 no.3:19-22 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:11)

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

KERSHENBAUM, Ya.M.; VINOGRADOV, V.N.

Petroleum machinery construction. Neft. khoz. 42 no.9/10: 114-117 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

KERSHENBAUM, Ya.M., doktor tekhn. nauk; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.G., inzh.; AVERBUKH, B.A., inzh.

Hard facing by friction of a wear-resistant layer of white cast iron on steel. Svar. proizv. no.6:8-10 Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

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

KERSHENBAUM, Ya.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; AVERBUKH, B.A., inzh.; LYUDMIRSKAYA, N.G., inzh.

Deposition of bronze on steel by friction. Svar. proizv. no.5:25-26 My '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni Gubkina.

SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik; BABAT, G.I., prof. doktor tekhn. nauk; ZHELTENKOV, V., inzh.; VERD'YE, Zhan, zhurnalist (Frantsiya); RUBASHEV, B.; GRIGOR'YEV, S., inzh.; SAUKOV, A.A.; VASIL'YEV, M., insh.; POMAZOVICH, N., prof.; GALINA, L.M., muzykoved-fol'klorist; KERSHNER, D., biolog; BUDYKO, I., prof.; SEMENOV, S., zhurnalist.

Discoveries to be made. Znan. sila 32 no.11:27-32 N '57. (MLRA 10:11)

1. Ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti uchenogo sekretarya Glavnoy astronomicheskoy observatorii (for Rubashev). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Saukov). 3. Direktor Glavnoy geofizicheskoy observatorii im. A.I. Voyeykova (for Budyko).
(Science)

KERSHNER, D

SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik; DOLGUSHIN, Yu., pisatel'; NECHAYEV, I., pisatel'; POPOV, M.; KERSHNER, D.; VLADIMOROV, S., zhurnalist.

Menu of mankind. Znan. sila 32 no.11:35-40 N '57. (MLRA 10:11)
(Food, Artificial)

KERSHNER-GORBUNOVA, N. G.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Historical Sciences in the Institute of Archeology

"Culture of Fergana in the Early Iron Age."

Vestnik Akad. Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp 119-145

Kershteyn, M.I.

130-1-3/17

AUTHORS: Tylkin, M. A., Engineer and Kershteyn, M. I., Engineer.

TITLE: Hard-facing Parts (Naplavka detaley tverdymi splavami)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, No.1, pp. 5-6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the imeni Dzerzhinskiy (imeni Dzerzhinskogo) Works, hard-facing with stalinite, sormite (sormayt) and type T-590 and T-620 electrodes is adopted. The author gives some examples, including lugs on sinter-breaker sprockets (Fig.1), pug-mill blades (Fig.3) and guide baffles on crane columns. In the last application, the adoption of the hard-facing technique has enabled steel to be used instead of bronze for the baffles. The author gives details of clamping methods and pre- and post-facing treatments, as well as of the main facing operation. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: imeni Dzerzhinskiy Works (Zavod imeni Dzerzhinskogo)

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KERSIC, N.

Dry and small transformers. p. 204.

(ELEKTROTEHNISKI VESTNIK. Vol. 25, No. 5/6, May/June 1957, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

HÖFLER, E.; AVSIN, F.; MIKLAVZIC, U.; POHIZ, R.; GOSAR, P.; GRUDEN, M. DOBEIC, J.; VAJDA, B.; HLAKAR, F.; VIRANT, J.; VDOVIC, J.; JERBIN, P.; GERLANC, I.; STARIC, P.; SKUBIC, T.; MAGAJNA, B.; MERSIC, M.; LEONARDIS, S.; PIRKMAJER, E.; CAJHEN, R.

New books and periodicals. Elektr vest 17 no.1/2:46-56 Ja-F '64.

KERSIC, Nikolaj, Ing. (Ljubljana)

Electric equipment for tropical climate. Elektr vest 27 no.9/10: 328-330 S-O '59. (EEAI 9:10)
(Electric equipment) (Tropics)

KERSIC, Nikolaj, inz., docent (Ljubljana, Valjavceva 13B)

The most economic form of small power transformers and dampers for network and sound frequencies. Tehnika Jug 19 no.6:Suppl: Elektrotehnika 13 no.6:1092-1095 Je '64.

1. Faculty of Electrical Engineering, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana.