curves obtained when the supply of gas fuel to the boiler was varied are shown in Fig.5 and it is shown that control was established within a few minutes of considerable changes being made. Experimental curves obtained during variation in the supply of feed water are given in Fig.6. Further tests of transient processes are given in Fig.7 and 8. Still further test results are given in Fig.9, 10 and 11. It is claimed that comparative tests using the hygrometer and a temperature regulator showed the hygrometer to be much the better of the two. The variation of steam temperature before the first bundle of the transitional zone with the hygrometer in operation was 1.5 - 2 times less than when the temperature regulator was used, with identical disturbances in the two cases. The hygrometer corrected the steam temperature beyond the first bundle of the transitional zone twice as fast as the temperature regulator. The instrument has

Hygrometer Type BPK

Operated reliably under a wide range of practical conditions for several months. There are 11 figures.

ASSOCIATION: MO TSKTI (Moscow Division of the Central Boiler Turbine Institute)

Card 5/5

KOSHELEV, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHISHKIN, A.S., inzh.

Device for controlling steam temperature by injecting feed water into superheaters of high- and superhigh-pressure boilers with natural circulation. Teploenergetika 7 no.2: 59-60 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Moskovskoye otdeleniye TSentral'nogo kotloturbinnogo instituta.
(Boilers)

KOSHELEV, I. I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3854

Akol'zin, P. A., P. M. Andreyev, I. E. Apel'tsin, S. M. Gurvich, A. A. Kot, Yu. M. Kostrikin, I. I. Koshelev, A.P. Mamet, Yu. O. Novi, M. M. Sendik, I. Kh. Khaybullin

Spravochnik khimika-energetika. tom 1: Spravochnyye materialy obshchego naznacheniya (Handbook of Chemistry in Power Engineering. Vol 1: General Reference Material) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1960. 327 p. 20,000 copies printed.

Eds.: V.A. Goluttsov, S.M. Gurvich, Yu. M. Kostrikin, and A.P. Mamet; Tech. Ed.: K. P. Voronin.

PURPOSE: This handbook is intended for chemists in the field of power engineering, personnel of laboratories, scientific research institutes, and planning and control organizations, as well as for students of universities and tekhnikums.

COVERAGE: This is the first of a three-volume handbook of chemistry in power engineering. It includes data on the water system of boilers, causes of corrosion and methods for controlling it. It also contains general reference material on measures and units, chemical compounds, water and solutions, solubility of substances in water and water vapor at various temperatures, electrochemistry, gases, specifications and prices for certain reagents and materials. The book includes tables, charts, and diagrams. No personalities are mentioned. There are 58 references: 39 Soviet, 10 English, 2 German, and 1 Swedish.

Card 1/12

KOSHELEV, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ESKIN, N.B., inzh.; TARATUTA, V.A., inzh.; KAPCHITS, D.A., inzh.; ABRYUTINA, N.V., inzh.; POLYAKOVA, V.P., inzh.; LEBEDEVA, I.G., inzh.

Study of salt extraction by the flushing and separating system of the PK-24 boiler. Elek. sta. 35 no. 4:10-15 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:7)

KOSHELEV, I.K.

USSR/Cultivated Plants.- Fodder

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 1629

Author : I.K. Koshelev
Inst : Not Given
Title : Wild Vetch as an Intermediary Crop for Tobacco Crop Rotations in Eastern Georgia

Orig Pub : Sb. nauch.-issled. rabot Bses. n.-i. in-t tabaka i makhorki, 1956, vyp. 149, 181-189

Abstract : A mixture of winter vetch which grows wild in great abundance as weeds in Transcaucasia has been tested. It has been established that wild growing vetch is fully fuitable for this purpose, inasmuch as it reaches feeding ripeness before the advent of the most favorable periods for planting tobacco, has high grade feeding properties and enriches the soil with nitrogen and humus.

Card : 1/1

L 61709-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWP(l) Pr-4 MJW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5016103 UR/0122/65/000/006/0033/0037 18

621.81:620.178.16 44 13

AUTHORS: Grinberg, N. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Petrov, I. V. (Engineer); Kosholev, I. K.

TITLE: Wear-resistance of plating materials at different temperatures 15

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 6, 1965, 33-37

TOPIC TAGS: metal wear, wear resistance, KBKh alloy, KBKh 45 alloy, KhR 19 alloy, T 620 alloy, ETN 5 alloy, ETN 4 alloy, US alloy, VETN-2 alloy, EN 60M alloy, TsN 11 alloy, ETN 1 alloy, OZI 1 alloy, VSN 6 alloy, G13L alloy

ABSTRACT: To determine the most durable plating alloy for teeth on EKG-4 excavator shovels, 15 different plating alloys were experimentally tested at the Moskovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut im. V. V. Kuybyshev (Moscow Engineering Construction Institute) under simulated working conditions. The specimens were tested in apparatus ChP-1M which represents a rotating drum with internally mounted specimens (filled with granulated abrasives) simulating actual working conditions of the open pit excavators as reported by K. D. Chudakov, I. V. Petrov, and L. S. Valova (Issledovaniye rabotosposobnosti naplavochnykh materialov pri

Card 1/2

L 61709-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016103

4

abrazivnom dinamicheskom izuashivanii. "V[stnik mashinostroyeniya," 1963, No. 8).
After determining the test conditions for best simulation, the materials were
tested at temperatures above 0°C, and the materials showing best durability were
then tested at -25C. Metallographic analysis of the platings before and after the
tests were also conducted. Six groups of metal platings were tested: 1- alloys
with high C, Cr, and V content (KBKh, KBK[-45, KhR-19, T-620, ETN-5); 2- tungsten
alloys (relit, ETN-4, ETN-4 on, ETN-2); 3- medium-alloy plating (EN-60M); 4- alloys
of the type "stalinit" (improved stalinit[ETN-2, TsN-11); 5- high-manganese alloys
(ETN-1); 6- C, Cr, W alloys (OZI-1, VSN-6[. It was found that KBKh-45, ETN-2,
TaN-11, OZI-1, and VSN-6 had the best coe[ficients of relative volume wear resist-
ance (relative to steel G13L): 1.55, 1.1[, 1.64, 1.97, and 2.81 respectively for
plating on steel St 3 (above 0°C); 1.47, [.02, 1.46, 1.75, 2.66 on St3 (at -25C)
and 1.68, 1.16, no data; 2.11 3.08 on G13[(at -25C). These results were checked
by plating half of actual excavator teeth [with some of the better alloys and using
them under operating conditions. The res[lts were 3.68 and 3.23 respectively for
VSN-6 and OZI-1, indicating that these ar[the most durable plating materials.
Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL 00 SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 002 hard alloy OTHE[: 000

Card 2/2

KOSHELEV, I. P.; SYROMYATNIKOV, N. G.

Some regularities in the migration of uranium-234 and uranium-238 isotopes. Izv. AN Kazakh.SSR. Ser.geol. no.3:73-82 '61.
(MIRA 14:10)
(Uranium—Isotopes)

KOSHELEV, I. V.

Alfalfa

Cultivation of lucerne in rice crop rotation, Korm. baza, No. 11, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

SOKOLOV, V.I.; KOSHKLEV, I.V.

Measurement of stresses in the rotor of the SPMF-2000 cream separator. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;pishch.tekh.no.5:118-126 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti. Kafedra tekhnicheskoy mekhaniki.
(Cream separators) (Strains and stresses)

POSIK, Lev Notovich; KOSHKLEV, Ivan Vasil'yevich; BOVIN, Vladimir Pavlovich; SAGURO, M.A., red.; MAZKL', Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Rapid radiometric determination of mined ores; brief guide] Radiometricheskii ekspress-analiz dobytykh rud; kratkoe rukovodstvo. Moskva, Izd-vo Glav.upr. po ispol'zovaniiu atomnoi energ. pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1960. 75 p.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Uranium ores) (Radioactivity--Measurement)
(Ores--Sampling and estimation)

KOSHELEV, Ivan Vasil'yevich; MELESHKO, V.K., red.; POPOVA, S.M., tekhn. red.

[Radiometric apparatus for dressing uranium ores] Radiometricheskaia apparatura dlia obogashcheniia uranovykh rud. Moskva, Gosatomizdat, 1963. 91 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Uranium ores) (Radiometer)
(Ore dressing--Equipment and supplies)

KOSHELEV, K., inzhener.

Some characteristics of the ZIS-150 assembly important for repair work. Avt.transp. 32 no.3:23-24 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(Automobiles--Repairing)

KOSHELEV, K. L.

KOSHELEV, K. L. -- "Investigation of the Phenomenon of Automatic Release in Lug- and Tooth-Type Clutches of Oil-Well Equipment." Min Higher Education USSR. Azerbaydzhan Order of Labor Red Banner Industrial Inst imeni M. Azizbekov. Baku, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 1, 1956, pp 102-122, 124

KOSHELEV, K.L.

Prolonging the life of automobile transmission gears. Avt. trakt. prom. no.1:20-23 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:4)
(Automobiles—Transmission devices)

KOSHELEV, K.L., inzh.

Caisson method of constructing transfer pumping stations. Transp. stroi. 8 no. 7:30 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Pumping stations)
(Caissons)

KOSHELEV, K., kand.tekhn.nauk

A bool on over-all mechanization of maintenance and repair operations is needed. Akust. zhur. 6 no.2:62-63 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Automobiles--Maintenance and repair)

KOSHELEV, Konstantin Leont'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; PIRIN, I.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; DOBRITSYNA, R.I., tekhn. red.

[Self-release of rigid clutches] Samovykliuchenie zhestkikh stsepnykh muft. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 53 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Clutches(Machinery))

KOSHELEV, K.L., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Mechanization of loading and unloading operations in the haulage of long-sized goods. Trudy MIEI no.16:105-109 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Loading and unloading)

KOSHELEV, K. V.

KOSHELEV, K. V. --- "Analysis of Hoisting and Lowering Operations in Drilling Large-Diameter Shafts." Min Higher Education USSR. Leningrad Mining Inst. Chair of the Construction of Mine Enterprises. Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

No 1

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', 1956, pp 102-122, 124

KOSHELEV, K.V.

Unsolved problems of mine shaft boring. Zap.Len.gor.inst. 36 no.1:179-185 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Shaft sinking)

KOSHELEV, K.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Use of individual wooden rod bolting. Gor.zhur. no.6:35-36 Je '60.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut gornogo dela AN USSR, Stalino.
(Mine roof bolting)

KOSHELEV, K.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; OSTULENKO, I.Ye., inzh.; LOSEV, N.T., inzh.

Rock pressure in major workings of deep mines. Ugol' Ukr. 7 no.11:15-17 N '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut gornoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy kibernetiki.

KOSHELEV, K.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Research in wooden roof bolting. Gor.zhur. no.3:71 Mr '60.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut gornogo dela AN USSR, Stalino.
(Mine roof bolting)

KOSHMLEV, K.V.; DOLZHENKO, V.I.

Using the optical method to study the effect of the temperature factor on the stressed state of the rock massif. Sbor. trud. Inst. gor. dela AN URSR no.13:68-73 '63 (MIRA 17:7)

KOSHELEV, Konstantin Vasil'yevich; DOLZHENKO, Vladimir Ivanovich; OSAULENKO, Ivan Yemel'yanovich; YATSENKO, Vladimir Dmitriyevich; KHANIN, Aleksey Mikhaylovich; FEDOROVA, A.M., red.; KRASOVSKIY, I.P., red. izd-va; LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Timbering permanent workings of deep shafts] Kreplenie kapital'nykh vyrabotok glubokikh gorizontov shakht. Pod red. A.M. Fedorova. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1963. 75 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Mine timbering)

ALEKSEYENKO, V.D. (Moskva); GRIGORYAN, S.S. (Moskva); KOSHELEV, L.I. (Moskva); NOVGORODOV, A.F. (Moskva); RYKOV, G.V. (Moskva)

Measurement of pressure stress waves in soft soils. PMTF no.2:135-141 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Explosions) (Shock waves) (Soil mechanics)

L 41858-65 EWT(m)/EWA(h)

ACCESSION NR AM5004499 BOOK EXPLOITATION S/ 16 Bt1

Gorchakov, Aleksandr Danilovich; Zhukov, Yuriy Afanas'yevich; Kosheley, Leonid Ivanovich; Rossal, Nikolay Antonovich; Khomko, Arkadiy Antonovich

Simplified shelters for protection from mass-injury weapons (Prosteyshiye ukrytiya dlya zashchity ot orudhiya massovogo porazheniya), Moscow, Stroyizdat, 1964, 097 p. illus. Errata slip inserted. 22,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: civil defense, nuclear explosion, nuclear decontamination, nuclear radiation, nuclear defense, fallout shelter

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book describes the simplest shelters for people, food and water against a nuclear explosion. It makes recommendations on their construction, the adaptation of existing buildings, basements of homes and various local objects and also on the use of various materials, structures and articles for this purpose. The book is intended for a broad audience.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Introduction — 3
Ch. I. Damage factors of a nuclear explosion and their effect — 6

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L 41858-65
ACCESSION NR AM5004499

Ch. II. Fallout shelters in rural regions -- 21
Ch. III. Design of fallout shelters -- 73
Ch. IIII. Rules of conduct in the event of nuclear attack -- 89

SUBMITTED: 29Jn164

SUB CODE: MS, PH

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 8111-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP5026033 SOURCE CODE: UR/0405/65/000/001/0111/0112

AUTHOR: Koshelev, L.I. (Moscow); Popov, N. N. (Moscow); Yartsev, P.I. (Moscow)

ORG: None

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the total impact accepted by an obstacle in a contact underground explosion

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskiye problemy goreniya i vzryva, no. 1, 1965, 111-112

TOPIC TAGS: underground explosion, explosive, explosive charge, impact strength, impact stress

ABSTRACT: In the solution of applied problems there is a need to know the magnitude of the total impact on a solid obstacle during a contact underground explosion. Tests for that purpose were carried out on a stand carrying a 1000-kg ballistic pendulum hanging on 1000-mm long supports, shown in Fig. 1. Trotyl charges (35 and 50 g) exploded at the central end surface of the pendulum; the ground thickness above the charge varied between 0 and 30 r_0 (r_0 = mean radius of the charge).

Card 1/3

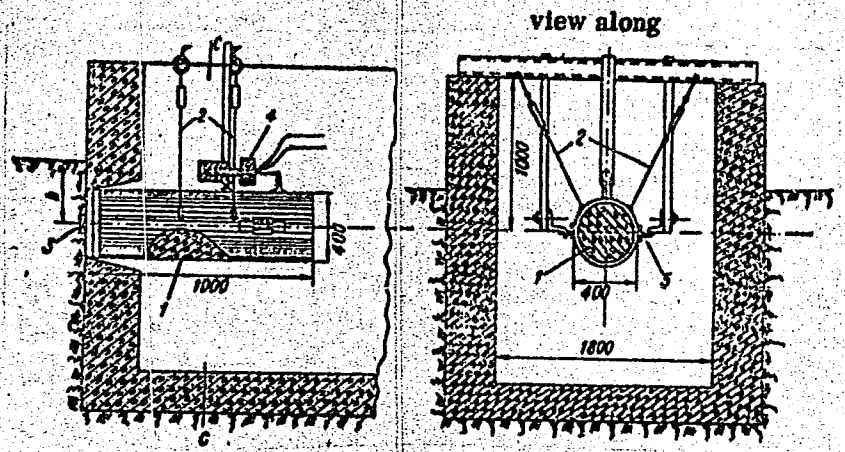

Fig. 1 Ballistic pendulum for impact determination.

The analysis of the results shows that 1) the magnitude of the total impact during an explosion in sand (normal humidity) is proportional to the weight of the charge; and 2) with an increase in the depth of the charge, the impact increases according to the curve shown in Fig. 2.

L 25837-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AP6011505 SOURCE CODE: UR/0044/65/000/004/0071/0077

AUTHORS: Koshelev, L. I. (Moscow); Popov, N. N. (Moscow); Yartsev, P. I. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: An experimental study of explosive charges in soft soils for engineering constructions

SOURCE: Fizika goreniya i vzryva, no. 4, 1965, 71-77

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, explosion effect, explosive, construction material

ABSTRACT: A method for determining stresses and deformations occurring with the use of explosives in soils for construction purposes is presented. This method consists of determining an equivalent static charge for the explosion effect. The equivalent static charge lends itself to computation by conventional approaches of structural mechanics. The development of the method of equivalent charge is, however, not easily derived by conventional means. An experimental means was devised to study the effect of various explosive parameters and other properties of the problem as they are related to the equivalent charge. A specially designed testing device is used which measures deflections in the soil for the purpose of computing the equivalent static charge. The following parameters are investigated: 1) the weight of the charge, 2) the distance from its center to the obstacle, 3) the depth of

Card 1/2 UDC: 532.593+62.213.44

L 25837-66
ACC NR: AP6011505

placement of the charge, 4) the angle of incidence of the explosion wave with the obstacle, 5) the vibration frequency at the obstacle, and 6) the soil properties. The construction of the test device and several experimental data plots are given. Orig. art. has: 13 figures and 3 equations.

SUB CODE: 13, 08, 19/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

KOSHELEVA, L.L. [Koshaleva, L.L.]

Effect of nitrogen fertilizers on the dynamics of carbohydrates and nitrogen in flax. Vestsi AN BSSR Ser. biial. nav. no.3: 51-58'63 (MIRA 17:7)

KOSHELEVA, L.L. [Koshaleva, L.L.]

Effect of potassium on some physiological processes in flax plants in meteorologically different years. Vestsi. AN BSSR. Ser. biial. nav. no.1:50-57 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

KOSHELEV, M.I.

Steadily develop inventions and efficiency measures in the textile industry. Tekst. prom. 17 no.4:6-7 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Zamestitel' ministra tekstil'noy promyshlennosti RSFSR.
(Textile industry)

Koshelev, M.I.

KOSHELEV, M.I.

Textile industry of the Moscow Municipal Economic Council is increasing its production output. Tekst.prom. 17 no.12: 4-7 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Nachal'nik upravleniya tekstil'noy i trikotazhnoy promyshlennosti Moskovskogo gorodskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Moscow--Textile industry)

KOSHELEV, M.I.

Fabrics of excellent quality for children. Tekst.prom. 18 no.5:14-15 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya tekstil'noy i trikotazhnoy promyshlennosti Mosgorsovnarkhoza.
(Textile fabrics) (Children's clothing)

KOSHELEV, M.I., inzh.

Technological equipment for the textile industry at the Leipzig 1961 Spring Fair. Tekst.prom. 21 no.7:86-89 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Textile machinery)

KOSHELEV, M.I.

Experimental model enterprises of the textile industry. Tekst.prom. 22 no.6:8-10 Je '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Glavnyy spetsialist Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu.
(Textile industry) (Research, Industrial)

ZHUKOV, I.F., inzh.; KOSHELEV, M.P., inzh.; LYSYAK, V.A., inzh.

Improving elements of pylons in subway stations. Transp. stroi. 14 no.11:53 N '64. (MIRA 18:3)

AUTHORS: Koshelev, M.V., Miklashevich, L.M. SOV/113-58-11-10/16

TITLE: About the Heat Treatment of Forgings With the Utilization of the Forging Heat (O termicheskoy obrabotke pokovok s ispol'zovaniyem kovochnogo tepla)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 11, pp 33 - 35, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Moscow Motor Vehicle Plant imeni Likhachev carried out investigations on the utilization of the forging heat in the heat treatment of forgings. The tests included the isothermal hardening of the forgings in molten salts or alkali, direct hardening in oil or water, and gradual cooling beginning at the temperature of the finished forging process. The basic characteristics of forgings treated by isothermal hardening are given in table 1. They include the driving shaft of the intermediate axle and suction valve of 40Kh steel. The results of mechanical tests with these forgings are presented in table 2 for the drive shafts, and in table 3 for the valves. A comparison of these results demonstrated that the forgings had a coarse mixed microstructure (austenite) with low indices of resilience. This is due to the fact that the forgings brought into the isothermal medium could not immediately take on the temperature of this medium.

Card 1/2

SOV/113-58-11-10/16

About the Heat Treatment of Forgings With the Utilization of the Forging Heat

Forgings of the connecting rod, the suction valve of the engine and the flange of the yoke of the drive shaft were given to immediate hardening by utilizing the forging heat. Steel of 40R type was used for the connecting rod forging, and 35 steel for the drive shaft yoke flange. The mechanical properties are given in table 4. Data concerning resilience and yield strength fatigue limits of 40R steel are shown in table 5. The results permit one to recommend the direct hardening process with utilization of the forging heat. Gradual cooling beginning with the temperature of the finished forging process was studied with forgings of the gearbox of the ZIL automobile made of 30 KhGT and 18 KhGT steel in containers with heated walls. The speed of cooling is a decisive factor in obtaining the best microstructure. There are 7 tables, 1 photo, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva (The Moscow Automobile Plant imeni Likhachev)

1. Metals--Forging 2. Materials--Heat treatment 3. Materials --Test results

Card 2/2

KOSHELEV, N.F.

Chamber for dynamic poisoning of small laboratory animals. Farm. i toks. 16 no.5:66 S-O '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Voyenno-meditsinskaya akademiya im. S.M.Kirova.
(Scientific apparatus and instruments) (Gases, Asphyxiating and poisonous)

GOLOVINA, N.K.; KOSHELEV, N.F.

Trilonometric method for determining the hardness of water under field conditions. Voen.-med. zhur. no.10:49-52 O '55. (MLRA 9:10)
(TRILON B) (WATER--ANALYSIS)

KOSHELEV, N.F.

Stand for restraining large laboratory animals during long experiments. Lab.delo 2 no.6:21-23 N-D '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

KOSHELEV, N.F., dotsent, podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Some certain data on air contamination in tanks. Voen.med. zhur. no.3:63-67 '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(AIR POLLUTION
in military tanks, contaminants (Rus))

KOSHELEV, N.F.

Parenteral protein feeding in radiation sickness; experimental studies in animals. Vop. pit. 18 no.3:36-40 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey i voyennoy gigiyeny (nach. - prof. P.Ye. Kalmykov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(RADIATIONS, inj. eff.
eff. of plasma substitutes in radiation sickness in animals (Rus))
(PLASMA SUBSTITUTES, eff.
on exper. radiation sickness (Rus))

KOSHELEV, N.F.

Experimental basis for parenteral feeding in radiation sickness.
Vop. pit. 19 no. 6:22-26 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey i voyennoy gigiyeny (nachal'nik - prof. P.Ye. Kalmykov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (INJECTIONS)

GOLOVINA, N.K.; KOSHELEV, N.F.

Rapid methods for determining nitrogen in fecal matter and other products containing nitrogen. Lab. delo 7 no.1:12-14 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Kafedra obshchey i voyennoy gigiyeny (nach. - prof. P.Ye. Kalmykov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.
(NITROGEN--ANALYSIS)

KOSHELEV, N.F., dotsent

Parenteral protein feeding as one of the types of therapeutic nutrition; biological value of some preparations used for this purpose. Vop.pit 21 no.4:46-52 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey i voyennoy gigiyeny (nachal'nik - prof. general-mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby P.Ye.Kalmykov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova, Leningrad.
(PARENTERAL THERAPY) (PROTEINS)

KOSHELEV, N.I.

Propagation of progressive practice. Tekst.prom.14 no.1:56 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:2)
(Textile industry)

KOSHELEV, N.I.

More publicity for books and periodicals on technology. Tekst. prom. 15 no.7:36-37 Jl'55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Technical libraries)

KOSHELEV, N. M.

Rapid riveting of struts Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1951 27 p. (Za snizhenie stoimosti i vysokoe kachestvo stroitel'nykh rabot) (54-17545)

TJ1310.K6

TARASOV, B.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOSHELEV, N.M., inzh.

What caused the explosion of methane at the Taibinskaya Mine?
Bezop. truda v prom. 8 no.10:12-14 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kemerovskiy gornyy institut.

KOSHELEV, N. N. (Engr), KARMAZINOV, N. P. (Engr.) and KUZMAK, Ye. M. (Dr. Tech. Sci., Prof.)

"Investigation of Welded Connections in Special Steel Petroleum Equipment using Radioactive Isotopes," p. 85 in book Reports of the Interuniversity Conference on Welding, 1956. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958, 266p.

KUZMAK, Ye.M.; KOSHELEV, N.N.

Corrosion resistance of welding equipment in petroleum refining. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 6 no.6:41-47 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika Gubkina.
(Steel—Welding) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

KUZMAK, Ye.M.; KOSHELEV, N.N.

Some problems in welding various steels. Trudy MINKHiGP no.34:3-11 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Steel--Welding)

KOSHELEV, N.N.; KUZMAK, Ye.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; NOGOVITSYN, V.N., red.; CHIZHEVSKIY, E.M., tekhn. red.

[New welding methods] Novye metody svarki; metodicheskoe posobie dlia studentov zaochnogo i vechernego fakul'tetov. n.p. Rosvuzizdat, 1962. 42 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Moscow. Institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.
(Ultrasonic welding) (Plasma (Ionized gases))
(Electron beams)

KOSHELEV, N.N.

Methods for improving the air tightness of the production strings of gas wells. Gaz. delo no.6/7:37-41 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Krasnodarneftegazrazvedka.

ACC NR: AP7001968 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/006/0216/0218

AUTHOR: Koshelev, O. G.

ORG: Physics Faculty, MGU (Fizicheskiy fakul'tet, MGU)

TITLE: Cryostat for studying optically excited EPR spectra at liquid helium temperatures

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1966, 216-218

TOPIC TAGS: cryostat, EPR spectrometer, liquid helium

ABSTRACT:

Design details are given for a liquid He cryostat, operable between 4.2 and 1.6K, which is intended for studying the effects of light on crystal EPR spectra in the 3-cm range. Portions of the structure are shown in section in Fig. 1. A standard 23 x 10 mm wave guide is used throughout, rather than quartz or other forms of light pipe. Optical pump energy passes through filters (4) and (13) which are opaque to microwaves, and into reflective resonator (14) which contains a test and a reference sample. Section (11) is removable for the inclusion of filters or heat shields as desired. Section (10) is of stainless steel 0.2 mm thick, in order to minimize heat transfer to the cryostat below, thus reducing the He expenditure rate. A type IKS-11

Card 1/3 UDC: 536.581.3:539.283

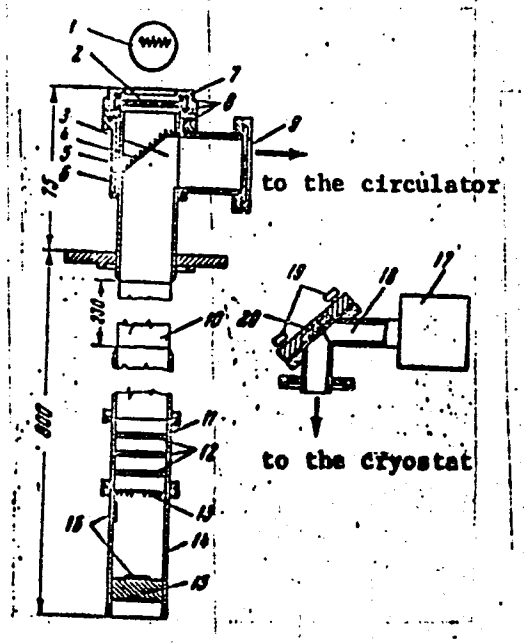

Fig. 1. Helium cryostat

1 - Lamp; 2 - optical filter; 3 - waveguide elbow; 4, 5 - brass filter array; 6 - brass sleeve; 7 - flange; 8 - rubber O-rings; 9 - Teflon O-ring; 10 - stainless steel section; 11 - detachable section; 12 - glass filters; 13 - brass filter array; 14 - resonator; 15 - tuning plunger; 16 - crystals; 17 - IR spectrometer; 18 - lightguide; 19 - adjusting screws; 20 - mirror.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825110008-6"

ACC NR: AP7001968

spectrometer may also be attached at (1); it uses the same type K-30 pro-jection lamp (170 w) as a source. Loaded Q of the resonator is 2000—3000. By using the same guide for pump and radiated energy, the designers were able to reduce cryostat dimensions so that a gap of only 29 mm was needed between the magnet pole pieces. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 05Mar66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003/
ATD PRESS: 5112

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP6037024 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/011/3449/3450

AUTHOR: Vavilov, V. S.; Koshelev, O. G.; Koval', Yu. P.; Klyava, Ya. G.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Investigation of the inter-impurity recombination between phosphorus and boron in silicon

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 11, 1966, 3449-3450

TOPIC TAGS: silicon semiconductor, radiative recombination, epr spectrum, temperature dependence, impurity conductivity, activation energy

ABSTRACT: In view of lack of data on the temperature dependence of inter-impurity recombination, the authors used electron paramagnetic resonance to study this recombination in silicon at temperatures 4.2K and below. The procedure used was that developed by A. Honig and R. Enck (Proceedings of Symposium on Radiative Recombination in Semiconductors, Paris, July, 1964). The investigations were made on two samples containing different phosphorus and boron concentrations. To disturb the equilibrium in the distribution of the electrons between the boron and the phosphorus, the sample was illuminated by a pulse of light from an infrared monochromator. the EPR spectra were recorded at different intervals after turning off the light. The time dependence of the neutral phosphorus atoms was determined by measuring the amplitudes of the lines. The results have shown that the equilibrium is not established exponentially,

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ACC NR: AP6037024

owing to the uneven distribution of the impurity atoms. The rate of inter-impurity recombination depends strongly on the impurity concentration and increases with decreasing temperature. The time during which the excess concentration of neutral atoms of phosphorus decreases by a factor e is found to be $\tau = \tau_0 \exp(\Delta E/kT)$, where $\Delta E = 5 \times 10^{-4}$ ev and $\tau_0 = 8$ sec (T = temperature, k = Boltzmann's constant). It is noted that ΔE is of the same order of magnitude as the activation energy corresponding to the temperature dependence of the impurity conductivity of copper atoms in germanium and phosphorus and boron atoms in silicon. Consequently, measurement of ΔE over a wide temperature interval and measurement of the activation energy in the same samples would permit a more thorough study of inter-impurity recombination. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 18Jun66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

L 22892-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k) IJP(c) WG/JD
ACC NR: AP6006861 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/002/0593/0595

49
45
B

AUTHOR: Koshelev, O. G.

ORG: Moscow State University (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Spin-lattice relaxation of phosphorus electrons in silicon

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 2, 1966, 593-595

TOPIC TAGS: silicon, phosphorus, spin lattice relaxation, epr spectrum, spin phonon interaction

ABSTRACT: Inasmuch as earlier investigations of the spin-lattice relaxation were limited to phosphorus concentrations of the order of 10^{16} cm^{-3}, and an abrupt change takes place in the behavior of the spin-lattice relaxation time at 7×10^{16} cm^{-3}, the author measured the relaxation time for several samples in an intermediate region of phosphorus concentration from 8×10^{15} to 4×10^{16} in the interval 4.2--1.8K. The measurements were made with a superheterodyne spectroscope for the 3-cm band by the method of adiabatic fast passage. The EPR spectra were registered with an automatic recording at various time intervals after the inversion or equalization of the spin-level populations. The results show that at 2.8--4.2K, where two-phonon processes play a major role in spin-lattice relaxation, all plots of the rate of spin-lattice relaxation against the temperature have a slope T^7

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(T = temperature) and agree with one another. With decreasing temperature, the slopes of the curves decrease rapidly, owing to the decrease in the number of phonons and the ensuing decrease in the Raman processes. When the single-phonon processes assume the major role, the rate of relaxation is proportional to T. With increasing phosphorus concentration, other mechanisms begin to play a role in the relaxation, and the straight-line section with slope proportional to T^7 disappears. The maximum difference in the relaxation time is observed at the lowest temperatures. It is concluded that even weakest interactions between impurity atoms, observed at concentrations lower than 10^{17} cm^{-3}, exert a strong influence on the relaxation time, whereas other manifestations of the interaction (change in the EPR spectrum, impurity band) are observed only at high concentrations. It is also concluded that by measuring T_1 it is apparently possible to determine whether the impurity distribution is affected by the manner with which the crystal is produced.
The author thanks S. G. Kalashnikov at whose initiative and guidance the EPR investigations were made, N. I. Naumkin and V. N. Lazukin for help in adjusting the procedure, and V. S. Vavilov for continuous interest and a detailed discussion of the present work. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 21May65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 008

ACC NR: AP6026690 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/008/2395/2400

AUTHOR: Vavilov, V. S.; Koval', Yu. P.; Koshelev, O. G.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Effect of illumination on the electronic spin-lattice relaxation of phosphorous and A-centers in silicon

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 8, 1966, 2395-2400

TOPIC TAGS: spin lattice relaxation, EPR, photon, electron spin, impurity center

ABSTRACT: Two impurity centers, neutral phosphorous and negatively-charged A-centers, are investigated at 1.9°K by the EPR method. The crystals studied contained both centers ionized by light of the same spectral composition. The spin-lattice relaxation rate of both impurities was found to increase by a factor of 10 under the effect of the light, owing to electron transitions into the conductivity band. Measurements were made of the rate at which equilibrium amplitudes of the spectral lines are restored as dependent on the experimental conditions after electron spin flip. The rates at which the electrons are raised to the conductivity band by the two centers are determined. The photon absorption cross section, averaged for the energies of 0.4 to 0.6 ev, is about 10 times greater for phosphorous than for A-centers. The methodology used is described and the results obtained are discussed in detail. The authors thank S. I. Vintovkin for the irradiated samples used in the study. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table, 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Jan66/ OTH REF: 007

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6026690

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825110008-6"

Card 2/2

KOSHELEV, O.S., inzh.

Geometrical parameters of the crank-cam mechanism of a drawing press. Vest. mashinostr. 45 no.5:53-56 My '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

SOV/179-59-1-15/36

AUTHORS: Koshelev, P. F. and Uzhik, G. V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Investigation of Plastic Deformation in Regions of Stress Concentration by the Etching Method (Issledovaniye plasticheskoy deformatsii v mestakh kontsentratsii napryazheniy metodom travleniya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 1, pp 111-118 and 4 plates (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The application of the etching method (Ref.1) to notched and stressed specimens of Armco iron is described and the results illustrated by numerous photographs (plates: Figs.2-8 and Figs.14-15). The etch figures were obtained on cylindrical specimens in tension and on prismatic specimens in bending. It is concluded that the method is applicable to one-, two-, and three-dimensional loading; the nature of the plastic deformation in the stress concentration regions is demonstrated at normal and at low temperatures. There are 17 figures and 8 references, of which 1 is German, 2 are Soviet and 5 are English.

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1958.

Card 1/1

KOSHELEV, P.F. (Moskva); STEPANYCHEV, Ye.I. (Moskva)

Static tests of reinforced plastics. Izv.AN SSSR. Otd.tekh.nauk. Mekh.i mashinostr. no.5:180-183 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Glass reinforced plastics)

18.1111 1416 1496, 1045

22579
S/133/61/000/001/013/016
A054/A033

AUTHORS: Uzhik, G.V., Gal'perin, M. Ya., Koshelev, P.F., Livshits, G. L., and Terent'yeva, Ya. K.

TITLE: The Mechanical Properties of Low-alloy Steels (Plates)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1961, No. 1, pp. 68 - 73

TEXT: The application of low-alloy high-strength steels instead of the standard Ст.3сп (St.3sp) and Ст.3кп (St.3kp) carbon steels makes it possible to reduce the weight of the structures by about 15 - 20%. To determinate the mechanical properties of these types of steels at low temperatures (-70°, -196°C) tests were carried out with the 19Г (19G); 09Г2 (09G2); 14Г2 (14G2); 15ГС (15GS) 12ХГН (12KhGN) grade steels produced by the Al'chevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Al'chev Metallurgical Plant), and the "Krasnyy Oktyabr" Plant, having the following chemical composition:

Table 1:
1 - chemical composition of investigated melts
2 - steel grade (Number of melts)
3 - plate thickness, mm

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S/133/61/000/001/013/016
A054/A033

The Mechanical Properties of Low-alloy Steels (Plates)

① Химический состав исследованных плавок, %

② Марка стали (номер плавки)	③ Толщина листа мм	C	Si	Mn	Ni	Cr	Cu	P	S	Al	Ti
19Г (4516)	9	0,16	0,27	0,89	—	—	0,020	0,035	0,019	—	—
12ХГН(2507)	12	0,15	0,22	1,22	1,04	0,36	0,07	0,027	0,030	0,03	0,03
14Г2 (1585)	20	0,14	0,27	1,38	0,14	0,26	0,15	0,037	0,020	—	—
14Г2 (3114)	20	0,18	0,33	1,62	0,12	0,21	0,13	0,034	0,023	—	—
15ГС (3184)	20	0,12	0,55	1,22	0,11	0,16	0,11	0,032	0,018	—	—
15ГС (3186)	20	0,16	0,72	1,32	0,17	0,29	0,14	0,030	0,016	—	—
09Г2	11	0,11	0,35	1,59	0,05	Следы	0,07	0,012	0,032	0,03	Следы

TRACES

The steels were tested for tensile strength in the temperature range between +20° and -196°C, for notch impact strength and static bending, (+20°, -70°C), moreover for fatigue, (flat specimens bent in one plane, at +20°C, cylindrical specimens with bending and torsion). The tensile strenth tests were carried out on a 30 -ton multipurpose hydraulic test machine, in which the speed of the upper grip is 0.8 mm/min, the lower grip being stationary; the coolant used up to -70°C was ethyl alcohol, and up to -196°C liquid N. Prior to immersion each specimen was held at the test-temperature for 30 minutes. The notch impact strength tests were

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The Mechanical Properties of Low-alloy Steels (Plates)

made with 10x10x55 mm samples with Mesnager notches. An MK-30 (MK-30) type drop test machine was employed, as prescribed by ГОСТ (GOST 1524-42). For static bending the 30-ton multipurpose test machine was also used; the bending was plotted (scale 24:1) by a special device. Fatigue tests at room temperature with flat specimens were carried out with the МУК (MUK)-100 type machine (for plain bending in one plane with a load frequency of 1500/min) while cylindrical samples were tested for the fatigue on НУ (NU) type machines (3000 loadings/min). Samples of various thickness, with polished and unground surfaces, with and without notches were studied. Strength and ductility: The relationship between strength, ductility and temperature for the various steel gradesis shown in table 2, while figure 1 represents the dependence of the $\frac{\sigma_{0.2t}}{\sigma_{0.2}}$ (a) and $\frac{\sigma_{Bt}}{\sigma_B}$ (b) ratios on temperature. The strength limit of the tested steels increases approximately in the same way to -70°C, but increases intensively mainly in the 19G type steel at -196°C. The transition of the material from the plastic into the brittle condition is characterized by the gradual change of the differences $(\sigma_B - \sigma_{0.2})$ and $(S_k - \sigma_{0.2})$ under the effect of the temperature reduction, (Fig. 2). The smaller the difference the nearer the material is to brittleness. At -196°C the plasticity of 19G, 12KhGN, 14G2 and 15GS steels decreases considerably, mainly that of the 14G2 type. Elongation per unit length and la-

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The Mechanical Properties of Low-alloy Steels (Plates)

teral compression are characteristic for the metal with regard to change in ductility and its ability to maintain ductility even at low temperatures, which eliminates the risk of brittle fracture (mainly under dynamic load). These properties do not change in 19G and 12KhGN grade steels and only slightly in 14G2 and 15GS. The most sudden decrease in notch impact strength at temperatures between +20°C and -70°C could be observed in 14G2 and 15GS (a_k < 1 kgm/sq cm), most probably due to the heat condition of rolling. The smallest drop in this property (a_k = 2.6 kgm/sq cm) was found for 09G2 steel. The trend to brittle fracture was tested by brittle loading (Fig. 4). The diagram plotted for prismatic samples with Mesnager notches proves that the highest resistance against brittle fracture up to -70°C is shown by 09G2 steel. 12KhGN is not highly resistant against brittle failure at -70°C, 14G2 loses its toughness already at -30°C, 15GS also tends to produce elastic-plastic deformations at all temperatures. Table 3 clearly shows that 14G2 has the strongest trend to brittle failure, between +20° and -70°C (due to a higher carbon content), while the highest degree of failure resistance can be found in 09G2. In the fatigue tests the results were affected by the surface of the samples. In rough flat samples of 12KhGN steel the fatigue limit is 31.8% lower than in samples having a smooth surface. Polished cylindrical samples have a higher fatigue limit than polished flat samples. The highest fatigue limit

22579

The Mechanical Properties of Low-alloy Steels (Plates)

was found in 15GS steel (melt 3186), while at room temperature there was hardly any difference in fatique limit between the grades 14G2, 15GS and 19G, both for polished and notched surfaces. Notched samples (with stress concentration on the surface) have the highest fatigue limit when made of 19G steel, (Fig. 7). There are 7 figures, 4 tables and 2 references: 1 Soviet, 1 Non-Soviet.

Table 2:
Indices of mechanical properties of low-alloy steels for tensile tests
1 - steel grade; 2 - test temperature

Показатели механических свойств низколегированных сталей при испытаниях на растяжение

① Марка стали ([C], %)	② Температура испытания °C	$\sigma_{0,2}$ кг/мм² kg/mm²	σ_B кг/мм² kg/mm²	σ_K кг/мм² kg/mm²	δ_5 %	ψ %
19Г (19G)	+ 20	34,9—35,9	52,1—53,3	87,8—99,2	27,7—28,6	47,8—51,2
	− 20	38,8—39,0	57,5—58,0	96,0—98,8	29,5—33,6	49,2—51,0
	− 40	41,4—41,8	59,0—59,3	96,9—100,8	29,8—31,5	48,9—50,8
	− 70	44,0—44,3	61,9—62,4	100,4—103,3	30,0—32,5	47,3—48,6
	−196	88,5—88,8	93,9—94,2	118,2—118,9	20,6—22,2	21,5—28,5
	+ 20	44,5—45,9	63,2—63,5	93,1—94,0	20,2—22,3	40,3—41,2
	− 20	46,5—47,4	67,2—67,3	98,9—99,9	22,3—24,3	39,1—39,5

Card 5/8

UZHIK, G.V. prof., dr.eng.sc.; KOSHELEV, P.F.

Effect of stress state in regions of stress concentration on metal strength and fracture (addenda to the theory of mechanical brittleness of ductile metals). Acta techn Hung 41 no.1/2:3-22 '62.

S/179/62/000/003/011/015
E193/E483

AUTHOR: Koshelev, P.F. (Moscow)

TITLE: Location of the boundary between the plastically and elastoplastically deformed regions in the smallest cross-section of deeply notched tensile test bars

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, no.3, 1962, 160-163

TEXT: Brittle fracture of specimens which, owing to the presence of a notch, are stressed in tri-axial tension is often preceded by a certain amount of plastic deformation. This is indicated by the presence of a boundary between the plastically deformed region adjacent to the root of the notch and the elastoplastically deformed core of the test piece. Since the distance h of this boundary from the root of the notch depends on the applied stress σ_n or rather on the ratio σ_n/σ_s (where σ_s is the yield point of the metal), the magnitude of the breaking stress can be calculated from the known value of h at the moment of fracture. Theoretical expressions relating σ_n, σ_s and h were

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Location of the boundary ...

derived by G.V.Uzhik (Izd-vo AN SSSR, OTN, 1948, no.10) and the object of the present investigation was to determine this relationship experimentally. To this end, tensile tests were conducted on deeply notched, both flat and cylindrical Armco iron test pieces, normalized at 930°C, various levels of σ_s being attained by conducting the tests at 20, -75 and -120°C. Each extended test piece was heat treated (45 min at 200°C), sectioned along its longitudinal axis, and etched to reveal the extent of the plastically deformed region which made it possible to measure h. Typical results obtained at 20°C (graph a) and -120°C (graph b) are reproduced in Fig.5, where σ_n/σ_s is plotted against h (mm); the experimental results are represented by curves 1b (cylindrical specimens) and 2b (flat specimens), the corresponding curves 1a and 2a representing the theoretical relationship. Fairly good agreement was obtained between experiment and theory for the cylindrical specimens particularly when tested at low temperatures, and it can be expected that the discrepancy between the theoretical and experimental curves for flat test pieces would be reduced by increasing the width/thickness

Card 2/3

S/179/62/000/003/011/015
E193/E483

Location of the boundary ...

ratio and/or increasing the yield point (i.e. using a lower test temperature). There are 5 figures.

SUBMITTED: November 24, 1961

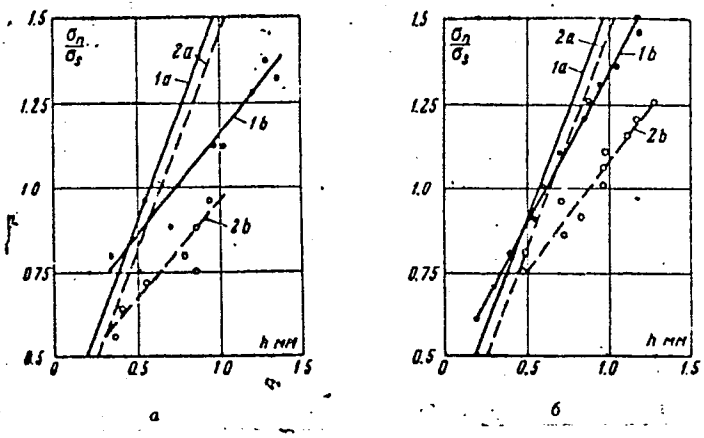

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Fig.5.

KOSHKLEV, P.F.

AID Nr. 971-25 20 May

TENSILE TESTS OF GLASS-REINFORCED PLASTICS (USSR)

Koshelev, P. F., I. M. Makhmutov, and Ye. I. Stepanychev. Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1963, 66-69. S/191/63/000/004/013/015

Tensile tests of АГ-4С-type high-strength glass-reinforced plastics present more difficulties than compression or bend tests. An investigation has therefore been carried out to determine tensile testing methods at room and cryogenic temperatures, the shape and size of test specimens, and the method and fixtures to be used for clamping the specimens in the testing machines. It was found that at room temperature standard flat specimens clamped by means of wedges do not produce accurate results owing to stress concentration at the heads of the specimens and premature fracture. Special fixtures were therefore designed which use controlled clamping pressure or which hold flat specimens by friction forces which can be increased by placing a two-sided emery cloth between the fixture and specimen. Flat bars up to 250 mm long are recommended as test specimens. For testing at

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TENSILE TESTS [Cont'd] S/191/63/000/004/013/015

cryogenic temperatures, the same machines and method are used, but the specimen and clamping fixture are smaller and a cooling tank is added. The cooling tank consists of two cylindrical metal containers placed one within the other with insulation between them. For tests at temperature to -80°C, the inner cylinder is filled with alcohol and to — 196°C, with liquid nitrogen. Cooling time required for the majority of specimen thicknesses is 15 min. Professor G. V. Uzhik supervised the investigation. [SS]

45332
S/020/63/148/004/008/025
B112/B101

10.7000

AUTHORS: Uzhik, G. V., Koshelev, P. F.

TITLE: Basic laws of the change in static strength at stress concentration points

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 148, no. 4, 1963, 786-788

TEXT: An experimental study is made to find out to what extent the strength at stress concentration points depends on the stress inhomogeneity in the case of uniform local increase in stress. Specimens of steel and aluminum alloys were used. Results: (1) The stress condition affects the strength at the stress concentration points considerably. (2) Stress concentrations increase the static strength. (3) The static strength at the stress concentration points is related to the dimensions. (4) Within a wide range, there is no relation between the degree of reduction in strength and the increase in medium stress. (5) The stress condition affects the plasticity at the stress concentration point but slightly. There are 4 figures.

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S/020/63/148/004/008/025
B112/B101

Basic laws of the change in ...

ASSOCIATION: Institut mashinovedeniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of the Science of Machines of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: August 13, 1962, by A. A. Blagonravov, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 13, 1962

Card 2/2

KOSHELEV, P.F.; MAKHUMTOV, I.M.; STEPANYCHEV, Ye.I.

Static tension testing of glass plastics of the type AG-4S. Plast.massy no.4:66-69 '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Glass reinforced plastics—Testing)

KOSHELEV, P.F.; STEPANYCHEV, Ye.T.

Determination of the modulus of elasticity of constructional materials. Zav.lab. 30 no. 4:492-494 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki.

STEPANYCHEV, Ye.I.; [illegible], P.F.

Testing the AG-4V glass reinforced plastics. Standartizatsiia 29 no.2:18-21 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

L 4084-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) MJW/JD/EM

ACCESSION NR: AP5017078 UR/0380/65/000/004/0103/0107 42 B
539.4

AUTHOR: Koshelev, P. F. (Moscow)

TITLE: Effect of the stressed state on strength at stress concentration points 24

SOURCE: Mashinovedeniye, no. 4, 1965, 103-107

TOPIC TAGS: metal stress, stress concentration, low temperature effect

ABSTRACT: Cylindrical specimens made of two types of steel with contrasting mechanical properties (40Kh and 45) and D16T alloy are studied with regard to the effect of the stressed state in the samples on their strength at points of stress concentration at low temperatures. The experimental methods and parameters of the specimens are given in detail. It was found that the qualitative variation in static strength at stress concentration points as a function of the stressed state is basically the same at low temperatures (down to -196°C) as at room temperature. Within extremely wide limits, no correlation was observed between the static strength in the presence of stress concentrations and the maximum stress calculated with respect to the theoretical coefficient of stress concentration. If this cor-

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L 4084-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5017078

respondence had been observed at the highest local concentration coefficient studied (5.0), it would have meant a strength reduction by a factor of five, while the reduction actually observed even in low-ductility 40Kh steel at -196° centigrade shows only a factor of two, while the strength of 45 steel is reduced by only 25%. When the temperature is lowered and the volume of the stressed state is increased at stress concentration points, the strength of 45 steel is noticeably reduced, and increases at room temperature. These conditions had no observable effect on D16T alloy specimens. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 01Mar65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AS, MM

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

BVK

Card 2/2

KOSHELEV, P.F. (Moskva)

Static strength of metals under complex stressed state and low temperatures conditions. Izv. AN SSSR. Mekh. no.5:131-134 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

L 10816-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) MJW/JD
ACC NR: AP5026932 SOURCE CODE: UR/0373/65/000/005/0131/0134

45
39
B

AUTHOR: Koshelev, P. F. (Moscow) 44,55

ORG: none

TITLE: On the static strength of metals in conditions of the complex stress state and low temperatures

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Mekhanika, no. 5, 1965, 131-134

TOPIC TAGS: complex stress, material strength, stress analysis, stress concentration/ 45 steel, 40Kh steel, D16T aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to evaluate to what degree a complex stress condition affects the strength of metals under normal and low temperatures. The complex stress condition discussed is typified by the stresses in the metal about a recess in a grooved metal cylinder under axial loading (see Fig. 1). Two basic hypotheses are developed: 1) the transition from nearly linear to planar and thence to a predominantly three-dimensional stress state occurs gradually with greater groove depth ranging from very shallow (surface) to deep grooves, and 2) on grooves with uniform depth and size of the least section with various curvature there occurs a variation of the local stress and also changes in the values of other stress components, but the character of these variations is invariant in terms of dimensionality (linear, planar, or global) and is not a function of curvature. Experiments were performed to test the hypotheses.

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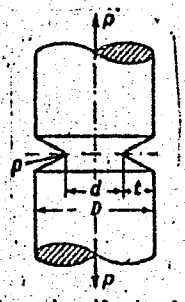
Fig. 1.



Metal specimens were cut in shapes similar to that shown in Fig. 1. The dimension d was held at 5.0 mm while t and ρ were allowed to vary between 0.5 to 7.5 mm and 0.1 to 1.6 mm respectively. Specimens were made from steels 45 and 40Kh, and from aluminum alloy D16T. The results of test measurements of the variation of the ratio of the strength limit of the material with stress concentration (grooved) to that of the material in nongrooved specimens are plotted as a function of the concentration coefficient. Parametric curves were plotted for temperatures of + 20C and -196C. Additional measurements of plastic deformation at the recessed cross section were performed. The results are analyzed and discussed in the light of stated hypotheses. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 12Nov64

aluminum alloy

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Card 2/2

KOSHELEV, P.M.

Distribution of gear ratio in three stage geared reducers. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.12:155-161 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

KOSHELEV, P. Ya.

Cand Geog Sci - (diss) "Geomorphological structure and Neogenic-Quaternary history of the Turgai trough." Leningrad, 1961. 21 pp; (Leningrad Order of Lenin State Univ imeni A.A. Zhdanov); 180 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 178)

AUTHOR: Koshelev, S.P. 130-58-5-6/16

TITLE: Efforts to Eliminate Cyanogen Compounds in Top Gas (Bor'ba s tsianistymi soyedineniyami v koloshnikovom gaze)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, Nr 5, p 11 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: When Nr 1 blast furnace at the Novo-Tul'skiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Novo-Tul'skiy Metallurgical Works) was changed from basic-iron to ferromanganese production, a dangerous quantity of cyanogen compounds appeared in the gas. In May - August, 1956, the effect of various factors on cyanogen evolution was studied. The highest content was observed with the highest top gas and iron temperatures: increase from 0.082 to 0.120 mg/litre for a top-gas temperature increase from 287 to 333 °C and constant silicon content and an increase from 0.082 to 0.165 mg/litre for an increase in silicon content from 1.29 to 1.85% and constant top-gas temperature. With checking or channelling, the content fluctuates between 0.199 - 1.023 mg/litre. For dealing with cyanides in water from the gas cleaner iron sulphate was found effective (optimal 500 g ferrous sulphate crystals per m^3 of water) and this or smooth operation with low top-temperature is recommended for avoiding cyanogen-compound hazards.

ASSOCIATION: Novo-Tul'skiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Novo-Tul'skiy Metallurgical Works)

Card 1/1

KOSHELEV, Sergey Petrovich; MAZDRINA, R.F., red.; RAKOV, S.I., tekhn.red.

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(Trade unions)

BLOKHNIN, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, zhurnalist; KOROVAYTSEV, Ivan Trofimovich, zhurnalist; KOSHELEV, Sergey Petrovich, zhurnalist; KOSTIN, V., red.; MUKHIN, Yu., tekhn. red.

[Beacon of the Soviet system] Maiak Sovetskoi vlasti. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1961. 78 p. (MIRA 14:7)
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[Case problems on the fundamentals of the organization of an industrial enterprise; for accountants]Sbornik zadach po osnovam organizatsii promyshlennogo predpriiatiia; uchebnoe posobie dlia kursov podgotovki i povysheniia kvalifikatsii bukhgalterov promyshlennosti. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1962. 115 p. (MIRA 16:2)

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[redacted], V., SOLOV'YEV, V., KHAZUROV, YU

Construction Industry -- Finance

Arrangement for financing capital construction in 1953. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 2, no. 9, 1952.

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Typical designs of automobile road construction. Avt.transp.32 no.4: 20-22 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:6)
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Financing capital construction. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 6 no.8: 27 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

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