

AUTHORS: Lapis, M.A. and Koshevaya, Ye.F. SOV/130-58-6-13/20

TITLE: Removal of Furnace Scale from the Surface of Rolled Sheet by the Steam-gas Explosive Method (Udalenie pechnoy okaliny s poverkhnosti prokativayemogo lista parogazovzryvnym sposobom)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, Nr 6, pp 29 - 30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since 1957, furnace scale at the sheet mill of the Stalinsk Works has been successfully removed by using a middle roll with cavities in its surface, according to practice developed at the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine. The rapid evaporation of water in the confined space formed by the cavity and the hot surface being rolled blasts away scale. The authors state that the method has proved effective with almost all types of steel, has led to improved surface quality and reduced the amount of additional surface treatment. The cavities are oval (46 x 26 mm) and are arranged in a staggered pattern, with centre-to-centre distances in a given row being 92 and the inter-row distance 45 mm (Figure 2). Initially, the cavities are 6.5 - 7 mm deep. Cast iron and molybdenum, were found to be more durable than steel rolls.

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SOV/130-58-6-13/20
Removal of Furnace Scale From the Surface of Rolled Sheet by the
Steam-gas Explosive Method

There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod
(Stalino Metallurgical Works)

Card 2/2

1. Rolling mills - Performance
2. Metals - Scale
3. Steam - Applications
4. Gas - Applications

KOSHEVENKO, G.

The people of Snezhnoye fought. Voen. znan. 41 no.4:12-13 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

AKHMETOV, I.K.; KOSHEVENKO, M.K.

Micro-organisms in the ore-bearing rocks of the Dzhezkazgan deposit and the nature of their mineralization. Trudy Inst. geol.nauk AN Kazakh.SSR 7:311-317 '63.

(MIRA 11-0)

SATPAYEVA, T.A.; KOSHEVENKO, M.K.; VILESHINA, T.L.

Cobaltine, glaucodot, and safflorite in the ores of the Dzhezkazgan deposit. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. geol. 21 no.4:31-39 J1-Ag '64,
(MIRA 17:11)
1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN KazSSR imeni Satpayev, Alma-Ata.

SUSHKOVA, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHCHERBAK, I.Ye., agronom;
KOSHEVEROVA, Ye.P.; SHERSTYUKOVA, S.A., inzh.; GOLOVIN, P.V.,
doktor tekhn. nauk [deceased]

Chemical analysis of sugar sorghum stalks. Pishch. prom.
no.2:21-25 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

KOSHEVNIK, A. Yu.

Effect of the pressure and the temperature on the surface tension of petroleum. M. M. KUBAKOV, N. M. LUBMAN, and A. Yu. KOSHEVNIK (Petroleum Inst., Acad. Sci. USSR)† Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR 74, 319-22 (1950). --Measurements up to pressures of 300kg./sq. cm. were made by method of hanging and of lying liquid dropps and checked, with satisfactory agreement, by the method of max. pressure of a gas bubble. For a Devon petroleum, the surface tension σ against N_2 was found to decrease regularly with increasing pressure, the faster the lower the temp. (20°, 60°, and 80°); e.g., at 20°, σ fell from 26 to 13 ergs/sq. cm. between 1 and 250 kg./sq.cm. However, the surface tension in contact with H_2O , at 20° remained up to 300 kg/sq. cm. Likewise, under the const. pressure of 1 kg./sq.cm. at the boundary with H_2O is independent of the temp. The contact angle of calcite, in a N_2 atm varies very little with the pressure.

KOSHEVNIK, A. Yu.

KOSHEVNIK, A. Yu. -- "Investigation of the Relation of Surface Tension of Oils and Hydrocarbon Liquids to Temperature and Pressure." Sub 13 Nov 52, Inst of Petroleum, Acad Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva, January-December 1952

KOSHEVNIK, A. YU.

USSR/Chemistry - Petroleum
Liquid Fuels

Jul 52

"Determining the Surface Tension of Liquid Hydrocarbons and Petroleum Crudes by the Drop-Size-Measurement Method," M. M. Kusakov, N. M. Lubman, A. Yu. Koshevnik

"Trudy Inst Nefti" Vol 2, pp 53-72

A critical review of methods for this type of measurement. Authors describe equipment for this purpose which they designed. Show on the basis of their data that the surface tension at the boundary oil-water of nonpolar oil and of crude petroleum is practically independent of the temp in the range 20-80°. Established that the method of surface tension measurement in question can be used when other methods fail, and that it is applicable to highly viscous liquids which wet glass well.

PA 243T11

The authors were awarded a Presidium Prize on 19 Dec 52 of 5000 rubles each for this work which was done at the Petroleum Inst, AS USSR.
Iz. Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Tekh. Nauk, 4, pp 651-2, 1953

KOSHEVNIK, A. Yu.

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
General and Physical
Chemistry

④ 8
Determination of the surface tension of liquids from the
dimensions of a sessile drop. A. Yu. Koshevnik, M. M.
Kusakov, and N. M. Lulman. *Petroicium Inst. Acad.
Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow*. *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 27, 1887-90

(1953).—A detailed table, based on the calcns. of Bash-
forth and Adams (1883), is given for detg. surface tension
from the width and height of sessile drops. J. J. R.

11-54

KOSHEVNIK, A. Yu.

Subject : USSR/Engineering AID - P-190
Card : 1/1
Authors : Kusakov, M. M., Lubman, N. M. and Koshevnik, A. Yu.
Title : Measuring Installation for Surface Tension of Oil and
for Boundary Angle of Wetting in Strata Conditions.
(Part I).
Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 32, #2, 27-32, F 1954
Abstract : Method and optical apparatus for measuring of the surface
tension of oil, water and gas are described with five
detailed drawings. The test procedure and conclusion are
given in the next issue (#3, p. 20).
Institution : Experimental Mechanical Plant of the Petroleum Inst.
of the Academy of Sci., USSR.
Submitted : No date

KOSHEVNIK, A. Yu.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825110012-1"

Subject : USSR/Engineering AID P - 203
Card : 1/1
Authors : Kusakov, M. M., Lubman, N. M. and Koshevnik, A. Yu.
Title : Measuring Installation for Surface Tension Oil and
Boundary Angles of Wetting under Stratum Conditions
(Part II)
Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 32, #3, 20-22, Mr 1954
Abstract : A description of the general arrangement of testing
equipment and of testing procedure for the determination
of surface tension on the boundary with gas and water
and boundary angles of wetting. One diagram and
6 Russian references (1930-51).
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

USSR .

The interfacial tension of crudes at the gas-water inter-
face under reservoir conditions. M. M. Kuznetsov, N. M.
Lubman, and A. Yu. Kosobrov. *Neftekhimicheskie Khim.* 32,
No. 10, 62-9 (1984). The interfacial tension of crude oils
under reservoir conditions was determined by the sessile-
drop method by measuring the size of a pendant drop at
the gas-water interface and of a horizontal drop for
the oil-water interface. It was found that an increase in
temp. and pressure decreases their effect on the mobility of
oil, water, and gas in the reservoir. The interfacial tension
at the gas-water interface is lowered by application of pres-
sure if the soly. of gas in oil is high and the pressure effect
increases for crudes contg. a higher proportion of light frac-
tions, and increases proportional with their polarity. Pres-
sure effects are less pronounced at the oil-water boundary.

A. M. Sternberg

Koshchikov, A. Yu.

The effect of pressure and temperature on the surface tension of crude oil in contact with gas. N. M. Kuzakov, N. M. Lubman, and A. Yu. Koshchikov. *Trudy VNI Inst. Khim. Nedr.* 1958, No. 1, p. 116-124. The σ and surface tension of crude oils in contact with various gases were studied, at pressures up to 260 kg/cm² and temps. from 20 to 50°. With N the σ increased with increasing pressure, but with hydrocarbon gases it decreased with increasing pressure. The magnitude of the decrease was proportional to the solubility of the hydrocarbon gases. The surface tension of crude oil and nonpolar oils decreased with increasing pressure at const. temp.; the decrease was proportional to the solubility of the gases. The effect of pressure was greater at lower temps. The change of the surface tension of nonpolar liquid hydrocarbons depends on their av. mol. wt., but the change for crude oils depends on their over-all polarity. The decrease in the surface tension of crude oils at increasing pressures and temps. shows that the effect of capillary pressure at the oil-gas interface on the displacement of oil and gas in oil deposits decreases with increasing pressure and temp. within the deposit.

J. R. Kosak

MA
MTT

Koshchuk, H. Yu.

The effect of pressure and temperature on the surface tension of crude oil in contact with water. A. M. Koshchuk, N. M. Lubman, and A. M. Koshchuk. *Trudy Nefi. Inst.* No. 14, 196-198. The d. and surface tension of crude oil in contact with water and other gases was studied at pressures up to 250 kg./sq. cm. and temps. of 20-80°. The oils contained only a small amount of water-sol. components. At atm. pressure the d. of crude oil increased because it dissolved in water, but the d. of water did not change since the soly. of oil in water was small. At pressures from 50 to 75 kg./sq. cm. and const. temp. the surface tension increased for crude oils of low polarity, but at higher pressures it decreased for all samples. The effect of capillary pressure on the displacement of the oil-water interface in a porous medium in stratified layer appeared to be caused by the change in surface tension following a change in pressure. With increasing pressure this effect can be increased as well as decreased.

I. R. Koshchuk
 AM MT JK

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KOSHEVNIK, A. Yu.

with M. M. Kusakov and N. M. Lubman "Study of the Effect of Pressure on the Selective Saturation of Quartz Rocks With Water or Crude Oil" p. 248-270

Transactions of the Petroleum Institute, Acad. Sci. USSR, v. 11, Oil Field Industry, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 346pp.

5(4)

AUTHORS:

Koshevnik, A. Yu., Kusakov, M. M.,
Lubman, N. M.

SOV/76-33-1-33/45

TITLE:

The Influence of Surface Active Substances on the Motion of Gas Bubbles in Hydrocarbon Liquids (Vliyaniye poverkhnostno-aktivnykh veshchestv na dvizheniye gazovykh puzyr'kov v uglevodorodnykh zhidkostyakh)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 1, pp 197-203 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The gas diffusion in a liquid determines the solubility of the gas at stationary as well as agitated phase boundaries. The influence of surface active substances on the solution process of gases, e.g. on pressure extraction of petroleum, or the petroleum transportation in pipes, is of special importance. The influence of an adsorption layer in the separating phase layer had been commented upon earlier in publications (Ref 1). In the case under discussion tests were carried out in pure apolar petroleum and in real and colloidal solutions of various surfaces of active substances; and the influence of these substances on the solution kinetics of the air bubbles in petroleum was investigated. A glass implement was used for

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The Influence of Surface Active Substances
on the Motion of Gas Bubbles in Hydrocarbon Liquids

SOV/76-33-1-33/45

observing the air bubbles (Fig 1) and the size of the air bubbles was measured to an accuracy of 10μ by means of a microscope. The implement was in a thermostat at $20 \pm 0.02^{\circ}\text{C}$. The rising velocity and the change of the air bubble size in connection with it was determined as a function of the air diffusion into the petroleum. Two samples of a kinematic viscosity of 85 and 137 ccm were used as apolar petroleum and air bubbles of a diameter from $100-900\mu$ were measured. It is stated (Fig 3) that, in this case, the equation by Stokes (Stoks)(2) is valid without a correction according to Hadamard-Rybczinski (Adamar-Rybchinskiy)(Refs 4, 5), i.e. small gas bubbles of this dimension react like solid spheres. Tests in variously concentrated heptylic acid solutions (in petroleum $\nu = 85$ ccm) and with palmitic acid, hexyl and cetyl alcohol and β -naphtylamine showed that the diffusion air/petroleum becomes more difficult with the concentration rise of these substances whereas the rising velocity of the air bubbles is not influenced.

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The Influence of Surface Active Substances
on the Motion of Gas Bubbles in Hydrocarbon Liquids

SOV/76-33-1-33/45

The colloidal solution of a polymethyl-siloxane liquid in petroleum showed, beside the diffusion stopping, also a decrease of the rising velocity of the air bubbles. The equation by Boussinesq (Bussine)(Ref 7) could not be investigated for lack of experimental data. There are 5 figures and 7 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut nefti (Academy of Sciences, USSR, Institute of Petroleum)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1957

Card 3/3

KUSAKOV, M.M.; LUBMAN, N.M.; KOSHEVNIK, A.Yu.; KOSHELEVA, I.M.;
MEKENITSKAYA, L.I.

Studies of the physical chemistry of oil layers. Trudy Inst. geol.
i razrab. gor. iskop. 2:71-80 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Oil reservoir engineering)

85431

S/170/60/003/011/002/016
B019/B056

//01210

AUTHORS: Kusakov, M. M., Koshevnik, A. Yu., Mikirov, A. Ye.
TITLE: Investigation of the State of Water in a Hydrocarbon Fuel
by Means of Light Scatter
PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 11,
pp. 11-17

TEXT: On the basis of experimental results concerning the scattering of white light, the forming of micro-drops in a fuel of the type T-1 (T-1) in the case of a temperature decrease is investigated in the present paper. In the first part, the authors investigate the influence exerted by the drop dimensions upon light scatter by means of the Rayleigh equation. Next, the experimental set-up is described. The scattered light incides upon a rotating spirally perforated disk. The light passing through the perforation incides upon the cathode of a photomultiplier. Fig. 4 shows the scattering as a function of the angle for the fuel, which was saturated with water at 50°C (Curve 1) and at 20°C (Curve 2). Scattering was measured at 20°C. From the further considerations it follows that

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Investigation of the State of Water in a Hydro- S/170/60/003/011/002/016
carbon Fuel by Means of Light Scatter B019/B056

if the fuel is cooled, microdrops of the order of 550 to 600 microns are formed, and that they attain a concentration of several tens of millions per cubic centimeter. Further, the conclusion is drawn that with rapid cooling of a closed system, the excess of water is distributed uniformly over the emulsion phase and the walls of the container. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 8 references: 4 Soviet, 1 German, and 3 US.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR, g. Moskva
(Institute of Petroleum-chemical Synthesis, of the AS USSR,
Moscow)

SUBMITTED: February 4, 1960

Card 2/2

X

①

S/204/63/003/001/008/013
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Topchiyev, A.V. (deceased), Kusakov, M.M.,
Kalyuzhnaya, G.D., Kaptsov, N.N., Koshevnik, A.Yu.,
Razumovskaya, E.A.

TITLE: Characterization of the properties of homo- and
copolymers of 2-methyl-5-vinylpyridine by the methods
of light scattering and viscosimetry

PERIODICAL: Neftekhimiya, v.3, no.1, 1963, 90-93

TEXT: The authors determined the molecular weights and other
properties of polymerized 2-methyl-5-vinylpyridine and its
1:1 copolymer with styrene. The polymerizations were carried out
by heating 2-methyl-5-vinylpyridine at 80°C for 12 hours in glass
ampules with 0.1% benzoylperoxide. From the light scattering and
viscosimetry data the following relationship was obtained

$$[\eta] = 6.17 \times 10^{-4} M_w^{0.615}$$

where $[\eta]$ - intrinsic viscosity and M_w - mean molecular weight.
The mean molecular weights of the polymer fractions obtained by
Card 1/2

Characterization of ...

S/204/63/003/001/008/013
E075/E436

petroleum-ether precipitation, ranged from 1×10^6 to 3×10^4 .
The mean molecular weights of the copolymer were 4.3×10^5 and
 1.1×10^5 for the polymerization times of 12 and 6 hours
respectively. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR
(Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 18, 1962

Card 2/2

KUSAKOV, M.M.; KOSHEVNIK, A.Yu.; RAZUMOVSKAYA, E.A.

Photoelectric instrument for investigating light scattering in
polymer solutions. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.5:756-759 My '63.

(MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.

KOSHEVNIK, A. Yu.

Treating the bottom zone of injection wells by means of instantaneous pressure reduction at the bottom. Nefteprom. delo no.10:43-44 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

KUSAKOV, M.M.; KOSHEVNIK, A.Yu.; NEKRASOV, D.N.; CHIRKOVA, V.F.; SHULFINA, L.M.

Thermal diffusion fractionation of polymer solutions. Dokl. AN SSSR 158
no.5:1152-1154 0 '64. (MIRA 17:110)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza im. A.V.Topchiyeva AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom V.A.Kerginym.

GOSEL'NIKOV, L.Ye.; KOSHEVNIK, A.Yu.; KOCHMEVA, I.M.; KUSAKOV, N.M.;
RAZUMOVSKAYA, E.A.

Relation between the molecular weight and intrinsic viscosity of
some organosilicon polymers. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.5:860-865 My
'65. (NIRA 18:9)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.

18(7).

SOV/128-59-3-16/31

AUTHOR: Vashchenko, K.I., Doctor of Engineering; Todorov, R.P.
and ~~Koshynnik, G.I., Engineers~~

TITLE: Formation of Graphite in Grey Cast Iron

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye Proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 3, pp 34-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Much has been written in technical papers about the technique of spheroidal graphite forming in cast iron. The technical science has established that certain steps of graphite formation are still not clarified and not yet examined. Especially as the properties of liquid grey cast iron and the influence of ferrite-carbon-silicon are unsatisfactorily studied. At the same time the different opinions of the various research scientists about the formation of spheroidal graphite are marked by the lack of a basic methodology of the research work. While researching on the process of crystallization and graphite formation in grey cast iron a difference is made between manganese iron and sulphuric iron. (Reference is made at this point of

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SOV/128-59-3-16/31

Formation of Graphite in Grey Cast Iron

the article to 4 publications of Soviet authors). It is evident that by annealing and cooling off of the material the theory of heat treatment and hardening is closely connected with the casting properties of grey cast iron. There exist three theories about the formation of spheroidal graphite nodules: a) formation of nodular graphite as a result of the decomposition of cementite; b) immediate or direct crystallization; c) separation of graphite nodules from austenite. A large number of scientists does not exclude any of these three theories, but voices the opinion, that these theories support one the other. The question is still open and requires further research work. Bunin, K.P., using the papers of the English authors(Hughes, J., Journ. Res. Div., Res. Repts. Nr 399, Nr 5, 1954, Gittus, J., Nr 400, 1955, and Foundry Prod. Journal 101, 1956, Nr 2,075) made his experiments with castings of 50 mm in diameter and of 200 mm in length. The

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SOV/128-59-3-16/31

Formation of Graphite in Grey Cast Iron

results gained are published in this paper. Conclusion: During the separation of flake type graphite the flakes are formed during the starting period of the solidification. Spheroidal or nodule type graphite is separated during the whole solidification time. The authors of this paper do not accept this theory. They have made experiments of their own, according to which the expansion of the metal is a result of the graphite formation determined by the speed of chilling. An increase of the magnesium contents has the same influence. The maximum contents of magnesium depends on the velocity of the cooling period and on the amount of silicon. Experiments have proven that the formation of flake type graphite and of spheroidal type graphite happens in different ways. It is not stipulated by the solidification process. There are 6 tables, 11 graphs, 3 micro-photographs and 18 references, 14 of which are Soviet and 4 English

Card 3/3

KOSHEVNIKOV, G. A.

"The Technological Principles of the Processes of Gathering Cotton
With Pneumatic Harvesting Machines." Dr Tech Sci, Inst of Machine Science,
Acad Sci USSR, 1 Dec 54. (VI, 22 Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher
Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

KOSHEVNIKOV, G.A.

Investigating pneumatic cotton harvesters. Izv. AN Uz.SSR. Ser.tekh.
nauk no.2:47-57 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Chlen-korrespondent Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk UzSSR.
Tashkentskiy institut inzhenerov irrigatsii i mekhanizatsii sel'skogo
khozyaystva.

(Cotton picking machinery)

KOSHEVNIKOV, G.A.

Over-all mechanization of cotton-growing operations. NTO 3
no.4:6 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Predsedatel' Uzbekskogo respublikanskogo pravleniya Nauchno-
tekhnicheskogo obshchestva mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti.
(Uzbekistan--Cotton machinery--Technological innovations)

KOSHEVNIKOV, G.A., doktor tekhn.nauk

Effect of the adhesion of cotton to soil on the performance of
pneumatic harvesters. Trudy TIIMSKH no.1:153-169 '55.

(MIRA 15:4)

1. Kafedra teorii mekhanizmov i detaley mashin Tashkentskogo
instituta inzhenerov irrigatsii i mekhanizatsii sel'skogo
khozyaystva.

(Cotton-picking machinery)

KOSHEVNIKOV, Georgiy Antonovich, akademik; KHAMIDOV, Aslam, kand.
tekh. nauk; KOTOV, Vladimir Fedorovich; GERASIMOV, Mikhail
Fedorovich; BASEVICH, Lev Yefimovich; BUTYRIN, Aleksandr
Vasil'yevich; RAYEV, Boris Grigor'yevich; BONDARENKO, M., red.;
SALAKHUTDINOVA, A., tekh. red.

[Machinery for cultivating cotton] Mashiny dlia vzdelyvaniia
khlopchatnika. Tashkent, Gosizdat UzSSR, 1961. 182 p.

(MIRA 15:7)

1. Nachal'nik otдела Gosudarstvennogo spetsial'nogo konstruk-
torskogo byuro (for Kotov). 2. Rukovoditel' gruppy gosudar-
stvennogo spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro po khlopku (for
Basevich, Rayev).

(Cotton machinery)

ROSHEVNIKOV, S. N.

1.4:R I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/AS30

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po osnovnyam problemam teorii mashin i mekhanizmov. 2d, Moscow, 1955

Mnogiye mashiny i obratnik teorii (Dynamics of Machines; Collection of Articles Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960, 240 p. (Its: Study) Extra slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Institut mashinovedeniya Akademii nauk SSSR.

- Editorial Board: I. I. Artoboleevskiy (Resp. Ed.) Academician, S. I. Artoboleevskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Prof. Assessor, G. G. Bermanov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Prof. V. A. Gavrilov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Prof. A. Ye. Kobrinov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, L. N. Reshetov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, and Ed. I. V. Zayarnov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Managing Ed. for General Technical Literature and Literature on Transport Machine Building (Mashgiz); A. P. Kozlov, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: B. I. Puzilov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for engineers, designers, workers at scientific research institutes, and instructors at schools of higher technical education.

COVERAGE: This collection consists of reports presented at the All-Union Conference on Problems in the Theory of Machines and Mechanisms held in Moscow in 1958. The reports discuss several problems of the dynamic design of complex mechanical systems. No personal data are mentioned. References accompany most of the articles.

Shchegolev, R. K., Poljanskiy, and I. M. Gromov (Editors). Mechanical-Theoretical Transmitters for the Experimental Determination of Testbeds in Plane Mechanisms. 35

Burafog, A. N.: Candidate of Technical Sciences. Stands for Testing Objects for Impact Vibration. 47

Vorob'yeva, T. S.: Candidate of Technical Sciences. Dynamics of the Rotation of Vertical Turbines. 54

Dumassavich, N.: Candidate of Technical Sciences. Certain Cases of Damped Natural Vibrations of Mechanisms With Elastic Elements. 66

Rozhnitskiy, A. Ye.: Doctor of Technical Sciences. The Theory of Vibration-Impact Mechanisms. 72

Kobayashi, S. M., and A. N. Lomskiy: Corresponding Members, Academy of Sciences USSR. Dynamic Investigation of Mechanisms in Free Fly in Elongate Path. 85

S/058/63/000/003/015/104
A160/A101

AUTHOR: Koshevnikova, I. G.

TITLE: The paths of the meson in the nucleus field

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1963, 28, abstract 3B212
(In collection: "Vopr. sovrem. fiz. i matem." Tashkent. AN UzSSR, 1962, 187 - 197)

TEXT: The motion of the meson in the nucleus field is regarded as a classical motion of a particle under the action of the force $F = k/r^5$, where r is the distance from the nucleus center. The paths of the meson are obtained as a solution of Binet's equation, and are represented in polar coordinates with the aid of Jacobi's elliptic functions. Graphs of these paths for various initial conditions are presented. Except for the trivial case $r = \text{const}$, the paths are transcendental curves.

V. Astaf'yev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

Koshevoy, A.A.

86-1-26/30

AUTHORS: Sorokovik, N.S., Col, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Arutyunov, V.L., Col; Ioffe, M.M., Engr Col, Docent, Candidate of Geographical Sciences; Koshevoy, A.A., Engr Lt Col, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: New Handbook for Air Navigators (Novyy spravochnik aviatsionnogo shturmana)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vozdushnogo Flota, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 81-83 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article is a critical review of the book "Handbook for Air Navigators" (Spravochnik aviatsionnogo shturmana), edited by V.I. Sokolov, Maj Gen of the Air Force, and published by the Military Publishing House of the Ministry of Defense of USSR in Moscow, 1957, 416 pages.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

KOSHEVOY, A.K., kand. te'khn. nauk

Methods of calculating and designing industrial railroad sidings to the enterprises of food and refrigeration industries. Trudy LTIKHP 13:158-178 '57.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra mekhaniki Leningradskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta kholodil'nyy promyshlennost'.
(Railroads--Sidings)

KOSHEVOY, A.K., kand.tekhn.nauk

Determining the frequency of self-oscillations of the weighted shaft with a uniform cross section supported at the ends and loaded with two disks. Energomashinostroenie 8 no.2:32-33 F '62.

(Shafting--Vibration)

(MIRA 15:2)

KOSHEVOY, A.L., inzh.

Flexible containers for the underwater storage of liquid loads.
Sudostroenie 26 no. 2 (209) 65-66 Apr 1960. (MIRA 14:11)
(Containers, Floating)

KOSHEVOY, I.

Seminar for the chairmen of wage commissions. Sov.profsoiuzy 16
no.9:51 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Maritime Territory--Wages)

KIRSHENBAUM, Ya.S., inzh.; KIRILYUK, G.M., inzh.; KOSHEVOY, K.Z., inzh.

Modernization of the A-5 and A-7-type Shukhov-Berlin boilers.
Energetik 9 no.12:5-12 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Boilers)

AUTHORS: Segal', S.; Koshevoy, L. SOV-107-58-8-25/53

TITLE: The RDPK-30 Receiver-Amplifier Assembly (Priyemo-usilitel'noye ustroystvo (RDPK-30)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 8, pp 20-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The RDPK-30 is a remote-fed radio-diffusion assembly developed by the Construction Bureau of the Ministry of Communications. It consists of a central transmitter and rectifier assembly which feeds the regional receiver points by cable line. DC current of up to 250 v is fed along the cable together with the program broadcast, amplitude modulated at 31 kc. Telephone conversations can also be transmitted along the line. The receiver-amplifier section of the RDPK-30 works on transistors and has an output of 30 w. Up to 3 additional amplifiers can be attached, each fed by a separate set of storage batteries. A total output of 100 w can thus be achieved. The receiver operates on a 150-400 c band and the feed cable can be laid up to 22 km. The receiver has a set of filters to separate telephone conversations from normal broadcasts and feed them through to a subscription telephone. Provisions are made so the transmitting operator can listen to the broadcast from the output of the receiver. Details of the receiver and amplifier

Card 1/2

9(4)

05414
SOV/107-59-8-34/49

AUTHOR: Koshevoy, L.

TITLE: A Transistorized LF Amplifier

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1959, Nr 8, pp 44 - 45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes a five-transistor LF amplifier which is to be used in combination with a phonograph or a dynamic microphone. The frequency pass band ranges from 150 to 6000 cps at an irregularity of not more than 6 db. The nonlinear distortion factor does not exceed 8% over the entire pass band. The output of the amplifier is 10 watts at an output voltage of 5 millivolts. The average current is 300-400 milliamps at 12 volts dc. With the rated output, the current will rise to 1.2 amps. The amplifier consists of one push-pull output stage composed of two P4B transistors, one driver stage with a P201A and two preamplifier stages composed of one P13B and one

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05414
SOV/107-59-8-34/49

A Transistorized LF Amplifier

P13A transistor. The P13B has a common collector, while the P13A and the P201A have common emitters. The P4B transistors have common bases. The pre-amplifier and the driver stage work as class A amplifier. The output stage works as a class AB amplifier. The transistors of the driver and the output stages are installed on radiators made of aluminum sheet metal for removing heat. Capacitive coupling is used between the preamplifier stages, while inductive coupling is used for the other stages. The circuit diagram of the amplifier is shown in Figure 1. A general view of the amplifier chassis is shown in Figure 2. There are 1 circuit diagram and 1 diagram.

Card 2/2

SEGAL', Solomon Grigor'yevich; ~~KOSHEVOY, Leonid L'vovich~~; SLINENKOV,
A.S., otv. red.; NOVIKOVA, Ye.S., red.; SLUTSKIN, A.A.,
tekh. red.

[RDPK-30 apparatus] Apparatura RDPK-30. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat,
1961. 23 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Wire broadcasting--Equipment and supplies)

KODINSVOY, M. A.

Karakul Sheep

Organization of ralsia: Karakul yung, Kar. 1 zved, 5, no. 3, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Library of Congress, October 1951. Unclassified.

1. SHMUYLIN, S. Ya.: KOSHEVOY, M.A.: GUMANYUK, A.A. (and others)
2. USSR (600)
4. Karakul Sheep
7. Principles in developing and caring for the flock on state karakul farms.
Kar. i zver. 5 No. 5, 1952.

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

1. KOSHEVOY, M. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Karakul Sheep
7. Pre-paruuration examination of karakul ewes for pregnancy. Kar. i zver 6
no. 1, 1953

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

1. KOSHEVOY, M. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Karakul Sheep
7. Quality of pelts from newborn karakul lambs (2-3 days) on Tajikistan state farms in relation to use of high-mountain summer pastures, Kar. i zver., 6, no. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

Name: KOSHEVOY, M. A.

Dissertation: The effect of various contents of pastures on the productivity of Karakul sheep

Degree: Cand Agr Sci

Defended at
~~Affiliation~~: Min Higher Education USSR, Uzbek Agricultural Inst imeni V. V. Kuybyshev

Publication
Defense Date, Place: 1956, Samarkand

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 45, 1956

Koshevoy, M. A.

USSR / Farm Animals. Small Horned Stock.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825110012-1"

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40460.

Author : Koshevoy, M. A.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Treatment of the Scientific Problems Pertaining to Karakul Breeding.

Orig Pub: Karakulevodstvo i zverovodstvo, 1957, No 5, 21-25.

Abstract: No abstract.

KOSHEVOY, M.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Develop a new breeding system for Karakul sheep. Zhivotnovod-
stvo 23 no.5:57-62 My '61. (MIRA 16:2)
(Uzbekistan-Karakul sheep)

KOSHEVOY, N.S., inzh.

Calculating the dynamic resources of underground water in
open-pit mining. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 8
no.7:9-12 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Sredneural'skiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva.

KOSHEVOY, N.S.

Draining strip mines of the Volchanka brown coal deposit.
Ugol' 39 no.10:21-23 0 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Glavnyy inzh. tresta Volchanskugol'.

KOSHEVOY, O. K.

<p>Hollow thin-walled objects from a poly(methyl methacrylate) O. K. Koshevoy and K. S. Zinchenko-Zinshchikov. U.S.S.R. Pat. No. 1,512,000. A mixt. of styrene, poly(methyl methacrylate), and catalyst, having a temp. of 10-18° is poured into a mold preheated to the gelatinization temp. The mold is rotated at various angles so as to form a uniform layer throughout its shape. By this method a no. of layers are applied consecutively until the desired thickness is obtained. As each layer is applied it is dried with hot air at 80-100°. The polymerization is carried out in steam or hot water.</p>	<p>mixture of styrene and poly(methyl methacrylate), fillers, pigments, etc. is poured into a mold preheated to the gelatinization temp. (30-50°) of the mixture. By this method a no. of layers are applied consecutively until the desired thickness is obtained. As each layer is applied it is dried with hot air at 100°. M. Henschel.</p>
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Handwritten: 2 May 2

Handwritten: PM

KOSHEVOY, O. K.

Casting plastic architectural details. Stroi. mat. 4 no. 7:3-6
J1 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Glavnyy tekhnolog eksperimental'nykh masterskikh Instituta
stroitel'nykh konstruktsey Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury
USSR.

(Plastics--Molding)
(Architecture--Details)

KOSHEVOY, O.K.; MEYDIN, Ya.M.; BYALER, I.Ya. [deceased]; REZNICHENKO,
V., inzh.; IVANOV, S., inzh.; TUROVSKIY, B., red.; IOAKIMIS, A.,
tekhn.red.

[Plastics in building, architecture, and sculpture] Plasti-
cheskie massy v stroitel'stve, arkhitekture i skul'pture.
Kiev, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit.USSR, 1959. 195 p.
(Plastics) (MIRA 12:10)

KOSHEVOY, O.K.

Architectural and technical items, sculpture, and decorative and
ornamental objects molded from polymers. Plast.massy no.9:
42-47 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Plastics--Molding)

S/081/62/000/017/085/102
B177/B186

AUTHOR: Koshevoy, O. K.

TITLE: The treatment of thermoplastics by polymerizing a composition of a monomer and a polymer in moulds

PERIODIC: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 17, 1962, 542, abstract 17157 (In collection: Plastmassy v mashinostr. i priborostr. Kiyev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1961, 173 - 177)

TEXT: To accelerate the process of polymerization, and to reduce the shrinkage of the articles manufactured, a method of producing large components by polymerization in moulds is proposed. The compositions comprise: monomers (methylmetacrylate (I), styrene, vinyl acetate, acrylonitrile, vinyl toluene, butyl metacrylate etc.), beaded polymers (polymethylmetacrylate, copolymers of I with styrene, of vinyl chloride with vinyl acetate, of I with acrylonitrile and of I with vinyl acetate), thermosetting initiators (tin sulfide, benzoyl peroxide, Perofor N, formic and methylacrylic acids), cold-setting initiators (methyl orange, tin sulfide, dimethyl aniline, dimethyl paratoluidine), lubricants, (stearic
Card 1/2

The treatment of thermoplastics by ...

S/081/62/000/017/085/102
B177/B186

acid, zinc stearate, calcium stearate, stearine, paraffin etc.), plasticizers (dibutylphthalate, cresyl phosphate, dioctylphthalate, salol etc.) and armouring materials (vitreous fabrics, threads and fibre, knitted caprone waste, and steel mesh, tubes and wire).

Example: 0.5 - 1.0% SnCl_4 is dissolved at 12 - 18° in styrene (34 - 57% by weight) with 0.8% benzoyl peroxide; polymethyl metacrylate L-1 (63 - 66% by weight) is added and polymerised at 120 - 140° for 20 - 30min. Other examples are also quoted, in particular the method of producing vitreous plastics based on thermoplastics. It is pointed out that the technology of manufacturing large components is simplified by the absence of a solvent. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 2/2

3/653/61/000/000/014/051
I007/I207

AUTHOR: Koshevoy, O.K.

TITLE: Processing of thermoplastics by mold-polymerizing of the monomer-polymer components

SOURCE: *Plastmassy v mashinostroyenii i priborostroyenii. Pervaya respublikanskaya nauchno-tehnicheskaya konferentsiya po voprosam primeneniya plastmass v mashinostroyenii i priborostroyenii, Kiev, 1959. Kiev, Gostekhizdat, 1961, 173-177* ✓

TEXT: The paper describes the production of large-size parts by polymerizing the starting components in special molds designed by the author (not described in the article). Two compositions are used for casting: composition I contains 34-37% styrene monomer and 63-66% polymethylmethacrylate; hardener is 0.5 to 1.0% lead tetrachloride and 0.8% benzoyl peroxide; polymerization temperature is 120 - 140°C

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S/653/61/000/000/014/051
I007/I207

Processing of thermoplastics....

and duration, 20 to 30 min. Composition II contains 38 to 40% methylmethacrylate of the V-4 type, 40-42% L-1 polymethylmethacrylate, 5-7% "Igelite" type PVC, 13-15% P4-4 type PVC, 5% dibutylphtalate and 0.3% stearic acid; hardener - 2% methylorange, 1% dimethylaniline, 1% benzoyl peroxide, 0.3% formic acid and 0.5-1.0% bronze powder. Good results were also obtained by glass fiber reinforcement of the products. For mass production casting mold made of various aluminum alloys proved very suitable. There is 1 table. ✓

Card 2/2

KOSHEVOY, Oleg Konstantinovich; CHEGODAYEV, Dmitriy Dmitriyevich;
AL'PERIN, G.R., red.; FREGER, D.P., red. izd-va;
BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Casting and molding of articles of polymeric-monomeric
composition] Lit'e i formovanie izdelii iz polimer-
monomernykh kompozitsii; stenogramma lektsii. Leningrad,
1963. 51 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Plastics--Molding)

KOSHEVOY, P.I., inzh.

Simplified system for regulating sewage. Masl.-zhir. prom.
25 no.6:37 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Krasnodarskiy maslozhirovoy kombinat.
(Krasnodar--Oil industries) (Sewage--Purification)

STUPNIKOV, V.A., inzh.; KOSHEVOY, P.I., inzh.

Processing of copra. Masl.-zhir.prom. 28 no.7:31-32
Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Krasnodarskiy maslozhirovoy kombinat imeni V.V. Kuybysheva.
(Krasnodarsk—Oils and fats industry)
(Copra)

VIKHROV, I., inzh.; KOSHEVOY, V., inzh.

Construction and operation of large-panel apartment houses.
Zhil. stroi. no.2:9-10 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Zaporozh'ye—Apartment houses)
(Precast concrete construction)

KOSHEVOY, V. A. (Head Veterinary Doctor of the Gulyai-Pol'skii District, Zaporozh'e Oblast'),

"Stachybotryotoxicosis infection in swine"

Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 9, September 62, p. 32

KOSHEVOY, V.A., veterinarnyy vrach

Prophylaxis and therapy of gastrointestinal diseases in newborn
calves. Veterinariia 41 no.4:4-5 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Ternopol'skaya gosudarstvennaya opyt'naya stantsiya.

KOSHEVOY, V.A.

Stachybotryotoxicosis in swine. Veterinariia 39 no.9:32-33 S
'62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Gulyay-Pol'skogo rayona, Zaporozhskoy oblasti.

85186

S/135/60/000/003/003/005
A115/A029

1.2300

AUTHORS:

Davydenko, I.D., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Koshevoy, V.F.
Nosenko, A.I., Graduate Engineers

TITLE:

Electric Slag Arc Welding of 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) Plate Steel

PERIODICAL:

Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 3, pp. 23-27

TEXT:

The authors discuss technological features of electric slag butt welding of 5-m long joints on stainless steel plates. Tests were performed with an A-340 (A-340) single-electrode device fed by a ПСМ-1000 (PSM-1000) welder. AHΦ-5 (ANF-5), AH-26 (AN-26), 48-0Φ-6 (48-OF-6) fluxes and 3 mm Св-Х25 H13 (Sv-Kh25N13), Св-1X18 H9T (Sv-1Kh18N9T) and Св-1X18 H9 Б (Sv-1Kh18N9B) filler wires were tested on 36, 60, 75 mm thick and 700-1,400 mm long 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) steel plates and on boiler shells of 3,100 mm in diameter composed of 60, 75 and 90 mm thick 700 x 5,200 mm sheets. The length of shells was 700, 1,400 and 2,100 mm. The 36 mm plates were welded at a filled-rod rate of 216 m/h, 500 amp, 40-44 v, welding rate 1,5 m/h, throat depth 4-50 mm, butt distance 28 mm. The variations in the chemical composition of basic metal, filler wire and seam metal are shown in Table 1. Corrosion-resistance of joints was examined accord-

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S/135/60/000/003/003/005
A115/A029

Electric Slag Arc Welding of 1X18 H9T (1Kh18N9T) Plate Steel

ing to methods A-1 and A-2 of ГОСТ 6032-51 (GOST 6032-51) on 90 x 25 x 3 mm samples shown in Figure 1. After 48 hours of boiling in a copper sulfate and hydrosulfuric acid solution the samples were inspected to the loss of metallic sound and bent at an angle of 90°. Austenization included exposures to 1,050-1,070° C for 15 minutes. Results of these tests are shown in Table 2. The amount of ferrite phase determined with a TsNIITMash magnetic ferrito-meter on samples (Fig. 2) is shown in Table 3. Metallographic examination revealed no cracks or impurities (Figs. 3 and 4). Figure 5 shows hardness zones of the welded joint. Mechanical tests gave satisfactory results, and highest corrosion resistance was established in joints welded by Sv-1Kh18N9B wires with 48-OF-6 flux and Sv-Kh25N13 wires with 48-OF-6 and AN-26 flux. Flux 48-OF-6 is less oxidizing than AN-26, but the latter has superior technological properties. For welding of 60-75 mm thick and 700-1,400 mm long plates the ductility of 48-OF-6 flux was increased by addition of Al₂O₃ and reduction of CaF₂. This modified flux received the designation TK3-HX (TKZ-NZh). Its chemical composition and welding conditions are given. Sv-1Kh18N9B filler wires with TKZ-NZh and 48-OF-6 fluxes, Sv-1Kh18N9T wires with TKZ-NZh fluxes and Sv-Kh25N13 wires with AN-26 fluxes were used. For welding with Sv-1Kh18N9B wires 1 % of aluminum powder was added to the

X

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A115/A029

Electric Slag Arc Welding of 1 X 18 H 9 T (1Kh18N9T) Plate Steel

flux to reduce niobium waste. This produced good results. For Sv-1Kh18N9T wires the flux was enriched by 15 % titanium aluminate ceramic concentrate bound with water glass. This diminishes titanium wastes but complicates the flux production. The chemical composition of basic metal, filler wire, filler metal and the amount of α -phase are given in Table 4. All tests were made according to methods A-1, A-2 of GOST-6032-51 and AM ΓOCT 6032-58 (AM GOST 6032-58) and revealed high corrosion-resistance of seam metal and fusion zone. Mechanical tests were satisfactory and are given in Table 5. No defects were revealed. A typical macrostructure is shown in Figure 7. The microstructure of all types of surfaced metal were α -phase carbides. A new type jet described by the Plant for this welding method is given. 700-mm shells consisting of two half-shells were welded by longitudinal seams. Others were welded of 2-3 prefabricated sheets which simplified the process. Reinforced joints of welded shells were abraded and then subjected to austenization at 570°C for two hours and at 1,050-1,070°C for 1.5 minutes per 1 mm of weld. At 800-900°C some welds with girth joints fracture and crack during calibration due to heat deformation of the metal. This can possibly be prevented by austenization and subsequent cold cali-

Card 3/4

S/135/61/000/012/005/008
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Medovar, B. I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Puzrin, L. G.,
Koshevoy, V. F., Engineers

TITLE: Automatic multi-pass submerged arc welding of 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T)
steel plates

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 12, 1961, 15-18

TEXT: Information is given on results of investigations carried out in 1958-59 by the Institute of Electric Welding and the "Krasnyy Kotel'shchik" Plant. The investigations were made for the purpose of developing a technology for automatic multi-pass submerged arc welding of longitudinal and circular seams on 60 - 90 mm thick 1Kh18N9T steel containers operating at temperatures not over 400°C. Various types of specimen were subjected to mechanical and corrosion tests to determine 1) the effect of self-hardening of the weld-metal on its mechanical properties; 2) anisotropy of the mechanical properties of the weld metal; 3) least critical time of holding the weld metal at 600 - 700°C until the metal suffers intercrystalline corrosion. It was found that the following materials and welding conditions yielded satisfactory results:

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A006/A101

Automatic multi-pass submerged arc welding ...

Grade CB-04X19H9 (Sv-04Kh19N9) and CB-04X19H9C2 (Sv-04Kh19N9S2) wire; flux AH-26 (AN-26) containing in %: SiO₂ 30-32; CaF₂ 20-24; CaO 5.0 - 6.5; MgO 16-18; Al₂O₃ 20-22; MnO 2.5 - 3.5; FeO ≤ 1.0; S not over 0.07; P not over 0.10, and ANΦ-14 (ANF-14) containing in %: SiO₂ 14-16; CaF₂ 60-65; CaO ≤ 8; MgO 4-8; Al₂O₃ 10-12; FeO ≤ 1.0; S not over 0.07; P not over 0.02. Welding conditions were corrected by reducing current intensity and increasing welding speed, namely 550 amp for bead 1, 640 amp for bead 2 - 12; 720 amp for bead 13 and the following beads; arc voltage was 36 - 38 v, welding speed 25 m/hour. On the basis of the experimental investigation, satisfactory weld joints are obtained with Sv-04Kh19N9S2 wire with ANF-14 flux of dry granulation. It was furthermore found that during tensile tests at room temperature, anisotropy of the mechanical properties of multipass seams was practically absent. Only toughness was different for some specimens. This difference disappeared after austenization. The least critical time until the appearance of intercrystalline corrosion sensitivity is 30 min (at 600°C) after austenization for joints welded with Sv-04Kh19N9 wire under An-26 flux. There are 6 tables and 7 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: Institut elektrosvariki imeni Ye.O. Patona, AN USSR (Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton AS UkrSSR); Medovar, Puzrin, Koshevoy [Taganrogskiy zavod, "Krasnyy kotel'shchik" (Taganrog "Krasnyy Kotel'shchik" Plant)]

Card 2/2

45232

S/769/61/000/000/001/004

112300
AUTHORS: Davydenko, I.D., Koshevoy, V.F., Nosenko, A.I.

TITLE: The metallurgy and technology of submerged electric slag welding of 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) steel.

SOURCE: Avtomatizatsiya i mekhanizatsiya svarki; novoye v svarochnom proizvodstve na Taganrogskom zavode "Krasnyy kotel'shchik." Comp. by M.V. Korsunov. (Rostov) Rostovskoye knizh. izd-vo, 1961, 3-26.

TEXT: The paper describes the welding of great thicknesses (50-100 mm and more) of stainless steel for petrochemical and chemical installations. Steel 1Kh18N9T of up to 20-mm thickness is welded in two-sided automatic electric arc welding under flux. Ordinary one-pass electric-slag (ES) welding (W), such as is practiced on structural steels of great thickness (Th), is not practicable with 1Kh18N9T steel, because it has an austenitic structure and its linear expansion coefficient is so great that joint-gap problems arise during W, and the maintenance of a steady arc (A) is uncertain. The single-pass automatic ES W was perfected to obviate the danger of A failures. 5-m test W were performed with the self-propelled single-electrode A-340 reverse-polarity a.c. equipment, supplied from a ПСМ (PSM) arc welder. Metallurgy: 4 fluxes and 3 W rods were tested (full-page tabulation). The basic W-process parameters were held constant in all tests. In no instance did the steel develop either hot or cold cracks. The newly developed ТКЗ - НЗ (TKZ-NZh) flux was found to be more suitable for ES W than the АНФ-6 (ANF-6) and 48-ОФ-6.
Card 1/3

45234

S/769/61/000/000/004/004

1,230

AUTHORS: Koshevoy, V. P., Nosenko, A. I.

TITLE: Welding of vessels made of stainless steel 1X18N9T (1Kh18N9T) 6 mm thick.

SOURCE: Avtomatizatsiya i mekhanizatsiya svarki; novoye v svarochnom proizvodstve na Taganrogskom zavode "Krasnyy kotel" shchik. " Comp. by M. V. Korsunov. (Rostov) Rostovskoye knizh. izd-vo, 1961, 82-93.

TEXT: The paper describes a process of single-pass automatic and multipass manual arc welding of 6-mm thick 1Kh18N9T stainless steel, with especial application to 100-m³ vessels for use at extremely low temperatures (below -180°C). The problem is to find a welding procedure that would produce welds comparable in low-temperature-plasticity properties to those of the 1Kh18N9T steel. Development of submerged-automatic-flux-welding process: 2-m long welds were made; the initial butt-joint gap was 4 mm wide. The TC-32 (TS-32) welding machine of the Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye. O. Paton was utilized. Welding wire CB - 0X18H9 (Sv-0Kh18N9) 3-mm and 4-mm diam and Sv-1Kh18N9T 4-mm diam was used with AH-26 (AN-26) flux. A steady arc was achieved at all times (the electric characteristics of the machine are described). Welding was done with

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Welding of vessels made of stainless steel...

S/769/61/000/000/004/004

pass on the opposite side. Non-fused areas were removed by grinding and chipping. Chemical composition and α -phase content of the welded-on metal are tabulated. Metallography did not reveal any defects. The weld metal had a large-grain dendritic structure which was austenitic with ferrite and carbide inclusions. Fully satisfactory mechanical test results were obtained at +20 and -100°C (tabulation).

Back-up-bar problems: In order to prevent the "freezing-on" of Cu back-up bars at the moment of opening of the welding circuit at the end of a butt joint and to eliminate inaccessible undercuts along the edges of the reverse side of a seam it is indispensable that (a) more massive back-up bars with dependable water cooling be used; (b) welding be done by direct-polarity d.c.; (c) the groove in the back-up bar be circular. For 6-mm-thick material the groove should be 25 mm wide and 1.5 mm deep. Welding of 100-m³ vessels: The vessels consisted of cylinders with spherical ends. The procedure, comprising automatic welding of individual plates into large flats and manual welding of the closing longitudinal weld and the annular welds, is described in detail. There are 6 figures, 4 tables, and 3 Russian-language Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: None given.

Card 3/3

38262

S/135/62/000/006/005/014
A006/A106

12300

AUTHORS: Koshevoy, V. F., Nosenko, A. N., Engineers

TITLE: Automatic submerged-arc welding of 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) steel plate

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 6, 1962, 15-18

TEXT: The Institute of Electric Welding (Imeni Ye. O. Paton) and the Taganrog "Krasnyy kotel'shchik" Plant carried out investigations to develop a technique for the automatic multi-pass submerged-arc welding of 1Kh18N9T steel plate. In preliminary tests 700 x 400 x 73 mm plates were welded with 4 and 5 mm diameter CB-04X19H9 (Sv-04Kh19N9) wire under fluxes AN-26 (AN-26), ANΦ-14 (ANF-14) and ANΦ-16 (ANF-16), and circumferential welds were produced on forged rings, 895 mm in diameter and 85 mm thick, with CB-04X19H9 (Sv-04Kh19N9) 5-mm-diameter wire under AN26 and ANF-14 flux and with CB-06X19H9T (Sv-06Kh19N9T) wire under ANF-14 flux. The results obtained were used for the manufacture of containers from 895-mm-diameter forgings with 80 mm thick walls and from 45 and 28 mm thick 1Kh18N9T steel sheets intended to operate at temperatures not over 360°C. The edges of the circumferential seams were U-shaped. Welding conditions for the two initial layers were 500 - 550 amps

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S/135/62/000/006/005/01
A006/A106

Automatic submerged-arc welding ...

current; 34 - 36 v arc voltage, and for the following passes 600 - 700 amps and 36 - 38 v, respectively. Electric slag welding was used for the longitudinal welds. After welding the shells were austenized and stabilized, and then subjected to mechanical tests. The results obtained are given in table 4. The investigations lead to the following conclusions: In automatic welding 1Kh18N9T steel plate with the use of Sv-04Kh19N9 wire (with a Cr-Ni ratio ≥ 1.95) and Sv-06Kh19N9T were combined with ANF-14 flux, high-quality weld joints, resistant to hot cracks, are obtained. Satisfactory formation of circumferential welds is assured at a welding current not over 700 amps. AN-26 flux can be used in combination with Sv-04Kh19N9 wire for multi-pass welding, but the phosphorus content must then be controlled and the hot-crack sensitivity of the wire verified. In all welding variants the weld metal and the joint showed high strength and ductility characteristics in both heat-treated and initial state. X

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Automatic submerged-arc welding ...

S/135/62/000/006/005/014
A006/A106

Table 4: Results of mechanical tests of circumferential welds

Thickness of the metal to be welded in mm	Heat treatment	Ultimate strength ₂ in kg/mm ²	Bending angle in degrees	Toughness in kgm/cm ²
80	None	55.0 - 56.0 55.2	180 - 180 180	26.5 - 30.5 27.9
45	Stabilizing annealing	56.0 - 58.0 56.9	180 - 180 180	8.5 - 27.0 17.9
28	" "	58.5 - 59.0 58.6	180 - 180 180	12.4 - 22.0 18.7

There are 4 tables and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Taganrogskiy zavod "Krasnyy kotel'shchik" (The Taganrog "Krasnyy kotel'shchik" Plant)

Card 3/3

KOSHEVOY, V.I., konstruktor; DUBROVSKIY, V.Z., konstruktor; ZASLAVSKIY, Ye.G.,
konstruktor

Recommendations on the operation of TE10 and TEP10 diesel locomotives.
Elek. i tepl.tiaga 7 no.11:33-35 N '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy zavod transportnogo mashinostroyeniya.

DUBROVSKIY, V.Z., konstruktor; ZASLAVSKIY, Ye.G., konstruktor;
KOSHEVOY, V.I., konstruktor

Electric circuit of TE10 and TEP10 diesel locomotives.
Elek. i tepl. tiaga 7 no.10:24-26 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Khar'kovskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod im. Malysheva.

FAYNGOL'D, I.Ya., inzh.; KOSHEVOY, V.I., inzh.

TB10 main-line diesel locomotive. Elek.i topl.tiaga 3 no.7:
4-7 J1 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Diesel locomotives)

ZASLAVSKIY, Yefim Grigor'yevich, inzh.; PORTNOY, Vladimir Isaakovich, inzh.; KOSHEVOY, Vladimir Ivanovich, inzh.; DUBROVSKIY, Vladimir Zakharovich, inzh.; KESAREV, A.P., inzh., retsenzent; STREL'NIKOV, S.V., inzh., retsenzent; MEL'NIKOV, V.Ye., red.

[Repair of TE10 diesel locomotives in the roundhouse] Remont teplovozov TE10 v depo. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 90 p. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy teplovozostroitel'nyy zavod imeni V.A.Malysheva (for Zaslavskiy, Portnoy, Koshevoy, Dubrovskiy).

L 36471-66 EWP(m)/EWT(1) WW/GD

ACC NR: AT6016715 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0021/0032

AUTHOR: Berkovskiy, B. S.; Koshevoy, V. I. 40ORG: Institute of Hydromechanics AN UkrSSR (Institut gidromekhaniki AN UkrSSR) B+1

TITLE: Motion of a thin shape at arbitrary distances from solid and liquid boundaries

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Gidrodinamika bol'shikh skorostey (High speed hydrodynamics), no. 1. Kiev, Izd-vo Naukova dumka, 1965, 21-32TOPIC TAGS: fluid flow, boundary layer theory, hydrodynamic theory

ABSTRACT: The plane linear problem of the motion of a thin shape reduces to a singular integral equation of the form

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} k(x-s)\gamma(s)ds = -2\Pi f'(x). \quad (1)$$

where

$$k(x) = \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x-4ih} - \frac{\omega}{2} i a^{\frac{\omega}{2} x} \int_{-1}^x \frac{e^{\frac{\omega}{2} \xi}}{\xi-4ih} d\xi \right]$$

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ACC NR: AT6016715

The article considers the cases where

$$Fr = \infty; Fr = 0.$$

Equation (1) then assumes the form

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} \gamma(s) \left[\frac{1}{x-s} + \text{sign } Fr \frac{x-s}{(x-s)^2 + 16s^2} \right] ds = -2\eta'(x)$$

The remainder of the article is devoted to the mathematical development of the problem in these terms. Orig. art. has: 45 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20, 12/SUBM DATE: 30Sep65/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2 *GR*

KOSHEVOY, V. KH.

4523. KOSHEVOY, V. KH.-Konveyernyye roliki na zhelezo-keramicheskikh podshipnikakh. M., 1954. 20 s. s chert. 22 sm. (M-vo ugol'noy prom- sti SSSR. Tekhn. upr. Tsentr. in-t tekhn. informatsii). 2,000 ekz. bespl.-55-572/P

621.822

SO: Knizhnaya Letopsis', Vol. 1, 1956

KOSHEVOY, V.M.

Reaction of chickens with gout to the injection of phenothiazine.
Veterinariia 41 no.9:82 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Gulyay-Pol'skoy veterinarnoy lechebnitsey,
Zaporozhskaya oblast'.

ARZHANIKOV, Nikolay Sergeyevich; SADEKOVA, Galina Sadekovna;
KRASNOV, N.F., doktor tekhn. nauk prof., retsenzent;
KOSHEVOY, V.N., dots., retsenaent; DANILOV, A.N.,
dots., retsenzent; BELYAKOVA, Ye.V., red.

[High-velocity aerodynamics] Aerodinamika bol'shikh skorostei. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1965. 558 p.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy aerodinamiki Moskovskogo vysshego tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha im. Baumana (for Krasnov). 2. Kafedra aerodinamiki Moskovskogo vysshego tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha im. Baumana (for Koshevoy, Danilov).

DMITRIYEVSKIY, Andrey Aleksandrovich; KOSHEVOY, Vsevolod Nikolayevich;
KISELEV, S.P., red.; MEDNIKOVA, A.N., tekhn. red.

[Physical foundations of rocket flight] Fizicheskie osnovy po-
leta raket. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1962. 77 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Rockets (Aeronautics)) (Space flight)

L 51471-65 ARO/EED-2/EEG-2/EWP(m)/EPR/EEC(l)-2/EMG(v)/EWA(h)/EMG(s)-2/EMP(c)/T-2/
 EWP(k)/EWA(c)/EWT(a)/EWT(b)/EWT(m)/EEC(t)/EWA(h)/FCS(k)/FBD/FBO/FS(v)-3/EEC(a)/FSS-2/
 EEG(j)/EEC(r)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(v) Pd-1/Pe-2/Pf-4/Pg-4/Pk-4/Pl-4/Pn-4/Po-4/Pq-4/Ps-4/
 AMS014768 Pa-4/Pae-2/Pa-4 BOOK EXPLOITATION IJP(c) EM/WW/GW/BC UR/

Dmitriyavskiy, Andrey Aleksandrovich; Koshevoy, Vsevolod Nikolayevich

Principles of rocket flight theory (Osnovy teorii poleta raket). B+
 Moscow, Voenizdat M-va obor. SSSR, 1964. 310 p. illus., biblio.
 11,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: rocket flight theory, rocket, ballistic rocket, control, guidance

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for officers, students of military educational institutions, and students of civilian educational institutions. It may be also useful to readers interested in rocket engineering. The author analyzes forces and moments acting on rockets in flight and explains the theoretical approach to the calculation of rocket flight.

TABLE OF CONTENTS: Submitted: 27 Jul 64

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Card 1/5

KOSHEVOY, V.V.

Observations on phytoplankton in the Black Sea near the coast
of Karadag. Biul.Okean kom. no.3:40-45 '59.

(MIRA 13:4)

(Black Sea--Phytoplankton)

ACC NR: AT6020483

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0129/0137

AUTHOR: Koshevoy, V. V. (L'vov); Pervushin, V. N. (L'vov)

ORG: none

TITLE: The application of modeling to geoacoustic probing

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Teoriya i elementy sistem otbora geofizicheskoy informatsii (Theory and elements of systems for selecting geophysical information). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 129-167

TOPIC TAGS: acoustic reconnaissance, acoustic wave, seismic modeling

ABSTRACT: The design and use of models simulating the sound propagation conditions in the mined out soils of Krivoy Rog are discussed. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the errors due to so-called "acoustic shadow" which develops in mined out soils. Since mathematical analysis of this problem is very difficult, resort was made to models. The authors used radio waves instead of visual waves in order to better control their characteristics. The ore bodies and stopes were made of wood, plasticene, prolon, paraffin and polyethylene, in various geometric and irregular shapes. The authors conclude that acoustic shadow varies in width as a function of the distance between the anomaly and the observer. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/

SUBM DATE: 10Nov65/

ORIG REF: 007

Card 1/1

KOSHEVOY, V.V.

Quantitative distribution of phytoplankton in the Black Sea.
Trudy Gidrobiol. ob-va 10:197-200 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Black Sea--Phytoplankton)

KOSHEVSKAYA, L.S.

Changes in the heart in patients with rheumatoid arthritis.
Vrach. delo no.11:24-26 N°63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. B.S.Shklyar
[Deceased] Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KOSHEVSKAYA, L.S.

Intra-articular injections of hydrocortisone in compound treatment of theutaboid arthritis. Vrach. delo no.4: 147-148 Ap'63.
(MIRA 16i7)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav.-B.S.Shklyar [deceased])
Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID) (CORTISOL)
(INJECTIONS, INTRA-ARTICULAR)

KOSHIC, A. I.

133-10-21/26

AUTHOR: Koshik, A. I. and Barziy, V. K. Engineers.

TITLE: Non-Metallic Inclusions in Large 08K π Steel Ingots ^{UKU}.
(Nemetallicheskiye Vklucheniya v Krupnykh Slitkakh Stali 08K π).

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, No.10, pp. 943-945 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The nature and the distribution of non-metallic inclusions in 9 to 14 t. bottom poured ingots of 08K π steel produced in 195 t. basic open hearth furnaces were investigated. It was found that large silicate inclusions were mainly distributed in the bottom part of the ingots and small inclusions in the crust zone or throughout the whole volume of the ingots. Complex oxide inclusions containing a large proportion of manganous oxide were situated mainly in the top and bottom parts of 14 ton ingots, and in 9 t., ingots mainly in the zone of honeycomb blow holes. In the case of 9 t., ingots the above positioning of inclusions was explained by an insufficient boiling of metal in moulds. Sulphurous inclusions of FeS and (FeMn)S types were mainly distributed along grain boundaries near to the blow holes in the upper part of the ingots. In ingots, the metal of which was boiling insufficiently in moulds, Card 1/2 the above inclusions were observed in the zone of

133-10-21/26

Non-Metallic Inclusions in Large ~~58k~~ Steel Ingots.^{3k7}

secondary blow holes. There are 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zaporozhstal' Works. (Zavod Zaporozhstal').

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

KOSHIK, T.F.; GRISHILO, A.F.

Effect of tetracycline on the glycogen-forming function of
the liver and the intestinal microflora in white mice.
Antibiotiki 10 no.7:636-640 J1 '65. (MIRA 18-9)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav.- prof. A.V. Sosunov)
i kafedra mikrobiologii (zav.- prof. T.I. Ivanova) Ivano-
Frankovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.