L 45715-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EEC(h)-2/EWA(h) Pt-7/Peb/Pl-4 IJP(c) GG/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5011632 UR/0000/64/000/000/0590/0603

30
B+1

AUTHOR: Lyasko, A. B.; Ostrovskaya, L. I.; Kats, Ye. M.; Lyasko, M. V.

TITLE: Parametric oscillations in second order circuits incorporating ferromagnetic elements. Theory of a parametron operating in the third subharmonic

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnym elementam avtomatiki, telemekhaniki izmeritel'noy i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. Lvov, 1962. Magnitnyye elementy avtomatiki, telemekhaniki, izmeritel'noy i vychislitel'noy tekhniki (Magnetic elements of automatic control, remote control, measurement and computer engineering); trudy soveshchaniya. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964, 590-603

TOPIC TAGS: parametric regeneration, subharmonic oscillation, third subharmonic parametron, second order circuit, parametric oscillation, ferromagnetic element

ABSTRACT: After discussing the necessary condition of paramagnetic regeneration as a function of the number of the subharmonic (the elementary theory of the feasibility of parametric regeneration), the authors derive the basic equation for subharmonic oscillations of second order ferromagnetic-containing circuits, apply the Bogolyubov-Mitropol'skiy method to the resonant case of the equations of

Card 1/2

L 45715-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5011632

type $\ddot{X} + \omega^2 X = \varepsilon \cdot f(X, \dot{X}, \ddot{X}, \ldots)$ (1)

develop the third subharmonic parametron theory, and present a brief summary of the procedure to be followed during the use of the developed theory for design purposes. The results show that the third subharmonic parametron oscillations are the most convenient from the energy point of view; that a parametron operating on its third subharmonic exhibits stable generation properties with three possible oscillation phases (30, 150, and 270°) depending on the phase of the triggering signal; and that the third subharmonic parametron permits the simplest design of logical elements and of computers using a ternary system of computation, which turns out to be the optimum approach in the sense of requiring the least number of elements for the processing of information (B. V. Gnedenko, V. S. Korolyuk, Ye. L. Yushchenko, Elementy programmirovaniya, Fizmatgiz, M., 1961). Orig. art. has: 85 formulas and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 29Sep64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 45721-65 EWT(l)/EWA(h) Peb GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5011633 UR/0000/64/000/000/0604/0615

AUTHOR: Lyasko, A. B.; Ostrovskaya, L. I.; Matafonova, E. P.

TITLE: Parametric effects in first-order circuits with concentrated parameters

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnym elementam avtomatiki, telemekhaniki izmeritel'noy i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. Lvov, 1962. Magnitnyye elementy avtomatiki, telemekhaniki, izmeritel'noy i vychislitel'noy tekhniki (Magnetic elements of automatic control, remote control, measurement and computer engineering); trudy soveshchaniya. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964, 604-615

TOPIC TAGS: parametric effect, first order circuit, concentrated parameter circuit, parametric detector, parametric frequency multiplier

ABSTRACT: Several papers have recently investigated, in considerable detail, parametric frequency multiplication and detection in the UHF range in ferrite-containing circuits with distributed parameters. The present paper analyzes the same effects in circuits with concentration parameters as shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The results of theoretical and experimental investigations show that 1) the parametric detector (PD) and the parametric frequency doubler (PFD) of AM HF-cir-

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ACCESSION NR: AT5011633

0

cuit oscillations is a special case of synchronous detectors (frequency multipliers) in which it is the inductance which changes parametrically and not the active resistance (the control parameter is the detecting (multiplication frequency) signal instead of the special signal from the local heterodyne); 2) the PD (PFD) is a quadratic detector (multiplier) since the transfer current coefficient of the PD and PFD depends on the amplitude of the transferred current (this means that one can attain significant magnitudes of the respective coefficients); 3) in contradistinction to the quadratic detection in devices with nonlinear volt-ampere characteristics, quadratic parametric detection occurs at higher levels of the input signal, and the nonlinear distortion coefficient can be reduced to zero; 4) the PFD frequency characteristics are similar to the characteristics of a low frequency filter; 5) during the parametric doubling of the AM frequency of HF current oscillations the circuit acts as a parametric amplifier of the modulation depth; 6) the PFD may be used in practice as a selector of current harmonics; 7) the PD may be used in remote control systems for detection at high levels of power and for the absolute power measurements of HF current oscillation sources; and 8) the basic calculational equations obtained by means of the "small Poincare parameter"

L 45721-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5011633 0

proved to be quite accurate: errors during PFD design did not exceed 10%, while in the case of the PD it was below 30%. This is fully satisfactory since the ferrite toruses alone exhibit parameter spread up to 50%. Orig. art. has: 52 formulas, 6 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 29Sep64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: EC, DP

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 000

Card 3/4

L 45721-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5011633 ENCLOSURE: 01

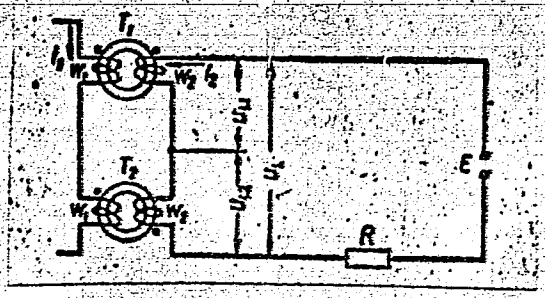

Figure 1. First-order system with concentrated parameters.

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AKSENOV, M. A.

L 58968-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/EWP(1)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EED-2/ //
EWP(b)/EWP(1)/EWA(c) Pg-4/Pf-4/Pad/Pg-4/Pk-4 LJP(c) BB/JD/HW/JG/GG
ACCESSION NR: AP5013852 UR/0103/65/026/005/0938/0942
681.142.6

79
58
B

AUTHOR: Boyarchenkov, M. A.

TITLE: All-Union Conference on magnetic elements of automation and computer technique

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 26, no. 5, 1965, 938-942

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering conference, magnetism conference, computer component, automation equipment, automation, electronic data processing

ABSTRACT: The Ninth All-Union Conference on Magnetic Elements of Automation and Computer Technology, held in Kaunas from 7 to 10 September 1964, was organized by the National Committee of the USSR on Automatic Control, the Institute of Power and Electrical Engineering of the Academy of Sciences, Lithuanian SSR, the Lithuanian Scientific and Technical Society of the Instrument Building Industry, and the Institute of Automation and Telemechanics of the Main Committee on Instrument Building, Means of Automation, and Control Systems under Gosplan and the Academy of Sciences USSR. Over 450 participants discussed some 90 reports concerning the theory, design,

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L 54868-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5013852

production, and application of magnetic and magnetic-semiconductor elements. Reports were presented for seven areas: digital and analog elements, memory devices, magnetic power devices, magnetic amplifiers and converters, parametrons, and power sources.

At the opening plenary session, M. A. Rozenblat presented a survey of the present state of contactless magnetic elements, which he considers to be one of the most efficient and promising technical means of automation and computer technology. Problems of designing logic elements to provide stable operation for various types of circuits were discussed in a series of reports. B. A. Yefimov and G. N. Chizhukhin reported on the development of modules of ferrite-transistor elements (FTE) which can be used for various types of computers and also for discrete automation for general and special purposes. This system provides reliable operation at a 200-kc clock frequency in the -10 to +50° C temperature range.

The same authors together with M. A. Aksenov reported on the development of a general-purpose heavy-duty FTE which can be used as a cell of a clock-frequency pulse generator or as an independent heavy-duty control

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ACCESSION NR: AP5013852

element.[14] It is capable of performing command recording or readout of information reaching it in large quantities from a low-power FTE. I. A. Tyumin, B. A. Yefimov, and A. A. Shavrov reported on the development and testing of biax-type logic circuits operating at 1 Mc and performing several logic operations. Advantages cited are: high s/n ratio, about 20; high switching rate, about 2 Mc; and high reliability due to the simplicity of the circuit. Such circuits may also be used in complex logic devices. Additional reports discussed logic circuits using biax-type elements in a working storage device with a nondestructive readout cycle of 10^{-7} sec and a recording time for new information of several microseconds.

L. P. Afinogenov et al. reported on discrete and discrete-analog computer units based on the use of the area of an emf pulse originating in the winding during magnetization reversal in the ferrite. Development of ferrite matrixes which release a voltage pulse at the output with an area proportional to the code supplied at the matrix input was also discussed.

Problems connected with the development of single-wire memory elements with multiaperture ferrite plates were presented by R. A. Lashev-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5013852

skiy et al. A. S. Sverdlov and others presented results of developing working storage units using miniature memory cubes made with multiaperture ferrite plates.

Thin-film technology was discussed in several reports. A paper by Ye. F. Berezhnyy et al. dealt with the development of a super storage device built on thin-film matrices with conductive substrates with a capacity of 64 56-bit words and a cycle of 400 nsec. Experiments with magnetic-film storage devices produced by electrochemical deposition on glass and metal cylindrical substrates were discussed, and a method of using an element of cylindrical magnetic film in a matrix storage device was also reported.

A. Tutauskas and R. Litvinaytis reported on a stable storage device with a short access time, a capacity of 512 x 32 bits, an access rate of 500 kc, and a readout time of 1 μsec. A. B. Lyasko et al. have developed a small decade counter of periodic and nonperiodic signals in which a parametric element with five stable phase states was used. The counter displays better energy properties than other known counters, high reliability, and high noise immunity. A. G. Rabin'kin reported on the characteristics of

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ACCESSION NR: AP5013852

new high-coercivity (5000 oe) alloys of the cobalt-platinum system. M. A. Rozenblat et al. discussed the theory and design of magnetic analog computing devices (adder, integrator, multiplier) based on single-stage magnetic amplifiers using magnetic analog storage.

A large number of reports was devoted to the theory and application of power magnetic devices. The papers presented by the Gor'kiy school of A. M. Bamdas concerning frequency multipliers and voltage stabilizers were of great interest in this field.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: DP, IE

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4021-F

Card 5/5

L 18458-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG
ACC NR: AP6006382 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0115/0115

INVENTOR: Bol'shchikov, V. A.; Lyasko, A. B.; Matafonova, E. P.; Syrykh, A. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Ten-position multistable element. Class 42, No. 178168

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 115

TOPIC TAGS: flip flop circuit, RC circuit, parametron, logic element, computer component

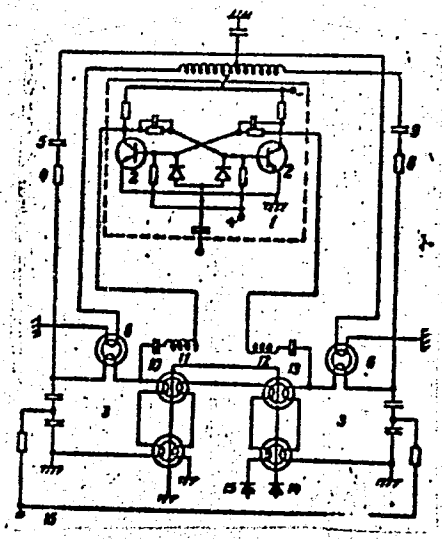
ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a ten-position multistable element containing pentastable parametrons and a delay line. Reliability of the device is improved by using a transistorized symmetric potential flip-flop of the counter type. The collectors of the transistors are connected to circuits of parametric elements on the fifth subharmonic through decoupling networks containing a series-connected choke and capacitor. The circuit of the first pentastable parametron is connected to the coupling transformer of the second parametron through a decoupling network made up of a resistor and capacitor. The circuit of the second parametron is connected to the coupling transformer of the first parametron through a similar decoupling network and a delay line.

Card 1/2

UDC: 681.142.07

L 18458-66

ACC NR: AP6006382



1 - potential static flip-flop; 2 - transistors; 3 - pentastable parametrons; 4 and 5 - RC decoupling network; 6 - input transformers; 7 - 72° delay line; 8 and 9 - RC decoupling network; 10-13 - LC decoupling network; 14 - bias current; 15 - pumping current; 16 - bias voltage.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 27Feb64

Card 2/2

S/133/60/000/007/012/016

AUTHORS: Dubrov, N.F.; Gorlach, I.A.; Lyasko, M.V.

TITLE: The Effect of Copper on Transformer Steel

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, No. 7, pp. 645 - 646

TEXT: According to the work of V.S. Mes'kin (Ref. 1) it can be assumed that a maximum copper content of 0.6% has no adverse effect on the electrical and magnetic properties of transformer steel, assuming that this quantity of copper is contained as a solid solution in ferrosilicon. Higher demands led to the conclusion that the permissible copper content of transformer steel must not exceed 0.10%. In order to establish unambiguously the effect of copper on transformer steel, tests were carried out on three types of steel of the following composition:

	Si	C	Mn	P	S	Cr	Cu	N_2
A (A)	4.66	0.04	0.01	0.008	0.002	0.010	0.059	0.0017
B (B)	4.69	0.02	0.03	0.010	0.006	0.070	0.310	0.0018
V (V)	4.59	0.03	0.04	0.009	0.003	0.030	0.046	0.0050

Steel A and B were melted in a 300 kg induction furnace and steel V in a 500

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kg arc furnaces. From these steels sheets were rolled 0.35 mm thick, which were tempered at 1,120°C in industrial vacuum furnaces (with a residual pressure of 60 mm Hg). From the sheets 30 x 250 mm strips were cut which were tested by the absolute wattmeter method, according to ГОСТ (GOST) 802-50 for specific loss ($P_{10/50}$), and by ballistic method for magnetic induction in weak and medium fields. Magnetic induction was apparently most affected by copper in weak fields (between $B_{0.002}$ and B_1). Specimens of various copper content in medium magnetic fields (B_5 - B_{25}) practically did not show any change in magnetic induction. Copper has an effect on specific losses when the Cu content exceeds 0.3% and this influence is very considerable when the Cu content is above 0.5%. Judging from the tests it can be assumed that the separation of Cu from ferrosilicon starts already when its amount is well below 0.6%. When examining non-metallic inclusions in many samples, on the boundary of the inclusion cores complex iron sulfides and copper sulfides were observed; the latter most probably formed as a result of the $2\,Cu+FeS \rightleftarrows Cu_2S+Fe$ reaction (1). At high temperature (1,120 - 1,150°C) annealing in the vacuum the reaction should proceed to the right as at 1,100°C; $-\Delta F^{o}_{FeS} = 11{,}930$ cal (2) and $-\Delta F^{o}_{Cu_2S} = 20{,}070$ cal (3). Consequently, copper separates from the ferrosilicon solution in the form of Cu_2S. Upon the sep-

aration of copper in pure form or in the form of sulfurous compounds, heterogeneous mixtures are formed which deteriorate the electric and magnetic properties of transformer steel. It is advisable, therefore, to keep the maximum copper content below 0.20% in steels which are standardized for magnetic induction and below 0.40% in steels which are standardized for specific losses. When used in fields of 0.008 a.t./cm capacity or less, transformer steels should apparently not contain any copper at all; even a quantity of 0.2% is inadmissible. There are 3 graphs, 2 sets of photographs and 4 references: 2 Soviet and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov (Ural Scientific Research Institute of Iron and Steel)

L 45715-65 EWT(1)/EPA(e)-2/EEC(b)-2/EWA(h) Pt-7/Peb/Pl-4 IJP(c) GG/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5011632 UR/0000/64/000/000/0590/0603

30
B+1

AUTHOR: Lyasko, A. B.; Ostrovskaya, L. I.; Kats, Ye. M.; Lyasko, M. V.

TITLE: Parametric oscillations in second order circuits incorporating ferromagnetic elements. Theory of a parametron operating in the third subharmonic

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnym elementam avtomatiki, telemekhaniki izmeritel'noy i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. Lvov, 1962. Magnitnyye elementy avtomatiki, telemekhaniki, izmeritel'noy i vychislitel'noy tekhniki (Magnetic elements of automatic control, remote control, measurement and computer engineering); trudy soveshchaniya. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964, 590-603

TOPIC TAGS: parametric regeneration, subharmonic oscillation, third subharmonic parametron, second order circuit, parametric oscillation, ferromagnetic element

ABSTRACT: After discussing the necessary condition of paramagnetic regeneration as a function of the number of the subharmonic (the elementary theory of the feasibility of parametric regeneration), the authors derive the basic equation for subharmonic oscillations of second order ferromagnetic-containing circuits, apply the Bogolyubov-Mitropol'skiy method to the resonant case of the equations of

Card 1/2

L 45715-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5011632

type $\ddot{X} + \omega^2 X = \varepsilon \cdot f(X, \dot{X}, \ddot{X}, v)$ (1)

develop the third subharmonic parametron theory, and present a brief summary of the procedure to be followed during the use of the developed theory for design purposes. The results show that the third subharmonic parametron oscillations are the most convenient from the energy point of view; that a parametron operating on its third subharmonic exhibits stable generation properties with three possible oscillation phases (30, 150, and 270°) depending on the phase of the triggering signal; and that the third subharmonic parametron permits the simplest design of logical elements and of computers using a ternary system of computation, which turns out to be the optimum approach in the sense of requiring the least number of elements for the processing of information (B. V. Gnedenko, V. S. Korolyuk, Ye. L. Yushchenko, Elementy programmirovaniya, Fizmatgiz, M., 1961). Orig. art. has: 85 formulas and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 29Sep64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

S/133/62/000/007/011/014
A054/A127

AUTHORS: Mironov, L.V.; Privalov, S.S.; Lyasko, M.V.

TITLE: At the Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov (Ural Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metals)

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 7, 1962, 638

TEXT: In co-operation with the MMK and ChMZ the grain structure and magnetic properties of transformer steel were investigated. The amount of impurities and gases can be reduced by combining the smelting and oxidizing processes, by maintaining optimum electrical and temperature conditions during smelting and by intensifying the refining process. Shortening the oxygen blowing period to 10 minutes reduces the oxygen content of the metal and improves the magnetic properties. Tests of the effect of cold rolling conditions on the growth of grains and the recrystallizing texture of transformer steel showed that secondary crystallization and development of a perfect texture can be attained at given reductions. Beyond a certain value of reductions - which depends on the smelting technology - the magnetic properties of the steel deteriorate and fine grains without texture

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At the Ural'skiy....

appear. The optimum reduction values for the second rolling were determined. To prevent sticking together of the sheets during annealing, hydrate of magnesium oxide should be applied instead of talcum. If the sheets are degreased and oxidized prior to costing them with hydrate of magnesium oxide, their sticking can be prevented and the magnetic properties of transformer steel sheets up to 0.35 mm thick equal those of Э320-Э330 (E-320-E330) grades [according to ГОСТ802-58 (GOST 802-58)].

Card 2/2

KALITSEVA, L.I.; KOLOTILOVA, L.V.; LYASKOVSKAYA, M.N.

Epidemiology of typhoid fever. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.1:50-53 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz L'vovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny i oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(TYPHOID FEVER)

KOKSHAROVA, I.K.; LYASKO, M.V.; MIRONOV, L.V.

Formation of a cubic texture in transformer steel. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 14 no.3:464-465 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Ural'skiy institut chernykh metallov.
(Steel--Metallography) (Annealing of metals)

VAZINA, A.A.· BOLOTINA, I.A.; VOL'KENSHTEYN, M.V.; LYASOTSKAYA, I.; FRANK, G.M.

Configuration of a polypeptide chain in G- and F-actin. Biofizika 10 no.4:567-570 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva, i Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR, Leningrad.

Lyaskovskaya.

LYASKOVSKAYA, Ye.I.

Heamtological indices of serum producing horses and the preventive properties of antiplague serums obtained from them. Izv. Irk.gos. protivochum. inst. 12:130-136 '54. (MIRA 10:12)

(BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)
(SERUM) (HORSES)

LYASKOVSKAYA, Ye. I.

LYASKOVSKAYA, Ye. I.: "The blood picture of anti-plague producers and immuno-biological properties of their sera." Irkutsk State Sci Res Anti-Plague Inst of Siberia and the Far East. Irkutsk, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science.)

Knizhnaya letopis', No. 30, 1956. Moscow.

LYASKOVSKAYA, Ye. I.

KHUNDANOV, L.Ye.; LYASKOVSKAYA, Ye.I.

Gamma and beta globulins of plague serum and a study of their effectiveness. Tez.i dokl.konf.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. no.1:44 '55. (MIRA 11:3)
(GLOBULIN) (PLAGUE)

LYASKOVSKAYA, Ye.I.

SHARSHNEV, P.A.; SHKURKO, Ye.D.; LYASKOVSKAYA, Ye.I.; KHUNDANOV, L.Ye.

Purification and concentration of antiplague sera with neutral salts. Tez.i dokl.konf.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. no.1:45-46 '55. (MIRA 11:3)

(PLAGUE) (SERUM)

LYASKOVSKAYA, Ye.I.

KHUNDANOV, L.Ye.; SHERSHNEV, P.A.; SHKURKO, Ye.D.; KALMYKOVA, A.P.; TOKAREVA, A.A.; MIKHALEVA, V.Ya.; LYASKOVSKAYA, Ye.I.

Therapeutic and prophylactic properties of separate protein fractions of plague serum. Tez. i dokl.konf.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum. inst. no.2:69-70 '57. (MIRA 11:3)

(SERUM) (PLAGUE) (PROTEINS)

LYASKOVSKAYA, Ye.I.

Blood picture of horses producing antiplague sera. First report. Izv.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. 15:157-175 '57. (MIRA 13:7)

(HORSES) (BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)
(SERUM) (PLAGUE)

F

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. Pasteurellae.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5604.

Author : Lyaskovskaya, Ye. I.
Inst : Irkutsk Sci. Res. Antiplague Institute of Siberia and the Far East.
Title : Relationship Between Agglutination Titer and Effectiveness of Antiplague Serum.

Orig Pub: Izv. Irkutskovo n.-i. protivochumn. in-ta Sibiri i Dal'n.Vost., 1957, 14, 173-176.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

52

KHUNDANOV, L.Ye.; LYASKOVSKAYA, Ye.I.; MIKHALEVA, V.Ya.; KALMYKOVA, A.P.

Gamma and beta globulin antiplague sera and the study of their effectiveness. First report. Izv.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. 14:169-172 '57. (MIRA 13:7)
(SERUM) (PLAGUE)

LYASKOVSKAYA, Ye.I.

Interrelation of the agglutination titer and the effectiveness of antiplague sera. Fourth report. Izv.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl. protivochum.inst. 14:173-176 '57. (MIRA 13:7)
(SERUM DIAGNOSIS) (PLAGUE)

LYASKOVSKAYA, Ye.I.; KHUNDANOV, L.Ye.; SHKURKO, Ye.D.

Study of the dependence of the quality of antiplague serum on some individual peculiarities of the producing animal. Izv.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. 14:207-216 '57. (MIRA 13:7)

(SERUM) (PLAGUE) (HORSES)

KHUNDANOV, L.Ye.; SHERSHNEV, P.A. SHKURKO, Ye.D.; KALMYKOVA, A.P.; TOKAREVA, A.A.; LYASKOVSKAYA, Ye.I.; MIKHALEVA, V.Ya.

Therapeutic and prophylactic properties of individual protein fractions of antiplague serum. Izv.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. 18:33-41 '58. (MIRA 13:7)
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (PLAGUE)

L. YA SKOVSKAYA, Ye. I.

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. Pasteurellae. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5601.

Author : Shershnev, P. A.; Shkurko, Ye. D.; Lyaskovskaya, Ye. I.; Khudanov, L. Ye.

Inst : Irkutsk Sci. Res. Antiplague Institute of Siberia and the Far East.

Title : Purification and Concentration of Antiplague Sera with Neutral Salts.

Orig Pub: Izv. Irkutskovo n.-. protivochumn. in-ta Sibiri i Dal'n. Vost., 1957, 14, 177-182.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Pasteurellae.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5600.

Author : Shershnev, P. A.; Lyaskovskaya, Yo. I.; Shkurko, Yo. D.; Khundanov, L. Yo.

Inst : Irkutsk Sci. Res. Antiplague Institute of Siberia and the Far East.

Title : Purification and Concentration of Antiplague Sera Using Fermentative Digestion.

Orig Pub: Izv. Irkutskovo n.-i. protivochumn. in-ta Sibiri i Dal'n Vost., 1957, 14, 183-187.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Pasteurellae.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5603.

Author : Lvaskovskaya, Ye. I.; Khundanov, L. Ye.; Shkurko, Ye. D.

Inst : Irkutsk Sci. Res. Antiplague Institute of Siberia and the Far East.

Title : Study of the Dependence of Quality of Anti-plague Serum on Certain Individual Characteristics of Producers.

Orig Pub: Izv. Irkutskovo n.-i. protivochumn. in-ta Sibiri i Dal'n. Vost., 1957, 14, 207-216.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

KHUNDANOV, L.Ye., SHERSHNEV, P.A., SHKURKO, Ye.D., KALMYKOVA, A.P., TOKAREVA, A.A., LYASKOVSKAYA, Ye.I. MIKHALEVA, V.Ya.

Therapeutic and preventive properties of separate protein fractions of anti-plague serum. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.7:55 Jl'58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz Irkutskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(PLAGUE, immunology,
ther. & prev. properties of beta & gamma globulins in immune sera (Rus))
(GAMMA GLOBULIN,
in anti-plague serum, ther. & prev. properties (Rus))

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LYASKOVSKAYA, Ye.I.; KHUNDANOV, L.Ye.; KAPORSKAYA, K.P.

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(HORSES) (BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY) (SERUM)

SOLOV'YEV, V., kand. khim. nauk; LYASKOVSKAYA, Yu., kand. tekhn. nauk; INOZEMTSEVA, M.

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1. LYASKOVSKAYA, Yu.: IVANOVA, A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Vitamins

7. Vitamins in meat. Mias. ind. SSSR 23 no. 5, 1952.

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LYASKOVSKAYA, YU.

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Chem Abs 49
1-25-55
Foods

Protective coating for smoked products of pork. L. Lavrova, Yu. Lyaskovskaya, and A. Ivanova. *Myasnaya Ind. S.S.S.R.* 24, No. 4, 29–34(1953).—Test data are tabulated (bacteria and mold count and peroxide and acid nos. of the fat) to indicate the efficiency of various coatings for protection of smoked meats. The coatings tested were gelatin and several synthetic materials (polamide, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloride, and some cellulose derivs.). In general coated products (bacon) were more stable than controls. The gelatin coating was made from a soln. comprising gelatin 19, glycerol 3.5, benzoic acid 1, water 76.5%.

LYASKOVSKAYA, Yu. N.

USSR.

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LYASKOVASKAYA, Yu

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fats and Oils. Waxes. Soap. Detergents. Flotation Reagents I-25

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 13764

Author : Emanuel' N., Knorre D., Lyaskovaskaya Yu., Piul'skaya V.
Title : Accelerated Kinetic Method for Testing the Stability of Food Fats

Orig Pub : Myasnaya industriya SSSR, 1955, No 5, 44-48

Abstract : A method is recommended which is based on the use of elevated temperature. The work was concerned with determination of increase in peroxide value with lapse of time. Different samples of fat showed practically the same energy of activation of the oxidation process. It was ascertained that in the course of production treatment of fat change takes place which determines the rate of its deterioration on storage, and which are not revealed by chemical analysis. Rendering of fat in vacuum enhances its stability.

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EMANUEL', N., doktor khimicheskikh nauk; KNORRE, D., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk; LYASKOVSKAYA, Yu., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PIUL'SKAYA, V., inzhener.

The use of butyloxyanisole for improving the keeping quality of edible fats. Mias.ind.SSSR. no.6:47-49 '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (for Emanuel', Knorre).2.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promyshlennosti (for Lyaskovskaya, Piul'skaya).
(Oils and fats, Edible) (Anisole)

LAVROVA, L.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LYASKOVSKAYA, Yu.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHISHKINA, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DYKLOP, V.K., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; IVANOVA, A.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KALENOVA, M.S.; DUBROVINA, L.I.; POLETAYEV, T.N.

Protective coating for sausages. Trudy VNIIMP no.7:48-67 '55. (MLRA 9:8)

(Sausages) (Protective coatings)

LYASKOVSKAYA, Yu.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; IVANOVA, A.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GRISHINA, V.I., zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey; PUKLIN, Ya.S.

Studying changes in fats during storage. Trudy VNIIMP no.7:78-95 '55. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promyshlennosti (for Lyaskovskaya, Ivanova); 2. Nachal'nik OPVK (for Puklin); 3. Kholodil'nik No. 10 (for Grishina, Puklin)
(Oils and fats, Edible)

LYASKOVSKAYA, Yu.

USSR.

Polyvinyl alcohol and its possible uses in the meat industry. Yu. Lyaskovskaya, A. Ivanova, and T. Poletaev. *Myasnaya Ind. S.S.S.R.* 26, No. 1, 52-3(1955).—The coating of meat products with a plastic material is discussed. Plastic materials based on polyvinyl alc., gelatin, methylcellulose, and rosin glycerides are discussed. M. M. P.

LYASKOVSKAYA, Yu.

Studying changes taking place in fats with the aid of spectral analyses. Yu. Lyaskovskaya, A. Ivanova, and V. Pinl'skaya. *Myasnaya Ind. S.S.S.R.* 26, No. 3, 49–51 (1955).—Spectral data have shown that development of a olive tint in stored beef fat can be measured by the adsorption max. that develops at 460–463 mμ. Addn. of ascorbic acid or citric acid has no influence on appearance of the olive tint. The addn. of alk. substances (K_2CO_3, NaOAc) inhibits changes in β-carotene, bringing about a weakening of absorption at 460–463 mμ and a retention of the yellow color of the fat during storage. M. M. Piskur

MD

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EMANUEL', N., dokter khimicheskikh nauk; KNORRE, D., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk; LYASKOVSKAYA, Yu., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PIUL'SKAYA, V.

Accelerated kinetic method for determining the keeping quality of edible fats. Mias.ind. SSSR 26 no.5:44-48 '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (for Knorre, Emanuel').2.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promyshlennosti (for Piul'skaya, Lyaskovskaya).
(Oils and fats, Edible)

LYASKOVSKAYA, Yu., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Recent findings in the study of fats. Miaa.ind.SSSR 27 no.1:60-62 '56. (Oils and fats) (MLRA 9:6)

LYASKOVSKAYA, Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRASIL'NIKOVA, T., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PIUL'SKAYA, V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Chemical and physicochemical investigation of swine meat. Mias. ind.SSSR 31 no.2:49-53 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promyshlennosti.
(Swine)

LYASKOVSKAYA, YU. N.

Fatty acid escorbates. N. M. Emanuel, D. G. Knorre, Yu. N. Lyaskovskaya, and V. I. Pirl'skaya. U.S.S.R. 106,564, July 25, 1957. High-mol. wt. fatty acids obtained in the oxidation of paraffin are esterified with ascorbic acid. M. Hosch

LYASKOVSKAYA, Yu.N.

KRYLOVA, Nina Nikolayevna, kand.biol.nauk; LYASKOVSKAYA, Yu.N., kand. tekhn.nauk; IVANOVA, N.M., red.; GOTLIB, E.M., tekhn.red.

[Biochemistry of meat] Biokhimiia miasa. Izd.2-oe, dop.i perer. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1957. 370 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Meat) (Biochemistry)

LYASKOVSKAYA, Yu. N.

KNORRE, D.G.; LYASKOVSKAYA, Yu.N.; EMANUEL', N.M.

Oxidation kinetics of fats. Izv. AN SSSR Otd. khim. nauk no.6:678-683 Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promyshlennosti.
(Oils and fats) (Oxidation)

LYASKOVSKAYA, Yu.

New method of estimating the color intensity of edible fats. Yu. Lyaskovskaya, A. Ivanova, E. Berezina, V. Khazanov, and F. D'yakonov (All-Union Sci.-Research Inst. Meat Ind., Moscow). *Myasnaya Ind. S.S.S.R.* 28, No. 1, 45–8(1957).—Reflection spectra (I) of beef and pork fats were studied in relation to the visual color characteristics of the fats. By using a Russian-made spectrophotometer FT-2, provided with a reflection unit, and by taking the reflection of MgO as 100%, the I for various beef and pork fats were obtained within the visual spectrum range of 400–700 mμ. Yellow beef fats give reflection min. within the range of 440–500 mμ (absorption max. for β-carotene), while the green beef fats give a continuous increase of I (from 40 to 70%) within this spectral range. White and slightly yellow (due to the presence of some linoleic acid) pork fats give slightly different I within the spectral range of 400–520 mμ. Based on these characteristics of I of beef and pork fats, the following method is proposed for the quality detn. of the fats: (a) for beef fat, det. I at 475 and 440 mμ and calc. their ratio; for normal yellow fat the ratio should be lower than 1.1 and for green fat higher than 1.1; the degree of green discoloration increases with the increase of the I ratio over 1.1; (b) for pork fat, det. I at 510 and 410 mμ and calc. their ratio; the degree of the white color of the fat continuously increases with increasing the I from 45 to 78%, while the degree of the yellowish tinge of the fat continuously increases with the increase of the 510/410 I ratio from 1.00 to 1.34. Data are summarized for I of 56 beef fats and 114 pork fats confirming the usefulness of the method for estg. organoleptic qualities of the fats and their subdivision into the quality groups.

E. Wierbicki

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SOV/62-58-12-4/22

AUTHORS: Knorre, D. G., Lyaskovskaya, Yu. N., Pinl'skaya, V. I., Emanuel', N. M.

TITLE: Inhibition of Oxidation Processes of Fats by Ascorbic Esters (Tormozheniye protsessov okisleniya zhirov efirami askorbinovoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 12, pp 1422-1427 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the anticxidation properties of ascorbyl palmitate and of mixtures of ascorbyl palmitate with tert. butyl oxy-anisole in the oxidation of molten lard by means of an accelerated kinetic oxidation method at increased temperature (Ref 3) was investigated. The possibility of substituting palmitic acid in the production of antioxidants by a mixture of n. acids obtained in the oxidation of paraffin was also determined. It was found that ascorbyl palmitate in a mixture with tert. butyl oxy-anisole can effectively maintain the oxidation processes of melted animal fats caused by atmospheric oxygen. The substitution of palmitic acid by a mixture of synthetic fatty acids (fraction C_{14}-C_{16}) does not exercise any

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Inhibition of Oxidation Processes of Fats by Ascorbic Esters

unfavorable effect on the antioxidation properties of the preparation in the production of ascorbic ester. The efficiency of the mixture of 0.01% tert. butyl oxy-anisole and 0.02% ascorbyl palmitate as an antioxidant of molten animal fats does not depend on temperature. There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 21 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics Academy of Sciences USSR) Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promyshlennosti MPM i MP SSSR (All Union Scientific Research Institute for Meat Industry MPM and MP USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 22, 1957

EMANUEL', N., doktor khim.nauk; KNORRE, D., kand.khim.nauk; LYASKOVSKAYA, Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk; PIUL'SKAYA, V., inzh.

Improving the stability of animal fats with antioxidants. Mias. ind. SSSR 29 no.2:52-55 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (for Emanuel, Knorre).
2.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promyshlenn promyshlennosti (for Lyaskovskaya, Piul'skaya).
(Oils and fats, Edible--Preservation)
(Antioxidants)

LYASKOVSKAYA, Yu.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; PIUL'SKAYA, V.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sortudnik

Inhibited oxidation of fats. Trudy VNIIMP no.9:80-87 '59. (MIRA 13:8)

(Oils and fats) (Oxidation)

LYASKOVSKAYA, Yu.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; PIUL'SKAYA, V.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Changes in the spectra of beef fat kept in cold storage. Trudy VNIIMP no.9:88-94 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Beef) (Oils and fats--Spectra)

LYASKOVSKAYA, Yuliya Nazarovna; PIUL'SKAYA, Valentina Iosifovna; GOLAND, B.Ya., spetsred.; PRASS, B.Yu., vedushchiy red.

[Methods for investigating the oxidative spoiling of fats] Metody issledovaniia okislitel'noi porchi zhirov. Moskva, GOSINTI, 1960. 51 p. (MIRA 13:6)

(Oils and fats) (Oxidation)

KRYLOVA, Nina Nikolayevna; LYASKOVSKAYA, Yuliya Nazarovna; KORBUT, L.V., red.; SOKOLOVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Physicochemical methods for studying products of animal origin] Fiziko-khimicheskie metody issledovaniia produktov zhivotnogo proiskhozhdeniia. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1961. 233 p. (MIRA 14:5)

(Food--Analysis)

EMANYEL', N.M.; IVASKOVSKAYA, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; PETROV, N.A., kand. tekhn.nauk, spets. red.; BELIKOVA, L.S., red.; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Inhibition of the oxidation of fats] Tormozhenie protsessov okisleniia zhirov. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1961. 358 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Emanyel').
(Oils and fats) (Oxidation)

LYASKOVSKAYA, Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRASIL'NIKOVA, T.

Photometric method for determining tin in canned food on the basis of the quercetin reaction. Mias. ind. SSSR 32 no.4: 44-45 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promyshlennosti.
(Meat, Canned--Analysis) (Quercetin) (Photometry)

LYASKOVSKAYA, Yu.N.; PIUL'SKAYA, V.I.

Amount of polyunsaturated fatty acids in animal fats. Vop.pit. 21 no.3:87-88 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziko-khimicheskikh issledovaniy (zav. - kand. biologicheskikh nauk N.N.Krylova) Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta myasnoy promyshlennosti, Moskva.
(ACIDS, FATTY)

SOKOLOV, A.V., prof.; LYASKOVSKAYA, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; UNANOV, G.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KARAVAYEVA, S.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TALAYEVA, M.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KRASIL'NIKOVA, T.F., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; LAVROVA, G.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOTOV, P.Ya., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VASIL'CHENKO, T.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Effect of the breed and feeding of swines on the quality of pork meat. Trudy VNIIMP no.12:3-29 '62. (MIRA 18:2)

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Photometric methods for determining tin and lead in canned meat. Trudy VNIIMP no.12:128-147 '62. (MIRA 18:2)

LIASKOVSKIY, L.D.

1131. Liaskovskii, L. D., Thermodynamic calculation of reciprocating air compressors, based on the theory of similitude (in Russian), *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR Otd. tekn. Nauk* no. 10, 1452-1455, Oct. 1953.

A dimensionless constant P_t, being a function of $\sigma = \eta/(1+\epsilon)$ and $\xi = P_t/P_{max}$, is calculated. The best values for P_t ($0.186 < P_t < 0.274$ for the metric units used) are established from graphs. Method allows quick assessment of over-all dimensions and power requirements of newly designed compressors and ways of improving the working of existing compressors.

A similar theory for single and multistage reciprocating steam engines has been developed previously.

O. Delatycki, Australia

ROYTER, I.M.; KOVALENKO, A.Ya.; LYASKOVSKIY, K.V.; EPSHTEYN, M.M.; FROLOVA, V.K.

Results of the introduction of a new technological flow sheet for the making of Kaunas bread with liquid intermediate products. Trudy KTIPP no.27:3-12 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Sotrudniki Vil'nyusskogo khlebo-makaronnogo kombinata (for Lyaskovskiy, Epshteyn, Frolova).

BERKLAYD, I.M.; KUROCHKIN, A.P.; LYAKHOVSKIY, A.V.; SMETKOV, A.M.; CHUDOV, V.A.; BAYBUROV, B.S., red.; KOCHENOV, M.I., red.; MALYY, D.D., red.; BESPAKHOTNAYA, T.P., nauchnyy red.; YELISEYEV, M.S., red. izd-va; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Transducers and measuring gages] Datchiki i izmeritel'nye golovki. Pod red. B.S.Baiburova, M.I.Kochenova, D.D.Malogo. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 158 p.
(MIRA 14:1)

(Transducers) (Gages)

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BURMISTROV, Yevgeniy Vasil'yevich; LYASKOVSKIY, Ivan Frantsevich; MAKHOV, Viktor Aleksandrovich; REZNIKOV, N.I., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR, prof., red.; PETROPOL'SKAYA, N.Ye., red.; DURASOVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[External and internal thread cutting in heat-resistant and high-strength materials]Narezanie naruzhnoi i vnutrennei rez'by po zharoprochnym i vysokoprochnym materialam. Pod red. N.I. Reznikova. Kuibyshev, Juibyshevskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 57 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Screw cutting)

LYASKOVSKIY, M., inzh.

Special features of the planning of housing in central Siberia.
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LYASKOVSKIY, M. S. and KHOMYAKOV, N. I.

"Experience in studying the faces of flying personnel with disorders of the vascular tonus" - p. 60

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KOPYTOV, V.F., otv. red.; DAVYDOV, G.M., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; KLIMENKO, V.Ya., kand.geol.-miner. nauk, red.; GOREV, N.A., inzh., red.; GORODETSKIY, V.I., inzh., red.; LYASOVSKIY, N.F., inzh., red.; TUMANOV, A.P., inzh., red.; STUKALOV, K.V., inzh., red.; TITOVA, N.M., red. izd-va; CHUMACHENKO, V.S., red.izd-va; LIBERMAN, T.R., tekhn. red.

[Development of the Ukrainian gas industry]Razvitie gazovoi promyshlennosti Ukrainy. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR, 1962. 274 p. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Rada po vyvchenniu produktyvnykh syl URSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Ukr.SSR i Institut ispol'zovaniya gaza Akademii nauk Ukr. SSR (for Kopytov). 3. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil Ukr. SSR (for Davydov). 4. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSR (for Klimenko). 5. Ukrainskoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu zavodov iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva i gaza.(for Gorodetskiy). 6. Gosudarstvennyy planovyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR (for Gorev, Lyasovskiy).

(Ukraine—Gas, Natural)

LYASKOVSKIY, P., polkovnik; SHAKIROV, F., starshiy leytenant

Simplify training records. Voen. vest. 41 no.5:73-74 My '61.
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(Russia--Army--Personnel records)

LYASKOVSKIY, V.

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Taking in consideration the local conditions. Prom. koop. 12 no.2: 8 F '58. (MIRA 11:1)

(Vladimir--Disabled--Rehabilitation, etc.)

KLASSEN, V.I.; LYASKOVSKIY, Ya.T.

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KLASSEN, V.I.; LYASKOVSKIY, Ya.T.

Effect of inorganic salts on the full jump of potential at the anthracite - aqueous solution interface. Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.4:857-859 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A.Skochinskogo i Silezskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Pol'sha). Predstavleno akademikom P.A.Rebinderom.
(Electrodes, Carbon) (Salts) (Flotation)

LYASKOVSKIY, Ya.T.; KLASSEN, V.I.

Theory of the effect of inorganic electrolytes in the salt flotation of coals. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Met. i gor. delo no.3: 182-189 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Coal preparation) (Flotation)

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(Production standards) (Gal'tsov, A.D.)

SHABALOV, Sergey Maksimovich, professor, doktor pedagogicheskikh nauk; LYASNIKOV, I.A., redaktor; RIVES, Yu.Ye., redaktor; SOKOLOVA, R.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

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LYASNIKOV, Ivan Aleksandrovich; STEPANOV, N.I., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn.red.

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(Labor and laboring classes)

KUDRYAVTSEV, A.S., prof., doktor ekonom. nauk, zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR; LYASNIKOV, I.A., dots.; KOSTIN, L.A., dots.; PUNSKIY, Ya.M., prof.; PETROCHENKO, P.F., kand. ekonom. nauk; GUR'YANOV, S.Kh., dots.; KURKIN, N.I., st. prepodavatel'; KOTOV, F.I., dots.; REMIZOV, K.S., kand. ekonom. nauk; POLYAKOV, I.A., starshiy prepodavatel'; BEZRUKOV, B.N., retsenzent; KOPYLOVA, L.P., red.; ANDREYEVA, L.S., tekhn. red.

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(Roofs, Suspension)

LYASOTSKAYA, N.

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ACC NR: AT6036414 SOURCE CODE: UR/2536/66/000/066/0053/0062

AUTHOR: Vishnyakov, D. Ya. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor); Kolachev, B. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Lyasotskaya, V. S. (Engineer); Lebedeva, V. D. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Isothermal transformations in alloys of titanium with chromium

SOURCE: Moscow. Aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 66, 1966. Struktura i svoystva aviatsionnykh staley i splavov (Structure and properties of aircraft steels and alloys), 53-62

TOPIC TAGS: titanium base alloy, chromium, isothermal transformation, phase diagram

ABSTRACT: The literature on this subject so far provides no information on isothermal transformations in alloys of the Ti-Cr system with hypo- and hypereutectoid compositions. To fill this gap, the authors constructed isothermal transformation diagrams (ITD) in alloys of Ti with 6 and 11% Cr (hypoeutectoid), 15% Cr (eutectoid) and 20% Cr (hypereutectoid) according to the change in hardness with isothermal treatment as well as according to the results of metallographic, radiographic and dilatometric analyses. Isothermal treatment at 600°C was

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ACC NR: AT6036414

accomplished by rapidly cooling the specimens from a high temperature to the temperature of treatment, and at 550°C and below, after quenching. In both cases the isothermal treatment at > 300°C was performed in lead baths, and at 300-100°C, in baths of Wood's alloy. Findings: the hypoeutectoid and hypereutectoid alloys display two minima of β-phase stability: the low-temperature minimum, associated with the formation of the ω-phase, and the high-temperature minimum, conditioned by the hypoeutectoid segregation of the α-phase or $TiCr_2$. Increasing the Cr content above 6% complicates the segregation of the ω-phase and shifts to the right and downward the lines of the commencement of this segregation. The rate of formation of hypo-eutectoid segregations is the slower the closer the alloy's composition to the eutectoid point is. At low temperatures the β-phase decomposes nonuniformly; this is due not so much to the chemical heterogeneity of grains as to the heterogeneity of substructure, arising on rapid cooling of specimens or during the subsequent isothermal treatment. This substructure forms as a result of thermal stresses and the subsequent redistribution of dislocations. Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

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Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6036413 SOURCE CODE: UR/2536/66/000/006/0039/0052

AUTHOR: Kolachev, B. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Livanov, V. A. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor); Vishnyakov, D. Y. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor); Lyasotskaya, V. S. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Isothermal transformations in alloys of titanium with molybdenum

SOURCE: Moscow. Aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 66, 1966. Struktura i svoystva aviatsionnykh staley i splavov (Structure and properties of aircraft steels and alloys), 39-52

TOPIC TAGS: isothermal transformation, titanium base alloy, molybdenum, phase diagram, martensitic transformation

ABSTRACT: The literature on the isothermal transformations of alloys in the Ti-Mo system shows certain gaps. Thus, e.g. Bungardt and Ruedinger (Z. Metallkunde, 1961, no. 52(2)) specify below the initial temperature M_i of martensitic transformation only the line of the beginning and end of decomposition of the α'-phase whereas both the β-phase and the α'-phase

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should isothermally decompose within the temperature range between M_i and the final temperature M_f of martensitic transformation. To fill this gap the authors investigated specimens of titanium alloys containing 2, 6, 9 and 13% Mo and, on the basis of the change in hardness following isothermal treatment and according to the results of metallographic, selective radiographic and dilatometric analyses, they constructed the pertinent isothermal transformation diagrams. Isothermal treatment of the specimens was accomplished by placing them in an electric furnace at 1000°C for 1 hr and thereupon transferring them to tin, lead or salt baths (at 300, 400 and 500-800°C, respectively) and, after definite intervals of time, cooling them in water. Findings: the isothermal transformation diagram (ITD) for the alloy Ti+2% Mo is represented by two series of lines describing the beginning and end of the decomposition of the β- and α'-phases. Within the temperature range from M_i to M_f these two series of lines overlap; the same applies to the ITD for the alloy Ti+6% Mo. On the other hand, the ITD for the alloy Ti+9% Mo also includes a line of formation of the ω-phase (at temperatures of < 450°C). For the alloy Ti+13% Mo the ITD is represented by lines of the beginning and end of decomposition of the β-phase and by a line restricting the region of existence of the ω-phase. These lines overlap and the region ($\alpha+\beta+\omega$) appears on the diagram. Thus increasing the Mo content above 9% complicates the formation of the ω-phase and shifts to the right the lines of the beginning of the segregation of this phase. The isothermal decomposition of the α'-phase in Ti alloys is usually accompanied

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by a decrease in hardness, while the decomposition of the β-phase leads to an increase in the hardness of the alloy and hence the pattern of variation in hardness with isothermal treatment is an indirect criterion of the phase composition of alloys of this kind. Orig. art. has: 12 figures, 1 table.

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Card 3/3

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AUTHOR: Kolachev, B. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Lyasotskaya, V. S. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of hydrogen on the processes occurring in the VT3-1 titanium alloy during aging

SOURCE: Moscow. Aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 66, 1966. Struktura i svoystva aviatsionnykh staley i splavov (Structure and properties of aircraft steels and alloys), 87-95

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, hydrogen, metal aging, phase composition

ABSTRACT: Specimens of the VT3-1 titanium alloy (5.5% Al, 1.91% Cr, 2.05% Mo, 0.23% Si, 0.2% Fe, 0.04% C, 0.11% O_2, 0.01% H_2, with Ti as the remainder) were heated in electric furnaces at 840°C for 1 hr and water-quenched, after which they were aged for 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 hr at 400, 500, 550 and 600°C, with subsequent water quenching. The H_2 content of some of the specimens was increased to 0.03 and 0.06%, and of others, reduced by vacuum annealing to 0.002%. Mechanical tests of the specimens showed that the specimens containing

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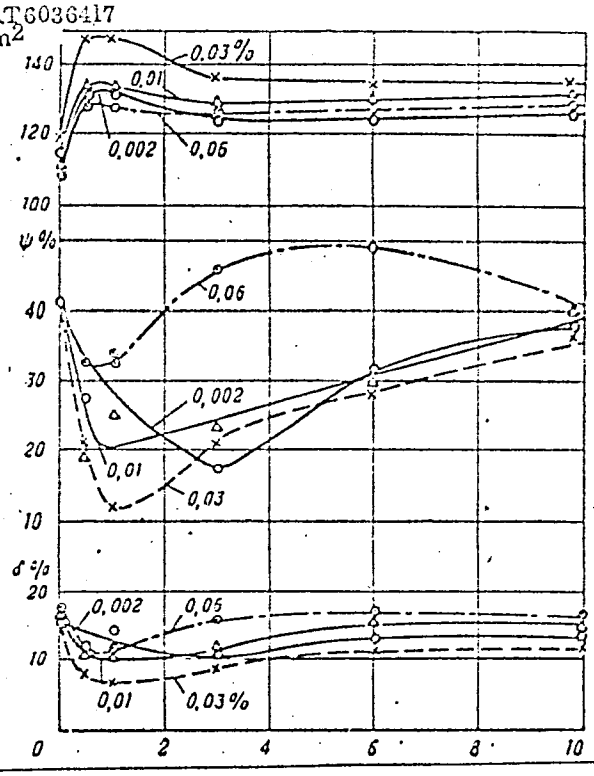

Fig. 1. Effect of aging time at 550°C on the mechanical properties of the VT3-1 alloy containing various proportions of H_2 following quenching from 840°C

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0.002% H_2 have smaller strength and greater plasticity than the specimens containing 0.01 and 0.06% H_2. This difference is most appreciable after aging at 550°C (Fig. 1). Microstructural examination revealed that the amount of the residual α-phase in the quenched VT3-1 alloy decreases with increasing H_2 content. At temperatures below 500°C in the VT3-1 alloy quenched from 840°C the β-phase gets fixed by the quenching and its decomposition begins with the formation of the ω-phase. In the course of aging the metastable ω-phase gradually becomes transformed into the stable α-phase, which is accompanied by an increase in plasticity, while at temperatures above 500°C the decomposition of the β-phase results in the segregation of the α-phase alone. H_2 in concentrations smaller than 0.06% augments the amount of the ω-phase forming in the VT3-1 alloy during aging. Generally, H_2 is a stabilizer of the β-phase and so it augments the amount of the β-phase and hence also it enhances the effect of aging. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

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Card 3/3

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