S/159/62/000/002/023/028
E073/E335

Influence of the structure ....

travelling 2.1 m, the specimen was again weighed with an accuracy of 0.1 mg. The wear-resistance of steel with a cementite network was higher in every case than that of steel which contained the excess cementite in the form of isolated grains. The wear-resistance for both structures increased in direct ratio with increasing hardness of the matrix. The influence of the structure of the excess cementite did not change with changing hardness of the matrix. According to metallographic investigations, the matrix wears more intensively in both cases. Experiments on the specimens tempered at 660 °C showed that with increasing load up to 1.6 kg the rate of wear of both steels increased linearly. The influence of the shape of the excess carbides on the wear-resistance is only slight at light loads but, with increasing load, the steel with isolated cementite grains wears more rapidly than the steel with the cementite network. With equal heat-treatment, the hardness of the steel with the cementite network is higher than that of steel in which the excess

Card 2/4

37724

S/159/62/000/002/023/028

E073/E535

17.8200

AUTHORS: Savitskiy, K.V. and Malyshev, Yu.F.

TITLE: Influence of the structure of excess cementite on the wear-resistance of high-carbon steels

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, no. 2, 1962, 153 - 157 + 2 plates

TEXT: Two batches of specimens of the high-carbon steel U12 (U12) were tested. In the first, the excess carbide was distributed along the grain boundaries, forming a cementite network and in the second it was in the form of isolated grains in a plastic matrix. All the specimens were quenched from 750 °C and tempered at 300, 400, 500 and 660 °C, so that the matrix structure remained the same after the heat-treatment but the structure of the excess carbide differed; this enabled detecting the influence of the excess cementite on the wear-resistance. The abrasive wear was tested according to known methods, using electrocorundum paper with a grain size of 180 as an abrasive. The specimens were subjected to wear under a load of 1.2 kg at a velocity of 1.8 m/min. After

Card 1/4

MALYSHEV, Yu.F., inzh.

Investigating winter tracks of the DT-54A tractor. Mekh. i
elek. sots. sel'khoz. 19 no.6:55-57 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. TSentral'naya mashinoispytatel'naya stantsiya.
(Crawler tractors—Cold weather operations)

26031   S/139/61/000/003/011/013
E073/E335

Resistance to Abrasive Wear ...

There are 1 figure and 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri
Tomskom gosuniversitete imeni V.V.Kuybysheva
(Siberian Physicotechnical Institute of
Tomsk State University imeni V.V. Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: October 21, 1960

Card 5/6

25001   S/139/61/000/003/011/013

Resistance to Abrasive Wear E073/E335

a fresh abrasive surface. The wear was taken as the mean arithmetical value of 6-12 successive measurements. Aluminium was used as a reference standard. The results are plotted in Fig. 1 - H_D kg/mm^2, ε, $E \cdot 10^3$ kg/mm^2 - all as functions of the β-phase quantity in %. It can be seen that the hardness increases with increasing percentage of the β-phase, whilst the relative wear-resistance and the modulus of elasticity remain practically unchanged. The obtained results show that the relative wear-resistance of heat-treated brass is in better qualitative agreement with the modulus of elasticity than with other mechanical characteristics of the resistance of the brass to deformation, particularly hardness. This bears out earlier results in that an increase in wear-resistance can be obtained only if the increase in hardness is combined with an increase in the bond forces of the atoms in the crystal lattice.

Card 4/6

26031   S/139/61/000/003/011/013
E073/E335

Resistance to Abrasive Wear ....

supplement earlier investigations on the resistance-to-wear
of heat-treated brass by determining the modulus of elasticity
which is considered as a characteristic of the bond forces
between the individual atoms. The investigations were made
on ЛС59 (L62) brass and for obtaining various ratios between
the α- and β-phases the following heat-treatments were
applied: annealing at 550 $^{\circ}$C and quenching from 500, 550, 600,
650, 700, 750 and 800 $^{\circ}$C. The quantity of β-phase in these
was determined and their hardness was measured. Following that,
specimens were produced for determining the modulus of elasticity
and for abrasive-wear tests. The modulus of elasticity was
determined by means of ultrasonics on specimens 1.4 x 2.9 x 14 mm,
taking in each case the mean arithmetical value of 4 specimens.
The abrasive-wear tests were carried out according to well-known
techniques of M.M. Khrushchov and M.A. Babichev, using
electrocorundum paper No. 180 as an abrasive surface. The wear
was under a load of 1.2 kg at a relative speed of movement of
1.8 m/min. After covering a distance of 2.1 m, the specimen
was weighed with an accuracy of 0.1 mg and each new pass was on

Card 3/6

Resistance to Abrasive Wear ...   S/139/61/000/003/011/013
                                   E073/E335

M. M. Khrushchov and M. A. Babichev (Ref.5: DAN SSSR, 131, No.6,
1960) expressed the view that the resistance to wear showed a
better correspondence with the modulus of elasticity than with
the hardness measured by indentation.   The latter two authors
proposed the following relation between the relative resistance
to wear ε and the modulus of elasticity E for pure metals:

$$\varepsilon = 0.49 \times 10^{-4} E^{1.3}$$

It is stated that this relation holds for binary alloys
with an unlimited series of solid solutions as well as for
binary alloys with limited solubility in the eutectic and
for a number of minerals. The authors of this paper believe
that the correspondence between E and ε is of a more
general nature than the correspondence between the relative
wear resistance and the hardness measured by indentation,
The here described investigations were made in order to

Card 2/6

AUTHORS: Savitskiy, K.V. and Malyshev, Yu.F.

TITLE: Resistance to Abrasive Wear and Modulus of
             Elasticity of Heat-treated Brass

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika,
             1961, No.3, pp.164-166

TEXT: In earlier work of one of the authors it was shown
that the increase in Rockwell hardness and other strength
characteristics of brass caused by increasing the quantity
of the β-phase during quenching from various temperatures
had practically no influence on the resistance to abrasive
wear and on the hardness determined by stretching. One of the
authors (Ref.3: Izvestiya vuzov MVO SSSR, Fizika, No.2, 1958)
expressed the view that evaluation of the wear-resistance of
metals and alloys purely on the basis of hardness and other
mechanical characteristics which were dependent on resistance to
deformation did not provide an unequivocal relation between the
mechanical properties and the wear resistance, and that the
internal bonds between the atoms have to be taken into considera-
tion. F. T. Barwell (Ref.4: Mashinostroyeniye, No.4, 58, 1958),
Card 1/6

MALYSHEV, Yu.F.

Comparative testing of the DSSh-14 tractor chassis and the DT-14 tractor. Avt.i trakt.prom. no.9:22-24 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. TSentral'naya mashinoispytatel'naya stantsiya Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.
(Tractors--Testing)

AUTHOR:	Malyshev, Ye.V., Engineer	SOV-117-58-4-7/21

TITLE: Some Problems in the Die-Shearing of Thin Laminated Plastics
(Nekotoryye voprosy vyrubki tonkolistovykh sloistykh plastmass)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 4, pp 25-27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article contains general information and technologic re-
commendations for die-shearing of laminated plastics with
fabric, paper, glass fiber fabrics or asbestos used as fillers.
The behavior of laminated plastics in the shearing dies is de-
scribed. Recommendations are made concerning the preheating
temperatures for textolite "A", getinax "B", "A_B" and "G_V";
the work clearances and the punch taper angle. A stripper de-
sign is also recommended (Figure 6). There are 2 photographs,
3 sets of diagrams and 1 graph.

1. Plastics—Processing 2. Dies—Applications

Card 1/1

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries.   M-6

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 30018

               pollinating variety three branches of each plus flowers
               were cut off, placed in cans with water and hung up in
               the crowns of those trees of the variety to be pollina-
               ted. In the presence of full self-sterility of the Paper
               Rennet the pollen of the foreign varieties raised the for-
               mation of the germs by up to 91%; up to 12% of the flo-
               wers formed normal fruit. With the flowers of the polli-
               nator suspended in the crowns of the pollinated variety
               the Paper Rennet tree's productivity increased by 5-14
               times. The best pollinators were the Simirenko Rennet
               and the London Pippin.

Card 2/2

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries.   M-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 30018

Author   : Malyshev, Ye.O., Goncharenko, Ye.G.

Inst   : The Moldavian Institute for Norticulture, Viticulture
             and Wine-Making.

Title   : The Effect of Pollinators on the Increased Productivity
             of the Apple.

Orig Pub : Sadovodstvo, vinogradarstvo i vinodeliye Moldavii, 1957,
             No 2, 21-23.

Abstract : The investigations were made in 1956 at the Moldavian
             Institute for Horticulture, Vituculture and Wine-Making.
             Both castrated and non-castrated Paper Rennet apple flowers
             were pollinated with its own pollen and with that of 6
             other varieties. This experiment was furthermore arranged
             accordingly: in the beginning of the flowering of each

Card 1/2

MALYSHEV, Yu.I.

Quinidine therapy of cardiac fibrillation in mitral stenosis
patients following commissurotomy. Terap. arkh. 34 no.10:
90-93 0'62   (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz otdeleniya grudnoy khirurgii (zav. G.N. Shvind)
Chelyabinskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach
N.S. Klyukov). Nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty - zav. kafedroy
grudnoy khirurgii i anesteziologii Leningradskogo ordena Lenina
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey prof. S.A. Gadzhiyev.

MALYSHEV, Ye.I., dotsent, kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Intervarietal crossing of tomatoes for the purpose of obtaining
seeds with hybrid vigor. Trudy Kish. sel'khoz. inst. 19:103-123
'60.   (MIRA 14:1)
                         (Tomato breeding)

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons.   M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 20353.

pistil begins to take pollen only after the flower blos-
soms. During large-scale crossings the best results
(75 - 100% fruit set) were obtained by pollinating the
yellow buds and half opened blossoms, during which, in
the latter case, a significantly greater amount of seeds
was yielded in comparison with the fruit obtained through
self-pollination. When pollinating flowers in later
phases of development a portion of the flowers became
self-pollinated. If the percent of hybrids in the one-
day flowers is 70-80, in the two-day flowers 45-55, then
in the three-day ones in all 10-20% is reached. A des-
cription is given of the techniques of crossing according
to this new method.

Card   : 2/2

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons.   M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 20353.

Author : Ye. Malyshev, R. Shul'man.
Inst   : Kishinev Agricultural Institute.
Title   : A New Method of Obtaining Tomato Hybrid Seeds. (Novyy spo-
          sob polucheniya gibridnykh semyan pomidorov).

Orig Pub: Agrikultura shi viteritul Moldovey, 1957, No 6, 48-52; Zem-
          ledeliye i zhivotnovodstvo Moldavii, 1957, No 6, 47-51.

Abstract: In the Kishinev Agricultural Institute a method of cross-
          ing tomatoes was used by means of the transfer of the
          anthers of one variety to the flowers of the other simul-
          taneously with castration. To do this, the column of
          anthers was removed together with the blossom's corolla
          and hafted on the style of the pistil of the other var-
          iety's castrated flower. It was established that the

Card   : 1/2

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1958, 40047

Author : Malyshev, Ye.

Inst : Kishinev Agricultural Institute.

Title : New Varieties of Sugar Corn.

Orig Pub : Zemledeliye i zhivotnovodstvo Moldavii, 1957, No 4, 20-24

Abstract : The work was carried out by the Kishinev Agricultural
Institute. Using the method of sex hybridization of geo-
graphically remote forms, two varieties were developed.
popushoi auriu (golden corn) was created by means of free
pollination (without castration) of the American sugar
corn variety Golden Bantam with the local gravelly orange
Moldavanka and a subsequent separation of the best plants
according to the initial characteristics. Popushoi auriu

Card 1/2

- 28 -

MALYSHEV, YE. I.

M-8

USSR/Cultivated Plants.- Fruits, Berries

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 1723

Author : Ye. I. Malyshev, Iu.K. Zoti
Inst : Not Given
Title : A New Variety of Apple Tree

Orig Pub : Sadovodstvo, vinogradarstvo i vinodeliye Moldavii, 1957, No 1,
16-18

Abstract : A new variety of the apple tree, the Sara naliv, is des-
cribed (a hybrid of the Sara sinan and Beliy naliv).

Card : 1/1

MALYSHEV, Ye.I., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KACHANOVA, N., red.;
KAPITSA, V., tekhn. red.

[Principles of vegetable breeding and seed production] Osnovy
selektsii i semenovodstva ovoshchnykh kul'tur dlia uslovii
Moldavii. Kishinev, Gos. izd-vo Moldavii, 1957. 142 p.
(Vegetable gardening)   (MIRA 11:10)

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries.

M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 5, 1958, 20497.

Author : Ye. I. Malyshev, Yu. K. Zoti
Inst   : Not given
Title   : An Interesting New Variety of Cherry. (Novyy interesnyy
          sort chereshni).

Orig Pub: Sadovodstvo, vinogradarstvo i vinodeliye moldavii, 1956,
          No 6, 29.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card   : 1/1

H-8

MALYSHEV, Ye. I.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits, Berries.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1958, 39501

Author : Malyshev, Ye.I., Zoti, Yu.K.

Inst : -

Title : A New and Interesting Variety of Cherry Tree.

Orig Pub : Sadovodstvo, vinograd stvo i vinodeliye Moldavii, 1956, No 5, 11-12

Abstract : A new cherry tree variety, Krasa Moldavii, was grown by Yu.K. Zoti. During his stay in the Rumanian Carpathians, he noticed that the local people had many tree roots grown from kernels which had been scattered on the ground in a casual manner. He selected a powerful cherry tree (mater-nal) which had very big fruits with fibrous savorless flesh and big kernels. Then he chose a second tree (paternal) which was not fully developed and which had small but sweet, juicy and tender berries, and interbred the 2 trees.

Card 1/2

- 151 -

MALYSHEV, Ye, I.

YURTAYKIN, N.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; MALYSHEV, Ye.I.,
inzhener.

Electric heating of spring blanks for sectional piston rings
with the aid of a welding transformer. Trudy GIIVT no.12:68-
74 '54.
(MLRA 10:2)

(Piston rings)

BOCHKAREV, V.P., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; NIKITINA, L.G., kand.
geol.-miner. nauk; SHAPIRO, S.M., kand. geol.-miner.
nauk; EYDINOVA, N.M., st. inzh.; GOLOBOROD'KO, G.L., inzh.;
PERLIK, G.P., inzh.; BANDALETOV, S.M., kand. geol.-miner.
nauk; VLADIMIROV, N.M., kand. geol-miner. nauk; SADYKOV,
A.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; MALYSHEV, Ye.G., ml. nauchn.
sotr.; BERKALIYEV, N.A., st. inzh.; EYDINOV, Yu.I., st. inzh.;
MUKHAMEDZHANOV, S.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; ISABAYEV, T.T.,
st. inzh.; MOTOV, Yu.A., inzh.; KOLOTILIN, N.F., kand. geol.-
miner. nauk; LAPIDUS, Zh.D., inzh.; SHOYMANOVA, M.M., inzh.;
YAREMCHUK, G.S., inzh.: BARBOT-de-MARNI A.V., kand. miner.
nauk [deceased]; MIKHAYLOV, B.P., st. inzh.; SATPAYEV, K.I.,
akademik, glav. red. [deceased]; MEDOYEV, G.TS., otv. red.;
DMITROVSKIY, V.I., red.; SEMENOV, I.S., red.; BRAILOVSKAYA,
M.Ya., red.; KOROLEVA, N.N., red.

[Irtysh-Karaganda Canal; engineering geological conditions]
Kanal Irtysh – Karaganda; inzhenerno-geologicheskie usloviia.
Alma-Ata, Nauka, 1965. 169 p.   (MIRA 18:5)

KIROV, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; LISTOV, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOPYSHTA,
I.L., inzh.; DROZDOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; TITORENKO, N.Ye.,
kand.tekhn.nauk; BUTOR, A.I., inz.; Prinimali uchastiye:
ALEKSEYEV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; MALYSHEV, Ye.G., kand.tekhn.
nauk; GAGARIN, Yu.A., inzh.; TITOV, S.A., inzh.; TUMARINSON, N.S.
inzh.; KRUTIKOV, V.I., inzh., red.; MEDVEDEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Completely precast buildings with few stories] Polnosbornye
maloetazhnye zdaniia. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr.
ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1962. 87 p. (Vsesoiuznyi
nauchno-issledov. institut transportnogo stroitel'stva. Trudy
no.44).   (MIRA 15:8)
(Railroads--Buildings and structures)
                        (Precast concrete construction)

MALYSHEV, Ye.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; TITORENKO, N.Ye.

Using vibrated brick panels in construction for the transpor-
tation industry. Transp.stroi. 10 no.3:34-37 Mr '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Building blocks)
(Transportation--Buildings and structures)

MALYSHEV, Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk.

New crane for assembly work on one- and two-story buildings. Gor.
i sel'. stroi. no.11:16 N '57.   (MIRA 11:1)
                        (Cranes, derricks, etc.)

MALYSHEV Ye.

BOGATYREV, I., kand.tekhn.nauk; MALYSHEV, Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk

Methods of aligning and forming horizontal construction joints in large blocks. Gor.i sel.stroi. no.8/9:13-15 Ag-S '57.

(MIRA 10:12)

(Concrete blocks)

ACC NR: AR6036307

conditions, which eliminates additional errors during accelerated operating
conditions; the device scale can be graduated both in absolute values (kg, m^3, and
revolutions) and in per-unit values (kg/h, m^3/min, rpm, km/hr, etc.), which
facilitates the reading of indexes and their processing. The diagrams of the
equipment for measuring fuel consumption per hour, number of revolutions, air
consumption, and fuel consumption, which were used during the tests of the
DG-108 engine are described. They have shown good indexes and have given
highly accurate measurements of the parameters. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 21/

Card 2/2

ACC NR, AR6036307   SOURCE CODE: UR/0273/66/000/009/0024/0025

AUTHOR: Malyshev, V. Ya.

TITLE: Automatic equipment for measuring parameters while testing internal combustion engines of tractors and automobiles

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Dvigateli vnutrennogo sgoraniya, Abs. 9.39.154

REF SOURCE: Tr. Chelyab. in-ta mekhaniz. i elektrifik. s. kh., vyp. 24, 1965, 113-118

TOPIC TAGS: automatic measurement, measuring instrument, internal combustion engine, tractor, time constant, fuel consumption, parameter, engine performance characteristic, performance test

ABSTRACT: Methods are proposed for measuring revolutions, fuel consumption, air, etc., based on setting the time constant for measuring all the parameters specified for tes 3 . Following are the advantages of the methods: the measuring procedure is simplified, especially when dealing with a great number of parameters; the time of measuring remains constant under all operating

Card 1/2   UDC: 621.432:531.76.08

MALTSHEV, V.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk

Determining the external forces acting on the moldboard of a
bulldozer. Stroi. i dor. mash. 7 no.4:12-14 Ap '62.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Bulldozers)

RASHKOV, S.Ye.; ISAYEV, A.M.; OSTROVSKIY, A.P.; SHNAPIR, Ya.I.; MALYSHEV, V.Ya.;
      BORISOV. B.V.

     Method of fire drilling. Gor. zhur. no.7:76 Jl '62.   (MIRA 15:7)
                   (Boring machinery)

MALYSHEV, V. Ya.

Malyshev, V. Ya. -- "Investigation of the Effect of the Parameters of the Pre-Combustion Chambers of the KDM-46 Engine When Operating According to the Gas-Fluid Process." Min Higher Education USSR. Chelyabinsk Inst of the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture. Chair of "Tractors and Automobiles." Chelyabinsk, 1956. (Disseration For the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 11, 1956, pp 103-114

VASIL'EV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; MALYSHEV, V.V., red.

[Apparatus for adjusting woodworking machinery for size]
Pribor dlia nastroiki derevoobrabatyvaiushchikh stankov
na razmer. Leningrad, 1964. 13 p. (MIRA 17:7)

KNYAZEV, Sergey Aleksandrovich, kand. tekhn.nauk; MALYSHEV, V.V.,
dots., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KORSHUNOV, A.N.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; LAUTNER, E.M., dots.,
kand. tekhn.nauk, otv. red.; BEZGODOVA, L.V., red.;
URITSKAYA, A.D., tekhn. red.

[Machines and instruments for mechanical processing of wood;
general problems in the theory of cutting] Stanki i instru-
menty po mekhanicheskoi obrabotke drevesiny; obshchie vop-
rosy teorii rezaniia. Lektsiia dlia studentov fakul'teta me-
khanicheskoi tekhnologii drevesiny. Leningrad, Vses. zaoch-
nyi lesotekhn. in-t, 1963. 37 p.   (MIRA 16:7)
                    (Woodworking machinery)

BAVEL'SKIY, Mikhail Davydovich; MALYSHEV, V.V., red.; MEL'NIKOVA. M.S.,
        red. izd-va; LOBANKOVA, R.Ye., tekhn. red

    [Automatic and semiautomatic machinery for woodworking] Avtomaty
    i poluavtomaty mekhanicheskoi obrabotki drevesiny. Moskva, Gos-
    lesbumizdat, 1961. 422 p.   (MIRA 15:2)
        (Woodworking machinery)   (Automatic control)

SIMSON, Ivan Iosifovich; MALYSHEV, V.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; MOROZOV, N.A., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; CHFAS, M.A., red.izd-va; SHCHETININA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Safety engineering in woodworking] Tekhnika bezopasnosti pri mekhanicheskoi obrabotke drevesiny. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960.
166 p.
(MIRA 14:1)
(Woodworking machinery--Safety appliances)

MALYSHEV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Cutting tools equipped with hard-alloy bits. Der. prom. 7
no.8:7-9 Ag '58.   (MIRA 11:9)

1. Leningradskaya lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M.Kirova.
                (Woodworking machinery)

MALYSHEV, V.V.

MIKHAYLOV, V.N., doktor tekhn. nauk; KULIKOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk;
ALTUKHOV, V.F., inzh.; MALYSHEV, V.V., inzh.; PUPYREV, N.G., inzh.

Organizing conveying for assembly work of metal railroad-car
windows. Nauch. trudy Len. lesotekh. akad. no.76:77-82 '57.
(Railroads—Cars—Construction)   (MIRA 11:4)
(Conveying machinery)

Malyshev, V.V.

MALYSHEV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Graduated straightedge for checking the tensioning of gang and band saws. Der.prom.6 no.12:18 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Leningradskaya ordena Lenina lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M.Kirova.

(Saws)

MALYSHEV, V. V.

MALYSHEV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Circular saws with hard-alloy plates. Der.prom. 6 no.8:9-11
Ag '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Leningradskaya lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M.Kirova.
(Saws)

MALYSHEV, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VINOGRADOV, V.A., inzhener.

New type of instrument for making frame dowels. Der. prom. 6 no.5:16 My '57.
(MIRA 10:6)

1. Leningradskaya ordena Lenina lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M. Kireva.

(Woodworking machinery)

LAVRUKHINA, A.K.; REVINA, L.D.; MALYSHEV, V.V.; SATAROVA, L.F.;
    SU KH'UN-GUY [Su Hung-kuei]; KALICHEVA, I.S.; FIRSOVA, L.D.

Further study of the products of iron spallation by
660 MeV protons. Radiokhimiia 5 no. 6:721-732 '63.
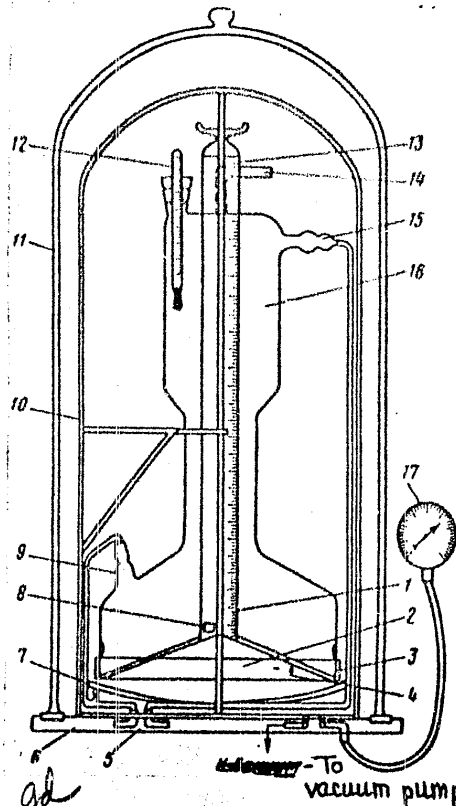   (MIRA 17:7)

ACC NR: AT6015200

Fig. 1. Diagram of apparatus for determining amount of gas dissolved in liquid: 1--measuring burette, 2--conical funnel, 3--clamp, 4--elastic membrane (double line designates cross section of funnel 2 with membrane lying on it), 5--connector for feeding thermostatic liquid or gas to pressure chamber, 6--base, 7--lower heat shield, 8--activator, 9--connector for feeding gas or liquid, 10--housing, 11--vacuum jar, 12--thermometer, 13--ground glass stopper, 14--channel, 15--connector for withdrawing gas or liquid, 16--housing, 17--vacuum gage.

SUB CODE: 21, 14/ SUBM DATE: 10Dec65

To vacuum pump

Card 2/2

L 04543-67   EWT(m)/T   FDN/WE/GD

ACC NR: AT6015200   (A,N)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0096/0098

AUTHOR: Borisov, V. D.; Gogitidze, L. D.; Logvinyuk, V. P.; Makarenkov, V. V.; Malyshev, V. V.; Panchenkov, G. M.; Yakovlevskiy, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Apparatus for determining the amount of gas dissolved in a liquid

SOURCE: Metody otsenki ekspluatatsionnykh svoystv reaktivnykh topliv i smazochnykh materialov (Methods for the performance evaluation of jet propellants and lubricants). Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1966, 96-98

TOPIC TAGS: gas analysis, gas analyzer, solubility, petroleum fuel, LIQUID PROPERTY

ABSTRACT: A simple apparatus for determining the amount of gas dissolved in a liquid was designed so that it could be used as a gas pipette for VTI, Orsat or other gas analyzers. A special feature of the apparatus (see Fig. 1) is the use of an elastic membrane to equalize the pressure between the measuring burette and the surrounding space, and measurement of the volume of liberated gases at different pressures and temperatures. A deviation of 3.5% was found in the measurement of gases separated from a hydrocarbon fuel. Water and other liquids may be used in the determinations. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure.

Card 1/2

UDC: 662.753.22:629.13.001.4

L 02299-67
ACC NR: AT6015199
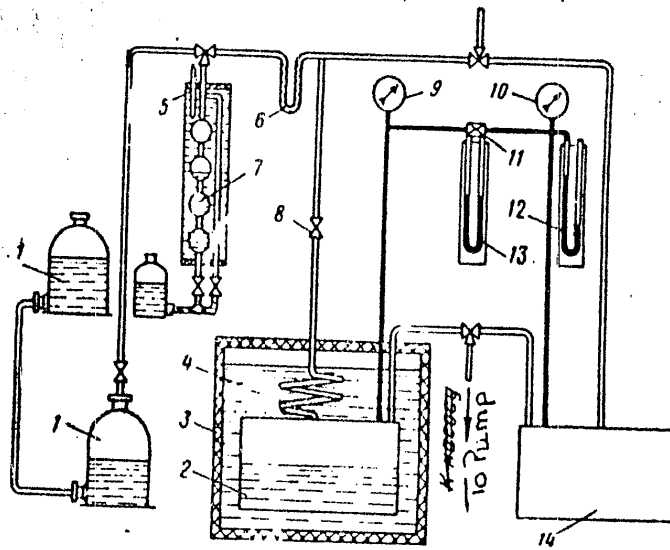
Fig. 1. Diagram of apparatus for determining diffusion coefficient and solutility of gases in fuel: 1--reservoir for storing and delivering gas to be studied, 2--diffusion tank, 3--thermostat, 4--coil, 5--thermometer, 6--dryer for gas, 7--gas measuring burette VTI-2, 8--needle valve, 9, 10--vacuum gage, 11-4-way cock, 12--mercury piezometer, 13--slanted water piezometer, 14--calibrated tank.

SUB CODE: 21, 14/ SUBM DATE: 10Dec65/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 3/3 ymb

L 02299-67

ACC NR: AT6015199   3

depth of the fuel layer and to calculate the total amount of dissolved
gas at any time. "....experimental points (showing solubility of CO_2
in hydrocarbon fuel) were provided by Tikhonov, N. I., Vinogradov, Yu. V.
and Moro$.$ov-Rostovsk, N. V." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 15 equations.

Card 2/3

L 02299-67 EWT(m)/T FDN/WE/GD

ACC NR: AT6015199 (A, N)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0087/0095

AUTHOR: Gogitidze, L. D.; Logvinyuk, V. P.; Makarenkov, V. V.; Malyshev, V. V.; Panchenkov, G. M.; Yakovlevskiy, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Determining nonstationary solubility of gas in hydrocarbon fuels

SOURCE: Metody otsenki ekspluatatsionnykh svoystv reaktivnykh topliv i smazochnykh materialov (Methods for the performance evaluation of jet propellants and lubricants). Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1966, 87-95

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum fuel, fuel property, solubility, diffused gas, applied mathematics, aircraft fuel tank

ABSTRACT: A simple method was worked out and equipment was designed for determining the solubility and the diffusion coefficient of a gas in liquid under nonstationary conditions. This involves direct measurement of the volume of gas dissolved in the liquid (see Fig. 1). Conditions approximate those in the wing tanks of heavy subsonic aircraft. Equations given for calculating the nonstationary solubility of gas in a liquid enable one to calculate the gas concentration according to the

Card 1/3   UDC: 662.753.22:629.13.001.4

L 10198-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3000029

3

inelastic cross section of 150-MeV protons with iron nuclei is 568 plus or minus 162 mb. The considerable difference between the distributions of the products at 150 and 660 MeV proton energies is probably due to the formation, absorption, and scattering of pions, which increases the probability of transferring large excitation energy to a nucleus at 660 MeV proton energy. Comparison of the total cross section for the inelastic interaction of the iron nuclei with the protons at the two energies with optical-model calculations yields and estimate for the radius of the Fe-56 nucleus, namely (1.21) 10 sup -13 cm. 'The authors express their gratitude to I. S. Kalicheva, L. D. Firsova, and T. I. Kholodkovskaya who took part in this work.'

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Oct62   DATE ACQ: 12Jun63   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH   NR REF SOV: 005   OTHER: 016

bm/CL
Card 2/2

L 10198-63
Pr-4/Pu-4
ACCESSION NR: AP3000029

EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD/SSD--

S/0056/63/044/005/1429/1436

AUTHOR: Lavrukhina, A. K.; Revina, L. D.; Malyshev, V. V.; Satarova, L. M.

TITLE: Spallation of Fe Nuclei induced by 150-MeV protons

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiziki, v. 44, no. 5, 1963, 1429-1436

TOPIC TAGS: Nuclear reactions, iron, low-energy protons, spallation, isotope distribution

ABSTRACT: Continuing their earlier work on the spallation of iron isotopes by 660-MeV protons (Geokhimiya, no. 11, 955, 1961 and Radiokhimiya, in press), the authors studied nuclear reactions at lower energies, aimed at clarifying volume effects in the distribution of cosmogenic nuclides in meteorites. To this end, the main features of spallation of iron nuclei by 150-MeV protons were studied. An empirical equation is found for the production cross sections of the spallation products. The majority of the product nuclei were found to be near the bottom of the stability valley. The weighted numbers of the emitted neutrons and protons are 2.9 and 2.7, respectively. The cross section for the

Card 1/2

The application of zirconium molybdate and ....

ammonia solution. The obtained inorganic ion exchange substances were filled into glass columns (5 cm long, 0.5 cm^2 inner cross section), 2 cm high. In preliminary experiments the sorption of Rb^{86}, Cs^{134}, Fr^{212} and Sr^{90} was determined by the batch technique using the hydrogen and ammonia form respectively of the exchange substance. Rb, Cs, and Fr did not adsorb on the ammonia form neither from the neutral nor from the 0.3 M NH$_4$Cl solution, while Sr adsorbed with 87.5%. From 0.3 M HCl 11.8% Cs, 14.2% Fr, but no Sr was adsorbed by zirconium molybdate. The effect of separation of Sr^{90} with 0.1 M HCl from Cs^{134} with 4 M NH$_4$NO$_3$ or from Pr^{142} with 4 M NH$_4$NO$_3$ on zirconium molybdate in H$^+$ form is incomplete, since about 10% of the cesium activity remains on the columns. Cs^{134} was eluted with 95 - 97% efficiency using as eluent a mixture of 4 M NH$_4$NO$_3$ and 2 M HCl. The method was developed for the separation of short lived radioisotopes and of highly active products respectively. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V.I. Vernadskiy AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 28, 1962

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Lavrukhina, A.K., Malyshev, V.V., Rodin, S.S.

TITLE: The application of zirconium molybdate and titanium dioxide to the
                group separation of elements

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal vsesoyuznogo khimicheskogo obshchestva imeni D.I. Mendele-
                yeva, v. 8, no. 2, 1963, 227 - 229

TEXT: The separation of elements by means of ion-exchange columns filled
with zirconium molybdate and titanium dioxide was investigated. In the present
paper results are given on the separation of the basic fission elements Rb and
Cs from Sr and Ba, and from rare earths. Zirconium molybdate was prepared by
very slow addition of 200 ml 1.4 M ammonium molybdate solution to 400 ml 1.2 M
zirconium chloroxide solution at vigorous stirring, which was continued after
the precipitation for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, washed for 24 h
and dried for 100 h. If suspended in water, 0.2 - 0.5 mm diameter particles
were obtained. The same technique was applied to the preparation of titanium
dioxide from 200 ml 7% titanium tetrachloride solution and a 20% surplus of 20%

Card 1/2

S/056/62/043/001/001/056
B154/B108

Production of light nuclei by ...

There are 2 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry of the
Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 26, 1961 (initially)
March 27, 1962 (after revision)

Card 3/3

Production of light nuclei by ...

Cu and neighboring elements is a result of spallation and symmetric fission. Formation of lighter isotopes from all target nuclei occurs via fission and fragmentation. The ratio $\dfrac{\sigma(\text{Na}^{24})}{\sigma(\text{F}^{18})}$ is always > 1 and amounts to 2.5, 5.0, 2.8, 1.3 and 1.8 for Cu, Sb, U, Bi and Sn, respectively. The measured values of σ in the bombardment of Bi are virtually equal for all light nuclei which may be due to the spherical symmetry of these nuclei.

The energies of the fragments from Cu fission (Na^{24} nuclei) in the angular interval of 15-80° are greater and the energies in the angular interval of 100-160° are smaller than the Coulomb repulsion of Na^{24} (20 Mev) so that asymmetric fission is supposed. The considerable anisotropy observed in the angular interval of 10-30° and the fragments with energies greater than that of Coulomb repulsion are indicative of fragmentation contributing to the process. The integral yield in fragments of a certain type depends on the "separation energy" $E = m_B + m_F - m_A$ (m_A - mass of target nucleus, m_F - mass of fragment, m_B - mass of additional fragment).

Card 2/3

S/056/62/043/001/001/056
B154/B108

AUTHORS: Lavrukhina, A. K., Moskaleva, L. P., Malyshev, V. V., Satarova, L. M.

TITLE: Production of light nuclei by bombarding heavy elements with 660 Mev protons

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 43, no. 1(7), 1962, 3-7

TEXT: The authors investigate the cross sections σ for the production of Be^7, F^{18}, Na^{24}, Mg^{28}, Si^{31}, P^{32} by 660 Mev proton bombardment of Al, Cu, Sb, Sn, Bi, U. The relative contributions of fission and fragmentation in Na^{24} production are estimated from the energy and angular distributions of the Na^{24} nuclei produced by bombarding Cu. The Al, Cu, Sb, and U targets were bombarded in the usual way (A. K. Lavrukhina, et al. Atomn. energ., 3, 285, 1957); Sn and Bi were kept in special graphite containers. The authors conclude that the production of Si^{31} and P^{32} by bombarding

Card 1/3

MALYSHEV, Vladimir Serafimovich; KHUDYAKOV, G.V., red.; KAYDANEK, K.B.,
tekhn.red.

[The richer the collective farm the nearer the great goal]
Bogache kolkhoz - blizhe velikaia tsel'. Orenburg, Oren-
burgskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 22 p.   (MIRA 15:5)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Rossiya." Perevolotskogo rayona,
Orenburgskoy obl. (for Malyshev).
            (Orenburg Province--Collective farms)

SOBOLEV, S.K., inzh.; KUDRIN, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; OYKS, G.N.,
doktor tekhn.nauk; TRUBIN, K.G., doktor tekhn.nauk, V rabote
prinimali uchastiye; BLIZNYUKOV, S.A.; ROZHKOV, I.M.;
MALYSHEV, V.S.

Desulfuration of pig iron outside the blast furnace by lime
with the addition of aluminum powder. Sbor.Inst.stali
no.39:5-15 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra metallurgii stali Moskovskogo ordena Trudovogo
Krasnogo Znameni instituta stali im. I.V.Stalina.
(Cast iron--Metallurgy) (Desulfuration)

MALYSHEV, V.S., gornyy inzhener.;NEKRASOV, O.P., gornyy inzhener.;RYTIKOV, K.M.,
gornyy inzhener.

Systems of mining thin, flat skarn deposits. Gor. zhur. no.2:14-18
F '57.
(MLRA 10:4)

1. Dzhenichkinskoye rudoupravleniya.
(Mining engineering) (Silicates)

BUKETOV, Ye.A.; BURDAKOV, Yu.D.; KIRR, L.D.; KLYACHEVA, Z.S.; MALYSHEV, V.P.

Shaft furnace calcination of electrolytic copper slime. Tsvet. met.
38 no.4:28-30 Ap '65.   (MIRA 18:5)

SOKOLOV, V.I.; MALYSHEA, V.I.; STEPANOV, V.F.

Improvement in coal mining technology and an increase in labor productivity at the Polysaevo-Severnaya hydraulic mine. Ugol' 39 no.9:6-10 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Shakhta "Polysaevo-Severnaya" (for Sokolov). 2. Kombinat Kuzbassugol' (for Malyshev, Stepanov).

KULAKOV, Mikhail Vasil'yevich; SHCHEPKIN, Sergey Ivanovich; MALYSHEV,
V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; ANDERS, V.R., inzh.,
retsenzent; MORDOVSKIY,S.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; TAIROVA,
A.L., red. izd-va; CHERNOVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.; UVAROVA, A.F.,
tekhn. red.

[Automatic control and measuring devices for chemical industries]
Avtomaticheskie kontrol'no-izmeritel'nye pribory dlia khimiche-
skikh proizvodstv. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 552 p. (MIRA 15:8)
    (Chemical industries) (Automatic control)

KRAYNES, L.Ya., inzh.; MALYSHEV, V.P., inzh.; MITROFANOV, Ye.N., kand. tekhn.

New methods for combined assembling of prestressed reinforced
concrete construction elements. Biul. tekh. inform. po stroi.
5 no.5:14-17 My '59.   (MIRA 12:8)
                (Precast concrete construction)

MALYSHEV, V.P.,inzh.

Methods of testing certain types of elements in construction
yards. Biul.tekh.inform. 5 no.2:21-22 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Precast concrete--Testing)

USSR / Electricity

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, No 9621

Abstract : where $\mathcal{E}$ is the dielectric constant of the material of the grains of the charge. It is concluded therefore that in a contact mass it is possible to employ several formulas derived for homogeneous dielectrics, using $\mathcal{E}_{eq}$.

Card : 3/3

USSR / Electricity

G

Abstract   : losses: $P = 7A \cdot a \cdots f \cdot tg\, \delta \cdot \dfrac{\varepsilon}{[\varepsilon + \alpha - \alpha(\varepsilon - 1)]^4}$,

where P are the specific dielectric losses in watts/cubic
centimeters, E_{av} is the intensity of the average macroscopic
field in kv/cm, f is the frequency, a is a coefficient repre-
senting the volume occupied by spheres in a unit contact
mass, and $A = 5.55$ is a proportionality coefficient. Compa-
rison between (1) and an analogous formula obtained on the
basis of the laws of electrodynamics shows that the contact
mass, subject to the above assumptions, behaves in a high
frequency electric field as a homogeneous material, relati-
ve to the dielectric losses, with equivalent dielectric cons-
tant: $\varepsilon_3 = \dfrac{7\alpha\varepsilon}{[\varepsilon + \alpha - \alpha(\varepsilon - 1)]^4}$

Card   : 2/3

MALYSHEV, V. P.

USSR / Electricity

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, No 9621

Author : D'yakonov, C.K., Malyshev, V.P.
Inst : Not given
Title : Concerning the Problem of Dielectric Heating of a Contact Mass.

Orig Pub : Tr. Kazansk. khim. - tekhn. in-ta, 1955, vyp. 19-20, 7-13

Abstract : A contact mass is considered as an aggregate of a large number of spheres of small dimensions which makes it possi- ble to employ averages, used in the theory of magnetic field in a medium filled with dipoles. Using various sup- plementary simplifications, in particular, assuming that the reacting substances are as a result of the high temperature form an ideal gas with $\varepsilon = 1$ and $\tan\delta = 0$, and also a that ε and $\tan\delta$ of the dielectric are independent of the tempera- ture, the authors derive the following equation for the

CArd : 1/3

D'YAKONOV, G.K. [deceased]; ZHIPOV, A.A.; MALYSHEV, V.P.; MOSKOVSKAYA, L...;
OSTROV, C.K.; USPENOV, A.C.

Investigating the temperature field of furnaces for the synthesis of
butadiene. Trudy KHTI no. 15:213-221 '53 [publ. '54].   (MIRA 10:11)
    (Butadiene)   (Temperature--Measurement)   (Furnaces)

ACC NR: AP7002982
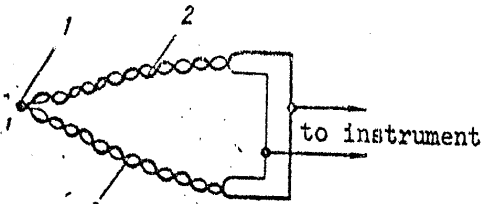
1—junction; 2—pair with right-hand winding; 3—pair with left-hand winding

SUB CODE: 13, 09/ SUBM DATE: 31Dec64

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7002982

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/024/0080/0080

INVENTOR: Gorchakov, G. M.; Malyshev, V. N.

ORG: None

TITLE: A thermocouple. Class 42, No. 189606

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 24, 1966, 80

TOPIC TAGS: thermocouple, alternating magnetic field, temperature measurement

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a thermocouple for measuring temperature in a high-frequency magnetic field. The device contains two thermal electrodes with a common junction. Shielding from induced industrial-frequency emf is provided by using an additional thermocouple identical to the basic unit with a common or separate hot junction. The electrodes are wound in opposite directions and the cold ends of the corresponding elements are connected.

Card 1/2

UDC: 536.532;621.316.761.2

NIKOROV, L.L.; MALYSHEV, V.N.

Coefficients of activities of components in the system
NH$_4$Cl - CoCl$_2$ - H$_2$O at 50 and 60°C. Zhur.fiz.khim. 39
no.11:2766-2768 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A.
Zhdanova.

MALYSHEV, V.N.; SIUL'TS, M.M.; MAKAROV, I.I.

Equilibrium of anomalous mixed crystals. Zhur. fiz. khim.
39 no.6:1504-1507 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Zhdanova.
Submitted March 25, 1964.

Examination of the Densities of Mixed KCl-RbCl   S/181/60/002/01/20/035
Crystals and of the Diffusion of Rubidium Ions   B008/B014
Therein

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State
University)

SUBMITTED: April 9, 1959

Card 3/3

Examination of the Densities of Mixed KCl-RbCl   S/181/60/002/01/20/035
Crystals and of the Diffusion of Rubidium Ions   B008/B014
Therein

was found between the melting-point curves, the "outflow", the diffusion
coefficients D, and the defectiveness of the mixed crystals. The tempera-
ture dependence of the diffusion coefficients was studied on three samples
(KCl, RbCl, and an equimolecular mixed crystal) (cf. Table 4). The results
obtained are represented as a function $\log D = f\left(\frac{1}{T}\right)$ in Fig. 3. The three
straight lines run parallel within the experimental limit of error. This
indicates that the diffusion process in the preparations under considera-
tion requires the same activation energy. Calculations have shown that it
amounts to 35000 ± 300 cal/mole. This may be explained by the fact that
the binding energy between the K^+ (or Rb^+) ions and the Cl^- anion is
virtually equal in crystals of any composition. The authors refer to
N. S. Kurnakov's papers. The X-ray structural analysis was carried out by
Ye. V. Stroganov and Engineer I. Kozhina. The authors thank Professor
A. N. Murin for his helpful advice. There are 3 figures, 4 tables, and
12 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

24.7500

S/181/60/002/01/20/035
B008/B014

AUTHORS: Makarov, L. L., Lur'ye, B. G., Malyshev, V. N.

TITLE: Examination of the Densities of Mixed KCl-RbCl Crystals
               and of the Diffusion of Rubidium Ions Therein

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 88-92

TEXT: The authors examined the densities of mixed KCl-RbCl crystals at
$25^\circ C$ and determined their concentration of vacancies according to Shottki
(Table 1). Fig. 1 represents the dependence of the degree of occupation
of the elementary lattice n upon the composition. The difference between
the results obtained by the authors and M. S. Ivankina (Ref. 7) is probab-
ly due to the different preparation of the samples. The configuration
component of the entropy change in the development of mixed KCl-RbCl
crystals was calculated with regard to the vacancies (Table 2). The re-
sults obtained are in agreement with experimental data. Next, the authors
studied the diffusion of Rb^+ ions at $670^\circ C$ by means of the radioisotope
R^{86}. The results of diffusion measurement are given in Table 3. An analogy

Card 1/3

PETRICHENKO,A.M.; ZAYATS,A.A.; MALYSHEV,V.N.

New instrument designed for measuring the compactness of casting
molds. Zav.lab.21 no.7:869-870 '55.   (MLRA 8:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy avtomobil'nodorozhnyy institut
             (Measuring instruments)

ANOSOV, F.V., inzh.; KUZMINSKIY, S.S., inzh.; MALYSHEV, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Research on the construction of hydraulic turbines at the Leningrad
Metalworking Plant (22d Congress of the CPSU). Energomashinostroenie
11 no.3:3-8 Mr '65.   (MIRA 18:6)

ARONSON, A.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; BUGOV, A.U., kand. tekhn
nauk; MALYSHEV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; SKRYLEV, I.A.,
inzh.; FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, G.Kh., kand. tekhn. nauk;
POSTOYEV, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; ORGO, V.M.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; red,

[Strength calculation of the parts of hydraulic turbines]
Raschet na prochnost' detalei gidroturbin. Moskva, Mashino-
stroenie, 1965. 391 p.   (MIRA 18:10)

ZAKHRZHEVSKIY, Ye.B., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, prof.; MALYSHEV,
V.M., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand. med. nauk

Clinical aspects of chronic exposure of the human organism to ultrahigh
frequency electromagnetic fields; a review of literature. Voen-med.zhur.
no.10:15-19 '64.   (MIRA 18:5)

VOROB'YEV, I.T.; MALYSHEV, V.M.

Testing experimental specimens of the IAMZ gearboxes. Avt.prom.
28 no.8:28-29 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Yaroslavskiy motornyy zavod.
(Motor vehicles—Transmission devices)

MALYSHEV, V.M., inzh.

Determination of the turning force of rotor blades in the presence of decelarative braking. Energomashinostroenie 8 no.11:17-20 N '62.   (MIRA 16:1)

(Hydraulic turbines)

MALYSHEV, V.M., inzh.

Reply to I.I. Shriro's remarks. Energomashinostroenie
8 no.10:45 O '62.   (MIRA 15:11)
        (Kama Hydroelectric Power Station--Turbines--Testing)

MALYSHEV, V.M., inzh.

Some results of the testing of the semiuniflow unit of the
Kama Hydroelectric Power Plant during accelerating.
Energomashinostroenie 7 no.9:1-5 S '61.   (MIRA 14:9)
    (Kama Hydroelectric Power Station—Turbines—Testing)

On the Stress Analysis of the Metallic (cont.)

SOV/124-58-4-4777

studied when the conical shells are absent and the edges of the torus are clamped directly. Condition (14) representing the independence of the inte gration constants of the conical-shell equation used by the authors for the calculation of the truncated cone is only true for a non truncated cone a fact which substantially reduces the field of application of the solution obtained.

1. Turbines--Stresses   2. Stress analysis   3. Conical shells--

A. D. Pospelo.

Card 2/2

SOV/124-58-4-4777

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika 1958 Nr 4, p 155 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Malyshev, V. M., Mikheyev, V. I.

TITLE: On the Stress Analysis of the Metallic Spiral Housing of a Water
Turbine (O raschete na prochnost' metallicheskoy spiral'noy
kamery gidroturbiny)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Gidroturbostroyeniye. Vol 4. Moscow Leningrad,
Mashgiz, 1957, pp 211-232

ABSTRACT: The axisymmetrical stress and strain condition of a thin
walled container is investigated. The container consists of an
annular torus-shaped shell of revolution connected to two trun-
cated-cone shells. The inner edges of the container (the edges
of the conical shells) are rigidly clamped. The calculation was
carried out according to the theory of thin-walled shells of
revolution, with the flexure of the generatrix taken into consid-
eration. When determining the integration constants for the
homogeneous differential equation of a conical shell, the reci-
procal influence of its edges is ignored. The differential equa-
tion representing the torus-shaped shell is reduced to the Bessel
equation by means of simplifications. A particular case is

Card 1/2

124-11-12444

The Pitch Control of the Working Blades of a Variable-pitch Turbine During a Runaway Condition, (continued)

control of the working blades in the sense of opening, all other conditions being equal, requires a smaller effort from the servomechanism than in the sense of closing, and that it also requires a shorter time.

The equations afford a means, on the basis of static model tests and the given parameters of the full-scale turbine in any given specific case, of determining the law of variation of the blade pitch and the dependence of the number of revolutions of the turbine with time.

M. F. Zhukov

Card 2/2

MALYSHEV, V. M.

124-11-12444

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 11, p 17 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Malyshev, V. M.

TITLE: The Pitch Control of the Working Blades of a Variable-Pitch Turbine
           During a Runaway Condition   (Razvorot rabochikh lopastey povorotno-
           lopastnoy turbiny v usloviyakh razgona.)

PERIODICAL: Sb: Gidroturbostroyeniye, Nr 1, Moscow-Leningrad, Mashgiz,
               1955, pp 292-310.

ABSTRACT: A theoretical evaluation of the influence of the pitch control of the
          working blades of a hydraulic turbine on the runaway speed of the
          runner, in an attempt to find means for the protection of turbines
          against a runaway condition resulting from a failure of the governor.
          The runaway process of a hydraulic turbine is investigated in con-
          ditions of varying blade pitch. The study (which does not take into
          account any water-hammer phenomena) results in the establishment
          of non-linear differential equations which describe the motion of the
          runner of a variable-pitch turbine in conditions of a constant head and
          a constant gate opening, when the turbine is running away because of
          a breakdown of the actuator coupling. It is shown that the pitch

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MALYSHEV, V.M.

Removal of a nddele from the extrapleural cavity. Khirurgiia no.8:
77 Ag. '55.
(MLRA 9:2)

1. Iz Kiselikhinskogo tuberkuleznogo gospitalya invalidov
Otechestvennoy voyny.
(PLEURA--FOREIGN BODIES)

MALYSHEV, V. M.

MALYSHEV, V. M.: "The nerves of the pharynx and larynx of cttle" (Anatomic
research). Leningrad, 1955. Min Higher Education USSR, Leningrad Veterinary
Inst. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Science of Biological
Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 41, 8 Oct 55

L 22261-66

ACC NR: AR6005173   SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/009/A018/A018

AUTHORS: Aref'yev, I. M.; Malyshev, V. I.; Rautian, S. G.

TITLE: Vacuum spectrometer for the far infrared

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 9A146

REF. SOURCE: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, t. 2, vyp. 1, 1964, 650-655

TOPIC TAGS: ir spectrometer, vacuum, diffraction grating

TRANSLATION: A vacuum long-wave ir spectrometer is described, for the region 60 -
1000μ with four interchangeable echelettes with d = 0.25, 0.5, 1.2 mm, measuring
300 x 300 mm.

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1   nst

CHERDYNTSEV, V.V.; MALYSHEV, V.I.; KAZACHEVSKIY, I.V.; BORISOV, I.V.

Isotopic composition of uranium and thorium in the zone of supergenesis. Studies of the peat bog matter. Geokhimiia no.5:399-403 My '64.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Geological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.

ACC NR: AP6034764

in which $\mathcal{E}$ is the charge on an electron; k is a coefficient depending on the material
and the condition of the surface layer of electrons and on the nature of the ions
coming from the electrode; V_1 is the ionization potential of the gas; λ_1 is the
length of the free flight path of a molecule of the gas; U_{1g} is the ignition potential
of the discharge; d is the distance between electrodes; p is the pressure of the gas.
Experimental data on surface ionization are compared satisfactorily with values
claculated on the bases of the above theoretical considerations. Orig. art. has:
23 formulas and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 09,20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 010

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6034764

AUTHOR: Barantseva, O. D. (Taganrog); Malyshev, V. A. (Taganrog)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0407/66/000/001/0043/0050

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of the surface ionization of dielectrics by determination of the conditions for ignition of the discharge

SOURCE: Elektronnaya obrabotka materialov, no. 1, 1966, 43-50

TOPIC TAGS: dielectric property, surface ionization, ignition point, electric discharge

ABSTRACT: The article presents an approximate calculation of the conditions for ignition of a discharge and an experimental application of the theory of ignition in the presence and in the absence of an external ionizer. According to Townsend, the breakdown condition is described by the equality

$$\gamma\left(e^{\alpha d} - 1\right) = 1, \qquad (1)$$

where α and γ are the first and third Townsend coefficients, determined by the relationships:

$$\alpha = \frac{p}{\lambda_1} e^{\frac{V_{i} p d}{U_{0}\lambda_1}}, \qquad (2)$$

$$\gamma = k_i \frac{U \Phi_i}{pd}, \qquad (3)$$

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L 32006-66

ACC NR: AP6020198

maximum), i.e., for the range which is of the greatest interest from the point of view of obtaining short pulses with high peak intensity. In the range of smaller values of N_i/N_p, from 1.1 to 1.8, the experimental values differ from theoretical by a magnitude larger than the possible experimental error. Going to the range of $N_i/N_p < 1.4$ simultaneously with the deviation of experimental values of pulse duration from the values predicted by theory, the form of the giant pulse changes also. The authors thank Yu. S. Ivanov for his help in performing the experiment. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 4 formulas, and 2 tables.

[JA]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 13Dec65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS:

5021

Card 2/2

L 32006-66   FBD/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(k)   IJP(c)   WG

AUTHOR: Malyshev, V. I.; Markin, A. S.

ORG: Physics Institute im. Lebedev, AN SSSR (Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of the dependence of duration and form of a giant pulse on the coefficient of inversion population

SOURCE: Zh eksper i teor fiz, v. 50, no. 6, 1966, 1458-1463

TOPIC TAGS: laser pulsation, nanosecond pulse, pulse duration modulation, pulse shape

ABSTRACT: The possibility of an experimental quantitative verification of the theory of giant pulse formation was investigated. Lasers with neodymium glass rods of different sizes were used in the experiment. A solution of polymethine coloring material in nitrobenzene was used as a passive Q-switch. By changing the concentration of this substance the transmission coefficient of the solution was varied from 0.35 to 0.98. The duration and shape of giant pulses were measured for various values of population inversion, and the results were compared with the theoretical predictions. The experiment showed a good agreement between the values of the giant pulse duration, calculated theoretically and obtained experimentally in a range of N_i/N_p from 1.8 up to 4.5 (N_i is the density of population inversion. When Q is restored, N_p is the density of population inversion when the pulse reaches

Card   1/2

L 20195-66

ACC NR: AP6007213

4

resonator length, c - velocity of light). The structure and its depth of modulation were unstable from pulse to pulse if the entire output of the rod struck the photocell, but the use of a diaphragm increased both the stability and the depth of modulation. The beats are shown to be connected with the existence of isolated generation regions in different parts of the rod cross section, and the diaphragm is shown to decrease the contribution of the nonaxial modes to the radiation incident on the photocell. When the neodymium-glass rod is moved along the resonator (whose length is kept constant at 320 cm) the modulation frequency also changes, but this change occurs abruptly at a certain distance between the center of the rod to the mirror. It is shown that this behavior can be explained by regarding the resonator + rod system as a compound waveguide and calculating the change in the parameters of this compund waveguide resulting from displacement of the rod. A similar discrimimation is observed also when the laser was operated without Q switching, in the usual spike mode, but the depth of modulation is smaller. "The authors thank P. A. Bazhulin for interest, T. I. Kuznetsova and S. G. Rautian for discussions, and Yu. S. Ivanov for help with the experiments." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table." [02]

SUB CODE: 20/   SUBM DATE: 03Aug65/   ORIG REF: 004/   OTH REF: 004/   ATD PRESS:

4214

Card 2/2

L 20195-66 FBD/EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(k)/EWA(h) IJP(c) WG/WH

ACC NR: AP6007213   SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/050/002/0339/0342

AUTHOR: Malyshev, V. L.; Markin, A. S.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Discrimination of axial oscillation modes in a laser with external mirrors

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 50, no. 2, 1966, 339-342

TOPIC TAGS: laser modulation, laser radiation, resonator, neodymium glass

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to observe beats produced in a neodymium-glass laser by interference between axial modes, and to investigate the dependence of the beat frequency and the resultant modulation on the distance between the mirrors and on the location of the neodymium-glass rod inside the laser cavity. A laser with external mirrors having reflection coefficients of 98 and 65%, respectively, was used. The neodymium-glass rod was 12 mm in diameter and 120 mm long. The Q switching was by means of a bleaching filter, described by the authors earlier (Pis'ma ZhETF v. 1, no. 3, 49, 1965), installed near one of the mirrors. The laser emission was recorded with a coaxial photocell connected directly to the deflecting plates of an oscilloscope. The optical length of the resonator could be varied between 40 and 320 cm. As the length was increased from 40 to ~150 cm, the duration of the giant pulse increased from 25 to 80 nsec, and the waveform of the pulse remained smooth. At greater lengths a regular structure appeared on the waveform, with a period $2L/c$ (L -

Card 1/2

LITVINOVA, N.F.; MALYSHEV, V.I.

Spectral determination of boron in metallic calcium and calcium oxide. Zhur. anal. khim. 21 no. 1:83-86 '66   (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.

L 36825-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) ES/WW/JW/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6014143 SOURCE CODE: UR/0075/65/020/012/1353/1358

AUTHOR: Turovtseva, Z. M. (Deceased); Malyshev, V. I.; Moskov, A. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Determination of nitrogen and oxygen in uranium hexafluoride

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 20, no. 12, 1966, 1353-1358

TOPIC TAGS: quantitative analysis, oxygen, nitrogen, uranium compound, fluoride

ABSTRACT: The method described is based on measurement of the intensity of the nitrogen bands $\lambda = 4278$ Å or $\lambda = 4236$ Å and the oxygen line $\lambda = 7772$ Å under special discharge conditions in an enriched mixture of air with UF_6. The concentrations of nitrogen and oxygen are determined by a nomograph obtained with the use of specially prepared standard solutions. The article contains detailed schematic diagrams of the apparatus used. It then proceeds to a description of a photoelectrical method for determination of the amount of air in UF_6. The sensitivity of the method is approximately the same as that of the photographic method. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 21Apr64/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 UDC: 543.70

L 31505-66

ACC NR: AP6013017

2

thallium lamp, together with thallium emission from the Tl atoms in TlI vapor, was incident on a monochromator slit, and measured with a photoelectric attachement (FEP-1). The widths and shapes of the spectral lines were measured by photo-graphing the spectra obtained with the aid of a Fabry-Perot interferometer, using an ordinary photometry technique. The data reduction procedure is described. The results show that the concentration of the metastable Tl atoms decreases with in-creasing pressure of the extraneous gas. Ammonia and oxygen decreased the con-centration of the Tl atoms at the metastable level with approximately equal ef-ficiency, whereas the hydrogen was much less effective. The measurements yield for the cross sections for ine stic collisions values of the order of 10^{-18} cm^2 for ammonia and oxygen, and 10^{-18}-10^{-19} cm^2 for hydrogen. The authors thank the late P. A. Bazhulin and S. G. Rautian for continuous interest in the work and valuable advice. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 8 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/   SUBM DATE; 27Nov64/   ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2 mc

L 31505-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI   IJP(c)   JD

ACC NR: AP6013017   SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/020/004/0554/0560

AUTHOR: Dudkin, V. A.; Malyshev, V. I.; Sorokin, V. N.

64
62
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the influence of extraneous impurities on the concentration of thallium atoms in the metastable state

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 20, no. 4, 1966, 554-560

TOPIC TAGS: thallium, metastable state, crystal impurity, collision cross section, inelastic scattering, ATOM, ABSORPTION COEFFICIENT

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated experimentally the influence of different impurities on the concentration of thallium atoms in a metastable state $6P_{3/2}$. These atoms were obtained by photodissociation of TlI molecules, making it possible to vary extensively the nature of the extraneous gases and their pressure. The impurities were molecular hydrogen, oxygen, and ammonia at different pressures. The concentration of the metastable atoms was determined by measuring the integral coefficient of absorption of the Tl atoms produced during the photodissociation. The photodissociation was produced in TlI vapor at a temperature 460C and a pressure 2-3 Torr by the absorption of ultraviolet from a mercury lamp. Light from a

Card 1/2   UDC: 539.186.3: 546.683