

RUDENKO-GRITSYUK, O.A.; MIKHELEV, A.A.

Heat and mass transfer in capillary bodies in the process of heating. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. 6 no.3:95-98 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Tekhnologicheskij institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, Kiyev.  
(Heat—Transmission) (Mass transfer) (Capillarity)

RUDENKO GRITSYUK, O.A.; MIKHELEV, A.A.; LISOVENKO, A.T.

Reducing ventilation losses in the working chamber of a  
conveyor bakery oven. Trudy KTIPP no.27:12-19 '63.  
(MIRA 17:5)

ZOLOTOV, E.B., inzh.; MIKHELEV, A.A., doktor tekhn. nauk

Determining the physico-mechanical characteristics of wheat  
flour dough by means of a capillary viscosimeter. Pishch.  
proc. no. 2877-82 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

VERMIL'SHTEYN, I.M.; MEKHELEVA, L.A., red.  
red.

[Mechanization of bread panning and ...]  
Mekhanizatsiia ukhodka i posudki testovymi sag totok.  
Moskva, Tsentr. in-t nauki i tekhn. izd. nat. i promyshl. i  
promyshl., 1964. 47 p.

Mikhelev, A. I.

USSR.

✓ Mercerization of dry combed cotton yarn. T. M. Osipova, L. Ya. Keerd, and A. I. Mikhelev. *Tekhn. Prom.* 14, No. 12, 48 (1971).  ~~Mercerization of dry combed cotton yarn or fabric is successfully carried out by adding crude EtOH 3 and Sulphinol 8 (a wetting agent) 10 g. per liter of NaOH soln. Elisabeth Barabash.~~

25(5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1317

Kirovskiy rayon Leningrada v bor'be za tekhnicheskij progress; [sbornik statey] (The Kirov District of Leningrad Strives for Technological Progress; Collection of Articles) Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1957. 171 p. 1,100 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Popilov, L.Ya.; Tech. Ed.: Kuznetsova, P.A.

**PURPOSE:** This book may be useful to personnel of the shipbuilding, instrument-making, machinery, chemical and metallurgical industries, and to personnel of the maritime and river fleets.

**COVERAGE:** This collection of articles describes the progressive experience of the industrial plants of the Kirov district of the city of Leningrad in the fields of shipbuilding, machine building, instrument-making, casting, hydrolytic and other industries. New manufacturing methods are discussed in the articles by V.F. Kovyzhkin, V.P. Kuznetsov, A.Kh. Starostenko, I.A. Maslov, A.L. Labutin, and Ya.M. Shmekker. It is stated that the plant "Krasnyy khimik" has developed and is using a new improved method of making citric acid with the use of tagged atoms. This method has increased production by 48 percent. The plant also makes use

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The Kirov District of Leningrad (Cont.)

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of a new method of producing magnesium salt which assures a 20 percent increase in production. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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ACC NR: AT6005058 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0100/0117

AUTHOR: Mikhelev, I. P.; Nefedkina, T. V.; Trigubov, A. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Studying intrusives by the reflected-wave method in the Rudnyy Altay region

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut geologii i geofiziki. Metodika seysmorazvedki (Methods of seismic prospecting). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 100-117

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, seismic prospecting, reflected wave, seismic wave, seismic profile, reflected wave, seismic array, STRATIGRAPHY, REFLECTED SHOCK WAVE

ABSTRACT: This article deals with the results of seismic investigations of the Tushkanikh polymetallic ore deposits in the Zmeinogorsk region of the Rudnyy Altay carried out in 1961—1962 by the Institute of Geology and Geophysics of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR. The possibilities of using the method of reflected waves (MOV) in studying the deep-seated (to a depth of 500 m) structure of metamorphic and intrusive rock complexes are discussed. The method of reflected waves was supplemented in the field by the regulated-direction method (RNP). The observation system was mainly a three-point set-up with shots at 400-m intervals. SS-24P seismic stations and ARNP apparatus

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ACC NR: AT6005058

were used. Working filtrations were 45—90 and 30—65. SPED-56 seismographs (9 on a 40-m base) were employed. Charges were exploded in holes 12—24 m deep. When the bedrock was close to the surface, the holes were drilled to the top of the bedrock (8—10 m). The sizes of charges varied, up to 15—20 kg for recording waves over long time periods. Charges of about 100 kg were detonated in water bodies. A profile was constructed on the basis of RNP data for depths down to 10 km. Although the present procedures for observing and interpreting profiles are affected by lateral waves and noise, and the plotting of levels on the profile is not sufficiently accurate, the basic outlines of the depth profile are quite clear. Geological interpretation based on kinematic and dynamic (damping) wave parameters, as well as the use of data obtained by other geophysical methods, is attempted. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 2 tables, and 4 formulas. [EO]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 30Sep65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: -002

Card 2/2

MIKHELEV, V.M. (Moskva)

Determining the function of maximum carry propagation length.  
Zhur. vych. mat. i mat. fiz. 3 no.5:942-949 S-O '63.(MIRA 16:11)

LEYSHMAN, M.B.; BALASHOV, M.Ye.; AFANAS'YEV, A.S.; MIKHELEV, V.M.;  
TAKHVANOV, G.I.; SHKHALAKHOV, Yu.Sh.; SANNIKOV, Yu.I.; SLAVIN, A.A.;  
BEYRAKH, Z.Ya.; KAPLINSKIY, B.I.; ORLOV, O.A.; PFYZNER, V.V.;  
VALOV, O.V.; KIREYEV, V.V.

Inventions. Avtom. i prib. no.3:76-77 J1-S '64.

(MIRA 18:?)

L 56468-65 EWP(d)/T/EED-2/ENP(1) Pq-4/Pg-4/Pj-4/Pk-4 IJP(c) BB/00

ACCESSION NR: AP5009393

UR/0208/65/005/002/0311/0316  
681.142.2

AUTHOR: Mikhelev, V. H. (Moscow)

41  
0

TITLE: Codes to correct arithmetic errors

SOURCE: Zhurnal vychislitel'noy matematiki i matematicheskoy fiziki, v. 5, no. 2, 1965, 311-316

TOPIC TAGS: error correcting code

ABSTRACT: The adder is assumed to operate on a ring of residues modulus  $m = 2^n$ . The distance between codes is ordinarily greater than or equal to unity. The most natural way to increase the distance between codes is to construct a ring of residues modulus  $m_1 > m$  such that the initial ring may be imbedded isomorphically in it. It is shown how this may be done. It is proved that in a ring  $M$  of residues modulus  $m = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \dots p_k^{\alpha_k}$ , each annihilating ideal  $I_i = I(p_i^{\alpha_i})$  possesses a unique idempotent element,  $e_i$ , and is generated by that element. It follows from this theorem that,

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I 56468-69

ACCESSION NR: AF5009395

for an initial ring of residues modulus  $2^n$ , one may take a ring of residues modulus  $2^l p$  as the derived ring into which the first may be imbedded isomorphically. The following theorem is proved in order to make it easier to find the idempotent for a ring of residues modulus  $m = 2^n p_1^{a_1} \dots p_k^{a_k}$ : For a ring of residues modulus  $2^n p_1^{a_1} \dots p_k^{a_k}$  the idempotent generating an ideal annihilating  $2^n$  is equal to  $1 + 2^l q$ , where  $l \geq n$  and  $q$  is odd. An example is given of a code with numerical values for which the code distance is a minimum of 2. In order to construct a code with code distances greater than a required value, it is proved that, for the code distance of length  $k$  to be strictly greater than two, it is sufficient that  $k$  be less than any number which satisfies the equation

$$2^{2^k - 1} - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p_1^{a_1} \dots p_k^{a_k}}.$$

This theorem allows one to determine the redundancy of codes with detection and correction of arithmetical errors in a ring of residues modulus  $m = 2^n p_1^{a_1} \dots p_k^{a_k}$ . The code constructed by the above method makes it possible to correct a single error whether the error results from the execution of an operation or is a storage error. The correction process itself requires no special equipment, but rather is

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L 56468-65

ACCESSION NR: AP50C9395

a result of the performance of a series of arithmetical operations. Orig. art.  
has: 13 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 03Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

*dat*  
Card 3/3

MIKHELEV, V.M. (Moskva)

Codes correcting arithmetical errors. Zhur. vych. mat. i mat.  
fiz. 5 no.2:311-316 Mr-Ap '65. (MIPA 18:5)



L 07252-67 EWT(d)/EWP(1) LJP(c) BB/00

ACC NR: AP6018634

SOURCE CODE: UR/0208/66/006/002/0548/0554

AUTHOR: Verhubskiy, V. Yu. (Moscow); Mikhelev, V. M. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: The use of special coding methods for the increase in capacity of accumulators using magnetic registration

SOURCE: Zhurnal vychislitel'noy matematiki i matematicheskoy fiziki, v. 6, no. 3, 1966, 548-554

TOPIC TAGS: coding, error correcting code, magnetic drum, computer memory

ABSTRACT: Usually the capacity of magnetic recording is increased by augmenting the density of registration. However, in addition to two-level quantization, the magnetic recording allows the use of three natural levels (zeroth and maximum + and - magnetization) and the present authors are guided by this fact in their search for special coding methods which would increase the capacity of magnetic recording devices. The resulting triple-quintuple code allows a reliable registration with a large sign density in spite of possible large, mutually induced distortions. This, together with the known devices for linear separation of signals (I. S. Makarov, Radiotekhnika, 1963, 18, no. 11, 50-60), should increase substantially the capacity of magnetic recording devices. Orig. art. has: 29 formulas and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09 ~~11~~ / SUBM DATE: 04Oct65/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 1/1 *slw* UDC: 519.95

L 08703-67 EWT(1) JK

ACC NR: AP6034113

(A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0358/66/035/005/0545/0550

17  
15  
B

AUTHOR: Sheatkov, V. I.; Mikheyeva, A. I.

ORG: Vladivostok Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Hygiene (Vladivostokskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny); Primorskiy Kray Regional Sanitary-Epidemiological Station (Primorskaya krayevaya sanepidstantsiya)

TITLE: Study of Japanese encephalitis carriers in the Primorskiy Kray (Maritime Territory)

SOURCE: Meditainskaya parazitologiya i parazitarnyye bolezni, v. 35, no. 5, 1966, 545-550

TOPIC TAGS: disease vector, animal disease, mosquito, virus disease, encephalitis

ABSTRACT: More than twenty mosquito species were identified in Japanese encephalitis foci in the Primorskiy Kray (both coastal and meadow regions) in 1957-1961. The potential vectors of Japanese encephalitis among the identified species were: *Culex pipens* (5% of mosquito collection), *C. bitaeniorhynchus* (1%), *C. tritaeniorhynchus* (0.5%), *A. togoi*

UDC: 616.988.25-022.395.7+576.895.771]  
(571.63)

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L 08708-67

ACC NR: AP6034113

(78%), *A. koreicus* (1%), and *A. esoensis* (2%). The population of <sup>2</sup>  
*C. tritaeniorhynchus*, the chief vector of Japanese encephalitis in  
meadow foci, has decreased 30—40 times in recent years due to elimina-  
tion of rice fields. In the coastal area, the chief species attacking  
man was *A. togoi*, and in fishing villages, *A. togoi* and *Culex pipens*.  
In the meadow areas the following species commonly attacked man: *A.*  
*dorsalis*, *A. vexans nipponi*, *A. esoensis*, *Anopheles hyrcanus*, and some-  
times *Culiseta silvestris amurensis*. Effective mosquito control con-  
sisted of treating ponds with insecticides (coastal regions) and serial  
spraying (meadow foci). Orig. art. has: 1 table and 2 figures.

[W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 10Aug65/ ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2 nat

S/020/60/135/004/030/037  
B004/B056

AUTHORS: Kargin, V. A., Academician, Mirlina, S. Ya., Kabanov, V. A.,  
Mikheleva, G. A., and Vlasov, A. V.

TITLE: Structure and Properties of Isotactic Polyacrylic Acid and  
of Its Salts

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 135, No. 4,  
pp. 893 - 895

TEXT: The problem the authors discuss is the study of spatially regular synthetic polyelectrolytes which may be used as model substances of biological polymers. An electron-microscopic examination of the secondary structures of isotactic polyacrylic acid (PAA) and of its salts has been made by means of a JEM-5Y apparatus. PAA was obtained by alkaline hydrolysis of isotactic polyisopropyl acrylate. Thermogravimetric study showed that PAA crystallizes as a hydrate, with two monomeric members sharing one water molecule. The salts were produced by potentiometric titration (glass electrodes,  $\text{LX-5}$  (LP-5) tube potentiometer) with  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ ,  $\text{NaOH}$ ,

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Structure and Properties of Isotactic  
Polyacrylic Acid and of Its Salts

S/020/60/135/004/030/037  
B004/B056

and  $(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{NOH}$ . The following results are given: Isotactic PAA evaporated from 0.01 - 0.0001% aqueous solution upon a colloxylin film showed similar globuli as atactic PAA whose amorphous character was revealed by electron diffraction studies. Crystallization occurred after HCl addition to the dilute solution (0.00001 - 0.0001%). Crystal stacks, spiral bands, and single crystals were observed. Crystallization in the presence of HCl is explained by suppressed dissociation of the carboxyl groups. In acid media, PAA behaves like a spatially regular polymer. Barium salt produced from solutions with pH 4.2 - 10.7 exhibited globuli within the entire pH range. Intrinsic viscosity at pH = 5 was 0.07 for PABa, and 0.12 for PAA. Sodium salt obtained at pH 4.2 - 11.5 showed globuli in the case of low pH, which at pH = 6.75 unrolled as a consequence of increasing dissociation and intramolecular repulsion of the  $\text{COO}^-$  groups. Fibrils were forming. At pH = 7 dissociation was complete, single crystals formed, and intrinsic viscosity reached a maximum. At higher pH, the molecule chains entangled again, and globuli were observed. In the case of tetramethylammonium polyacrylate, fibrils were observed near the neutral point, which

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Structure and Properties of Isotactic  
Polyacrylic Acid and of Its Salts

S/020/60/135/004/030/037  
B004/B056

resembled the structures of biopolymers. Observation of a tetramethyl-  
ammonium polyacrylate film in polarized light and dry air (40 - 60° C)  
showed that the film consisted of intergrown rhombic single crystals,  
100μ in size, with a folded structure. Cooling down to 20° C initiated  
destruction of the crystals by air humidity. Birefringence vanished.  
Re-heating, however, re-established the old crystal structure. From  
these phenomena it is concluded that in the swelled film the mutual  
position of the structural elements remains unchanged. Hence, isotactic  
PAA showed the same structural types as atactic PAA. However, due to  
the regular succession of asymmetric atoms, isotactic PAA showed a greater  
variety in fibril forms approaching the regular structures of biopolymers.  
There are 4 figures and 2 references: 1 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V.  
Lomonosova ( Moscow State University imeni M. V.  
Lomonosov) ✓

Card 3/0

88733

S. 3100  
15. 8105

S/190/61/003/001/018/020  
B119/B216

AUTHORS: Kargin, V. A., Mirlina, S. Ya. Kabanov, V. A., Mikheleva, G. A.

TITLE: Study on the structure of isotactic polyacrylic acid and its salts

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 3, no. 1, 1961, 139-143

TEXT: The study presented is of scientific interest, since polyelectrolytes represent systems in which insignificant influences produce considerable structural and chemical changes, comparable to those met in living nature. The experiments were carried out on isotactic polyacrylic acid, (PAA) (prepared according to Ref. 2) and its  $Ba^{2+}$ ,  $Na^+$  and  $N(CH_3)^+$  salts (obtained by potentiometric titration with the corresponding bases).<sup>3, 4</sup> The electron-microscopic studies were performed in a JEM-5Y electron microscope, and potentiometric titration in a  $\Pi\Pi-5$  (LP-5) electronic potentiometer. The molecular weight (60,000) of the polymer was determined viscosimetrically (using 0.5 N NaCl as solvent). Preparations for electron-microscopy were prepared by evaporating drops of 0.01 - 0.00001% aqueous solutions of

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S/190/61/003/001/018/020  
B119/B216

Study on the structure of isotactic...

the substance on suitable carriers. The experimental results were compared with the results obtained on atactic PAA. Both isotactic PAA, and its salts, and atactic PAA were found to be of two basic structural types: globular (compact aggregates of molecules) and fibrilliform. Isotactic PAA and its  $\text{Na}^+$  and  $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_4^+$  salts (in contrast to atactic PAA and its salts) are able to assume highly regular fibrilliform structures (bands, helices, single crystals) corresponding morphologically to biological polymers. Complete dissociation of the ionizing groups or an entirely undissociated state were found to be prerequisite for the formation of secondary crystalline structures, even at completely regular arrangement of the asymmetric atoms in the polyelectrolyte chain. Titration of 1% aqueous solution of isotactic PAA with NaOH yields a  $\text{pK} = 0.64$  and with  $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{OH}$ ,  $\text{pK} = 1.44$  (provided the dissociation constant of the isolated carboxyl group  $K_0 = 10^{-4.86}$ ;  $\text{pK} = \text{pK}_i - \text{pK}_0$ ). There are 8 figures and 4 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

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88733

Study on the structure of isotactic...

S/190/61/003/001/018/020  
B119/B216

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova  
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: July 27, 1960

Card 3/3

IOVIEVA, M.M.; MIKHAYLOV, N.V.; MIKHELEVA, G.A.; SHABLYGIN, A.V.; LUKOV, S.I.

Properties of gel particles in spinning solutions. *Vysp. Tekn.*  
no.6:41-44 '64.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut izgotovleniya  
volokna.

ISAKOV, A.A. (Kemerovskaya oblast'); JHURGARAYEV, Amangel'dy (Dshambul'skaya obl., KazSSR); VLADIMIROV, A. (Asbest); PRIMAN, L.I. (Yaroslavl'); KILIMNIK, Ya.Ye. (Vinnitsa); TEREKHOV, I.A. (Skopin); AKDAULETOV, N.A. (pos.Mertuk. KazSSR); ZAKHARKIN, V.Ye. (pos.Rudtsev, Tul'skaya oblast'); SHESTOPAL, G.A. (Moskva); KOTIY, O.A. (Yaroslavl'); GAUKHMAN, V.A. (Moskva); LOPSHITS, A.M. (Yaroslavl'); SERGUSHOV, S.A. (Yaroslavl'); GOTMAN, E.G. (Pechora); VETROV, K.V. (Putintsevo, Vostochno-Kazakhtanskoy obl.); MIKHELEVICH, Sh.Kh. (Daugavpils); SKOPETS, Z.A. (Yaroslavl'); RYBNIKOV, L.M. (Yaroslavl'); CHEGODAYEV, A.I. (Gavrilov-Yam)

Problems. Mat.v shkole no.6:85-92 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)  
(Mathematics--Problems, exercises, etc.)

KRATTSER, P.A. [Kratzer, P.A.],; MIKHELEVICH, Ye.Ye.[translator],; RETEYUM,  
Yu.Ya., red.; KLIMENKO, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Urban climate] Klimat goroda. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry,  
1958. 238 p. [Translated from the German]. (MIRA 11:11)  
(Climatology)

MIKHELIS, K.

Reduction of internal cinders of tunnel furnaces as one of the basic ways of increasing efficiency of these aggregates.

P. 51 (Trudy) No. 2, 1956, Estonia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (FEAI) LC. - VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1959

1963, No. 1.

"New Method of Preparation of Monohydroxo-Derivatives of tetravalent Platinum,"

Dok. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Chem. Sci., 1963, No. 1, p. 113. Inst. Chem. Acad. Sci. USSR, Kazan Chem. Tech. Inst.,

-0173-

MIKHELIS, Ya. L., KOMAR, E. G., MALYSHEV, I. F., POPKOVICH, A. V.

"Vacuum Chamber of the 10 GeV Synchrotron Electromagnet,"  
paper presented at CERN Symposium, 1956, appearing in Nuclear  
Instruments, No. 1, pp. 21-30, 1957

43711

S/120/62/000/004/007/047  
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Malyshev, I.F., Popkovich, A.V., Mikhelis, Ya.L.,  
Martyugov, G.M., Artemov, A.D., Karpenko, N.M.

TITLE: The vacuum system of the 7 Gev proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 46-51

TEXT: The vacuum chamber of the synchrotron consists of 112 curved sections in the magnet gaps and 112 straight sections situated between the magnet blocks. The curved sections (except for 11 sections containing accelerating electrodes, situated in X-blocks) are constructed from corrugated tubes of 1x18H9T (1Kh18N9T) steel; thickness 0.3 mm, convolutions 3 mm deep and a pitch of 7 mm and of elliptical cross-section 114 and 84 mm along axes. On the straight sections are mounted the vacuum manifolds and apparatus for observing the beam, e.g. measurement of intensity and position of beam and also lost particles. 56 Oil diffusion pumps type BA-05 (VA-05) with semiconductor refrigerators and liquid nitrogen traps are used to evacuate the working space and there are 14 forevacuum pumps type BH-1 (VN-1). The vacuum chamber can be divided into 14 sections by means of  
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5/120/62/000/004/007/047  
E039/E420

The vacuum system of ...

gate valves which can be operated manually or by remote control. A working pressure of about  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  mm is achieved. Detailed diagrams of the layout of the system and the main components are given. There are 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury GKAE (Scientific Research Institute for Electrophysical Apparatus GKAE)

SUBMITTED: April 6, 1962

Card 2/2



MIKHELIS, Yu. L.

The catalytic dehydrogenation of borneol and isoborneol  
 Yu. S. Zolotarev, Yu. I. Mikhelis, M. A. Stovalov and  
 M. I. Levin-Kogan. *Narodnyi Komsomolskiy Vuzhskii  
 Prom. S. S. S. R., Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Plasticheskikh  
 Mass., Plasticheskii Massy, Sbornik 3, 285 (1957)*  
 Ni(OH)<sub>2</sub> reduced with H<sub>2</sub> at 200-300° needs no activator  
 for liquid-phase dehydrogenation of borneol. Isoborneol  
 is more difficult to dehydrogenate. Cu<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> is a  
 cheaper and more stable catalyst. It should be mixed  
 with MgCO<sub>3</sub> to increase the surface. Binding the borneol  
 for a short time with Cd<sup>2+</sup> or Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> before reaction  
 eliminates traces of acids which slow the dehydrogenation  
 and makes the catalyst more active. H. M. Leicester

ASD 554 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MIKHILIS, Yu.L.

Preparation of potassium chloroplatinite. Zhur. Priklad. Khim. 26, 221 '53.  
(CA 47 no.21:11060 '53) (MLRA 6:3)

ACCESSION NR: AT3012129

8/2967/63/000/000/0136/0112

AUTHORS: Myamlin, A. N.; Mikhalev, V. H.; Kuzin, Ye. P.

TITLE: Arithmetic device for universal electronic computers with controls and integrated operations

SOURCE: Voprosy\* vy\*chislitel'noy matematiki i vy\*chislitel'noy tekhniki. Moscow, 1963, 136-142

TOPIC TAGS: electronic computer, integrated operation, summator, pulse device, paraphase output, logical control, 6Zh2P lamp, 6N6P lamp

ABSTRACT: A special logical scheme arithmetic device using tube elements for high-speed operations at 1 megacyclo frequency has been discussed. The summator in the arithmetic computer is a potential machine and the remaining circuitry a pulse device. The summator uses type 6Zh2P and 6N6P lamps and records with a synchronized input. The device has three operating recorders, with one recorder connected to a paraphase output. One paraphase output is considered sufficient for any arithmetic operation. The arithmetic device operates with 39 discharge codes: 5 magnitude order discharges, 30 mantissae including signs, and 3 control discharges. To

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT3012129

ensure execution of an operation, the logical control method mod ( $q^m-1$ ) is used where  $q$  - fundamental calculation system and  $m$  - quantity of control discharges. The control recorder is connected by means of a summator through an electron tube and a phase shifter. The control itself consists of a counter, decoder operation, and a decoder with a central control operation. Each arithmetic operation consists of an aggregate of micro-operations transmitting numbers from the register through the shifter and summator. This arithmetic device multiplies in 18 msec, does logical operations in 8 msec, divides in 40 msec, and takes square root in 90 msec. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 22Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: E0

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KULAGIN, A.Ya., assistant; MIKHAIL'KEVICH, V.N., assistant

"Electric equipment for oil well drilling" by K.N. Kulizade. Reviewed  
by A. IA. Kulagin, V.N. Mikhail'kevich. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; elektromekh.  
1 no.9:127-129 ' 58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut.  
(Oil well drilling--Equipment and supplies)  
(Kulizade, K.N.)





3/121/60/000/006/004/008

18.5200

AUTHORS: Zheleznov, Ye. S., Mikhel'kevich, V. N.TITLE: Automatic Cross-Feed Control of Internal Grinders

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1960, No. 6, pp. 18-20

TEXT: The authors describe an automatic control of the cross-feed during internal grinding operations, the principle of which consists in the fact that, corresponding to the previously set program, the removal speed of the allowance as a function of allowance itself is maintained during the grinding process with a definite degree of accuracy. The automatic control of the speed of allowance removal during the grinding process excludes negative effects of the grinding disk wear and of elastic deformations in the system machine tool - grinding disk - machined part on the steadiness of the operation cycle. Owing to this it is possible to increase the speed of allowance removal considerably (by 4-8 times in comparison with the technology existing at present), which would result in a reduction of machining time without running the risk of burning the machined surface. The authors establish the maximum speed of allowance removal  $v_{max}$  at which the surface of the machined part remains free from burns and the final speed  $v_{fin}$  of allowance removal at the end of the machining process, i. e. at

Card 1/2

Automatic Cross-Feed Control of Internal Grinders 3/121/60/000/006/004/008

that instant when the grinding disk is removed from the machined part. The required degree of surface finish of the machined part has to be considered. The automation of the cross-feed is rendered possibly by the use of a special electric tracer drive which represents a closed system of automatic regulation. If the actual feed deviates from the given one, the system of automatic regulation aims at reducing this disagreement to a minimum. The automatic control device has been developed by the Kafedra Elektrifikatsii Predpriyatii Kuybyshevskogo Industrial'nogo Instituta (Department of Plant Electrification of the Kuybyshev Industrial Institute) together with the Kuybyshevskiy Ordena Lenina Podshipnikovyy Zavod (Kuybyshev Order of Lenin Bearing Plant). The investigations and tests carried out with an internal grinding machine with program-controlled cross-feed showed that in this case the machining time can be reduced by 1.9-2.5 times in comparison with machining without automatic control, if all the technological demands are observed. Machine tool efficiency increases by 35-50% depending on the type of dimension of the machined part, while the specific power consumption is lowered. There are 2 graphs, 1 photo, 1 circuit diagram and 1 block-diagram. X

Card 2/2

ZHELEZNOV, Ye. S., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIKHEL'KEVICH, V. N., aspirant

Effect of gaps in lateral feed mechanisms on the precision  
of the regulation of allowance yield speed. *Izv. vys. ucheb.  
zav.; mashinostr. no.7:192-199 '62.* (MIRA 16:1)

1. Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut.

(Grinding and polishing)  
(Automatic control)

VIDMANOV, Yu.I.; MIKHEL'KEVICH, V.N.

Four-channel transistor switch for simultaneous observation  
of several processes on the search of a single-beam oscilloscope.  
Priborostroenie no.11:28-29 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Electric relays)  
(Oscillograph)

L 06322-67 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) RH/

ACC NR: AR6004303 DJ/JD

SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/65/000/009/B148/B148

AUTHOR: Mikhel'kevich, V. N.

TITLE: New system of automatic cross-feed control for a spherical grinder according to a specified program of excess material removal as a function of time

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 9B1101

REF SOURCE: Tr. Seminara po vopr. progressivn. metodov shlifov, i dovodki detaley, obespech. vysok. i stabil'n. tochnost' i dogovechn. podshipnikov kacheniya. M., 1964, 168-182

TOPIC TAGS: grinding machine, automatic control system, ball bearing

ABSTRACT: It is noted that, due to several factors, it is impossible to obtain a high productivity cycle with the required grinding accuracy on ball bearing race grinders without equipping these machines with automatic control of the cross feed. Power- or torque-based control systems do not provide such a cycle because of its machining time instability. It is only possible to provide such a cycle if, during the grinding process, no regulation of the support speed is attempted, but rather the speed of excess material removal is controlled. A

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.924.6.012.4-436-529

L 06322-67

ACC NR: AR6004303

closed-loop automatic feed control system is described. It regulates the speed as a function of tolerance and thus allows a machining speed several times greater than during normal operating cycles. Consequently, the machining time for a part can be sharply decreased (by a factor of 2--2.5). The factors which influence the periodic machining speed oscillations, grinding power, radial forces, and other parameters during an established machining regime are considered. Ways of decreasing the effects of technological disturbances on control system operation are indicated. Theoretical equations are presented which permit evaluation of the actual tolerance decrease as a function of time and which allow calculation of the optimum system gain coefficient for a given control accuracy. 10 illustrations. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13

Card 2/2 h k k

LUTSUK, V. Ya.; MIKHEL'MAN, A. I.

Use of ultrasonic waves in the manufacture of oil-base lacquers  
for leather. Leh.prom. no.1:34-35 Ja-Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya Ivano-Frankovskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Lutsuk). 2. Ivano-Frankovskiy fakul'tet obshchey tekhnologii L'vovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Mikhel'man).

BIDASYUK, A.G.; SKUBLESKIYV, Ye.; MIKHEL'MAN, A.I.

Dewaxing oil-well pipes using ultrasonic methods. Neft. i gas.  
prom. no.2:49-51 Ap-Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)



SKUBLEVSKIY, Ye.M.; MIKHEL'MAN, A.I.

Plastic-dynamic theory of the motion of solidifying petroleum  
in a round pipe in a ultrasonic field. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;  
neft' i gaz 6 no.10:79-81 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Ivano-Frankovskiy filial L'vovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.

MIKHEL'MAN, A. I.

Concerning the temperature change of petroleum moving in a pipe section in an ultrasonic field. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 8 no.1:97-100 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Ivano-Frankovskiy filial L'vovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.

MIKHEL'MAN, A.I.; LUTSUK, V.Ya.

Application of ultrasonic waves in the production of  
phenol-formaldehyde resins. Leh.prom.no.1:48-49 (MIRA 19:1)  
Ja-Mr '64.

SOV/124-58-5-5250

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 5, p 43 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Mikhel'man, I.D.

TITLE The Importance of Turbines With Series-parallel Steam Flow and Special Methods for Their Thermal Analysis (Znachenie turbin s parallel'no-posledovatel'nym potokom para i osobennosti metodiki ikh teplovogo rascheta)

PERIODICAL Tr. Tallinsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Vol A, Nr 105, 15 pp. ill.

ABSTRACT: A study is made of the operating principle of a series-parallel steam-flow marine turbine in which, when the ship travels at full speed, a group of high-pressure stages operates in parallel while, when the ship travels at reduced speed, it operates in series. This principle of operation is compared with other methods for increasing turbine efficiency at cruising speeds and on economy runs, including methods involving installation of special stages for cruising speeds and economy runs and the use of gas-turbine accelerators and of sliding steam parameters.

Card 1/1

1 Ship turbines--Performance

N.A. Kolokol'tsov

Mikhail'yan, M. D.

AID P - 3508

Subject : USSR/Power Eng

Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 2/30

Author : Berson, S. Ya., I. P. Ivanov, I. M. Makhnovetskiy,  
S. P. Korsak, and M. D. Mikhail'yan, Engs.

Title : Two stage hot air combustion of pulverized coal

Periodical : Elek. sta., 9, 5-8, S 1955

Abstract : The authors discuss in detail certain changes made  
on boilers of the PK-9-200/35 type, which use hard  
coal and are installed at one of the thermal power  
plants. The article describes the results of 4 years  
work in designing, testing and improving of the boiler  
design. Further research and tests are recommended.  
Three diagrams.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

MIKHEL'MAN, M.D.

Surgical reduction of congenital dislocation of the hip in  
adolescents and adults. Khirurgia 36 no.6:55-60 Je '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

(HIP JOINT—DISLOCATION)

DALABA, T.Ya., doktor med. nauk; MERKUR'YEVA, R.V., kand. biol. nauk;  
MIKHEL'MAN, M.D., doktor med. nau'; MIKHAYLOVA, N.M., kand. med.  
nauk

Biochemical study of the protein-carbohydrate complexes of the  
blood serum in patients with arthrosis deformans of the hip joint;  
preliminary report. Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no. 10:3-9  
O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. -  
chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. M.V.Volkov). Adress  
avtorov: Moskva A-299, ul. priorova d. 10 Tsentral'nyy institut  
travmatologii i ortopedii. Submitted May 23, 1964.

MIKHLOVICH, M.S. [deceased], prof. (Ivanova)

Imaginary foreign bodies in the esophagus. Vest. otorin. 20  
no.2:82-84 Mr-Apr '58. (MIRA 12:11)

(ESOPHAGUS, for. body  
reflex sensation from dis. of thoracic organs  
simulating for. body (Rus))

(THORAX, dis.  
causing reflex sensation simulating esophageal  
for. body (Rus))



MIKHELOVICH, Sh.Kh. (Daugavpils, Latvyskaya SSR).

~~Lessons~~ on the topic "Parallel lines." Mat. v shkole no.6:39-47  
'58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Geometry, Plane--Study and teaching)

MIKHELOVICH, Sheftel' Khenekhovich; ANDRONOV, I.K., prof., reisenzent;  
BUKHSHTAV, A.A., prof., reisenzent; NECHAYEV, V.I., dots., reisenzent;  
TAL'SKIY, D.A., red.; GOROKHOVA, S.S., tekhn.red.  
[Theory of numbers] Teoriia chisel. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo  
"Vysshaya shkola," 1962. 259 p. (MIRA 16:7)  
(Numbers, Theory of)

MIKHELIS, V.A.

Selection of initial data and the determination of the volume of  
work of specialized organizations. Vych. i org. tekhn. v stroi. i  
proek. no.1:31-80. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nogo proizvodstva  
Gosstroya UkrSSR.

MIKHEL'S, V.A.

Science of the ...  
Industrial ... (MIRA 18:10)  
35 164.

1. Nauka i tekhnika ...  
Gostroya Jan 88.

USSR/Engineering - Foundry, Equipment Jun 51

"High-Production Centrifugal Edge-Runner Mill,"  
A. A. Mikhail'son, Engr, TsIB (Cen Design Bur),  
Milit Mach (Sci Res Inst of Foundry Mach Bldg)

"Litey Proisvod" No 6, pp 9, 10

New design of automatic centrifugal grinding mill has been developed for prepreg molding and core mixts. Mill eliminates dust from loaded burnt mixt and performs moistening, mixing, and aeration, having a production capacity, 22-33 cu m/hr, 6 times greater than that of other mills of the same size. Power 196758

USSR/Engineering - Foundry, Equipment Jun 51  
(Contd)

consumption, 3-4 kv-hr/cu m, is lower than in other machines. Description and drawings.

196758

PA 196758

Mikhail'son, A. A.

MIKHEL'SON, A. A.

USSR/Engineering - Foundry, Equipment

Jan 52

"Machine for Centrifugal Casting of Cast-Iron  
Water Pipes," A. A. Mikhel'son, Engr

"Litey Proizvod" No 1, pp 8-13

Describes semiautomatic machine, designed by TsKB  
NIILITMASH and constructed at "Krasnaya Presnya"  
Plant, for casting water pipes of 200, 250 and  
300 mm diams. Gives drawings and discusses func-  
tions of machine parts in detail.

204T14

USSR/Metallurgy - Foundry, Equipment May 52

"Automatic Shot-Blast Cleaning Machine," A. A. Mikhail'son, Engr, MILITMASH

"Litey Proizvod" No 5, pp 7-9

Describes machine with conveyer feed of castings and forgings of low and medium wt, 2-20 kg. Automatic feeder for replacing shot, destroyed in cleaning process and removed pneumatically, may be adjusted for shot supply at rates 4 to 12 kg/hr. Productive capacity of machine 2-4 tons/hr

228T88

with consumption of 0.5-1 mm shot amounting to 2-3 kg/tons.

228T88

MIKHAIL'SON, A. A.

MIKHEL'SON, A. A.

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, 112-1-1393  
Nr 1, p. 214 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Mikhel'son, A.A.

TITLE: Examples of Automation of Foundry Machinery Performance  
(Primery avtomatizatsii raboty liteynykh mashin)

PERIODICAL: From Sbornik: Avtomatizatsiya tekhnol. protsessov v  
mashinostr. Goryachaya obrabotka metallov. Moscow,  
AN SSSR, 1955, pp.386-400.

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1



Centrifugal Casting Machine Model 150. A. A. Mikhailov.  
(Leningrad, 1955, (4), 19-16). (In Russian). A  
centrifugal machine for casting discs and wheels up to 400  
and 300 mm in external diameter and thickness, respectively,  
and with minimal internal diameter of 80 mm is described.

*Mach 1*  
*Mach 0.5*

*of*

*Mikhelson, A. E.*

LATVIA / Chemical Technology. Varnishes, Faints, Dyes  
Lacquer-Paint Coatings.

H-50

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 12, 1958, No 41576

Author : Mikhelson, A.E., Titin, I.A.

Inst : Ins-tut Fiziki

Title : An Induction Drying of Varnish-Paint Coatings.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta Fiziki. AN Latv. SSR, 1954, 7, 91-103

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR/Medicine - Echinococcus, Diagnosis  
Medicine - Tumors, Etiology and  
Pathogenesis

Jul 48

PA 34/49735

"Rare Forms of Localized Echinococcus (Echinococcus of Bones and the Prostrate Gland)," Docent A. I. Mikhel'son, Faculty Surg Clinic, Bashkir Med Inst, 2 pp

"Thirurgiya" No 7

Echinococcus is fairly common in Bashkir. In 1945 Ledyrov published data on 513 cases, 143 of which were observed during 9 years previous in departments of Ufa First Surg Clinical Hosp. Disease is usually

34/49735

USSR/Medicine - Echinococcus, Diagnosis  
(Contd)

Jul 48

localized in liver (80%); lung, spleen, and kidneys come next. Infection of other organs is rare and diagnosis is apt to be inaccurate. Describes two rare localized forms.

738

MIKHELSON, A. I. DOSENT

34/49735

MIKHIL'SON, A. I.

42718. MIKHIL'SON, A. I. *Sivestrennoye Goskoy Vozney, Vnderzharuchiy i. Koblevykh kannyh.*  
Vracheb. Delo, 1948, No 11, STR. 1815-18

30: *Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statoy, Vol. 7, 1949*

MIKHEL'SON, A.I.

Technic of fixation of a catheter a demeure. Vest.khir.Grekova 70  
no.6:66-67 1950. (GML 20:5)

1. Of the Hospital Surgical Clinic of Minsk Medical Institute (Director--Ye.V.Korchits), Minsk.

MIKHEL'SON, A.I., dotsent.

Letters to the editor. Khirurgia no.9:92-93 S '53. (MLBA 6:11)  
(Bladder--Transplantation)

MIKHEL'SON, A. I.

MIKHEL'SON, A. I.: "Surgical treatment of congenital fissures of the bladder". Minsk, 1955. Minsk State Medical Inst. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of MEDICAL Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 51, 10 December 1955

**MIKHEL'SON, A. I.**

[Methods for the examination of the urological cases; manual for the practicing physician] Metodika issledovaniia urologicheskikh bol'nykh, v pomoshch' prakticheskomu vrachu. 2 izd. isp. 1 dop. Minsk, Gos. izd.-vo BSSR, 1955. 85 p. (MLRA 8:11)  
(GENITOURINARY ORGANS--DISEASES)



MIKHEL'SON, A.I., dotsent

Case of ureterocele descended from the bladder. Urologia no.4:58-59  
O-D '55. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Iz gosital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Minskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta (dir. kliniki i instituta - dots. I.M.Stel'mashonok)  
(URETERS, diseases,  
ureterocele prolapsed from bladder)

Name: MINKELSON, Abram Isifovich

Dissertation: Surgical Treatment of Congenital Clefts of  
the Bladder

Degree: Doc Med Sci

Affiliation: [not indicated]

Defense Date, Place: 8 Dec 55, Council of the Minsk State Med  
Inst

Certification Date: 19 May 56

Source: BMVO 4/57

MIKHIL'SON, A.I., dotsent

Experience with surgical treatment of congenital fissures of the  
bladder. Urologia 21 no.2:45-49 Ap-Je '56. (MIRA 9:12)

1. Iz gosital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Minskogo gosudarstvennogo  
meditsinskogo instituta (dir. kliniki i instituta - dotsent I.M.  
Stel'mashonokh)

(ABNORMALITIES,

exstrophy of bladder, surg. (Rus))

(BLADDER, abnormalities,

exstrophy, surg. (Rus))

MIKHEL'SON, A.I., doktor meditsinskikh nauk

Letter to the editor. Urologia 22 no.2:90 Mr-Apr '57. (MLA 10:7)  
(BLADDER--ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

MIKHEL'SON, A.I., doktor meditsinskikh nauk (Minsk)

"Outlines of urological symptomatology and diagnosis" by S.D.  
Goligorskii. Reviewed by A.I.Mikhel'son. Khirurgiia 33 no.3:  
139 141 Nr '57. (MLRA 10:6)

(URINARY ORGANS--DISEASES)  
(GOLIGORSKII, S.D.)

MIKHEL'SON, A.I., doktor med.nauk

Unusual anomaly and pathology of the upper urinary tract in situs  
inversus totalis. Urologia 24 no.3:52-53 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz gosspital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Minskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta.

(URINARY TRACT, abnormalities,  
in situs inversus (Bus))

(SITUS INVERSUS, compl.  
urinary abnorm. (Bus))

MIKHEL'SON, A.I.

Case of pilar tumor of the gastrointestinal tract of embryonal  
origin in a 10-year old girl. Khirurgiia 36 no.2:109-111 F  
'60. (MIRA 13:12)

(DIGESTIVE ORGANS—TUMORS)

KUZNETSOV, Oleg Andreyevich; G LUB', Boris Ivanovich;  
ERLKHOVSKIKH, Vadim Fedoseyevich; MIKHAILICH, S.I., red.

[Automatic temperature control in industry; survey of  
foreign engineering] 'Automaticheskii kontrol' temperatury v  
promyshlennosti; obzor zarubezhnoi tekhniki. Moskva,  
GOSINTI, 1962. 92 p. (EIRA 17:7)



MIKHEL'SON, A.I., prof.; MOKHORT, V.A.

Actinomycosis of the ~~trachus~~ trachus. Urologia no.1:84-85 '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz urologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.I. Mikhel'son)

Belorusskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(ACTINOMYCOSIS) (URINARY ORGANS—TUMORS)

MIKHEL'SON, A.I., prof. (Minsk)

Review of L.P. Kraizel's book "Clinicorontgenological  
diagnosis of urological diseases." Urologia 28 no.5:82-83  
S-0'63 (MIRA 17:4)

MIKHEL'SON, A.I., prof.; ZHARAKHOVA H, I.A.

Efficient surgical treatment of ectopia of ureteral orifice.  
Urol. i nefr. 30 no.1: 5-6, Oct 1975.

(NIA 18:11)

1. Urologicheskaya klinika (zav.) prof. A.I. Mikhel'son  
Beloruskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachev, Minsk.

YAGDYEV, N., otv. red.; MIKHEL'SON, A.O., red.; MYAGKOV, N.Ya.,  
red.; NOVIKOV, G.S., red.; MAYOROVA, Yu.M., red. izd-va;  
IVONT'YEVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Work results of the Repetek Station for the Study of Sandy  
Desert Lands] Opyt raboty Repetekskoi peschano-pustynnoi  
stantsii. Ashkhabad, Izd-vo AN Turkm.SSR, 1963. 148 p.  
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Turkmenskoy SSR, Ashkhabad. Institut pustyn'.  
(Turkmenistan--Deserts)

MIKHEL'SON, A.V.

Using salt additives in concrete and earth work conducted  
in the winter. Stroi. truboprov. 8 no.9:5 S '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

1. Trest Shohekingastroy, Shohokino Tul'skoy obl.

MICHELSON, A.V.

Using salt additives in concrete and earth work conducted  
in the winter. Stroi. truboprov. 8 no.9:5 3 '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

1. Trest Shohekingastroy, Shohokino Tul'skoy obl.

MIKHEL'SON A. YA. (Engr.), KREYN, S. Ye.  
BROMBERG, M. Z. (Engr.)

Oils and Fats - Analysis

Properties of oils at low temperatures for the electric power industry. Elek. sta. 23  
no. 8, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. Unclassified.

Иванов, К. И. и Михел'сон, А. Я.

AUTHORS: Ivanov, K.I. and Mikhel'son, A.Ya.

65-10-7/13

TITLE: The Influence of the Degree of Purification of Power Oils on Their Ability to Form Water Soluble Acids in the Initial Stages of Ageing (Vliyaniye glubiny ochistki energeticheskikh masel na sposobnost' ikh obrazovyyvat' vodorastvorimyye kisloty v nachale stareniya)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliva i Masel, 1957, No.10, pp. 34 - 41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the dependence of the ability of transformer and turbine oils to form water soluble acids in the initial stages of ageing on the degree of their refining with sulphuric acid was carried out. Properties of oils taken from the investigation are given in Table 1. Oils were successively treated with 93.5% sulphuric acid in 3% portions neutralised with 3% NaOH, and washed and dried. Thus from each distillate, samples were obtained of a different degree of purification. All samples were tested for stability according to ГОСТ 981-55 (results: Figs. 1-4, Table 2). It was established that all investigated distillates and oils prepared from them form, in the initial stages of ageing, volatile and non-volatile water-soluble acids in amounts decreasing with

Card 1/2



65-10-7/13

The Influence of the Degree of Purification of Power Oils on Their Ability to Form Water Soluble Acids in the Initial Stages of Ageing

increasing degree of refining up to attainment of a certain optimum of purification which, in the case of Embenskiy oils, corresponds with the optimum degree of purification in respect of their general stability. On further increase of the degree of purification, the character of the change of the yield of water soluble acids depends on the nature of the initial raw material. While in oils on a naphthenic base (from Archedinsk crude) it continues to decrease, in oils from Embenskoy crude it increases with over-purification. The latter phenomenon is due to an increased content of paraffinic hydrocarbons in the Embenskoy oils. There are 2 tables, 4 figures and 14 references, 12 of which are Russian and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Power Engineering Institute (Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskii institut)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress  
Card 2/2

SOV-91-58-11-9/20

AUTHORS: Gerasimov, P.N., Luzhetskii, A.A., Mikhel'son, A.Ya. Engineers

TITLE: A Comment on an Article by Ya.G. Yemel'yanov and Ye.I. Kabanov, "The Use of the New Antioxidants Pyramidon and Antipyrine" ("Energetik", 1957, Nr 7) (Po povodu stat'i Ya. G. Yemel'yanova i Ye. I.Kabanova "Primeneniye novykh antiokisliteley piramidona i antipirina" ("Energetik", 1957, Nr 7)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1958, Nr 11, pp 20-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the basis of operational tests of VTI-1 additive, carried out on two transformers of the high-voltage network of Mosenergo, the authors of the afore-mentioned article came to the conclusion that this additive is useless and that most power systems refuse to use it. At the same time they recommended the additives pyramidon and antipyrine on the basis of their general stability in laboratory tests. All of this is disputed by the authors of the

Card 1/2

A Comment on an Article by Ya.G. Yemel'yanov and Ye.I. Kabanov, "The  
Use of the New Antioxidants Pyramidon and Antipyrine" SOV-91-58-11-9/20

present article, who give examples where VTI-1 is being successfully used, and state that it has the most marked ability to prevent the formation of low-molecular acids in the initial period of the aging of the oil. They also state, that due to its selective action, the few cases where it has proved ineffective are due to it being used with unsuitable oils. A table is given showing laboratory tests which prove these points. The authors conclude by saying, that laboratory tests, in regard to pyramidon and antipyrine, are usually optimistic. There is one table.

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1. Antioxidants--Test results

SOV/65-58-12-10/16

AUTHORS: Ivanov, K. I., Lipshteyn, R.A. and Mikhel'son, A. Ya.

TITLE: New Method for Evaluating the Behaviour of Transformer Oil During Normal Operation (Novyy metod otsenki povedeniya transformatornykh masel v ekspluatatsii)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Nr 12, pp 46-48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method has been developed in the VTI Laboratory for determining more reliably the behaviour in operation of transformer oil, i.e. the behaviour after ageing. The method consists in ageing the oil in a specially equipped small power transformer with a tank capacity of 12 litres operating at 95°C under no-load conditions at a 100% over-voltage, i.e. with a maximum of 100% increase in the field strength with simultaneous blowing of oxygen onto the oil at a rate of 25 ml/min per 10 kg of oil. During the tests the oil was heated by the losses of the transformer itself and also by an additional 140 W immersion heater and a 1800 W hot-plate placed under the transformer. Due to the fitting of an additional tank and circulation of the oil in the zone of the field

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During Normal Operation**

at a relatively high test temperature of  $95 \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  and saturation of the oil with oxygen, the ageing process is accelerated and lasts 750 hours, i.e. the ageing is considerably slower than in various "express" methods. The testing of the oil was effected simultaneously in two transformers in two stages. The first stage, lasting 100 hours, enables determination of the tendency of the oil to form water soluble acids during the initial stage of ageing; the second stage lasting 650 hours permits evaluating the ability of the oil to resist ageing over long periods. During the first stage, the oxygen is fed in continuously, during the second stage, the oxygen is fed in solely during the time when the transformer is actually in operation, i.e. 7 hours per day. At certain intervals samples are taken and the total acidity, the content of water soluble and volatile acids, the saponification number, the content of active oxygen and hydrogen, surface tension etc. are determined and also the loss factor and the break-down voltage. At the end of the tests the quantity of precipitate is

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also determined. Between the individual tests, the transformers are carefully cleaned by heating them twice over a long period, each time with a new portion of fresh oil. The here described method permits evaluating of the behaviour of transformer oils under conditions closely resembling normal operating conditions. During the first 100 test hours, it is possible to evaluate the ability of transformer oils to form low-molecular water soluble acids at the beginning of the ageing process and during a subsequent 650 hours it is possible to determine the behaviour of the oil under conditions of operation over long periods. Test results are given which were obtained for some Soviet oils, one of them containing 0.3% of the anti-oxidant 2,6-di-tert.butyl-4-methylphenol. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplo-tekhnicheskiy institut  
(All-Union Thermo-technical Institute)

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S/081/62/000/007/027/033  
B168/B101

AUTHORS: Ivanov, K. I., Lipshteyn, R. A., Mikhel'son, A. Ya.,  
Luzhetskiy, A. A.

TITLE: A method of evaluating the operational characteristics of  
inhibited insulating oils

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 7, 1962, 550-551,  
abstract 7M197 (Sb. "Prisadki k maslam i toplivam". M.,  
Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 290-297)

TEXT: A test-bench method of evaluating the operational characteristics  
of transformer oils has been devised (a diagram of the apparatus is given).  
Essentially this method consists of testing the oil for aging over a  
period of 750 hours in a low-power transformer running without load at  
twice the maximum field intensity. In order to reduce the time taken by  
the test the aging process of the transformer oil is speeded up by using  
special devices for heating the oil to 95°C, for saturating it with oxygen  
and for circulating the oil in the field zone. The quality of the  
transformer oil is determined, while the oil is in use, from changes in a  
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A method of evaluating the ...

group of characteristics - namely, tendency to form low-molecular water-soluble acids in the initial stages of aging (after 100 hours), general acidity, quantity of sediment, tangent of angle of dielectric losses ( $\tan \delta$ ), condition of the solid insulation, corrosive attack on copper, etc. With this method it is possible to make a more objective and broader evaluation of the operational characteristics of a transformer oil than by other, familiar, methods. A number of tests were carried out by this method on home-produced commercial and experimental oils and also on imported commercial oils. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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S/065/61/000/007/005/005  
E194/E435

**AUTHORS:** Lipshteyn, R.A., Ivanov, K.I. and Mikhel'son, A.Ya.  
**TITLE:** Assessment of the service properties of transformer oils  
**PERIODICAL:** Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1961, No.7,  
pp.63-70

**TEXT:** Existing laboratory methods of testing transformer oils do not assess them fully. Accordingly, the Laboratoriya nefiti (Petroleum Laboratory) of the VTI has developed a method of assessing transformer oil in small transformers. These transformers operate at twice the rated voltage and, to reduce the test time, ageing of the oil is intensified by heating it to a temperature of 95°C, saturating it with oxygen and by circulation of the oil. The oil is assessed by measuring the contents of low and high molecular weight acids, the amount of sludge, the dielectric loss angle, the condition of the solid insulation, corrosivity to copper and other tests. These rig tests give results that are in agreement with VTI experience of the service performance of the oils in question and data obtained by A.A.Luzhetskiy. Test results on a considerable number of oils are  
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given. In general, Soviet oils from low sulphur crudes were unsatisfactory usually because of excessive formation of low molecular weight acids or sludge. Even the best of the Baku oils did not give such good rig test results as imported British and French oils. Oils produced from high sulphur crudes were also generally unsatisfactory. Di-terbutylparacresol (DBPC) effectively improved the oxidation stability of many of the oils. However, the results of rig tests on inhibited oils are sometimes not so favourable as might be expected from laboratory bench tests. The usual relationship between depth of refining and inhibitor response is reported. With base oil of satisfactory quality, the content of DBPC may be reduced from 0.3 to 0.2%, but further reduction to 0.1% gives poor performance. The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Petroleum Industry (VNII NP) and the Novo-Kuybyshev Refinery developed a method of manufacturing hydrofined transformer oil from high sulphur crudes without solvent treatment. Although bench test results are satisfactory, heavy sludge formation was experienced in laboratory transformers and, accordingly, stricter requirements were applied to this oil in Card 2/3 ✓

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respect of sludge formation in the fourteen hour oxidation test of the standard ГOCT 981-55 (GOST 981-55). The second production batch of hydrofined oil was also refined by percolation and gave much better rig test results. On the basis of the work, it is recommended that if transformer oils are made from new crudes by new refinery processes, or with new additives, they should be admitted to general use only after being subjected to a 750 hour rig test on experimental transformers using the procedure of the VTI. The existing standard for transformer oils ГOCT 982-56 (GOST 982-56) should be tightened up in respect of dielectric loss angle, and for aromatic oils in respect of sludge formation after oxidation. Some tightening up in neutralization value after oxidation is also to be recommended. When further experience has been accumulated the standard should be extended to include such characteristics as colour, interfacial tension, stability of electrical properties on laboratory ageing, copper strip test and gassing properties in hydrogen atmosphere. There are 2 figures, 4 tables and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VTI im. Dzerzhinskogo (VTI im Dzerzhinskiy)  
Card 3/3

IVANOV, K.I., doktor khimicheskikh nauk; MIKHEL'SON, A.Ya., inzh.

International method of testing insulating oils for artificial  
aging. Vest.elektroprom. 33 no.1:5-9 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)  
(Insulating oils--Testing)