BOGOSLAVSKIY, R.V., prof., SHOLYAK, L.G., dots., SEMENYUK, I.F., MURAV'YEV, P.M. student IV kursa

Intravenous urography against a backround of retropneumoperitoneum [with summary in English]. Vest.rent. i rad. 33 no.3:20-22 My-Je '58

1. Iz Gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki imeni V.M. Bogoslavskogo (zav. - prof. R.B. Bogoslavskiy) Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(URINARY TRACT, radiography
intravenous urography with retropneumoperitoneum (Rus))
(PNEUMOPERITONEUM, ARTIFICIAL
in intravenous urography, value (Rus))

MURAV'YEV, R.R., elektromonter.

New way of fastening the contact part of blades of RLN-35 disconnecting swithches. Energetik 4 no.12:21 D '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Electric switchgear)

MURAV'YEV, S. A.

MURAV'YEV, S. A. -- "Frost Resistance of Winter Wheat Under Conditions Prevailing in the Latvian SSR." Latvian Agricultural Academy, 1948 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences)

SO: Izvestiya Ak. Nauk Latviyskoy SSR, No. 9, Sept., 1955

MURAV'YE', S.A., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Obtaining steady yields of winter wheat in the Latvian S.S.R.
Zemledelie 4 no.8:28-39 Ag '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Latviyskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya.
(Latvia--Wheat)

MURAV'YEV, S.F.; SHAVKUN, B.I.

The BUS-1 unit for drilling blast holes in shafts. Biul.tekhn.-ekon.inform no.12:3-5 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Boring machinery)

Murav'yev S. M.

SOV/154-58-2-17/22

AUTHOR: Bol'shakov, V. D., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Scientific and Technical Conference of the MIIGA i K (Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya MIIGA i K) II

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i aerofotos"yemka, 1958, Nr 2, pp 114-115 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: G. A. Ginzburg, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences, spoke on "The Relations Between Distortions in Cartographic Projections." L. A. Bogomolov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, reported on "Topographical Deciphering From the Airplane and Helicopter of Aerial Photographs in Cartographing Inaccessible Regions." A. S. Tolstoukhov, Assistant, spoke on: "The Relief Reproduction of Planes on Topographical Maps (Scale 1 : 10 000 000)." G. D. Rikhter, Professor, Doctor of Geographical Sciences, dealt with the basic geographic structure of Antarctica and the consequent cartographical peculiarities of the region.

Card 1/3

Engineer Ye. M. Feklistov reported on the conference held in the MIIGA i K (Moscow Engineering Institute of Geodesy, Aerophotography, and Cartography) from May 6 to 10. The participants discussed various questions in relation with the design of geodetical and cartographical instruments. More than 300 delegates from many universities and scientific institutions, as well as 62 representatives of different agencies in Leningrad, Kiyev, Sverdlovsk, and other cities, participated in this conference. The Deputy Head of the GUGK, M. D. Kon'shin, read a paper on "Scientific Research in Aerial Camera Design." S. V. Yeliseyev, Docent, reported on "The Present State of Production of Geodetical Instruments, and Development of New Instruments." F. V. Drobyshev, Professor, gave a lecture on the construction of photogrammetrical instruments in the USSR and on developments in this field. In the different sections questions relating to the design of geodetical and photogrammetrical instruments as well as instruments for aerial photography were discussed. Docent S. V. Yeliseyev and Engineer Ye. T. Zdobnikov reported on geodetic anglemeasuring instruments. Engineer A. V. Meshcheryakov dealt with the new Markshеyder-instruments. V. M. Mazarov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, reported on optical range finders of greater precision, V. A. Velichko, Candidate of Technical Sciences, on optical range finders of medium accuracy. Engineer I. I. Andrianova and Yu. P. Popov, Candidate of Physical-Mathematical Sciences, spoke on modulators of optical range finders. Engineer L. V. Rabinovich spoke on the use of light alloys in the manufacture of geodetical instruments.

Card 2/3

Docent S. M. Murav'yev and Engineer V. K. Sayenko reported on new developments in the production of geodetical instruments. Professor D. Yu. Gal'perin dealt with the optical systems in geodetical instruments. Engineer A. N. Burago, Engineer D. A. Shilin, Docent V. A. Krumelis, Docent I. N. Firson, and Engineer A. V. Ushakov informed the participants on the results of the Scientific and Technical Conference held in Kiyev (Planning and Production of Geodetical Instruments).

Card 3/3

AID P - 5428

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - training

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 5/31

Author : Murav'yev, S. S., Lt. Col., mil. navigator class II

Title : Ways of improving the accuracy of bombing on a straight-in approach.

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 1, 23-30, Ja 1957

Abstract : The importance of bombing on straight-in approaches and of preparing for such missions is stressed in this article. Attention is paid to how to discover the actual causes of various characteristic errors in bombing and how they should be discussed with the flying personnel. Two diagrams. The article merits attention.

Instituton : None

Submitted : No date

MURAV'YEV, V.

Activity of scientific and technological societies in governmental agencies. NTO 5 no.10:52-53 O '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya soveta nauchno-tekhnologicheskogo obshchestva Glavnogo upravleniya po mezhrespublikanskim postavkam avtomobiley, traktorov, sel'skokhozyaystvennykh mashin i zapasnykh chastey k nim.

BELAKOVSKIY, Ya., dotsent; BUZKOV, V., prepodavatel'; MURAV'YEV, V.

Use of polyamides in the bearings of propeller shafts.
Mor.flot 25 no.6:31-32 Jl '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Odesskiy institut inzhenerov Morskogo flota (for Belakovskiy, Buzkov). 2. Glavnyy mekhanik Odesskogo sudoremontnogo zavoda No.2 (for Murav'yev).

ACC NR: AP6027575 SOURCE CODE: UR/0018/66/000/006/0074/0076

AUTHOR: Murav'yev, V. (Major)

ORG: None

TITLE: Firing at targets moving in water

SOURCE: Voyennyy vestnik, no. 6, 1966, 74-76

TOPIC TAGS: ground force training, conventional warfare

ABSTRACT: The training technique and procedures used by an artillery battery for aiming and firing at targets moving in the water are discussed. A fire control trainer was used for training, and a method of combined observation was applied. The fire control team consisted of a battery commander, his aid, two plotting calculators, two observers, one telephone talker and two radiotelephone operators. Their relative positions at the control post are schematically shown in a figure. Their individual functions and the correlation of their actions are explained. The training of firing platoons is conducted first separately and then together with the fire control team. The targets are simulated either by special motor boats or by passing vessels. Topographic, ballistic, meteorologic and other conditions are carefully studied before starting the firing exercises. Various orientation means are applied including astronomical observations. The problem of errors is discussed and some recommendations for avoiding them are given including errors in aim-

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6027573

ing, and in using sights and instruments. The ballistic errors are also mentioned. Regular checking of weather conditions and the proper use of various instruments are recommended. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 05, 15/ SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2

MURAV'EV, V. A.
MURAV'YEV, V A

Beets and Beet Sugar

Influence of the degree of ripeness of sugar beet on the resistance of the roots against rot. Sakh.prom., 26, No. 1, 1952.

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

L 2026-66 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(1)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(b) WW/RM/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5024513 UR/0191/65/000/010/0059/0063

678.06-419:677.521:677.86

AUTHOR: Bronshteyn, Z. I.; Meytin, Yu. V.; Smel'nitskiy, F. S.; Voronova, A. M.; Murav'yev, V. A.

TITLE: Glass textolite ST based on sized glass cloth

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 10, 1965, 59-63

TOPIC TAGS: glass textolite, glass cloth, fiberglass, electric property, dielectric permeability, electric resistance, phenolformaldehyde, specialized coating, organometallic compound, silane, heat property

ABSTRACT: The moisture resistance and electrical properties of glass textolite ST based on phenol-formaldehyde resin IF and made of glass cloth treated with different sizings were studied to help in selection of materials with optimum properties. The electrical and physical-mechanical properties of the textolite based on sized glass cloth are much better than those of standard glass textolite; the electrical properties compare with those of glass textolite ST containing polyphenylsiloxane. Glass cloth E and SE was sized with the following materials:

Card 1/2

L 2026-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024513

gamma-aminopropyltriethyoxysilane AGM-9, a chromium complex of methacrylic acid--Volan 702, ethylhydroxysiloxane liquid GKZh94, polymethylsilazane GKZh16, polydimethylsilazane L-24k, aminosilanes ADE-3 and ADER-2, vinyltriethyoxysilane VTES, and a phenylethoxysilane hydrolysis product--resin F-9. The first four sizings imparted good electrical properties after prolonged soaking in water or in 95% humidity at 20 C. The effectiveness of GKZh94 and GKZh16 was reduced with increased temperature. Procedures were worked out for the thermo-chemical treatment of glass cloth with Volan 702 or with AGM-9 to insure obtaining textolite with high electrical properties under high humidity conditions. Orig. art. has: 8 tables and 4 figures

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NR REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

SKIPOR, A.A., inzh.; MURAV'YEV, V.A., inzh.; SHCHELOKOV, Ya.M., inzh.

Experience in the conversion of boilers from operation on pulverized fuel to natural gas. Energetik 12 no.11:11-13 N '64
(MIRA 18:2)

MURAV'YEV, Vladimir Branislavovich; TOKAREV, S.A., doktor istor. nauk, otv. red.; GRISHINA, L.I., red.; BURLAKA, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Stakes of forgotten paths] Vekhi zabytykh putei. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1961. 61 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Kastren, Matias Aleksandr, 1813-1852)
(Russia, Northern--Native races)

ZHUKOV, A.M., inzh.; KUCHUGURENKO, A.P., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk;
MURAV'YEV, V.D., inzh.; UVAROV, G.A., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk;
FEDOROV, V.N., inzh.; SHESTAKOV, B.I., dotsent

Investigating combusting pulsations during burning of Kashpir shale in furnaces with shaft-type impact mills. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 2 no.10:53-59 O '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1.Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut imeni V.V. Kuybysheva. Predstavlena sektsiyey prikladnoy teplotekhniki.
(Oil shales)

MURAV'YEV, V.D.; ALEKSEYEV, N.A.

Comparative testing of the ZIL engine with spark and torch ignition. Avt.prom. 27 no.11:4-7 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva.
(Motortrucks—Engines—Testing)

MURAV'YEV, V.D.

Using the run-out method in determining internal losses of internal combustion engines. Avt. prom. 29 no.11:10-11 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva.

ACC NR: AP6031292 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0 13/66/000/009/0017/0019

AUTHOR: Lavrinenko, P. N.; Murav'yev, V. D.

ORG: Moscow Automobile Plant im. Likhachev (Moskovskiy avtozavod)

TITLE: Operation of carburetor engine with gas-turbine supercharging at lowered air pressures

SOURCE: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 9, 1966, 17-19

TOPIC TAGS: supercharged engine, motor vehicle, gas turbine, supercharger, fuel carburetor, piston engine, turbocompressor, TKR-8.5 turbocompressor, ZIL-130 engine

ABSTRACT: The extensive network of high mountain roads in the USSR has made it necessary to conduct work directly toward compensating for the power lost during a motor vehicle's assent to a certain altitude. Assuming the most economical system for accomplishing this to be gas-turbine supercharging, the problem of using turbo-supercharging on carburetor engines to compensate for altitude is examined. A ZIL-130 engine was equipped with one or two TKR-85 turbocompressors; in the latter case, one was used on each bank of cylinders. It was found that when an engine is operated at an altitude where the supercharging pressure p_k is constant, there is an accompanying drop in power. When $p_k > 760$ mm Hg at an altitude of 3000 m, and $\Delta t_\alpha = 0$, the power loss is approximately 10%. To retain power with increasing

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.434.621.43.052.001.5

ACC NR: AP6031292

altitude, it is necessary to raise the supercharging pressure, which should exceed 760 mm Hg at increased altitude. Since supplementary air heating has a great effect on the operating characteristics of engines at increased altitude, it is advantageous to use a water-cooled turbocompressor to compensate for altitude. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 13 formulas.

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

MURA'YEV, V.F.; PETROV, V.P., mashinist-instruktor

Antislippage protection of motorcars. Elek. i tepl. tiaga no.1:16-18 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika depo Omsk (for Murav'yev).
(Railroad motorcars)

AID 985 35

EXCITATION OF A VOLUME RESONATOR FILLED WITH AN EM ENERGY-ABSORBING MEDIUM (USSR)

Murav'yev, V. F. IN: Moscow. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 10, 1962, Issledovaniya po fiziki i radiotekhnike [Studies in physics and radio engineering], 87-97. S/658/62/000/010/005/008

A method is proposed for determining induced oscillations in a volume resonator filled with an em energy-absorbing medium. The results are represented by "quasi-eigenfunction" series. The method coincides with the eigenfunction method for the case of no losses in the medium, but differs from it under other conditions. The example considered is a plasma in a constant magnetic field, but the results can be generalized to any tensor medium. The results for scalar media (where permeability and the dielectric constant are scalars) are a specific case included in the general results. The energy losses in the medium lead to complicated resonance phenomena and to nonequivalence of electrical and magnetic excitation. Electrical excitation is most effective in heating plasma, magnetic excitation in supporting oscillations with the least active power loss. A physical interpretation of the phenomena is given. The choice of "quasi-eigenfunction" series as a method was based on eigenvalue expansion of the Green function.

[BB]

1/1 ac

S/658/62/000/010/006/008
A059/A126

AUTHOR: Murav'yev, V.F.

TITLE: Resonance heating of plasma

SOURCE: Moscow. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 10, 1962. Issledovaniya po fizike i radiotekhnike. 93 - 106

TEXT: In this paper, the task of resonator excitation is solved with regard to energy dissipation not only in the resonator-filling medium, but also in its walls. The equations

$$\overline{P}_n = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\left| \int \left(\vec{j}^* \vec{E}_n^* + \vec{j}^{**} \vec{H}_n^* \right) dV \right|^2}{\int \vec{E}_n^* \left(\overleftrightarrow{\sigma}^* \vec{E}_n \right) dV + \frac{c}{4\pi} \operatorname{Re} w \cdot \oint \left| \vec{H}_{n\tau} \right|^2 dS} \qquad (17)$$

and the mean active power dissipated in the plasma during oscillation is

Card 1/3

Resonance heating of plasma

$$\overline{P}_k^{\mathrm{pl}} = \frac{1}{2}\left|\int\left(\vec{j}^{\,e}\vec{E}_n^{\,*} + \vec{j}^{\,m}\vec{H}_n^{\,*}\right)dV\right|^2 \times \frac{\int \vec{E}_n^{\,*}\left(\overleftrightarrow{\varepsilon}''\vec{E}_n\right)dV}{\left[\int \vec{E}_n^{\,*}\left(\overleftrightarrow{\varepsilon}''\vec{E}_n\right)dV + \frac{c}{4\pi}\,\mathrm{Re}\,w\oint |H_{n\tau}|^2\,dS\right]^2} \qquad (19)$$

were derived, where $\vec{j}^{\,e}$ and $\vec{j}^{\,m}$ are the field-exciting sources of electromagnetic energy, $\vec{E}^n$ and $\vec{H}^n$ are orthonormalized quasi-eigenfunctions, $\vec{H}_{n\tau}$ is the tangential component of the magnetic field in the resonator walls, $w = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{\omega}{2\pi\sigma}}$ is the characteristic impedance of the metal; the first constituent in the denominator of equations (17) and (19) are losses due to the nonideality of plasma and the second constituent losses in the walls. The general form of these two equations is found to be:

$$\overline{P} = -\frac{1}{2}\,\mathrm{Re}\left\{\int \vec{j}^{\,e}\vec{E}^{\,*}\,dV - \frac{c}{4\pi}\int_{S_0}\left[\vec{E}_0\vec{H}^{\,*}\right]d\vec{S}\right\}. \qquad (22)$$

Card 2/3

Resonance heating of plasma

This equation can also be obtained from the complex-power theorem resulting from the Maxwell equations. Leontovich is mentioned.

MURAV'YEV, V. I., Major of Veterinary Service--

"The Use of Intravenous Injections of Novocain-Rivanol Solutions Into Purulent-Necrotic Processes in the Region of a Horse's Foot." Sub 21 Apr 47, Military Veterinary Academy Armed Forces USSR

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscoe in 1947.

SO: Sum.No. 457, 18 Apr 55

MURAV'YEV, V. I. (Cand. of Vet. Sci.)

"Intra-arterial anesthetization in operations in the area below fetlock in horse."

SO: Vet. 26 (7) 1949, p. 24

SOV-120-58-3-20/33

AUTHORS: Voronov, F. F., Vereshchagin, L. F., Murav'yev, V. I.

TITLE: A Pulse Method of Measuring the Speed of Propagation of Ultrasonic Waves (Impul'snaya ustanovka dlya izmereniya skorosti rasprostraneniya ul'trazvukovykh voln)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 3, pp 81-85 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method is based on measuring the time by which the echo signal is delayed with respect to the incoming signal. The method is illustrated by Fig.1. The triggering block 1 produces pairs of pulses at a repetition frequency of 1 kc/s. One of the pulses is used to trigger the pulse generator 2 and the other triggers the slave sweep of the oscilloscope 4 . The second pulse in each pair produced by the generator 2 is delayed with respect to the first one by adjustable and known length of time. Simultaneously with the triggering pulse the generator 2 produces a short packet of waves having a frequency of 10 Mc/s at a rate of 1000 packets per second. This r.f. pulse is

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A Pulse Method of Measuring the Speed of Propagation of Ultrasonic Waves

applied to the piezoelectric crystal 5 . This leads to the production of elastic vibrations 7 in the specimen under investigation 6 . The elastic waves are reflected at the far end of the specimen (or a reflector) and return to the quartz crystal. The reflected signal (echo) is amplified by the receiver 3 , is detected and then applied to the oscillograph 4 . The triggering block is designed so that when the triggering pulses are suitably delayed one can observe on the CRO screen both the transmitted and the reflected pulses. If the reflected and transmitted pulses are made to coincide on the CRO screen (by adjusting the delay time in each pair of pulses) one obtains a measure of the time taken by the elastic wave in traversing the specimen under investigation. The time scale must of course be calibrated in a preliminary experiment. The apparatus differs from those used previously in that it employs a very accurate delaying circuit based on a quartz stabilised generator (2). If the leading edge of the signal is considerably distorted on passing through the medium the "dark spot" method described by Bergman in Ref.6 is used. Using the above method, the velocity of propagation of ultrasonic

SOV-120-58-3-20/33

A Pulse Method of Measuring the Speed of Propagation of Ultrasonic Waves

waves may be measured to an accuracy of 5%. Results are given for copper and iron. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 6 references, of which 3 are English and 3 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya fiziki sverkhvysokikh davleniy AN SSSR (Laboratory of Physics of Ultra-High Pressures of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 15, 1957.

1. Ultrasonic radiation--Propagation 2. Ultrasonic radiation--Measurement 3. Pulse generators--Applications 4. Pulse generators--Performance

Card 3/3

LEVIN, B.I.; ANPILOGOV, R.G.; BOGATYREV, A.F.; BRYKIN, S.V.; GOL'DMAN, M.S.; DAVYDOV, G.V.; ZADORIN, B.M.; ZERNININOV, A.M.; LAPUSHKIN, A.D.; LEDNEV, V.I.; MURAV'YEV, V.I.; OGANESOV, I.S.; PETROV, N.I.; SIDORIN, V.K.; SOLDATOV, Ye.G., obshchiy red.; KARAMYSHEV, I.A., red.; PESKOVA, L.N., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Manual for studying the economics of construction in the transportation industry] V pomoshch' izuchaiushchim ekonomiku transportnogo stroitel'stva. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1959. 271 p. (MIRA 12:7)
(Construction industry) (Transportation)

MURAV'YEV, V.I.

For economy in construction for the transportation industry.
Transp.stroi. 9 no.7:7-9 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Glavnyy bukhgalter Mintransstroya.
(Construction industry--Costs)

M'IRAV'YEV, V.I.; LEVIN, B.I., retsenzent; PESKOVA, L.N., red.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Business accounting in the transportation construction] Khoziaistvennyi raschet v transportnom stroitel'stve. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 62 p. (MIRA 17:2)

MURAV'YEV, V. I., Major of Vet. Service Doc Veterin Sci

Dissertation: "The Use of Intravenous Injections of Novocain-K[illegible] Solutions in Purulent-Necrotic Processes in the Region of a Horse's Foot." Military Veterinary Inst of Armed Forces of the USSR, 21 Apr 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Apr, 1947 (Project #[illegible])

ACC NR: AP7002441 SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/66/000/012/0054/0056

AUTHOR: Murav'yev, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Low temperature cyaniding of high-speed steel in ammonia, passed through glowing charcoal

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 12, 1966, 54-56

TOPIC TAGS: high speed steel, cyanidation, ammonia, dissociated gas, hardness, brittleness, surface hardening, steel / R18$_A$ steel, R19$_A$ steel
HIGH SPEED HIGH SPEED

ABSTRACT: The high speed steels R18 and R19 were heat-treated to R_c 62-64 and saturated with carbon and nitrogen by cyaniding. Cyaniding was done by passing ammonia over glowing charcoal, under three different conditions: a) at a constant dissociation temperature of 670°C for 1.5 hr at an ammonia pressure of 10-90 mm H_2O, b) at a dissociator temperature ranging from 500 to 850°C and at an ammonia pressure of 40-50 mm H_2O for 1.5 hr, and c) at a constant dissociator temperature of 670°C and a constant ammonia pressure of 40-45 mm H_2O for times ranging from 40 min to 4 hr. For R18 steel the hardness, brittleness, and degree of ammonia dissociation were given as functions of ammonia pressure and the temperature of the charcoal in the dissociator. The brittleness was determined from the maximum crack length formed around the pyramid

UDC: 621.785.34.061:669.14.3

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ACC NR: AP7002441

impression on a Rockwell tester with a 150 kg load. The degree of dissociation increased as a function of ammonia pressure, but decreased as a function of dissociator temperature. Maximum hardness was obtained at an ammonia pressure of 40-50 mm H_2O and at a temperature of 750°C. Maximum brittleness occurred at 55-70 mm H_2O. Above 70 mm H_2O or 750°C the dissociation of ammonia diminished. At 830-850°C and an ammonia pressure of 80-85 mm H_2O the charcoal feed rate was 0.5 kg/hr, while at 650-670°C and 40-45 mm H_2O it was 0.025 kg/hr. Regulation of the process was very difficult at the high temperatures and pressures. The changes in the depth and brittleness of the cyanided layer are given as functions of cyaniding time. For any amount of cyaniding the layer thickness in R19 steel was 1.5 times greater than in R18. Microstructures of the layer showed it to be dark etching with traces of light, unetched carbonitride networks. The carbon content of R18 steel was determined as a function of distance from the surface, after cyaniding at 650°C for 2 hr at an ammonia pressure of 40-45 mm H_2O. At the surface, the carbon content was about 1%, dropping 1 inearly with distance to 0.75% at 0.06 mm from the surface and remaining constant thereafter. Microhardness distributions were compared for R18 steel after cyaniding and nitriding. The nitrided sample had a higher surface hardness, although the depth of the cyanided layer was almost twice as long. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 008

Card 2/2

MURAV'YEV, V. I.

Secondary changes of the micas of Mesozoic sediments of the Vilyui Basin. V. I. Murav'ev. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 109, 1197-8(1956). cf. Kossovskaya and Shutov, *C.A.* 49, 15055g.—The sandstones (of Jurassic and Cretaceous age, in a thickness up to 3600 m.) contain much biotite, either hydrated (more in the upper horizons) or chloritized (preferably in the lower portions of the sediments). The hydration goes sometimes completely to kaolinite, in characteristic "worms," combined with a very typical increase in vol. which is observed in multiple phenomena of exfoliation of the mica plates and swelling of the biotite. As an intermediate formation, hydromicas of highly variable degrees of hydration appear in the Upper-Cretaceous sandstones, which are often cemented with opal. In the Lower-Cretaceous sandstones the chloritization begins, and the hydromicas are gradually replaced, with a systematic decrease in the birefringence of the scaly products. Kaolinite is usually preserved without any marked changes. The Jurassic sandstones of the series have a carbonatic cement, and calcite replaces the hydromicas along the traces of the (001) faces. Kaolinite is also preserved in this case. While biotite is in all of the sandstones here described easily changed to hydromicas and chlorite, the scarce muscovite is entirely unaffected, only exceptionally is its birefringence somewhat reduced in peripheral portions of the crystals.

W. Eitel

MURAV'YEV, V.I.

Lithological characteristics of the upper continental stratum of the central and western portions of the Vilyuy Basin. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 21 no.9:84-97 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Geologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(Vilyuy Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MURAV'YEV, V. I.

"Mineralogy and Petrograhy of the Continental Mass of the Western Part of the Vilyuy Depression."

Disseration defended for the degree of Candidate of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences, at the Inst. for Geology, (Jan-Jul 1957)

Defense of Dissertations
Sect. of Geological-Geographical Sci.
Vest. AN SSSR, 1957, v. 27, No. 12, pp. 113-115

MURAV'YEV, V. I. Cand Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Mineralogy and petrography of the higher continental ~~stratum~~ thickness of the Western part of the Vilyuysk ravine". Mos,1957. 16 pp 20 cm. (Acad Sci USSR Geol Inst). 130 copies. (KL, 22-57, 104).

KOSSOVSKAYA, A.G.; SHUTOV, V.D.; MURAV'YEV, V.I.; VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A., otv.red.; GALUSHKO, Ya.A., red.izd-va; GUSEVA, A.P., tekhn.red.

[Mesozoic and upper Plaeozoic sediments in the western Verkhoyansk Range and Vilyuy Lowland] Mezozoiskie i verkhnepaleozoiskie otlozheniia Zapadnogo Verkhoian'ia i Viliuiskoi vpadiny. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 274p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no. 34) (MIRA 14:2)
(Yakutia—Sediments (Geology))

MURAV'YEV, V.I.

Elimination of carbonate admixtures and cargonate cement from rocks by electrodialysis. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 25 no.9:103-113 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Rocks—Analysis) (Electrodialysis) (Calcite)

MURAV'YEV, V.I.

Epigenetic alterations of Mesozoic sediments in the southeastern part of the Russian Platform. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 27 no.6:34-48 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Russian Platform--Mineralogy)

MURAVYEV, V. I.; DRITS, V. A.; ZARUBITSKAYA, A. N.

"Zerlegung des Phlogopits bei der Elektrodialyse."

Report submitted for the International Clay Conference, Stockholm, Sweden, 12-16 Aug 63.

MURAV'YEV, V.I.; KOLESNIKOV, Yé.M.

Possibility of determining the time involved in the formation of dislocations from the absolute age of authigenic minerals. Lit. i pol. iskop. no.3:144-146 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Mos[illegible].

MURAV'YEV, V.I.; SHTELE, G.Ya.; YUDENKOV, V.I.; POGREBETSKIY, M.D.

Book about the economics of construction. Transp. stroi. 14 no.7:57-59 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Predsedatel' sektsii ekonomiki Tekhnicheskogo soveta Gosudarstvennogo proizvodstvennogo komiteta po transportnomu stroitel'stvu SSSR (for Murav'yev). 2. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela Mostostroya No.1 (for Yudenkov).

GARETSKIY, R.G.; KOLESNIKOV, Ye.M.; MURAV'YEV, V.I.; SHLEZINGER, A.Ye.

Possibility of the determination of the absolute age of folding based on authigenous minerals in sedimentary rocks as revealed by a study of fold basement made in the southern Ural Mountain region. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.4:829-832 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.L. Yanshinym.

MURAV'YEV, V.I.

Authigenic minerals in the tectonic breccias of the Karatau (Mangyshlak). Lit. i por. iskop. no.4:89-105 My-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

MURAV'YEV, V.I.; [illegible], V.A.; ZARUBINSKAYA, A.N.

Modeling the processes of the stage alternation of [illegible] i pol. iskop. no.6:130-134 N.D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.

SHUTOV, V.D.; MURAV'YEV, V.I.

Nature of the authigenic albites of carbonate rocks. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 93 no.3:318-328 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

GARETSKIY, R.G.; KOLESNIKOV, Ye.M.; MURAV'YEV, V.I.; SHLEYNGER, A.Ye.

Absolute age of the folding of the basement in the central Ustyurt. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.3:665-668 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Submitted September 15, 1964.

ACC NR: AT7000963 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0056/0062

AUTHOR: Fiksen, N. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Sokirko, L. A.; Murav'yev, V. I.

ORG: Institute of Casting Problems, AN UkrSSR (Institut problem lit'ya AN UkrSSR); Donetsk Institute of Ferrous Metals (Donetskiy institut chernykh metallov)

TITLE: Treatment of 1Kh18N9TL stainless steel with boron and cerium and their effect on the nature and distribution of nonmetallic inclusions

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Poroki stal'nykh otlivok i metody ikh ustraneniya (Defects in steel castings and methods of their elimination). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1966, 56-62

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, boron, cerium, nonmetallic inclusion / 1Kh18N9TL stainless steel

ABSTRACT: Proceeding from the premise that the nature and pattern of distribution of nonmetallic inclusions in various types of steels may be favorably affected by treating the steels with small amounts of special elements such as B and Ce, the authors added 0.001, 0.003, 0.005, and 0.007% B in the form of ferroboron (11.2% B) and 0.1, 0.2, 0.4 and 0.6% Ce in the form of ferrocerium (95.8% rare-earth metals) to ladles containing 50 kg of 1Kh18N9TL stain-

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ACC NR: AT7000963

less steel teemed from 400-kg basic-lined induction furnace, as well as directly to the furnace melt. After this specimens were cast in the shape of cylinders and their sections were subjected to metallographic and petrographic analysis (the latter with respect to nonmetallic inclusions). Findings: On addition of more than 0.003% B to 1Kh18N9TL steel nonmetallic inclusions of "sludging" type are no longer observed in this steel. The chains of titanium sulfides running along the grain boundaries in this steel disappear when it is treated with 0.005% B. In this case the titanium sulfides are represented by a few isolated inclusions with a mean size of 0.015-0.020 mm. As the amount of B added to the stainless steel is increased, the inclusions of titanium nitrides and oxides increase in size; then the number of disperse inclusions decreases. When more than 0.005% B is added to 1Kh18N9TL steel, a phase with a bright glitter may be observed in the form of isolated chains running along grain boundaries. Apparently this phase represents a boron carbide. The addition of Ce, while it somewhat increases the contamination of stainless steel by nonmetallic inclusions, assures a sufficiently uniform distribution of these inclusions. If 0.1% Ce is added, chains of titanium sulfides are absent along grain boundaries. Cerium treatment of 1Kh18N9TL steel while it still is in the furnace and addition of B to the ladle prior to pouring assure an extremely uniform distribution of nonmetallic inclusions and markedly reduce the overall contamination of the metal. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 13, 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 23Jul66

Card 2/2

MURAV'YEV, V.M.; SAVINA, Z.A., vedushchiy redaktor; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Handbook for petroleum engineering technicians] Spravochnik dlia masterov po dobyche nefti. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1953. 183 p. [Microfilm] (Petroleum) (MLRA 7:10)

MURAV'YEV, Vitaliy Mikhaylovich; DUBROVINA, N.D., vedushchiy redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The operation of oil wells] Ekspluatatsiia neftianykh skvazhin. Izd. 3-e, ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1956. 377 p. (MLRA 9:8)
(Oil wells)

MURAV'YEV, V.M.

Answers to questions. Neftianik 1 no.7:34 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Oil wells) (Petroleum engineering)

MURAV'YEV, Vitaliy Mikhaylovich; SAVINA, Z.A., vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Handbook of the oil well foreman] Spravochnik mastera po dobyche nefti. Izd. 2-oe, perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1958. 242 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Oil wells)

GUREVICH, Ya.D.; SMIRNOV, A.S.; LIVSHITS, Z.I.; LOSEV, M.T.; BALANOVSKIY, S.A.; UDYANSKIY, N.Ya.; MURAV'YEV, V.M.; AMIYAN, V.A.; LOZGACHEV, P.M.; OFROSIMOV, V.S.; POPOV, S.S.; MATSKIN, L.A.; RATUSH, P.P.; PARFENOV, Ye.I.; DUBROVINA, N.D., vedushchiy red.; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Soviet petroleum industry] Neftianaia promyshlennost' SSSR. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1958. 330 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Petroleum industry)

AUTHOR: Murav'yev, V.M. SOV/92-58-7-4/37

TITLE: Automation Must Be Introduced in Oilfields (Avtomatiku -- neftyanym promyslam)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 7, pp 2-4 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During the November 1957 session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR N. S. Khrushchev said that within 15 years annual petroleum production must be raised to 350 - 400 million tons. This means that by the beginning of the seventies the country must produce six times more petroleum annually than during the whole period 1952 - 1957. This can be achieved by developing new petroliferous areas and by introducing new production techniques and methods in oilfields. The introduction of such techniques will facilitate and raise oil production, will increase the productivity of labor, and will reduce the labor force employed in oilfields. However, the introduction of complex automation and remote control in oilfields encounters serious difficulties due to the special conditions under which oilfields

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operate (scattering of production equipment, wells, pump and compression stations over a large territory, different methods of oil well exploitation, etc.). Oilfields have recently begun to use automatic devices for controlling the operation of oil traps, automatic equipment for removing paraffin deposits from oil well pipes, automatic devices for controlling the injection of compressed gas into pressure wells, automatic starters for pumpers, etc. In addition, various controlling and measuring instruments, which are indispensable elements of automation and telemechanization, have also been developed and introduced recently. Over 15,000 oil wells in the Soviet Union are now equipped with automatic devices of different types. In oilfields of the Bashkir and Bashkir republics efforts are being made to use automation for simultaneous handling of 6 - 12 oil wells by one operator. A group of enthusiastic innovators in the Alamyshik oilfield in the Fergana region has developed and introduced a remote control system for deep oil well operations. The creation of dispatcher centers in Central Asia has made possible a considerable reduction in personnel engaged in oil production and has saved a substantial amount of money. Important work is being carried out in the Chechen-Ingush oilfields where the telemechanization

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Automation Must Be Introduced in Oilfields SOV/92-58-7-4/37

, system for deep well pumping is being introduced. This system operates by using the existing power lines without any additional wiring. At present this system controls the operation of about 200 wells. The All-Union Petroleum and Gas Institute has successfully solved the problem of automation and telemechanization of water collectors in the system of the boundary flooding of formations. Ten different construction and scientific research organizations took active part in the development of telemechanization systems to be used in oil production. However, remote control is usually only applied to from 20 to 60 wells. However, in Central Asia and in the Groznyy oilfields it is applied on a larger scale. Such insufficient utilization of centralized control over oil well operations is due to the scarcity of electrical equipment and the limited number of organizations specialized in automation and mechanization of oilfields. Automatic equipment and devices still have a number of structural defects and are not always dependable. The recently developed telemechanization systems have not yet been sufficiently tested under actual operating conditions. In April 1958 a convention was held in Moscow to discuss further development

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Automation Must Be Introduced in Oilfields SOV/92-58-7-4/37

of automation and remote control with representatives of various scientific institutes and petroleum production organizations. It has been decided that by 1965 remote control will be extended to 70 percent of all existing wells and related equipment, 80 percent of compression stations, 75 percent of tank farms, 80 percent of cluster pump stations performing boundary flooding of formations, and to all water collectors used in flooding operations. The economy in labor force over a period of 2-3 years will cover all expenditures connected with the proposed introduction of automation and telemechanization. It is absolutely necessary to rapidly increase the production of special automatic devices and equipment and to provide oilfields with facilities which will ensure the easy installation of this equipment.

1. Petroleum industry--Automation 2. Industrial research--USSR 3. Remote control systems--Development 4. Industrial equipment--Installation

Card 4/4

SOV/112-60-2-3.842

18.7400

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Elektrotekhnika, 1960, Nr 2, p 146 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Muravyev, V.M.

TITLE: Cold Vibrocontact Building up of Metal

PERIODICAL: Vestn. sovanrkhoza (Voronezh), 1958, Nr 10 - 11, pp 47 - 53

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the vibrocontact building up is the restoration of worn out parts by means of building up metal on their surface with the minimum heating of the surface itself. For this the building up is performed in a flow of an aqueous solution of calcinated soda 50 g/l and soap 2 g/l. To reduce the thermal effect during the building up process and to prevent the formation of a stable arc, and also to stabilize the process, the wire is supplied from a coil through a vibrating nozzle and at the same time revolves (together with the coil) around its axis, so that the building up represents in this case a welding of the end of the wire and its mechanical breaking off near the welded end. An arc pulse which forms at the moment of breaking

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SOV/112-60-2-3.842

Cold Vibrocontact Building up of Metal

off fuses the welded end of the wire. A successive series of such weldings forms a seam. The building up is made with a current of 180 - 280 amp from a welding transformer. The revolving of the electrode wire (together with the coil) and of rolls supplying the wire is executed from an electric drill. A seam $\leq$ 3 mm high is built up in one passage, which secures a good adhesion of the built up metal to the base metal. The wire feed is 10 - 15 mm/sec. The consumption of cooling liquid is 0.5 - 1.5 l/min.

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18.4000
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1960, No 5, p 218,
22420

AUTHOR: Murav'yev, V.M.

TITLE: The Manufacture of Press-Molds for Precision Casting 18

PERIODICAL: Vestn. sovnarkhoza (Voronesh), 1958, No 12, pp 49 - 51

TEXT: The author reports on the manufacture of press-molds for precision casting which are made of reversible plastics (organic glass). The molding mixture is prepared of 15% organic glass waste in the form of chips and 85% duralumin chips, screened through a sieve of 50 meshes per 1 cm^2. The manufacturing section of the press-mold parts is equipped with 100-t presses with steam preheating, electric preheating, water cooling, and containers for the storing of press-material. The polymerization process takes place in the following way: The press-molds are charged with the mixture and held under a pressure of 3 kg/cm^2 at a temperature of up to 100°C. Then the pressure is raised to 300 kg/cm^2. The pressing time for the hot-pressing operation is

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MURAV'YEV, V.M.; KATSMAN, A.B., red.; SLUZHITEL', Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[New oil displacement methods] Novye metody vytesneniia nefti iz plastov. Moskva, Vses.in-t nauchn.i tekhn. informatsii, 1960. 53 p. (MIRA 14:3)
(Oil fields--Production methods)

MURAV'YEV, I.M., prof.; ARZUMANOV, Sh.K., inzh.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, N.K., inzh.; BAZLOV, M.N., inzh.; GROBSHTEYN, S.R., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZHUKOV, A.I., dotsent, MAKHMUDBEKOV, B.A., inzh.; NOVSESOV, N.S., inzh.; MURAV'YEV, V.M., inzh.; NEGREYEV, V.F., kand.tekhn. nauk; PLOTKIN, S.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; PODGORNOV, M.I., inzh.; RUBACHEV, G.N., kand.ekon.nauk; SULTANOV, D.K., inzh.; SHTER, B.O., inzh.; SAVINA, Z.A., vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Reference book on petroleum production] Spravochnik po dobyche nefti. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.3. 1960. 712 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Oil fields--Production methods)

AMIYAN, Vartan Aleksandrovich; MURAV'YEV, Vitaliy Mikhaylovich; DUBROVINA, N.D., ved. red.; BASHMAKOV, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Technical progress in petroleum production] Tekhnicheskii progress v dobyche nefti. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 183 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Oil fields—Production methods)

AMIYAN, V.A.; GALONSKIY, P.P.; LAVRUSHKO, P.N.; MURAV'YEV, V.M.

Progress in the exploitation of oil wells. Neft. khoz. 40 no.12:39-44 D '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Petroleum production)

MURAV'YEV V.M.

For a new upsurge of the petroleum industry. Neftianik 8 no.1:1-2 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)

(Petroleum industry)

MIKHAYLOV, Konstantin Fedorovich; MURAV'YEV, V.M., red.; KAYESHKOVA, S.M., ved. red.; STAROSTINA, L.D., tekhn. red.

[Technical progress in petroleum production; practices of Ukrainian petroleum workers] Tekhnicheskii progress v dobyche nefti; opyt neftianikov Ukrainy. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 51 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Ukraine—Petroleum production)

VASIL'YEV, Pavel Stepanovich; GOLIKOV, Andrey Dmitriyevich; GOROKHOV, Nikolay Stepanovich; KRIVONOSOV, Ivan Vasil'yevich; MURAV'YEV, V.M., red.; LAVROV, N.I., ved. red.

[Technology of interval hydraulic fracturing] Tekhnologiia pointerval'nogo gidravlicheskogo razryva plastov; opyt neftianikov Tatarii). Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 131 p. (MIRA 17:6)

MURAV'YEV, V.M.

Methods for stimulating the well-bottom zone. Neftepromy delo no.1:7-11'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR.

KRUMAN, Boris Borisovich; MURAV'YEV, V.M., red.; KAYESHKOVA, S.M., ved. red.

[Practice in the exploitation and study of beam wells] Praktika ekspluatatsii i issledovaniia glubinnonasosnykh skvazhin. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 203 p. (MIRA 18:1)

LAVRUSHKO, Petr Nesterovich; MURAV'YEV, Vitaliy Mikhaylovich; DUBROVINA, N.D., ved. red.

[Development of oil and gas wells] Ekspluatatsiia neftianykh i gazovykh skvazhin. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 446 p. (MIRA 18:1)

S/196/63/000/002/007/026
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Sandler, N.I., and Murav'yev, V.N.

TITLE: The structure of electrically insulating coatings on transformer steel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.2, 1963, 9-10, abstract 2 B 62. (Sb. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t metallov, no.8, 1962, 274-290)

TEXT: Coating sheet transformer steel with a thin film of silicaceous substance has advantages due to the thermal stability and good electrical insulating properties of silicate enamels. Their properties depend not only on their composition but also on their treatment after application (temperature and duration of heating, composition of atmosphere, etc). Bonding between the enamel and the steel is ensured by using binders (oxides of cobalt and nickel). Their action is that during heating, the oxygen in them combines with iron. Iron oxide is formed and dissolves in the enamel; the cobalt and nickel have anodic action on the iron, which becomes pitted, so that the enamel binds to it better. A black colour is obtained by a mixture of oxides of Cr, Ni, Fe,

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The structure of electrically ... S/196/63/000/002/007/026
E194/E155

Mn and others, which form solid solutions or compounds of the spinel type having magnetic properties. Results are given of a study of the chemical and phase composition of four types of silicate enamel insulating coatings on transformer steel. Materials were studied directly on specimens and after removal of the enamel from the sheets. The studies were made by chemical, spectrographic, metallographic, petrographic and X-ray methods. Photographs and photo micrographs are given with the results. It was established that the coating materials of all the specimens had the same mineralogical structure. The fundamental components of most specimens were amorphous glass and silicates of Mg and Ni; the composition of coatings on different specimens differed mainly in the quantitative proportions of these components which form combined paragenetic finely dispersed intergrowths. The crystal phase common to all the specimens was an orthosilicate of magnesium, forsterite Mg_2SiO_4. The presence in the coating analysis of nickel orthosilicate improves adhesion of the coating to metal.
9 figures. 2 references.
[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

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S/032/63/029/003/005/020
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Gurevich, A. B., Kirzhner, O. M., Sandler, N. I., and Murav'yev, V. N.

TITLE: Determination of cerium-containing inclusions in alloy steels

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 3, 1963, 283-286

TEXT: Cerium compounds formed by introducing small amounts of cerium in alloy steels were investigated. Steels containing 0.05 - 0.12% Ce, 0.60% Mn, 0.30 - 0.40% C, and 0.3% S were used. The nonmetallic phase was separated by dissolving the steel specimens in the usual iron sulfate electrolyte with complex formers. The anode slime was first treated with 30% copper ammonium chloride solution containing 1% $FeSO_4$ and 5% ammonium citrate, and then with iodine solution in potassium iodide; subsequently, the slime was studied petrographically and by x-ray analysis. Cerium compounds were found in the form of sulfides (CeS, Ce_2S_3) in the steels investigated; no oxysulfide compounds were detected. Since cerium sulfides, soluble in hydrochloric acid, are insoluble in iodine solution, they can

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Determination of cerium-containing ...

be easily separated from iron and manganese sulfides. The amount of cerium inclusions in the steel was independent of the total cerium content. This was due to the high degree of liquefaction of cerium sulfides and their irregular distribution over the cross section of specimens. The electrolyte residues contained much more cerium than the sulfide phase. Cerium was irregularly distributed in the sulfide and the carbide phase. In the carbide phase, it was contained in the cementite lattice which was confirmed by x-ray analysis. There are 5 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov
(Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Metals)

S/0133/64/000/002/0163/0167

ACCESSION NR: AP4014253

AUTHORS: Kovalenko, V. S.; Murav'yev, V. N.; Filina, L. F.

TITLE: The effect of Zr on the nature and distribution of nonmetallic inclusions in carbon steel

SOURCE: Stal', 24- no. 2, 1964, 163-167

TOPIC TAGS: carbon steel, steel, nonmetallic inclusion, inclusion, zirconium, zirconium dioxide, baddeleyite, alumina, zirconium sulfide, iron sulfide, manganese sulfide

ABSTRACT: The composition and distribution of nonmetallic inclusions in carbon steel were studied by determining the quantity of ferrozirconium and the method of its dispersal in steel. It was established that: 1) Zr was an active deoxidizer and that it formed zirconium dioxide inclusions (baddeleyite), the content of which increased sharply with the addition of Zr up to 0.3%. Simultaneously, the quantity of alumina was lowered; 2) the baddeleyite inclusions were often distributed in bands parallel to the direction of metal rolling (the quantity and length of these bands were decreased when steel contained 0.09-0.11% Zr); 3) the introducing of Zr into the ladle produced better results than its introduction into the oven; 4) Zr

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ACCESSION NR: AP4014253

admixtures up to 0.10% transformed plastic sulfides of Fe and Mn into nonplastic ones and replaced some Fe and Mn. Further increase of Zr caused the appearance of stable carbosulfides. Hexagonal sulfide ZrS_2 was formed in steel containing more than 0.30% Zr. "The chemical analyses were made by O. M. Shcherbakova (deceased), A. P. Vazhinskaya, and A. V. Afanas'yeva." Orig. art. has: 1 table and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Donetskiy n.-i. institut chernoy metallurgii (Donetsk Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 03Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

MASLENNIKOV, N.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; VORONINA, V.A.; MURAV'YEV, V.V.

Investigating the effect of nonmetallic inclusions and the conditions of hardening on the nature of stony fracture in alloyed steel castings. Sbor. trud. UNIIM no.9:295-311 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

DOROKHOV, V.I.; MURAV'YEV, V.N.; TURUBINER, L.M.

Investigating oxide inclusion in killed carbon steel. Sbor. trud. UNIIM no.9:420-432 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

MURAV'YEV, V.N.; AKHTYRSKIY, V.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: SLIN'KO, A.N.; POTANIN, R.V.; DRUZHININ, I.I.; OSIPOV, V.G.; KUCHMINSKIY, Yu.M.

Nature of the nonmetallic inclusions in flat continuously cast ingots. Sbor.trud. "NIIM no. [illegible] 123 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

ACC NR: AT7000964 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0122/0133

AUTHOR: Babaskin, Yu. Z. (Candidate of technical sciences); Murav'yev, V. N.

ORG: Institute of Casting Problems, AN UkrSSR (Institut problem lit'ya AN UkrSSR); Donetsk Institute of Ferrous Metals (Donetskiy institut chernykh metallov)

TITLE: Improvements in the technology of fabrication of thinwalled stainless steel section castings

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Poroki stal'nykh otlivok i metody ikh ustraneniya (Defects in steel castings and methods of their elimination). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1966, 122-133

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, metal casting, titanium, nonmetallic inclusion / Kh18N9TL stainless steel

ABSTRACT: The experience of the foundry shops of a number of plants in the Ukrainian SSR showed that the adopted method of melting Kh18N9TL steel in induction furnaces (the remelting method) does not assure the density of thinwalled section castings designed for the transportation of gases under high pressure, as demonstrated by their pneumatic tests, which pointed to the presence of three types of microflaws: shrinkage porosity, accumulation of nonmetallic

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inclusions along crystalline grain boundaries, and "titanium porosity" (Fig. 1). This is attri-

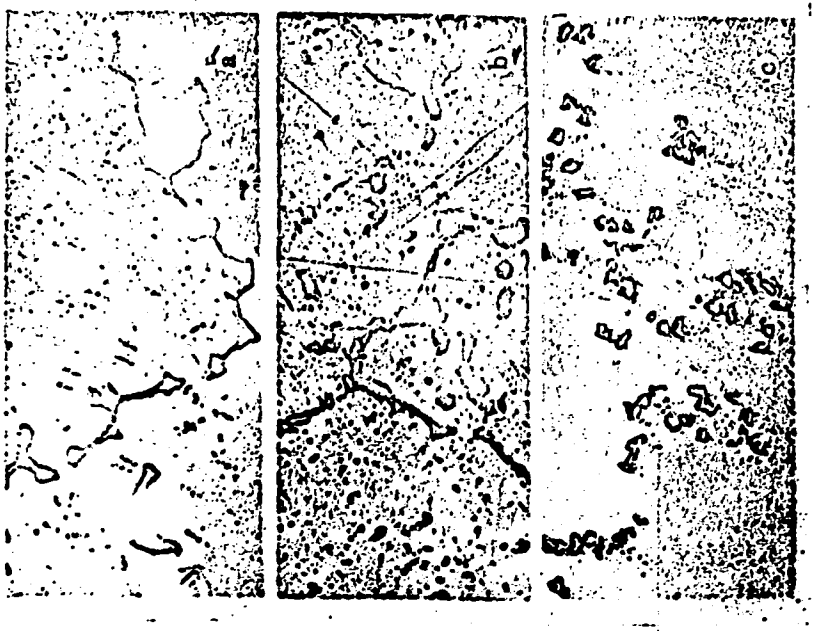

Fig. 1. Types of structural defects of castings, manifested at sites of density discontinuities:
a - shrinkage porosity (x120); b - accumulation of nonmetallic inclusions along crystalline grain boundaries (x120); c - local clustering of titanium nitrides (x400)

ACC NR: AT7000964

butable to the contamination of these castings by gases and refractory nonmetallic inclusions the bulk of which forms as a result of the secondary oxidation of metal during casting. Owing to their considerable lengthwise dimensions, these inclusions determine the probability of instances of that mutual alignment of microscopic defects of metal which disturbs the continuity of the entire cross sectional area of the casting. Hence structural defects in stainless steel castings can be largely eliminated by reducing the amount and changing the nature of nonmetallic inclusions. In this connection the authors investigated the effect of the teeming temperature and titanium content of the metal on the casting of stainless steel fittings with wall thickness of ~10 mm and found that the percentage of inclusions along grain boundaries varies insignificantly with temperature and significantly with titanium content (as the latter increases from 0.10-0.25 to 0.80 and higher). Ti produces this effect because it reduces chromites and silicates and forms compounds (oxides and nitrides) with soluble oxygen and nitrogen; the resulting nitrides of titanium, in particular, may, owing to their tiny dimensions, act as crystallization nuclei and become ingrown in the crystals of the metal during solidification. The accumulation of nonmetallic inclusions along crystalline grain boundaries is chiefly due to the fragments of shattered films that had formed on the surface of the jet of metal during pouring, with the intensity of formation of these films being a function of Ti content. The reduction or more rigorous regulation of the Ti content of stainless steel reduces the intensity of the film-forming process and hence also leads to improvements in the physico-mechanical properties of castings.

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ACC NR: AT7000964

Compared with the regular method of remelting in induction furnaces, partial remelting with the use of oxygen (Fiksen, N. V., Babaskin, Yu. Z., et al. Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1964, 8) is preferable, since this process assures a high stability of the C and Ti content of the metal. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 13, 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 23Jul66/ ORIG REF: 016/ OTH REF: 002

Card 4/4

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Best value of certain parameters in planning electric power supply for coal mine sections. Zap.Len.gor.inst. 35 no.1:48-55 '57.
(MIRA 10:10)
(Electricity in mining)

94-13-7-2/25

AUTHORS: Murav'yev, V. P., Candidate of Technical Science and Semenenko, G. M., Engineer

TITLE: The Effectiveness of Installing Low-voltage Power Factor Correction Capacitors in Mining Networks (Ob effektivnosti ustanovki nizkovol'tnykh kosinusnykh kondensatorov v shakhtnykh setyakh)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 7, pp 4-5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The operating conditions of power factor correction capacitors in mine power networks are quite different from those in other industries because all the electrical equipment has to be moved as the working face advances. Because of this the usual methods of determining the economics of installation of power factor correction capacitors do not apply. An equation is then given for the additional annual expenditure when capacitors are installed in a distribution point under a long wall. The equation includes an allowance for moving the capacitors. A general expression is given for the reduced cost of power losses and for the cost of moving transformer substations in terms of permitted voltage drop. It is shown that the advantage

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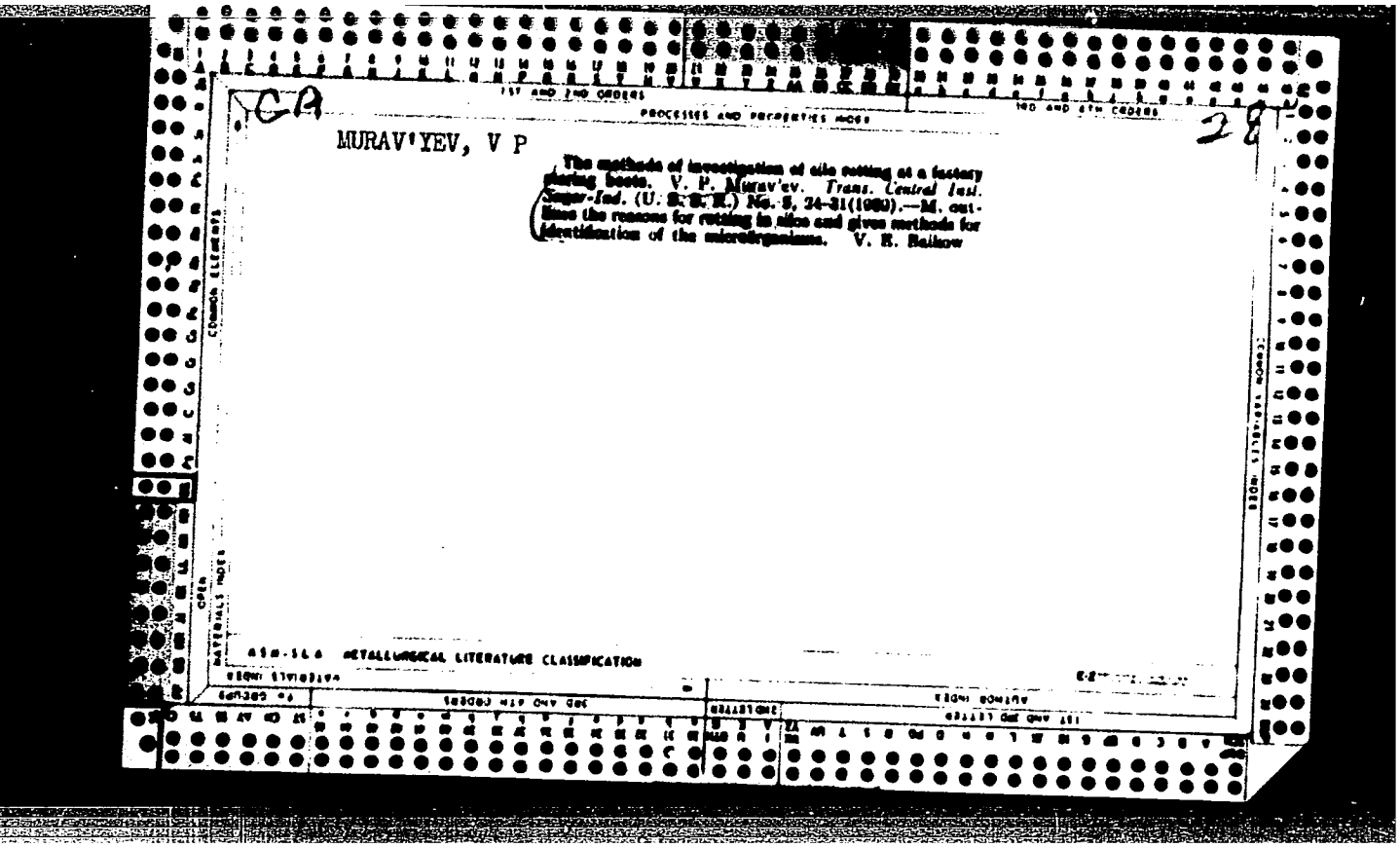
The Effectiveness of Installing Low-voltage Power Factor Correction Capacitors in Mining Networks

of installing capacitors at the distribution point depends on a number of factors and in particular on the conditions that govern the length of armoured cable, which affects the frequency with which it is necessary to move the transformer. A numerical example is worked out to determine the reduction in annual cost when the distance between substations is governed by the voltage drop. The installation of capacitors at the distribution point is particularly advantageous when the frequency of moving transformer substations is limited by permissible voltage drop and when transformer substations are not mobile. The advantages of using capacitors are less when the transformers have to be moved more often because of the way the mine is worked. In such a case capacitors are most likely to be advantageous when used in packaged mobile distribution points. There are 2 Soviet references.

1. Capacitors - Effectiveness 2. Electrical networks - Equipment
Card 2/2 3. Mines - Equipment



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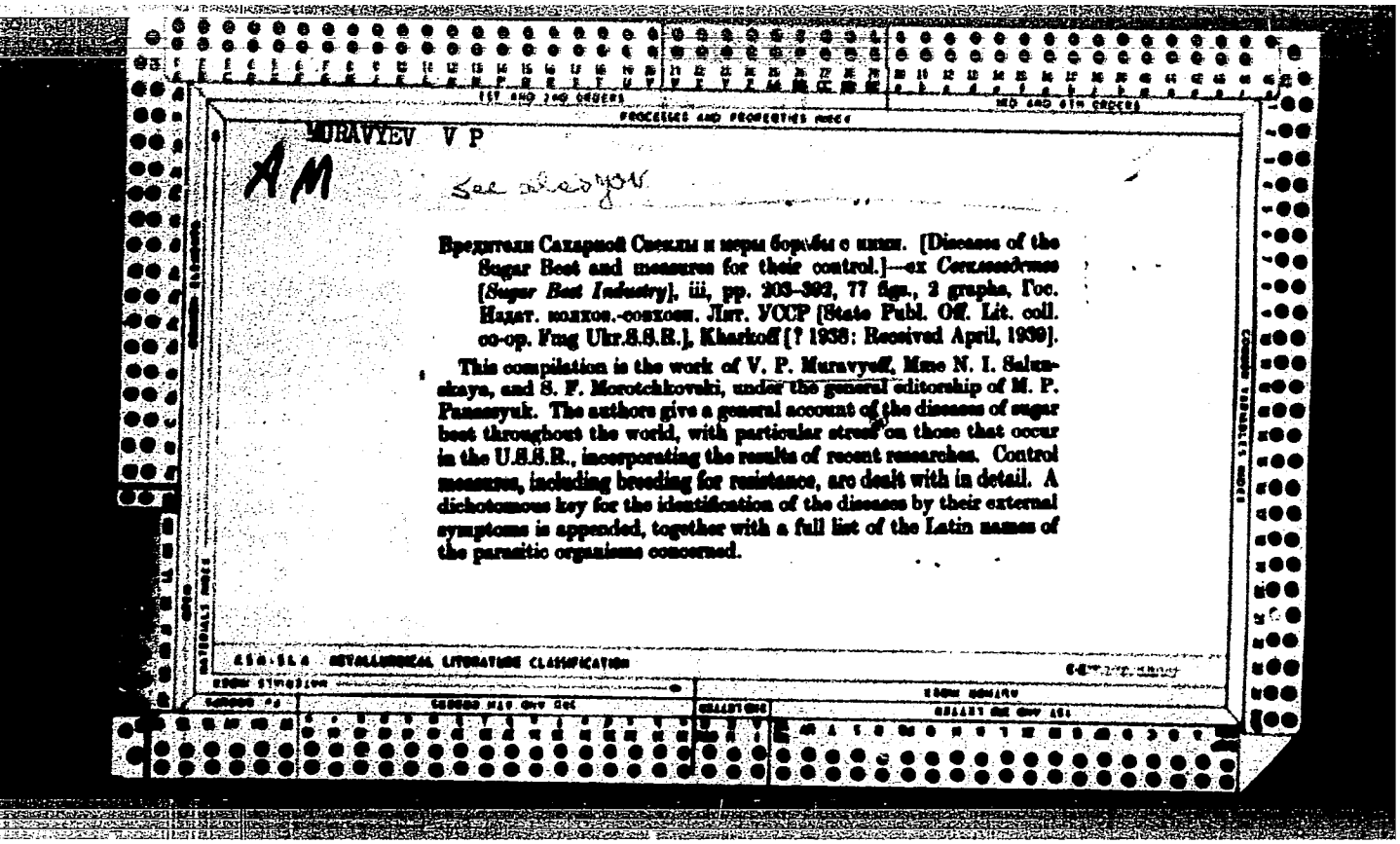

MURAVYEV V P

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This compilation is the work of V. P. Muravyeff, Mme N. I. Salmanskaya, and S. F. Morotchkovski, under the general editorship of M. P. Pamassyuk. The authors give a general account of the diseases of sugar beet throughout the world, with particular stress on those that occur in the U.S.S.R., incorporating the results of recent researches. Control measures, including breeding for resistance, are dealt with in detail. A dichotomous key for the identification of the diseases by their external symptoms is appended, together with a full list of the Latin names of the parasitic organisms concerned.

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