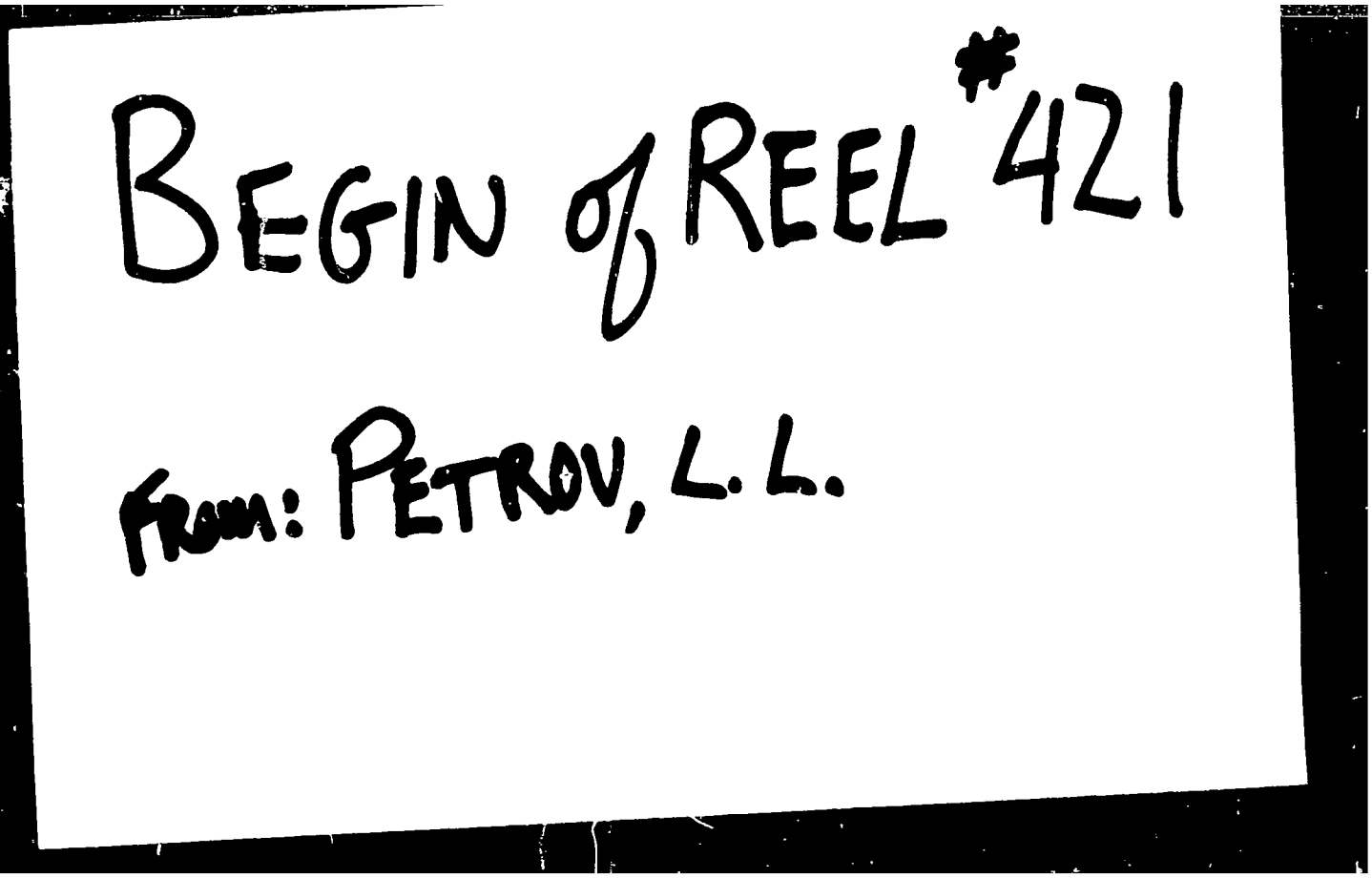


PETROV, Lev L'vovich, inzh.; AKATOVA, N.V., inzh., red.; FOMICHEV, A.G., red.izd-va; BOL'SHAKOV, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Semiautomatic device for the two-coat painting of parts in an electric field with subsequent drying in a thermoradiation drying chamber] Poluavtomat dlia dvukhsloinoi okraski detalei v elektrostaticheskom pole s posleduiushchei sushkoi v vertikal'noi termoradiatsionnoi sushil'noi kamere. Leningrad, 1961. 20 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Zashchitnye pokrytiia, no.11) (MIRA 16:3)

(Painting, Industrial)

PETROVA, Z.I.; PETROV, I...

Beryllium in granitoid minerals. [illegible] (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut geokhimii i biogeokhimii AN [illegible], Irkutsk.

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, L.A.; [illegible], Ya.A., [illegible]; [illegible], I.A.; [illegible], Ye.[illegible]; [illegible], A.A.; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible], A.A.; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible], A.S.; [illegible], A.A.; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible], L.T.; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible], red.

[Assembler's handbook on performing mechanical assembly and special work in grain elevators and grain processing enterprises] Spravochnik montazhnika; po proizvodstvu mekhano-montazhnykh i spetsial'nykh rabot na elevatorakh i predpriiatiiakh po pererabotke zerna. Moskva, TSentr. in-t nauchno-tekhn. informatsii i tekhniko-ekon. issl., 1963. 539 p. (MIRA 17:7)

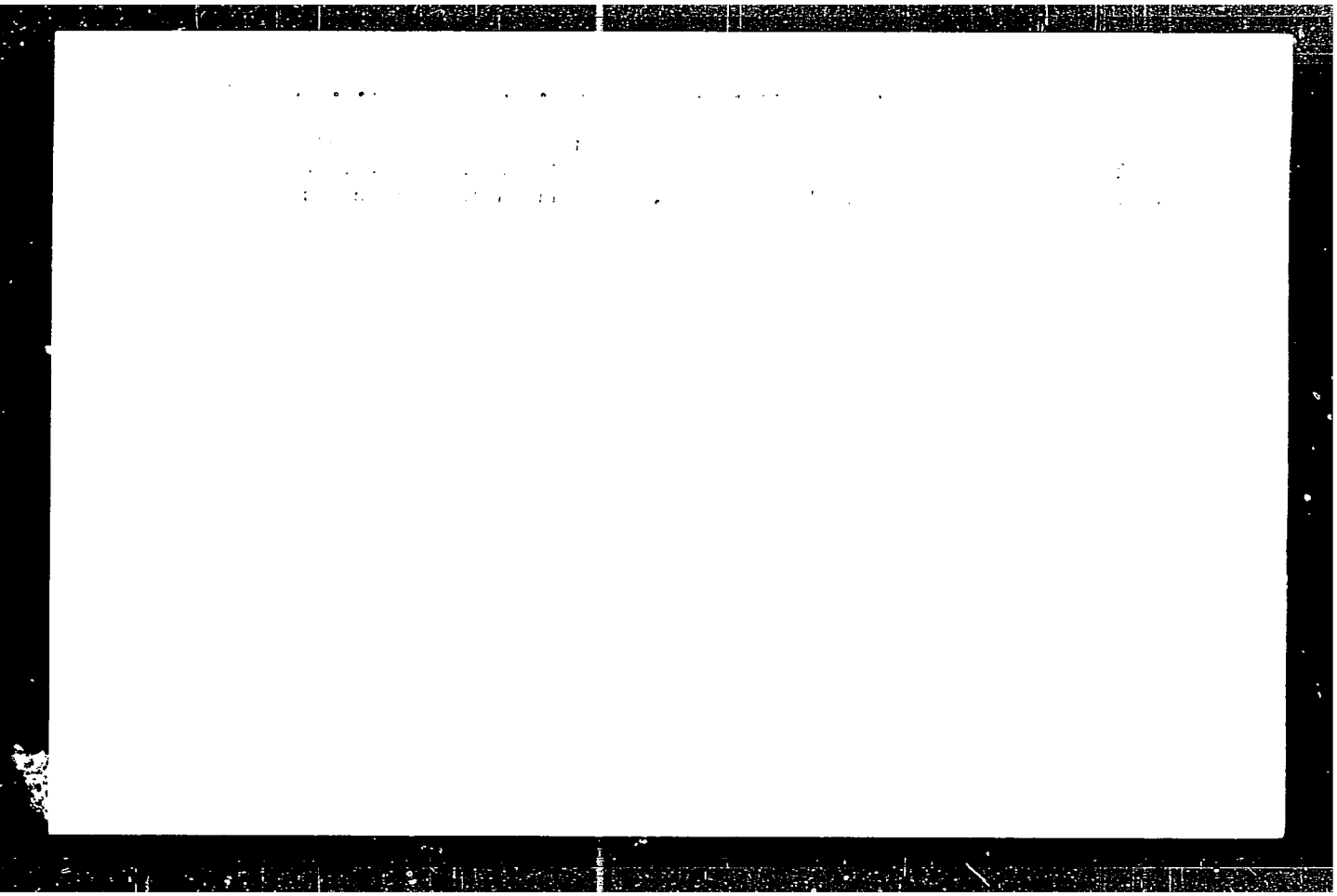
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240510001-7"

PETROV, Leonid Mikhaylovich; KOVNATSKIY, I.A., inzhener, redaktor; KEYZER, V.A., redaktor; GOLUBKOVA, L.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Safety engineering and industrial sanitation in elevators and flour, groats, and mixed feed mills] Tekhnika bezopasnosti i proizvodstvennaia sanitariia na elevatorakh, mukomol'nykh, krupianykh i kombikormovykh zavodakh. Pod red. I.A.Kovnatskogo. Moskva, Izd-vo tekhn.i ekon. lit-ry po voprosam mukomol'no-krupianoi, kombikormovoi promyshl. i elevatorno-skladskogo khoziaistva, 1957. 227 p. (MLRA 10:8)
(Grain milling--Safety measures)

OBOLDUYEV, G.T.; PETROV, L.N.; SUKHANOV, G.I.; KAMNEV, P.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; BULGAKOV, B.S., inzh., retsenzent

[Hammering and press forging] Kovka pod molotami i pressami. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 206 p. (Bibliotechka kuznetsa-novatora, no.4) (MIRA 17:12)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240510001-7"

AUTHOR: Petrov, L.N., Engineer and Esin, L.D., Engineer.

TITLE: Special features of runner design in high head Kaplan turbines. (Konstruktivnye osobennosti koles povorotnol-apastnykh gidroturbin na vysokiye napory.)

PERIODICAL: "Energomashinostroenie", (Power Machinery Construction), 1957, No. 5, pp. 1 - 5, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: It is a most important problem to extend the range of heads for which Kaplan turbines can be used. This is mainly a question of the development of new types and designs of high head Kaplan runners. In the U.S.S.R., Kaplan turbines are already operating on heads of 30 - 32 metres. Abroad heads of 54 metres, 56 metres and 63.5 metres are used. It is necessary quickly to increase the head at which Kaplan turbines can be used to 50 - 70 metres.

One of the main technical difficulties in the application of high head Kaplan turbines is the necessity of sinking them to a greater depth than radial-axial turbines. However, depth is not always the limiting factor as in underground stations or when the station is alongside the dam. Nevertheless, it is very important to improve the cavitation characteristics of the runners. The ratio of the hub diameter to the runner diameter is important in improving cavitation properties. Hub diameter has mainly been governed by the size of the blade rotating mechanism enclosed within it. If the hub ratio is

Special features of runner design in high head Kaplan turbines. (Cont.)

increased at the same time as the head then for high head Kaplan runners it would be necessary to select a hub ratio that results in a reduction of speed and impaired cavitation properties of the runner. Although for high head runners an increase in hub dimension is unavoidable one method of improving the cavitation properties is to make the hub as small as possible. It is, therefore, necessary to re-design the runner as a whole.

There are two main stages in runner design - the attachment of the blades and the arrangements for their rotation. At high heads the number of blades is greater and the forces acting on them are greater. It would seem that the best solution is to select the size of hub according to the requirements for fixing the blades and to design the blade turning mechanism without increasing the hub diameter. One method of doing this is to increase the mechanical advantage in the axial direction. Diagrams of possible mechanisms for doing this are given. Formulae are given for the torque on the blade with various lever arrangements. A link mechanism such as is recommended was used at an early stage of Soviet water turbine development for the small turbines of the Svir'-3 station. Similar mechanisms are used by English Electric and Voith. The analysis of various constructions, which is given, shows that the greatest friction losses occur in the link

mechanism because of the high stresses acting on the cross pieces and lever slides.

One of the important problems of high head runners is that of making and fixing the blades. In the usual designs the blades are removable and are fixed to a lever passing through the journal by bolts. But sometimes they are made in one piece with the journal and a variety of methods of fixing are used. If the blade is made separate from the journal it is easier to cast and machine particularly in large size wheels. However, because removable blades inevitably lead to complications it may be necessary in many cases of high head runners with a large number of blades to use non-removable blading. As heads increase so will stresses and in many cases it will be necessary to use materials of increased strength and to improve the existing design procedures, this aspect of which is imperfect. Until recently runners were designed for the most unfavourable cases at all loads. In particular the strength of parts of the rotating mechanisms was based not on the stress required for rotation but on the maximum possible force that could be applied by the servo-motor. This procedure was acceptable for medium head turbines but calls for review

Special features of [illegible] turbines. (Cont.)

[illegible] heavily loaded high head [illegible] turbines. Other parts will also require revision, for example, the previously accepted method of designing [illegible] was examined and in a number [illegible] were found to be much lower [illegible] A good deal of work has already been done on this subject, but it should be extended.

3 figures, 4 literature references.

KAZ'MIN, S.D.; PETROV, L.N.

Saponification of Na-salt of dioctyl ester of sulfocinnamic acid in an emulsion system in the presence of nitric acid. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.11:2605-2606 N '65.

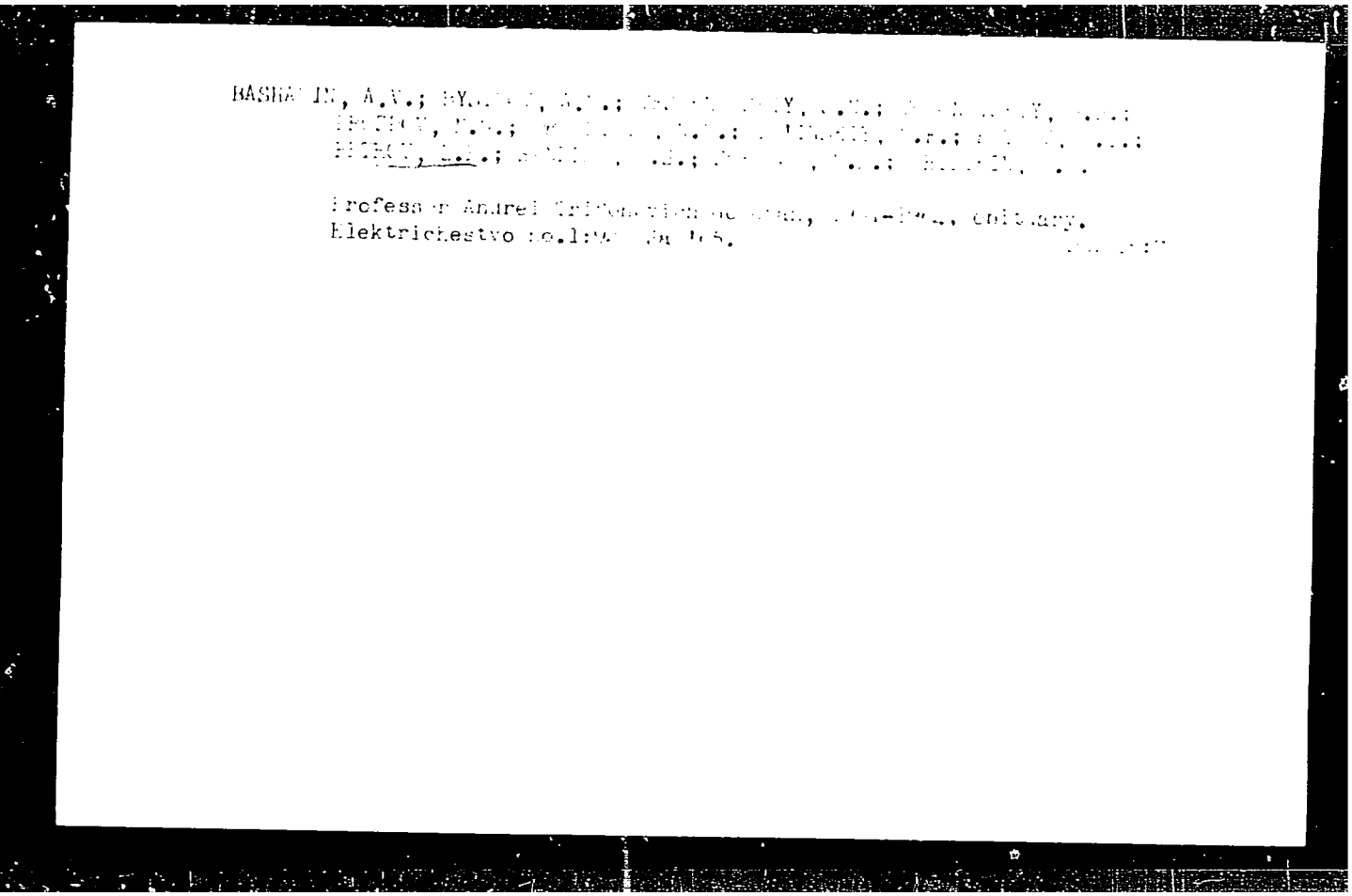
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted September 10, 1963.

PETROV, L.F.

Achievements of mine builders in the Kuznetsk Basin. Shakht. stroi. 9 no.8:11-12 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Glavnyy inzh. kombinata Kuzbasshakhtostroy.



BASHA [illegible], A.V.; [illegible]

Professor Andrei [illegible], [illegible], obituary.
Elektrichestvo [illegible] No.5.

PETROV, L.P.; Rashkevich, M.P.

Scientific technical conference on the program control of machine tools. Stan. i instr. 32 no.4:41-42 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Machine tools—Numerical control)

PETROV, L.P.

Efficient electric braking of asynchronous motors used in machine-tool drives. Stan. i instr. 32 no.4:9-12 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Machine tools—Electric driving)
(Electric motors, Induction—Brakes)

PETROV, L.P., redaktor; GILLENEVA, A.V., redaktor.

[Problems of combustion; collection of translated articles] Voprosy goreniia. Sbornik perevodov statei. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry. Vol. 1. 1953. 291 p. (MLRA 7:1)
(Combustion)

PETROV, L. P., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Investigation of some braking systems of asynchronous short-circuited motors of small power." Moscow, 1960. 24 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Inst); 120 copies; price not given; bibliography on pp 23-24 (11 entries); (KL, 51-60, 116)

PETROV, L.P.

[Contact control schemes for electric drives] Skhemy kontaktornogo upravleniia elektroprivodami. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1953. 133 p.
(MLRA 6:8)
(Electric switchgear) (Electric controllers)

PETROV, L.P.

Experimental investigation of dynamic starting characteristics of short-circuited asynchronous motors. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; elektromekh. i avtom. no.1:93-100 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy elektrooborudovaniya prompredpriyatiy Odesskogo politekhicheskogo instituta.
(Electric motors)

L 11546-66 EWT(d)/EWP(k)/EWP(l)
ACC NR: AP6005030 SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/65/000/001/0092/0092

AUTHOR: Basharin, A. V.; Bystrov, A. M.; Veshenevskiy, S. N.; Voronetskiy, B. B.; Drozdov, N. G.; Druzhinin, N. N.; Il'inskiy, N. F.; Petrov, I. I.; Petrov, L. P.; Sandler, A. S.; Sokolov, M. M.; Chilikin, M. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Professor Andrey Trifonovich Golovan

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 1, 1965, 92

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering, electric engineering personnel

ABSTRACT: A brief obituary containing the following biographical information: Deceased was a doctor of technical sciences, a professor (Department of Electrical Equipment for Industrial Enterprises) of the Moscow Power Engineering Institute for the past 30 years, and a staff member since 1931 of the TsNIITMash (Central Scientific-Research Institute of Heavy Machine Building). Died 15 Sep 64, at age 63, after a long and severe illness. In 1926, after graduating from the Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute im. Ul'yanov, deceased became director of a substation within the Gor'kiy GRES. At the TsNIITMash, the deceased worked out the methods for computing the electric drive of presses, drop hammers and other machine tools with percussion loads. The monograph on these methods has gained wide professional recognition. Deceased trained several thousand engineers and over 30 doctors and candidates of science. He authored over 50 scientific works, including the textbook "Osnovy Elektroprivoda" (Fundamentals of Electric Drive)

UDC: 621.34(093.32)

Card 1/2

L 11546-66

ACC NR: AP6005030

published in 1948, with a revised second edition in 1959. He was awarded the Order of the Badge of Merit twice, and other decorations. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.
[JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none

HW

Card 2/2

SOV/110-59-5-15/25

AUTHOR: Petrov L.P. Engineer

TITLE: The Dynamic Characteristics of Squirrel-Cage Induction Motors (Dinamicheskiye kharakteristiki asinkhronnykh korotkozamknutykh dvigateley)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti 1959, Nr 5, pp 53-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The dynamic characteristics of induction motors, including torque, are difficult to analyse mathematically or to determine experimentally. This article describes an experimental investigation of the dynamic characteristics of standard squirrel cage induction motors of 0.6 to 2.8 kW with rated speeds of 1000 and 1500 rpm. The transient torques were measured with a special tensiometric accelerometer, which has been described elsewhere and the speed by a d.c. tacho-generator. Minor corrections that have to be made to the readings are described. Oscillograms of torque, speed and stator current obtained when starting a type AO 41-6 motor direct on a 220 V supply with the windings connected in delta are reproduced in Fig 1. It will be seen that when the motor is connected to the supply an aperiodic component of magnetic flux sets up a pulsating transient torque

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The Dynamic Characteristics of Squirrel Cage Induction Motors

which combines with the main torque due to the rotating magnetic field. Initially the frequency of the transient torque is 50 c/s but this falls as the rotor accelerates. The total torque reaches its maximum in the first half cycle. For a given motor this maximum depends on the instant of connection to the supply on whether all three phases are connected simultaneously and on the acceleration of the rotor. When all phases are connected simultaneously the curves are as shown oscillographically in Fig 1a. The first half cycle of auxiliary torque is positive and the rotor commences to rotate in the first quarter cycle. Because of the rapid acceleration the torque variation rapidly diminishes. If the three phases are not all connected at once the torque may be negative in the first half cycle as is shown oscillographically in Fig 1b. In this case the rotor may stay still or reverse until the positive half cycle is reached. It will be seen that the torque

Card 2/6 variations are not damped as quickly as in the previous

The Dynamic Characteristics of Squirrel Cage Induction Motors

case. The greatest torques observed on test were up to 7.5 times the rated torque, whilst the greatest negative torques did not exceed 2.5 times the rated torque. The important influence of rotor acceleration in damping the torque pulsations is confirmed by the oscillograms seen in Fig 2 which relate to starting the same motor with the windings connected in star. This reduces the rotor acceleration so that the torque variations are not damped out so quickly. Because of inertia of the magnetic fields the rotor may overshoot the steady running speed particularly if the acceleration of the rotor is high. In Fig 3 a graphical comparison is made between the dynamic starting characteristics of a motor type AO 41 6 constructed from the oscillogram of Fig 1, and the experimentally determined static mechanical characteristics. During both starting and steady state operation there are high-frequency torque alternations due to tooth harmonics which may be about 0.1 of the rated torque. Similar phenomena are observed when the motor is reversed, as will be seen from the oscillograms in Fig 4.

The Dynamic Characteristics of Squirrel Cage Induction Motors

Analysis of a large number of oscillograms shows that the peak torque at the instant of reversing the connections may be twelve times the rated torque in a 1500 rpm motor or ten times in a 1000 rpm motor. The peak value is most commonly five or six times the rated torque. On reversing, the torque oscillations are damped less rapidly than on starting. Dynamic characteristics constructed from the oscillogram of Fig 4 are plotted in Fig 5 and the influence of transient electromagnetic processes on the process of reversal will be clearly seen. Similar phenomena also occur during the process of dynamic braking by direct current applied to the stator winding. The magnitude of the alternating component of the torque depends on the amperage of direct current applied and oscillograms taken with various values are seen in Fig 6. This relates to a motor type AO 42-6 and Fig 7 gives experimental static and dynamic characteristics when retarded by a current equal to three times the no load current.

The Dynamic Characteristics of Squirrel-Cage Induction Motors

It will be seen that in the initial period of retardation the actual resultant retarding torque is greater than that determined from the static characteristics whilst at low speeds it is less. The very high transient torques that are observed under certain conditions may damage the motor or the machines connected to it. Rapid changes in the rate of rotation are possible when the motor is running light and help it to absorb these oscillating torques which would be greater in the presence of additional fly-wheel effect. Examination of a large number of oscillograms taken during the tests confirms that it is possible to obtain mean universal dynamic characteristics for motors of a given synchronous speed. It would be very important to obtain such characteristics for a solution of practical problems particularly in view of the difficulty of analytic calculation of electro-magnetic transient processes. In order to obtain such universal dynamic characteristics it is necessary to extend experimental

 investigations of electro-magnetic transient processes

The Dynamic Characteristics of Squirrel Cage Induction Motors

and to make a statistical analysis of the results.
There are 7 figures and 4 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: 5th January 1959

Card 6/6

PETROV, L.P. (Leningrad)

Nerve-blocking drugs and hypothermia in the prevention and treatment of shock [with summary in English]. Pat.fiziol. i eksp.terap. 1 no.2: 18-25 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii Voyenno-meditsinskoy akademii imeni S.M.Kirova i iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy patologii Leningradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi
(SHOCK, ther. prev. and contr.
eff. of artif. hibernation on length of survival)
(HIBERNATION, ARTIFICIAL, effect
on length of survival in exper. shock)

BARYSHNIKOV, K.I.; BRISKIN, A.I.; VOROTYNTSEV, A.P.; GONCHAROV, P.I.; DRUGOV, Yu.V.; LIPSHITS, L.A.; MOKEYEV, N.I.; NAZAROV, A.V.; PETROV, L.P.; SERDYUK, D.S.; SMETANKIN, K.P.; CHERNYAVSKIY, A.A.; ARTEM'YEV, S.G., red.; ZAKHAROVA, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Sanitary and chemical protection; pathology, clinical aspects, and treatment of poisoning. Manual for students and physicians] Sanitarno-khimicheskaia zashchita; patologiia, klinika i terapiia porazhenii otravliaiushchimi veshchestvami. Rukovodstvo dlia studentov i vrachei. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1959. 434 p. (MIRA 13:6)

(CHEMICAL WARFARE---SAFETY MEASURES)

ACC NR: AP6031603 SOURCE CODE: UR/0154/66/000/002/0015/0026

AUTHOR: Petrov, L. P. (Engineer)

ORG: Novosibirsk Institute of Engineers of Geodesy, Aerial Photography and Cartography (Novosibirskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii)

TITLE: The problem of weighting the results of a dynamic triangulation

SOURCE: IVUZ. Geodeziya i aerofotos"yemka, no. 2, 1966, 15-26

TOPIC TAGS. aerial photography, triangulation, geodetic survey

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the precision of a triangulation performed with a radio-controlled theodolite and parachuted sight targets. The crosshairs of the theodolites are kept on the floating target by means of two thumb screws. At a radio signal from the plane, photographs are taken against the background of the horizontal limb of the theodolite to show some object on the ground and the floating target. The following should be complied with to maintain the necessary precision: a) all shutters should be synchronized within ±0.2; b) for a velocity of the moving target of 8 m/sec and a distance of 50 km, the exposure time should not exceed 0.04 sec. To weight the observations of the ground object and of the moving target, the number of observations of the target should be

$$n = \frac{2(m_1^2 + m_2^2)}{m_1^2},$$

Card 1/2 UDC: 528.341 : 629. 135

ACC NR: AP6031603

where m_1 is the error in observation of the ground object and m_2 is the error in observation of the moving target. The method has been used in the United States since 1945. Its use to tie the surveys of southern Sakhalin and the mainland is recommended. Formulas are derived for the reduction of measured courses and the calculation of coordinates. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 48 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 07Apr65/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

PETROV, L. S. and RAKITOV, L. I.

"Conditions of Deposition of Oil and Principal Questions of the Exploration and Development of Oil Deposits in the Arctic," Prob. Arktiki, No.3, pp. 98-109, 1940

Translation 563848

PETROV, L. S.

Mbr., All-Union Scientific Research Geological Prospecting for Oil Institute, Leningrad - 1947 -

"The Age of the Horizon for Productus in Latvia," Dok. AN, 56, No. [illegible], [illegible]

PETROV, L.S.; KULIKOV, Mikhail Vasil'yevich, redaktor; YERMAKOV, K.A., vedushchiy redaktor; GENNAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Devonian deposits in the northwestern Russian Platform (stratigraphy, facies, and history of the geological development).] Devonskie otlozheniia severo-zapada Russkoi platformy. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft.i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1956. 174 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi geologicheskii Institut. Trudy, no.97.) (MLRA 10:4)
(Russian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)

Petrov, L.S

8(0)

SOV/105-59-5-26/29

AUTHORS: Ginzburg, S. G., Greyner, L. K., Zakharov, S. N., Kaplyanskiy, A. Ye., Neyman, L. R., Netushil, A. V., Petrov, L. S., Pines, G. Ya., Polivanov, K. M., Savenko, V. G., et al

TITLE: Vladimir Borisovich Romanovskiy

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 5, p 93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On January 13, 1959, Vladimir Borisovich Romanovskiy, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, died at the age of 63. He started his activity as an engineer in the design office of the "Elektroapparat" Works in 1926. Soon he became head of the works laboratory. Since 1937, he was head of the Chair of Theoretical Electrotechnics at the Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi im. M. A. Bonch-Bruyevicha (Leningrad Communications Electrical Engineering Institute imeni M. A. Bonch-Bruyevich). At the same time, he maintained his relations to the works where he was a counsel, chief electrical engineer and a permanent member of the technical council. He is one of the founders of the theoretical principles for the building of high-voltage apparatus. At the chair he was occupied with calculations of transition processes in electric current circuits which were also the subject of his doctoral thesis. He published more than 40 scientific papers.

Card 1/2

He bore the Badge of Honor and various medals. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

PETROV, L.S.

Some features of the thermal regimen in the western sector of the Soviet Arctic. Uch.zap.LGU no.269:85-95 '59.
(MIRA 12:6)
(Arctic regions--Atmospheric temperature)

L 31959-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW
ACC NR: AT6016354 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2634/65/000/087/0089/0095

AUTHOR: Petrov, L. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Short-period variability of the wind velocity over the Baltic Sea, depending on the averaging period

SOURCE: Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 87, 1965. L'dy i termika morey (Ice and thermal conditions of seas), 89-95

TOPIC TAGS: wind velocity, averaging period

ABSTRACT: A number of daily records concerning the wind velocity over the Baltic Sea at various averaging periods of 5, 10, 20, and 60 min have been analyzed. The quantitative characteristics of the variability of wind velocity depending on the averaging period were given. Practical recommendations for wind observation in the open sea were made. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 tables. [NT]

SUB CODE: 04, 08/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 UDC: 551.553.5 + 551.46 (261.3)

PETROV, L.S.

Short-period variation of wind speed over the Baltic Sea depending on the averaging period. Trudy GOIN no.87:84-95 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

PETROV, L.S.

In the Leningrad branch of the V.I.Lenin All-Union Electrical Engineering Institute. Vest.elektroprom. 33 no.4:8-11 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Direktor Leningradskogo filiala Vsesoyuznogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta.

(Electric apparatus and appliances)

PETROV, L. S.

Evaluating various methods for measuring air temperature on ships. Vest. LGU 15 no.18:145-146 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Atmospheric temperature)

PETROV, L. S., Cand Geog Sci -- (diss) "Structural features of the variations in climate of the European-Asiatic sector of the Arctic in the past ten years." Leningrad, 1960. 11 pp; (Leningrad State Order of Lenin Univ im A. A. Zhdanov); 225 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 143)

PETROV, L.S.

Structure of climatic fluctuations in the Arctic during the last decade. Vest.LGU 14 no.6:132-136 '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Arctic region--Climate)

PETROV, L. V.

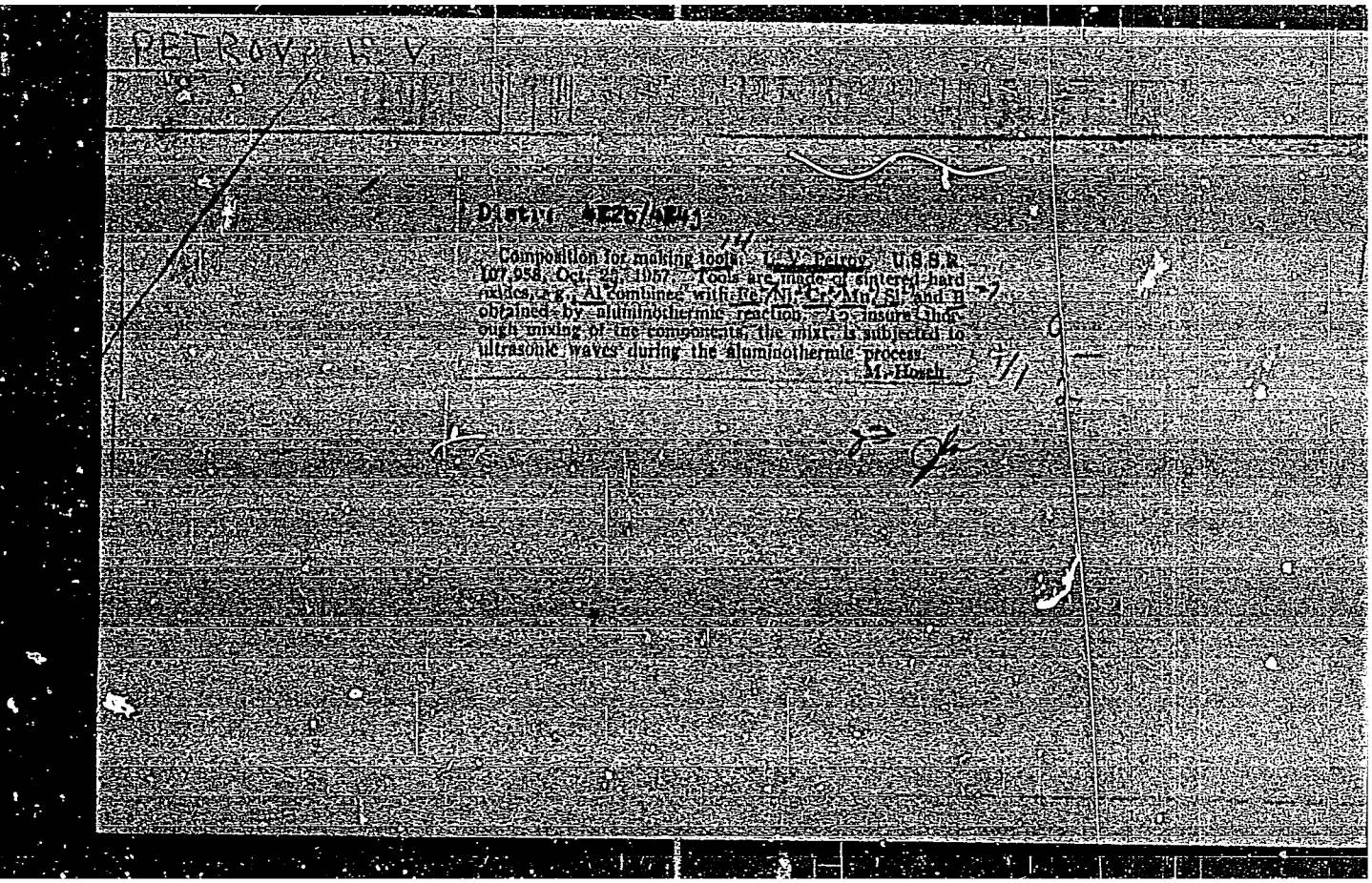
Organizatsiia aviatsionnykh baz v Sovetskoi Arktike. (In: Vozdushnye puti Severa. Moskva, 1933. p. 447-454, illus.)
Title tr.: Organization of air bases in the Soviet Arctic.

TL539.V6

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

PETROV, I. V.

Distortions in phase shifting circuits. Prikl.geofiz. no.12: 182-209 '55. (MLRA 8:3)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)



Composition for making tools. L. V. Petrov. U.S.S.R. 107,958, Oct. 25, 1957. Tools are made of sintered hard oxides, e.g., Al combined with Fe, Ni, Cr, Mn, Si, and Ti obtained by aluminothermic reaction. To insure thorough mixing of the components, the mixt. is subjected to ultrasonic waves during the aluminothermic process. M. Hosch

PETROV, Lev Vasil'yevich; LYUSTIBERG, V.F., inzh., ved.red.; DAYCHIK, M.L., inzh., red.; SOROKINA, T.M., tekhn. red.

[2 TSU-2 strain-measuring unit] Tenzometricheskaia stantsiia 2TSU-2. Moskva, Filial Vses. in-ta nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1958. 11 p. (Peredovoi nauchno-tekhnicheskii i proizvodstvennyi opyt. Tema 31. No.P-58-107/12) (MIRA 16:3) (Electronic instruments) (Strain gauges)

PETROV, L. L.

9(6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2557

Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti.
Leningradskoye oblastnoye pravleniye

Provolochnaya tenzometriya. (Theory and Application of Wire Strain Gages) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 138 p. (Series: Leningradskiy dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy, vyp. 51) 3,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo priborostroitel'noy promyshlennosti.

Ed.: A.M. Turichin; Ed. of Publishing House: M.A. Shfaks; Tech. Ed.: L.V. Shchetinina; Managing Ed. for literature on the Technology of Machine Building (Leningrad Division, Mashgiz): Ye.P. Naumov.

PURPOSE: This collection of papers is intended for engineers, scientific workers and technicians making calculations for strength in machinery.

COVERAGE: This is a third issue of the collection of scientific papers presented at the Leningrad Scientific and Technical Conference on the Theory and Use of Wire Strain Gages, held in May 1958. The papers describe the [illegible] of instruments with wire strain gages to investigate [illegible] parts and mechanisms during operation. No personalities are mentioned. References follow several of the papers.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

8(2)

AUTHOR: Petrov, L. V., Engineer

TITLE: Magnetic Recording of Pulses (O magnitnoy zapisi impul'sov)

SOV/119-59-5-7/22

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 5, pp 12-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is convenient to use the nonlinearity of the characteristic of the magnetization of the carrier for the magnetic recording of pulses with a constant amplitude. The process of recording with the use of this phenomenon can be termed "recording from saturation into saturation". It is based on the following: the recording element causes a constantly acting magnetic field which leads the carrier into saturation independently of the previous magnetic state. For the recording of the pulse and for the determination of the corresponding magnetic indentation, an additional current pulse of a certain shape and amplitude is produced in the recording head, which is sufficient for the magnetic reversal of the carrier until saturation with the opposite sign is attained. For recording the pulses "from saturation into saturation" a graphic method is used, by which the shape of magnetic indentation and of the reproduced emf can be determined as a function of the current pulse, of the parameters of the carrier and of the "recording heads", as well as of the magnetizing process. The

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theoretical basis of this graphic method, i.e. the equations for the processes during recording and reproducing, are indicated, and the resulting calculations are demonstrated step by step. Also the graphic construction is carried out step by step. The following conclusions are made: 1) For the recording "from saturation into saturation", there is no need for a preliminary treatment of the carrier, or for a high-frequency shifting of the linearization of the function $B_r(H)$. B_r designates the remanent induction. 2) The recording "from saturation into saturation" facilitates the formation of the "peak" of magnetic indentation, as well as the reduction of the influence of "pulsation", and of the irregularity in thickness of the carrier, on the stability of recording. To reduce the width of the resulting indentation, and to increase the density of recording, "magnetic heads" with a heavy drop of field strength behind the gap must be used. Thus, it is principally possible to obtain indentations which are narrower than the gap. The circuit diagrams of these recording heads are given. The wirings discussed here worked satisfactorily, they ensured a reliable recording of pulses. There are 2 figures and 2 Soviet references.

9(6)

AUTHOR: Petrov, L. V., Engineer SOV/113-59-9-13/13

TITLE: Two Circuits With Application of a Phantastron

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 9, p 26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The first part of the paper deals with the phantastron as generator of slave sweep. The generator for a linearly decreasing voltage, which constitutes an inseparable feature of the phantastron circuit, is appropriately used as generator of a periodic slave sweep (razvertka) in electronic oscillographs. Some of the great advantages of this generator are the high degree of linearity of the serrated voltage, the wide range of frequencies producible, the large amplitude of the output voltage, simple modification of operating mode, synchronization, starting of the generator, etc. The first figure shows a circuit which may be used as generator of a continuous or periodic slave sweep. Details and operating mode are discussed briefly. Under conditions described here the generator produces a linearly decreasing voltage of up to 200 v (from peak to peak) with frequencies ranging from 15 to 5,000 cycles. The upper boundary of these frequencies was raised considerably by certain

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measures described in the present paper. This circuit requires next to no tuning, since the operating mode depends but little on the voltage of the supply current. The second part of the paper describes the application of the phantastron as convenient trigger circuit, which produces practically rectangular positive pulses of variable duration and different "porosity" (frequency). A circuit of this type is illustrated in a figure. The stability of the pulse duration and the value of the "porosity" are very much higher for the phantastron than for the absorptive multivibrators having a stable position used for the same purpose. Under conditions described here the phantastron produces rectangular pulses with 150 v amplitudes and a duration of 100 to 7 msecs. The duration of pulses can be decreased remarkably by reducing the capacitance C. The instability of the duration is very low, and does not exceed 0.5% even for the longest pulse. Fluctuations of the supply current are hardly noticeable in the measurements. This circuit requires practically no tuning, but consists of approximately as many parts as any multivibrator. There are 2 figures.

PETROV, L.V.

Universal electronic-oscillographic equipment for experimental investigation of machines and means for the improvement of this equipment. [Izd.] LONITOMASH 51:60-72 '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Strain gauges) (Oscillograph)

PETROV, L. V.

REZNIK, A.M. (brigadir), AREST, V.I., BLOKH, I.M., KIKGOF, Yu.A., ZAGARMISTR, A.M., KUPALOV-YAROPOLK, I.K., PETROV, L.V., TYABIN, V.Ye., FEDORENKO, A.N., sostaviteli; DYUKOV, A.I., KLESHCHEV, A.I., redaktory.

[All-Union unified norms for geophysical field work] Vsesoiuznye edinye normy vyrabotki na polevye geofrafizheskie raboty. [Sostaviteli: Reznik A.M. i dr. Redaktory: A.I.Diukov, A.I.Kleshchev] Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1951. 146 p.

(MLRA 7:4)
(Geophysics)

PETROV, L. V.

A method for solving a reverse problem in gravity measurements. Prikl. geofiz. no.16:161-166 '57. (MIRA 10:8)
(Gravity--Measurement)

PETROV, L.V.; DAVYDOVA, L.N.

Increasing the accuracy of time determination at correlative [illegible]. Razved. i prom. geofiz. no.38:88-90 '60. (MIA 14:3)
(Seismic prospecting)

PETROV, L.V.; SILIN, I.G.

Banded recording of time marks on seismo[illegible] transferred from magnetic films. Razved. i prom. geofiz. [illegible]:39-45 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Seismic prospecting)

FEDYNSKIY, V.V., doktor fiziko-matem. nauk, red.; SHIROKOV, A.S., red.; KOVALEVA, A.A., red.; GRATSIANOVA, O.P., nauchn. red.; BORISOV, A.A., nauchn. red.; FEDYUK, V.I., nauchn. red.; KOTLYAREVSKIY, B.V., nauchn. red.; POMERANTSEVA, I.V., nauchn. red.; MOZZHENKO, A.K., nauchn. red.; LOZINSKAYA, A.M., nauchn. red.; SHNEYERSON, M.B., nauchn. red.; BOGDANOV, A.Sh., nauchn. red.; NIKITSKIY, V.Ye., nauchn. red.; KUDYMOV, B.Ya., nauchn. red.; PETROV, L.V., nauchn. red.; KOMAROV, .S.G, nauchn. red.; GORBUNOV, G.V., nauchn. red.; DUNCHENKO, I.A., nauchn. red.; FEL'DMAN, I.I., nauchn. red.; POMERUN, D.Ye., nauchn. red.; BEKMAN, Yu.K., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Status and prospects for developing geophysical methods for mineral prospecting] Sostoianie i perspektivy razvitiia geofizicheskikh metodov poiskov i razvedki poleznykh iskopaemykh; materialy. Pod red. V.V. Fedynskogo. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 623 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya geofizicheskaya konferentsiya, Moscow, 1959.
2. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (for Fedynskiy, Petrov).
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

40219
S/169/62/000/007/041/149
D228/D307

7.6160

AUTHOR: Petrov, L. V.

TITLE: Gravity surveying in the USSR and its tasks for 1959-1965

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 7, 1962, 25-26, abstract 7A167 (V sb. Sostoyaniye i perspektivy razvitiya geofiz. metodov poiskov i razvedki polezn. iskopayemykh, M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 405-410)

TEXT: The author describes the present status of gravity surveying in the USSR for solving reconnaissance and prospecting problems. The solution of reconnaissance problems is guaranteed by either 5- or 2-milligal surveys. Prospecting problems are solved in rare cases by 2-milligal surveying; in most areas, however, they are solved by milligal, half-milligal and more detailed surveys. The task for 1959-1965 is to expand in every possible way half- and quarter-milligal surveys. The factory production of two types of quartz thermostatless gravimeters -- improved GAK (GAK) with an accuracy

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of not less than 0.05 milligal, and ГВЛ (GVP) with a precision of + 0.15 + 0.20 milligal -- is planned for the next few years in order to provide for the set tasks. The production of S-20 variometers and ground and ship-board gravimeters for nautical observations is also planned. The further growth of gravity surveying is contemplated during 1959-1965. By 1965 the total number of gravimetric detachments will increase by more than twofold, whereupon the number of prospecting detachments with gravimeters for more detailed surveys and with variometers will grow by 5 and 2.5 times respectively. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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PETROV, L.V.

Classifying gravity prospecting operations. Geofiz. razved. no.3:99-104 '61. (MIRA 17:2)

PETROV, L.V.

Relationship between the frequency characteristics of discrete and continuous groups. Izv. AN SSR. Ser. geofiz. no. 3:402-406 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki.

(Seismometry)

ZNAMENSKIY, V.V.; RYABINKIN, L.A.; PETROV, L.V.; VARTANOV, S.P.; GAGEL'GANTS, A.A.; KOTLYAREVSKIY, B.V.; LOZOVSKAYA, I.F.; LYAKHOVITSKIY, F.M.; MAR'IN, N.I.; OSTROVSKIY, V.D.; PARIYSKAYA, G.N.; RIKHTER, V.I.; RUBO, V.V.; SLUTSKOVSKIY, A.I.; TARUTS, G.M.; TURCHANENKO, N.M.; SHMIDT, N.G.; SHNEYERSON, M.B.; GURVICH, I.I., red.; BORUSHKO, T.I., red.izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Instructions for seismic prospecting]Instruktsiia po seismorazvedke. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1962. 95 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.)Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr. (Seismic prospecting)

PETROV, L.V.

Significance of identical reception conditions in grouping. Prikl. geofiz. no.32:45-50 '62. '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Seismic prospecting)

L 11064-63 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/FCC(w)/BDS--AFTC--Pg-4--IJP(C)/TF

ACCESSION NR: AP3001048 S/0049/63/000/005/0695/0711

AUTHOR: Petrov, L. V.

TITLE: The use of Tchebycheff polynomials for group computations in seismic prospecting

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 5, 1963, 695-711

TOPIC TAGS: Tchebycheff groups, Tchebycheff distribution, extinction band, directivity characteristic, quasi-optimal distribution

ABSTRACT: It is shown that Tchebycheff's distribution [Abstracter's note: not explained], uniform and multisensitive, typically represents the optimum combination of parameters characterizing directivity. The author demonstrates this by computing a number of formulas and plotting a family of curves which permit one to select the number of elements in a Tchebycheff group and to choose the sensitivities of distribution among the elements for given parameters of directivity characteristics. Plots are made for directivity characteristics and the corresponding sensitivity distributions for several Tchebycheff groups. The author finds that when the number of elements in a Tchebycheff group is increased without limit, maintaining a given guaranteed extinction and base dimension, the direc-

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ACCESSION NR: AP3001048

tivity characteristic of the group and the distribution envelope tend toward some limits. With decrease in guaranteed extinction, the initial steepness of the limiting directivity-characteristic cutoff increases, and the width of the pass band diminishes. An arrangement for group mixing with successive reproduction is appropriately effected with the Tchebycheff sensitivity distributions. In arrangements for combined grouping and mixing, quasi-optimal distributions are more suitable than the "ultra-narrow-pass" Tchebycheff distributions. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 46 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Geophysical Methods of Prospecting)

SUBMITTED: 09Mar62 DATE ACQ: 19Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 023 OTHER: 006

lb/kmm
Card 2/2

PETROV, L.V.

Calculation of groups and improvement of their characteristics by the compensation method. Geofiz.razv. no.13:15-36 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

PETROV, L.V.

Combination grouping of receivers with an optimum covering of the bases. Prikl. geofiz. no.37:14-39 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

PETROV, [illegible]

Evaluating the precision [illegible] measuring devices with magnetic recording. Izm. tekh. [illegible] My '65. [illegible]

L 4249-66 EWT(d)/EWP(e)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(l)/ETC(m) WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5018465 UR/0115/65/000/005/0031/0034

621.317.44.088

AUTHOR: Petrov, L. V.

TITLE: Evaluating the accuracy of measuring equipment with magnetic recording

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 5, 1965, 31-34

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic recorder

ABSTRACT: The functioning of "analog" magnetic-recording instruments, i.e., direct-recording or using AM, PFM, or PDM recording, is analyzed. Random distortions caused by the analog instruments are of two kinds: amplitude and time-scale. The latter are insignificant. The spurious AM comprises the h-f modulation (6—26%) and recording dips (down to 20—15% and even to 0). The dips are due to macrodefects of the tape, and occur rarely. The spurious AM causes spurious time modulation and amplitude distortion at the output. This distortion, regarded as an ergodic random stationary process with a normal distribution law,

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ACCESSION NR: AP5018465

is theoretically evaluated as a probable error within a certain interval. It is found that in order to evaluate the accuracy and resolution of analog-type instruments, the mean-square and maximum values of the error and signal-to-noise ratio and their probabilities should be used. These values depend on the tape quality. Orig. art. has: 12 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

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

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000

BVK
Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT7003940 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/024/0078/0078

INVENTOR: Petrov, L. V.

ORG: None

TITLE: A signal mixer for seismic stations. Class 42, No. 189600 [announced by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysical Exploration Methods (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 24, 1966, 78

TOPIC TAGS: seismologic station, signal analysis, electronic equipment

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A signal mixer for seismic stations. The device contains coupling resistors, a trigger unit and actuating elements with double-throw contacts. The installation is designed for balanced sensitivity to irregular signals before and after establishing communication between channels. Connected to each input is a cell or two cells connected in parallel. These cells consist of impedances or resistances connected to the movable blade of a double-throw switch with the normally open contact connected to the circuit of one of the channels in the seismic station and the normally closed contact grounded. The other leads of the resistors are connected to the circuit of another channel in the seismic station. The trigger unit is connected either to one or simultaneously to two actuating elements

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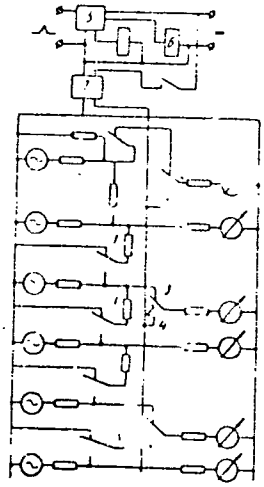
UDC: 550.340.19

ACC NR: AP7002980



1--resistors; 2--double-throw contact; 3--normally closed contact; 4--normally open contact; 5--trigger unit; 6--actuating element; 7--generator

Card 2/3

ACC NR: [illegible]

which control switching of the contacts in the cells. 2. A modification of this mixer in which interference is tuned out by connecting the registration elements through a single unit to the mixer outputs through the normally closed contacts of the double-throw switches. The normally open contacts of these switches are connected to the output of an auxiliary generator. 3. A modification of this mixer in which decoupling resistors in a two-component mixing circuit are used as shunts for the registration elements.

SUB CODE: 08, 09/ SUBM DATE: 28Nov64

Card 3/3

PETROV, L.YA., inzh., prepodavatel'

They study the Diesel locomotive in a school for working youth. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 4 no. 9:26 S '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Shkola rabochey molodezhi No. 2 pri stantsii Vologda I. (Diesel locomotives) (Vologda--Railroads--Employees)

PETR V, M.; NAIDENOVA, TS.; KOTEV, N.

"Growth of the poplar trees near the village of Ostrov."

GORSKO STOPANSTVO, Sofiia, Bulgaria, Vol. 15, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of East Europe Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59
Unclas

PETROV, M. (Chernovtsy)

Collective farm brigade in a Transcarpathian village. Pozh. delo 5 no.1:15 Ja '59. (MIRA 11:12)
(Chernovtsy Province--Collective farms--Fires and fire prevention)

Epidemiology

BULGARIA

KUPENOV, N., and PETROV, M., Colonels of the Medical Service; BAEV, V., and ELENKOV, G., Lieutenant-Colonels of the Medical Service.

"Epidemiology of Infectious Hepatitis in the People's Army"

Sofia, Voenno Meditsinsko Delo, Vol 21, No 1, Feb 66, pp 51-56

Abstract: The epidemiology of infectious hepatitis in the Bulgarian army in 1953-1964 was studied. During this period there was a slightly rising trend in the incidence of infectious hepatitis in the Bulgarian army and in Bulgaria in general. The study indicated that individual cases of the disease among military personnel, which were more frequent than those associated with localized outbreaks in the army, were due primarily to contacts with the civilian population. Investigation of sanitary conditions in detachments in which epidemic outbreaks occurred led to the conclusion that the principal mechanism of transmission was intestinal. The outbreaks generally occurred in the summer months, when intestinal diseases were prevalent. In some detachments, occurrence of infectious hepatitis preceded or accompanied outbreaks of dysentery. There were no indications that infectious hepatitis in the army was transmitted by the air droplet mechanism or by inoculation into the blood stream. Tables and graphs, 16 references(4 Bulgarian, 2 Western). Russian summary.
1/1

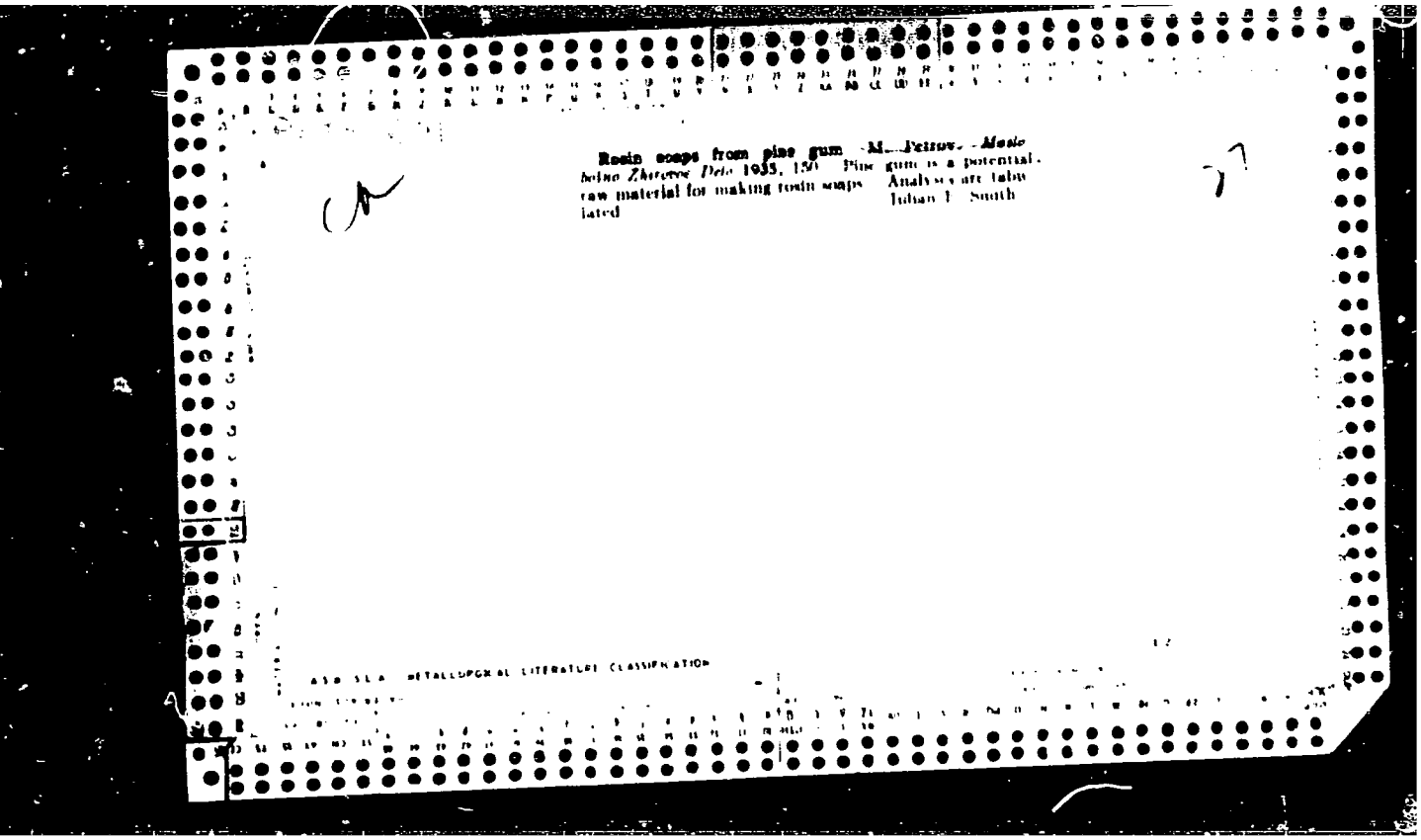
PETROV, M.

Energetic beginning brings results. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. no.1:11-13 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.Predsedatel' komissii okhrany truda kombinata iskusstvennogo volokna, g. Kalinin.
(Kalinin--Industrial safety)

PETROV, M.

Master Baranov. Leg.prom. 7 no.10:12 O '47. (MLRA 6:11)
(Baranov, Pavel Vasil'evich)



Resin soaps from pine gum. M. Petrov. *Masloboino Zhirovoe Delo* 1935, 150. Pine gum is a potential raw material for making resin soaps. Analyses are tabulated. Julian F. Smith

ASTM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PETROV M

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

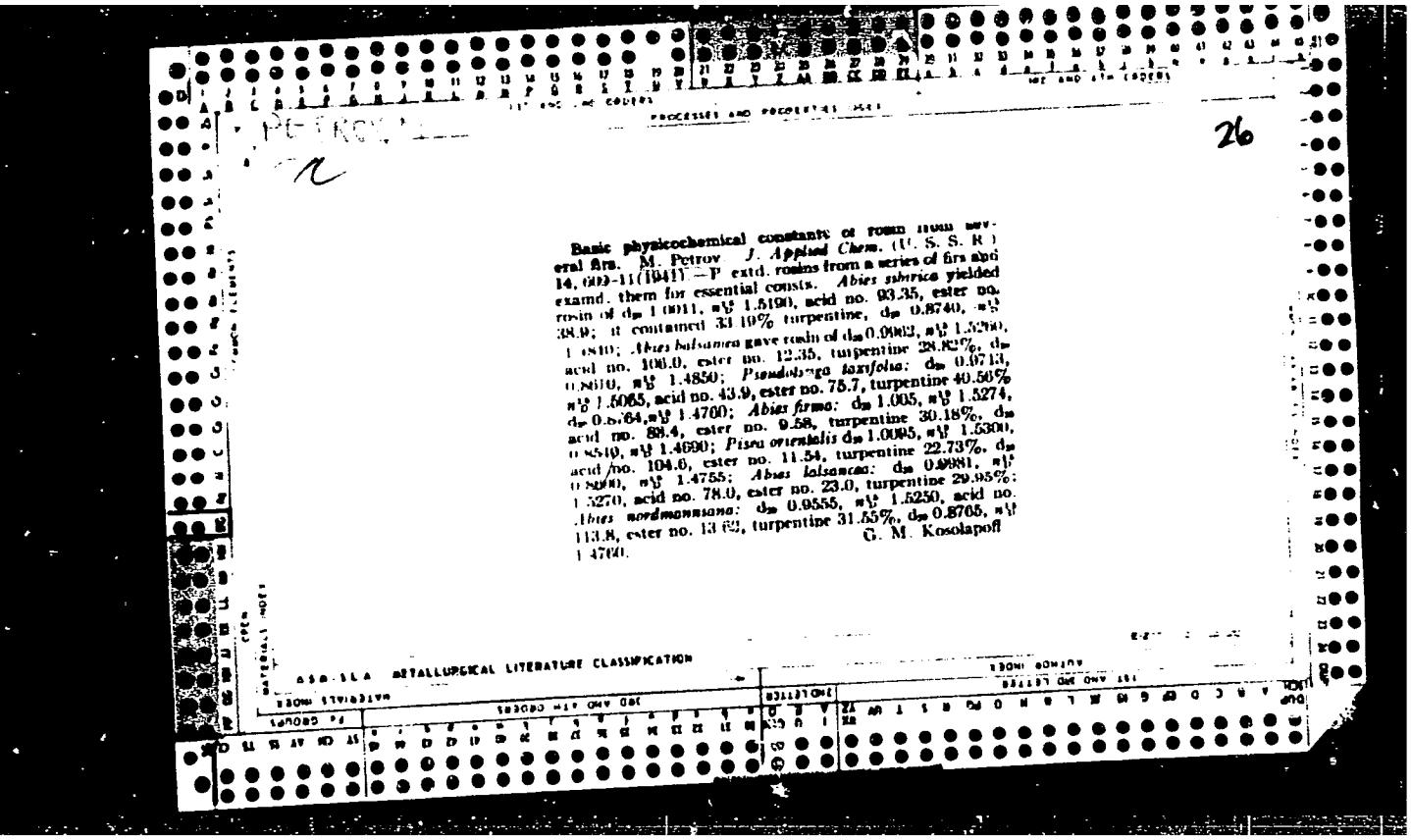
CA

17

Obtaining essential oils from the branches of the Caucasian fir. M. Petrov. *Lesokhim. Prom.* 3, No. 1, 47-9 (1940); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, II, 1373.—By steam distn. of the Caucasian fir (*Abies nordmanniana*) essential oil amounting to 0.21-0.34% of the wood is obtained, d 0.870, acid no. 1.12, ester no. 92.5, sapon. no. 93.8. The bornyl acetate amts. to 33.4% or threefold the amt. found in the European fir.

M. Hosch

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Basic physicochemical constants of resin from several firs. M. Petrov *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 14, 999-11(1941).—P extd. resins from a series of firs and examd. them for essential consts. *Abies sibirica* yielded resin of d_{20} 1.0011, n_D^{20} 1.5190, acid no. 93.35, ester no. 98.9; it contained 31.10% turpentine, d_{20} 0.8740, n_D^{20} 1.4840; *Abies balsamea* gave resin of d_{20} 0.9982, n_D^{20} 1.5290, acid no. 100.0, ester no. 12.35, turpentine 28.82%, d_{20} 0.8610, n_D^{20} 1.4850; *Pseudotsuga taxifolia*: d_{20} 0.0713, n_D^{20} 1.5065, acid no. 43.9, ester no. 75.7, turpentine 40.50% d_{20} 0.8764, n_D^{20} 1.4760; *Abies firma*: d_{20} 1.005, n_D^{20} 1.5274, acid no. 89.4, ester no. 9.58, turpentine 30.18%, d_{20} 0.8510, n_D^{20} 1.4690; *Picea orientalis* d_{20} 1.0095, n_D^{20} 1.5300, acid no. 104.6, ester no. 11.54, turpentine 22.73%, d_{20} 0.8980, n_D^{20} 1.4755; *Abies balsamea*: d_{20} 0.9981, n_D^{20} 1.5270, acid no. 78.0, ester no. 23.0, turpentine 29.95%; *Abies nordmanniana*: d_{20} 0.9555, n_D^{20} 1.5250, acid no. 113.8, ester no. 13.62, turpentine 31.55%, d_{20} 0.8765, n_D^{20} 1.4760.

G. M. Kosolapoff

PETROV, M., inzh.

Extending the service life of parts of crane mechanisms. Rech. transp. 24 no.8:23-25 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy Yuzhnyy port.

PETROV, M., inzh.

Simplified methods in straightening circular axial lines in populated places. Tekhnika Bulg 2 no.5:27-31 My '53.

PETROV, M.

Assembly for the recovery of spent oil. Mias.ind.SSSR 31 no.3:25-26 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Maykopskiy myasokombinat.
(Meat industry--Equipment and supplies)

PETROV, Mavrodin

Good organization, fruitful rationalization activity. Ratsionalizatsiia 15 no.5:10-13 '64

86-58-3-28/37

AUTHOR: Petrov, Mikhail

TITLE: The Pilot's Wife (Zhena letchika)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozdushnogo flota, 1958, Nr 3, pp 74-78 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A story about how a pilot's wife helps her husband solve mathematical problems concerning toss bombing, and how she encourages him to carry on experiments despite the temporary failures encountered.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

RUMANIA

KUPENOV, N., Prof. Colonel; BAEV, D., Lieutenant-Colonel; PETROV, M., Lieutenant-Colonel; and ELENKOV, G., Lieutenant-Colonel (Peoples Republic of Bulgaria)

"Considerations on the Importance of Serum Hepatitis in the Bulgarian People's Army"

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 16, Special No., 1965; pp 292-294

Abstract: Data on infectious serum hepatitis in Bulgaria, especially in the Bulgarian People's Army: 1957 to 1964 the incidence ranged from 140 in 1963 to 202 in 1961; by month (total all 8 years) from 71 in June to 144 in August; total all 8 years, 1,306 cases. Contamination with needles used in vaccination, laboratory tests, and transfusions seem to be the mode of transmission. 2 tables.

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PETROV,M.,prof.; GIUROVSKI,Al.; DIMITROV,Iv.

Surgical approach to the retrostyloid space (spatium retrostyloideum). Khirurgiia,Sofia 13 no.2-3:313-315 '60.

1.Iz Katedrata po propedevtika na khirurgichnite zabolivaniia pri VMI - Sofiia.
(BRAIN surg.)

PETROV,M.,prof.; DIMITROV,Iv.

On the diagnosis and therapy of thromboembolic disease in surgery.
Khirurgiia,Sofia [illegible] no.2-3:315-317 '60.
(THROMBOEMBOLISM)
(SURGERY OPERATIVE compl.)

PETROV, V.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: GEODEZIYA. Vol. 2, no. 2, 1954/55, (published 1955).

PETROV, V. Direct graphic method for equalization of trigonometric points. p. 157.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI), LC., Vol. 8, no. 2, February 1959, Unclass.

PETROV, M.

The maritime shipment of goods with a through bill of lading [with summary in English, p.42]. Vnesh. torg. 27 no.2:34-35 '57.
(Commerce) (MLRA 10:4)

L 30001-66 T JK

ACC NR: AP6020090 SOURCE CODE: BU/0017/65/020/004/0043/0047

AUTHOR: Petrov, H. (Lieutenant colonel of the medical service); Elenkov, G. (Lieutenant colonel of the medical service); Terziyski, G. (Lieutenant colonel of the medical service)

ORG: none

TITLE: Two outbreaks of staphylococcal food poisoning

SOURCE: Voenno-meditsinsko delo, v. 20, no. 4, 1965, 44-47

TOPIC TAGS: food sanitation, human ailment, bacteriology, military medicine

ABSTRACT: During 1961-1963, staphylococcal food poisonings increased to 31.2% of all cases of food poisoning in Bulgaria; in the armed forces in 1963, of 8 cases of food poisoning, 4 were ascribable to staphylococci. Two outbreaks involving 39 and 12 military personnel are described in detail: in the first, the cook preparing cutlets had an infected hand wound; in the second case, the cook was a "hand-" carrier. Phage and other detailed bacteriologic data. [JIRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 005 / SOV REF: 003

Card 1/1

PETROV, M.

Important measure for the reduction of shipbuilding and ship handling costs. Mor.flot 17 no.1:7-8 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Nachal'nik otdela tekhnicheskogo planirovaniya Ministerstva morskogo flota.
(Shipbuilding--Costs) (Ships--Equipment and supplies)

PETROV, M.

Where summer lasts the year around. Obshchestv. pit. no.1:14-16 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Minsk--Greenhouses)

PETR[illegible], M.

Advancing sums according to the realized income. p.6.
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