SHEPELENKO, F.P.

AUTHORS: Demkov, Yu.N., Shepelenko, F.P. 56-6-25/47

TITLE: The Connection Between the Hulthén and Kohn Methods in the Theory of Collisions (Svyaz' mezhdu metodami Khyol'tena i Kona v teorii stolknoveniy)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, 1957, Vol. 33, Nr 6(12), pp. 1483-1487 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper investigates several varieties of direct methods of variation for the determination of the phase of the radial wave function. The equation for the determination of the phase in the variation method is:

$$\psi''(r) + (k^2 - V)\psi(r) = 0; \quad \psi(0) = 0, \quad \psi|_{r \to \infty} \sim A \sin(kr + \eta).$$

The variation principle for this problem can be written down in the following form:

$$\delta J = \delta \int_0^\infty \psi(r)((d^2/dr^2) + k^2 - V)\psi(r)\, dr = -A^2 k \delta\eta$$

By inserting a trial function $\tilde{\psi}(r)$ into the functional it is possible, by means of the variation principle, to derive a system of equations for the determination of the parameters α_i. This system of equations can be constructed in an ambiguous manner. First, the authors in-

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vestigated the most simple, but very important case $\tilde{\psi}(r) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \varphi_i(r)$. The functional then is a quadratic form with respect to α_i, and the corresponding variation principle can be written down in the form: $\delta J = k(\alpha_2 \delta\alpha_1 - \alpha_1 \delta\alpha_2)$. The equations for the determination of the coefficients $\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_n$ are written down. The condition for the existence of trivial solutions of the system is, in general, not satisfied. However, by eliminating one of the equations of the system, the system can be made soluble, and various formulations of the variation principle can be obtained. This is discussed in detail for Hulthen (Khyul'ten) and Kohn (Kon) methods. The results obtained by means of these two methods agree if certain equations, which are mentioned here, are compatible. The authors then endeavor to find out to what extent the integral identity resulting from the variation principle must be satisfied in the case of the trial functions obtained here. In the computation of the phase by the Kohn method this integral identity is automatically satisfied. Verification of the satisfying of integral identity is equivalent to a

The Connection Between the Hulthén and Kohn Methods in the Theory of Collisions

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direct comparison of the results obtained by computing the phase according to the Kohn and Hulthen methods, and is therefore not an independent criterion for the correctness of the variation computation. As an example the authors computed the phase η for the scattering of electrons through the static field of a hydrogen atom with $V = -2(1 + 1/r)e^{-2r}$. There are 1 table and 4 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad State University (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

SUBMITTED: May 30, 1957

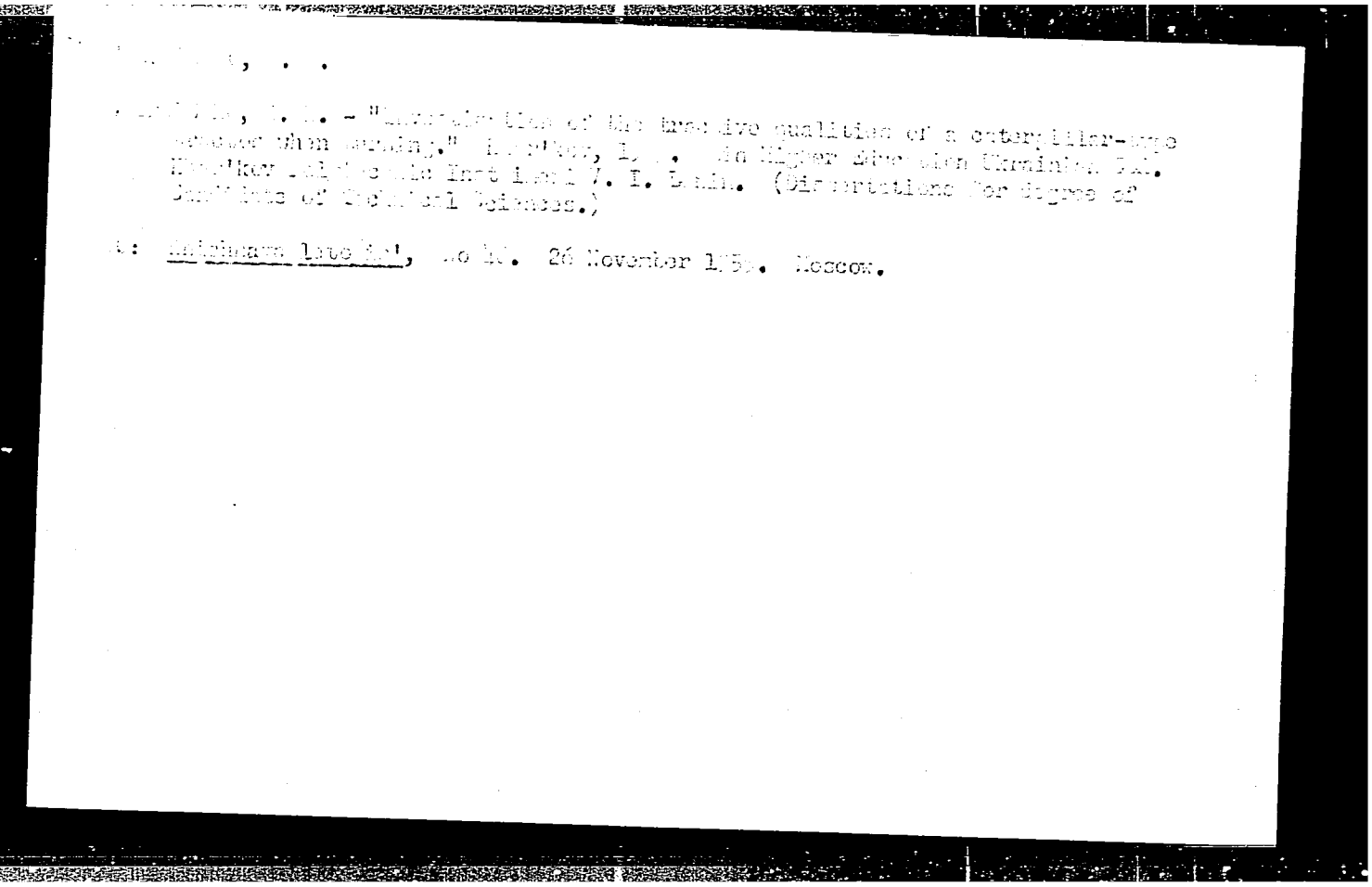
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

GORYASHKO, P.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEFREMENKO, P.G., inzh.; KLIMOV, A.K., kand. tekhn.nauk; KODENKO, M.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHEPELENKO, G.N., kand. tekhn.nauk

Causes of the breakdown of the power take-off drive in operating a tractor with a mounted sprinkling machine. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.9:14-17 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I.Lenina.



YEFREMENKO, P.G., inzh.; SHEPELENKO, G.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; KODENKO, M.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Using induction transducers for measuring displacements in the elements of the power transmission of a tractor. Vest.mashinostr. 43 no.9:32-34 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ACC NR: AT6015371 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0167/0170

AUTHOR: Shepelenko, K. O.; Zakolupin, G. N.

45
13+1

ORG: none

TITLE: The final driver stage for electroluminescent displays 25

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Institut tekhnicheskoy kibernetiki. Vychislitel'naya tekhnika (Computer engineering). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 167-170

TOPIC TAGS: computer, digital computer technology, computer output unit, real time data display, electroluminescence panel, transistor circuit, ferrite switch

ABSTRACT: This paper is a sequel to one dealing with the generation of visual alphanumeric displays on electroluminescent panels. The present paper describes the design of the driver (see figure 1). The driver works as follows: the storage input transformer Tp_1, formed by a ferrite core with four windings, is normally in state "1". A write pulse, arriving at W_4, causes the core to change its state to "0". The voltage pulse induced in W_2 is of such polarity that the high voltage transistor T_1 remains in its normal "off" state. When the next clock pulse appears at W_3 the core changes its state back to "1", and the pulse now induced in W_2 turns the transistor T_1 on, which initiates three separate events: a high voltage pulse appears at the output of the 1:10 pulse transformer Tp_2 and actuates an electroluminescent element on the display,

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ACC NR: AT6015371

the state of the core in Tp_1 is changed to "0", and the capacitor C begins to charge;

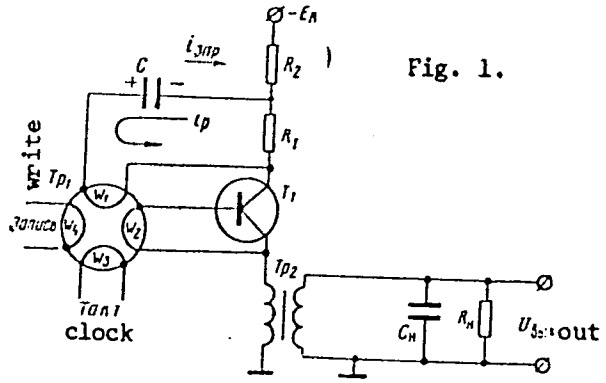

Fig. 1.

At the conclusion of the output pulse generation, T_1 is turned off and the capacitor C discharges through R_1 forcing the core to change its state back to the original "1". Now the circuit is ready to receive the next write pulse. Experiments have shown this circuit to be stable and useful for applications with various electroluminescent devices. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 15Dec65

Card 2/2

L 06596-67 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) GG/BB/GD
ACC NR: AT6015360 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0031/0036

AUTHOR: Shepelenko, K. O.

ORG: none

TITLE: Commutating codes

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Institut tekhnicheskoy kibernetiki. Vychislitel'naya tekhnika (Computer engineering). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 31-36

TOPIC TAGS: computer, computer technique, binary code, computer coding

ABSTRACT: A new type of code which reduces computer loading and increases efficiency is proposed by the author. The new code and its relation to the original common binary code is explained in figure 1. Pulse train "a" represents a sixteen-bit word in the original binary code. Each vertical line represents a logical "1" and the absence of a line in the appropriate position represents a logic "0". Pulse train "b" corresponds to the original word "a" such that there is a logical "1" when in the original word the bit state changes from "0" to "1". The pulse train "c" has a logical "1" when there is a change in the bit state in the original binary word from "1" to "0". The words "b" and "c" form the words in commutating code for the word "a". If the transformation rules are as above specified, the "b" and "c" completely describe the word "a". The properties of the new code are defined by proving the theorem "The number of

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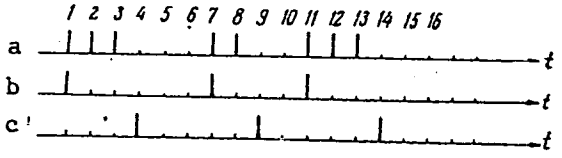

Fig. 1.

"1's" in a word expressed in the commutating code may not exceed the number of "1's" in the corresponding original binary word", and the lemmas "The loading coefficient of the commutating code does not exceed the loading coefficient of the original code", and "For coded words in which the discontinuity coefficient tends to one, the sum of the "1's" in both corresponding words expressed in commutation code tends to twice the number of "1's" in the original word". The coefficient of loading is defined as the ratio of "1's" to the total number of bits in the word, and the coefficient of discontinuity is said to be the ratio of the number of commutations from "0" to "1" and from "1" to "0" to the total number of bits in the word. The author contends that the adoption of this code in place of those now commonly used will reduce the computer logic and memory capacity requirements while also decreasing heat generation. The latter is a particular advantage for increasing the reliability and life of microcircuit logic. Orig. art. has: 46 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 15Dec65

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549110007-3"

ACC NR: AT6015370 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0163/0167

AUTHOR: Yur'yev, V. F.; Shepelenko, K. O.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some problems in generating numerical information for visual observation

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Institut tekhnicheskoy kibernetiki. Vychislitel'naya tekhnika (Computer engineering). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 163-167

TOPIC TAGS: digital computer, computer technology, computer output unit, real time data display, electroluminescence panel, digital decoder, signal decoding

ABSTRACT: Alphanumeric characters can be formed on electroluminescent display panels consisting of individually controlled elements. Separate logic modules are used for each character to be generated, such that no information concerning the structure of the characters need be stored. The output of the character-generating modules is channeled to the appropriate position on the display panel. Each display module consists of 40 elements, arranged in 5 rows and 8 columns. The individual elements are actuated by applying voltages of opposite polarities to the corresponding x and y terminals. The display unit consists of three modules: the electroluminescent panel, the driver unit, and the character generating logic module. A single pulse from the computer control logic module initiates the formation of a character by opening a gate and admit-

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ting clock pulses into the character generating logic module. The clock pulses are used to actuate each row driver from 1 to 8 in succession. The corresponding column drivers are either actuated or inhibited by the outputs from the character generating logic module. Thus a number or a letter is formed by the luminescing elements at the intersections of actuated columns and the sequentially energized rows. Since only the columns require logic control, 5 instead of 8 control functions are necessary. Transistor-ferrite core combinations are used in the character generating logic module. This approach to visual data presentation is convenient, simple, and flexible. Convenient, because a single pulse is required to initiate the display of character; simple, because of the minimum number of logical operations, and therefore few components, are necessary to generate a character; flexible, because the character selection can be in any sequence, hence, this display may be used with any computer. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 15Dec65

L 54994-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/WW/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP5011935 UR/0363/65/001/003/0383/0387
546.831'431

AUTHOR: Limar', T. F.; Savos'kina, A. I.; Shepelenko, L. A.

TITLE: Preparation of barium zirconate by coprecipitation

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 3, 1965, 383-387

TOPIC TAGS: barium zirconate, barium, zirconate, coprecipitation, coprecipitate thermal decomposition, coprecipitate decomposition

ABSTRACT: The object of the study was to prepare barium zirconate by thermal decomposition of Ba-Zr coprecipitates. The following systems were used in studying the conditions of coprecipitation of Ba and Zr: $BaCl_2$-$ZrOCl_2$-Na_2CO_3-H_2O; $BaCl_2$-$ZrOCl_2$-$(NH_4)_2CO_3$-H_2O; $BaCl_2$-$ZrOCl_2$-$(NH_4)_2CO_3$-NH_4OH-H_2O. In all experiments an equimolar quantity of Ba and Zr was used (up to 0.25 gram-ion/ℓ) and the quantity of precipitating reagents was such as to ensure that the ratio $n = (NH_4)_2CO_3(Na_2CO_3)/Zr^{4+}(Ba^{2+})$ varied from 1.0 to 6.0. A quantitative coprecipitation of Ba and Zr is effected with Na_2CO_3 at a ratio of $BaCl_2$: $:ZrOCl_2:Na_2CO_3 = 1:1:(2.5-3.0)$ in the 9.5-9.8 pH range; and with a mixture of ammo-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5011935

nium carbonate and ammonia at a ratio of $BaCl_2:ZrOCl_2:(NH_4)_2CO_3:NH_4OH = 1:1:1.5:$:(4-6) in the 9.3-9.4 pH range. Coprecipitation of barium and zirconium with a mixture of $(NH_4)_2CO_3 + NH_4OH$ yields $BaCO_3$ and $Zr(OH)_4$ and coprecipitation with Na_2CO_3 yields $BaCO_3$, $Zr(OH)_4$, and some $Na[Zr(OH)_3CO_3]$. The precipitates were dried and heated to 1100°C at a rate of 150° to 200°C/hr. A 9-10 hour calcining at 1100°C yielded barium zirconate powder of particle size less than 1μ. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Donetskiy filial VNII khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobochistykh veshchestv (Donets Branch of the VNII of Chemical Reagents and High Purity Compounds)

SUBMITTED: 24Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

SHEPELENKO, L. G.

Experiments on chemical chromium plating and cobalt plating.
Khim. v shkole 17 no.6:83-84 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Plating) (Chemistry--Experiments)

SHEPELENKO, L.G.

Experiments in producing photographic images on the oxide film on aluminum and its alloys. Fiz. v shkole 18 no.5:69-71 S-O '63. (MIRA 17:1)

SHEPELENKO, L.M.

Problems of projective bending of families of plants in P_n. Izv. vys.ucheb.zav.; mat. no.1:210-217 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Tomskiy gosudarstvannyy universitet imeni V.V.Kuybysheva.
(Geometry, Analytic)

SHEPELENKO, L.G.

Experiments in producing photographic images on the oxide film on aluminum and its alloys. Khim. v shkole 18 no.5:69-71 S-O '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

CHOVNYK, N.G.; SHEPELENKO, L.G.

Some experiments with molten salts. Khim. v shkole 18 no.6:70-74 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

SHEPELENKO, L. M., Cand Phys-Math Sci, "Projecting Bending of certain families of planes in Λ-measured projected space." Tomsk, Publishing House of Tomsk Univ, 1961. (Tomsk State Univ imeni V. V. Kuybyshev). (KL-DV, 11-61, 209).

SHAFEROVA, K.A.; SHEPELENKO, Z.A.; TEPLOVA, S.V.

Distribution of pathogenic ser types of Escherichia coli in a rural locality. Zdrav. Turk. 7 no.11:26-28 N'63 (MIRA 17:3)

16.7300

S/179/60/000/005/009/010
E081/E135

AUTHOR: Shepelenko, V.N. (Tomsk)

TITLE: Some Problems of Elasticity Theory for an Anisotropic Strip

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1960, No 5, pp 164-168

TEXT: The method of Kufarev and Sveklo (Ref 1), used by them in investigating the first boundary value problem, is extended to the second (Para 1) and the mixed (Paras 2, 3) boundary value problems of an anisotropic strip. In Para 1, the known components of the displacement vector on the edges of the strip are

$$u = u_k(x); \quad v = v_k(x); \quad y = (-1)^{k+1}h; \quad k = 1, 2.$$

According to Lekhnitskiy (Ref 2), the problem leads to the determination of two functions:

$$F_k(z_k), \qquad z_k = x + \mu_k y .$$

Analytically, Eqs (1.1) follow from the boundary conditions for

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S/179/60/000/005/009/010
E081/E135

Some Problems of Elasticity Theory for an Anisotropic Strip

$|y| < h$; μ_1 and μ_2 are the complex roots of the characteristic equation (1.2); the elastic constants a_{rs} form a symmetrical matrix, the principal minors of which are essentially positive. The solution of the problem is obtained as the Fourier integral (1.4), and this integral is further developed in the remainder of Para 1. In Para 2, the stresses at $y = h$ are assumed to be known as

$$Y_y = P_1(x); \quad -X_y = P_2(x),$$

and the displacement components at $y = -h$ as

$$u = Q_1(x); \quad v = Q_2(x).$$

The boundary conditions for the function $F_k(z_k)$ are given by (2.1), and the solution has the form (2.3). In Para 3, the shear stress is assumed known on one edge of the strip and the displacement components on the other as given in Eqs (3.1); the solution then takes the form (3.3).

There are 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATIONS: Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. (Tomsk State University)

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1960.

Card 2/2

SHEPELENKO, V.N.

Determining stresses in a double orthotropic band. Uch.zap.TGU no.36:59-64 :60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Elastic plates and shells)

SHEPELENKO, V. N.

Cand Phys-Math Sci - (diss) "Several problems in the theory of elasticity for anisotropic and orthotropic bands." Tomsk, 1961. 7 pp; (Tomsk State Univ imeni V.V. Kuybyshev); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 196)

SHEPELENKO, V.N.; SHCHERBAKOV, R.N.

Conference pertaining to theoretical and applied problems in mathematics and mechanics held in Tomsk. Usp. mat. nauk 16 no.1:221 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Mathematics--Congresses)

SHEPELENKO, V.N. (Novosibirsk)

Stability of an infinitely long cylindrical panel clamped along the edge. Izv. AN SSSR. Mekh. no.6:119-121 N-D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

L 04975-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/WW/EM

ACC NR: AP6030811 SOURCE CODE: UR/0424/66/000/003/0089/0098

46
B

AUTHOR: Ivanov, G. V. (Novosibirsk); Shepelenko, V. N. (Novosibirsk)

ORG: none

TITLE: Buckling and snapping under creep conditions of a square cylindrical panel compressed along its directrix 18

SOURCE: Inzhenernyy zhurnal. Mekhanika tverdogo tela, no. 3, 1966, 89-98

TOPIC TAGS: creep buckling, creep snapping, panel buckling, panel snapping, shell buckling, shell snapping, creep, buckling, cylindric shell structure

ABSTRACT: A square cylindrical panel compressed along its directrix is used as a model in a theoretical study of the buckling and the following oil-can effect of a cylindrical shell subjected to axial compression under creep conditions. The study is based on variational formulation of the creep problem for shallow cylindrical shells applying the power law to the flow with a certain index of creep. Only two methods used in overcoming the difficulties associated with determining the stress distribution along the shell thickness are discussed: 1) assuming that strains deviate slightly from the membrane state in the shell; the relations between stresses and strain rate are linearized with respect to differences between these quantities in membrane and nonmembrane states; and 2) assuming a linear stress distribution over the shell thickness, and determining the real distribution parameters by a

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L 04975-67

ACC NR: AP6030811

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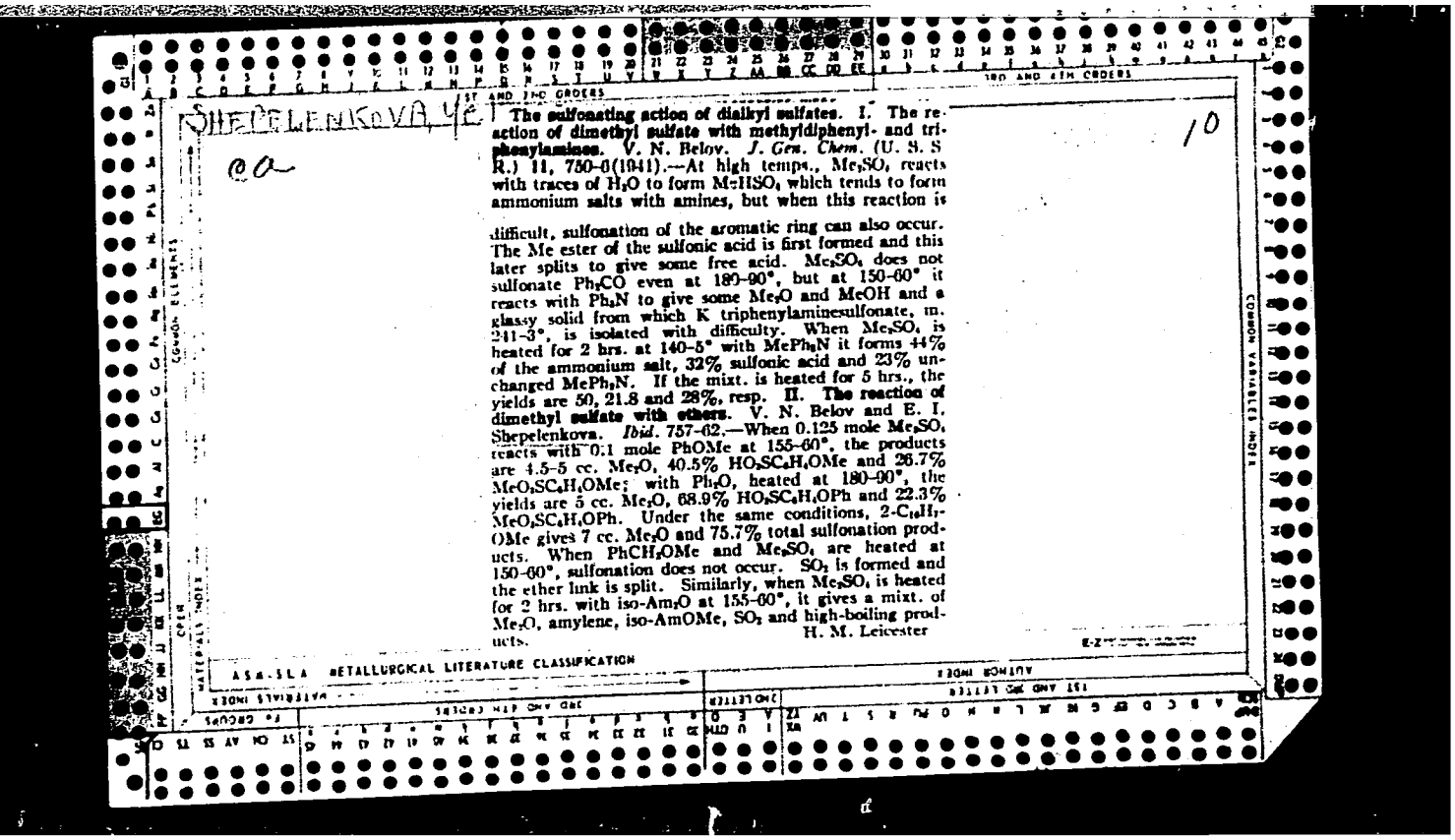
variational method based on variations of stresses and displacements. It is shown by way of comparison, that the results obtained for linear and nonlinear stress distributions are practically identical in the case of creep buckling of a square cylindrical panel with nondeformable edges compressed along its directrix. The phenomenon of snapping under creep conditions is discussed as an instantaneous transition of the shell from one mode of equilibrium to another. A system of ten differential equations for determining the stresses, deflections, and snapping of the panel under creep conditions are derived, starting with the solution of this problem for the elastic range (the initial state for the creep when the time parameter $\tau = 0$). A way of simplifying this system is outlined, its numerical integration by the Runge-Kutta method is discussed, and the results are presented. Conclusions concerning snapping (time, critical load), equilibrium modes, and the effect of linearizing the creep law on the panel behavior are drawn. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 22 formulas. [VK]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 14Aug65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2



SHEPELENKOVA, E. I.

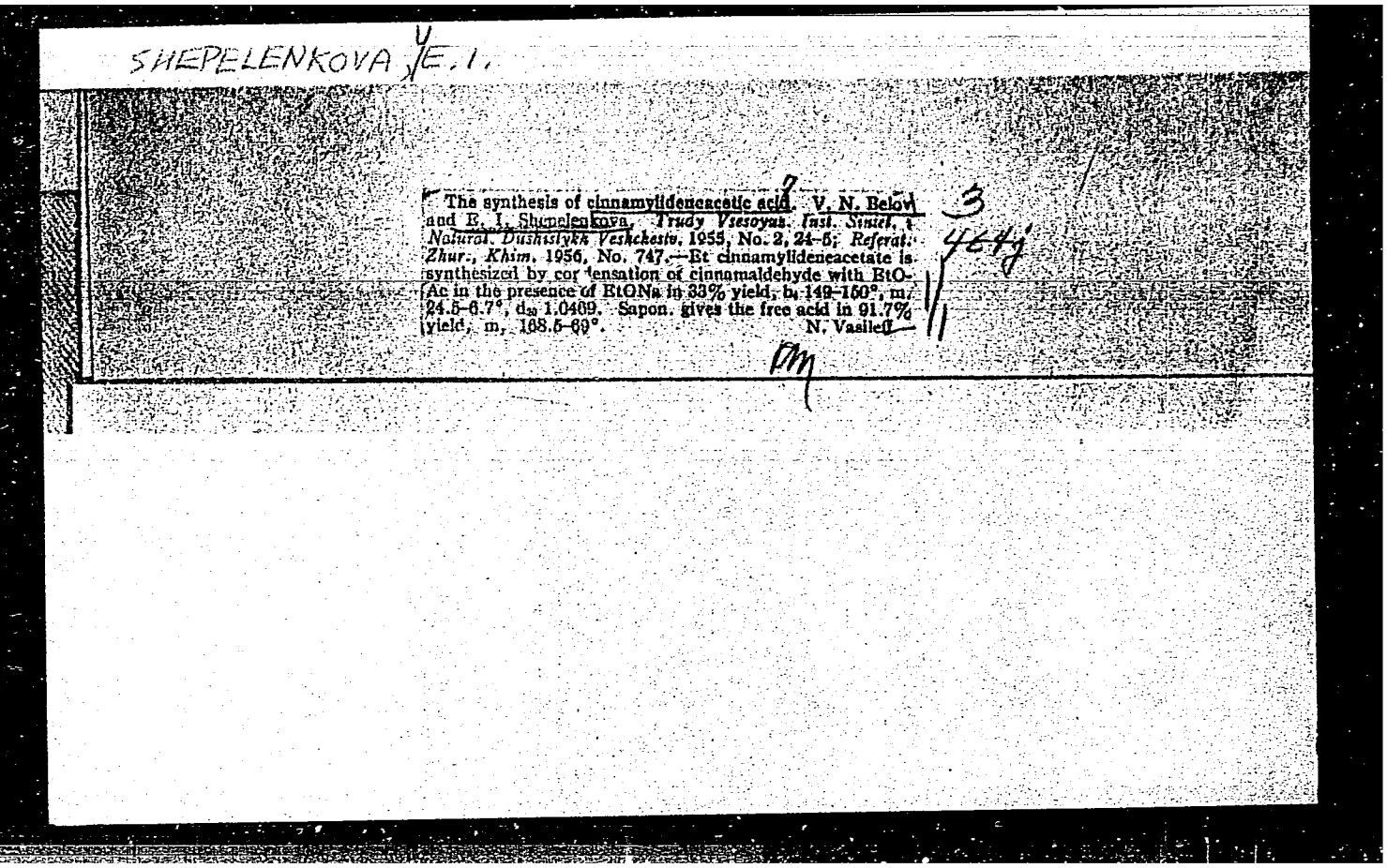
CO

10

The sulfonating action of dialkyl sulfates. I. The reaction of dimethyl sulfate with methyldiphenyl- and triphenylamines. V. N. Belov. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 750–6(1941).—At high temps., Me_2SO_4 reacts with traces of H_2O to form $MeHSO_4$ which tends to form ammonium salts with amines, but when this reaction is difficult, sulfonation of the aromatic ring can also occur. The Me ester of the sulfonic acid is first formed and this later splits to give some free acid. Me_2SO_4 does not sulfonate Ph_2CO even at 180–90°, but at 150–60° it reacts with Ph_3N to give some Me_2O and MeOH and a glassy solid from which K triphenylaminesulfonate, m. 241–3°, is isolated with difficulty. When Me_2SO_4 is heated for 2 hrs. at 140–5° with $MePh_2N$ it forms 44% of the ammonium salt, 32% sulfonic acid and 23% unchanged $MePh_2N$. If the mixt. is heated for 5 hrs., the yields are 50, 21.8 and 28%, resp. **II. The reaction of dimethyl sulfate with ethers.** V. N. Belov and E. I. Shepelenkova. *Ibid.* 757–62.—When 0.125 mole Me_2SO_4 reacts with 0.1 mole PhOMe at 155–60°, the products are 4.5–5 cc. Me_2O, 40.5% $HO_3SC_6H_4OMe$ and 26.7% $MeO_3SC_6H_4OMe$; with Ph_2O, heated at 180–90°, the yields are 5 cc. Me_2O, 68.9% $HO_3SC_6H_4OPh$ and 22.3% $MeO_3SC_6H_4OPh$. Under the same conditions, 2-$C_{10}H_7$OMe gives 7 cc. Me_2O and 75.7% total sulfonation products. When $PhCH_2OMe$ and Me_2SO_4 are heated at 150–60°, sulfonation does not occur. SO_2 is formed and the ether link is split. Similarly, when Me_2SO_4 is heated for 2 hrs. with iso-Am_2O at 155–60°, it gives a mixt. of Me_2O, amylene, iso-AmOMe, SO_2 and high-boiling products.

H. M. Leicester

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



SHEPELENKOVA, E. I.

The synthesis of cinnamylideneacetic acid. V. N. Belov and E. I. Shepelenkova. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Inst. Sintet. i Natural. Dushistykh Veshchestv.* 1955, No. 2, 24–5; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1956, No. 747.—Et cinnamylideneacetate is synthesized by condensation of cinnamaldehyde with EtOAc in the presence of EtONa in 33% yield, b. 149–160°, m. 24.5–6.7°, d_{20} 1.0409. Sapon. gives the free acid in 91.7% yield, m. 108.5–60°. N. Vasileff

BELOV, V.N.; DAYEV, N.A.; KUSTOVA, S.D.; LEETS, K.V.; PODDUBNAYA, S.S.
SKVORTSOVA, N.I.; SHEPELENKOVA, Ye.I.; SHUMEYKO, A.K.

A new process for irone synthesis. Zhur.ob.khim. 27 no.5:1384-1389
My '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh
i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.
(Irone)

KORE, S.A., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; SHEPELENKOVA, Ye.I.; CHERNOVA, Ye.M., inzh.

Acetals and their identification in a thin layer by the chromatographic method. Masl.-zhir.prom. 28 no.3:32-33 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.
(Acetal) (Chromatographic analysis)

SHEPELEV, A., inzh.-stroitel'

Do-it-yourself house repairs and decoration. Sov.shakht. 10 no.7:45-46 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Building—Repair and reconstruction)

SHEPELEV, A.

How to sharpen carpenter tools. Nauka i zhizn' 28 no.9:96-97 S '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Carpentry--Tools)
(Grinding and polishing)

SHEPELEV, A., inzh.

Efficient methods for finishing work. Sel'. stroi. 15 no.3:29-30 Mr '60. (MIRA 16:2)
(Plastering)
(Painting, Industrial)

SHEPELEV, A.A.; LITVINOV, I.R.

Results of the operation of M8 electric locomotives on the Tomsk Railroad. Zhel.dor.transp. 43 no.3:17-23 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Tomskoy dorogi (for Shepelev). 2. Glavnyy inzh.sluzhby lokomotivnogo khozyaystva Tomskoy dorogi (for Litvinov).
(Electric locomotives)

SHEPELEV, A.A.

The workers of the Western Siberian Railroad are struggling for highly efficient use of locomotives. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 7 no.4:1-5 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Zapadno-Sibirskoy dorogi.
(Siberia, Western—Railroads—Employees) (Locomotives)

SHEPELEV, Aleksandr Grigor'yevich, ASHCHEPKOV, Yevgeniy Andreyevich; KOZHEVNIKOV, Savva Yelizarovich; NEMIRA, Kirill L'vovich; KITAYNIK, Abram Usherovich; SINAGOV, V.N., red.; MAZUROVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[With our friends; impressions of Siberians visiting people's democracies] U Nashikh druzei; vpechatleniia sibiriakov, pobyvavshikh v stranakh narodnoi demokratii. [Novosibirsk] Novosibirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 127 p. (MIRA 10:12)

(China--Description and travel)
(Czechoslovakia--Description and travel)
(Germany, East--Description and travel)

87212
S/126/60/010/001/025/027/XX
E032/E314

18 8100 1045, 1418, 1138

AUTHORS: Pervakov, V.A., Khotkevich, V.I. and Shepelev, A.G.

TITLE: Latent Heat of Plastic Deformation of Silver at -196 and +20 °C

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 117 - 121

TEXT: The present authors have measured the latent heat of deformation Q, on the degree of deformation $\Delta d/d$ and the work A done in compressing silver specimens at temperatures between -196 and 20 °C. The pulse method described by the second of the present authors et al in Ref. 1 was employed. 99.99% pure silver wires, having a diameter of 0.1 mm and length of 60 mm were used. The deformation was produced by compression between polished steel plates. Fig. 1 shows the dependence of Q (cal/g) on $\Delta d/d$ at -196 °C (Curve 1) and +20 °C (Curve 2). Fig. 2 shows the latent heat Q as a function of A (cal/g) at the same temperatures as in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 shows Q/A as a function of A and Fig. 4

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Latent Heat of Plastic Deformation of Silver at -196 and +20 °C

shows the latent heat Q as a function of the relative change in the resistance of the specimens.

Acknowledgments are expressed to N.L. Zheldakov for assistance in building the apparatus and in the measurements.

There are 4 figures and 7 references: 5 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

Fig.1

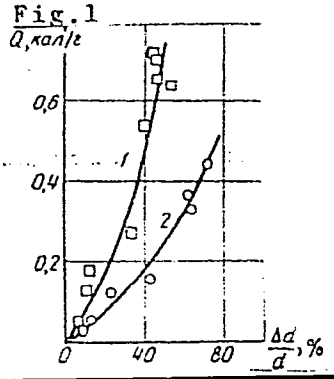
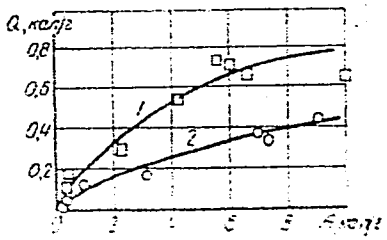


Fig.2



Card 2/4

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E032/E314

Latent Heat of Plastic Deformation of Silver at -196 and +20 °C

Fig.2

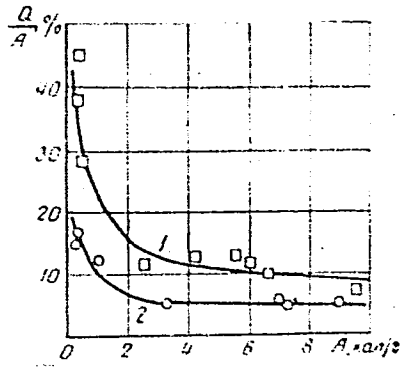
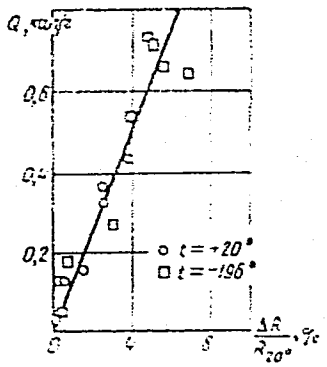


Fig.4



Card 3/4

87212
S/126/60/010/001/025/027/XX
E032/E314

Latent Heat of Plastic Deformation of Silver at -196 and +20 °C

ASSOCIATIONS: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR (Physicotechnical Institute of the AS Ukrainian SSR)
Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo (Khar'kov State University imeni A.M. Gor'kiy)

SUBMITTED: February 15, 1960

Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4009139 S/0056/63/045/006/2076/2077

AUTHOR: Shepelev, A. G.

TITLE: Anisotropic energy gap in superconducting tin

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiziki, v. 45, no. 6, 1963, 2076-2077

TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity, superconducting tin, energy gap, anisotropic energy gap, ultrasound absorption, longitudinal ultrasound absorption, anisotropic superconductor anomaly, ultrasonic absorption coefficient ratio

ABSTRACT: The absorption of longitudinal ultrasound in the frequency range 100--250 Mcs was measured in single crystals of pure tin (impurity content $\sim 10^{-4}$%) at temperatures 1--4°K. The samples were oriented so that the ultrasound was propagated at right angles to the (101), (301), and (111) planes. Deviations have been observed from the exponential law at the lowest temperatures, and are attributed to the anomalies predicted by Prokrovskiy (ZhETF, v. 40, 898,

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ACCESSION NR: AP4009139

1961) in the behavior of anisotropic superconductors. The results give grounds for assuming that the anisotropy of the energy gap in superconducting tin is not less than 50% (fuller data will be published elsewhere). The minimum energy gap at 0°K is obtained by extrapolating the temperature dependence of the ratio of the ultrasonic absorption coefficients. "The author regards it as his pleasant duty to thank N. V. Zavaritskiy, B. G. Lazarev, V. G. Peschanskiy, and I. A. Privorotskiy for useful discussions, and A. I. Berdovskiy and G. D. Filimonov for their help with the measurements." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR (Physico-technical Institute, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 16Sep63	DATE ACQ: 02Feb64	ENCL: 01
SUB CODE: PH	NO REF SOV: 005	OTHER: 004

Card 2/3

L 45437-65 EWT(1) IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5007057 S/0120/65/000/001/0194/0198

AUTHOR: Shepelev, A. G.; Filimonov, G. D.

TITLE: Outfit for studying absorption of h-f ultrasonic radiation by superconductors

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1965, 194-198

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonics, ultrasonic absorption, superconductor

ABSTRACT: An outfit is described which is intended for studying the absorption-temperature relation at 4—1 K by a pulse method. The outfit comprises (see Enclosure 1) sync unit 9 which controls negative pulses in modulator 7 which modulates the oscillations of h-f (up to 300 Mc) oscillator 3; the oscillator pulses excite transmitting quartz 1; from receiving quartz 2, the pulses enter receiver 5. Signals from the specimen and comparison pulses from 6, after amplification and detection in 4, arrive at oscilloscope 8 where a series of pulses corresponding

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L 45439-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007057

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to the multiple reflection of ultrasonic radiation by parallel surfaces of the specimen can be observed. The low-temperature unit consists of three insulated glass Dewar vessels (one with nitrogen and two with helium) which are arranged concentrically (sketch supplied). "The authors wish to thank K. D. Sinel'nikov for his support and attention to the work, B. G. Lazarev and A. P. Korolyuk for their valuable advice, N. N. Mikhaylov for lending the carbon thermometers, and A. I. Berdovskiy for his help in installing the outfit." Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR (Physico-Technical Institute, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 02Sep64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: GP

NO REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 002

Card 2/3

L 52957-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA (c) IJP(c)
JD/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5010497 UR/0056/65/048/1054/1061

AUTHOR: Shepelev, A. G.; Filimonov, G. D.

TITLE: An investigation of energy gap anisotropy in superconducting tin

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 48, no. 4, 1965, 1054-1061

TOPIC TAGS: tin, superconductivity, energy gap, ultrasound absorption, electronic absorption, single crystal, anisotropy

ABSTRACT: New experimental data are presented on electronic absorption of ultrasound up to 300 Mcs in pure tin single crystals at 1--4K, obtained by investigating experimentally the temperature dependence of the absorption in several new directions of ultrasound propagation in the crystal. The samples were spherical single crystals grown by the Obreimov-Shubnikov method. The directions of the acoustic wave vectors were perpendicular to all the crystallographic planes of low indices, determined goniometrically from the reflection spot pattern following etching. The ultrasound was fed to the samples from an oscillating crystal through a thin vacuum-cooked layer of a rubber and vaseline mixture. The ultrasound passing through the

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L 52957-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5010497

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sample excited a quartz receiver, the output of which was amplified and compared with a comparison pulse from a standard generator. A detailed description of the apparatus is published elsewhere (PTE No. 1, 194, 1965). The values obtained for the energy gap in the electron spectrum of superconducting tin are used to map the anisotropy of the gap on the Fermi surface. The gap values obtained range from a minimum of 3.2 kT_c to a maximum of 4.8 kT_c, compared with a minimum value 2.7 kT_c obtained by N. V. Zavaritskiy (ZhETF v. 45, 1839, 1963). The results indicate that the energy gap of superconducting tin has an anisotropy of 70%. "The authors thank K. D. Sinel'nikov for interest in the work and support, and N. V. Zavaritskiy, M. I. Kaganov, B. G. Lazarev, V. L. Pokrovskiy, and I. A. Privorotskiy for interesting discussions." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (Physico-technical Institute, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 12Nov64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, GP

NR REF SOV: 019 OTHER: 014

BAB

Card 2/2

L 02195-67 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/WW/AT

ACC NR: AP6032470 SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/051/003/0746/0748

AUTHOR: Shepelev, A. G.; Filimonov, G. D. 64 58

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute, Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy Institut Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR) B

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the frequency dependence of electron absorption of ultrasound in tin single crystals of various crystallographic orientations

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 51, no. 3, 1966, 746-748

TOPIC TAGS: low temperature physics, low temperature effect, ultrasound absorption, temperature dependence, tin single crystal, crystal orientation

ABSTRACT: The temperature dependences of electron absorption of ultrasound in pure tin single crystals were measured by the pulse technique in the frequency range from 50 to 280 Mc/sec, and temperatures between 1 and 4K; the sound wave vectors were perpendicular to the crystallographic planes (101), (111), (301), (112), (211), (113), and (311). In accordance with the theory, the electron absorp-

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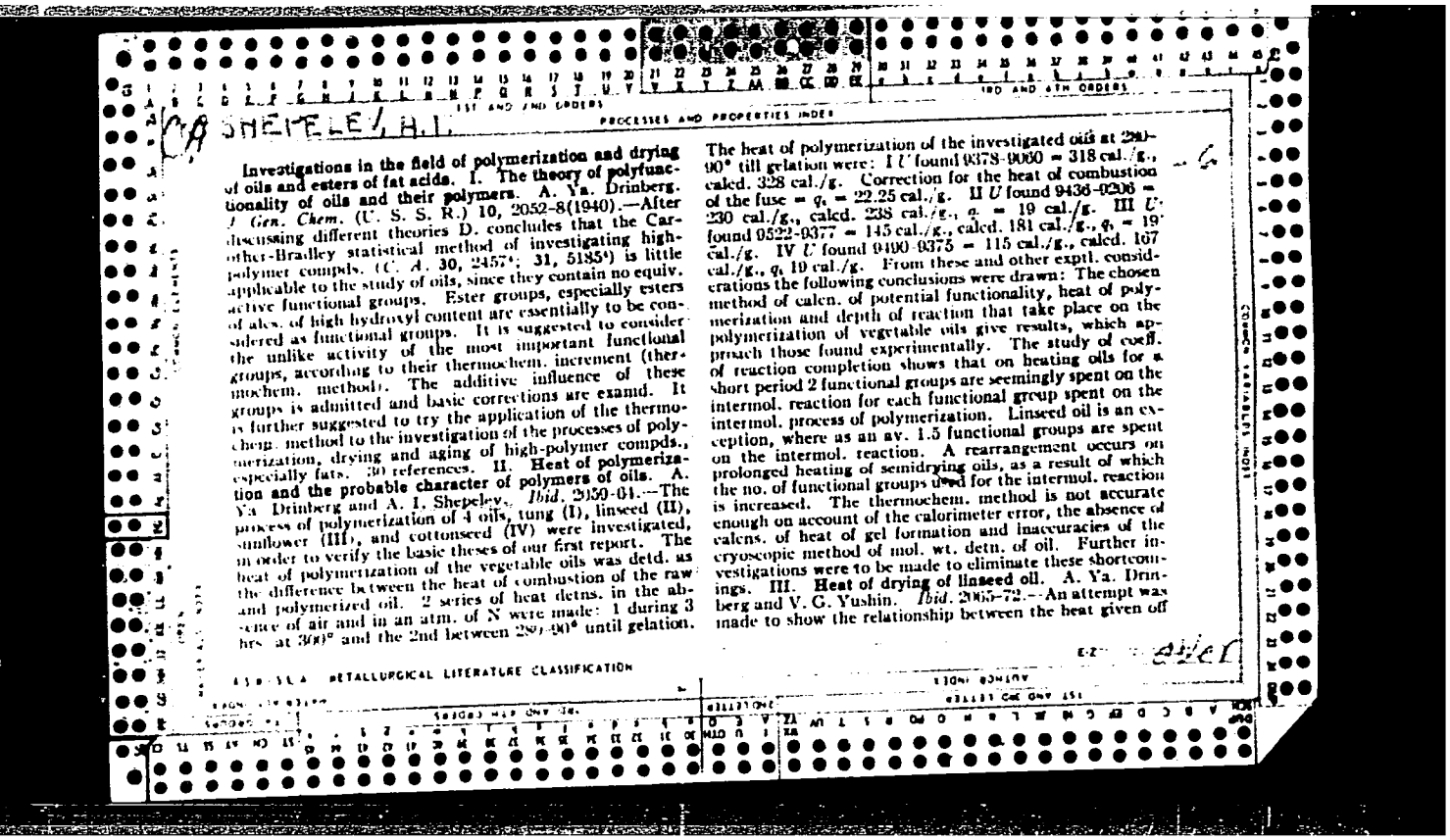
L 02195-67

ACC NR: APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549110007-3"

tion frequency dependences are linear and strongly anisotropic. The authors express their gratitude for discussing results of the investigation to A. A. Galkin, M. I. Kaganov, E. A. Kaner, B. G. Lazarev, I. M. Lifshits, and V. G. Peschanskiy. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [Based on authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 20Mar66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004/

Card 2/2



CA SHEFFLE, A.L.

Investigations in the field of polymerization and drying of oils and esters of fat acids. I. The theory of polyfunctionality of oils and their polymers. A. Ya. Drinberg. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 2052–8(1940).—After discussing different theories D. concludes that the Carothers-Bradley statistical method of investigating high-polymer compds. (*C. A.* 30, 2457[1]; 31, 5185[2]) is little applicable to the study of oils, since they contain no equiv. active functional groups. Ester groups, especially esters of alcs. of high hydroxyl content are essentially to be considered as functional groups. It is suggested to consider the unlike activity of the most important functional groups, according to their thermochem. increment (thermochem. method). The additive influence of these groups is admitted and basic corrections are examd. It is further suggested to try the application of the thermochem. method to the investigation of the processes of polymerization, drying and aging of high-polymer compds., especially fats. 30 references. II. **Heat of polymerization and the probable character of polymers of oils.** A. Ya. Drinberg and A. I. Shepelev. *Ibid.* 2059–64.—The process of polymerization of 4 oils, tung (I), linseed (II), sunflower (III), and cottonseed (IV) were investigated, in order to verify the basic theses of our first report. The heat of polymerization of the vegetable oils was detd. as the difference between the heat of combustion of the raw and polymerized oil. 2 series of heat detns. in the absence of air and in an atm. of N were made: 1 during 3 hrs. at 300° and the 2nd between 280–90° until gelation. The heat of polymerization of the investigated oils at 280–90° till gelation were: I *U* found 9378–9060 = 318 cal./g., calcd. 328 cal./g. Correction for the heat of combustion of the fuse = q_v = 22.25 cal./g. II *U* found 9436–9206 = 230 cal./g., calcd. 238 cal./g., q_v = 19 cal./g. III *U* found 9522–9377 = 145 cal./g., calcd. 181 cal./g., q_v = 19 cal./g. IV *U* found 9490–9375 = 115 cal./g., calcd. 107 cal./g., q_v 19 cal./g. From these and other exptl. considerations the following conclusions were drawn: The chosen method of calcn. of potential functionality, heat of polymerization and depth of reaction that take place on the polymerization of vegetable oils give results, which approach those found experimentally. The study of coeff. of reaction completion shows that on heating oils for a short period 2 functional groups are seemingly spent on the intermol. reaction for each functional group spent on the intermol. process of polymerization. Linseed oil is an exception, where as an av. 1.5 functional groups are spent on the intermol. reaction. A rearrangement occurs on prolonged heating of semidrying oils, as a result of which the no. of functional groups used for the intermol. reaction is increased. The thermochem. method is not accurate enough on account of the calorimeter error, the absence of calcns. of heat of gel formation and inaccuracies of the cryoscopic method of mol. wt. detn. of oil. Further investigations were to be made to eliminate these shortcomings. III. **Heat of drying of linseed oil.** A. Ya. Drinberg and V. G. Yushin. *Ibid.* 2065–72.—An attempt was made to show the relationship between the heat given off

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 4
Feb. 25, 1954
General and Physical Chemistry

Metastable solutions of calcium chloride and the temperature limits of their existence. I. G. Druzhinin and A. I. Shepelev. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 72, 703-6(1950).—The system $CaCl_2$-H_2O was studied in the temp. range 0-50°. The stable crystn. curve agrees well with data obtained previously by Bassett, *et al.* (*C.A.* 31, 7321e), with $CaCl_2.6H_2O$ stable from 0°, 37.30% $CaCl_2$ to 30.1°, 49.72%; α-$CaCl_2.4H_2O$ stable up to 45°, 55.92%, and $CaCl_2.2H_2O$ stable above that point. The data on the 2 metastable (β- and γ-) forms of $CaCl_2.4H_2O$ and their solns. diverged somewhat from Bassett's results. γ-$CaCl_2.4H_2O$ exists in equil. with solns. whose compns. lie on a curve from 39°, 55.82% to 19.7°, 50.82%; the β-form from 41°, 55.81% to 15.9°, 48.95%; and the α-form exists as a metastable form (in the $CaCl_2.6H_2O$ region) from 30.1°, 49.72% to 14°, 45.99%. $CaCl_2.2H_2O$ exists in a metastable form down to 9°, 55.82%.

Arild J. Miller

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BW

CA CHEMICAL, N.Y.

2

Crystalloöptical constants of $CaCl_2.4H_2O$. A. I. Shepelev, M. N. Lyashenko, and I. G. Druzhinin. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 75, 379-81(1950).—The stability ranges of the $CaCl_2$ hydrates are the following: $CaCl_2.6H_2O$ from −55 to +30.1°; $CaCl_2.4H_2O$ from 14 to 45°; $CaCl_2.2H_2O$ from 30 to 175°; $CaCl_2.H_2O$ from 175 to 238°. The tetrahydrate is observed in 3 modifications (cf. Bassett, *et al.*, *C.A.* 27, 3388; 31, 7321[9]): (α) triclinic, neg., $\alpha = 1.532$; $\beta = 1.560$; $\gamma = 1.571$; $2V = 63°$; (β) uniaxial, or pseudouniaxial, neg., in needles with $\alpha = 1.506$; $\gamma = 1.530$; (γ) in thin elongated plates, from supersatd. solns. at 25°, neg., with $2V = 68°$, $\alpha = 1.447$; $\beta = 1.477$; $\gamma = 1.491$. The modification (γ) is, in the dry state, easily changed to (β) and the stable (α). The crysts. of (α) is observed between 14 and 45.3°, (β) between 15.9 and 41°, (γ) between 19.7 and 39°; micrographs are given. W. E.

DRUZHININ, Ivan Georgiyevich, professor; SHEPELEV, A.I., dotsent; DISTANOV, G.K., otvetstvennyy redaktor

[Physical and chemical study of modifications of calcium chloride tetrahydrate] Fiziko-khimicheskoe izuchenie modifikatsii chetyrekhvodnogo khloristogo kul'tsiia. Frunze, Kirgizskii gos.univ., 1955. 63 p. (MIRA 10:1)

(Calcium chloride)

Category: USSR / Physical Chemistry
Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibrium. Physico-chemical analysis Phase transitions. B-8

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 29954

Author : Druzhinin I. G., Shepelev A. I.
Inst : Institute of Chemistry, Academy of Sciences Kirgiz SSR
Title : Quaternary System Calcium- and Sodium Chloride - Hydrogen Chloride - Water.

Orig Pub: Tr. In-ta khimii AN KirgSSR, 1956, No 7, 3-17

Abstract: Investigation, at 25°, of solubility, and also of density and viscosity, of saturated solutions of the system $CaCl_2$ - NaCl - HCl - H_2O (I), and of the included therein systems of NaCl - HCl - H_2O (II), $CaCl_2$ - NaCl - H_2O (III) and $CaCl_2$ - HCl - H_2O (IV). In system I neither acid salts nor hydrates are formed, properties vary in accordance with continuous curves having minima. It was found that in system II, alpha-, beta- and gamma-modifications of $CaCl_2 \cdot 4H_2O$, can separate from metastabile solutions, at NaCl concentrations up to

Card : 1/2

SHEPELEV, A., inzh.

Finishing the surfaces of reinforced concrete elements. Sel'. stroi. no.6:19-21 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Precast concrete) (Building—Details)

1. SHEPELEV, A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Plastering

7. How to plaster a house with local materials.
Sel', stroi. 2 No. 6, 1947

9. Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

1. SHEPELEV, A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Calcimining

7. How to make a high-grade glue and lime paint. Sel'.stroi. 2 no. 8, 1947.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

SHEPELEV, A.M.; GALAKTIONOV, A.A., redaktor; RACHEVSKAYA, M.I., redaktor; GUROVA, O.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Modeler's handbook] Pamiatka lepshchiku. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva kommunal'nogo khoziaistva RSFSR, 1951. 68 p. (MLRA 8:10)
(Modeling)

SHEPELEV, A.V.

SHEPELEV, A.M., inzhener; TKHILADZE, G.R., inzhener nauchnyy redaktor.

[Paper hanging] Oboinye raboty. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1953. 31 p. (MLRA 7:7)
(Paper hanging) (Wallpaper)

SHEPELEV, A. M.

Stekol'nyye raboty (Glass operations) Moskva, Trudrezrvizdat, 1953.
101 p. illus., diagrs., tables.
"Literatura": p. (99)

N/5
748.6
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SHEPELEV, A. M.

A. M. Shepelev, Nastilka linoleuma i ukhod za nim /Linoleum Laying and Handing/, Press for Literature on Building and Architecture, 2 sheets, 10,000 copies

Describes the materials and cutting tools used in laying linoleum; gives formulas for fillers and adhesive pastes; states the rules for performing the work, the organization of the work and of the work site.

Brochure intended for workmen and engineering-technical personnel of construction jobs.

SO: U-6472, 23 Nov 1954

SHEPELEV, A., inzh.

Using adhesive paints and lime in finishing buildings. Sel'. stroi. 9 no.5:22-24 Ag '54. (MIRA 13:2)
(Paint mixing) (Lime)

SHEPELEV .A., inzhener

Glazing work. Sel'.stroi. 10 no.4:23-24 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:6)
(Glazing)

SHEPELEV, A., inzhener

Sharpening tools. Sel'.stroi.10 no.6:15-17 Je'55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Carpentry--Tools)

SHEPELEV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, inzhener; GALAKTIONOV, A.A., nauchnyy redaktor; TYAPKIN, B.G., redaktor izdatel'stva; GUSEVA, S.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Painting and glazing in rural building] Malyarnye i stekol'nye raboty v sel'skom stroitel'stve. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po strpit. i arkhit., 1956. 63 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(House painting) (Glazing)

SHEPELEV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; GALAKTIONOV, A.A., redaktor; BASHKIROV, L.G., redaktor izdatel'stva; KONYASHINA, A.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Plastering and painting] Shtukaturnye i maliarnye raboty. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva kommunal'nogo khoziaistva RSFSR, 1956. 203 p. (MLRA 10:3)
(Plastering)
(Painting, Industrial)

SHEPELEV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, inzhener; STOLYAROV, N.T., nauchnyy redaktor; BYKOVA, Zh.A., redaktor; KUZ'MIN, D.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Plastering] Shtukaturnye raboty, Izd. 2-oe, perer. i dop. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1956. 279 p. (MIRA 10:4)

(Plastering)

SHEPELEV, A., inzhener.

High-grade painting of transoms, doors, and floors. Sel'.stroi. 11 no.9:19-21 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(Painting, Industrial)

SHEPELEV, A.

The development of housing and municipal services requires constant attention. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 7 no.7:4-7 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Sekretar' Groznenskogo gorkoma Kommunisticheskoy Partii Sovetskogo Soyuza.
(Groznyy--Municipal services)

SHEPELEV, A.

SHEPELEV, A.

How to plaster ovens. Sel'.stroi. 11 no.3:29 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)

(Plastering) (Ovens)

SHEPELEV, A., inzhener.

Advice for wallpapering rooms. Sel'.stroit.11 no.5:24-25 My '56.
(Paper hanging) (MLRA 9:9)

SHEPELEV, A., inzhener.

Covering surfaces dry walls. Sel'. stroi. 12 no.8:24-27 Ag '57.
(Plastering) (MLRA 10:9)

SHEPELEV, A., inzh.

How to make ornamental window frames. [illegible] stroi. 12 no.10:26-29 O '57. (MLRA 10:11)

(Decoration and ornament, Architectural)

SHEPELEV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; RAZINKOV, P., red.; LIL'YS, A., tekhn.red.

[Home repairs for the apartment dweller] Remont kvartiry svoimi silami. Moskovskii rabochii, 1958. 117 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(Dwellings--Maintenance and repair)

27-1-8/19

AUTHOR: Shepelev, A., Teacher of the Moscow Trade School No 65

TITLE: How the Czechoslovak Plasterers Work (Kak rabotayut chekhoslovatskiye shtukatury)

PERIODICAL: Professional'no-Tekhnicheskoye Obrazovaniye, 1958, # 1, pp 18-19,(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author deals with the work of Czechoslovak plasterers who worked recently at the Glavmoststroy in Moscow and whose extraordinary labor efficiency is pointed out. Each plasterer is said to have produced 24 square meters of plastering within 8 hours.

The author describes their tools, their inventory and its adaptation, the organization and the technique used in performing their work.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

SHEPELEV, A.M.

Coloring blackboards. Politekh. obuch. no.4:91 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Blackboards)

SHEPELEV, A., inzh.

How to construct a Russian earthenware stove. Sel'. stroi. 12 no.1: 27-30 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

(Stoves, Earthenware)

SHEPELEV, A., inzh.

Sprayer for puttying window casements. Sel'. stroi. 12 no.4:28-29 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

(Putty)

SHEPELEV, A., inzh.

How to cut glass with the use of a steel glass cutter. Sel'. stroi. 13 no. 7:29 Jl'58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Glass cutting)

SHEPELEV, A.

Adjusting window and door fittings. Sel' stroi. 13 no.8:30 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Windows) (Door fittings)

Shepelev, A

SHEPELEV, A., prepodavatel' (Moskva)

How Czechoslovak plasterers work. Prof.-tekh.obr. 15 no.1:18-19 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Uchilishche No.65.

(Czechoslovakia--Plastering)

SHEPELEV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, inzh.; GALAKTIONOV, A.A., nauchnyy red.; TELINGATER, L.A., red.; PODOBED, E.G., red.; RAKOV, S.I., tekhn.red.

[Plastering] Shtukaturnye raboty. Izd.3, perer. i dop. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1959. 415 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Plastering)

SHEPELEV, A.M., inzh.

Efficient method for fixing laths. Suggested by A.M.Shepelev.
Rats.i izobr.predl. v stroi. no.10:50-52 '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Po materialam Glavmosstroya Mosgorispolkoma.
(Plastering)

SHEPELEV, A. (Moskva)

Sharpening carpenter's tools. Politekh.obuch. no.1:85-87 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

(Carpentry--Tools)

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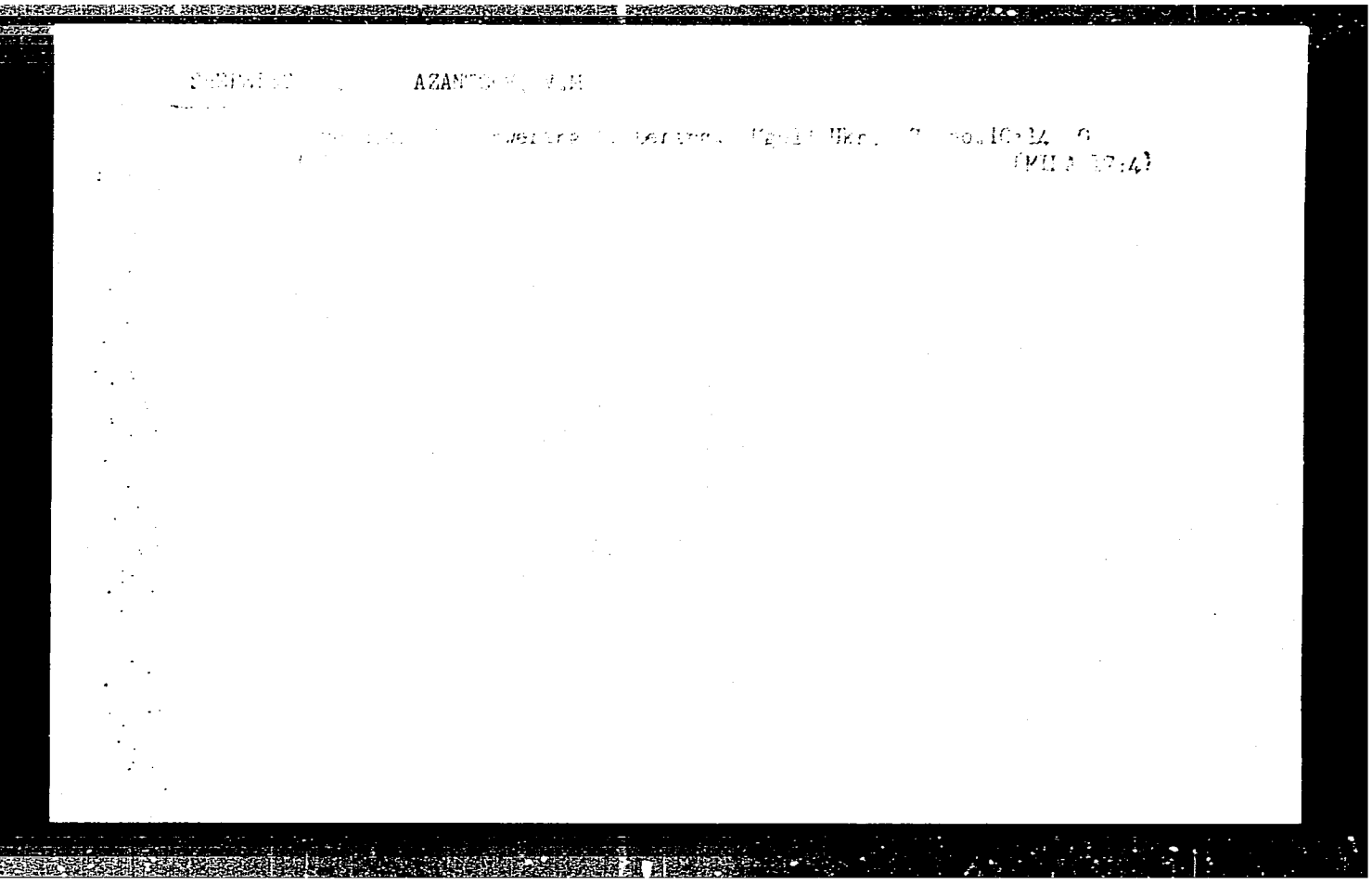

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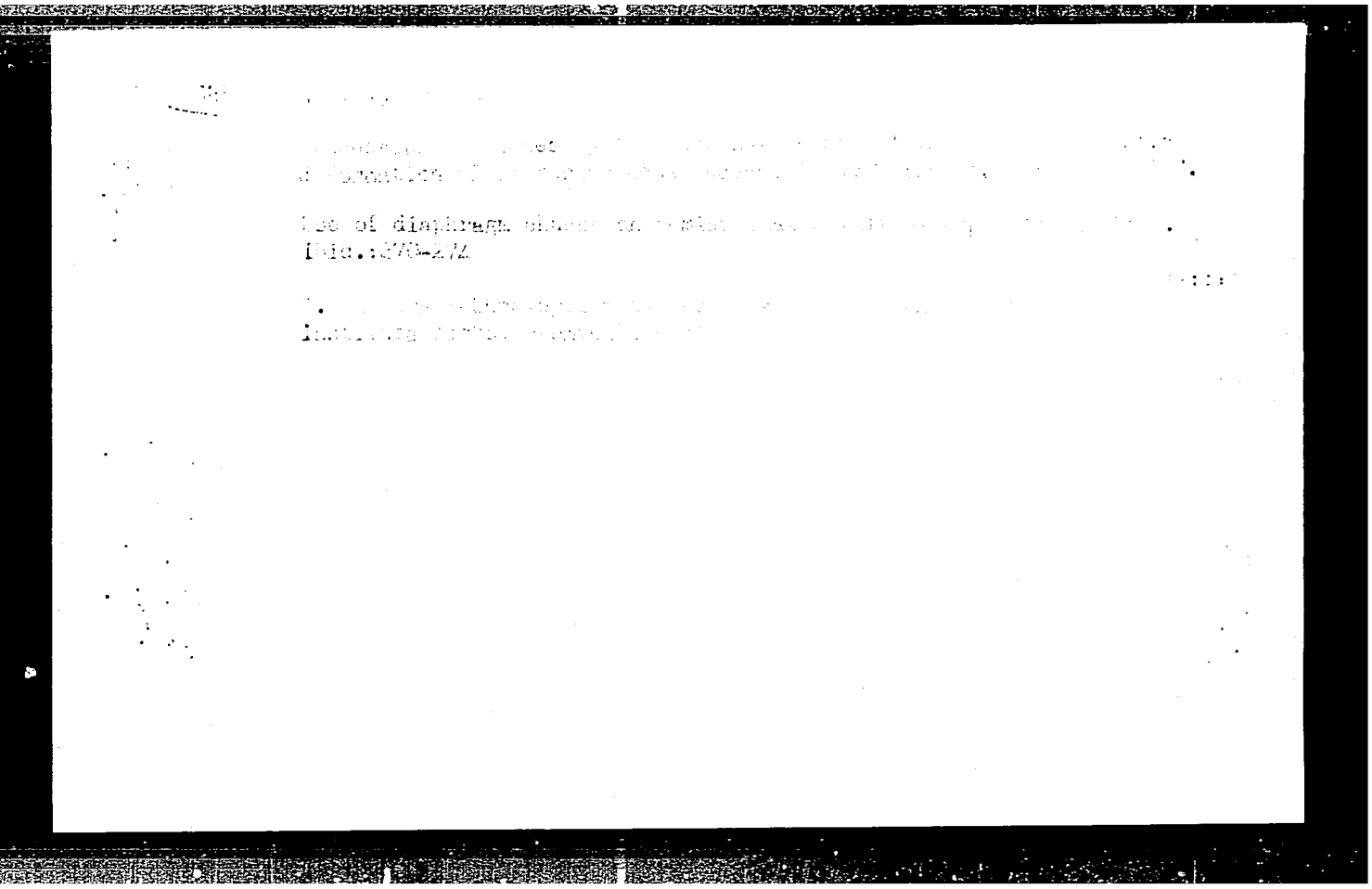

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