SKLYADNEV, B.N.

New instrument for measuring area of patterns. Leg. prom. 18 no.1: 49 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

(Photoelectric measurements)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4487

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya. Seminar po teorii mashin i mekhanizmov

Trudy, t. 20, vyp. 80 (Transactions of the Institute of the Science of Machines, Seminar on the Theory of Machines and Mechanisms, Vol. 20, No. 80). Moscow, 1960. 80 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,500 copies printed.

Editorial Board: I.I. Artobolevskiy (Resp. Ed.) Academician, G.G. Baranov, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, M.L. Bykhovskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, V.A. Gavrilenko, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, V.A. Zinov'yev, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, A.Ye. Kobrinskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, N.I. Levitskiy, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, N.P. Rayevskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, L.N. Reshetov, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, and M.A. Skuridin, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: V.A. Sokolova-Chestnova; Tech. Ed.: S.G. Tikhomirova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel interested in the theory of machines and mechanisms.

Card 1/4

Transactions of the Institute (Cont.)

COVERAGE: The collection contains four articles submitted to the Seminar on the Theory of Machines and Mechanisms. The foreword to the collection was written by I.I. Artobolevskiy, Academician, Scientific Director of the Seminar. Included in the foreword are summaries of the four articles. References accompany three of the articles. All references are Soviet, with the exception of one translation from English.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

a mechanism. Two methods of the synthesis of four-bar linkages are discussed and preparatory work for their solution by computers is described. The author concludes that the method of the quickest triggering action may be used to determine a kinematically sound mechanism.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

VK/wrc/gmp
11-18-60

SKLYADNEV, B.N.

Applying the Chebyshev method for designing a conic mechanism used for the luminous development of surfaces. Trudy Inst. mash.Sem.po teor.mash. 20 no.80:5-22 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Photoelectric measurements)

YANKOVSKIY, I.P.; SKLYADNEV, V.M.; ZAYKOVSKIY, I.M.; DORSKIY, M.Ye.; LAKHTANOV, A.F.; TERESHCHENKO, V., red.; STEPANOVA, N., tekhn.red.

[Introduction of automation in the construction industry of the White Russian S.S.R.] Vnedrenie avtomatizatsii na predpriiatiiakh stroitel'noi industrii Belorusskoi SSR. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR, Red.proizvodstvennoi lit-ry, 1960. 56 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Orgtekhstroi, trust, Minsk.
(White Russia--Construction industry) (Automation)

SOV/20-128-2-48/59

17(1)

AUTHOR: Sklyadneva, V. M.

TITLE: Innervation of the Bridge of Cartilage of the Bronchi in the Dog

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 2, pp 395 - 396 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Only few papers deal with the innervation of the cartilaginous tissue. This is due to the difficulties of impregnation and coloring of the nerve elements concerned (Ref 1). The subject mentioned in the title has hitherto not been investigated. The author successfully impregnated the nerve fibers with silver according to Cajal-Favorskiy and according to Bilschowskiy-Gros in the modification by Rasskazova. Coloring was made according to Shpil'meyer, Nissl and with hematoxyline eosine. Figures 1-4 show the microphotographs taken from the above-mentioned preparations. From the results obtained it may be seen that not only perichondrium but also the basic substance of the bridges of cartilage of the bronchi of the dog contains a relatively high number of nerve fibers. Part of them is directly contained in the basic substance. Here some fibers ramify to the terminal branchings. Another part is contained

Card 1/2

Innervation of the Bridges of Cartilage of the Bronchi in the Dog SOV/20-128-2-48/59

in the connective tissue channels which pierce the bridges of cartilage. There are 4 figures and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR). Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya BSSR (Scientific Research Laboratory of the Ministry for the Protection of Health of the Belorussian SSR)

PRESENTED: May 28, 1959, by N. N. Anichkov, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1959

Card 2/2

SKLYANIK, A.Ya.

Treatment of thyrotoxicosis using metotirine (1-methyl-2-mercaptoimidazole). Nauch. rab. asp. i klin. ord. no.6:117-126 '60. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Kafedra endokrinologii (zav. zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.A.Shereshevskiy) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(THYROID GLAND--DISEASES) (IMIDAZOLE)

PA 240T65

SKLYANIN, A. V.

USSR/Electricity - Transformers Nov 52

"Calculation of Overvoltages in Transformer Windings," Prof V. A. Karasev, Dr Tech Sci, and Cand Tech Sci A. V. Sklyanin, Ivanovo Power Eng Inst

"Elektrichestvo" No 11, pp 46-50

Cites results of research on magnetic and electrostatic linkages between elements of transformer windings and on overvoltages in them under pulse and h-f operation. Works out method for exptl investigation of mutual induction functions. Exptl data support theory of electromagnetic processes in windings published in 1946 in book by Karasev. Submitted 31 May 52.

240T65

240T65

SKLYANIN, A. V.

"High-Frequency and Impulse Process s in Transformer Windings." Sub 21 Dec 51, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst imeni V. M. Molotov

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

SKLYANIN, Yu.I.

Potential of an imperfect well in a double-layer radial stratum. (MIRA 17:3)
Trudy MINKhiGP no.42:107-117 '63.

SKLYANKIN, A.A. (Moskva); STRELKOV, P.G. (Moskva)

Reproducibility and accuracy of present numerical values for the entropy and enthalpy of condensed phases at standard temperatures. PMTF no.2:100-111 Ji-Ag 60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Entropy) (Enthalpy) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

24.7800 (1142, 1144, 1162)

85004
S/048/60/024/010/013/033
B013/B063

AUTHORS: Koptsik, V. A., Strukov, B. A., Sklyankin, A. A., and Levina, M. Ye.

TITLE: Dielectric and Calorimetric Study of Ammonium Sulfate- and Ammonium Fluoroberyllate Crystals

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1960, Vol. 24, No. 10, pp. 1228-1230

TEXT: Large ammonium sulfate monocrystals were obtained from an aqueous solution of the chemically pure reagent by applying the cooling method. Ammonium fluoroberyllate was synthesized by Lebeau's method (Ref. 5). The crystals were bred from its aqueous solution by evaporating at a constant temperature. Studied dielectrically were c-cuts of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ crystals and b-cuts of $(NH_4)_2BeF_4$ crystals. The crystalline powder used for the crystal breeding was studied calorimetrically. ε and tan δ were measured after all stabilization processes were over. Temperature dependences of ε and tan δ are shown in Fig. 1 for the c-cut of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ crystals,

Card 1/3

Dielectric and Calorimetric Study of Ammonium Sulfate- and Ammonium Fluoroberyllate Crystals

and in Fig. 2 for the b-cut of $(NH_4)_2BeF_4$ crystals. The dependences tan $\delta(T)$ have the same character in both crystal types. $\varepsilon(T)$, on the contrary, exhibit considerable differences. The authors also considered temperature dependences of polarization for different field strengths in the region of phase transformations of the mentioned crystals. The respective results are published in a separate article. Fig. 3 shows the temperature dependence of specific heat c_p for $(NH_4)_2SO_4$. It was found that the cooling of the specimens at $T > T_K$ is not always accompanied by their transition into the piezoelectric phase. The undercooling was determined as being about $0.4 + 0.5^o$, which corresponds to dielectric measurement results. The mean value of integral temperature of transition was 490 cal/mole. The temperature dependence of c_p on $(NH_4)_2BeF_4$ is given in Fig. 4. The curve shows a characteristic λ-peak. No undercooling effect was observed. The discrepancy between the transition temperatures determined calorimetrically (-49.9 and -98.6^oC) and those determined dielectrically (-47.6 and -93.4^oC) is probably to be explained by an inaccurate graduation of the

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8500 4

Dielectric and Calorimetric Study of Ammonium Sulfate- and Ammonium Fluoroberyllate Crystals

S/048/60/024/010/013/033
B013/B063

thermocouples used in dielectric measurements. The authors thank A. N. Izrailenko and A. F. Solov'yev for their assistance. The present paper was read at the Third Conference on Piezoelectricity, which took place in Moscow from January 25 to 30, 1960. There are 4 figures and 7 references: 3 Soviet.

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

Card 3/3

SKLYANKIN, A.A.; STRELKOV, P.G.; KOSTRYUKOV, V.N.

Standard table of the heat capacity of benzoic acid at constant volume in the temperature range of 10 to 350 K. Izm.tekh. no.6: 24-26 Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Benzoic acid--Thermal properties)

SKLYANKIN, A.A.

Heat capacity of the BF-4 glue in the temperature range from 20° to 360°K. Prib. i tekh.eksp. 6 no.4:180 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i radiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy.
(Glue—Thermal properties)

SKLYANKIN, A.A.; STRELKOV, P.G.

Convergence of experimental heat capacity values for benzoic acid between 14° and 90°K when using different temperature scales. PMTF no.2:161-162 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Benzoic acid—Thermal properties)

1. SKLYANKIN, A. N.

2. USSR 600

4. Physics - Study and Teaching

7. Factory excursions for physics students, Fiz v shkole, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

SKLYANKIN, N.N., inzh.

Automatic production lines for furniture finishing. Der.prom. 9 no.11:17-19 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Giprodrevprom.
(Furniture industry) (Assembly-line methods)

LOKSHINA, L.A.; ORKKHOVICH, V.N.; SHIYANKINA, V.A.

Splitting of ester bonds with pepsin. Vop. med. khim. 10 no.6:552-554 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

PALLADOV, S.S.; SKLYANNIKOV, V.P.

Apparatus for determining the crease-resistance of fiber, yarn, and fabrics. Khim.volok. no.3:48-49 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut narodnogo khozyaystva im. G.V. Plekhanova.

(Crease resistant fabrics—Testing)

SKIYANNIKOV, V.P., aspirant; PALADOV, S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of rayon yarn structure on the crease resistance of fabrics. Tekst.prom. 21 no.5:71-73 My '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Rayon) (Crease resistant fabrics--Testing)

PALLADOV, S.S., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; SKLYANNIKOV, V.P., aspirant

Effect of wet processing on the crease properties of staple fibers, yarn, and fabrics. Tekst.prom. 21 no.9:39-42 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut narodnogo khozyaystva imeni Plekhanova. (Textile research)

PALLADOV, S.S., dotsent; SKLYANNIKOV, V.P., aspirant

Effect of the density and type of interweaving of staple suiting fabrics on their crease resistance. Tekst.prom. 21 no.12:61-67 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut narodnogo khozyaystva imeni G.V. Plekhanova (for Palladov).
(Textile fabrics--Testing)

SKLYANNIKOV, V. P., starshiy prepodavatel'

Determining the tightness value of the single-layer weave.
Tekst.prom. 22 no.8:45-48 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Moskovskiy kooperativnyy institut.
(Weaving)

SKLYANNIKOV, V.P., starshiy prepodavatel'

Calculating the filling of fabrics manufactured by means of single-layer weaving. Tekst.prom. 22 no.9:59-62 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Moskovskiy kooperativnyy institut.
(Weaving)

SKLYANNIKOV, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, starshiy prepodavatel'

Effect of the order of the weaving phases on the filling of single-layer fabrics. Tekst. prom. 23 no.7:41-45 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Moskovskiy kooperativnyy institut.
(Textile fabrics—Testing)
(Weaving)

SKLYANNIKOV, V.A.

Effect of weave tightness and finishing of viscose staple suiting on some of its characteristics in flexing deformation.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. tekst. prom. no.1:36-40 '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i eksperimental'nyy institut po pererabotke khimicheskikh volokon.

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; KOMAROV, N.V.; PUKHNAREVICH, V.B.; SKLYANOVA, A.M.

Synthesis and transformations of unsaturated organosilicon compounds. Report No.5: Synthesis and some transformations of 4-trimethylsilyl- and 4-triethylsilyl-3-butyn-2-ols. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.6:1019-1024 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Silicon organic compounds) (Unsaturated compounds)

L 51884-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5010165 UR/0020/65/161/002/0370/0372

AUTHORS: Shostakovskiy, M. F. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Komarov, N. V.; Misyunas, V. K.; Sklyanova, A. M.

24
23
B

TITLE: Reaction between dialkyl stannic oxide and Iotsich reagent

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 161, no. 2, 1965, 370-372

TOPIC TAGS: tin compound, organo metallic compound, magnesium, bromine

ABSTRACT: The authors examined the reaction between dialkyl stannic oxides and Iotsich reagent (CMgBr), and they compared the course of this reaction with similar reactions of ketones and polydiorganosiloxanes. Dialkyl stannic oxides and many other derivatives of stannic chloride are considered to be polymeric substances. Like the polydiorganosiloxanes they should be designated by the formulas $(R_2SnO)_n$ and $HO(R_2SnO)_nH$. It might be expected that acetylene stannane alcohols would form from the reaction between dialkyl stannic oxides and Iotsich reagent, but the reaction does not follow the course followed in reactions between C and Si compounds. The reaction of ketones and polydiorganosiloxanes with Iotsich reagent is characterized by preservation of the C-O and Si-O bonds, whereas the reaction of dialkyl stannic oxide with Iotsich reagent leads to destruction of the SnO

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L 51884-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5010165

bond and to exchange of the acetylene group for the oxygen. The cause of this lies in the structure and the nature of the bond between the Sn and O atoms. For the stannic oxide, an intermediate stage is apparently formed, associated with depolymerization of the dialkyl stannic oxide and with the formation of Mg-Br stannanolate. It is concluded that OMgBr residue changes to the acetylene radical, leading to the formation of diacetylene stannanes and unstable Mg-Br oxide. The latter breaks down and causes a side splitting reaction with the formation of diacetylene stannanes and brominated dialkyl stannic oxide. These side processes complicate the process. They are avoided and best yields are obtained when using an excess of Iotsich reagent. Orig. art. has: 11 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Irkutsk Institute of Organic Chemistry, Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 12Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; KOMAROV, N.V.; GUSEVA, I.S.; MISYUNAS, V.K.; SKLYANOVA, A.M.; BURNASHOVA, T.D.

Reaction of acetylene with hexaalkyldistannoxanes. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.2:390-393 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Shostakovskiy).

L 62694-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWA(c) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5018748 UR/0020/65/163/002/0390/0393

AUTHOR: Shostakovskiy, M.F. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Komarov, N. V.; Guseva, I. S.; Misyunas, V. K.; Sklyanova, A. M.; Burnashova, T. D.

TITLE: Reactions of acetylenes with hexaalkyldistannoxanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 2, 1965, 390-393

TOPIC TAGS: organotin compound, acetylenic compound

ABSTRACT: It was found that hexaalkyldistannoxanes, in contrast to the corresponding organic and organosilicon analogs, readily react with acetylenic compounds containing an active hydrogen atom to form acetylenic stannanes and stannanols:

$$R_3SnOSnR_3 + HC \equiv CR' \rightarrow R_3SnC \equiv CR' + R_3SnOH,$$

etc.

R—CH_3, C_2H_5, C_3H_7, C_4H_9

R' is H, Na, $CH{=}CH_2$, $C{\equiv}CH$, $(CH_3)_3C$, $(CH_3)_3Si$, C_6H_5, —COH, —$COCH(OR)CH_3$, C(=O)—R, $CH{=}CHOR$, $CH{=}CHNR_2$

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ACCESSION NR: AP5018748

The reaction is autocatalytic. In addition, the reaction can be caused to take the following course in the presence of excess acetylenic component:

$$R_3SnOSnR_3 + 2R'C \equiv CH \rightarrow 2R_3SnC \equiv CR' + H_2O.$$

The associated side reactions are described. The mechanism of the reaction studied involves an electrophilic proton attack of the oxygen atom and interaction with the acetylenic anion:

$$[R'C\equiv C:]^{(-)}H^{(+)} + R_3SnOSnR_3 \rightarrow \left[\begin{matrix} & & SnR_3 \\ & & \diagup \\ H & - & O^{(+)} \\ & & \diagdown \\ & & SnR_3 \end{matrix}\right] \xrightarrow{R'C\equiv C^{(-)}} R_3SnC\equiv CR' + R_3SnOH.$$

The physicochemical constants of the synthesized compounds are tabulated. The procedures followed in the preparation of trimethylethynylstannane, bis (tri-p-propylstannyl)acetylene, triethylstannyldiacetylene, and triethylstannylethynylvinyldiethylamine, and in the reaction of hexaethyldistannoxane with triethylethynylstannane and of the latter with triethylstannanol are described. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 10 formulas.

L 62694-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018748

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Irkutsk Institute of Organic Chemistry, Siberian Branch, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 06Jan65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

SMIRNOVA, I. I., PETROV, O. P.

"Formation of anti-influenza immunity during accelerated immunization."

Report submitted for the 1st Intl. Congress on Respiratory Tract Diseases of Virus and Rickettsial Origin. Prague, Czech. 23-27 MAY 1961.

GITTIK, L.S.; SKLYANSKAYA, O.S.

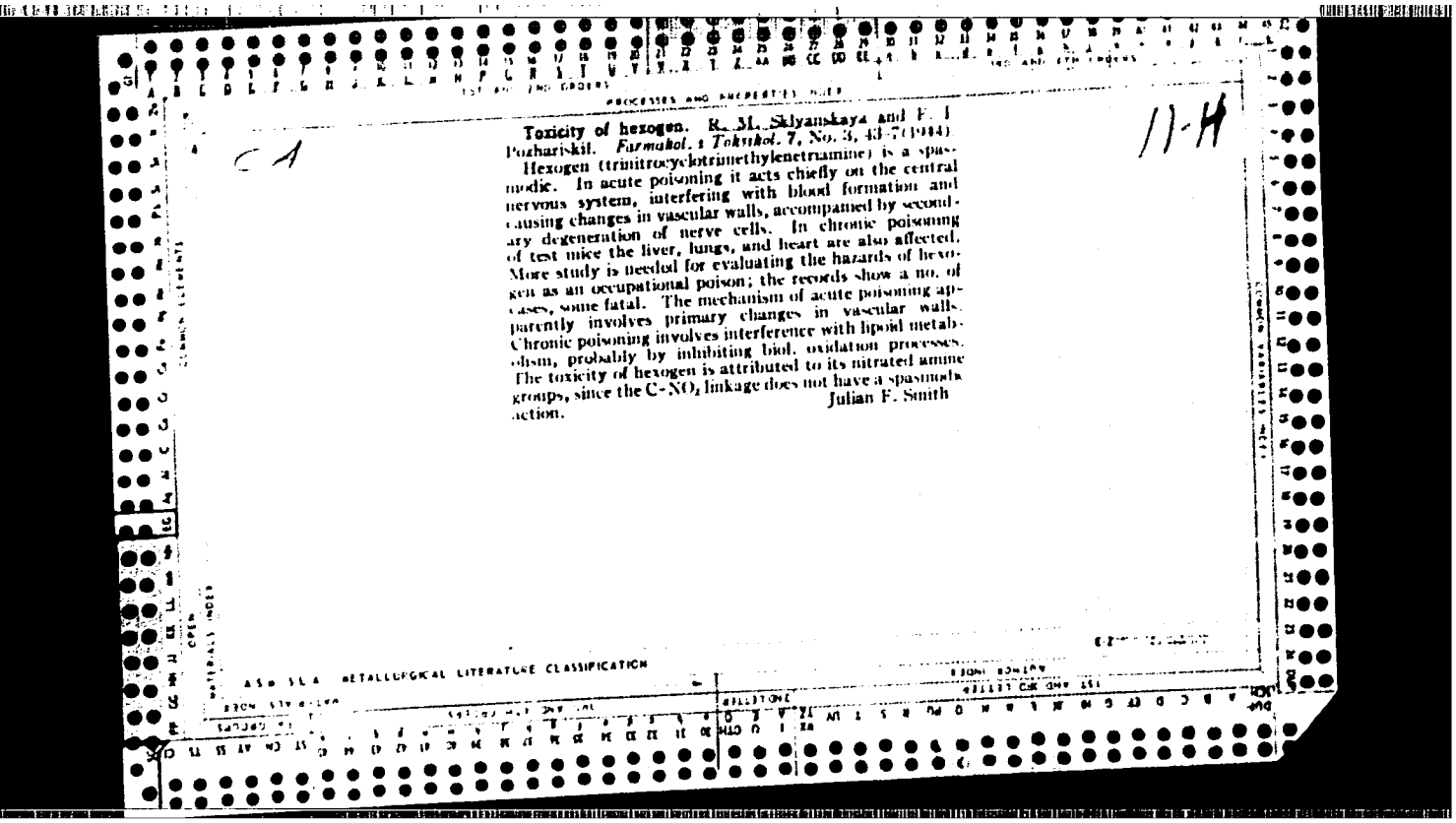
Harada's disease (meningoencephalouveitis). Vrach. delo no.4: 135-136 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Volynskaya oblastnaya bol'nitsa (glavvrach A.N.Krayzman).
(MENINGES—DISEASES) (EYE—DISEASES AND DEFECTS)

SKLYANSKAYA, O.S., vrach

Rare foreign body in the orbit. Oft. zhur. 16 no.3:186-187 '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

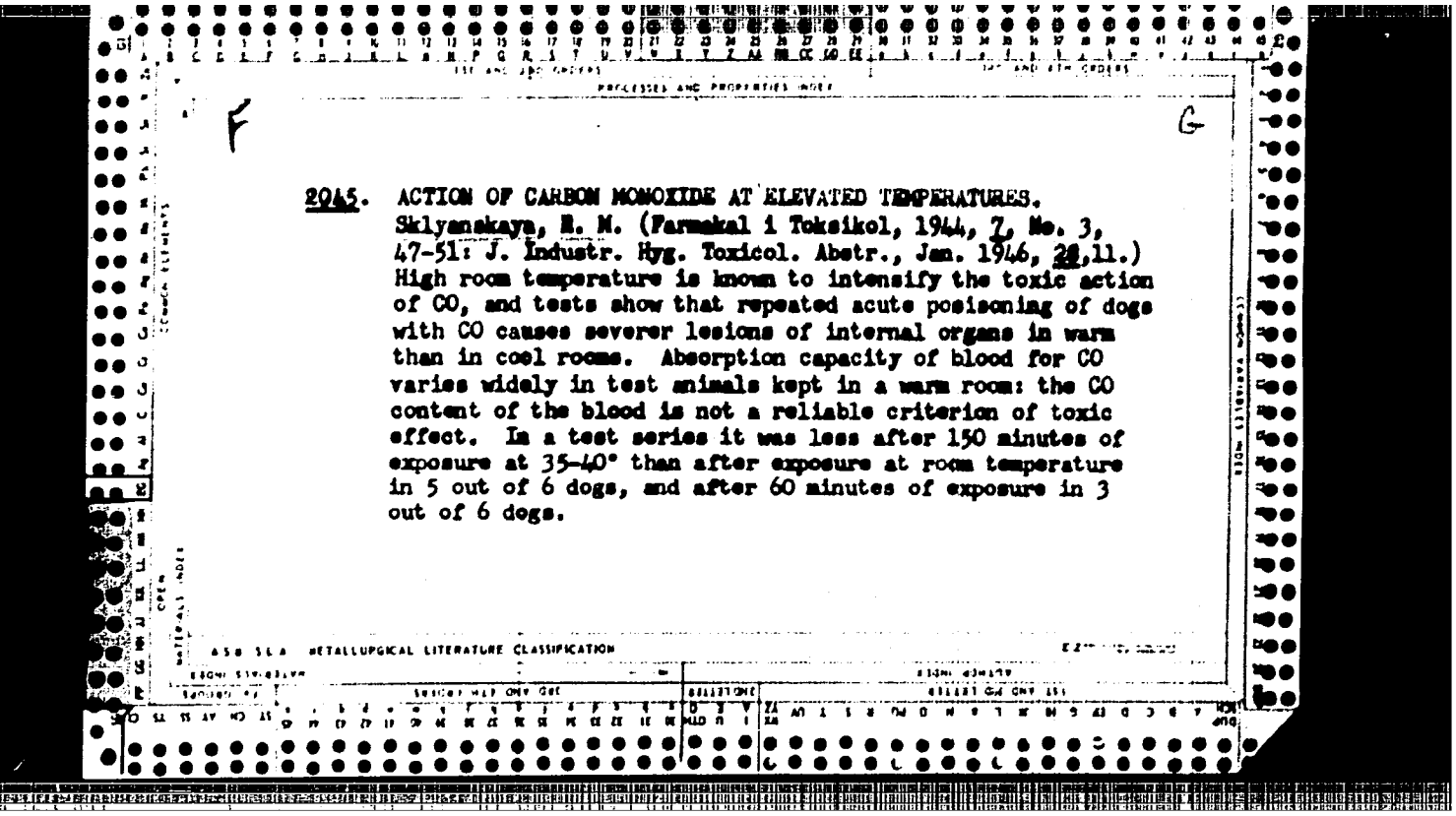
1. Iz oblastnoy bol'nitsy g. Lutska Volynskoy oblasti.
(ORBIT (EYE)--FOREIGN BODIES)



Toxicity of hexogen. R. M. Skiyanskaya and F. I. Pozhariskii. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 7, No. 3, 43–7 (1944).

Hexogen (trinitrocyclotrimethylenetriamine) is a spasmodic. In acute poisoning it acts chiefly on the central nervous system, interfering with blood formation and causing changes in vascular walls, accompanied by secondary degeneration of nerve cells. In chronic poisoning of test mice the liver, lungs, and heart are also affected. More study is needed for evaluating the hazards of hexogen as an occupational poison; the records show a no. of cases, some fatal. The mechanism of acute poisoning apparently involves primary changes in vascular walls. Chronic poisoning involves interference with lipoid metabolism, probably by inhibiting biol. oxidation processes. The toxicity of hexogen is attributed to its nitrated amine groups, since the C-NO_2 linkage does not have a spasmodic action.

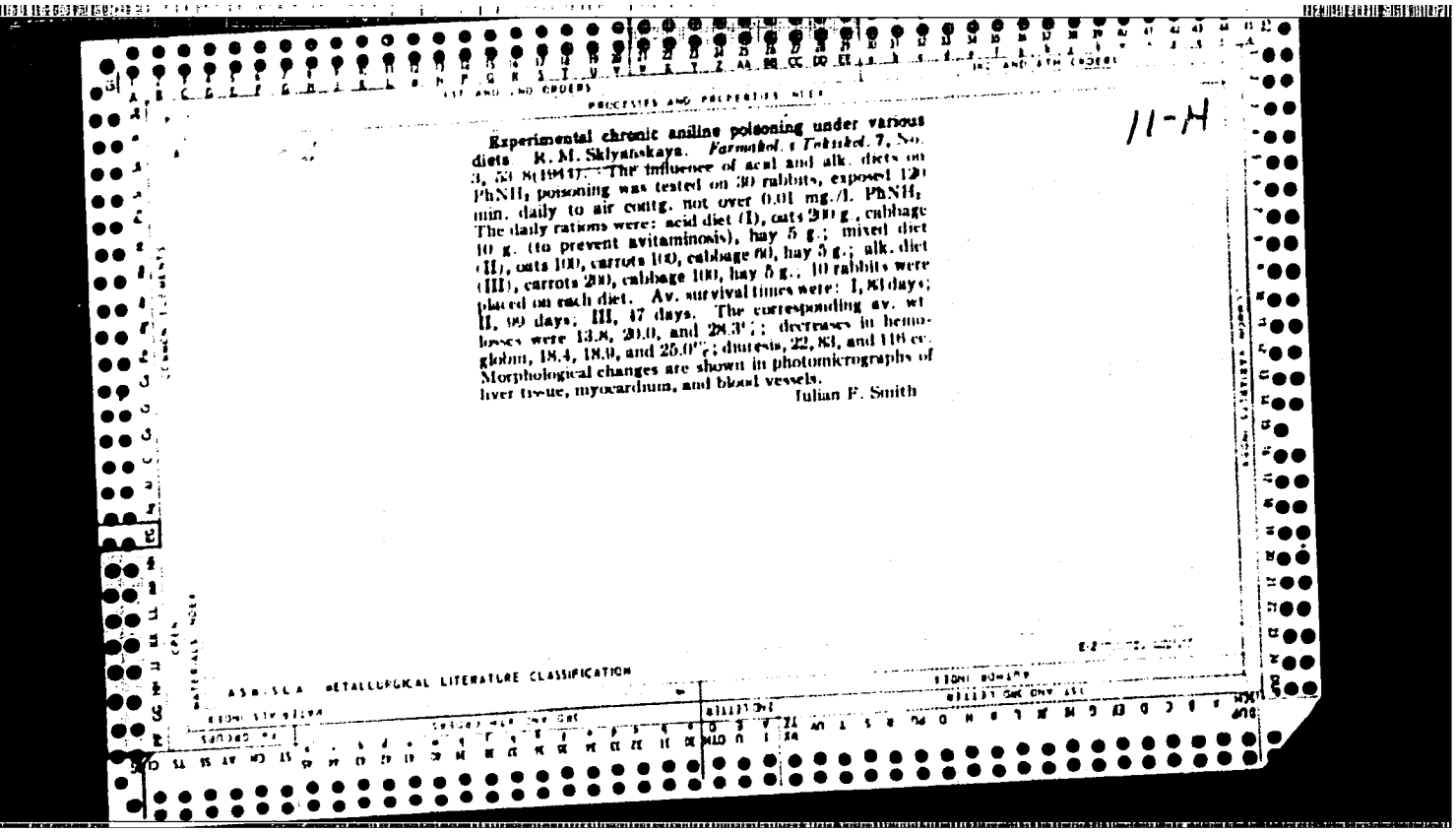
Julian F. Smith



F

G

2045. ACTION OF CARBON MONOXIDE AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES. Sklyanskaya, R. M. (Farmakol i Toksikol, 1944, 7, No. 3, 47-51: J. Industr. Hyg. Toxicol. Abstr., Jan. 1946, 28,11.) High room temperature is known to intensify the toxic action of CO, and tests show that repeated acute poisoning of dogs with CO causes severer lesions of internal organs in warm than in cool rooms. Absorption capacity of blood for CO varies widely in test animals kept in a warm room: the CO content of the blood is not a reliable criterion of toxic effect. In a test series it was less after 150 minutes of exposure at 35-40° than after exposure at room temperature in 5 out of 6 dogs, and after 60 minutes of exposure in 3 out of 6 dogs.



11-H

Experimental chronic aniline poisoning under various diets R. M. Sklyanskaya. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 7, No. 3, 53-8(1944).—The influence of acid and alk. diets on $PhNH_2$ poisoning was tested on 30 rabbits, exposed 120 min. daily to air contg. not over 0.01 mg./l. $PhNH_2$. The daily rations were: acid diet (I), oats 200 g., cabbage 40 g. (to prevent avitaminosis), hay 5 g.; mixed diet (II), oats 100, carrots 100, cabbage 60, hay 5 g.; alk. diet (III), carrots 200, cabbage 100, hay 5 g.. 10 rabbits were placed on each diet. Av. survival times were: I, 81 days; II, 99 days; III, 47 days. The corresponding av. wt losses were 13.8, 20.0, and 28.3%; decreases in hemoglobin, 18.4, 18.0, and 25.0%; diuresis, 22, 83, and 116 cc. Morphological changes are shown in photomicrographs of liver tissue, myocardium, and blood vessels.

Julian F. Smith

SKLYANSKAYA, R. M.

"The Dependence of Trinitrotoluol from the Degree of the Purification," Farmakol. i Toksicol., 9, No. 4, 1946. Cand. Medical Sci., Toxicological Lab. & Pathomorphological Lab., Mbr., Inst. Labor Hygiene & Occupational Diseases Dept. Hygiene Microbiology & Infections Diseases, Acad. Med. Sci., -1946-.

RAPOPORT, Ya.L.;SKLYANSKAYA, R.M.

Histopathology of experimental silicosis in rabbits. Arkh. pat., Moskva 14 no.3:69-73 May-June 1952. (CLML 23:2)

1. Of the Institute of Normal and Pathological Morphology (Director -- Academician A. I. Abrikosov) of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and of the Toxicological Laboratory (Head -- Prof. N. S. Pravdin) of the Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases (Director -- A. A. Letavet, Active Member AMS USSR).

VYALOV,A.M.; BAGNOVA, M.D.; KUBLANOVA,P.S.; PUSHKINA, N.N.; BULYCHEV,G.V.: BYLOV, I.S.; GENKIN, A.G.; KOTEL'NIKOVA, M.P.; SKLYANSKAYA,V.S.

Changes in the health of workers engaged in the production of synthetic fatty acids. Uch.zap. Mosk.nauch.-issl. inst. san. i gig. no.9:50-54 '61 (MIRA 16:11)

YUSHKEVICH, L.B.; SKLYANSKAYA, V.S.

Morphological and biochemical changes in the blood during the action of ultrasound. Uch. zap. Mosk. nauch.-issl. inst. san. i gig. no.11:73-78 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

SKLYANSKAYA, Ye. I., Cand Med Sci -- (diss)"Effect of ionizing radiation upon susceptibility and immunity in certain neuroviral infections." Mos, 1958. 12 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR), 200 copies (KL, 16-58, 124)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 12/3 Med. Micro. Mar 59

1043 EFFECT OF IONIZING RADIATION ON SUSCEPTIBILITY OF WHITE MICE TO CERTAIN NEUROTROPIC VIRUSES (Russian text) - Sklyanskaya E. I. - VOPR. VIRUSOL. 1957, 6 (354-359) Tables 4

The effect of X-irradiation on the susceptibility of animals to yellow fever virus (neurotropic strain Dakar) and encephalomyocarditis virus, strain MM, was studied in mice. Irradiation 7 and 12 days before infection did not reduce the natural resistance to s. c., i. p. and intranasal routes of infection. The susceptibility to intracerebral inoculation with yellow fever virus was not enhanced but irradiated mice were more susceptible to intracerebral inoculation with MM virus. When irradiated after infection, mice became less susceptible to intracerebral infection with yellow fever virus, and more susceptible to s. c. infection with MM virus, while their susceptibility to intracerebral infection with MM virus was not changed.

SKLYANSKAYA, YE. I., PETERSON, O. P., LOXHKINA, I. A., KOZLOVA, I. A.

"Effect of x-rays on the resistance of the organism of experimental animals to viral infections, on the course of infection, and on the development of specific antivirus immunity."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemologists and Infectionists, 1959.

PETERSON, O.P.; SKLYANSKAYA, Ye.I.

Effect of X-irradiation on the immunological reactivity of white mice to the MM virus. Vop.virus. 4 no.6:737-740 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(VIRUS DISEASES immunol.)
(RADIATION EFFECTS exper.)

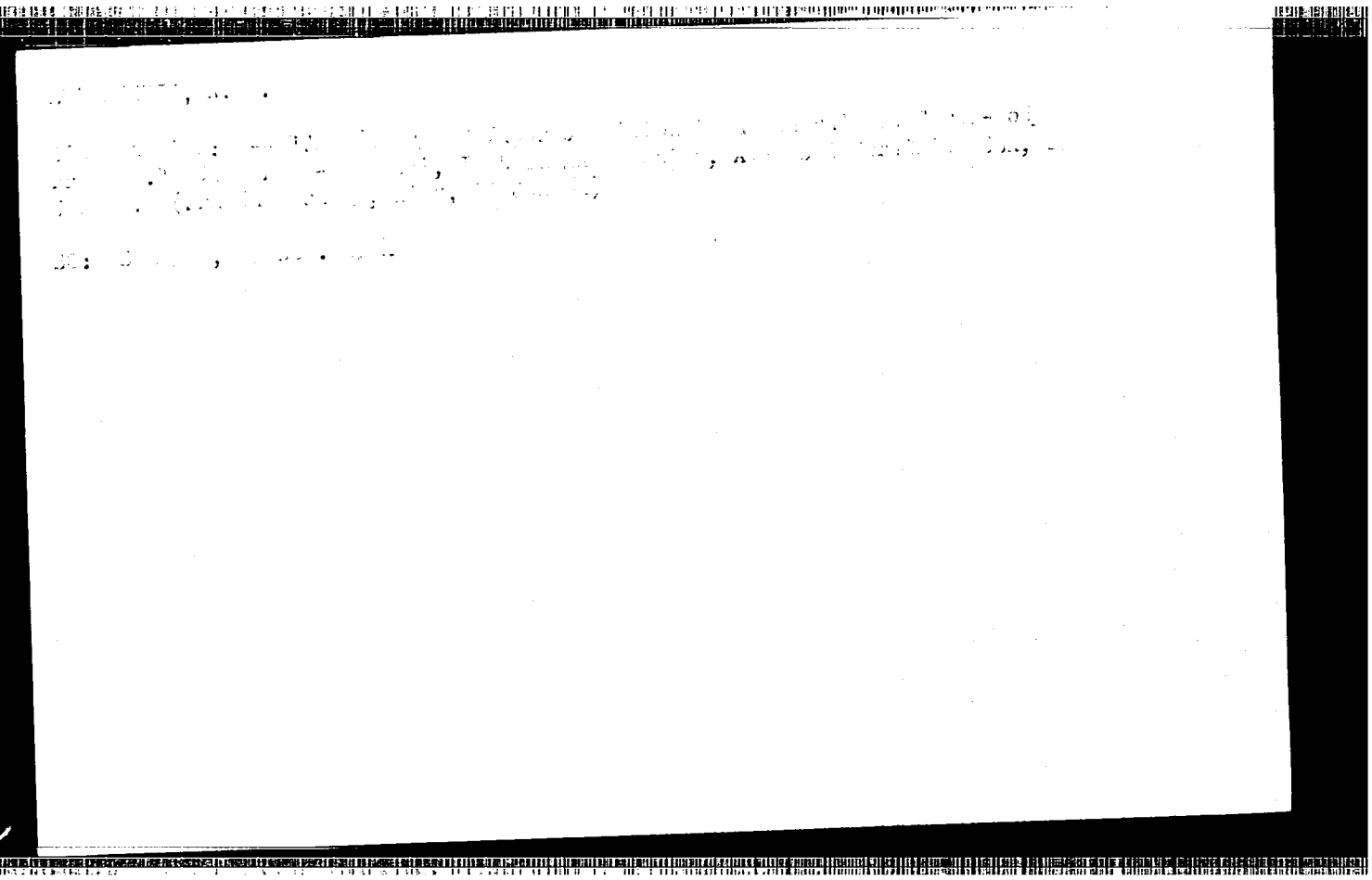
PETERSON, O.P.; BEREZINA, O.N.; KOZLOVA, I.A.; SKLYANSKAYA, Ye.I.; PETROV, R.V., red.; ZAKHAROCA, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Influence of ionizing radiation on virus infections and on antiviral immunity] Vliianie ioniziruiushchego izlucheniia na virusnye infektsii i protivovirusnyi immunitet. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry Medgiz, 1961. 165 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (VIRUS DISEASES) (IMMUNITY)

SKLYANSKAYA, Ye.I.; PETERSON, O.P.

Possibility of forming anti-influenzal immunity in irradiated and nonirradiated animals through rapid vaccination. Vop.virus 7 no.5:558-563 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(INFLUENZA--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)



SKLYANSKIY, A.L.

3

Sklyanskiĭ, A. L. On trajectories of a double collision in the problem of three bodies interacting with forces proportional to the logarithms of the mutual distances. Ukrain. Mat. Ž. 6 (1954), 349–362. (Russian)

Yu. D. Sokolov [same Ž. 2 (1950), no. 4, 25–36; MR 13, 996] discussed the rectilinear motion of three particles, mutually attracting or repulsing under the action of forces with moduli

(1) $$g^2 m_i m_j |\ln r_k/a| \quad (i, j, k=0, 1, 2; i \neq j \neq k),$$

where r_k denotes the distance between the particles P_k and P_j, g^2 and a being two positive constants. In the present paper the results obtained by Sokolov concerning a double collision between a definite pair of the particles are generalized to the motion of three particles in space, assuming that the interactions are subject to the same law (1).

E. Leimanis (Vancouver, B.C.).

SKLYANSKIY, A.L.

3

1 - F/W

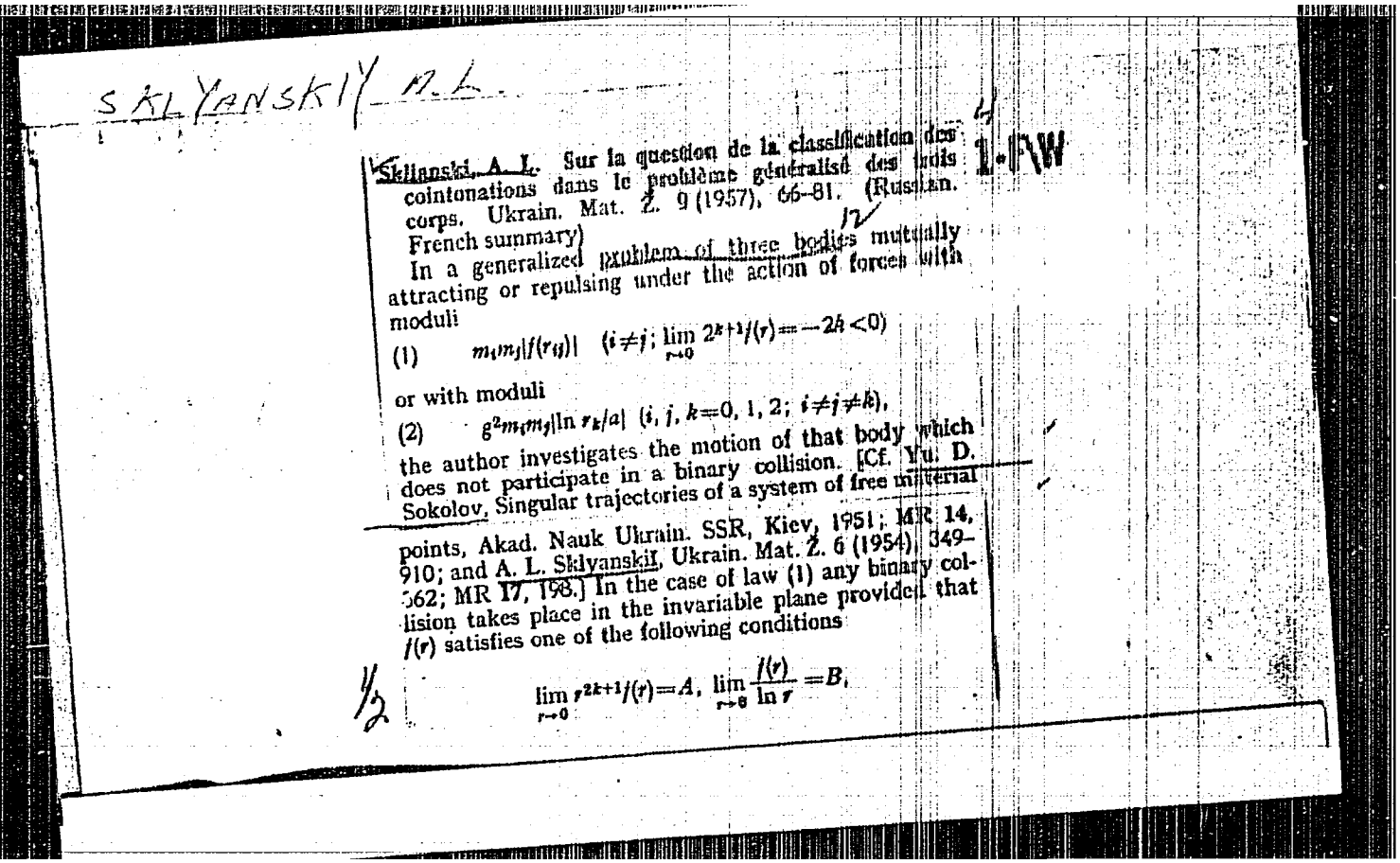
Sklyanskiĭ, A. L. On the theory of pairwise collision in the generalized three-body problem. Ukrain. Mat. Ž. 7 (1955), 160–166. (Russian)

Yu. D. Sokolov [same Z. 2 (1950), no. 4, 18–24; MR 13, 996] discussed the triple collision in the rectilinear motion of three particles, mutually attracting under the action of forces with moduli

(1) $g^2 m_i m_j e^{a/r_k}$ $(i, j, k = 0, 1, 2;\ i \neq j \neq k)$,

where r_k denotes the distance between the particles P_i and P_j, g^2 and a being two positive constants. In the present paper the existence of trajectories of collisions between pairs of the particles is showed, assuming that the interactions are subject to the same law (1) and the motion is in space.

E. Leimanis (Vancouver, B.C.).



SKLYANSKIY M.L.

Sklianski, A. L. Sur la question de la classification des cointonations dans le problème généralisé des trois corps. Ukrain. Mat. Ž. 9 (1957), 66–81. (Russian. French summary)

In a generalized problem of three bodies mutually attracting or repulsing under the action of forces with moduli

(1) $m_i m_j |f(r_{ij})| \quad (i \neq j;\ \lim_{r \to 0} 2^{k+1} f(r) = -2k < 0)$

or with moduli

(2) $g^2 m_i m_j |\ln r_k/a| \quad (i, j, k = 0, 1, 2;\ i \neq j \neq k)$,

the author investigates the motion of that body which does not participate in a binary collision. [Cf. Yu. D. Sokolov, Singular trajectories of a system of free material points, Akad. Nauk Ukrain. SSR, Kiev, 1951; MR 14, 910; and A. L. Sklyanskiĭ, Ukrain. Mat. Ž. 6 (1954), 349–362; MR 17, 198.] In the case of law (1) any binary collision takes place in the invariable plane provided that $f(r)$ satisfies one of the following conditions

$$\lim_{r \to 0} r^{2k+1} f(r) = A, \quad \lim_{r \to 0} \frac{f(r)}{\ln r} = B,$$

Sklianski, A. L.

where A and B are certain constants and $k<1$. For $k=\frac{1}{2}$ a particular case is obtained which has been the subject of investigations of J. Chazy [C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 169 (1919), 81–83; Ann. Sci. Ecole Norm. Sup. (3) 39 (1922), 29–130] and A. A. Markov [Byull. Astr. Inst. 1 (1926), 159–160; Z. Leningrad. Fiz.-Mat. Obšč. 2 (1929), 81–97].

If $f(r)=1/r^{2k+1}$ $(0<k<1)$, then, as $t\to t_1$, where t_1 in the terminology of Markov denotes an instant of spatial anorthogonal collision between two bodies, the distance of the third body to the invariable plane is of the order

$$(t_1-t)^{(k+2k)/(k+1)}.$$

For $k=\frac{1}{2}$ the law of "ten thirds" of Markov [loc. cit.] is obtained.

Finally, the order of the distance of the third body to the invariable plane is determined and the collisions are classified in the case of the logarithmic law (2) and in the case of law (1) for $k<0$. *E. Leimanis.*

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SKLYANSKIY, A.L.

Special trajectories of the generalized problem of three bodies in case of binary collision [with summary in French]. Ukr.mat. zhur. 9 no.2:163-175 '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Problem of three bodies)

05778
SOV/41-11-4-4/15

16(1),24(6)
AUTHOR: Sklyanskiy, A.L. (Kiyev)

TITLE: On the Application of Sundman's and Chazy's Methods to the Generalized Three Bodies Problem

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy matematicheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Vol11,Nr 4,pp 380-392 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Joining the paper of Yu.D.Sokolov [Ref 4] the author considers the generalized three bodies problem in which the masses m_i and m_j attract resp. repel mutually with the force $m_i m_j f(r_{ij})$, where $f(r) = \frac{dF(r)}{dr}$ is a function with real values which is holomorphic in the neighborhood of positive real r-values. It is shown that the regularization of the motion equations according to K.Sundman [Ref 2] is possible only in the case $f(r) = -\frac{C}{r^2}$. Furthermore it is shown that in the case $f(r) = -\frac{1}{r^3}$ the method of Chazy [Ref 3] can be simplified: Instead of 18 equations the motion system can be reduced to 13 equations and a quadrature. This

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On the Application of Sundman's and Chazy's Methods to the Generalized Three Bodies Problem

SOV/41-11-4-4/15

simplified Chazy-method can be used for a proof of double collision trajectories in the case of the generalized problem. There are 9 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 1 Finnish, 1 Swedish, 1 Italian, and 1 French.

SUBMITTED: June 14, 1957

Card 2/2

KOVALEV, V., zasluzhennyy letchik-ispytatel' SSSR, Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza;
[illegible], F., inzh.

Piloting a heavy airplane during the takeoff. Av. i kosm. 47 no.11:
50-59 N '64. (MIRA 17:11)

[illegible], [illegible]., [illegible]; [illegible], F., inzh.

Landing of a heavy high-speed airplane. Av. i kosm. 47 no.3:56-56 [illegible] '65. (MIRA 18:3)

L 43012-65 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/FA/T-2/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWA(h) Pf-4/Peb EM
ACCESSION NR: AP5008728 S/0209/65/000/003/0050/0056

AUTHORS: Kovalev, V. (Meritorious test pilot of SSSR, Hero of Soviet Union); Sklyanskiy, F. (Engineer) 27 B

TITLE: The landing of a heavy fast airplane

SOURCE: Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika, no. 3, 1965, 50-56

TOPIC TAGS: runway, flight instrument, landing aid, piloting technique, swept back wing, supersonic aircraft, aircraft landing system

ABSTRACT: The problems involved in landing a heavy modern aircraft are discussed. A comparison is made of wing types and their effect upon landing characteristics. A force diagram is given showing the difference in landing trajectories for aircraft having swept-back wings versus those having wings perpendicular to the fuselage. The same comparison is made for lift coefficients versus angle of attack. Conditions of force equilibrium are given in terms of the landing angle. The touchdown of an aircraft involves several moments acting in the longitudinal direction: the moment from a drag chute, from wheel brakes, flaps, wing interceptors, etc. These moments are resolved into a single equation for the net moment acting on the aircraft. The actions of the pilot in making his approach are discussed. The authors point out the dangers and characteristics of the bounce type landing. Additional

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ACCESSION NR: AP5008728

topics covered were: crosswind landings, wet landing pavements and tire types suitable for wet pavement landings. A diagram showing the hydrodynamic pressure force on a tire from wet pavement is given and is related to tire pressure. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 3 equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SKLYANSKIY, Feliks Iosifovich; BYUSHGENS, G.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; MINAYEV, A.V., inzh., retsenzent; GRIGORASH , K.I., red.

[Flight control of a supersonic airplane] Upravlenie sverkhzvukovogo samoleta. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 387 p. (MIRA 17:11)

L 47739-65 EWP(m)/EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/FA/FA(b)/EWP(h)/FCS(k)/T-2/EWA(d)/
EWP(l)/EWP(w)/EWP(v) Pd-1/Pf-4/Pg-4/Pk-4/Pl-4/Po-4/Pq-4 IJP(c) EM/BC

ACCESSION NR AM5004495 BOOK EXPLOITATION S/643/64/001

Sklyanskiy, Feliks Iosifovich

Supersonic airplane control (Upravleniye sverkhzvukovym samoletom), Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye", 1964, 387 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 4,800 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: aerodynamics, supersonic aircraft, aircraft control, structural mechanics

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book suggests ways of assuring the stability and maneuverability of supersonic aircraft. The author, without using complex mathematics, discusses the reasons for the change in the normal characteristics of aircraft stability and maneuverability at near sonic and supersonic speeds and considers the aerodynamic methods of improving these characteristics. The book describes the structure and control systems of modern supersonic aircraft. Special sections of the book examine booster control and the effect of structural deformation of the aircraft on its stability and maneuverability. The book is intended for engineers of the aviation industry and can be useful to flight crews and students of aviation higher educational institutions.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

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L 17739-65
ACCESSION NR AM5004495

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[illegible]EV, V., zasluzhennyy [illegible] [illegible]

Piloting a heavy airplane. Av. i Kosm. [illegible] no.[illegible]-15 [illegible]
(MIRA [illegible])

ACCESSION NR: AP4045321 S/0209/64/000/006/0076/0084

AUTHOR: Kovalev, V. (Meritorious test pilot SSSR; Hero of the Soviet Union); Sklyanskiy, F. (Engineer)

TITLE: Longitudinal stability and controllability in the transonic region

SOURCE: Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika, no. 6, 1964, 76-84

TOPIC TAGS: sound barrier, transonic speed, wing shape, aircraft stability, aircraft longitudinal stability, aircraft controllability, jet aircraft, transonic flight

ABSTRACT: The authors present a very broad-based discussion and analysis of the problem of impaired aircraft stability and controllability at speeds near the speed of sound. A brief historical outline is presented of the study of the so-called "sound barrier" as it applies to jet aircraft and the problems associated with it. Some interesting data are given on the establishment of the maximum permissible M number for early Soviet military jet aircraft (M_{per} = 0.8 for the MIG-9, for example). Attention is called to the tendency of the aircraft to go into a dive at subsonic speeds if the permissible M number is exceeded, with pull-out or recovery possible only at very reduced altitudes. Experiments are discussed which tend to indicate that after the aircraft has achieved a certain M

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number and when zones in which the speed of the flow reaches that of sound appear on those sections of its surfaces having the least local air speed (the upper wing surface, for example), there is an abrupt change in the character of the pressure distribution on these surfaces. The concept of the critical M number is discussed and defined as that number at which the first local sonic flow speeds occur. The relationship between M_{per} and M_{cr} is studied and it is noted that, while modern jet aircraft are also subject to limitations in terms of their Mach number, such limitations are due to entirely different considerations than in the past (engine operating conditions, loss of stability, aerodynamic heating, etc). For these aircraft $M_{per} > M_{cr}$. The authors note that a change in the pressure distribution over the wing surface leads to a backward displacement of the point of application of the lifting force increment as the angle of attack changes. The implications of this phenomenon are analyzed in detail. Elevator efficiency in the light of these considerations is analyzed from the point of view of design and the overall empennage structure. An explanation is presented for the fact, noted above, that an aircraft, after being pulled into a dive at a great altitude, will abruptly and unexpectedly pull out of the dive by itself when it has reached a lower altitude. The entire range of problems relating to acceleration and deceleration at near sonic speeds, the transition from supersonic to subsonic air speeds and vice versa and pilot error in the position of the control stick under these circumstances is

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ACCESSION NR: AP4045321

analyzed in great detail in the light of the load ("G"-forces) spread for wings having various configurations. The authors note, in this connection, that the phenomenon of this overload spread during deceleration in the transonic region has been of greater danger in the past than that of being pulled into a dive. This was particularly true at the time the first supersonic aircraft made their appearance and was due to the absence of well conceived piloting techniques, as a result of which the load spread might easily exceed the permissible limit and lead to structural failures. Some examples illustrating this point are given (liquid-fuel Bell X-1, Republic F-84 Thunderstreak, and others). The use of swept-back and thin triangular wing and empennage configurations for the purpose of reducing the intensity of the critical wave condition and sharp increase of resistance at transonic speeds is discussed at considerable length. A diagrammatic analysis is given of the velocity vector of the air flow incident to the swept-back wing and it is demonstrated that the gradual expansion of the supersonic air-flow zone on the swept-back wing gives rise to a smoother backward displacement of the focal point of the aircraft, thus reducing the intensity with which it tends to be pulled into a dive when accelerating and the load spread when braking in the nearsonic region. The article concludes with a series of practical instructions to pilots dealing with flying techniques in the light of certain of the considerations on longitudinal stability and controllability developed in the paper. Orig. art. has: 13 figures

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4045321

and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

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NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 000	

Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4045259 S/0209/64/000/008/0063/0067

AUTHOR: Kovalev, V.(Meritorious test pilot SSSR, Hero of the Soviet Union); Sklyanskiy, F. (Engineer)

TITLE: Recovery of a heavy high-speed aircraft from a dive

SOURCE: Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika, no. 8, 1964, 63-67

TOPIC TAGS: dive, high speed aircraft, jet plane, dive recovery, horizontal flight, Mach number, banking force, flying

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the various factors and power and flight parameters influencing the horizontal flight of heavy high-speed aircraft, as they reveal themselves in a tendency of the aircraft to dive. The various forces and moments brought to bear on the surfaces of the plane under such circumstances are discussed and analyzed from the two-fold point of view of theory and pilot response. Special attention is given to problems dealing with critical Mach number, banking and G-forces. Many of the different parameters affecting the moment of fall-off on the wing and entrance into or recovery from the dive are presented in the form of graphs, on the basis of which the authors attempt to develop a number of useful suggestions for piloting. The nature of this article is such that it will be readily understandable and useful only to those familiar with the piloting and theory of modern, heavy, high-speed jet aircraft. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4045259

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KOVALEV, V., zasluzhennyy letchik-ispytatel' SSSR, Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza; SKLYANSKIY, F., inzh.

Automatic control system of a supersonic airplane. Av. i kosm. 47 no.9:54-60 S '64 (MIRA 17:8)

L 24471-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/FA/EWP(f)/T-2/EWP(h) Po-4/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pk-4/Pk-4,
IJP(c') BC

ACCESSION NR: AP4045163 S/0209/64/000/009/0054/0060

AUTHOR: Kovalev, V. (Meritorious test pilot SSSR, Hero of the Soviet Union); Sklyanskiy, F. (Engineer)

TITLE: Automation of the control system of supersonic aircraft

SOURCE: Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika, no. 9, 1964, 54-60

TOPIC TAGS: Automatic control system, aircraft control system, supersonic aircraft, hydraulic booster, wing shape

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the various reasons which underlie the considerably increased complexity of the control systems for modern high-speed aircraft and the changes in the functions these systems are designed to fulfill. The primary cause - a significant change in the aerodynamic characteristics of the aircraft at speeds near and greater than that of sound - is discussed. The problem of the redistribution of pressures and loads on wing and empennage surfaces is analyzed and it is shown how the increased hinge moments that occur in supersonic flight have resulted in the use of hydraulic amplifiers (boosters) in the control systems incorporated in supersonic aircraft. Certain applications of these hydraulic booster systems are discussed. The problem of the change of

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L 24471-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045163

sign of the forces acting on the control stick is analyzed in terms of the need for irreversible booster connections. "Overcompensation", leading to the appearance of auxiliary forces in the control system is discussed in some detail. The related problem of achieving acceptable load characteristics for the control sticks, without which proper control of the aircraft is impossible, is taken up in the article, and various types of automatic loading mechanisms (particularly, the spring type) are discussed. Special automatic loaders are described, which increase the increment gradient of the forces encountered in the travel of the stick in a manner proportional to the dynamic head. "Load hardness" factors are also considered. There is a discussion of "induced diving" and its reverse, "pitching", as transitional states which normally accompany the transition from subsonic to supersonic flight speeds. The problem of impaired damping of the natural vibrations of the aircraft in the transition to high supersonic air speeds is discussed and techniques to combat this deterioration of control are mentioned. The theoretical basis for poor damping at supersonic speeds is analyzed from the point of view of deriving the principles to be used in the design of adequate damping and vibration-compensation mechanisms. Some of the effects of swept-back and triangular wing configurations on overall aircraft flight characteristics are discussed and the concept of transverse static stability is analyzed from several stand-points. Automatic instrumentation is proposed which would permit controlling piloting at rather large angles of attack. Orig. art. has: 9 figures.

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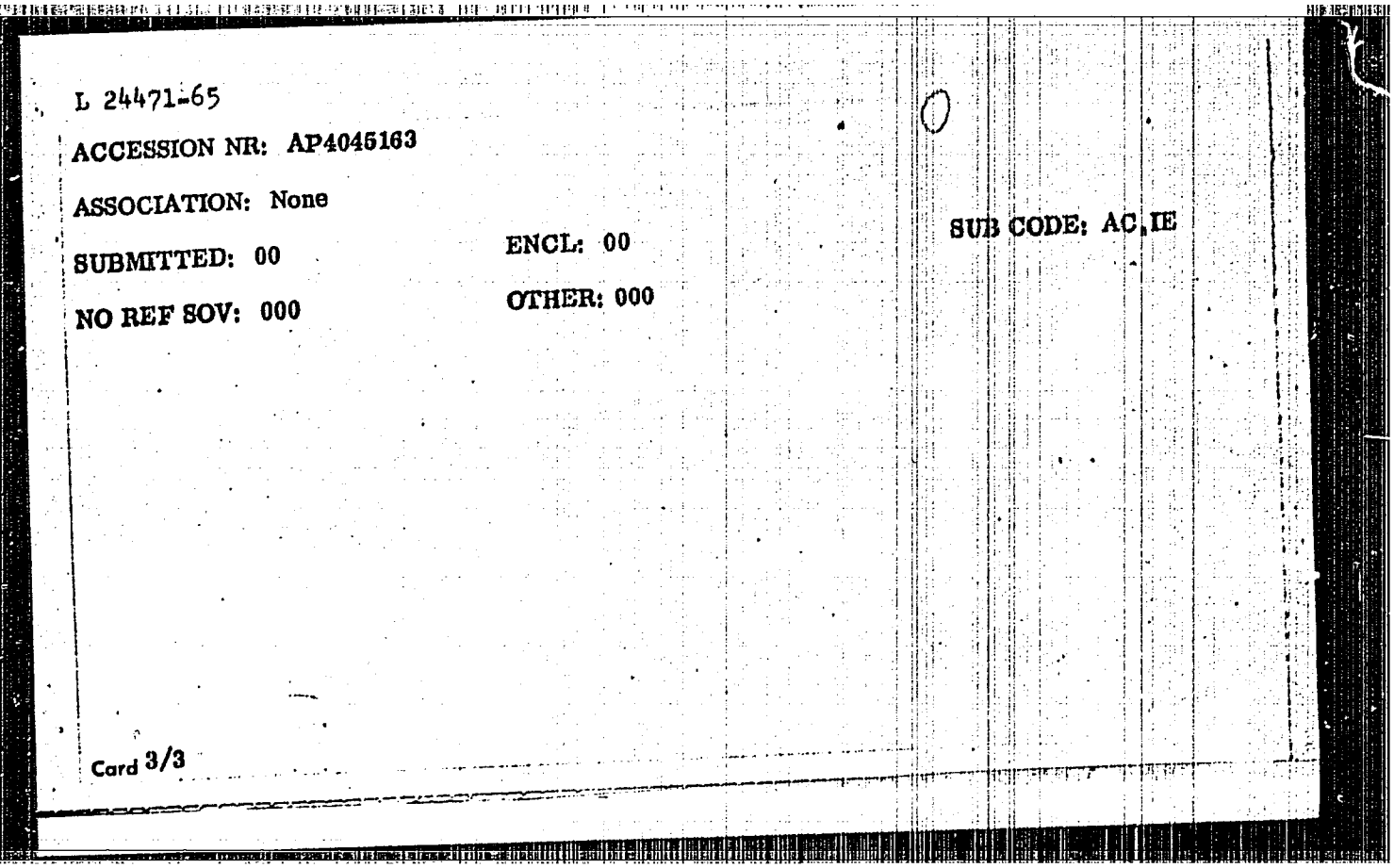

L 24471-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046163

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AC, IE

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 25687-65 EEO-2/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/FA/EEC-4/EWP(h) Pn-4/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pk-4/Pl-4 BC

ACCESSION NR: AP5001811 S/0209/64/000/012/0039/0045

AUTHOR: Kovalev, V.(Meritorious test pilot, Hero of the Soviet Union); Sklyanskiy, F. (Engineer)

TITLE: Piloting heavy aircraft

SOURCE: Aviatisya i kosmonavtika, no. 12, 1964, 39-45

TOPIC TAGS: jet aircraft, sweptback wing, wing shape, autopilot, aircraft response, pilot error

ABSTRACT: This is the second of a series of articles written by the authors to provide practical information and in-flight advice regarding certain technical and theoretical problems encountered in the piloting of heavy jet aircraft. The nature of the article is such that it will be of interest only to persons possessing a rather high degree of competence in the flying of modern military jet aircraft and, to a somewhat lesser degree, technical personnel engaged in the planning and structural design of such aircraft. A number of problems related to the response of the aircraft to the controls under different flight conditions (take-off, gaining of altitude, speed, transition from sub- to super-sonic air speeds, maneuvering at various attack angles, control load factors, vibration damping considerations

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and their overall effect on aircraft handling characteristics, M-number-associated pilot errors and their correction, and general questions of airworthiness) are analyzed, their design- and structurally related causes are explained, and recommendation are given. Examples are presented by illustrating typical piloting situations, with the authors attempting to provide reasonably non-technical explanations of the various aerodynamic phenomena and laws involved. Problems involving horizontal flight, dives, stalls, veering and extreme banking (tilt) angles are discussed and the best methods for restoration of proper aircraft response are outlined. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - (Normal and Phthological). T.
General Problems.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 31352

Author : Vasil'yev, I.G., Simmitskaya, L.P., Sklyapchim, Ye.L.,
Smirnov, K.M., Filippov, B.G., Khitun, S.A., Shatalov, A.M.

Inst :
Title : On the Daily periodicity of Human Efficiency.

Orig Pub : Fiziol, zh. SSR, 1957, 43, No 9, 817-824.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

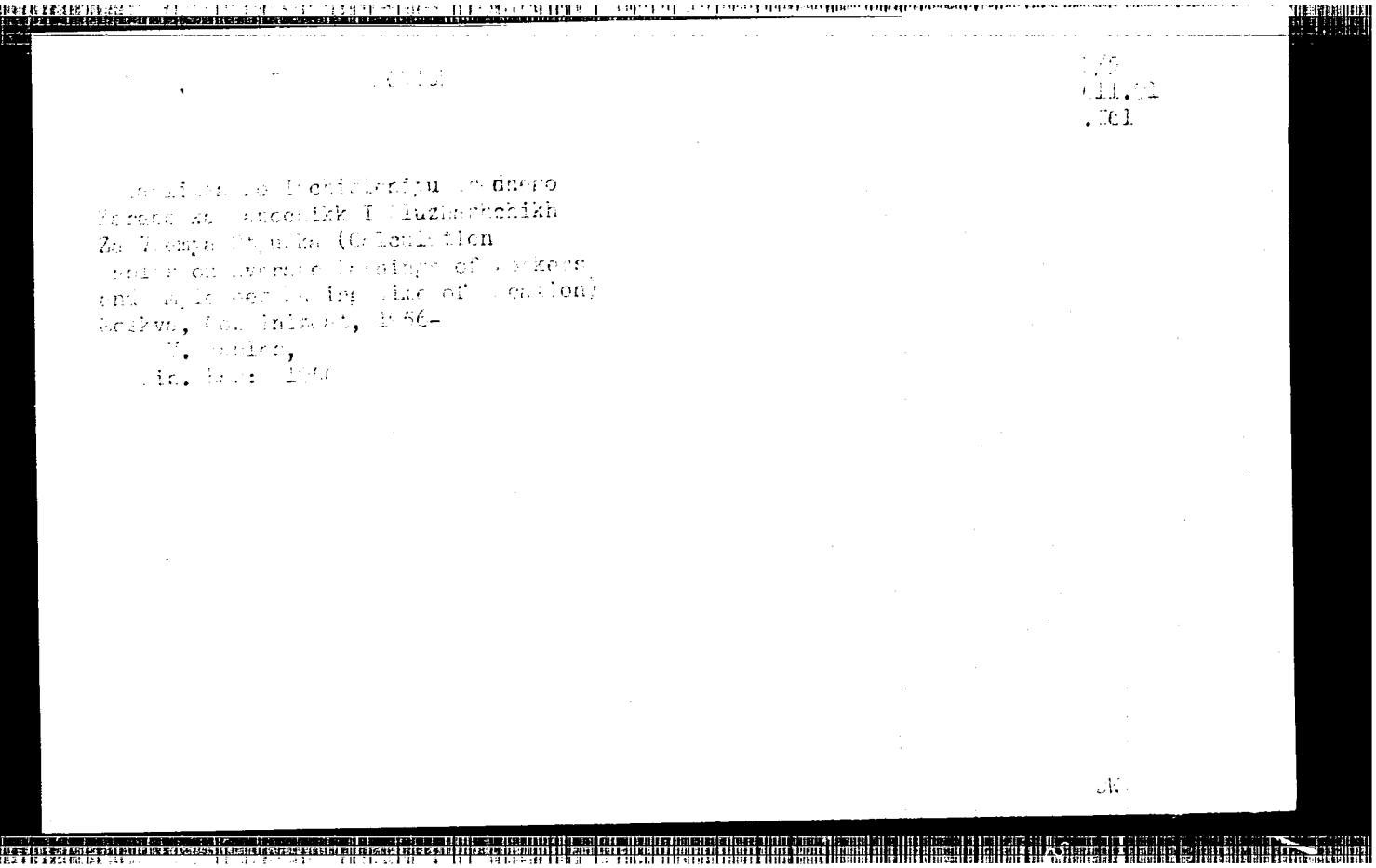
SKLYAR, A.P.; NALIVKIN, D.V., akademik.

Geology of Devonian deposits of the south-western borderland of the Donets carboniferous basin. Dokl.AN SSSR 91 no.3:631-634 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Nalivkin).
(Donets basin--Geology, Stratigraphic) (Geology, Stratigraphic--Donets basin)

SKLYAR, B.A.; KUROCHKIN, F., vedushchiy redaktor; GOLOVCHENKO, G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Tables for computing average pay of workers and employees on leave; handbook for employees of accounting offices] Tablitsy dlia izchisleniia srednego zarabotka rabochikh i sluzhashchikh za vremia otpuska; posobie dlia schetnykh rabotnikov. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry USSR, 1955. 123 p. (MLRA 10:9)
(Wages)



SKLYAR, B.L., inzhener.

Pulling reinforcement rods in making prestressed reinforced concrete elements. Bet.i zhel.-bet. no.1:22-25 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:4)
(Prestressed concrete)

SKLYAR, B.L., inzhener.

Method for leveling the surface of rolling trays used for making large reinforced concrete products. Mekh.stroi.13 no.11:23-26 N '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Concrete slabs) (Building machinery)

AUTHOR: Sklyar, B.L. Engineer.

TITLE: Anchors for Tensioning Reinforcement During Casting of Prestressed Reinforced Concrete Units. (Zazhimy dlya natyazheniya armatury pri izgotovlenii predvaritel'no napryazhennykh zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy)

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezobeton 1958 No.1. USSR Pp 26-30

ABSTRACT: The author of this article analyses the results of experiments carried out on various types of anchoring devices for tensioning steel reinforcement. Tests have been carried out in the Nauchno- issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR - NIIZhB (Scientific and Research Institute for Concrete and Reinforced Concrete of the Academy of Building and Architecture of the USSR) These investigations began in TsNIPS and the first results were published in Beton i Zhelezobeton 1956 No. 1. NIIZhB used anchors for tensioning standard profile of steel reinforcement manufactured in the USSR and tests show that this type of anchor could also be applied for tensioning batches of steel wires..All types of anchors used by NIIZhB are basically of the same construction and vary only in details and application. Figure 1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001551020001-6"

Anchors for Tensioning Reinforcement During Casting of Prestressed Reinforced Concrete Units.

shows details of one such anchor. Models of anchors varying according to the diameter of reinforcement used and working conditions together with their characteristics are given in Table 1. Anchors for tensioning reinforcement between 10-40 m.m diameter (ZSP 8 - 14 - 1; ZS - 10 - 18 - 1; ZS 16 - 25 - 1; ZS 25 - 32 - 1; and ZS 32 - 40 - 1) are illustrated in Figure 2. Figure 3 shows the fixing arrangement of the anchor by means of a wedge. This could also be used in connection with a coupling socket. Anchors for 10-25 m.m diameter reinforcement (ZS 10-18-2 and ZS 16-25-2) vary only slightly from previous types. Figure 4 illustrates anchors for reinforcement of 32-40 m.m. diameter. Figure 5 shows an anchoring plate for batch reinforcement. Table 2 gives anchoring values as illustrated in Figure 3. Figure 6 shows an anchor for tensioning 2 or 3 wires simultaneously. Tests with anchors for batch reinforcement carried out in Mosenergostroy and also in NIIZHB showed that the anchors could be used many times over. Description of the types of anchors and their approval was given by the section for concrete constructions of NIIZhB. There are 6 Figures and 2 Tables.

Card 2/2

1. Reinforced concrete--Casting 2. Reinforcing steel--Stresses
3. Anchors--Test results

SKLYAR, B.L., inzh.

Eliminating the slanting of rolling trays (form cars) to be used in making large panels. Trudy NIIZHB no.3:300-319 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

(Precast concrete)

BERDICHEVSKIY, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; DMITRIYEV, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIKHAYLOV, K.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; GVOZDEV, A.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; MIKHAYLOV, V.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BULGAKOV, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; VASIL'YEV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEVGEN'YEV, I.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; MULIN, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; SVETOV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; FRENKEL', I.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; BELOBROV, I.K., inzh.; MATKOV, N.G., inzh.; MITNIK, G.S., inzh.; SKLYAR, B.L., inzh.; SHILOV, Ye.V., inzh.; MASENKO, I.D., inzh.; NIZHNICHENKO, I.P., inzh.; FILIPPOVA, G.P., inzh.; MIZERNYUK, B.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHEYNFEL'D, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; BALAT'YEV, P.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; BARBARASH, I.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; MITGARTS, L.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHIFRIN, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; PETROVA, V.V., red.izd-va; TENKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Temporary instruction on the technology of making prestressed reinforced concrete construction elements] Vremennaia instruktsiia po tekhnologii izgotovleniia predvaritel'no napriazhennykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 255 p. (MIRA 12:12)

(Continued on next card)

BERDICHEVSKIY, G.I.---(continued) Card 2.

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut betona i zhelezobetona, Perovo. 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Gvozdev, V.V.Mikhaylov, Berdichevskiy, Bulgakov, Vasil'yev, Dmitriyev, Yevgen'yev, K.V.Mikhaylov, Mulin, Svetov, Frenkel', Belobrov, Matkov, Mitnik, Sklyar, Shilov). 3. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhpomoshchi Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Masenko, Nizhnichenko, Filippova, Mizernyuk, Sheynfel'd). 4. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Glavmospromstroymaterialov (for Balat'yev, Barbarash). 5. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po stroitel'stvu Minstroya RSFSR (for Mitgarts, Shifrin). 6. Deystvitel'nyye chleny Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Gvozdev, V.V.Mikhaylov).

(Prestressed concrete)

FRENKEL', I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIRONOV, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; BARANOV, A.T., kand. tekhn. nauk; BUZHEVICH, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIKHAYLOV, K.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MULIN, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIHAYLUKOV, G.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; KORNEV, N.A., kand. tekhn.nauk; TESLER, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; BERDICHEVSKIY, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; VASIL'YEV, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; LYUDKOVSKIY, I.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; SVETOV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHIRENKOV, Yu.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; BELOBROVYY, .K., inzh.; KLEVTSOV, V.A., inzh.; DOBROMYSLOV, N.S., arkh.; DESOV, A.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; LITVER, S.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; PISHCHIK, M.A., inzh.; SKLYAR, B L., inzh.; POPOV, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; NEKRASOV, K.D., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MILOVANOV, A.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; TAL', K.E., kand. tekhn. nauk; KALATUROV, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KARTASHOV, K.N., red.; MAKARICHEV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; YAKUSHEV, A.A., inzh., nauchnyy red.; BEGA, B.A., red. izd-va; NAUMOVA, G.D., tekhn. red.

[Reinforced concrete products; present state and prospects for development]Zhelezobetonnye konstruktsii; sostoianie i perspektivy razvitiia. Pod obshchei red. K.N.Kartashova i V.V.Makarichevа. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 279 p. (MIRA 15:8)

(Continued on next card)

FRENKEL',I.M.---(continued) Card 2.

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut betona i zhelezobetona, Perovo. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Kartashov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Mironov). 4. Gosudarstvennyy institut tipovogo proyektirovaniya i tekhnicheskikh issledovaniy (for Berdichevskiy, Vasil'yev, Lyudkovskiy, Svetov, Chinenkov, Belobrovyy, Klevtsov, Dobromyslov). 4. Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut (for Desov, Litver, Pishchik).

(Precast concrete)

SKLYAR, B.L., inzh.

Using stock clamps in electrothermal stressing of reinforcement rods. Bet. i zhel.-bet. 8 no.11:507-510 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Concrete reinforcement)

SKLYAR, B.L.

Machine for testing the alternate bending strength of a taut wire moving over pulleys. Zav. lab. 29 no.6:765-766 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Wire—Testing)

SKLYAR, B.L.

Measurement of residual elongations of a wire after rupture.
Zav. lab. 29 no.9:1129-1133 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.

SKLYAR, D.S

We shall achieve a sharp increase in coal production. Mast.ugl. 3 no.9:6-7 S'54. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Pervyy zamestitel' ministra ugol'noy promyshlennosti USSR.
(Coal mines and mining)

SKLYAR, D.S.

Mining operations in mines of the Lugansk Coal Combine in 1958.
Ugol' 33 no.9:8-10 S '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Nachal'nik kombinata Luganskugol'.
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)