

SWIECKI, Jeremi; SLOMSKA, Janina

Palliative therapeutical procedure in undifferentiated cancer
of the bronchus. Nowotwory 15 no.2:165-167 Ap-Je '65.

1. Z Instytutu Onkologii w Gliwicach (Dyrektor: dr. med.
J. Swiecki).

BLOCH, Bronislawa; KANIA, Izabella; SLOMSKI, Czeslaw

Case of adrenogenital hyposalemic syndrome in a 3 week infant.
Pediat. polska 33 no.1:103-106 Jan 58

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Dzieciecych A.M. we Wroclawiu. Kierownik:
prof. dr med. H. Hirszfildowa i z Zakladu Medycyny Sadowej A.M.
we Wroclawiu. Kierownik: prof. dr med. B. Popielski.

(ADRENOGENITAL SYNDROME, blood in
hyposlaemia in 3 week old inf. (Pol))

(ELECTROLYTES, in blood
defic. in adrenogenital synd. in 3 week old inf. (Pol))

SLOPSKI, Jozef

Effect of alloying elements on the structure and mechanical
properties of cylinder liners produced in steel molds by centrifugal
casting. Przeglad odlew 14, no.11:320-322 N '64.

SLOMSKI, PRZEMYSŁAW

KEPSKI, Apolinary; SLOMSKI, Przemyslaw, Warszawa, Wawolnicka 29 m.34

Two cases of encephalopathy caused by tetraethyl lead poisoning;
treatment with BAL. Neurologia etc. polska 5 no.1:89-100 Jan-Feb 55.

1. Z I. wojskowego szpitala okregowego.

(BRAIN, diseases

caused by tetraethyl lead pois., ther., dimercaprol)

(LEAD POISONING

tetraethyl, causing encephalopathy, ther., dimercaprol)

(DIMERCAPROL, ther. use

encephalopathy, caused by tetraethyl lead pois.)

SILOMSKI, Przemyslaw

Attempted therapy of myotonia dystrophical and of myotonia congenita with ACTH and quinine. Neur. & c polska 5 no.4: 419-430 July-Aug '55.

1. O Oddzialu Neurologicznego I Wojakowego Szpitala Okregowego w Warszawie.

(MYOTONIA ATROPHICA, therapy,
ACTH & quinine)

(MYOTONIA CONGENITA, therapy,
ACTH & quinine)

(ACTH, therapeutic use,
myotonia atrophica & myotonica congen.)

(QUININE, therapeutic use,
myotonia atrophica & myotonia congen.)

POLAND

SLOMSKI, Przemyslaw and MASTALERSKI, Jerzy, Neurological Division (Oddzial Neurologiczny) (Director: Dr. Felicjan ROGULSKI), First District Military Hospital (I Wojskowy Szpital Okregowy) in Warsaw

"Differential Diagnosis in Traction Injuries of Brachial Plexus."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 36, 2 Sep 63, pp 1349-1352

Abstract: [Authors' English summary] Authors describe three cases of traction injury of brachial plexus with avulsion of nerve roots. Myelography was carried out in all cases, and the histamine test (after Bonney) in two. Authors discuss the value of the various criteria in establishing the site of the lesion in such cases, with myelographic demonstration of the root avulsion being the most valuable diagnostic aid. 11 references: one in German, all others Western.

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POLAND

SLOMSKI, Przemyslaw [Affiliation not given]

"Review of Foreign Periodicals."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 17, No 44, 29 Oct 62, pp 1735-1736.

Abstract: Review of selected articles in the British Medical Journal, No 5282 and in the Journal of the American Medical Association, No 10.

1/1

ACC NR: AR7004105 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/012/V023/V023

AUTHOR: Slomyanko, P. -- Slomianko, P.

TITLE: Investigation of coastal sand dune migration

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 12V132

REF SOURCE: Sb. 2-y Mezhdunar. okeanogr. kongress, 1966, Tezisy dokl. M., Nauka, 1966, 351-352

TOPIC TAGS: sand dune, wind direction, sand test, migration

ABSTRACT: The Gdan'sk (Danzig) Marine Institute has been investigating the migration of sand dunes along the Baltic coast. The following characteristics are being studied: a) the predominant direction of the migration of sand dunes along the coast, and its force and disposition in long range terms; b) direction, power and structure of the individual migration of dunes arising during storms; c) the intensity and direction of transverse migration of sand dunes. The problems are investigated using a dual approach: 1) theoretical formulas are used for statistical determination of dunes, based on wind and wave observations; 2) parallel investigations are carried out of sea swells, sea bottom changes,

Card 1/2

UDC: 551.35

SLOMYANSKIY, A.V.

BARANOV, A.F., redaktor; RUDOY, E.F., redaktor; SOLOGUBOV, V.N., kandidat
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(Continued on next card)

BARANOV, A.F., -- (Continued) Card 2.

TOPORNIN, G.S., inzhener, retsenzent; DOMBROVSKIY, A.B., dotsent; retsenzent; POYDO, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; YAKOBSON, P.Ye., laureat Stalinskoy premii; dotsent; kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; POPOV, A.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; PROSKURNEV, P.G., inzhener, retsenzent; SAFONTSEV, K.A., inzhener, retsenzent; SERAFIMOVICH, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; retsenzent; TRAVIN, P.I., inzhener, retsenzent; FOKIN, K.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; SHCHERBAKOV, V.P., inzhener, retsenzent; SHADUR, L.A., dotsent; kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; TIKHONOV, P.S., inzhener retsenzent; TKACHENKO, F.D., inzhener; retsenzent; BABICHKOV, A.M. professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; KOROSTYLEV, A.I. inzhener, retsenzent; LEVITSKIY, V.S., dotsent; kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; KLYKOV, A.F., inzhener, retsenzent; SOLOGUBOV, V.N. redaktor; SHISHKIN, K.A., redaktor; SLOMYANSKIY, A.V. redaktor; SALENKO, S.V., redaktor; YUDZON, D.M. tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Technical reference book for railroad men] Tekhnicheskii spravochnik zheleznodorozhnika. Redaktsionnaya kollegiya: A. F. Baranov, i dr. Glav. redaktor. E. F. Rudoi. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo. Vol. 6 [Rolling stock] Podvizhnoi sostav. 1952. 955 p. (MLRA 8:9) (Railroads--Rolling-stock)

SIOMYNSKIY, A. V.

BLIZNYANSKIY, A.S., inzhener, redaktor; ~~SIOMYNSKIY, A.V.~~ kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; MODEL', B.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Problems in the construction, calculation and testing of locomotives; a collection of articles. Results of cooperation between the V.I. Lenin Polytechnical Institute in Kharkov and the Kharkov Transportation Machinery Manufacturing Plant] Voprosy konstruirovaniia, rascheta i ispytaniia teplovozov; sbornik. Itogi sodruzhestva Khar'kovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta imeni V.I.Lenina i Khar'kovskogo soiuznogo ordena Lenina, ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo znameni i ordena Krasnoi zvezdy zavoda transportnogo mashinostroeniia. Moskva, Vos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. Vol.2. 1957. 109 p. (MLA 10:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo vysshego obrazovaniya.
(Locomotives)

SIOMYANSKIY, A.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Prospective types of diesel locomotives for main lines. Vest.
TSNII MPS no.2:3-11 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Diesel locomotives)

LUNYAN, P.Y., A.Y. Kardina: 1960. 1960. 1960.

Procedural types of locomotives and their basic characteristics.
Elektr. kol. tiaga no. 2, no. 1, 57 (MIRA 10:9)
(Locomotives)

S. V. ...
PRONTARSKIY, A.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; SLOMYANSKIY, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk,
dotsent; FUFRYANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Development of scientific investigations in the field of locomotive
traction and railroad electrification. Vest.TSNII MPS 16 no.6:3-14
S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Locomotives) (Railroads--Electrification)

SLOMYANSKIY, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

New types of main-line electric and diesel locomotives used on
railroads in the U.S.S.R. Vest.TSNII MPS 18 no.2:6-12
'59. (MIRA 12:6)

(Electric locomotives)

(Diesel locomotives)

SIOMYANSKIY, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SURZHIN, S.N., inzh., red.; BOBROVA,
Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Selection of types of main-line locomotives] Vybor tipov
magistral'nykh lokomotivov. Moskva, Vses. iss-vo-poligr.ob"edinenie
m-va putei soob., 1960. 163 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledo-
vatel'skii institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Trudy, no.184).
(MIRA 13:11)

(Locomotives)

KOROLEV, K.P., doktor tekhn.nauk; SLOMYANSKIY, A.V., doktor tekhn.nauk

Requirements for the new high-speed locomotives. Zhel.-dor.transp. 45
no.12:33-39 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

SLOMYANSKIY, G.A.

22936 Nvyvodu i analieu uravneniy dvizheniya simmetrikhnogo giroskopa.
Trudy mosk. Aviats. Tekhnol. In-ta, Vyp. 6, 1949, S. 85-95

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

Slomyanskiy, G. A.

USSR.

1270. Slomyanskiy, G. A., Integration of the equations of motion of a symmetric astatic gyroscope (in Russian), *Pril. Mat. Mekh.* 17, 4, 411-422, July/Aug. 1953.

Consider a symmetric astatic gyroscope. Let $OXYZ$ be a fixed right-hand orthogonal trihedral whose Z -axis is directed upward along the axis of the outer gimbal bearings. Let $Oxyz$ be a moving trihedral with the x -axis along the axis of the rotor and with the z -axis along the axis of the inner gimbal bearings. The position of the x -axis is determined by two angles α and β , where β is the angle between the x -axis and its projection on the XY -plane, and α is the angle between this projection and the Y -axis. The basic problem is to express these angles α , β as functions of the time t . If the components of a torque applied are $M_x, M_y, M_z = 0$, then the differential equations which govern the angles α , β are

$$\dot{\alpha} \cos \beta - 2\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta} \sin \beta + n\dot{\beta} = n^2 m_x,$$

$$\dot{\beta} - n\dot{\alpha} \cos \beta + \dot{\alpha} \sin \beta \cos \beta = -n^2 m_z \quad [1]$$

where $n = H/A$, $m_x = M_x/An^2$, $m_z = M_z/An^2$, and where $H (= \text{const})$ and A denote the component of the kinetic moment along the x -axis and the equatorial moment of inertia of the gyroscope, respectively.

The general solution of [1], by quadratures is given and discussed in the following cases: (1) $M_x = M_y = 0$; (2) $M_x = \text{const}$, $M_y = 0$; (3) subcase of regular precession for $M_x = \text{const}$, $M_y = 0$; (4) $M_x = M_x(\beta)$, $M_y = 0$.

E. Leimanis, Canada

SIOMYANSKIY, G.A.

Note on Greinacher's article. Izv. AN SSSR Otd. tekhn. nauk no. 11:154-
156 N '54. (MLRA 8:4)

(Gyroscope) (Greinacher, H.)

USSR/Engineering - Instrumentation

FD-3031

Card 1/1 Pub. 41-15/15

Author : Slomyanskiy, G. A., Moscow

Title : ~~On the precession of a rapidly rotating gyroscope on Cardan joints~~
On the precession of a rapidly rotating gyroscope on Cardan joints

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. Tekh. Nauk 9, 175-176, Sep 55

Abstract : Formulates a rule for precession applicable to a rapidly rotating gyroscope on Cardan joints the frames of which may be situated at any angle to each other. Formulae, diagrams. One USSR reference.

Institution:

Submitted : June 17, 1955

SLOMYANSKIY, G.A.

"Shortened Equations of Motion of a Rapidly Rotating Gyroscope in a Cardan Suspension and the Effect of the Static Disbalance of the Gyromotor on Gyroscope Behavior," by Candidate of Technical Sciences G. A. Slomyanskiy, Sovremennyye Voprosy Tekhnologii Sborniki v Priborostroyenii (Contemporary Questions of Assembly Technology in Instrument Building), No 27, Moscow Aviation Technological Institute, Oborongiz, Moscow, 1956, pp 57-71 ✓

Studies the two most common cases of the positioning of a symmetrical gyroscope in a Cardan suspension (with the axes of the external gyro frame in vertical and horizontal positions). Presents shortened equations of motion of rapidly rotating gyroscopes, cites the law of the precession of a rapidly rotating gyroscope and integrates the shortened equations for the motion of such gyroscopes. The effect of the static disbalance of the gyromotor on gyro action is investigated.

SUM. 1287

СЛЕДЯЩИЙ (2-1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

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Moscow. Aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskii institut

Nekotoryye voprosy sovremennoy tekhnologii priborostroyeniya (Some Problems in the Modern Technology of Instrument Making) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1957. 126 p. (Its: Trudy, vyp. 33) 3,700 copies printed.

Ed. (title page): Polyakov, N. I., Professor; Ed. (inside book): Mamuylov, L. K.; Ed. of Publishing House: Loseva, G. F.; Tech. Ed.: Rozhin, V. P.; Managing Ed. (Oborongiz): Latynin, Ye. V., Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers working in the instrumentation industry and students specializing in this field.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of articles dealing with the theoretical and practical problems encountered in the instrument manufacturing industry. It covers the principal scientific research work done in the Department of Technology of Aircraft Instrument Manufacturing dealing with the development of modern processes of instrument manufacture. Special emphasis is placed on problems connected with increasing instrument precision and capacity and on the automation and mechanization of the instrument manufacturing industry. For the abstract of each article see Table of Contents.

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Some Problems in the Modern Technology (Cont.)

398

TABLE OF
CONTENTS:

Introduction

3

Slomyanskiy, G. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Deflection of Elastic
Members Due to Temperature Changes

5

This article deals with deflection of sensitive elastic members of various instruments and automatic controls caused by changes of temperature. The author states that when instruments are used under conditions where there is considerable temperature fluctuation in the area surrounding sensitive members, these members deflect without any change in the measured value, and as a result introduce error in the instrument reading. In order to determine these errors it is necessary to know the "thermal deflection" of elastic members which depends not only on temperature but also on the force-deflection diagram. According to the author this relationship is different for each individual member of the same design and therefore will have a different "thermal deflection." In this article the author develops a method for determining the "thermal deflection" based on an actual force-deflection diagram plotted for a determined temperature. Derived equations are given and their application to specific problems is illustrated. There are no references.

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Some Problems in the Modern Technology (Cont.)

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Polyakov, N. I., Professor, and Igoshin, F. F. Application of Ultrasonics in Instrument Manufacture

22

The purpose of this article is to acquaint the reader with applications of ultrasonics in instrument manufacture, and to present a general review of this subject. Basic properties of ultrasonic waves, their generation and propagation are discussed. The article contains illustrations and descriptions of various types of ultrasonic flaw detectors and describes their practical application. The authors state that further development in the field of ultrasonics and its industrial application will be along the following lines: 1) study of ultrasonic phenomena 2) search for new fields of application 3) development of new inexpensive and simple methods for producing ultrasonic waves. There are 12 references of which 5 are Soviet, 1 German, 3 English, 2 French and 1 Swiss.

Pryadilov, Yu. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Bridge With a Diode for Voltage Stabilizers

39

The author claims, that a.c. voltage stabilizers, having a bridge with a diode are the most economical of power consumption by control systems. By

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Some Problems in the Modern Technology (Cont.)

398

means of an experimental and theoretical investigation of a diode, the basic relations for a bridge with that tube are found. These data can be used for computation of a.c. voltage stabilizers. The author reports that technical specifications for an industrial model of this diode were set and that at the present time (1957) one of the electronic equipment plants released a trial series of these tubes. There are 7 references of which 5 are Soviet, 2 English.

Korablev, P. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Summation Methods for Error Scatter in Dimensions and Shape

57

This article analyzes accuracy of shape and accuracy of dimensions of machined parts. The author develops a method for adding up inaccuracies of shape and inaccuracies of dimensions and gives useful tables which make it possible to determine the spread of overall error for the given relation δ_s / δ_d (where δ_s = inaccuracy in shape, and δ_d = inaccuracy in dimensions). There are no references.

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Some Problems in the Modern Technology (Cont.)

398

Mikolayev, Ye. N., Senior Instructor, and Chumakov, V. P., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent. Mechanized Winding of Small Rotors

74

In this article the authors discuss the development of new machine tools and techniques for winding small-sized rotors of electric motors widely used in aircraft instrumentation and automatic controls. The authors have developed a preliminary design and technical specifications for the construction of a machine tool for winding small-sized rotors, on the basis of which the Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Production Management in the Aircraft Industry has worked out the details and built a model of this machine. The model has been tested and successfully used in one of the plants of the Ministry of the Aircraft Industry. Schematic diagrams and detailed discussion of this machine tool is presented. The authors state that the new machine tool simplifies and facilitates the time-consuming manual winding operation. There are 3 Soviet references.

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Some Problems in the Modern Technology (Cont.)

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Grigor'yev, B. V., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Some Problems of Diaphragm
Corrugation

84

In this article the author discussed problems connected with pressure and forces developed during the process of forming corrugated diaphragms. No references are given.

Kopanevich, Ye. G., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Automation of Drilling
Operations in Instrument Manufacture

97

In this article the author discusses automation of drilling operations and suggests the following two ways in which it may be accomplished: 1) building a universal drilling machine with quick resetting for new drilling specifications and 2) developing and introducing special devices for performing automatic drilling operations on ordinary drilling machines. The two methods suggested are discussed in detail. The article contains schematic diagrams of automatic drilling machines. No references are given.

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Some Problems in the Modern Technology (Cont.)

398

Fefer, A. I., Engineer, and Parfenov, O. D., Engineer. Mechanized Computation of Automatic Lathe Setups

101

The author discusses a newly developed device for checking the accuracy of setting-up automatic lathes. The principle of operation and examples of practical application of this device are presented. There are 4 Soviet references.

Podinov, Ye. M., Engineer. On the Moment of Resistance to Rotation in Radial Ball Bearings of an Instrument

109

This article deals with the analysis of relationships between the friction moment of ball bearings and the angular displacement of the revolving bearing ring. The author states that this problem has not been thoroughly investigated in the literature. He concludes that the friction moment in the radial ball bearing varies with angular displacement of the revolving ring, and that the radial

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Some Problems in the Modern Technology (Cont.)

398

clearance causes its excentric motion. This motion produces an additional moment of resistance to rotation and causes vibrations of bearings at high speeds which cannot be eliminated by balancing, thus introducing errors in the instrument. There is one Soviet reference.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

GO/bmd
18 Aug 1958

Card 8/8

СЛОМАНСКИЙ, Г.А.
SLOMYANSKIY, G.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Effect of temperature on the flexure of elastic parts. Trudy
MATI no.33:5-21 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Flexure)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 912

Slomyanskiy, Grigoriy Aleksandrovich and Pryadilov, Yuriy Nikolayevich

Poplavkovyye giroskopy i ikh primeneniye (Floating Gyros and Their Application) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1958. 243 p. 4,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: Fridlender, G.O., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed.: Yanovskiy, I.L, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: Petrova, I.A.; Tech. Ed.: Pukhlikova, N.A.; Managing Ed.: Sokolov, A.I., Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers working in the field of gyro-instrument manufacture, and may also be useful to students specializing in this field.

COVERAGE: The authors outline briefly the basic properties of gyros, and their application for the determination of the position of any

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Floating Gyros and Their Application 912

object (aircraft, guided missile, etc.) in relation to some system of coordinates, either fixed or turning in a specified manner in space. They examine the application and possible uses of differentiating and integrating gyros. The authors consider in detail the design, the theory and the methods of testing floating differentiating and integrating gyros, and some problems of their application. They give actual data on American floating gyros, and a brief outline of physical bases of inertial navigating systems. Chapter VI is an abridged and revised translation of an article published in Aviation Week. The authors thank V.G.Denisov and G.T.Astavin for help in the collection of bibliography. There are 39 references, of which 16 are Soviet (including 1 translation) and 23 English.

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Slomyanskiy, G. A.

24-2-9/28

AUTHORS: Mayorov, S.A. and Slomyanskiy, G. A. (Leningrad, Moscow).

TITLE: On the gyroscopic effect and rotation of the balls in ball bearings. (O giroskopicheskom effekte i verchenii sharikov v sharikopodshipnikakh).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1958, No.2, pp.58-63 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In previous work, known to the author, the sliding of balls in a ball bearing caused by gyroscopic forces has been considered only in thrust bearings. In the present paper an angular contact ball bearing is the subject of analysis when high speed causes appreciable centrifugal forces on the balls and the outer race is stationary. On the assumption that the angular velocity of the ball forms a small angle with the line joining the contact points between the ball and the inner and outer races, because of geometry considerations considered in the paper, the angular velocity of ball spinning about its own axis and of cage rotation are derived, Eqs.(11), (10). The gyroscopic moment is found and the minimum bearing load, below which sliding begins, is obtained. These formulae coincide with the thrust bearing expression found by Pämrgren. The limiting values of bearing load beyond which

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24-2-9/28
On the gyroscopic effect and rotation of the balls in ball bearings.

sliding under the action of gyroscopic forces becomes destructive are found on the basis of a specific ball loading of 0.008 kg/mm^2 . In an example of an instrument bearing of 1.588 mm bore, 6.623 mm o.d. operating at 24 000 r.p.m. the apex half-angle of the cone tangential to the outer race track is 12° and the conditions to ensure that gyroscopic forces are harmless are fulfilled, though only with a small margin. In another bearing of 3.175 mm bore and 10.055 mm o.d. rotating at 30 000 r.p.m., the gyroscopic sliding of the balls has a destructive effect. The spinning of the balls about the axis passing through the two contact points is considered. This can also lead to rapid wear. There are 3 figures and 2 Russian references.

SUBMITTED: August 20, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

Slonianskiy, G. A.

24-58-3-27/38

AUTHOR: Slonianskiy, G. A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Buoyancy of Bodies Submerged in a Liquid which is in a Relatively Quiet State (Plavuchest' tel, pogrzhennykh v zhidkost', nakhodyashchuyusya v otnositel'nom pokoye)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 3, pp 152-153 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the basis of theoretical analysis it is shown that a body submerged in a liquid which is relatively quiet con- serves the same buoyancy as if it were located in a static reservoir. However, in the case of the fluid being relative- ly quiet, the buoyancy axis of the body will be directed along the real and not along the "virtual" vertical. There is 1 figure and no references.

SUBMITTED: November 27, 1957.

Card 1/1 1. Materials--Buoyancy--analysis

AUTHOR: Slomyanskiy, G. A. (Moscow)

SOV/179-59-3-42/45

TITLE: On Investigating the Permissible Variations in Rotation of a Turntable when Testing the Drift of a Floating Integrating Gyroscope (Ob otsenke dopustimoy neravnomernosti vrashcheniya povorotnogo stola dlya ispytaniya poplavkovykh integriruyushchikh giroskopov na dreyf)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 3, pp 211-212 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The drift testing, which consists of determining its angular velocity ω_2 , is performed by means of a special rotating table as shown in the figure. Due to the moment M and to the angular velocity ω_2 , the electric current is being excited having the tension U at the output of an angle gauge 5, which after being amplified by the amplifier 6 causes the shaft 2 to adjust its position. Thus, the platform 3 starts rotating with an angular velocity ω_3 . However, if the platform 3 develops irregular rotations due to a certain additional Card 1/2 tension $U_+ = \text{const}$, then a drift with an error ϵ develops.

SOV/179-59-3-42/45

On Investigating the Permissible Variations in Rotation of a Turntable when Testing the Drift of a Floating Integrating Gyroscope

If $\omega_3^1 = -K_2 U$ ($K_2 = \text{const}$) is the relative value of a specific angular velocity of the platform and $\delta = (\omega_3 - \omega_3^1)/\omega_3^1$ is its relative error, i.e. variations in rotation of the platform, then Eq (1) can be derived. Thus, in the case of $\delta = \delta_{\text{max}} \sin \sqrt{T}t$, the equation of gyroscope can be shown as Eq (2), where H - kinetic moment, K_3 - specific damping moment, K_1 - characteristic of the angle gauge. From Eqs (1) and (2) the formula (3) can be derived from which the value of ω_3 for δ_{max} can be determined as Eq (4). The value of δ_{max} (Eq (5)) can be determined from the expression for error ϵ . As an example, for $\omega_{2\text{max}} = 15^\circ/\text{hour}$ and $\omega_1 = 0.01^\circ/\text{hour}$, and $\sqrt{T} \ll 1$ in Eq (5), the value of δ_{max} is found from

$$\delta_{\text{max}} < \frac{|c|}{\sqrt{T}} \left| \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} \right|$$

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There are 1 figure and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: February 6, 1959

13.2520

26538
S/536/59/000/040/001/005
E191/E481

AUTHOR: Slomyanskiy, G.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Docent

TITLE: Testing of floating gyroscopes

PERIODICAL: Moscow. Aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskii institut.
Trudy. No.40, 1959. Voprosy tekhnologii
priborostroyeniya, pp.21-54

TEXT: A turning rig for the testing of floating gyroscopes is considered. Such a rig is a single axis integrator or, in other words, an integrating transmission. The transmitting and receiving elements in such an installation are floating integrating gyroscopes which can sense very small angular velocities. The rig is mounted on an adjustable base supported by a massive foundation. A shaft carrying the turntable is motorized and mounted on strictly perpendicular trunnions. A segment with holes on a pitch circle is attached to the motor body by which the turntable axis can be set at any inclination in a plane perpendicular to the trunnion axis. The subsequent analysis is concerned mainly with the vertical position of the
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E191/E481

Testing of floating gyroscopes

turntable axis except for the analysis of tests of integrating gyroscopes for drift. The equipment is provided with some means for the accurate measurement of the angle and the time of table rotation. The accuracy of angular measurement must be 6 seconds of arc. A floating integrating gyroscope and the tested gyroscope are mounted on the turntable. When testing an integrating gyroscope for drift and for operation under conditions of space integrating, only one gyroscope instrument is mounted on the table. The axis of rotation of the gyroscope frame is known as the output axis of the instrument. An axis at right angles to the output axis is the input or measuring axis of the instrument. The floating gyroscope must be so mounted on the turntable that its input axis is parallel to the turntable axis. The deviation of the gyroscope figure axis from an axis perpendicular to the input and output axes is the measured quantity which is sensed by a transmitter giving an electrical signal voltage proportional to this deviation angle. This voltage is fed to the control winding of the turntable drive motor. Another coil, the control coil, serves to impose on the gyroscope a torque about the output axis. This

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Testing of floating gyroscopes

coil can be fed from a voltage divider. In operation, the rig must ensure the rotation of the turntable in inertial space about the input axis of the gyroscope at an arbitrary constant absolute angular velocity between a small fraction of the daily rotation of the earth and a value of 20 radians per second. This is accomplished by imposing a torque about the output axis. It is shown that this method fulfills the requirements just stated. The equations of motion of the turntable about the input axis are formulated after considering the equations of the separate elements of the rig, namely the floating integrating gyroscope, the amplifier and the motor with turntable. These equations are discussed in the stationary and transient conditions. The steady-state condition is considered for the two cases of energized and non-energized control coil. The transient condition is considered for an instantaneous input of a constant current to the control coil. Plotting the relative angular velocity of the turntable against time, after an initial starting delay and a nearly linear accelerating period, an aperiodic settling down is found in a typical case. The turntable motor is a two-phase

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E191/E481

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induction motor (with an increased rotor resistance) of multi-pole construction in order to reduce its time constant. It is shown how the starting delay can be reduced to zero by a suitable choice of design parameters. The effects of the friction torque in the bearings of the floating gyroscope and of several disturbing torques (such as those due to an unbalance of the floating gyroscope, the reactive torques of the measuring and control coils, and the slip ring torque of the gyroscope motor) are examined. These effects change the steady-state angular velocity of the turntable. Some advantages can be gained by using a speed reducing gearbox in the turntable drive. Instructions are given on the selection of the design parameters for the test rig. The turntable is used for testing of integrating and differentiating floating gyroscopes. Integrating gyroscopes are tested for drift, in operation under conditions of space integration, in operation under conditions of geometric stabilization and for the determination of the time constant. In order to test the gyroscope under conditions of geometric stabilization, the basic test rig must be provided with another turntable mounted on the basic turntable. The tested gyroscope is
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Testing of floating gyroscopes

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place. on the additional turntable. Testing for drift is discussed in detail. The Sperry turntable rig is illustrated and discussed. In this installation, the axis of rotation of the turntable can be set at different angles to the vertical. Several variants of drift tests are examined which differ in the position of the gyroscope input and output axes against the vertical. B.V.Bulgakov is mentioned in the paper. There are 13 figures and 3 references: 1 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The references to English language publications read as follows: C.S.Draper, W.Wrigley and L.R.Grohe. Aeronautical Engineering Review, 1956; Aviation Week, 12/III/1956. Aviation Week, 10/VI, 1957, p.84



Card 5/5

SLOMYANSKIY, Grigoriy Aleksandrovich

Floating Gyroscopes and their Applications (by) G.A. Slomyanskiy (1) Yu. N. Pryadilov. Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, 1960.

332 p. illus., diags., graphs, tables (f-TS- 9910/V)

Translated from the original Russian: Poplavkovyye Giroscopy i Ikh Primeneniye, Moscow, 1958.

IDLIN, Mikhail Markovich; SAFONOV, Nikolay Danilovich; BOSTORIN, V.I.,
dotr. i. inzh., retsenzent; SLOMIANSKIY, G.A., dotsent, kan.
tekh.nauk, red.; TUBYANSKAYA, P.G., izd.red.; PUKHLIKOVA, N.A.,
tekh.red.

[Fundamentals of the assembly, adjustment and inspection of
aeronautical gyroscopic instruments] Osnovy sborki, regulirovki
i kontrolya aviatsionnykh elektrogioskopicheskikh priborov.
Pod red. G.A.Slomianskogo. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekh.izd-vo
Oborongiz, 1960. 354 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Aeronautical instruments)

24539

S/179/61/000/002/004/017
E061/E135

13.2593

AUTHOR: Slomyanskiy, G.A. (Moscow)

TITLE: A Calculation of the factors affecting the accuracy of the determination of the drift of floating integrating gyroscopes

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1961, No.2, pp. 61-69

TEXT: The paper considers methods of testing gyroscopes for drift, in which the gyroscope is mounted on a platform, which is driven by a servomotor, the motor being energized through an amplifier by the output signal of the gyroscope. The dynamical equations of the system are derived, assuming that the gyroscope is subjected to an error couple with a constant and a variable component and taking account of constant and variable errors in the amplifier and backlash in the platform drive. The solution of the dynamical equations gives the relation between the angle of rotation of the platform and the drift velocity of the gyroscope, in terms of the system parameters, the component of the earth velocity parallel to the input axis of the gyroscope, and the error

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A calculation of the factors

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E063/E135

components. It is shown that for minimum error effects the time constant of the system should be minimum. The above relation is analyzed for the case in which the platform angle is measured at two successive instants and the drift velocity measured from the difference between the two measurements. A relation is derived between the minimum time interval between the measurements, the required accuracy of determination of the drift velocity and the system errors. The accuracy of the determination of the drift velocity is affected by errors in the determination of the component of the angular velocity of the earth parallel to the input axis of the gyroscope. It is essential that the accuracy of the determination of the component be greater than the required accuracy of measurement of the drift velocity. Errors in the determination of the component are tabulated, for various typical positions of the gyroscope and test platform with respect to the earth. It is shown that the errors are least when the gyroscope input axis is parallel to the axis of rotation of the earth.

There are 2 figures, 1 table and the following English reference:

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24539

A calculation of the factors S/179/61/000/002/004/017
E063/E135

Ref.1: C.S. Draper, W. Wrigley, L.R. Grohe. The floating gyro
and its application to geometrical stabilization problems
on moving bases.
Aeronaut. Engng. Rev., 1956, V.15, No.6.


SUBMITTED: December 26, 1960

Card 3/3

Certain problems in the history ...

S/536/61/000/052/001/008
D201/D302

this design were given by L.Ye. Andreyeva, in 1952. Bi-metal temperature compensating devices of the second kind were suggested for aeronautical instrument applications by G.O. Fridlender in 1929. Further developments in this field are due to N.Ya. Vovchenko and A. P. Yurkevich (1959). Of special interest are works by N.Ye. Zhukovskiy, N.P. Petrov and S.A. Chaplygin related to the problems related to the bearing friction and frictionless bearing design. The work of D.Yu. Panov has established for the first time the relationship between the bi-metal theory with some general assumptions of the theory of elasticity. Now the trends in the development of aviation instrumentation are as follows: Perfectioning of automatic flight and power plant control systems; integrated combined navigational systems with visual indicators; improvements in the accuracy and reliability of instrumentation, reduction of weight and their dimensions. New components and sensing elements are now being developed.



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SLOMYANSKIY, G.A.

AD Nr. 990-6 14 June

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL CONFERENCE ON MODERN GYROSCOPE TECHNOLOGY (USSR)

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye, v. 6, no. 2, 1963, 156-158. S/146/63/006/002/010/010

The Fourth Conference on Gyroscope Technology, sponsored by the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education RSFSR, was held at the Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics from 20 to 24 November 1962. The conference was attended by representatives from 93 organizations in 30 Soviet cities, including educational establishments, scientific research institutes, design bureaus, and industrial concerns. The following are some of the topics covered in the 92 papers presented and discussed at the conference. Vibrations of a gyroscope pendulum with a movable suspension in a nonuniform gravitational field: M. Z. Litvin-Sedoy, Senior Scientific Worker; improving dynamic characteristics of some gyro instruments and devices: A. V. Reprikov, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences; some problems of the dynamics of a gyroscope with an electric drive installed in a gymbol suspension: S. A.

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AID Nr. 990-6 14 June

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL CONFERENCE [Cont'd]

s/146/63/006/002/010/010

Kharlamov, Engineer; problems of the theory of the inertial method for measuring aircraft acceleration: I. I. Pomykayev, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences; determining the drift of a floated-type integrating gyroscope without the use of a dynamic stand: G. A. Slomyanskiy, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences; natural damping of nutational vibrations of a gyroscope: N. V. Gusev, Engineer; motion of a not quite symmetrical gyroscope pendulum with vertically movable support: A. N. Borisova, Aspirant; gyroscope-type inclinometer for surveying vertical freezing wells: V. A. Sinitsyn, Candidate of Technical Sciences; effect of joints between channels in triaxial gyro-stabilized platform: L. N. Slezkin, Engineer; theoretical proposal for the possible design of a generalized gyro instrument: M. M. Bogdanovich, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences; problem of drift in a power-type triaxial gyro stabilizer: V. N. Karpov, Engineer; methods of modeling random disturbances in gyro systems: S. S. Shishman, Senior Engineer; method of noise functions for investigating a system subjected to random

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AID Nr. 990-6 14 June

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL CONFERENCE [Cont'd]

S/146/63/006/002/010/010

signals: G. P. Molotkov, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences; drifts in a gyro-stabilized platform as a result of the effect of cross joints under determined and random disturbances: B. I. Nazarov, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences; stability and natural oscillations in inhomogeneously rigid gyro systems with backlash under external influences: S. A. Chernikov; methods of designing a gyro vertical with automatic latitude and course corrections: A. V. Til', Candidate of Technical Sciences; use of asymptotic methods in solving problems of the motion of an astatic gyroscope in gymbol suspension: D. M. Klimov, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, and L. N. Slezkin; theory of aperiodic gyro pendula: V. S. Mochalin, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences; and selecting basic parameters of course gyros by using nomograms: V. P. Demidenko, Engineer. [AS]

Card 3/3

ZAYYIN, 1st, King, of the ... (MEMORANDUM, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025)

New ... in the ... of ... (MEMORANDUM, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025)

L 7016-65 ENT(d)/ENT(l)/ENT(m) Po-l/Pq-l/Pg-l/Pk-l/Pl-l AFMDC/ASD(d)/
 AFWL/SSD/ASD(a)-5/ESD/AFETR/ESD(t) JD S/2536/64/000/059/0074/0082
 ACCESSION NR: AT4046037

AUTHOR: Slomyansky, G.A. (Doctor of technical sciences, Docent) B

TITLE: Determination of the maximal values of gravitational drift and the drift due to unequal rigidity of floating integrating gyroscopes

SOURCE: Moscow. Aviatsonnyy tekhnologicheskyy institut. Trudy*, no. 59, 1964. Tekhnologiya i konstruirovaniye giropriborov (Technology and design of gyroscopic instruments), 74-82

TOPIC TAGS: gyroscope, floating gyroscope, integrating gyroscope, gravitational drift, gyroscope drift, gyroscope rigidity, aircraft instrumentation 9

ABSTRACT: The moment of noise which acts on the gyro unit of a floating integrating gyroscope consists, in the general case, of both moments which are independent of acceleration and moments which depend on acceleration. To the first type belong moments produced by flexible current-carrying leads and the convection currents of the fluid, as well as the reaction moments of the angle sensors and the momentum, etc. Moments which depend on acceleration are those due to the lack of balance and the lack of uniform rigidity of the gyro unit. In the present paper, expressions are derived for the moments

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ACCESSION NR: AT4046037

resulting from the lack of balance and the lack of uniform rigidity under the assumption that the float is absolutely rigid and the construction of the gyromotor does not satisfy the condition of uniform rigidity but has a fixed axis. The expression for the moment due to the lack of balance of the gyro unit shows that in order to make it zero, for any mass of liquid in the volume of the gyro unit, the mass and pressure centers must lie on the axis of rotation. Any other method of making this moment equal to zero will not make this equality invariant with respect to any possible variation of the mass of the liquid contained within the volume of the gyro unit (e. g., due to variations of temperature). A condition is also derived for the vanishing of the moment due to the lack of uniform rigidity for any value of the angle of inclination of the axis of rotation of the rotor of the gyromotor to the horizontal plane; in the case considered, this condition is the condition of uniform rigidity. A method of compensating for the residual value of this moment by means of a special compensator is proposed. An analytical method is given as well as appropriate formulas for calculating the maximum value of the drift velocity due to the lack of balance of a gyro unit due to the lack of uniform rigidity of the gyro unit.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4046037

knowing the value of the angular drift velocity measured for the vertical position of the axis of rotation of the gyroscope, as well as knowing the values of the angular drift velocity measured for the angles of inclination of the axis of rotation of the rotor of the gyromotor to the horizontal plane of 0 , $\pi/4$ and $\pi/2$. Orig. art. has: 32 formulas and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskiy institut (Moscow Institute of Aviation Technology)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NG

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

SLONCHAK, A.T.; GISKINA, E.M.

Results of prophylactic immunization of children against tuberculosis. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 8 no.3:23-25 Mr'64

(MIRA 17:4)

1. Detskoye otdeleniye (zav. - prof. K.P.Berkos) Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. - kand. med. nauk T.P. Mochalova) i otdel organizatsii zdravookhraneniya (rukovoditel' - doktor med. nauk I.D.Bogatyrev) Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny imeni Erismana.

SOBEK, V.;SLONCOVA, M.

Pharmacology of perocillin. Cas. lek. cesk. 92 no.22:603-606 29 May
1953. (CLML 24:5)

l. Of the Institute of Pharmacology of Charles University, Prague.

SLONCOVA, MARIE

C Z E C H

I Applicability of Dormiphen for sleep therapy from the pharmacological point of view. Vojtěch Sobek, Marie Sloncová, and R. Lukeš (Farmakol. ústav, Prague). *Časopis Lékařů Českých* 93, 532-8(1954).—Among the narcotics studied, Amytal Na (I) and Dormiphen (cyclohexenyl-ethylbarbitate acid) (II) were more toxic than Bromisoval (III) and Evipan (IV) in mice (LD_{50} 0.27 for I and 0.32 g./kg. for II). Chronic toxicity tests showed no significant differences. The hypnotic activity of III and IV is less than that of I and II. There was no remarkable difference between I and II as far as the influence on blood pressure, body temp., and glycemic curve was concerned. The activity of II decreased during long-term administration. II can be substituted by I for the purposes of sleep therapy. III can be used as an adjuvant. Ivo M. Hais

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ROSNER, T.; WOJCIKIEWICZ, H.; SLONECKI, J.; JADLOWSKA, A.

Studies on the stability and stabilization of spinning solutions obtained from polyvinyl alcohol. Polimery tworzyw wielk 9 no. 1:7-9 Ja '64.

1. Department of Technology of Artificial Fibers, Technical University, Szczecin.

Slonek, K.

500
Photo

CZECH

771.351

4071. On the structure in depth of the image of the photographic objective. V. BLUMOVA, J. HADLICKA, R. KUCEROVA AND K. SLONEK. Czech. J. Phys., No. 2, 86-95 (1952) in French.

Diffraction patterns along and perpendicular to the optical axis are shown for the image of a point produced by an ideal lens. Contrast and resolving power decrease on moving along the axis away from the primary diffraction max. The case of an anastigmat ($f = 7.5$ cm) is considered for illustration of the effect of spherical aberration. The distribution of light along the axis becomes unsymmetrical, and varies with the lens aperture. Graphs are given of the resolving power in μ distance along the axis, for apertures of $f/\lambda = 2.0, 2.5$ and 2.8 . In this series two nearly equal max. of resolution separated by 0.1 mm gradually merge into one wider region as the lens aperture decreases. Microscopic measurements of the spacings of 20 max. and min. were made with results agreeing with calculation. Photographs of images at successive max. and min. up to the fifth max. are reproduced.

S. T. HENDERSON

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Photo

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SLONEK, K.

Journal of the Iron and Steel Inst.
June 1954
Properties and Tests

Ultrasonic Testing of Forgings and Castings. J. Koblirsky, J. Gump, P. Benda, and K. Slonek. (Soviet Union, 1953, 2, (10), 744-751). [In Czech]. Abstracts given of the use of ultrasonic equipment of the transmission type "Ultrasonel" (Belgian) and of the reflection-type "Hughes II B" (British) in Czechoslovak heavy industry, and of research on the use of ultrasonics for detecting flaws in castings and forgings, carried out in Czechoslovakia. Flaws as revealed on the cathode-ray screens are shown and analyzed. Comparative tests, using both types of detector, showed that in the case of heat-treated pieces with machined surfaces the reflection detector gave the most accurate information as to size and position of defects, whilst the transmission method was more advantageously used with steel and iron castings.

SLONEK, K.

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~~Theoretical Basis and Survey of Methods of Ultrasonic
Testing. K. Slonek. (Sbornik Defektoskopie, 1956, 157-165).
[in Czech].—P. V.~~

*JP
aay*

SLONEK, K,

Ultrasonic Testing of Generator Rotors, K. Slonek, Materialový Sborník, 1958, 167-168. [In Czech]. Tests carried out on 33 large rotors are evaluated. Thirteen of these were found to have some faults. Those having serious faults were sectioned. Good correlation with the type of fault indicated by the non-destructive method and by those actually laid bare on sectioning was obtained. Ultrasonic testing is considered entirely reliable for this application.—P. F.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/acoustics - Ultrasonics

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 9, 1958, No 21313

Author : Slonek Karl

Inst : Not Given

Title : Tests of Turbine and Generator Rotors by Means of Ultrasound

Orig Pub : Hutnicko listy, 1958, 13, No 1, 33-37

Abstract : Description of control tests by the method of ultrasonic defectoscopy, carried out on 33 rotors. Out of these eight rotors were checked by cutting, and the remainder by other methods. Verification has shown that the ultrasonic method is quite suitable for checking the solidity of material of forgings for turbine generators and rotors.

L 18489-66 EWT(d)/ETC(f)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(c)/EWG(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(l)/ETC(m)-6
WW

ACC NR: AP6010239

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0038/65/000/005/0180/0180

AUTHOR: Slonek, Karel

ORG: State Research Institute for Materials and Technology, Prague (Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu a technologie) 5/8

TITLE: Methods of detection of defects in block-type fuel elements

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, no. 5, 1965, 180 19

TOPIC TAGS: reactor fuel element, flaw detection, nondestructive test

ABSTRACT: Test methods for detection of defects in block-type fuel elements are evaluated. Use of results found in mock tests in investigation of fuel elements is discussed. The methods evaluated are nondestructive. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13.18 / SUBM DATE: none

UDC: 620.179.1: 621.039.54-43

Card 1/1
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L 18488-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(c)/EWG(m)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(l)/ETC(m)-6
EWP(v) WW

ACC NR: AP6010240

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0038/65/000/005/0180/0181

AUTHOR: Slonek, Karel

ORG: State Research Institute for Materials and Technology, Prague (Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu a technologie) 54
8

TITLE: Methods of detection of defects in block-type fuel elements 19

SOURCE: ¹⁴Jaderna energie, no. 5, 1965, 180-181

TOPIC TAGS: reactor fuel element, ultrasonic inspection, ultrasonic flaw detector, flaw detection

ABSTRACT: Checking of test results is described. Methods for flaw detection are evaluated. Design of an apparatus for automatic ultrasonic inspection is discussed. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13, 18, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

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UDC: 620.179.16: 621.039.54-43

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(GENITALIA, FEMALE,

prolapse, surg. repair with silon net & fiber

(URINATION DISORDERS

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