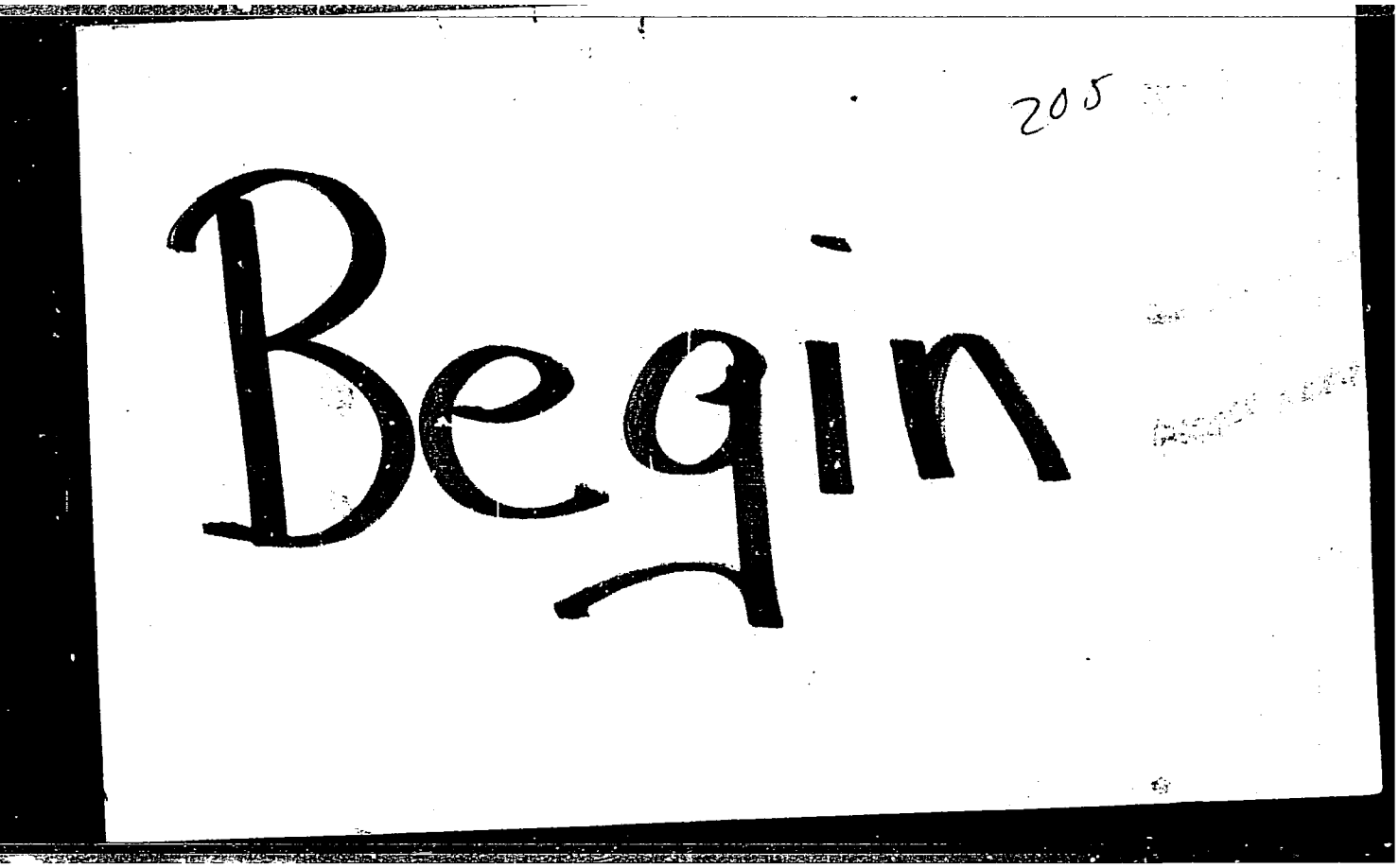

12(2)
12(5)

SOV/113-59-4-1/19

AUTHOR: Strokin, N.I.

TITLE: The Development of the National Automobile Industry in Light of the Decisions of the 21st Congress of the USSR Communist Party

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 4, pp 1-2 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The automobile industry of the Soviet Union achieved considerable success during the years after World War II. The total annual output of automobiles in 1958 was increased by 3.5 times compared with the output in 1940. During the same period the output of trucks was increased by 3.7 times, while the number of models rose from 33 to 50. The new models are distinguished by better design and operational qualities, greater engine power, less specific fuel consumption, longer service life, better traction and dynamic qualities. The productivity of freight trucks was increased while the cost of transport and technical service were reduced. During the period from 1959 to 1965, the automobile production will be increased by 1.5-1.9 times. Thereby, the total output of automobiles in 1965

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The Development of the National Automobile Industry in Light of the Decisions of the 21st Congress of the USSR Communist Party

will amount to 750,000 to 756,000 units, compared to 307,000 in 1958. Compared to the 1958 level, the automobile output in 1965 will increase as follows: trucks 64%, sedans 70%, buses 179%. The total output from 1959 to 1965 will exceed 5 million automobiles. At the same time the quality of Soviet automobiles will be increased considerably. The USSR has obtained the second place in world truck production and the first place in European truck production. However, for meeting the requirements of the national economy it is necessary to increase the production of 25-40-ton trucks, especially dump trucks used in the mining industry. The production increase of these vehicles will rise by 3.5 times. The production of 10 to 14 ton trucks built in different versions will be transferred from the Yaroslavskiy motornyy zavod (Yaroslavl' Engine Plant) to another specialized plant. A new 8-ton truck model will be produced at the Ural'skiy avtozavod (Ural Automobile Plant). It is planned to increase the production of trailer and truck-tractors with semitrailers. A new 1.5 ton delivery

The Development of the National Automobile Industry in Light of the Decisions of the 21st Congress of the USSR Communist Party

truck will be designed. Presently 0.8 ton pick-up trucks are produced as versions of existing models of light automobiles (sedans) in small amounts. It is planned to build a 1.5 ton truck at the Gor'kovskiy avtozavod (Gor'kiy Automobile Plant). At the Ul'yanovskiy avtozavod (Ul'yanovsk Automobile Plant) 0.8 ton trucks will be built. The production of buses will be increased by more than 3 times and will amount to 40,000 units in 1965. Buses will be produced in different types, for cities, rural areas, for long-distance trips between cites and for a small number of passengers (with 8-10 seats). For increasing the production of buses, new plants will be erected in Siberia and in the central areas of the USSR. The plant in Povolzh'ye will produce buses and trolley buses of a unified design with 110-120 seats. The production of light automobiles will be increased by more than 2 times, and in 1965 it will be at 260,000 units compared to 117,500 in 1958. This output increase is achieved by expanding the production of the "Moskvich" and by organizing the production of a small four-seat sedan

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The Development of the National Automobile Industry in Light of the Decisions of the 21st Congress of the USSR Communist Party

with a closed body having a total weight of only 60[illegible] kg. At all existing automobile plants, the models presently produced will be replaced by new models. Besides the new 1 and 1.5 ton trucks GAZ-56 and GAZ-62, the Gor'kiy Automobile Plant will produce new 2.5 ton trucks GAZ-52 and GAZ-66 and the seven-seat sedan "Chayka". The Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva (Moscow Automobile Plant imeni Likhachev) will produce new 4-ton trucks ZIL-130 and a three-axle version of the latter, the ZIL-131. The new trucks will be equipped with eight-cylinder V-engines which are more powerful and economical. The sedans ZIL-111 and "Chayka", and the trucks of the Ural Automobile Plant will be equipped with new eight-cylinder V-engines. The two-stroke compression ignition engines for heavy trucks will be replaced by new four-stroke engines. The sedans ZIL-111, "Chayka", to a certain extent the "Volga", buses ZIL-158 and a certain number of high-power tractors will be

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The Development of the National Automobile Industry in Light of the Decisions of the 21st Congress of the USSR Communist Party

equipped with automatic transmissions and hydraulic torque converters. The trucks will show a number of improvements, for example synchronized transmissions, power steering, hydraulic telescope shock absorbers for the front springs. Hypoid gears in the driven axles will be used in the ZIL-130 and ZIL-131 automobiles. The GAZ-52 and GAZ-66 automobiles will be equipped with synchronized transmissions, hypoid gears, tubeless tires and they will have better roadability. On certain automobiles and trailers a pneumatic spring system will be installed instead of the conventional suspension. For gear shifting, pneumatic-electric devices will be installed. For reducing the dry weight of trucks, the application of aluminum and plastics will be increased. In the mechanical assembly shops of the automobile plants, about 250 new automatic lines and 12,000 automatic and semi-automatic machine tools will be installed. The principal automobile plants have a complex organization of their production, manufacturing

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The Development of the National Automobile Industry in Light of the Decisions of the 21st Congress of the USSR Communist Party.

the majority of parts and assemblies. In addition, some plants have a production which is not connected with the basic assembly line model. For example, trailers are produced at the Minskiy avtozavod (Minsk Automobile Plant), while bicycles are manufactured at the Moscow Automobile Plant. The automobile plants will be relieved from production which is not connected with the manufacture of their basic model and the manufacture of spare parts for models which are no longer produced. New specialized plants will be organized for engines, assemblies and spare parts. The Moscow Automobile Plant imeni Likhachev will specialize in the manufacture of the 4 ton truck ZIL-130, the three-axle version ZIL-131 and the Sedan ZIL-111. The plant will be relieved of the production of bicycles, buses, propeller shafts, body equipment and other assemblies which will be then produced by specialized plants. The Yaroslavl' Engine Plant will specialize in the manufacture of a group of compression ignition automobile engines. The specialized plant will ship the engines to the

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The Development of the National Automobile Industry in Light of the Decisions of the 21st Congress of the USSR Communist Party

Gor'kiy and **Ul'yanovsk automobile plants.** It is planned to establish a specialized plant for the production of springs, wheels, gears, propeller shafts, bearing inserts, transmission parts, radiators, valves, push rods, and other automobile spare parts.

ASSOCIATION: Gosplan SSSR

Card 7/7

S[illegible]V, I.; [illegible]V, V., inzh.; STROKIN, N.; OSIPOV, F.

Letters to the editor. Sov.profsoiuzy 17 no.4:35-37 F '61.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Nештатный корреспондент по Карагандинской области журнала "Советские профсоюзы" (for Sharapov). 2. Председатель цехкома культурных и на Магнитогорском металлургическом комбинате (for Strokin).

(Trade unions)

L 09300-67 EWT(d)/EWI(1)
ACC NR: AP6029421 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0317/66/000/006/0062/0068

AUTHOR: Strokin, N. (Deputy minister) 20

ORG: Ministry of the Automotive Industry, SSSR (Ministerstvo avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti SSSR)

TITLE: Automobiles of the new Five Year Plan 14

SOURCE: Tekhnika i vooruzheniye, no. 6, 1966, 62-68

TOPIC TAGS: automotive industry, motor vehicle, vehicle engine / ZAZ-969 motor vehicle, UAZ-469 motor vehicle, Ural-375 motor vehicle, KrAZ-255B motor vehicle, MAZ-511 motor vehicle, Yermak motor vehicle

ABSTRACT: A general review of the new 1966-1970 Five Year Plan is presented in connection with the planned development of the Soviet automotive industry. It is estimated that from 1,360,000 to 1,510,000 motor vehicles will be produced during the last fifth year as it is shown in a curve illustrating the growth of the automobile production between 1928 and 1970. It is stressed that an almost 4-times increase in the production of passenger cars is planned in comparison with a 1.7-times increase in trucks and other heavy vehicles. It is expected that due to the construction of new plants and the expansion of the old ones, the production output in 1970 will be about 800,000 passenger cars. The essential data (tonnage, horsepower, rpm, fuel, wheel, etc.) on various motor vehicles are summed up in a table including the vehicles of ZAZ-969, UAZ-469, UAZ-452D,

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L 09320-67
ACC NR: AP6029421

GAZ-66, GAZ-34, ZIL-131, Ural-375 and KrAZ-255B types. Most of these types are shown in photos and their features and advantages are briefly reviewed. In addition, heavy-duty industrial motor vehicles of MAZ-511, BelAZ-540V-5271, NAMI-058 and Yermak types are also illustrated. New research and development programs for improving the design and increasing the load carrying capacity of trucks and tractors are mentioned in connection with various plants. The improvements in the engine fuel systems and the use of high-quality fuels and lubricants is also anticipated. It is expected that in 1968-1969 the life of gas engines will be extended up to 75,000 or 100,000 km with air cooling and up to 150,000 or 200,000 km with water cooling. The service of diesel engines will be 5,000 to 6,000 hours. Orig. art. has: 10 photos, 1 graph, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2

STROKIN, N.I.

Machinery manufacture is the basic foundation for mechanization and automation of production processes. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 15 no.9:2-5 S '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Ministr SSSR, zamestitel' predsedatelya Gosplana SSSR.
(Machinery industry)
(Automation)

SHATALOV, P.; STROKIN, P.; KOKAREVA, A.; DROFA, P.; AGAFONOV, I.

Surprise inspection of worker correspondents of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions periodical "Okhrana truda i sotsial'noe strakhovanie": There is not much use in this kind of control. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 3 no. 10:48-52 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Predsedatel' rabochkoma sovkhoza "Pobeda," Altay (for Shatalov). 2. Doverennyy vrach kraysovprofa, Altay (for Strokin). 3. Pomoshchnik epidemiologa Sharchinskogo rayona, Altay (for Kokareva). 4. Predsedatel' rabochkoma sovkhoza imeni Gastello, Altay (for Drofa). 5. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Okhrana truda i sotsial'noye strakhovaniye" (for Agafonov). (Altai Territory--Medicine, Rural)

STROKINA A.I

ZAKHARCHENKO, P.I.; STROKINA, A.I.

First results of work without waste by the method of V.N.Pozdniakov.
Khim.prom. no.5:307-308 Jl-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:11)
(Chemical industries) (Pozdniakov, V.N.)

STROKINA, A. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Rubber FD-520

Card 1/1 : Pub. 50-19/23

Authors : Zakharchenko, P. I., and Strokina, A. I.

Title : The first results of production work without rejects according to the method of Comrade V. N. Pozdnyakov

Periodical : Khim. prom., 307 (51), Jul/Aug 1954

Abstract : State that Pozdnyakov and the members of his brigade eliminated rejects in the vulcanization of tire casings by closely inspecting the casing before vulcanization and organizing the work of the brigade properly. Pozdnyakov's example was followed in other branches of production.

Institution :

Submitted :

STROKINA, A.I.

PUMPYANSKIY, I.M.; STROKINA, A.I.

Safety engineering in factories producing industrial rubber goods and rubber footwear. Kauch. i rez. 16 no.11:26-27 N '57. (MIRA 11:2)

(Rubber industry--Safety measures)
(Industrial hygiene)

STROKINA, A. N.

"Morfo-funktsional'nye osobennosti teloslozheniya legkoatletov i plovtsov."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences, Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

STROKINA, L.A.

Turbulent heat exchange with the atmosphere, and evaporation from the Baltic Sea surface. Meteor.i gidrol. no.5:56-60 My '56.
(MLRA 9:8)

(Baltic Sea--Evaporation)
(Baltic Sea--Meteorology, Maritime)

STROKINA, L.A

p. 2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4027
SOV/2-M-92

Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya

Teplovoy balans zemnoy poverkhnosti (Heat Balance of the Earth's Surface) Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1959. 134 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 92) Errata slip inserted. 1,100 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Sovet Ministrov. Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby.

Ed. (Title page): M.I. Budyko, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics; Ed. (Inside book): T.V. Ushakova; Tech. Ed,: N.V. Volkov.

PURPOSE: This publication is intended for meteorologists, hydrologists, and geophysicists.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles presents climatological analyses of the heat and water balance of the earth's surface. An article on the radiation regime of the Arctic contains original maps showing the absorption of radiation

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and the radiation balance in kcal/cm^2 per month and per year. The article on the heat balance of the North Atlantic area contains maps showing total radiation, radiation balance, expenditure of heat on evaporation, and turbulent heat exchange in kcal/cm^2 per month and per year. An article by Ying Tsung-chao discusses the results of a detailed study of the heat and water balance in China. The heat and moisture exchange conditions between the earth's surface and the atmosphere in the southern part of European USSR and the Arctic are discussed in a final article. References accompany each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Heat Balance of the Earth's Surface SOV/4027

Sinitsyna, N.I. Dynamics of Productive Soil Moisture in the Southern Part of European USSR 127

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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JA/dwm/gmp
7-26-60

29709
S/169/61/000/008/021/053
A006/A101

3.5000

AUTHORS: Budyko, M. I., Yefimova, N. A., Mukhenberg, V. V., Strokina, L. A.

TITLE: The radiation balance of the northern hemisphere

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 8, 1961, 26, abstract 8B191 ("Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geogr.", 1961, no. 1, 3 - 13)

TEXT: The authors propose a method of the indirect climatological calculation of the radiation balance, which makes it possible to obtain its values from data of basic meteorological observations on the land and in the ocean. Results are submitted of mapping the radiation balance for the northern hemisphere with the aid of formulae presented. The effective radiation of the land is calculated with the aid of specified formulae. If there are no observation data available on the temperature of the soil surface, it is suggested to use the calculations of the heat balance components. To specify the mean values of the earth surface albedo, materials were processed which had been obtained from systematical observations on a number of meteorological stations. To calculate the radiation balance of the land it is recommended to employ data on cloudiness, air temperature and moisture, heat consumption for evaporation and heat exchange in the

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29709
S/169/61/000/008/021/053
A006/A101

The radiation balance of the northern hemisphere

ground. The radiation balance of the water surface can be calculated on the basis of observations of cloudiness, air temperature and moisture, and the temperature of the water surface. Maps on the radiation balance of the northern hemisphere are plotted on the basis of data obtained from 1200 ground and 250 marine meteorological stations for average conditions for every month and year, (excepted mountainous regions with over 2 km heights). The values of radiation balance calculated are compared with actual measurements for a number of points. Here a noticeable deviation of values is observed for regions with a non-homogeneous basement surface, due to the rather high variability of the radiation balance. It is mentioned that the mean value of deviation is 2.9 kcal/cm^{2}year for the annual values of the radiation balance, and 0.54 kcal/cm^{2}year for the monthly values; this is not over 5% of the maximum mean values of the radiation balance. Maps of the radiation balance for the northern hemisphere are presented for the mean annual period and also for June and December. A general coincidence is noted in the regularity of the radiation balance distribution in the northern hemisphere with the charts of the "Heat balance maps". Simultaneously the author points to some differences due to the most detailed and precise calculation method of the former.

Ye. V.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BUDYKO, M.I.; YEFIMOVA, N.A.; ZUBENOK, L.I.; STRCKINA, L.A.

The heat talance of the earth's surface. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog no.1:6-16 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya obs_rvatoriya im. A.I.Voyeykova. (Earth temperature)

STROKINA, L.A.

Heat balance of oceans. Trudy GGO no.133:3-25 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(Ocean temperature)

STROKINA, L. A.

Heat exchange of the surface of the ocean with layers of water below the surface. Meteor. i gidrol. no.1:25-30 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya.

(Heat--Transmission) (Ocean temperature)

ACCESSION NR. AT4026427 S/2531/63/000/139/0016/0026

AUTHOR: Yefimova, N. A.; Strokina, L. A.

TITLE: World distribution of effective radiation

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy*, no. 139, 1963. Teplovoy balans (Heat balance), 16-26

TOPIC TAGS: effective radiation, actinometric observation, world radiation balance

ABSTRACT: The world distribution of effective radiation has been determined from maps of the radiation balance over the territory of the USSR and from data from 1850 observation points on continents and oceans. Antarctica and mountainous regions were not taken into consideration because no actinometric observations of these regions were available. Monthly and yearly amounts of effective radiation were computed and are given in tables. The maximum annual effective radiation occurred in continental deserts and the minimum, in polar

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AT4026427

regions, the latter due to low temperatures of the active surface. The annual effective radiation is identical over humid regions of the equatorial zone and the tundra and taiga of high northern latitudes. The distribution is nearly uniform over the Australian continent and Europe, with a gradual increase from high to low latitudes. Very large variations in the monthly radiation amplitude occur in dry regions of the middle latitudes. There is a gradual seasonal change in the rate of radiation over oceans. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables, and 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 16Apr64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: AS	NO REF SOV: 006	OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4044401 S/2531/64/000/160/0060/0073

AUTHOR: Rusin, N. P., Strokina, L. A., Braginskaya, L. L.

TITLE: Total radiation and radiation balance of Antarctica

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy*, no. 160, 1964. Metodika meteorologicheskikh nablyudeniy i obrabotki (Methods of meteorological observation and processing observation data), 60-73

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, solar radiation, total solar radiation, radiation balance, Antarctica

ABSTRACT: This article is a discussion of the characteristics of the components of the radiation balance in Antarctica. The text is essentially a commentary on Figures 1-4 of the Enclosure, plus additional figures showing the total radiation and radiation blanace in January and July. The standard formulas used in determining the various radiation balance components are also given. The initial data used in compilation of the maps were from the book "Meteorological and Radiation Regime of Antarctica", by N. P. Rusin (Meteorologicheskiy i radiatsionny*y rezhim Antarktidy*, Gidrometeoizdat, Leningrad, 1961), supplemented by observational data of Soviet and foreign stations for 1959-1960. Table 1 of the original gives the monthly and annual values of total radiation and the radiation balance in Antarctica for 2_ stations and points; Table 2 gives the mean

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ACCESSION NR: AT4044401

latitudinal values of total radiation and the radiation balance for the ocean waters of the southern hemisphere (latitudes 40, 50 and 60°). Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 2 formulas and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (Main Geophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 04

SUB CODE: ES, AA NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 003

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ACCESSION NR: AT4044401

ENCLOSURE: 01

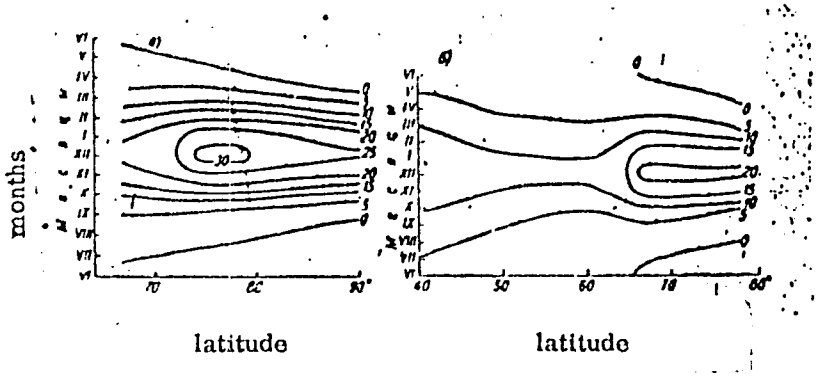

Fig. 1 - Distribution of total radiation in Antarctica.
a -- on glacier slope; b -- over Antarctic waters.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4044401

ENCLOSURE: 02

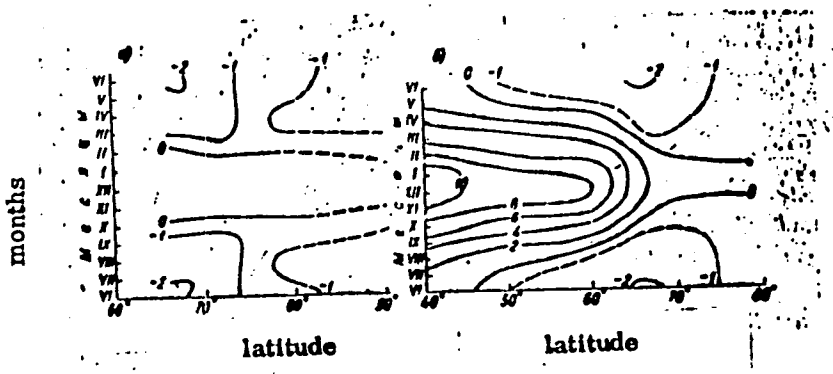

Fig. 2 - Distribution of radiation balance in Antarctica.
a -- on glacier slope; b -- over Antarctic waters.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4044401

ENCLOSURE: 03

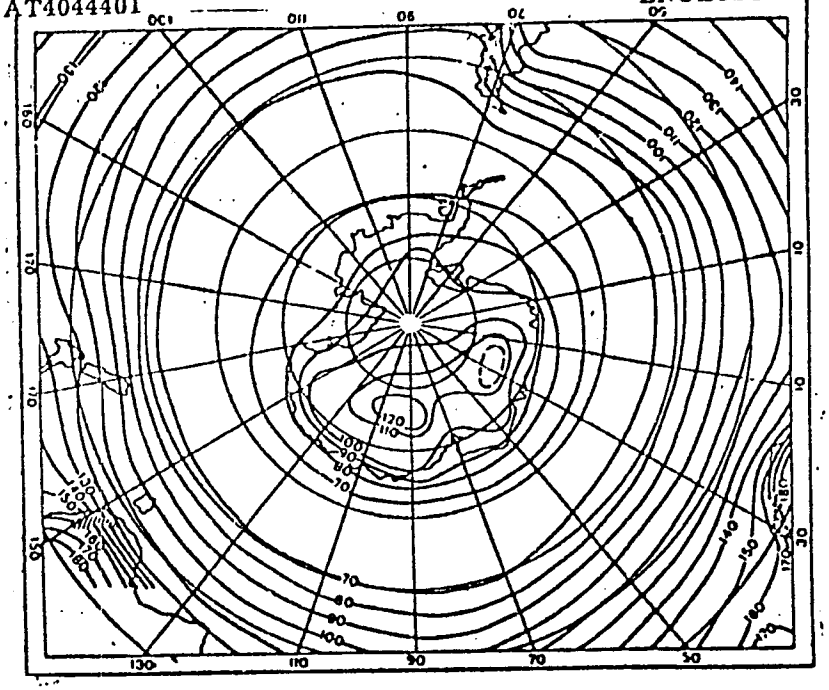

Fig. 3 --

Total solar radiation (Cal/cm^2), year.

Card 5/6

GRINBERG, Ya.M., dotsent; STROKINA, M.G. (Kuybyshev)

Sanatorial treatment of convalescents following myocardial infarction. Klin.med. 37 no.7:130-133 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. M.Ye.Kavetskiy) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Kuybyshevskogo sanatoriya imeni V.Chkalova (glavnyy vrach P.I.Adamov).

(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT ther.)

BUDYKO, M.I.; ZUBENOK, L.I.; STRCKINA, O.A.

Determining the integral factor of turbulent diffusion. Meteor. i gidrol. no.12:34-35 D '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Atmosphere)

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Metabolism. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40955.

Author : Strokina, O. S.
Inst : Tomsk Medical Institute, Univ. of Tomsk.
Title : The Status of Glycogen Metabolism in the Liver of Rabbits with Brain Damage.

Orig Pub: 5-y Pavlovsk. sb. Tomskiy med. in-t. Tomsk, Un-t, 1956, 95-96.

Abstract: Sections(1 x 1 cm^{3}) of the cortex of the temporal area of one or both cerebral hemispheres were removed in (twelve) rabbits under general anesthesia. The rabbits were killed from 10 days to 8 months later and the glycogen content of the liver was deter-

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4146

Tomsk. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok

Trudy, tom 11 (Transactions of the Tomsk Scientific Research Institute of Vaccines and Serums, Vol. 11) Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ-ta, 1960. 327 p. 1,700 copies printed.

Editorial Board: B.G. Trukhmanov (Resp. Ed.) Director of the Tomsk Scientific Research Institute of Vaccines and Serums; S.P. Karpov (Deputy Ed.) Professor; Ye. I. Kleytman (Secretary); M.A. Mastenitsa; and V.M. Popov (Deceased); Tech. Ed.: A.T. Osovskiy.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for biologists, physicians, and medical personnel.

COVERAGE: The collection contains 18 papers on problems of epidemiology and microbiology and 35 reports on the theory and practice of immunology. To avoid repetition of names of organizations in the table of contents the following affiliations will be abbreviated: Tomskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok (Tomsk Scientific Research Institute of Vaccines and Serums) as "Tomsk Institute"; Tomskiy meditsinskiy institut as "Tomsk Medical Institute"; Kafedra mikrobiologii Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta (Department of Microbiology of the Tomsk Medical Institute) as "Tomsk Department of Microbiology."

The report studies the condition of the rhinolaryngological and intestinal flora in acute radiation sickness caused by a betatron. The tests were performed on 40 guinea pigs weighing 500 - 600 g, with a single exposure to a betatron with 25 Mev, an intensity of 30 - 35 r/min, a focal length of 35 cm, and dosages of 1800 r and 3600 r. All animals died of acute radiation sickness in the course of 7 - 10 days after a dose of 1800 r; with a dose of 3600 r, in 5 - 6 days. It was established that the state of the rhinolaryngological and intestinal flora in the test animals depended on the duration of the radiation sickness. Activation of the flora and its penetration into the bloodstream and then into the organism increased only from the 7th to the 10th day. Lag in the generalization process of the flora is the result of the comparatively low efficiency of betatron rays which leave the structure and function of the protective system of the organism unimpaired for a longer time.

The tests were performed on 61 white rats weighing 170 to 200 g. They were divided into 1 test group and 2 control groups. A betatron with an energy of 25 Mev was used; the focal length (to the skin) was 45 cm; the time of exposure, 7.5. to 8 minutes. Ten different doses of gamma rays (100 r, 200 r, 300 r, 400 r, 500 r, 600 r, 800 r, 1000 r, 1200 r, 1400 r) were given. Subsequent infection by virulent cultures of tularemia microbes affected the test animals differently, depending on the time lapse between irradiation and infection. Infection during the first 24 to 48 hours caused the death of all animals while infection after 1 to 2 months was not fatal. The lowering of the resistance of the organism to infection during the first days after irradiation was demonstrated also by the absence of leucocytes when microbes were introduced during that period.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

KHLOPKOV, A.M.; STROKINA, O.S.; PAVLITSKAYA, S.S.; GAVRILOVA, K.K.; KOROCHKIN, L.I.

Changes in the organs of horses used for the production of serum against tick-borne encephalitis. Trudy TomNIIVS 11: 311-318 '60. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Tomskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok i kafedra gistologii Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ENCEPHALITIS) (LABORATORY ANIMALS--DISEASES) (SERUM)

L 10853-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6000234 SOURCE CODE: UR/0289/65/000/002/0071/0074

AUTHOR: Fedyashina, A. F.; Yudelevich, I. G.; Strokina, T. G.

ORG: Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Branch, AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR)

TITLE: Spectrochemical determination of trace impurities in high-purity alkali metal salts

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1965, 71-74

TOPIC TAGS: spectrographic analysis, rubidium compound, cesium compound, lithium compound, trace analysis

ABSTRACT: A spectrochemical technique was developed for determining 20 trace impurities (Cu, Fe, Ga, Mo, In, Bi, Ni, Cr, Ti, Ag, Pb, Cd, V, Sn, Nb, Al, As, Sb, Mn, Co) in rubidium and cesium acetates, in lithium, cesium, and rubidium nitrates, sulfates, and carbonates, and in rubidium and lithium sulfate. It consists in concentrating the trace impurities together in the form of diethyldithiocarbamates and hydroxyquinolates by extraction with chloroform at various pH s of the aqueous phase. The bulk of the impurities (Cu, Fe, Ga, Mo, Sn, Ni, Cr, Ag, Pb, Cd, V, In, Nb) are extracted in the form of diethyldithiocarbamates and hydroxyquinolates at pH 3. To achieve a complete extraction of Al, Ti, As, and Sb, the extraction is carried out at pH 5, and to separate cobalt and manganese, at pH 7. The extracts obtained are

Card 1/2 UDC: 543.42

L 10853-66

ACC NR: AP6000234

evaporated off on carbon powder containing 0.5% lithium in the form of lithium chloride. Less than 0.1% of the alkali metal remains in the extract. The concentrate of impurities obtained is analyzed spectrographically. The sensitivity of the determination is $1 \times 10^{-5} - 5 \times 10^{-7}$%. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 23Dec64 / ORIG REF: 011 / OTH REF: 003

HW

Card 2/2

L 3607c-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6016126 SOURCE CODE: UR/0289/66/000/001/0083/0087

AUTHOR: Fedyashina, A. F.; Yudelevich, I. G.; Gindin, L. M.; Strokina, T. G.;

ORG: Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Branch of the AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institut neorganicheskoy khimii, Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR)

TITLE: Chemical and spectral determination of micro impurities in salts of high purity rare alkali metals by extraction with aliphatic monocarboxylic acids

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1966, 83-87

TOPIC TAGS: alkali metals, spectrophotometric analysis, solvent extraction, carboxylic acid

ABSTRACT: The metals are arranged in the following series in decreasing order of their ability to go over into the organic phase in an exchange reaction: Sn(IV); Bi(III); Fe(III); Sb(III); Pb(II); Cu(II); Al(III); Ag(I); Cd(II); Zn(II); Ni(II); Co(II); Mn(II); Mg(II); Na(I). To investigate the possibility of concentrating micro impurities of the

UDC: 546.31 543.42

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ACC NR: AP6016126

heavy metals in salts of the alkali metals by a mixture of fatty acids of the C_7-C_9 fraction (specific weight 0.915, average molecular weight 141-143), a study was made of the disposition of Li, Cs, Rb, and K in the exchange extraction series. An aqueous solution of the hydroxide of the metal being investigated was shaken for 1.5 hours at 25°C with an equal volume of fatty acid in a graduated cylinder furnished with a stopper. The starting concentration of cesium, rubidium, and potassium in the solutions varied from 0.5 to 0.015 N, and the starting concentration of lithium from 0.8 to 0.1 N. The extractability was evaluated from the activity coefficient in the aqueous phase. After separation of the phases, their alkali metal content was determined. The article continues with a description of the method of spectral anlysis. Experimental results are shown in two large tables. The sensitivity of the determination was from 1 x 10^{-5} to 1 x 10^{-7}%. The coefficient of variation varied from 15 to 40% for different elements. The method is said to be in actual plant use. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 10Jul65/ ORIG REF: 009.

LS

Card 2/2

ABSTRACT: A spectrochem[illegible] purities of Cu, Fe, Ga, Mo, In, Bi, Ni, Cr, Ti, Ag, Pb, Cd, V, Sn, [illegible] Mn and Co in cesium and rubidium arsenates. The method consists of joint concentration of the trace impurities in the form of diethyldithiocarbaminates and 8-hydroxyquinolinates using chloroform extraction at various pH values of the aqueous phase. The [illegible] preliminary distillation of the arsenic in a quartz vessel. The extracts are subjected to [illegible] using carbon powder which contains lithium chloride (0.5% of the metal concentration).

UDC: 543.70

0932 1399

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ACC NR: AP7012445

Less than 0.1% alkali metal remains in the extract. The concentrate is then analyzed spectrogramically. The proposed method has a sensitivity of $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$-$1 \cdot 10^{-7}$%. The coefficient of variation is 20-40% for the various elements. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [JPRS: 40,422]

2/2

ACC NR: AP6028007 SOURCE CODE: GE/0065/66/231/05-/0329/0338

AUTHOR: Stronski, Ignacy (Doctor; Krakow)

ORG: Laboratory for Chemistry and Radiochemistry, Institute for Nuclear Physics, Krakow, Poland

TITLE: Radiotracer studies on the extraction of metals. Part 8: Determination of the distribution coefficients of chlorides of tin, tellurium, antimony, and protactinum in the system organic solvents-hydrochloric acid

SOURCE: Zeitschrift fur physikalische Chemie, v. 231, no. 5-6, 1966, 329-338

TOPIC TAGS: chloride, distribution coefficient, metal extracting, chemical labelling, solution concentration

ABSTRACT: The effect of HCl concentration on the distribution coefficients of Sn(IV), Te(IV), Sb(V), and Pa(V) chlorides in oxygen-containing solvents such as 2-methyl-n-butyl glycol ether, ethyl-benzyl-ether, methyl-isopropyl-keton, dipropyl-keton, di-n-butyl-keton, benzaldehyde, o-chlorobenzaldehyde, tri-n-butylphosphate, was investigated with the aid of labeled (Sn-113, Sn-123, Te-127m, Sb-124, and Pa-233) compounds. The data obtained were presented in diagrams. Highest distribution coefficients were obtained in the extraction of Sn, Sb, and Te chlorides with tributyl phosphate, methyl-isopropyl-keton, and benzaldehyde. The author thanks Professor H. Niewodniczanski for his constant interest in the work and Mr. R. Fialkowski for technical assistance. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 1 table. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 35,942]

SUBM DATE: 21Dec64 / ORIG REF: 005 / SOV REF: 001 / OTH REF: 011

RYBINSKIY, Dmitriy Alekseyevich; MOROZOV, Yuriy Aleksandrovich; GUTKIN, Samuil Grigor'yevich; KONEV, B.F., inzh., retsenzent; STROKINA, T.I., red.; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Caruretors of the GAZ engines] Karbiuratory dvigatelei GAZ. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 254 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Automobiles--Engines--Carburetors)

STROKINA, T.I.

Changes in oxyhemometric indices under the effect of compound therapy in patients with poliomyelitis sequelae. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.7: 1024-1027 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra fiziologii (zav. - dotsent T.B.Mukho) Vladivostokskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

STROKINA, T. V.

Mbr., Psychiatric Clinic, Inst. Evolutionary Physiology and Pathology Higher Nervous Activity im. I. P. Pavlov, -1946-. "Use of Lydol in Closed Cranial Trauma," Farmakol. i Toxicol., 9, No. 3, 1946.

STROKINA, T.V.

Experimental studies on the relationship of the first and second signal systems in neuroses in children. Zh. vysshei nerv. deiat 1 no. 5:682-702 Sept-Oct 1951. (CLML 23:3)

1. Department of the Pathophysiology of Higher Nervous Activity of the Institute of Higher Nervous Activity of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

STROKINA, T. V.

Dissertation: "Conditioned and Unconditioned Reactions in Insulin-Shock Therapy." Cand Med Sci, Inst of Higher Nervous Activity, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, Oct-Dec 53. (Vestnik Akademii Nauk, Moscow, Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec. 1954

STROKINA, T.V.

Correlation between the first and second signal systems furing formation of differentiation in neuroses in children. Zh. vysshei nerv. deiat. 3 no.2:215-237 Mar-Apr 1953. (CLML 24:4)

1. Laboratory of the Pathophysiology and Typology of the Higher Nervous Activity of the Child, Institute of Higher Nervous Activity of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

STROKINA, T.V.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Nervous System. V-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 4486

Author : T.V. Stroking

Inst : Institute for the Higher Nervous Activity, Academy of Sciences USSR

Title : Peculiarities of the Interaction Between the First and the Second Signalling Systems in the Process of Conditioned Inhibition Formation in Neurotic Children.

Orig Pub : Ser. patofiziol., 1956, 2, 238-262

Abstract : Conditioned inhibition of the motor reaction in children aged 6-8 was studied by adding a tactily stimulus with negative reinforcement. Healthy children (20) showed no obvious disturbances of the verbal response. The verbal response was disturbed in nervous children (25) (verbal reflection of one inhibitive component of the complex

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stimulus only, absence of the reflection of the inhibitive reaction or connection between the reaction and the stimulus, paradoxical reflection of the reaction, increasing difficulty in speech). In neurotic children the interaction and the mobility of the basic processes is disturbed between the signalling systems.

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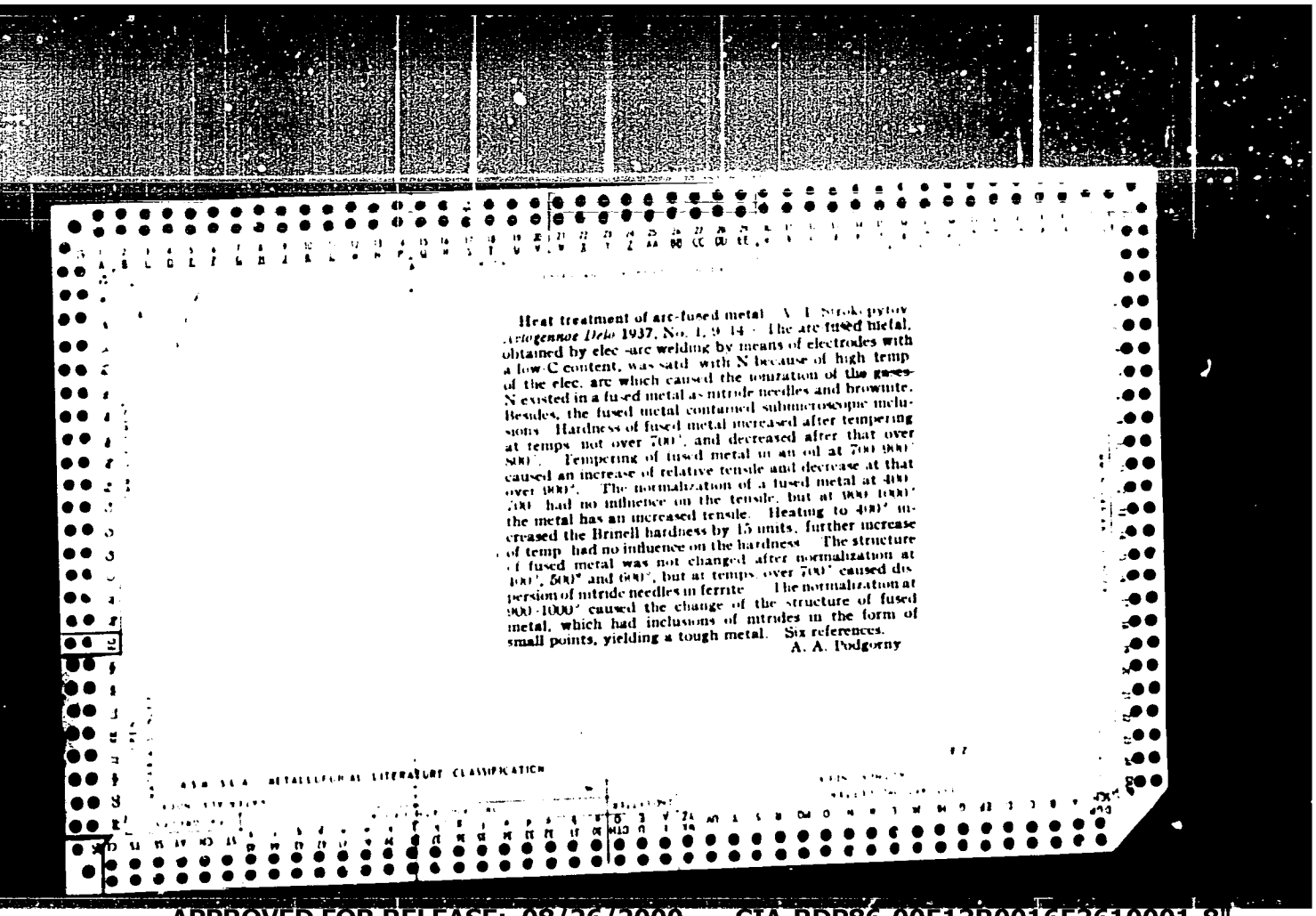
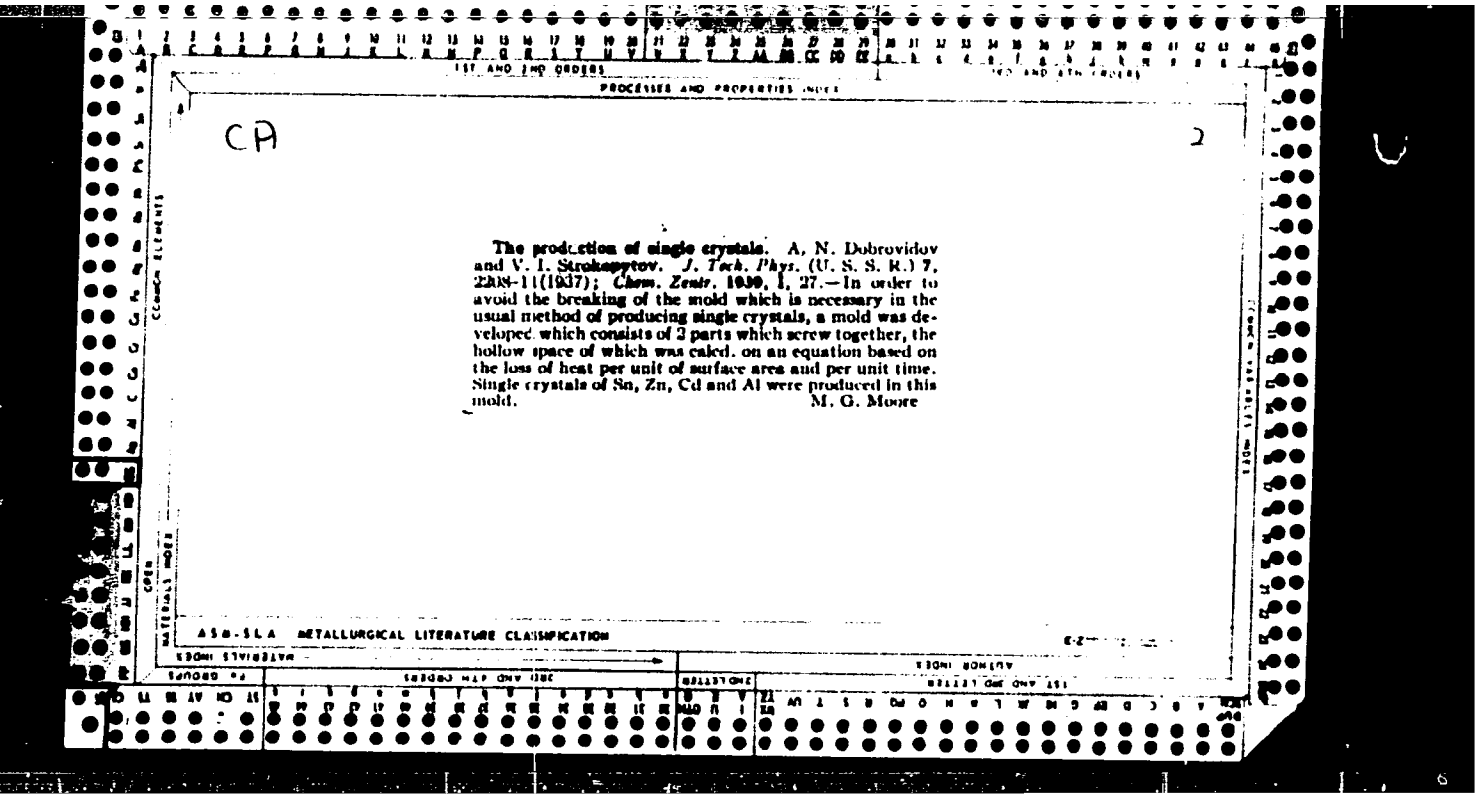
(Machine-tractor stations) (Building)

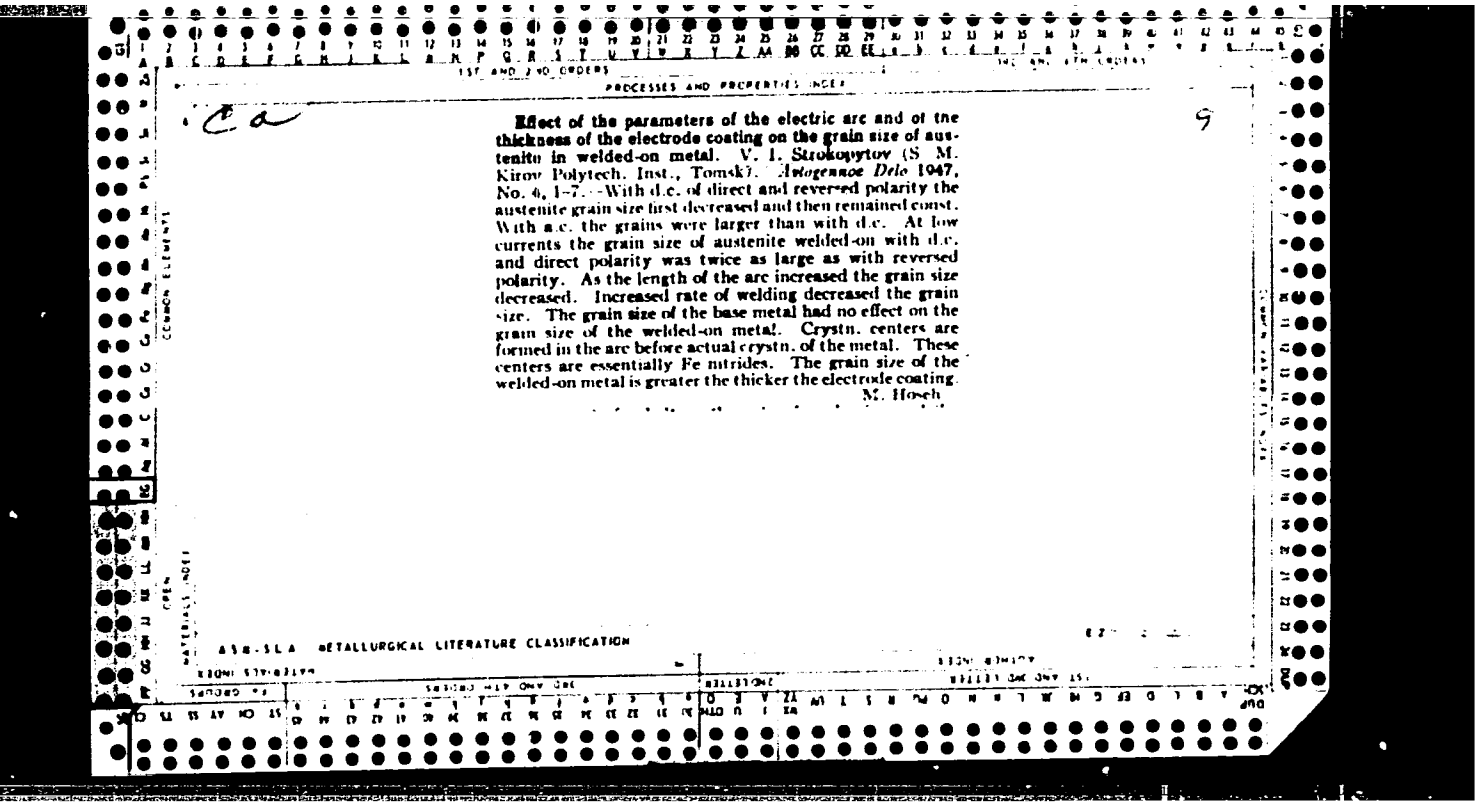


Heat treatment of arc-fused metal. V. I. Strokopytov. *Avtogennoe Delo* 1937, No. 1, 9–14.—The arc fused metal, obtained by elec.-arc welding by means of electrodes with a low-C content, was satd. with N because of high temp. of the elec. arc which caused the ionization of the gases. N existed in a fused metal as nitride needles and brownite. Besides, the fused metal contained submicroscopic inclusions. Hardness of fused metal increased after tempering at temps. not over 700°, and decreased after that over 800°. Tempering of fused metal in an oil at 700–800° caused an increase of relative tensile and decrease at that over 800°. The normalization of a fused metal at 400–700° had no influence on the tensile, but at 900–1000° the metal has an increased tensile. Heating to 400° increased the Brinell hardness by 15 units, further increase of temp. had no influence on the hardness. The structure of fused metal was not changed after normalization at 400°, 500° and 600°, but at temps. over 700° caused dispersion of nitride needles in ferrite. The normalization at 900–1000° caused the change of the structure of fused metal, which had inclusions of nitrides in the form of small points, yielding a tough metal. Six references.

A. A. Podgorny



The production of single crystals. A. N. Dobrovidov and V. I. Strokopytov. *J. Tech. Phys.* (U. S. S. R.) **7**, 2238-11(1937); *Chem. Zentr.* **1938**, I, 27.—In order to avoid the breaking of the mold which is necessary in the usual method of producing single crystals, a mold was developed which consists of 2 parts which screw together, the hollow space of which was caled. on an equation based on the loss of heat per unit of surface area and per unit time. Single crystals of Sn, Zn, Cd and Al were produced in this mold. M. G. Moore



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

9

Effect of the parameters of the electric arc and of the thickness of the electrode coating on the grain size of austenite in welded-on metal. V. I. Strokoputov (S. M. Kirov Polytech. Inst., Tomsk). *Svarochnoe Delo* 1947, No. 4, 1–7.—With d.c. of direct and reversed polarity the austenite grain size first decreased and then remained const. With a.c. the grains were larger than with d.c. At low currents the grain size of austenite welded-on with d.c. and direct polarity was twice as large as with reversed polarity. As the length of the arc increased the grain size decreased. Increased rate of welding decreased the grain size. The grain size of the base metal had no effect on the grain size of the welded-on metal. Crystn. centers are formed in the arc before actual crystn. of the metal. These centers are essentially Fe nitrides. The grain size of the welded-on metal is greater the thicker the electrode coating.
M. Hosch

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

STROKOPYTOV, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

"Mechanization of gas welding and cutting." S.V.Begun.Reviewed by V.I.Strokopytov. Vest.mash. 27 no.12:95-96 D '47. (MLRA 9:4) (Begun, S.V.) (Gas welding and cutting)

History of the art of war (Istoriya voyennogo iskusstva) Moscow, Voyenizdat M-va obor. SSSR, 1966. 0654 p. illus. 35,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: [illegible], military operation, military training, military history

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: In this book the authors describe in a concise form the evolution of the art of war, from ancient times to the present.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

SUB CODE: 15/ SUBM DATE: 01Dec65/ ORIG REF: 052/

Card 1/1 UDC: 355.01

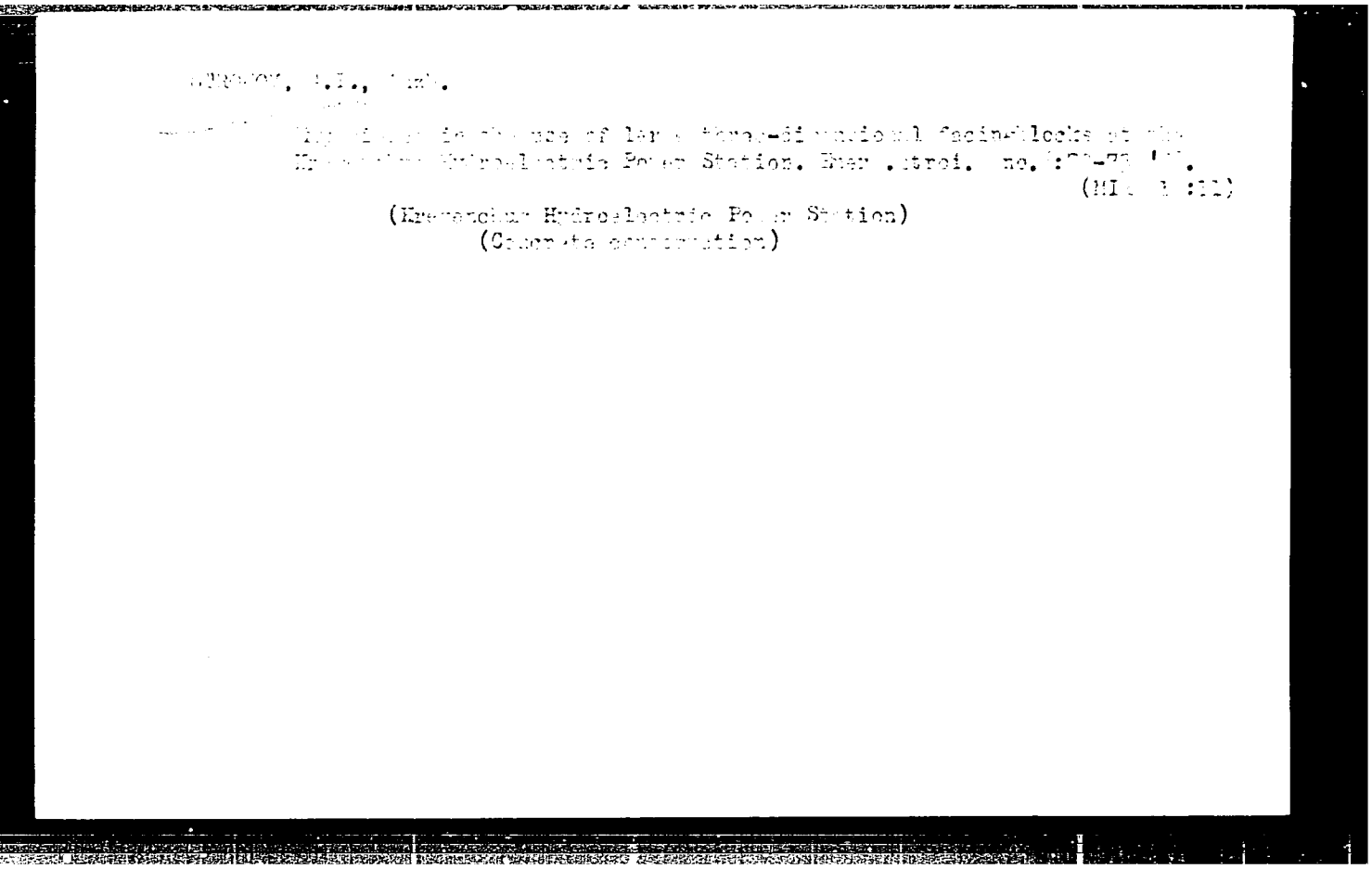
STROKOV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, polkovnik, professor; PANKOV, D.V., polkovnik, redaktor; STREL'NIKOVA, M.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[History of military art] Istoriia voennogo iskusstva. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo Ministerstva obor. SSSR, Vol.1.[Slaveholding and feudal society] Rabovladel'cheskoe i feodal'noe obshchestvo. 1955. 66 p. (MLRA 9:4)
(Military art and science--History)

SLIPCHENKO, P.; STROKOV, G.; FILAKHTOV, A.

Construction of the Kremenchug Hydroelectric Power Station. Prom.stroi.i inzh.soor. 4 no.2:33-40 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vitse-prezident Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury UkrSSR (for Slipchenko). 2. Nachal'nik stroitel'stva Kremenchugskoy gidroelektricheskoy stantsii (for Strokov). 3. Rukovoditel' sektora gidroelektricheskikh stantsiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii i mekhanizatsii stroitel'nogo proizvodstva Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury UkrSSR (for Filakhtov).
(Kremenchug Hydroelectric Power Station)



(Kremenchug Hydroelectric Power Station)
(Concrete construction)

SOV/97-59-3-8/15

AUTHORS: Iosilevskiy, L.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Strokov, G. I., Chief Engineer

TITLE: Manufacture of Pre-Stressed Reinforced Concrete Trusses for Kremenchug Hydroelectric Power Station Viaduct (GES)

PERIODICAL: Beton i zhelezobeton, 1959, Nr 3, pp 103-109 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The above viaduct was constructed to carry both lorry and railway traffic. Fig 1 gives cross-section of the viaduct showing the shape of the pre-stressed reinforced concrete trusses which effect a saving of 4000 t of steel normally required for riveted or welded steel girders. The viaduct has in each span six trusses of 18 or 23 m long. The construction was designed by Kremenchuggesstroy in collaboration with the Moscow Institute of Railway Engineers (Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta, MIIT). Fig 2 illustrates the construction of the trusses. The reinforcement consists of batches of 5 mm wires which are placed in the lower zone of the beam cross-section. The reinforcing batches at the ends of the trusses

Card 1/4 are fanned out by a disk, which forms the anchorage (see

Manufacture of Pre-Stressed Reinforced Concrete Trusses for Kremenchug Hydroelectric Power Station Viaduct (GES)

Fig 3). Fig 4 shows a MIIT type of a frame stand of rectangular form, which absorbs the reactions of the tensioned reinforcement used for the beams of Kremenchug viaduct. The circular perforations through which the tensioned reinforcement formerly passed were replaced by ten rectangular slots arranged in four rows, with 2 batches of wire passing through each slot, which proved much more satisfactory (see Figs 4 and 5). Steam curing of trusses is carried out by a system of ducting round the frame. The process of casting is described in detail and the concreting yard layout is illustrated in Figs 6 and 7. Until recently timber shuttering was used for trusses of complicated forms, but the time required to construct and secure this accounted for 50% of the total manufacturing time. Metal shuttering has now been designed by Engineer I. A. Avdeyenko which reduces the time of construction, simplifies the casting and allows repeated re-use of the same shuttering. Furthermore it is possible to attach "press" vibrators to the walls of metal shuttering. Use of these together with internal

Manufacture of Pre-Stressed Reinforced Concrete Trusses for Kremenchug Hydroelectric Power Station Viaduct (GES)

vibrators reduces the casting time by 2 to 2½ times that of casting in timber shuttering without vibration. The timely removal of metal shuttering is very important as, even if it is well oiled, adhesion may occur between the shuttering and concrete. The form should be removed before the strength of the concrete reaches 80-100 kg/cm^2. Products cast in metal shuttering should not be cured by very hot steam as the metal corrodes considerably. If the product is made from good quality concrete, after two to three days the truss acquires strength of 300 to 400 kg/cm^2, which allows tensioning of reinforcement to be transmitted to concrete. Production on the concreting yards is carried out in cycles using 8 forms (see graph in Table 1). The duration of the cycle is 8 days. Work study showed that the most difficult operation in this eight-day manufacturing cycle is the removal of the trusses from the stands: for this work cranes are used extensively. Table 2 gives average production time for one truss (according to time and

 motion study carried out by the standardization and research

Manufacture of Pre-Stressed Reinforced Concrete Trusses for Kremenchug Hydroelectric Power Station Viaduct (GES)

department of Kremenchuggesstroy). Table 3 gives comparative average production time for one truss for various casting yards. Trusses are selected at random and test-loaded on a special stand up to 10-15% higher than the calculated load. If after three successive loadings neither residual deformations nor cracks appear, and the deflection corresponds to the calculated value, the truss is considered satisfactory. The testing stand is illustrated in Fig 8. Further tests are carried out on 2 trusses of 18 and 23.3 m span to determine the actual safety coefficient and crack resistance of the construction. First, each truss is 3 times tested to the calculated load; then it is loaded gradually until cracks appear, and finally the load is increased until the truss is broken. All the tests carried out show the high economy and technological effectiveness of this construction. There are 8 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kremenchuggesstroy

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14(6) SOV/98-59-6-2/20

AUTHORS Strokov, G.I., and Navrotskiy, P.A., Engineers

TITLE A Wide-Seam Cyclopic Stonework

PERIODICAL Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1959, Nr 6, pp 9-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT The method of wide-seam cyclopic stonework was proposed by the authors in collaboration with engineers I.T. Novikov, V.Ya. Sherskov and N.V. Khvoshchinskiy, and was tried out during the construction of the left bank pier of the Kremenchug GES from July to November 1958. Large stone blocks (volume 2 cu m and more) were cut out from a near-by quarry. The already cleared foundation was covered by a layer of vibrated concrete, 20 to 30 cm thick, and the rocks were then placed on it by cranes at 20 cm intervals, 20 cm from the edge of the lining. Intervals between the rocks are necessary so that the concrete which fills the intervals or seams can be thoroughly vibrated. The first layer thus obtained is again covered with con

Card 1/2

SOV/38-5[illegible]-2/20

A Wide-Seam Cyclopic Stonework

crete, and the operation is continued until the needed height is reached. The authors describe different tests made to ascertain the strength of such structures. All operations were timed, and it was found that considerable savings in material, time and money could be achieved, provided, a sufficient number of blocks are prepared in advance. There are 4 photographs.

Card 2/2

STROKOV, G.I., inzh.; FILAKHTOV, A.L., kand.tekhn.nauk

Using flow-line methods in erecting plain and reinforced concrete structures of the Kremenchug Hydroelectric Power Station. Gidr.stroi. 29 no.3:8-11 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Kremenchug Hydroelectric Power Station)
(Concrete construction)
(Assembly-line methods)

STROKOV, G.I., inzh.; ARISTAROV, N.V., inzh.; CHEBOTKOV, B.G., inzh.

Rapid assembly-line construction of navigable structures of the Kremenchug Hydroelectric Power Station. Gidr.stroi. 30 no.2: 12-15 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Kremenchug Hydroelectric Power Station)

ROMANOV, D.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; STROKOV, G.I., inzh.

Assembling reinforced concrete span structures of the dam roadway of the Kremenchug Hydroelectric Power Station. Gidr. stroi. 30 no.10:3-7 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Kremenchug Hydroelectric Power Station)
(Precast concrete construction)

STROKOV, G.I., inzh.

Use of precast concrete and precast reinforced concrete in construction of the Kremenchug Hydroelectric Power Station. Energ. stroi. no.20. 9-15 '61. (MIR. 15:1)

1. Kremenchuggesstroy.
(Kremenchug Hydroelectric Power Station--Precast concrete construction)

STROKOV, G.I., inzh.; SAPIR, I.L., inzh.

Basic ways and means of shortening the time of construction of the Kremenchug hydroelectric power station. Energ.stroi. no.23:13-37 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Nachal'nik Kremenchuggesstroya (for Strokov). 2. Glavnyy inzh. Kremenchuggesstroya (for Sapir).
(Kremenchug Hydroelectric Power Station--Design and construction)

STROKOV, G.I., inzh.; CHEBOTKOV, B.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

First experience with the assembly of precast reinforced concrete elements in construction of the Kiev Hydroelectric Power Station. Gidr. stroi. 33 no.5:8-11 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Kiev Hydroelectric Power Station—Design and construction)
(Precast concrete construction)

STROKOV, C.N.

Possibility for economizing on fuel used in diesel locomotives.
Elek. i tepl.tiaga 3 no.2:23 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Diesel locomotives--Fuel consumption)

STROKOV, G.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Improving the performance of the cooling system of the TE2 diesel locomotive. Zhel. dor. transp. 43 no. 7:25 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Diesel locomotives—Cooling)

KUZ'MIN, I.Ye.; CHUKOV, I.A., [illegible]

Mechanization and automation of production processes in machine shops of the Moscow City Economic Council. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform 17 no.11:21-24 N '64. (MIRA 18:3)

KOLEDIN, I.Ye.; STROKOV, I.A.; ZHEBROVSKIY, B.D.

Introducing new technological processes in the enterprises of the Moscow Economic Council. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekh. inform. 17 no.12:53-56 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

ZHITNIKOVSKIY, K.F., inzh.; KOLESIN, I.Ye., inzh.; PROKOV, I.A., inzh.

Mechanization of conveying, handling and storing operations in the enterprises of the Moscow City Economic Council. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 19 no.1:9-13 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

GLAGOLEVA, T.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; VERNER, V.V., inzh.; SOKOLOV, V.I.; VTOROV, K.I.; BOROVOY, A.I.; STROKOV, I.G.; DADIOMOV, M.S., inzh.; PETROVA, V.V., red.izd-va; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Norms (SN 81-60) for the electric lighting of construction and assembling operations] Normy elektricheskogo osveshcheniia stroitel'nykh i montazhnykh rabot SN 81-60. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 18 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva. 2. Moskovskiy institut okhrany truda Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta profsoyuzov (for Glagoleva). 3. Spetsial'noye konstruktorsko-naladochnoye byuro Glavmosstroya (for Verner, Sokolov, Vtorov, Borovoy, Strokov). 4. Leningradskiy filial instituta Orgenergostroy Ministerstva stroitel'stva elektrostantsiy SSSR (for Dadiomov).

(Electric lighting)

STROKOV, I.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Heat transfer and resistance of the cooling units in TE diesel locomotives. Sbor. nauch. trudov TASHIIT no.7:11-17 '57.
(MIRA 11:4)

(Diesel locomotives)

PUGACHEV, A.V., inzh.; BASHKOV, V.A., inzh.; YAMPOL'SKIY, A.M., inzh.;
Prinimali uchastiye: SHIRINKIN, Ye.N., inzh.; BARASH, L.I., inzh.;
STROKOV, I.N., inzh.

Continuous control of sintering by gamma rays. Stal' 23 no.3:
195-197 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Sintering) (Gamma rays--Industrial applications)

STROKOV, L. (Khar'kov)

So that old age and disease may retreat. Zdorov'e 6 no.4:7 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

(KIEV--HEALTH EDUCATION)

IBRAYEV, Sh.I.;STROKOV, N.I.; KOPICHENKO, G.F.

Electronic device for short-delay blasting. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR. Ser.gor.dela no.2:100-105 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Mining engineering) (Electronic control)

KALOSHIN, S.G.; STROKOV, N.I.

Measuring the volume of broken rock after a single penetration of the boring tool. Trudy Inst. gor. dela AN Kazakh. SSR 6:114-117 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Boring)

STROKOV, N.Z. (g.Belorechensk)

Servicing locomotives with shift crews. Zhel.dor.transp. 42 no.6:64-65 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Sekretar' partbyuro depo Belorechenskaya.
(Locomotives--Maintenance and repair)

STROYEV, S. A.

Gas and Oil Engines

Experience in operating engine ZIS-5K of the self-propelled combine. Sel'khozmashina no. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952 UNCLASSIFIED

STROKOV, S. A

Machine-Tractor Stations

Conclusions of the work of mechanized groups in soil improvement projects.
Khlopkovodstvo no. 12, 1952.

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

STROKOV, S.A.; DANILOV, V.I.; GURVICH, Yu.A.

The S Sh-70 motor-driven chassis. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.1:4-8 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Rostsel'mash.
(Motor vehicles)

BOSOY, Ye.S.; STROKOV, S.A.; PAVLYUK, A.A.

Using shortened knife sections for cutter bars of harvesting machines. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 31 no.1:20-23 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Rostovskiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya (for Bosoy). 2. Rostovskiy zavod sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya (for Pavlyuk).

(Mowing machines)

AKSENT'YAN, K.B.; GLADZHEV, R.S.; MURATOV, R.B.; STROKOV, S.A.

Calculation of the strength of alternator discs. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 31 [i.e.32] no.11:22-24 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Harvesting machinery)

STROKOV, S.A.; GALAKHEV, R.S.; ZARGARYAN, S.R.; RUBLEV, V.S.

Working out a design of the frame of the SPM-200 stacker.
Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.1:21-23 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Rostovskogo zavoda sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.

STROKOV, S.A.

Complex of machines for harvesting grain, straw, and husk. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.6:34-36 Je '64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Nachal'nik Gosudarstvennogo spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro Rostovskogo zavoda sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.

STROKOV, S.A.

The SPM-200 stacker. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.9:25 S '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po zernouborochnym mashinam.

L 7965-66

ACC NR: AP5025751 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/018/0099/0099

AUTHORS: Strokov, S. A.; Isayenko, A. A.; Lugovoy, V. P.; Lyubitskiy, A. N.; Perunov, D. G.; Potapenko, V. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Attachment to hay stacker-loader for loading of mineral fertilizers and other chemicals on planes and other transports. Class 45, No. 174870 [announced by Government Special Construction Office on Grain Removal Machinery (Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po kompleksu zernouborochnykh mashin)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 18, 1965, 99

TOPIC TAGS: agricultural machinery, chemical loading, tractor attachment, agriculture

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an attachment to a hay stacker-loader for loading of airplanes and other transports with mineral fertilizers and granular chemicals. The attachment includes a working member in the shape of a scoop with connecting elements to the lifting boom of the loader (see Fig. 1). For loading of mineral fertilizers and grain chemicals, the tractor boom is equipped with a hinged extension frame for attachment of the scoop which is equipped with a door on the discharge side of the scoop. The door can be activated by the operator. A second version has the scoop pivot located at the top portion of the scoop to provide greater opening of the discharge opening. A third feature provides stops on the

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L 7965-66
ACC NR: AP5025751

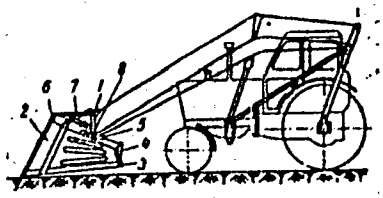

Fig. 1. 1- extension frame; 2- scoop; 3- unloading opening; 4- door; 5 and 7- hydraulic cylinders; 6- front brackets; 8- supports

extension frame to limit scoop rotation. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: IE/ SUBM DATE: 29May64

Card 2/2

YEMEL'YANOV, Yu.V.; MALINOVSKIY, G., master sporta; STROKOV, V., podvodnik-lyubitel'; PANTELEYEV, Yu., master sporta, admiral; ZHIROV, V., zasluzhennyy trener SSSR, master sporta, chempion Sovetskogo Soyuza po vodnomotornomu sportu

Deep waters for small boats! Tekh. mol. 31 no.6:26-29 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Predsedatel' Federatsii vodnomotornogo sporta (for Yemel'yanov). 2. Predsedatel' Komiteta vodnolyzhnomu sportu (for Malinovskiy).

(Motorboats) (Aquatic sports)

STROKOV, V., dotsent

"Travleing nests" by B. Rzhevskii. Reviewed by V. Strokov.
IUn. nat. no.10:21 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Rzhevskii, B.) (Birds--Eggs and nests)

STROKOV, V.

It is time for a practical trend in our work. Nauka i zhizn' 29 no.7:40 Jl '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut, kafedra entomologii, Tambov.
(Ants) (Forest insects--Biological control)

L 41153-65 EEO-2/EWT(d)/FBD/FSS-2/EEC(k)-2/EWA(d)/T-2/EEC(d)-2/EED-2 Pn-4/ Po-4/Pq-4/Pac-4/Pg-4/Pae-2/Pk-4/Pl-4 GS/WR

ACCESSION NR: AT4047766 S/0000/64/000/000/0322/0330

52
50
B+1

AUTHOR: Strokov, V. A.

TITLE: Photoelectric ring-sector scanning devices for automatic search and tracking

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Teoriya i primeneniye avtomaticheskikh sistem (Theory and application of automatic systems). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 322-330

TOPIC TAGS: scanning device, tracking device

ABSTRACT: The development of a new scanning device intended for tracking luminous targets is reported. Essentially, the device consists (see Enclosure 1) of photoresistor 1 and phosphor 2. The photoresistor represented by Al-activated CdS film is in series with a 50-micron layer of ZnS phosphor. Transparent outside electrodes 3 and 4 are made from a tin-oxide coating on glasses 6 and 7. Nontransparent conducting intermediate film 5 serves to preclude luminous feedback from the phosphor to the photoresistor. A segment of the field being scanned

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L 61153-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4047766

2

is projected by optical system 8 onto photoresistor 1. With no illumination, the resistance of 1 is high, and most of the voltage applied to 1—2 drops across the photoresistor; the electric field strength in 2 is lower than the luminescence threshold. When 1 is illuminated, its resistance drops and the voltage across 2 becomes sufficient for exciting the phosphor. The amplified image is focused by optical system 9 on phototube 10. Scanning is effected by voltage application to sector electrodes 3 and ring electrodes 4 in a definite succession, which first determines the ring involved and then the segment of that ring. An evaluation of possible errors inherent to the scanning device is presented. The project was carried out under the direction of Doctor of Technical Sciences G. P. Katys. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki AN SSSR (Institute of Automation and Telemechanics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 06Jun64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC, NG NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 8791-66 EWT(d)/EEC(k)-2
ACC NR: AP5028027 SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/65/000/011/0006/0007

41
B

AUTHOR: Strokov, V. A. (Engineer)

44,55

ORG: none

TITLE: Conversion of quantities into a discrete-continuous form

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 11, 1965, 6-7

TOPIC TAGS: telemetry, telemetry system 9,44,55

ABSTRACT: The potentialities are discussed of a conversion of measurands into standardized pulse-phase signals having a bell-shaped envelope. The frequency varying (linearly along a sawtooth curve) within a prescribed band is selected as a scanning quantity. This frequency is compared with the frequency of a resonator which forms a part of the parametric converter used. The sawtooth-voltage-supplied resonator develops a narrow pulse whose displacement along the time

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2

L 20437-66 EWT(m)-6 WW/GS

ACC NR: AT6006230 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0354/0361

AUTHOR: Strokov, V. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: The determination of isothermal lines using resonant circuits

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika (Technical cybernetics). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 354-361

TOPIC TAGS: temperature sensitive element, temperature distribution, ferroelectric effect, dielectric property, circuit design

ABSTRACT: The control of temperature fields is often carried out by the determination of isothermal lines by means of optical-mechanical and photoelectronic pyrometers. However, the optical-mechanical devices use moving parts and lose portions of the temperature field energy during refraction and reflection, and the photoelectronic devices contain complex deflection systems, scanning blocks, complex recording circuits, cumbersome electron beam tubes. The present author proposes a new device which utilizes the pyrodielectric and electroluminescence effects in conjunction with series voltage resonances. The solution (the principles of which are illustrated in Fig. 1) is quite simple and avoids the shortcomings discussed.

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