

YEFREMOV, V., inzhener (g.Izhevsk); USTINOV, V. (g. Izhevsk).

Bag loom with mechanical drive. Prom.koop. no.4:23 Ap '57.  
(MIRA 10:7)

(Looms)

USTINOV, V.; BOBROVNIKOV, N.; PETUKHOV, K.; KREST'YANINOV, V.; SOSIN, A.

Moscow workers kept their promise in an honorable manner. Gor.  
khoz.Mosk. 34 no.1:1-3 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Sekretar' Moskovskogo gorodskogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy  
partii Sovetskogo Soyuza (for Ustinov). 2. Predsedatel' ispolkoma  
Mosnoveta (for Bobrovnikov). 3. Predsedatel' Mosgorsovnarkhoza  
(for Petukhov). 4. Predsedatel' Moskovskogo gorodskogo soveta  
profsoyuzov (for Krest'yaninov). 5. Sekretar' Moskovskogo gorod-  
skogo komiteta Vsesoyuznogo Leninskogo kommunisticheskogo soyuza  
molodezhi (for Sosin).

(Moscow--Municipal services) (Moscow--Building)

*USTINOV, V*

SEMECHKIN, S., inzhener; USTINOV, V., inzhener

Widely apply progressive methods in welding. Prom. kooop. no. 4:47-  
48 Ap'55. (MIRA 8:11)

(Welding)

YAKOBSON, K.K., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; USTINOV, V., doktor tekhn. nauk, dots.; KYABUKHO, A., otv. red.

[Calculating prestressed concrete bridge elements; hand-book on planning] Raschet elementov mostov iz predvaritel'no napriazhennogo zhelezobetona; posobie dlia proektirovaniia. Novosibirsk, Novosibirskii in-t inzhenerov zhel-dor. transp., 1961. 145 p. (MIRA 17:7)

USTINOV, V.

27-2-11/19

AUTHOR: Ustinov, V., Deputy Director for Industrial Studies,  
Khabarovsk Technical School No 2

TITLE: Foremen Study Economics (Mastera izuchayut  
problemy ekonomiki)

PERIODICAL: Professional'no-Tekhnicheskoye Obrazovaniye, 1958, No 2 (153)  
pp 21-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1954 the Khabarovsk Technical School No 2 was founded,  
on the base of a trade school.  
It proved necessary to instruct the masters in economics as  
the Labor Reserves schools are partly educational institutions  
supposed to train qualified workers and partly industrial  
enterprises.

The development of rationalization was furthered by the  
establishment of a technical propaganda workshop containing  
a "TEKSO" card catalog and technical reference literature.

The following program on problems of practical economics  
has been carried out: 1) The planning of school production.  
2) Basic funds and production capacity; resources and their

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Masters Are Studying Economical Problems

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utilization. 3) Liquid funds and technical material supplies.  
4) Labor efficiency and how to raise it. 5) Net cost of  
school production and how to lower it. 6) The accounting  
balance of the school and its analysis. 7) Calculation and  
accounting. The analysis of the school economic-production  
activities.

ASSOCIATION: Technical School No 2 (Khabarovsk) (Tekhnicheskaya shkola  
No 2 g. Khabarovsk)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

CHUBAR', R.; USTINOV, V.

At the Likhachev Automobile Plant. Pozh. delo 5 no.10:10 '59.  
(MIRA 13:2)

(Factories--Fires and fire prevention)

USTINOV, V.

Fire escapes. Pozh.delo 6 no.8:22 Ag '60.  
(MIRA 13:8)

(Fire escapes)



USTINOV, V.

Time marches on. Zhil.-kcm. khoz. 11 no.8:25 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Municipal services)

USTINOV, V. (g.Kishinev)

When there is a community in every house... Zhil.-kom. khoz.  
12 no.1:7-9 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Zhilishchno-kommunal'noye  
khozyaystvo".

(Kishinev--Housing management)

USTINOV, V.

There is such an automatic machine. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 12 no.2:22-23 F  
'62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Zhilishchno-komunal'noye khozyaystvo", g. Kishinev.  
(Kishinev---Trolley buses---Tickets) (Vending machines)

USTINOV, V.

With the help of a large number of activists. Zhil.-koo.  
khoz. 12 no.4:22-23 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Housing management)

USTINOV, V. A., Engineer

"Detection and Investigation of Reserves for Increasing the Efficiency and Lowering the Cost of Transportation on Automobile Transport." Sub 21 Jun 51, Moscow Automobile and Road Inst imeni V. N. Molotov

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

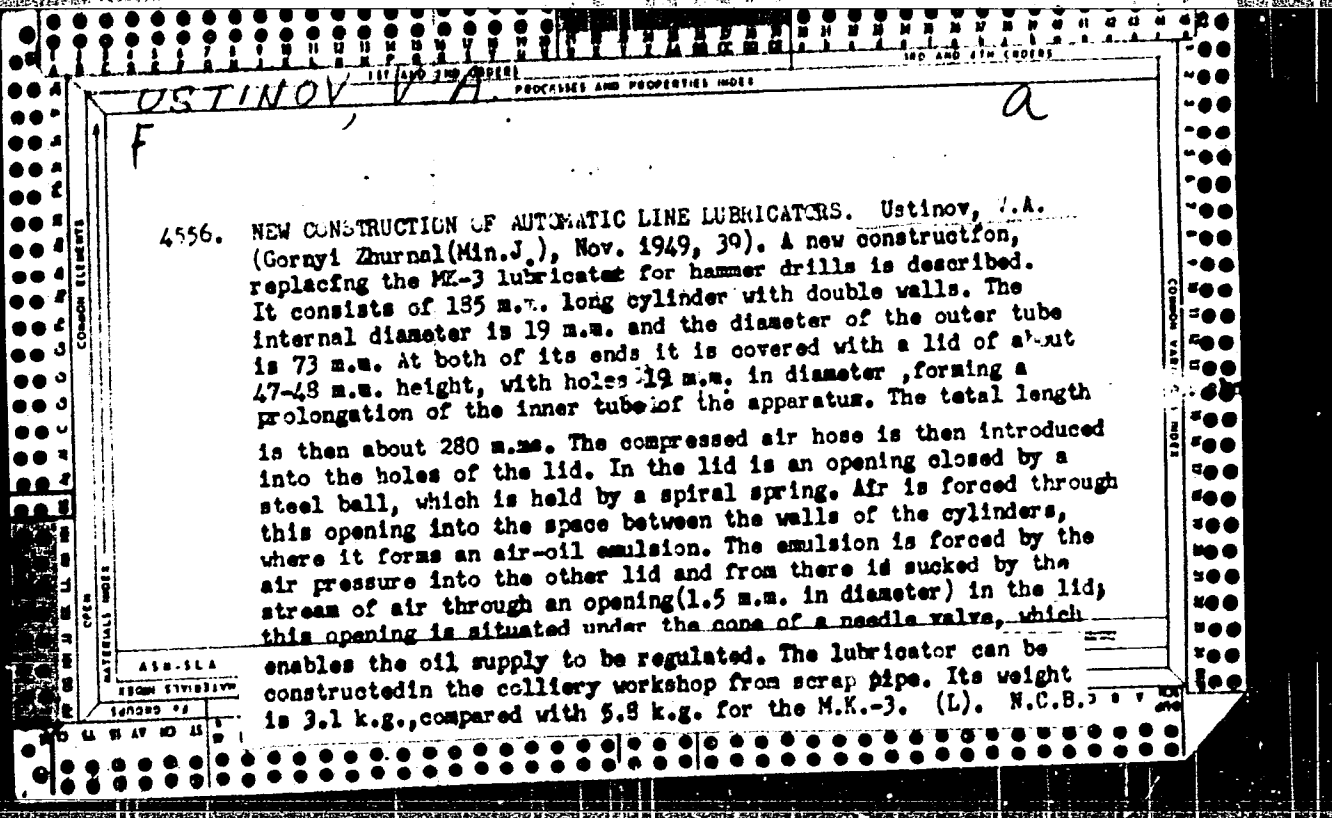
SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

BARK, S.Ye.; KUVSHINNIKOV, V.M.; MARTYNOVSKIY, D.M.; MEDVEDEV, Ye.V.;  
SKVORTSOVA, M.I.; USTINOV, V.A.

Multiject burners with individual mixers and a gas colled crater.  
Gaz. prom. 4 no.2:17-23 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)  
(Gas burners)

MARKOVA, I.V.; USTINOV, V.A.

Moscow seminar on analytical chemistry. Zhur. anal. khim.  
19 no.3:405 '64. (MIRA 17:9)





SOV-120-58-1-18/43

AUTHORS: Ustinov, V. B. and Sergiyenko, V. A.

TITLE: ~~An Amplifier with Compound Correction for the Recording of~~  
Coincidences (Usilitel' so slozhnoy korrektsiyey dlya  
registratsii sovpadeniy)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 1, pp 76-78  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: In studying  $\beta$ - $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$ - $\gamma$  coincidences in radioactive isotopes, it is desirable to have a recording apparatus having a high resolving power. The resolving power and the efficiency of the spectrometric and the electronic apparatus determine the ratio of true to accidental coincidences. By using an additional wide band amplification of the signals, it is possible to obtain higher efficiency and resolving power from a coincidence circuit. The amplifier described in this paper was designed to be used in studies of  $\beta$ -e and e-e coincidences in a magnetic lens  $\beta$ -spectrometer (Leningrad State University). The double coincidence amplifier was designed on the principle of compound correction. Each channel has six amplifying stages and the amplification of both channels is  $10^5$ . The basic circuit for one of these amplifier channels is shown in Fig.1. It was discussed in some detail in Ref.1. The bandwidth of the amplifier is

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An Amplifier with Compound Correction for the Recording of Coincidences.

50 Mc/s while the resolving power of the coincidence apparatus was equal to  $2\tau = 6 \times 10^{-8}$  sec. The frequency characteristics of channels I and II of the amplifier are shown in Fig.2. They are almost identical and reasonably flat between about 6 Mc/s and 56 Mc/s. 6Zh4 valves were used throughout. The efficiency of the coincidence scheme for electrons with energy  $> 200$  KeV was 90 to 95%. As an example, the partial spectrum of ThB and its Kurie plot is shown in Fig.4. The spectral characteristics of this substance obtained using this apparatus are found to be in good agreement with those quoted in Refs.5 and 6. There

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SOV-120-58-1-18/43

An Amplifier with Compound Correction for the Recording of Coincidences.

are 4 figures and 6 references, of which 4 are Soviet, 1 is Swedish and 1 is English.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: April 17, 1957.

1. Coincidence counting--Equipment
2. Amplifiers--Design
3. Amplifiers--Performance
4. Beta ray spectrum analyzers--Performance
5. Radioisotopes--Radioactivity

Card 3/3

24(7)

SOV/54-59: 1 1/25

AUTHORS: Kondrat'yeva Ye. V. Ustinov V. B.

TITLE: Investigation of the Luminescence Afterglow of Terbium Salt Solutions by Means of an Electronic Shutter (Issledovaniye poslesvecheniya lyuminestsentsii rastvorov soley terbiya s pomoshch'yu elektronnoy zatvora)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta. Seriya fiziki i khimii, 1959. Nr 1, pp 5-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the purpose of investigating the luminescence afterglow of terbium salt solutions the authors employed the scheme of the so-called "electronic shutter" designed by Steinhaus, Crosswhite and Dieke (Ref 1). The scheme was slightly modified for investigating an afterglow of  $10^{-2}$  -  $10^{-5}$  sec as occurs with the salts of rare earths (representation of the scheme applied in figure 1). The intensity of the afterglow was directly recorded by means of a microammeter. The chronometer mentioned in reference 1 was not used and the duration of afterglow was measured by means of an oscillograph. The luminescence spectrum was excited by spark discharge between nickel electrodes.  $\tau$  was measured at various temperatures for the

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SOV/54 59-1-1/25

Investigation of the Luminescence Afterglow of Terbium Salt Solutions by Means of an Electronic Shutter

bands  $\lambda_{\max} = 5890, 5450$  and  $4890 \text{ \AA}$  of  $\text{Tb}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  dissolved in water and concentrated sulphuric acid as well as of  $\text{TbCl}_3$  in aqueous solution. The results are listed in a table. The values obtained for the aqueous solutions agree well with those listed in reference 7. It was shown that  $\tau$  is equal for all bands under investigation. The variation of  $\tau$  and the intensity with temperature is strongest with the solution of  $\text{Tb}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  in concentrated sulphuric acid. The greatest variation is to be found within the temperature range of  $0-30^\circ$ . In the case of aqueous solutions of terbium salts it is considerably smaller. The variation of  $\tau$  and the intensity with temperature is almost similar. According to the authors this indicates that the variation of intensity is primarily caused by the variation of the luminescence yield with temperature. The authors thank Professor A. N. Zaydel' for the problem and the discussion of the results. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1958

Card 2/2

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.V.; USTINOV, V.B.

Investigation of residual luminescence in terbium salt solutions  
by means of electronic switch. Vest.LGU 14 no.4:5-10 '59.

(MIRA 12:5)

(Terbium salts) (Luminescence)

86796

S/142/60/000/003/011/017  
E192/E482

9.7800

AUTHORS: Yurov, Yu.Ya., Vinokurov, V.I. and Ustinov, V.B.

TITLE: An Electronic Function Converter

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika, 1960, No.3, pp.376-385

TEXT: The problem of transforming a function can be formulated as follows. For a given electrical signal  $\xi$  and a known functional relationship

$$\alpha = f(\xi) \tag{1}$$

It is necessary to produce an electrical signal corresponding to the values  $\alpha = f(\xi)$ . The problem of transforming the given polar coordinates  $r, \varphi$  into rectangular coordinates  $x$  and  $y$  is often of great importance. Such a transformation is described by

$$x = r \cdot \cos 2\pi \frac{U_o}{U_{om}} \tag{2}$$

$$y = r \cdot \sin 2\pi \frac{U_o}{U_{om}}$$

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where  $\varphi = 2\pi U_0/U_{om}$ ; here  $U_0$  is a voltage and  $U_{om}$  is the value of the voltage corresponding to  $\varphi = 2\pi$ . The coordinate  $r$  is given by the voltage amplitude  $U_m$  which is a sinusoidal function of time. In order to obtain the voltage proportionate to the coordinate  $y$  of Eq.(2), it is possible to employ the circuit shown in Fig.1, where the voltage at the anode changes in accordance with

$$U_1(t) = E + U_m \sin \omega t$$

where  $E$  is a constant voltage component, while  $U_m$  is the amplitude of the variable component. The load of the tube in Fig.1 is in the form of an RC network connected in the cathode. The tube is normally closed by means of a biasing voltage applied between the grid and the cathode. At the instant  $t$ , a positive pulse having a duration  $\tau_u$  is applied to the grid and the tube becomes conducting during the presence of the pulse. Now, if the

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time constant for charging the condenser  $C$  is much shorter than  $\tau_u$ ,  $C$  will be charged to the voltage almost equal to the anode potential. If  $RC \gg T$  ( $T$  is the period of the anode voltage) and the positive pulse at the grid is repeated periodically, the voltage across  $C$  changes insignificantly during the discharge period. The average voltage across  $C$  is therefore given by

$$U_c(t_1) = \gamma(E + U_m \cdot \sin \omega t_1) \quad (3)$$

where  $\gamma$  is a constant factor taking into account the influence of  $RC$  and  $T$ . In order to obtain the voltage proportional to the other coordinate ( $x$ ), a circuit, similar to that of Fig.1, is used but its anode voltage should be shifted in a phase by  $90^\circ$ . The positive pulses at the grid of this circuit should be applied at the same instants as those in a circuit of Fig.1. If the system is to operate correctly, it is necessary that the instant of the appearance of the positive pulse should be determined by the coordinate  $\varphi$ , that is by the voltage  $U_0$ . Consequently the

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following conditions should be met

$$t_1 = \frac{U_o}{U_{om}} \cdot T \quad (4)$$

In practice, this condition can be realised by means of the circuit shown in Fig.3 where the voltage  $U_{Ex}$  is in the form of a sawtooth waveform having the repetition period equal to a multiple of  $T$ . The amplitude of the sawtooth voltage should be equal to  $U_{om}$  or a multiple of it. As long as the sawtooth voltage is lower than  $U_o$ , the tube in Fig.3 is open and no current flows through the rectifier. However, at the instant when the sawtooth voltage becomes equal to  $U_o$  the tube becomes closed. A positive pulse is therefore obtained at the anode of the tube. This is differentiated and the resulting short pulse is applied to the grid of the tube in the circuit of Fig.1. Such pulses thus appear at the instant  $t_1$ . Fig.4 shows a practical circuit which can be used for the purpose of coordinate

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transformation. Though the above case considers the transformation defined by Eq.(2), it can have very general application, since various non-linear functions which are periodical can be approximated by a Fourier series consisting of a number of harmonics. A block diagram of a device permitting the transformation of complex non-linear functions is given in Fig.5. Here the unit providing the constant component can be built in the form of an accurate divider of a highly stable voltage. The units for various harmonics are the form of the circuit shown in Fig.4. Each harmonic unit will produce a sinusoidal and co-sinusoidal voltage component. The generator of the sinusoidal oscillations for all the units can be the same, if a suitable number of frequency multipliers is employed. A converter circuit, of the type shown in Fig.4, was investigated experimentally. The circuit operated in the frequency of 15 kc/s and the duration of the positive pulse was 0.6  $\mu$  sec. The system was supplied from a stabilized force of 200 V. Curves illustrating the transformation of several functions by means of this device are shown in Fig.6.

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The circuit of Fig.4 can be employed to perform various mathematical operations such as division, multiplication, root extraction, squaring and so on. The use of the circuit in determining the logarithm of a number is analysed in some detail. It is shown that in this case it is necessary to apply an exponentially rising voltage instead of a sawtooth voltage to the comparison circuit of Fig.3. The circuit can also be used for determining the number whose natural logarithm is known. The circuit has the following sources of errors: (1) instability of the voltage  $E$ ; (2) instability of the instant  $t_1$ , which may be due to the instability of the sawtooth voltage or the instability of the comparison circuit; (3) dependence of the coefficient  $\gamma$  of Eq.(3) on the internal resistance of the tube in the circuit of Fig.1 and (4) the instability of the voltage amplitude  $U_m$ . These errors are analysed in some detail and it is shown that the cathode follower in the converter circuit can be stabilized by using the system shown in Fig.7. There are 7 figures and 3 Soviet references.

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**An Electronic Function Converter**

**ASSOCIATION:** Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov radiotekhniki  
Leningradskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta im.  
V.I.Ul'yanova (Lenina)  
(Department of the Radio Engineering Theory of  
Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute imeni  
V.I.Ul'yanov (Lenin) )

**SUBMITTED:** January 25, 1960

Card 7/7

USTINOV, V.B., BOCHKOVA, O.P., RAZUMOVSKAYA, L.P.

Low-power high frequency generator for use in the spectrum  
analysis of gases. Zav.lab. 26 no.5:621-622 '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.  
Zhdanova.

(Gases--Spectra)

25639

S/012/61/022/001/010/011  
B110/230324,3400 (1163,1227,1395)

AUTHORS: Zaydell', A. N., Petrov, A. A. and Ustinov V. B.

TITLE: Stabilized high-frequency generator with optical-electronic feedback

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, vol. 27, no. 7, 1961, 904-907

TEXT: Reproducible measurement results of band intensities greatly depend on the stable operation of high-frequency generators in chemical and isotopic spectrum analyses. The two former authors (Ref. 1, Optika i spektroskopiya, 1, 972 (1961)) established a strict dependence of the bands, excited by a BC-2 (V3-2) high-frequency generator, of the Balmer series of the hydrogen spectrum on the voltage applied. Well reproducible relative intensities of the isotopic structural components of the hydrogen lines ( $\sim 1\%$  at  $I_H/I_D = 1$ ) were only obtained with stabilized feeding voltage

The power supplied by the generator depends both on the absolute charge in the mains voltage and on the generator circuit. For highest intensity it is required:  $R_1 = R_H$  (1), where  $R_1$  - internal generator resistance,  $R_H$  - re-

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B\*10/B\*01

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Stabilized high-frequency generator ...

sistance of the discharge tube. Since  $R_H$  depends on the gas pressure, (1) is only fulfilled with a certain voltage. Therefore, in this generator circuit, optimum gas pressure must exist, at which mains voltage fluctuations show minimum effect. Fig. 1 shows the relative change in band intensity with changing generator voltage. In the VG-2 generator, the tangent of the angle of elevation of the function  $I_H = f(U_{entr})$  is minimum, even at optimum gas pressure. The authors developed the stabilized БГ-3 (VG-3) generator with  $\sim 0.1$  kW (Fig. 2) with electron optical feedback. Part of the light current from the discharge tube goes to the photoelectric converter. It is amplified in the feedback circuit, and arrives as modulation signal at the high-frequency generator. Thus, a light current change effects a feeding current change. The choice of transmission coefficient and polarity stabilizes the light intensity of the discharge tube. The multistage generator permits a reduction of the amplifying coefficient of the feedback circuit. The generator power is controlled in the weak stage  $\mathcal{N}_2$  without mains currents. Thus, the feedback amplifier can operate with direct current and low amplifying coefficient. The  $\mathcal{N}_1$  generator is built according to the induction circuit with 6П6 (6P6) tube.

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B110/B203

Stabilized high-frequency generator ...

The generator power is modulated by a voltage change in the control grid of the  $\Pi_2$  tube. A voltage amplitude of  $\sim 20$  v is required for 100% modulation. The subsequent stages composed of  $\Pi_3$ ,  $\Pi_4$ , and  $\Pi_5$  tubes according to an ordinary push-pull circuit act as power amplifiers. The feedback circuit consists of the photoelectric converter and d-c amplifier, and the tubes  $\Pi_6$ ,  $\Pi_7$ ,  $\Pi_8$ . An  $\Phi 3Y-1$  (FEU-1) light amplifier fed by rectifiers serves as converter. For 50% modulation, the amplifying coefficient must be  $\sim 300$ . When testing the apparatus with hydrogen, the authors established a slight effect of the  $U_{entr}$  fluctuations on  $I_H$ . The VG-3 generator operates with higher stability than VG-2, even without feedback, due to its independent excitation. In the new generator, the compensable voltage interval is  $\pm 10$  v. In VG-3 with and without feedback (Fig. 1), the graphs for the pressure dependence on  $\Delta I_H / \Delta U_{entr}$  show the existence of optimum pressures for most stable excitation conditions of the spectra. In the new generator, they are shifted in the direction of high pressures. The value  $\Delta I_H / \Delta U_{entr}$  is nearly half of that in VG-2. The recording of the photocurrent obtained from the

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S/032/61/027/007/010/012  
B110/B203

Stabilized high-frequency generator . . .

H $\beta$  lines in luminescence excitation showed better radiation stability for the switched-on feedback. The high value of the variation coefficient (0.6%) (Table) is probably due to the instability of the photoelectric recording block. The apparatus can be used for ~~mas~~ isotopic analysis and spectrochemical gas analysis where a non-decomposed spectral light current is used as control signal. The authors thank Ye. S. Fedurkin who supervised the construction of the apparatus at the experimental production workshops of the NIFI LGU. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows; Ref. 3: H. P. Broida, M. Selgin, H. J. Morowitz, J. Res. Nat. Bur. Stand., 52, 293 (1954).

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova  
(Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov)

Fig. 1. Dependence of the relative change in intensity of hydrogen lines with changing feeding voltage of the generator.

Legend: (1) VG-2 generator, (2) VG-3 generator without feedback, (3) VG-3 generator with feedback.

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L 16802-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2/EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6005292

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0034/0035

INVENTOR: Ustinov, V. B.; Rassvetalov, L. A.; Chartorizhskiy, D. N.

ORG: none

36

B

TITLE: Controlled delay line <sup>25</sup> for pulsed radio signals. <sup>844</sup> Class 21, No. 177459  
[announced by the Leningrad Institute of Electrical Engineering im. V. I. Ul'yanov  
(Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskii institut)]

SOURCE: Izobreneniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1966, 34-35

TOPIC TAGS: delay line, pulse signal, radio signal

ABSTRACT: The proposed delay line (see Fig. 1) utilizes the spin-echo effect. To simplify the circuit and to increase the signal-to-noise ratio of the delayed radio

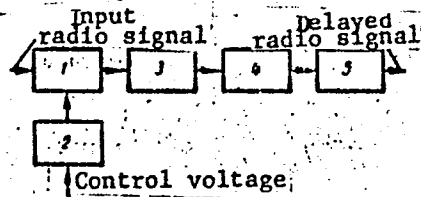


Fig. 1. Controlled delay line

1 - Mixer; 2 - master oscillator;  
3 - resonance system; 4 - coupling element; 5 - pulse amplifier.

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UDC: 621.374.5

2

L 16802-66

ACC NR: AP6005292

signal, cobalt-59 is used as the working medium in the resonance system. Orig. art. has 1 figure. [KM]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 26Mar65/ ATD PRESS: 4707

Card 2/2mc

SEREBRYAKOV, Mikhail Yevgen'yevich. Prinsipali uchastiye: VOROB'YEV, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; SIROTINSKIY, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEGOROV, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; DMITRIYEVSKIY, A.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; USTINOV, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., retsenzent; DEMUSYAK, A.G., inzh., nauchnyy red.; MOROZOVA, P.B., red. izd-va; KARPOV, I.I., tekhn. red.

[Interior ballistics of barrel systems and powder rockets]  
Vnutrenniaia ballistika stvol'nykh sistem i porokhovykh raket.  
3. izd., dop. i perer. Moskva, Oborongiz, 1962. 703 p.

(MIRA 15:12)

(Ballistics, Interior)

PLEKHOV, I.M.; USTINOV, V.F.; GUREVICH, A.L.

Centralized feed of carbon dioxide and air mixtures. Lit. proizv.  
no.10:19-20 0 '63. (MIRA 16:12 )

GUMIN, Iosif Yakovlevich [deceased]; GUMIN, Mikhail Iosifovich;  
USTINOV, Vladimir Fedorovich; LYAUER, S.G., red.

[Secondary networks of electric power plants and substations] Vtorichnye skhemy elektricheskikh stantsii i podstantsii. Izd.2., dop. i perer. Moskva, Izd-vo "Energia," 1964. 174 p. (MIRA 17:8)

ARTOBOLVSKIY, S.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof. [deceased]; KLUSOV, I.A.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; USHINOV, V.G., inzh.

Energy investigation of power drives of automatic engineering  
machines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.2:174-186 '64.  
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Tul'skiy mekhanicheskiy institut.



USTINOV, V. G., DONTSOV, I. I.

Swine.

Progressive practice in raising pigs. Sov.zoo tekhn. 7, no. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952 Unclassified.

1. USTINOV, V.G.
2. USSR (600)
4. Swine
7. Five tons of marketable livestock from one sow in a year. Sov.zootekh. 7 no. 11, 1952
9. Monthly List of Russian Accession, Library of Congress, February, 1953. Unclassified.

USTINOV, V.G .

Swine.

Organization of fattening hogs. Kolkh. proizvod. 12 no. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1957/2 Uncl.

USTINOV, V.G., DONTSOV, I.I.

Swine - Feeding and Feeding Stuffs

Accelerating the growth of hogs on collective farms of the Kurgan district. Sots.  
zhiv. 14 no. 2, 1952

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

USTINOV, V. G.

"Pig Raising in the Wooded Mountains of Krasnodarskiy Kray and Its Expansion." Cand Agr Sci, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Animal Husbandry, Krasnodar, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 3, Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

So: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

KLUSOV, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; USTINOV, V.G., inzh.

Efficiency of industrial machines. Mekh. i avtom. proizvod. 18  
no.10:45-48 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

NIKITIN, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich; ALEKSEYEV, I.A., retsenzent;  
USTINOV, V.I., retsenzent; CHERNYI, N.Ye., red.; VOLCHOK,  
K.M., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of safety and fire prevention techniques]Os-  
novy tekhniki bezopasnosti i protivopozharnoi tekhniki. Le-  
ningrad, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1961. 423 p.

(MIRA 15:10)

(Industrial hygiene) (Fire prevention)

УСТИНОВ, В.И.

USSR / Farm Animals, Reindeer,

U-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 72076

Author : Ustinov, V.I.

Title : Herd Specialization in Deer Breeding

Orig Pub : Zhivotnovodstvo, 1956, No 12, 65-68

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

- 18 -



VINOGRADOV, A.P.; GRINENKO, V.A.; USTINOV, V.I.

Isotope composition of sulfur compounds in the Black Sea.  
Geokhimiia no.10:851-873 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I.  
Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(Black Sea—Sulfur isotopes)

USTINOV, V.I.; GRINENKO, V.A.

Analysis of the compensation system for the precision  
measurements of isotope abundance ratios. Zav. lab. 30  
no.5:578-580 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni Vernadskogo  
AN SSSR.

VINOGRADOV, A.I.; GRINENKO, V.A.; USTINOV, V.I.

Isotope composition of sulfur and carbon in the ore of the Shor-Su deposit (Uzbekistan). Geokhimiia no.11:1075-1086 N '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

I. Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I.Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.

L 26925-65 SWP(m)/SWP(t)/SWP(s)/SWP(h) Rep 00  
ACCESSION NR: AP5006907

5/0075/65/020/001/0140/0141

AUTHOR: Sklyarenko, I. S.; Ustinov, V. I.

21

TITLE: Moscow seminar on analytical chemistry

23

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 20, no. 1, 1965, 140-141

B

TOPIC TAGS: chemical conference, chemical laboratory apparatus, microchemical analysis, isotope, automation, mass spectroscopy, analytic chemistry A

ABSTRACT: Regular sessions of the Moscow Seminar on Analytical Chemistry

were held on 1 and 15 September 1964 at the Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The first session was devoted to the instrumental methods of analysis of organic substances. The second session was devoted to the instrumental methods of analysis of inorganic substances. The author presented a paper on the instrumental methods of analysis of organic substances. Two papers were presented at the first session:

P. N. Paley (Institute of Geochemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR). Instrumental methods of analysis. A review of the state-of-the-art. The author concluded that a close collaboration between chemists and

Card 1/4

L 26925-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006977

designers of instruments and improvements in the field of information exchange are necessary for progress in automation.

V. A. Zarinskiy, A. F. Volkov, V. A. Ryabukhin, V. A. Yanchevskiy,  
and V. K. Chernov (Institute of Chemistry, Academy of Sciences  
SSSR). Automatic, self-recording high-frequency titrator. The au-  
thors introduced a new titrator divided into separate blocks, which  
makes it suitable for wide dissemination.

The following papers were presented at the second session:

M. S. Chupakhin (Institute of Geochemistry, Academy of Sciences  
SSSR). Determination of  $^{15}\text{N}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  in gaseous impurities in  
nitrate substances by the mass spectrometric method of isotope di-  
lution using a special technique for the preparation of samples. A study  
on a method of recording  $^{15}\text{N}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  in nitrogen in pure  
substances. The method of simultaneous recording of the isotope  
ratio simultaneously with the vacuum melting and isotope dilution. The  
anticipated error would not exceed 10% for limiting concentrations.

Card 2/4

L 26925-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006977

G. G. Glavin (Institute of the Rare Metals Industry). Mass spectroscopic method for the study of the surface composition of metals. The method for the determination of surface composition of metals with a resolution from several hundred to ten thousand angstroms was used with a spark ionic source. The surface composition of metals was determined at a 2- $\mu$  resolution. The surface composition distribution of metals in calcium and the results of the analysis were shown at a 10- $\mu$  resolution. Fractions of the surface composition were recorded on the surface of the substrate, making it possible to distinguish structural impurities from those introduced during the etching.

Yu. A. Karpov (Institute of the Rare Metals Industry). High-sensitivity method of oxygen determination in titanium using a mass spectroscopy with a spark ionic source. A correlation was established between the yield of polyatomic TiO complexes (clusters) and the oxygen content, which was determined by vacuum melting and isotope dilution. The theoretical sensitivity of the mass-spectroscopic oxygen determination in titanium was estimated to be about  $1 \times 10^{-3}\%$  with 30% accuracy.

Card 3/4

L 26925-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP5006977

0

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3185-F

Card 4/4

TITLE: Moscow seminar on analytical chemistry

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 20, no. 3, 1965, 405

TOPIC TAGS: chemical conference, analytic chemistry, electrolysis, polarography, metal chemical analysis, thallium

Abstract: The regular seminar of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Institute of Analytical Chemistry, Moscow, held on 1 November 1964, is reported.

A. N. Gerasimov, Institute of Analytical Chemistry, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

electrode. Thallium amalgam was accumulated on the electrode by electrolyzing a 0.1 M HNO<sub>3</sub> + 5 x 10<sup>-4</sup> M HgCl<sub>2</sub> solution. The curve of electrode potential versus time was recorded.

It is shown that the rate of accumulation of thallium on the electrode is proportional to the square root of time.



L 36115-05  
ACCESSION NR: A15002400

tabular data are given for the reduction of metal ions in the presence of  
of  $10^{-2}$  M  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  and  $10^{-2}$  M  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  in the presence of  $10^{-2}$  M  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$   
be in good agreement with the data obtained

Kh. Z. Braynina, of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of

as metals or sparingly soluble compounds. The mechanism of the reduction  
tion on the electrode were outlined. 1) reduction of metal ions to metal

2) reduction of metal ions to metal  
3) reduction of metal ions to metal  
4) reduction of metal ions to metal  
5) reduction of metal ions to metal  
6) reduction of metal ions to metal  
7) reduction of metal ions to metal  
8) reduction of metal ions to metal  
9) reduction of metal ions to metal  
10) reduction of metal ions to metal

11) reduction of metal ions to metal  
12) reduction of metal ions to metal  
13) reduction of metal ions to metal  
14) reduction of metal ions to metal  
15) reduction of metal ions to metal  
16) reduction of metal ions to metal  
17) reduction of metal ions to metal  
18) reduction of metal ions to metal  
19) reduction of metal ions to metal  
20) reduction of metal ions to metal

L 36316-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP5008692

2

mercury in the case of the second type of deposit. Conditions were optimized for determining microquantities of the above listed elements and anions in high-purity substances (unspecified). An oxidation of the elements of the available valence by the third method was used for the determination of mercury, thallium, manganese, and cerium.

The thermodynamics of thin films on the electroic electrodes, sorption equilibria, and kinetics of the adsorption on a thin film of a dielectric surface are discussed.

Available in: none

COMMITTEE: CA

UNIT: 1

TR: 1-1-1

NO. REF. COPY: 000

LIT. NO.: 000

ATT. NO.: 1-1-1

L 54843-65

ENT(m)/EPF(n)-2/2001 Y/I/ENP(-)/EPF(b) P 20/2/24 11 2/25/65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016098

UR/0075/65/020/006/0765/0765

AUTHOR: Ustinov, V. I.

TITLE: Moscow Seminar on Analytical Chemistry

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 20, no. 6, 1965, 765

TOPIC TAGS: chemical conference, analytic chemistry, polarography, molybdenum, rhenium

ABSTRACT: The recent Moscow Seminar on Analytical Chemistry (data not present)

at [unclear] [unclear]

R. U. Bikbulatova and S. I. Siryakova. Polarography of Mo(VI) in acid media. The purpose of this work was to study the behavior of Mo(VI) in H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, and HNO<sub>3</sub> to determine the usefulness of such media as a background in polarographic analysis. The authors recommended a method for determining Mo(VI) by cathodic stripping voltammetry.

Card 2/2

42  
40  
B

L 54840-63

ACCESSION NR: AP5016098

trate. The sensitivity of this method is  $5 \cdot 10^{-6}$  M, and the accuracy  $\pm 10\%$  for a sample of approximately 0.5g.

A. M. Demkin. Polarographic behavior of rhenium ions in acid media. The author presented a rapid polarographic method for the determination of rhenium in ores and alloys, and for the determination of microimpurities in them. The method is based on the reduction of rhenium(V) to rhenium(III) in acid media, and on the formation of a complex with a dithionite ion. The method is simple and rapid, and allows the determination of rhenium in a sample of approximately 0.5g.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4021-F

Card

2/2

OSTINOV, Vladimir Iyevovich; GUBENKO, Vladimir Alekseyevich;  
ZYKOV, S.I., *Land. geol.-miner. nauk, otv. red.*

[Precision mass spectrometric method for the determination of the isotopic composition of sulfur] *Precisionnyi mass-spektrometricheskii metod opredeleniia izotopnogo sostava sery.* Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 94 p.

(MIRA 18:19)

PAKHOLKOV, V.S.; ZAFOROVYKH, V.L.; USTINOV, V.I.

Sorption of titanium and zirconium from fluorine-containing solutions by anion exchangers. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 8 no.3:93-99 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut, fiziko-tekhnicheskii fakul'tet.

USTINOV, V.I.; ARTEMOV, Yu.M.

Mass-spectrometric determination of the isotopic composition of magnesium. Geokhimiia no.5:617-619 My '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii imeni Verradskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.

DEKOV, Yu.M.; USTINOV, V.I.

Moscow Seminar on Analytical Chemistry. Zhur.anal.khim. 20  
no.5:645-646 '65. (MIRA 18:12)



GALIMOV, E.M.; GRINENKO, V.A.; USTINOV, V.I.

Problem of instrumental errors in the precision determination of the isotopic composition of elements. Zhur.anal.khim. 20 no.5:547-553 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni I.M.Gubkina i Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I.Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted April 8, 1964.

USTJNDV, V.I.; GALIMOV, E.M.; GRINENKO, V.A.

Method of two standards for eliminating systematic errors  
in the measurement of isotope composition by a mass spectro-  
meter. Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no. 11:1180-1184 '65  
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I. Ver-  
nadskogo AN SSSR i Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i  
gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni I.M. Gubkina. Submitted Sep-  
tember 9, 1964.

ACC NR: AP7001363

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/021/0023/0023

INVENTOR: Gil'dengorn, M. S.; Ustinov, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Tool for extrusion of clad articles. Class 7, No. 187714

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 21, 1966, 23

TOPIC TAGS: extrusion, extrusion tool, extrusion press, clad article extrusion

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a tool set for extrusion of clad articles. The set includes an outer container which receives the hollow ingot; an inner

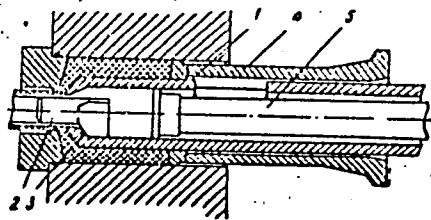


Fig. 1. Tool set

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.774.38.06:62-419.4

ACC NR: AP7001363

container which receives a solid ingot and is located inside a stationary container; and a die. For extrusion of hollow articles, such as tubes with internal cladding, the front part of inner container 1 (see Fig. 1) has mandrel 2 with a holder resting on step 3 inside the container. The ram has two parts: the external (4) for extruding a hollow ingot from the outer container, and the internal (5) for extruding a solid ingot from the inner container. Orig. art. has:  
1 figure. [ND]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 12Oct63/ ATD PRESS: 5110

Card 2/2

VINOGRADOV, A.P.; KROPOTOVA, O.I.; USTINOV, V.I.

Possible sources of carbon in natural diamonds according to  $C^{12}/C^{13}$   
isotope data. Geokhimiia no.6:643-651 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1 Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni Vernadskogo AN SSSR,  
Moskva.

USTINOV V.K.

8/180/50/000/02/028/028  
807L/AL35

Author: OGURTSOV, S.V.

Scientific Conference on the Metallurgy, Chemistry and Spectrochemistry of Titanium

PERIODICAL: Vestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1960, #2, pp 167-168 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The conference took place on January 14-20 1960 in Moscow in the Institute of Metallurgy and Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR. It was organized by the Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research on Titanium. About 400 representatives of academic and research institutions and works participated in the conference. The conference was divided into four sections: 1) raw materials and smelting of ores; 2) chemical technology and chlorination; 3) metallurgical methods of smelting titanium; and 4) electrolysis. The following papers were read:

Metallurgical evaluation of some new deposits (S.B. Dzhirinsky); State and prospects of improving the technology of smelting of ilmenite concentrates (V.A. Rezhichenko and V.K. Solov'yev).

Card 1/3

Thermodynamic investigations of titanium compounds (F.B. Dvalisov and V. Reznichenko); An investigation of the process of reduction of iron-titanium concentrates with carbon (M.B. Rapoport); Some hydrodynamic and kinetic features of the process of chlorination of titanium dioxide in molten chlorides (E.M. Monerip); Oxidation of titanium tetrachloride with oxygen (G.S. Kopyov, E.M. Melent'ev, V.A. Reznichenko); Utilization of ilmenite concentrates for the production of titanium dioxide pigment by the sulphuric acid method (M.A. Baryshev, S.B. Zhuravich, V.A. Guliyev); An investigation of some properties of the system  $TiCl_4 - AlCl_3 - FeCl_3$  (M.K. Druzhinin); An investigation of phase equilibria liquid-vapour in systems formed by titanium tetrachloride with chloroanhydrides of mono- and trichloroacetic acids (G.L. Barakov, S.A. Vals, L.S. Gerasimov); Determination of the summary content of calcium in titanium tetrachloride (G.V. Seryakov, S.A. Vals, I.M. Gorenberg); Basic conditions for standardized

Card 2/3

Results of the process of production of titanium by the magnesium thermite method (S.V. Ogurtsov, V.A. Reznichenko, V.K. Ustinov, V.I. Prokhorov, A.I. Decker); On the two stage method of production of titanium by the sodium thermite method (V.A. Reznichenko, S.V. Ogurtsov); Production of a high purity titanium (V.I. Decker); The influence of the content of chlorine on the high purity titanium sponge on the process of smelting and on the quality of the metal produced (G.M. Vaynshteyn); The production of titanium and its alloys by refining of black anodes (Academician I.P. Bardin, A.D. Zhuravov, V.I. Lukashin); On the theory of refining of titanium (V.A. Solov'yev); Production of titanium by electrolysis of titanium dioxide in fluoride-chloride melts (I.P. Bardin, A.A. Eyzml); Electrolytic production of titanium from chloride-fluoride melts (V.M. Lofler, M. Reznakov, E.A. Emel'ga); Electrolytic refining of titanium waste products (V.A. Korovatskiy) and number of other reports.

Card 3/3

28

S/598/61/000/006/001/034  
D245/D30

AUTHORS: Ogurtsov, S.V., Reznichenko, V.A., Ustinov, V.K.,  
Kozhevnikov, V.N., and Dedkov, A.I.

TITLE: Basic conditions for the magnesiothermal process  
of producing titanium

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Titan i  
yego splavy. no. 6, 1961. Metalloteriya i elektro-  
khimiya titana, 3 - 13

TEXT: A series of experiments was carried out in a laboratory re-  
actor to study the distribution of reaction components in the for-  
mation and growth of Ti sponge and the factors governing the reac-  
tion of  $TiCl_4$  with Mg. In all experiments, the following were re-  
corded: Furnace temperature before insertion of retorts, furnace  
heating rate, Ar temperature and pressure in the retort at the be-  
ginning of the process, amount of  $MgCl_2$  formed and pressure over  
the tanks containing  $TiCl_4$ . The Mg was completely fused prior to  
the process. An exponential relation was found between the feed

Card 1/2

Basic conditions for the ...

S/598/61/000/006/001/034  
D245/D303

rate of  $TiCl_4$  and specific pressure. Detailed results are shown in diagrams. The authors conclude that automation of the process can be effected by optimum programming of  $TiCl_4$  feed. There are 4 figures.



Card 2/2



L 42982-66 EWT(m)/FWP(i)/T RM/NW/JW/JED/JXT(CZ)  
ACC NR: AP6013232 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/008/0022/0022

INVENTOR: Volkov, V. L.; Drozdov, A. K.; Kabyshev, A. S.; Leont'yev, N. G.;  
Ustinov, V. K.; Frayman, R. S.; Tsirlin, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of trichlorosilane. Class 12, No. 180594 [announced by the  
Podol' sk Chemical Metallurgy Plant (Polol' skiy khimiko-metallurgicheskiy zavod)]

58  
B

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 8, 1966, 22

TOPIC TAGS: silicon compound, hydrogen chloride, explosive forming

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of obtaining a  
trichlorosilane by an interaction of silicon-containing crudes with hydrogen chloride.  
To prevent forming dangerously explosive polychlorosilanes, coarse-crushed  
silicon-containing crude of 30-mm particle size is used with a continuous feed of  
hydrogen chloride. Conversion is completed by reciprocal circulation of the silicon-  
containing crudes in the reaction apparatus equipped with an arrangement for mixing  
and conveying solid crude. [Translation]

[NT]

SUB CODE: 07,11 / SUBM DATE: 24Apr64/

Card 1/1 hs

ZAVEL'ORL'SKIY, L.M.; USTINOVA, V.M.; SHEYDINA, T.S.

Synthetic glues for shoe manufacture. Kozh.-obuv.prom. no.9:  
34-35 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Glue) (Shoe manufacture)

D'YACHENKO, O.A.; USTINOV, V.M.

X-ray diffraction study of  $TlNO_2 \cdot Ca(NO_2)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$ . Kristallografiia  
9 no.6:916-917 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Kostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

1. 61054-1-1 (P) (S) -2/ (M) (S) / (P) (S) (M) / (P) (S) (M) RM/WW

44,27

TITLE: Dirigible hull. Class 62, No. 171738

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i izobremeniy (USSR) No. 10, 1951, p. 13

THIRD PARTY: (faint text)

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 26Aug63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: AD, MT

N REF: Y  
Card - 1

ATT PRESS: 4060

ENCLOSURE 01

L 61056-65  
ACCESSION NO. 205 07878

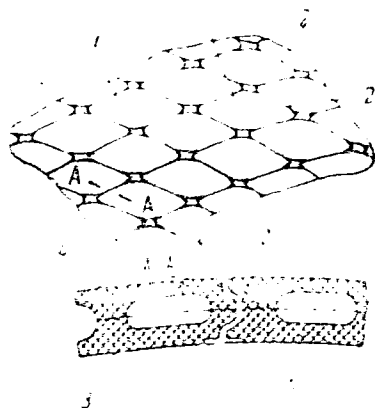


Fig. 1 Fiberglass and foam-plastic laminate

1. The drawing shows a cross-section of a fiberglass and foam-plastic laminate. The fiberglass is shown as a grid of fibers, and the foam-plastic is shown as a porous material. The drawing is labeled with letters A through Z.

Card 2/4

25(7)

SOV/117-59-3-21/37

AUTHORS: Ustinov, V.N., Kuz'min, A.Ya., and Rakov, A.A.,  
Engineers

TITLE: Cooled Polishing Wheels (Poliroval'nyye krugi s  
okhlazhdeniyem)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1959, Nr 3, p 32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Fabric polishing wheels are extensively used for polishing electro-plated automobile parts at the Gor'kiy Automobile Plant. The wheels rapidly wear down from 400 - 450 mm to 250 mm and become inefficient and unsafe because of overheating. The article describes a new hub for the polishing wheels introduced at the plant, consisting of two discs connected with a center bush and provided with 6 ventilation holes, 6 vanes for driving the sucked-in air to the wheel periphery, and 19 studs for attaching the fabric. The design permits re-use of the fabric discs from worn wheels, by folding them into right-angle sectors and attaching on studs. This, and the air cooling, make

Card 1/2

Cooled Polishing Wheels

SOV/117-59-3-21/37

the hub highly commercial. The estimated annual economy entailed in the plant's car body plating shop alone amounts to 300,000 rubles. There is 1 photo.

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod (Gor'kiy Automobile Plant)

Card 2/2

YAROSHENKO, L.A., inzh.; USTINOV, V.N., inzh.

Standard processes for automatic bright copper and nickel  
plating at the "Kommunar" Plant. Mashinostroenie no.3:77-79  
My-Zh '65. (MIRA 18:6)



USTINOV, V. P.

Strength of Construction Elements

Dissertation: "Calculation of Arched Reinforced Concrete Span Structures for the Action of Transverse Horizontal and Unsymmetrical Vertical Loads." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Inst of Railroad Transport Engineers, Moscow, 1953. (Referatibnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, Moscow, Mar 54).

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sep 54

YAKOBSON, K.K., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; USTINOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
POVALYAYEV, Ye.P., inzh.

Manual for constructing metal bridges ("Metal bridges" by K.G.  
Protasov and others. Reviewed by K.K. IAKobson, V.P.Ustinov,  
E.P.Povaliaev). Transp.stroi. 8 no.10:31-32 0 '58.  
(Bridges, Iron and steel) (MIRA 11:11)  
(Protasov, K.G.)

YAKOBSON, K.K., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; USTINOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effectiveness of using polygonal reinforcements in making  
reinforced concrete span structures. Transp.stroi. 10  
no.3:51 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)  
(Reinforced concrete)

USTINOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Design of a double-line reinforced concrete arch span for vertical  
asymmetrical loading. Trudy NIIZHT no.24:77-107 '61. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Railroad bridges--Design and construction)

USTINOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Design of coupled arches joined with cross bars for the effect of  
transverse horizontal loads. Trudy NII ZHT no.24:109-124 '61.  
(MIRA 16:5)

(Bridges, Arched--Design and construction)

USTINOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; LITVINTSEV, L.Ye., inzh.

Study of the work of anchors in reinforced concrete bridge girders  
with continuous reinforcement. Trudy NIIZHT no.24:275-288 '61.  
(MIRA 16:5)

(Bridges, Concrete--Testing)

LITVINTSEV, L.Ye., inzh.; USTINOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Electric heating of high-strength wire in prestressed concrete  
bridge elements with continuous reinforcement. Trudy NIIZHT  
no.24:289-309 '61. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Concrete reinforcement)

KUTSENKO, V.N.; SHKLOVSKIY, M.Ya.; SPODAREV, Yu.P.; USTINOV, V.P., dotsent

Erecting precast concrete 55 m. spans. Transp. stroi. 14  
no.8:14-18 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo stroitel'no-  
montazhnogo tresta No.2 (for Kutsenko). 2. Glavnyy tekhnolog  
Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo stroitel'no-montazhnogo tresta No.2  
(for Shklovskiy). 3. Starshiy inzh. Novosibirskogo instituta  
inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Spodarev).



L 26540-66

ACC NR: AP6017411

SOURCE CODE: UR/0097/65/000/006/0031/0033

AUTHOR: Yakobson, K. K. (Doctor of technical sciences; Professor); Ustinov, V. P.  
(Candidate of technical sciences; Docent)

ORG: none

TITLE: Reinforced concrete span structure with straight-through beams for a span of 55 m under railroad loading

SOURCE: Beton i zhelezobeton, no. 6, 1965, 31-33

TOPIC TAGS: reinforced concrete, construction

ABSTRACT: The distinctive feature of the design was the use of main beams with a triangular lattice, and a rigid lower belt, operating in bending. Construction of the experimental spar structure required 267 m<sup>3</sup> 500-grade concrete, and 94 tons of steel, which amounts to approximately 350 kg per m<sup>3</sup> of reinforced concrete.

Preassembled prestressed span structures, after further development and refinement may find applications under conditions where it is possible and desirable to carry out the mounting in the span -- on temporary intermediate towers, on the shore -- with supply by a floating or by an approach fill, -- with longitudinal approach to the span. The beams permit semihinged and hinged assembly. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13, 11 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

UDC: 691.328:624.21:625.1

USTINOV, V.R., starshiy elektromekhanik; KLIMANOV, V.P., elektromekhanik

Use of coupling line sets on the 33-series automatic telephone exchanges. Avtom. i telem. i sviaz' 5 no.5:36-37 My '61.

(MIRA 14:6)

1. Isil'-Kul'skaya distantziya signalizatsii i svyazi Omskoy dorogi (for Ustinov).

(Railroads--Communication systems)  
(Telephones, Automatic)

SANDLER, R.A.; STRELETS, Kh.L.; GARMATA, V.A.; RODYAKIN, V.V.; ARUTYUNOV, E.A.;  
PETRUN'KO, A.N.; SOKOLOV, I.I.; Primali uchastiye: USTINOV, V.S.;  
KISELEV, O.G.; PEREPICHAY, A.G.; MARICHEV, A.A.; YELISEYEVA, I.B.;  
SMOL'SKIY, I.Ya.; GOLOV, A.G.

Effect of the rate of feeding titanium tetrachloride into the reactor  
on the indices of the magnesium thermic reduction process. TSvet. met.  
37 no.10:58-60 0 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

ACCESSION NR: AT4031809

S/2914/62/000/079/0039/0041

AUTHOR: Gamburger, A. G.; Ustinov, V. S.

TITLE: The use of a log and echo-sounding during navigation in ice

SOURCE: Leningrad. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo flota. Informatsionnyy sbornik, no. 79, 1962. Sudovozhdeniye i svyaz' (Navigation and communications), no. 20, 39-41

TOPIC TAGS: depth finder, navigation aid, sonic depth finder, echo sounding, log depth finder, ice navigation, hydrodynamic shock, log receiver

ABSTRACT: The stem-mounted log receiver MGL-25 was shown to be unsuitable for navigation in ice for two reasons: the opening of the dynamic tube gets clogged with ice, which prevents the normal functioning of the device, and the hydrodynamic shock which results from collisions between the stem and the ice, and which can reach values of 16 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, causes the syphon membranes to rupture. A preventive measure applied during overhaul was to weld a protective shield above the opening of the dynamic tube to keep the ice away. The resultant change in dynamic characteristics was sufficiently small so that it could be compensated for by readjusting the log controls. The final error for velocities of 8-17 knots was 1-1.5%. To protect the syphons, a spring-loaded valve was mounted in

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ACCESSION NR: AT4031809

the upper portions of the dynamic system and adjusted to a maximum pressure of 2.6 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. During ice navigation, a significant amount of air collects in the static tube. A draining pipe connected to the static tube air collector above the level of the water corrected this condition. It was concluded that the log receiver may be used for ice navigation even though an automatic cleaning system for the dynamic tube is desirable. The membranes of the transducer of the sonic depth finder NEL-5 which are 3mm thick steel were found inadequate to withstand the collision shock with ice. To correct this, the trans- mission must take place directly through the ship's bottom or the membrane diameter must be decreased to 100-150 mm and its thickness increased to 6-8 mm. The noise impulses which result from collisions between the ice and the ships body rendered the NEL-5 depth finder completely insensitive to a received signal because the condenser in the plate circuit of the thyratron amplifier was constantly discharged by noise. In 1961, a comparison was made between the NEL-5 and a shallow water depth finder with a transformer coupled amplifier. The sensitivity of the latter was found far superior at depths of 1-50 meters and the saturation by noise was insignificant.

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Card

ACCESSION NR: AT4031809

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'ny'y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo flota,  
Leningrad (Central Naval Scientific Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 05May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, NG

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card

3/3

L 16312-65 EWT(m)/EWF(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c)/ASD(f)-2/ASD(m)-3 JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5002053

S/0136/64/000/009/0076/0077

AUTHOR: Garmata, V. A.; Ustinov, V. S.; Petrun'ko, A. N.; Garba, N. I.; Arutyunov, E. A.

TITLE: Design of reaction vessel for reduction of titanium tetrachloride

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 9, 1964, 76-77

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, reduction, titanium compound, metal industry

Abstract: One of the main drawbacks of reduction reactors used in the industrial production of sponge titanium by the magnesiothermic method has been the inadequacy of the design of the upper part of the reactors. The presence of a relatively cool zone in the upper part caused the formation of large amounts of lower chlorides which lowers the quality of the sponge titanium and the utilization factor of titanium tetrachloride and magnesium. After reviewing work done between 1959 and 1962 on the improvement of industrial reduction reactors, the authors describe the most successful design of a heated, inverted conical cover for such reactors, and illustrate it with a diagram.

Testing of the conical covers showed that they should be made of heat- and acid-resistant steel, since after each process the cover should be washed with an 8-12% HCl solution. Orig. art. has 1 figure.

Card 1/2

L 16312-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP5002053

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MK

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 2/2



RODYAKIN, V.V.; GLUKHOV, V.P.; USTINOV, V.S.; ARUTYUNOV, E.A.; PETRUN'KO,  
A.N.; TUSHNIKOVA, Z.I.; KISELEV, O.G.

The dressing of a block of sponge titanium and completing  
marketable batches. TSvet. met. 3; no. 12:67-70 D '65  
(MIRA 19:1)

USTINOV, V.S.; ARIFYUNOV, E.A.; MASLENNIKOV, I.P.; TSELUYKO, I.M.;  
KULIKOV, L.P. ~~Prilozheniya~~: MOL'SKAYA, I.Ia.,  
TITUKHINA, L.V.

Increasing magnesium recovery during the remelting of a  
condensate of magnesium metal and magnesium chloride.  
TSvet. met. 37 no.11:75-78 N '64.

(MIRA 13:4)

RODYAKIN, V.V.; GARMATA, V.A.; SOKOLON, I.I.; SANDLER, R.A.; ARUTYUNOV, E.A.;  
VLASOV, V.A.; USTINOV, V.S.; ANDREYEV, A.Ye.

Quality of titanium sponge obtained with the use of various  
forms of magnesium. TSvet. met. 38 no.8:64-68 Ag '65.  
(MIPA 18:9)

3

REF ID: A66 SMT(m)/MPT(t)/MWP(b) INT(c) ST

ACCESSION NR: AP5019971

UR/0136/65/000/008/0064/0068  
669.295

AUTHOR: Rodyakin, V. V.; Garmata, V. A.; Sokolon, I. I.; Sandler, R. A.;  
Arutyunov, E. A.; Vlasov, V. A.; Ustinov, V. S.; Andreyev, A. Ya.

TITLE: Quality of the titanium sponge obtained by using different types of mag-  
nesium

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 8, 1965, 64-68

TOPIC TAGS: titanium sponge, raw electrolytic magnesium, refined magnesium,  
sponge block, condensate magnesium, titanium tetrachloride, spongy titanium,  
magnesium electrolysis

ABSTRACT: The article presents the findings of experimental-industrial compa-  
rison tests of the quality of parts of a block of spongy titanium obtained by  
using raw electrolytic magnesium, refined magnesium, and condensate magnesium  
(obtained by remelting the condensate of the vacuum separation of titanium). The  
tests were based on the use of titanium tetrachloride of a fixed composition.  
Analysis showed that the hardness of the refined part of the block, obtained by  
using refined magnesium is 6-8 units lower than the hardness of the same parts

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