

✓ Stabilization of gypsum solution with dextrins. M. I. Chudakov, K. P. Vakhrameeva, and L. V. Lebedeva (Hydrolysis Plant, Kansk). *Gidroliz. i Leskhim. Prom.* 8, No. 4, 20-1(1955).—Factors affecting the formation of supersatd. solns. of CaSO_4 in neutralization of H_2SO_4 hydrolyzates (I) are: temp., the rate of growth of crystal nuclei; the amt. of pptd. CaSO_4 , the intensity of agitation, and the presence of colloidal org. compds. At 75–80° $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is formed predominantly; higher temp. leads to the formation of $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$ which, on cooling to 28–30°, gives supersatd. soln. The beneficial affect on the prevention of CaSO_4 deposits on fermentation equipment, experienced in filtering partially neutralized solns. through sawdust, has motivated the study of the influence of cellulose sugars (II) on CaSO_4 solns. Boiling the soln. (pH 4.1–4.2), taken from a sedimentation tank, with sawdust showed that these solns. contained more sol. CaSO_4 than untreated. In another expt., sawdust was treated with 72% H_2SO_4 , the amt. of fermentable sugars detd., and the substrate added to I. The amt. of sol. CaSO_4 in I was almost twice as high as in the soln. without II. Neutralizing I with a mixt. of CaO and MgO led to a higher content of sulfate in the soln. as a result of the higher soly. of MgSO_4 . T. Jurecic

MT

(2)

YEMEL'YANOVA, I.Z.; LEBEDEV, N.V.; VAKHRUSHEVA, K.P.

Composition of semifinished products obtained in the preparation of
crystalline glucose from wood. Sbor.trud. NIIGS 11:66-72 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

VAKHRUSHEVA, L.V.

Treatment of carbuncles. Trudy Izhev.gos.med.inst. 13:182-185 '51.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy - prof. Rupasov, N.P.
(CARBUNCLE)

VAKHRUSHEVA, L.V.

Healing of a gastrointestinal anastomosis following an
electrosurgical resection. Trudy Izhev.gos.med.inst. 21:
194-198 '64.

(MIRA 1981)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof.N.F.Rupasov)
Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KONYUKHOV, B.V., kand. biol. nauk; OSIPOV, V.V.; VAKHRUSHEVA, M.P.

Injury of neural crest derivatives in mice of Microphthalmia and
White mutant lines. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 49 no.8:100-107
(MIRA 18:9)
Apr '65.

1. Laboratoriya genetiki (zav.-- kand. biol. nauk B.V. Konyukhov)
Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

VAKhrushchev, O.A.

8(2)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2188

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut nauchnoy i tekhnicheskoy informatsii, Filial.

Avtomaticheskii podatchik signalov trevogi i bedstviya. Maloreleynnyy raspredelitel impul'sov (Automatic Transmitter of Alarm and S.O.S. Signals. Pulse Distributor With Small Number of Relays) Moscow, 1958. 14 p. (Series: Peredovoy nauchno-tekhnicheskii i proizvodstvennyy opyt. Tema 42, no. P-58-45/3) 1,730 copies printed.

Executive Ed.: N.P. Mordvinova, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: T.M. Sorokina.

PURPOSE: This booklet, one of a series, is intended to inform engineering and technical personnel of recent advances made in machines, mechanisms, instruments, and production processes in the USSR and abroad.

COVERAGE: The booklet contains two articles, both in the field of systems and equipment for automatic remote control and regulation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 1/3

Automatic Transmitter of Alarm (Cont.)

SOV/2188

O.A. Vakhrusheva. Automatic Transmitter of Alarm and S.O.S. Signals

3

The author describes the function and principle of operation of an automatic transmitter of the APSTB-1 type, developed by TsPKB-4 - Tsentral'nyy proyektiro-konstruktorskiy byuro (Central Design and Construction Bureau), Ministry of the Merchant Marine. The final work was done by the design bureau of the Ship Radio Equipment Plant of the Ministry. The author also describes a method of determining the time of operation of the transmitter and explains its construction and technical characteristics. The article was submitted on February 21, 1957; its editor was A.A. Soshovskiy, Engineer. There are seven diagrams and photographs. No references are given.

A.N. Radchenko and D.A. Abdullayev. Pulse Distributor With Small Number of Relays

9

The authors describe the distributor in detail and present a time diagram of its operation. They include a schematic diagram and photographs of the device. Also included is a schematic diagram of the decoder unit equipped with rectifiers. Oscillograms show the sequence of relay operation and the sequence of

Card 2/ 3

Automatic Transmitter of Alarm (Cont.)

SOV/2188

pulses at the decoder output. The distributor was designed by the authors at the Institute of Automation and Telemechanics, Academy of Sciences, USSR, under author's certificate No. 103893, June 23, 1956. There are six illustrations and three Soviet references. The article was submitted on February 1, 1957; its editor was I.D. Sokolov, Engineer.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

JP/bg
9-21-59

18.8100 1138, 1418, 1454

"172

20376

S/058/61/000/003/019/027
A001/A001

Translation from: Referativnyi zhurnal, Fizika, 1961, No. 3, p. 339, # 3E461

AUTHOR: Vakhrusheva, V.

TITLE: Thermoelectric Phenomena in Pressed Metallic Powders

PERIODICAL: "Uch.zap. Chelyab. gos. ped. in-t", 1958, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 111-120

TEXT: The author studied changes of thermal emf e of the following mixtures of pressed powders: Pb-Sn and Sn-Zn, subjected to thermal treatment. Initial thermal emf depends linearly on concentration. The rule of additivity holds for e of mechanical mixtures. At heating Sn-Zn specimens the absolute change of e is proportional to logarithm of annealing time and annealing temperature. In Pb+20% Sn specimen e drops during hardening, and recovery to initial value proceeds during annealing. Thermoelectric phenomena proceeding during annealing and tempering of hardened specimens in systems with restricted solubility in solid state, are explained by the formation and decomposition of surface solutions. X

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

VALENTSEVA, T. A.

"Research on the amount of iodine in water, soils and food products in connection with a study of goiter etiology in Udmurt ASSR," Trudy Medinstituta (Izhev. gos. med. in-t), Vol. VII, 1949, p. 67-73

SO: U-3950, 16 June 53, (Leptopis, 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

VAKHRUSHEVA, V. A.

Chistyakov, N. M., Vakhrusheva, V. A. and Moiseyeva, O. F. * "On the problem of regeneration of medicinal muds of the Varzi-Yatchi Health Resort," Trudy Medinstituta (Izhev. gos. med. in-t), Vol. VII, 1949, p. 85-87

SO: U-3950, 16 June 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

VAKHRUSHEVA, V.A., dotsent

Ascorbic acid in wild plants. Trudy Izhev.gos.med.inst. 13:516-530
'51. (MIRA 13:2)
(ASCORBIC ACID) (PLANTS--CHEMICAL ANALYSIS)

CHISTYAKOV, N.M.; VAKHRUSHEVA, V.A.; BEDRINSKAYA, Ye.P.

Analysis of the manganese and ascorbic acid content of wild plants
of the Udmurt A.S.S.R. Trudy Izhev.gos.med.inst. 13:531-536 '51.

(MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz kafedry neorganicheskoy i analiticheskoy khimii. Zaveduyushchiy
kafedroy - dotsent N.M. Chistyakov.

(ASCORBIC ACID) (MANGANESE)

(UDMURT A.S.S.R.--PLANTS--CHEMICAL ANALYSIS)

VAKHRUSHEVA, V.A.; VOROB'YEVA, L.A.

Effect of the trace elements manganese and chromium on the
lipolytic activity of the blood in white mice. Trudy Izhev.
gos.med.inst. 21:48-50 '64.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra biokhimi (zav. - prof. L.M. Krasnyanskiy) Izhevskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

Abstract of the report of the author.

CITED SOURCE: The book "The Soviet Union and the World" (Moscow, 1962) 188-189.

TRANSLATION: To improve the allocation of monomeric sections in copolymers of styrene and acrylonitrile, the following method is proposed: the monomers are mixed in the presence of a catalyst and the mixture is heated to 100°C.

Card 1/2

L 6871-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4041678

0

50°, 0.25% benzoyl peroxide, $n_D^{20} = 1.5740 \pm 0.0004$ and $n_D^{25} = 1.5710 \pm 0.0004$. There is suggested the mechanism of formation of the π - π bonds between I and II due to rigid H-bonds from undivided electron pair of nitrogen, leading to appearance of excess positive charge on the nitrogen atom.

STRUCTURE OF I

ACCESSION NR: AP4016510

S/0020/64/154/005/1135/1138

AUTHOR: Ryabov, A. V.; Semchikov, Yu. D.; Slavnitskaya, N. N.;
Vakhrusheva, V. N.

TITLE: The possibility of regulating the degree of rotation in the
copolymerization of styrene with 2-vinylpyridine

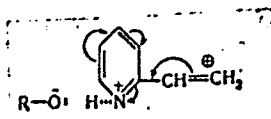
SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 154, no. 5, 1964, 1135-1138

TOPIC TAGS: rotation control, styrene vinylpyridine copolymer, vinyl-
pyridine, polarity, polarity change, vinylpyridine complex, proton
donor, dissociation constant, double bond polarity

ABSTRACT: To create copolymerization conditions assuring rotation in
the styrene-2-vinylpyridine copolymer, the polarity of the double
bond of one of the monomers must be changed. The polarity of the
double bond of the 2-vinylpyridine was changed by forming complexes
with proton donor materials which formed a hydrogen bond with the
nitrogen atom, decreasing the electron density of the 2-vinylpyridine:

1/3
Card

ACCESSION NR: AP4016510



The importance of the structure of this complex increases with the increase in proton donor properties of R-O-H; it can be evaluated by the dissociation constant of its aqueous solutions. The greater the dissociation constant of the material, the more the electron density of the double bond decreases; the greater the difference in polarity of the double bonds of the monomers, the greater the degree of rotation and the smaller the product $r_1 \cdot r_2$. The effect on the rotation of the monomers during copolymerization of acetic acid, phenol, methanol and ethanol decreases in the given order. In the equation

$$\lg \frac{r_1^0 \cdot r_2^0}{r_1 \cdot r_2} = -(\rho_1 + \rho_2) \text{pK}.$$

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4016510

the relationship between the $\lg (r_1^0 \cdot r_2^0 / r_1 \cdot r_2)$ and the pK is a straight line function. Thus it is possible to obtain a copolymer with the desired structure by copolymerization in a given medium if the pK of the "acid" solution is known. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel-skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom universitete im. N. I. Lobachevskogo (Scientific Research Institute of Chemistry at the Gor'kov University)

SUBMITTED: 04Oct63

DATE ACQ: 12Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, PH

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

VAKHRUSHEVA, Ye.G.

VAKHRUSHEV, V.A.; VAKHRUSHEVA, Ye.G.

Mineralogical characteristics and origin of loess deposits of
the Chuya Basin (northern Kirghizia). Zap.Vses.min.ob-ya 83
no.4:402-405 '54. (MLBA 8:2)
(Chuya Basin—Loess)

TIMCHENKO, V.A.; VAKHRUSHEVA, Z.N.

Clinical and bacteriological analysis of dysentery in children
from whom isolated atypical dysentery bacilli were recovered.
Pediatria 39 no.3:89 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney i kafedry mikrobiologii Ryazanskogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova.
(DYSENTERY)

VAKHRUSHIN, G. S.

Fir - Omsk Province

Using fir in the establishment of snowbreaks in forest-steppe districts of Omsk Province. Les. khoz., 5, No. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August ¹⁹⁵²~~1953~~. Unclassified.

BAGDASAROV, S.M.; MARGOLIN, S.I.; SILIN, V.S.; VAKHRUSHIN, N.P.,
spetsred.; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn. red.

[New machines and devices for repairing road and bridge
structures] Novye mekhanizmy i prispособleniya dlia re-
monta dorozhno-mostovykh sooruzhenii. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va
kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1950. 44 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Ministerstvo kommunal'nogo
khozyaystva. Tsentral'naya normativno-issledovatel'skaya
stantsiya.

(Road machinery)

~~VAKHRUSHIN, N.P.~~
BABKOV, V.F.; VOLKOV, A.Ya.; GERBURT-GEYBOVICH, A.V.; ZAMAKHAYEV, M.S.;
VAKHRUSHIN, N.P., redaktor; MAL'KOVA, N.V., redaktor.

[Automobile roads] Avtomobil'nye dorogi. Moskva, Avtotransizdat,
1953. 647 p. (MLRA 7:2)

(Road construction)

ARTEM'YEV, S.; BABKOV, V.; BIRULYA, A.; BOGOMOLOV, A.; BOCHIN, V.; BRILING, N.;
VAKHRUSHIN, N.; VOLKOV, M.; GURARIY, M.; DADENKOV, Yu.; YEFREMOV, V.;
ZELENKOV, G.; IVANOV, N.; IGOLKIN, N.; KUDRYAVTSEV, A.; LITVIN, N.
MIKHAYLOV, V.; PROKOP'YEV, I.; SARKIS'YANTS, G.; ROMANENKO, I.;
STRAMENTOV, A.; FEDOROV, V.; KHACHATUROV, A. i dr.

Anatolii Pavlovich Khmel'nitskii. Avt. dor. 21 no.12:30 D '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

(Khmel'nitskii, Anatolii Pavlovich, 1907-1958)

ORNATSKIY, N.V., prof., otshchiy red.; VAKHRUSHIN, N.P., red.; IYEVLEVA,
T.A., red.; MAL'KOVA, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Research on durability of the road materials] Issledovanie
prochnosti dorozhnykh odezhd. Pod red. N.V.Ornatskogo. Moskva,
Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh
dorog RSFSR, 1959. 298 p. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy dorozhnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut.

(Road materials--Testing)

ACC NR: AP7002162

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/021/006/0439/0445

AUTHOR: Anatskiy, A. I.; Bogdanov, O. S.; Bukayev, P. V.; Vakhrushin, Yu. P.;
Malyshov, I. F.; Malivayko, G. A.; Pavlov, A. I.; Suslov, V. A.; Khal'chitskiy, Ya. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Linear induction accelerator

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 21, no. 6, 1966, 439-445

TOPIC TAGS: linear accelerator, electron accelerator, mev accelerator

ABSTRACT:

A description is given of the LIU-3000 linear induction accelerator, which was designed at the Scientific-Research Institute for Electro-Physical Devices (NII EFA) in 1962. The LIU-3000 was designed for an energy of 3 Mev and a pulse current of up to 200 amp. Its operation for electron acceleration is based on the utilization of a rotational electric field, created in a system consisting of several circular transformers. The maximum possible current of the accelerated electrons in such an accelerator with focusing sufficient to compensate for the repelling force of the space charge, is determined basically by the power of the commuting element in the primary circuit of the inductor. The LIU-3000's power can be brought to 1000 amp/pulse, what is impossible in other types of accelerators. The

Cord 1/2

UDC: none

ACC NR: AP7002162

LIU-3000 consists of a series of accelerating sections (the first of which was adjusted in 1963). Each section consists of 12 inductors which are vacuum sealed to permit a vacuum of 5×10^{-6} torr inside. The sections are connected in pairs into units with the aid of special pipes. Pumping and observation devices are situated between the units. The following data were obtained from tests: maximum current of accelerated electrons, 180 amp; maximum energy of injected electrons, 300 keV; energy of accelerated electrons, 485 keV; duration of the current pulse of the gun, 2.2 μ sec; pulse duration of the accelerating voltage, 0.35 μ sec; duration of the pulse front of accelerating voltage, 0.18 μ sec; average gradient of accelerating field, 310 kV/m; and diameter of the accelerated beam (at the exit), 2 cm. In addition to the authors, other staff member of NIIIEFA who participated in designing and testing the LIU-3000 were R. A. Alekseyev, L. M. Andreev, A. V. Belyayeva, O. D. Volodin, M. A. Gashev, V. K. Gagen-Torn, N. K. D'yachenko, N. V. Toloknov, Yu. V. Lebedev, A. A. Markhel', P. G. Morayev, A. V. Popkovich, A. N. Popov, S. V. Promyshlyayev, G. L. Saksaganskiy, Ya. L. Mekhelis, and A. T. Chesnokov. The authors thank V. I. Vaksler and V. P. Saratsev for their help with the work. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 11 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 14Apr66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001/
ATD PRESS: 5112

Cord 2/2

Vakhsman A

KRYUCHKOV, Maksim Romanovich, burovoy master; PROKHOROV, Mikhail Fedorovich, burovoy master; SAFARALIYEV, Kerim Gadzhimetovich, VAKHSMAN, A., red.; VENGERSKAYA, S., tekhn.red.

[Practices of innovators in the petroleum industry of Daghestan]
Opyt novatorov neftianoj promyshlennosti Dagestana. [Derbent]
Dagknigoizdat, 1953. 58 p. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Kontora turbinного bureniya No.2 tresta Dagneft' (for Kryuchkov, Prokhorov).
2. Nachal'nik mekhan-reмонтной bazy turboburov kontory turbinного bureniya No.2 tresta Dagneft' (for Safaraliyev)
(Daghestan--Petroleum industry)

VAKHT, V.A.

Teach and demand. Veterinariia 41 no.6-7-10 Is '64.

1. Direktor sovkhoza imeni A. Sommerlinga Khar'yuskogo (MIRA 18:6)
proizvodstvennogo upravleniya Estonaskoy SSR.

VAKHTANGADZE, S. K.

"Question on the Performance of Work in the Erection of Foundations and Walls of Basements With the Use of Coarse Binding Materials." Cand Tech Sci, Tbilisi Inst of Railroad Transport Engineers imeni V. I. L nin, 7 Oct 54. (2V, 21 Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

SHENNELIYA, I.D.; VAKHTANGADZE, S.K.

Decreasing the cost of precast reinforced concrete [in Georgian with summary in Russian]. Trudy GPI no.6:115-118 '56.

(MIRA 11:2)

1.Kafedra stroitel'nogo proizvodstva Gruzinskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta im. S.M. Kirova, Tbilisi.

(Precast concrete construction)

VAKHTANGADZE, S.K.

Improved type of form for the foundations and walls of casemates.
Trudy GPI [Gruz.] no.1:35-40 1951.

(MEPA 18:2)

SHENGELIYA, I. D.; VAKHTANGADZE, S. K.; SHENGELIYA, G. G.; SHENGELIYA,
N. A.; ARSENASHVILI, S. Sh.; LIKHECHEV, L. L.

New clay-lime wall blocks. ~~Trudy GIP [Gosst.] no. 4:13-161-169.~~ .
~~by GIP [Gosst.] no. 4:13-161-169.~~ (MIRA 17:5)

VAKHTANGISHVILI, T., NAZARISHVILI, G. VEPKHMADZE, R., and GARSASHVILI

"The Formation of Osseous Callosities in Radiation Disease" a paper presented
at Transcaucasian Radiological Conference, Tbilisi, Nov 85.

TI 166004

DZUGUTOV, M.Ya.; VAKHTANGOV, B.F.

Occurrence of local overheating and internal defects in
forging high-alloy steels. Kuz.-shtam.proizv. 1 no.11:5-8
N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

(Forging) (Steel forgings)

VAKHTANGOV, S.Ye., arkhitektor.

New metropolitan apartment house. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 24 no.5:8-10
(MLRA 7:11)

My '50.

(Moscow--Apartment houses) (Apartment houses--Moscow)

VAKHTANGOV, S. Ye.

Moscow - Hotels, Taverns, etc.

Hotel "Sovetskaia." Gor. khoz. Mosk. 26 No. 4, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions. Library of Congress, July 1952. Unclassified.

15-57-10-14695

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,
p 221 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Sergeyev, Ye. M., Vakhtangova, A. N.

TITLE: The Relationship Between the Optimum Compressive Load
and the Grain-Size Distribution in Soil (Zavisimost'
optimal'noy nagruzki uplotneniya ot granulometri-
cheskogo sostava gruntov)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Mosk. un-ta, Nr 177, pp 193-200

ABSTRACT: The author presents the concept of optimum compressive
load on clay soils, introduced by him (Vestn. Mosk.
un-ta, 1959, Nr 10). He suggests that the value of the
optimum load depends on the grain-size distribution in
the soil, i.e., on its degree of dispersion. He cites
the results of experiments on ten samples of various
clay soils. The experiments confirm the hypothesis
concerning the indicated relationship between value of
optimum compressive load and grain dispersion in the
soil, and leads one to conclude that there is a

Card 1/2

15-57-10-14695

The Relationship Between the Optimum Compressive (Cont.)

relationship between the optimum load and the chemical-mineralogical composition of the soil. The bulk weight of the soil up to and after the attainment of optimum compressive load does not depend on the grain-size distribution in the soil.

N. S. Gustomesova

Card 2/2

S/182/60/000/002/001/012
A161/A029

AUTHORS: Dzugutov, M.Ya.; Vakhtanov, B.F.

TITLE: The Effect of Initial Grain Size^s of ЭИ437Б (EI437B)-Type Alloy on the Final Grain Size After Deformation and Recrystallization ^{1/8}

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 2, pp. 1 - 4

TEXT: The alloy mentioned in the title belongs to a monophase metal type with homogeneous solid solution structure without a surplus component. As shown in Figure 1 plotted from tests after full heat treatment, its long-time heat resistance increases with growing grain size and reaches a maximum at a certain size. But this case is observed only when the structure is homogeneous, i.e., without considerable grain size difference in the metal. The effect of initial grain size on the size after forging has not yet been practically stated. Detailed information is given on experiments carried out for this purpose. Seven sets of microphotographs (Figs. 2 - 8) show the initial grain structure before forging ("a"); after deformation by forging to different volume per cent (4, 8, 12, 20, 30, 55 and 80%); and after deformation and recrystallization of specimens. In one experiment series forged specimens were used with uniform grain

Card 1/2

S/182/60/000/002/001/012
A161/A029

The Effect of Initial Grain Size of 3M4376 (EI437B)-Type Alloy on the Final Grain Size After Deformation and Recrystallization

size after stabilizing annealing, but different size in different specimens. All specimens were forged with 10, 30 and 70% deformation, heated to 1,080°C in 8 hours to stabilize, and cooled. The obtained mean grain size (Table 2) revealed that the initial grain size had insignificant effect on the final size after 10% deformation; the dependence after higher deformation degrees could not be determined. The following conclusions were drawn: 1) After 10% or less deformation and subsequent recrystallization, the initial structure with non-uniform grain size or with large grain changes considerably but not completely. 2) After 12% and higher deformation and recrystallization, non-uniform or large initial grain size is eliminated practically completely, and the initial structure has no effect on the final structure. 3) If the grain size in the initial structure is not uniform, deformation to no less than 12% is necessary to obtain uniform grain size in forgings and finished machine parts. The chemical composition of the 3M4376 (EI437B) alloy is not given. There are 8 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/2

85132

S/182/60/000/004/003/007
A161/A029

1.1400 also 1413, 1454

AUTHORS: Dzugutov, M.Ya., Vakhtanov, B.F. ✓

TITLE: The Effect of Holding Time at Forging Temperature on the Plasticity of the 3M 437B (EI437B) Alloy 26

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 4, pp. 17-19

TEXT: It was observed in the forging shop that deformability of some austenitic high-alloy steel grades and of high-speed steel improved with holding at forging temperature for a longer time than necessary for heating ingots evenly to the center. On the other side, grain growth of deformed structure is believed to affect the plasticity of some alloys at high temperature. The described investigation has been carried out to determine the effect of long holding at forging temperature on the plasticity and strength of cast and deformed test specimens of 3M 437B (EI437B) alloy (the composition of which is not given). The effect of 2, 10 and 50 hours holding at 900, 1,050 and 1,200°C was studied. An electric furnace was used for heating. The following results were obtained: 1) Holding at 900°C considerably raised the plasticity of cast metal: a uniform increase of all plastic characteristics took place in up to 10 hours holding. Elongation

Card 1/3

85132

S/182/60/000/004/003/007

A161/A029

The Effect of Holding Time at Forging Temperature on the Plasticity of the
M437B (EI437B) Alloy

increased by 50 %, reduction in area by 40 %, and impact resistance by 20 % (Fig. 1). During further holding the increase in the plasticity characteristic was considerably slower. Ultimate strength dropped in cast specimens in holding at 900°C faster in the first 2 hours (16 %) and slower afterwards. In deformed specimens holding in 900°C also raised the plasticity, but less so than in cast specimens: after 2 hours holding reduction in area rose by 7 %, and impact resistance by 20 %, elongation dropped slightly but increased in further holding (Fig. 2). Ultimate strength dropped by 17 % in 2 hours and slower in further holding. 2) Preliminary holding of cast specimens at 1,050°C raised the plasticity: after 2 hours elongation increased by 66 %, reduction in area by 43 % (Fig. 3); impact resistance increased insignificantly during 2 hours, and by 15% after 10 hours. Reduction of area and elongation increased only slightly after 2 hours; ultimate strength remained practically constant. In deformed specimens all the properties practically did not change; elongation slightly increased after 2 hours, dropped abruptly in 10 hours holding, and rose again to the initial level in 50 hours (Fig. 4). 3) Holding in 1,200°C improved the plas-

Card 2/3

85132

S/182/60/000/004/003/007

A161/A029

The Effect of Holding Time at Forging Temperature on the Plasticity of the
ЭИ437В (EI437B) Alloy

ticity of cast specimens: reduction of area rose by 20 %, elongation by 5 %, and impact resistance by 12 % (Fig. 5). In further holding, impact resistance rose markedly, reduction of area remained constant, elongation slightly dropped in 10 hours and did not change afterwards; ultimate strength remained constant. In deformed specimens, holding for 2 hours at 1,200°C changed the properties only little, impact resistance increased slightly (Fig. 6). 4) Holding at high temperature was accompanied with grain growth in deformed metal (Table p. 19). There was no growth at 900°C, it started with 1,050°C and continued for 10 hours. Longer holding had practically no effect. The experimental data proved correct in practical shop forging. The conclusion is drawn that holding for 2 hours at 900-1,200°C considerably improves the plasticity of the cast structure of EI437B alloy, and that holding at 1,050-1,200°C accompanied with grain growth of deformed structure practically does not impair it. Ye. P. Burduchkina took part in the work. There are 6 figures. ✓

Card 3/3

VAKHTANOV, B.F.; ZORIN, K.K.; NABKHIN, B.M.

Use of manipulators in forges. Kuz.-shtam.proizv. 2 no.1:
23-27 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Forge shops--Equipment and supplies)

S/182/61/000/003/001/009
A161/A133

AUTHORS: Dzugutov, M. Ya., Vakhtanov, B. F.

TITLE: Effect of deformation conditions and the subsequent heat treatment on the properties of the ЭИ437Б (EI437B) alloy

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 3, 1961, 3 - 7

TEXT: The effect of the deformation magnitude, temperature during deformation, and subsequent heat treatment has been studied in experiments. The ЭИ437 (EI437) type nickel base alloys are very susceptible to hot deformation, and their recrystallization is slow, which results in a metastable structure and residual deformation stresses even after hot-working at maximum temperature. The authors refer to the work of S. T. Kishkin, A. M. Sulima and V. P. Stroganov [Ref. 2: Issledovaniya vliyaniya naklepa na mekhanicheskiye svoystva i strukturu splava ЭИ437А (Investigating the work-hardening effect on the mechanical properties and structure of the EI437A alloy), Oborongiz, 1956], who found that the higher the work hardening degree the more abrupt is the drop of the creep limit. The tests were carried out with forged square templets. Details of the testing technique are given and the obtained data illustrated by graphs. Conclusions: 1) The conditions of de-

Card 1/2

Effect of deformation conditions and the...

S/182/61/000/003/001/009
A161/A133

forming and subsequent heat treatment have a considerable effect on the mechanical properties and heat resistance of the EI435B alloy. 2) Optimum and most stable properties and heat resistance are obtained after complete standard heat treatment (1,080°C, 8 hrs, 750°C, 16 hrs). 3) Optimum mechanical and scale-resisting properties at 20°C are obtained with deformation in the 1,000 - 1,100°C range, and maximum heat resistance by deforming at 1,160°C. 4) Semi-hot work hardening produced by deformation at temperatures below 1,100°C without subsequent soaking at 1,080°C results in a lowered long-time heat resistance in 750°C. 5) Shorter soaking at 1,080°C for 2 hrs instead of 8 hrs, not always results in maximum heat resistance of the EI437B alloy at 750°C. It is obvious that 2-hours soaking at 1,080°C is not the best way and does not always ensure a completion of the processes of recrystallization and stabilization of the metal structure. 6) The test results showed that hot mechanical working and subsequent aging at 750°C without soaking at 1,080°C may give nearly same results as full standard heat treatment, but only in the case of the metal deformation ending at temperatures not below 1,100°C. But it is difficult to attain a termination of deformation at such temperatures over the entire forging or blank. [Abstracter's note: The chemical composition of the subject alloy is not given]. The investigations were carried under the supervision of V. S. Kiltygin. V. P. Mironova and L. V. Gus'kova took part. There are 9 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/2

S/182/62/000/005/001/007
D038/D113

AUTHORS: Dzugutov, M. Ya., and Vakhtanov, B.F.

TITLE: Special features of the technology of hot working Cr-Al alloys

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 5, 1962, 1-5

TEXT: The 0X17 MO 5 (OKh17Yu5), 1X25 MO 5 (lKh25Yu5), 0X25 MO 5 (OKh25Yu5), ЭИ 626 (EI626) and ЭИ 595 (EI595) high ohmic resistance alloys, used for wire production, embrittle and crack internally under thermal stresses below 200°C. Roughened and cooled 500 kg ingots made from X13 MO 4 (Kh13Yu4) alloy did not crack internally during hot deformation since they were cooled in ingot molds and transferred while hot to lined iron boxes with lids. The method of working blanks and ingots made from Cr-Al alloys, and the production of blanks and rod stock is described. Further research should be made on (1) the choice of the optimum ingot size, (2) the replacement of forging by rolling and (3) the improvement of the metal surface quality. There are 4 figures.

Card 1/1

DZUGUTOV, M.Ya.; VAKHTANOV, B.F.

Preventing the formation of internal transverse cracks during
the forging of ingots of high-alloy steel and alloys. Kuz.-shtam.
proizv. 5 no.2:7-9 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Forging) (Thermal stresses)

VAKHTANOV, B.F.

Determining the temperature range for the forging of high-
alloy steel and alloy ingots. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 5 no.9:
9-11 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

ACCESSION NR: AP4038396

S/0182/64/000/005/0003/0006

AUTHORS: Vakhtanov, B. F.; Dzugutov, M. Ya.; Okhrimenko, Ya. M.

TITLE: On the deformation magnitude necessary for the recrystallization of difficult to deform alloys

SOURCE: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 5, 1964, 3-6

TOPIC TAGS: alloy steel, deformation, high alloy steel, alloy EI437B, alloy EI696, alloy EI617, alloy EI787, recrystallization, annealing effect, thermal treatment, forging, metal shrinkage, cast structure

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed to determine: 1) minimum deformation (induced by upset forging) necessary to induce the recrystallization process in difficult-to-deform alloys; 2) the amount of metal shrinkage required for a complete recrystallization in hammer forging of the alloys EI437B, EI696, EI617 and EI787. Because the recrystallization during deformation at optimal temperatures (1100-1160C) was incomplete, this process was followed by thermal treatments which involved annealing at 1080C, air cooling, aging at 750C for 16 hours, and final cooling in air. It was determined that 3-5% of deformation with subsequent thermal treatment was sufficient for the beginning of the recrystallization

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4038896

process in alloys EI696 and EI787. Specimens removed from variously deformed, forged, square sections of metal were analyzed. The coefficients of section diminution equaled 1.5, 2, 3, 4, and 5. These analyses showed that the deformation in the axial zone (before thermal treatments) began after a two-fold diminution. After a five-fold diminution, the alloys EI437B, EI787 and EI617 still showed remnants of their cast structure. In the case of EI696 a five-fold diminution was sufficient for a complete recrystallization without thermal treatment. The same effect was achieved after a two-fold diminution in alloys EI787 and EI617, and after a three-fold diminution of alloy EI437B if forging was followed by proper thermal treatments. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 05Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Vakhtanov, B. P.; Okurimenko, Ya. M.

TITLE: Conditions for healing internal cracks by forging ingots of high-alloy steels and alloys

SOURCE: Kuznetsovskiy gos. nauch. otdel'nyy nauch. tsentr, no. 9, 1984, 12-16

TOPIC TAGS: nickel alloy forged forgings, alloy steel forged forgings, heat resistant alloy forgings, heat treatment steel forgings, forged

5. 12. 2011

ABSTRACT: An attempt was made to determine the reductions in loading

alloys, in particular, bronze or steel. The 500-100 kg ingots with a taper of 1-11 have numerous cracks. The lowest number of defects was found in 10-kg ingots with 10-11 taper.

Card 1/2

L 15149-55

ACCESSION NR: AP4045810

These ingots were used for further experiments. It was found that cracks can be completely or to a large extent eliminated by grain refining. In the case of all specimens, the grain refinement after casting and subsequent forging with stop forge is sufficient to eliminate the cracks. The grain size after forging with stop forge is in the range of 0.001 to 0.002 mm.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ABSTRACT

1. The effect of reduction by forging on the mechanical properties, heat

ABSTRACT: The effect of reduction by forging on the mechanical properties, heat
treatment, and corrosion resistance of a series of alloy

Card

VAKHTANOVA, A. N.

USSR/Geophysics - Karakum clay

FD-777

Card 1/1 : Pub. 129-14/24

Author : Vakhtanova, A. N.

Title : ~~Problem of the genesis of takyr~~ Problem of the genesis of takyr in Western Karakum

Periodical : Vest. Mosk. un., Ser. fizikomat. i yest. nauk, Vol 9, No 2, 99-108,
Mar 1954

Abstract : A study of takyr (flat clayey tracts found amid sand). Discusses the four Karakum types: the proluvial takyr of flat lowlands; the takyr of erosional-accumulative origin; the takyr of deluvial-accumulative origin. Concludes that the takyr distributed among the sandy waters of Karakum are not marine formations, as indicated by the peculiarities of their geological structure.

Institution : Chair of the Science of Grounds

Submitted : December 29, 1953

MAL'TSEV, L.M., glav. red.; VAKHTANOVA, A.N., red.; DAVYDOV, I.Ya.,
red.; KURBANMURADOV, K., red.; ROZ'MENKO, A.I., red. izd-va;
IVON'T'YEVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Problems in the hydrogeology and engineering geology of the
Turkmen S.S.R.] Voprosy gidrogeologii i inzhenernoi geologii
TSSR. Ashkhabad, Izd-vo AN TSSR, 1963. 93 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Akademiya nauk Turkmenskoy SSR. Ashkhabad. Institut geo-
logii.

(Turkmenistan--Water, Underground)

Author: Iskhannova, A. N.
Institute of Physics of the Earth and Atmosphere, AN Turkmen SSR (Institut fiziki Zemli i atmosfery AN Turkmen SSR)
Title: Seismic zonation of Ashkhabad
Source: AN Turkmen SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1966, 38-44
Topic tags: geomorphology, tectonics
Abstract: As a result of detailed geological engineering studies it has been possible to compile a microzonation map of Ashkhabad which is useful in determining the seismic danger of different parts of the city. The map, which in schematic form accompanies this article, shows the zonation of the city and tectonic and lithological structures, hydrogeological conditions and factors mentioned above. All the geological, hydrogeological and other factors mentioned above are summarized for each of the regions and subregions separately. The map will be used in planning land use within the city, governing what types of structures

DOCID CODE: UN/0002/66/000/003/001

L 16255-57

ACC NR: AR7603071

can be built in different construction work in the methods used in the suburban is clear that expansion to the For example, in any dangerous lands. Particularly high construction [SPRS: 37,710]

SUB CODE: 08

SUBM DATE: 24Nov65

550.342

VAKHTANOVA, L.P.

Elementary composition of nuclear emulsions. Zhur.nauch. 1
prikl.fot. i kin. 9 no.2:129-131 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut (NIKFI).

VAKHTEL, M.I.

ANTONOV, I.G.; VAKHTEL', M.I.; SHCHEGOL'KOVA, A.I.

The VMS-32 pipe cutting machine. [Suggested by: I.G. Antonov, M.I.
Vakhtel', A.I. Shchegol'kova]. Rats. i isobr. predl. v strel. no.
142:3-5 '56. (MIRA 10:4)

(Pipe cutting)

SOV'64-59-5-22/28

5(3):
AUTHORS:

Vakhtel', M. I., Chernyakina, A. F.

TITLE:

Determination of Pyridine Concentration in Tricresol and of Aniline Concentration in Phenols by Means of High-frequency Titration

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 5, pp 446 - 447 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The determination of pyridine concentration in tricresol and of aniline concentration in phenols was carried out by means of an arrangement devised by V. A. Zarinskiy and D. I. Koshkin (Ref 3). The method, used nowadays, to determine the pyridine in tricresol is based on the formation of pyridine sulphate and takes about two hours. The method described is also based on the titration of pyridine with sulphuric acid (0.5 n), but here, the end of the titration is determined after the bend of the titration line, plotted in a diagram with the coordinates "used amount of acid - amount of milliamperes" (read from a microammeter). The results of measurement, obtained for pyridine concentration in different tricresol samples by means of a chemical method are compared to results, obtained by the method described and good agreement is found. The method described is

Card 1/2

Determination of Pyridine Concentration in Tricresol and of Aniline Concentration in Phenols by Means of High-frequency Titration SOV/64-59-5-22/29

utilized in plant "Karbolit" (town Orekhovo-Zuyevo) and permits the determination of pyridine in phenol materials within 30 minutes. Like the pyridine determination also aniline determinations in phenols may be carried out by means of the above described method, if one takes into account that the aniline concentration of the weighed sample is not more than 0.1 g. Pyridine and aniline cannot be determined at the same time, because their lines of titration are similar. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 3 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

VAKHTEL', M.I.; CHERNYAKINA, M.I.

Quantitative determination of urotropine and furfural by means
of high-frequency titration, Plast.massy no.2:65-67 '61.
(MIRA 14:2)

(Hexamethylenetetramine) (Furaldehyde)

VAKHTEL, DR. V. 6.

USSR/Medicine - X-Rays in Brucellosis Aug 52

"Experimental Treatment of Brucellosis by X-Rays," Dr V. C. Vakhtel, Leningrad

"Klin Med" Vol 30, No 8, pp 41-46

Searching for an effective method of treating brucellosis, author assumes that none of the methods used so far (including vaccination) have proved entirely reliable. Basing his assumptions on Pavlov's theory of conditional reflexes, author in his expts used X-ray irradiation of selected segments of the cerebrum and spine, in an attempt to reduce directly the sensitivity of central nervous system. Teleorontogenology of the entire human body was used and was assumed to affect a number of receptive centers located in organs and tissues. Localized radiation was applied to liver and spleen. The results of these expts have proved fairly satisfactory in lowering the temp and restoring the mobility in joints of patients afflicted with brucellosis. In acute or advanced cases, with established decompensation, radiation aggravated the condition. In cases of brucellosis complicated ex-pulmonary tuberculosis, the use of general irradiation of the body is contraindicated, but localized radiation may be used when applied to the head in a small dosage. No significant morphological shifts were observed during radiation treatments, only some slight decrease in the sedimentation rate of erythrocytes. Author recommends that frequent blood exams be made during the radiation treatment of brucellosis.

(3)

231714

VAKHTEL', V. S. and KABAKOV, B. D.

"X-Ray Therapy For Amphodontosis," Voenno-Med. Zhur., No. 6, p. 90, 1955.

VAKHTEL', V.S., doktor meditsinskikh nauk.

X-ray study of the lymph circulation in frostbite and burns.

Khirurgiya, no.9:54-59 S '55.

(MLRA 9:2)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii (nach.---zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki
prof. M.I. Nemenov) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii
imeni S.M. Kirova.

(FROSTBITE

lymphatic system in, x-ray study)

(BURNS

same)

(LYMPHATIC SYSTEM, in various dis.
frostbite & burns, x-ray study)

VAKHTEL', V.S., doktor med.nauk (Leningrad)

Lymph circulation following shocks by the electric current.

Vrach.delo no.12:1287-1291 D '56. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Kafedra rentgenologii Voenno-meditsinskoy akademii im. S.M.
Kirova.

(LYMPHATICS) (ELECTRIC SHOCK)

ABRAMOV, Sh.I., prof.; VAKHTEL', V.S., prof.

Life and work of M.I. Nemenov; on the 10th anniversary of his death.
Vest. rent. i rad. 35 no. 5:70-72 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(NEMENOV, MIKHAIL ISAEVICH, 1880-1950)

ABRAMOV, Sh.I., prof., polkovnik med.sluzhby; VAKHTEL', V.S., prof.,
polkovnik med.sluzhby

M.I. Nemenov, founder of military roentgenology ; on the 10th
anniversary of his death. Voen.-med. zhur. no. 2:93 F '61.
(MIRA 14:2)
(NEMENOV, MIKHAIL ISAEVICH, 1880-1950)

VAKHTEL', V.S., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, prof.

Current methods of X-ray diagnosis; a review of the literature.
Voen. med. zhur. no.2;26-32 (1963). (MIRA 17:9)

VAKHTEL', V.S.; SINENKO, L.F.

Effect of cystamine hydrochloride on the development and course of radiation sickness in patients subjected to roentgenoradiotherapy. Med.rad. 8 no.2:13-18 F'63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.

*

VAKHTEL', V.Yu.; KOVAL', I.A.; PESTRYAKOV, A.I., redaktor; BALLOD, A.I.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Engine for tractor-drawn combines] Dvigatel' dlia pritsepnykh
kombainov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'skokhoz. lit-ry, 1954. 199 p.
(MLRA 7:11)
(Combines (Agricultural machinery)) (Gas and oil engines)

KRIVOKOBYL'SKIY, V.F., inzhener; ~~VAKHTEL'~~, V.Yu., inzhener.

Using the U-5M engine on the "Stalinets-8" and the S-4 combines.
Sel'khoz mashina no.1:13-15 Ja '54. (MLBA 7:1)

1. SKB pri zavode "Serp i Molot". (Gas and oil engines)

VAKHTEL V. Yu.

KRIVOKOBYL'SKIY, V.P.; VAKHTEL', V.Yu.

Defects in the design of the U-5M engine for combines and their
elimination. Sel'khoz mashina no.9:21-23 S '54. (MIRA 7:9)
(Gas and oil engines--Design)

VAKHTEL', V.Yu.; IGNAT'YEV, N.V.

Conditions causing the breaking of clutch bearings. Trakt.1
sel'khoz mash. no.10:9-11 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Bearings(Machinery))

VAKHTEL', V.Yu.; MORGULIS, Yu.B.; BELYUK, B.K.

Investigating the structural rigidity of principal diesel engine
parts. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. 30 no.11:5-8 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Diesel engines)

VAKHTEL', V.Yu.; BEL'FERMAN, M.U.

Investigating residual stresses in cylinder heads. Trakt. i sel'-
khoz mash. 31 no.1:14-18 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro zavoda
"Serp i molot".

(Tractors—Engines—Cylinders)

VAKHTEL', V.Yu.

Noise and vibration of tractor engines. Trakt.i sel'khoz mash. 31
no.8:5-8 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po
dvigateleyam zavoda "Serp i Molot".
(Tractors---Engines)

KOVAL', I.A.; VAKHTEL', V.Yu.; YEREMENKO, B.S.; CHICHEVA, L.I., red.;
SOKOLOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Standardized diesel engine for tractors and combines]Unifi-
tsirovannyi dizel' dlia traktorov i kombainov. Moskva, Sel'-
khozizdat, 1962. 222 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Tractors--Engines)

(Combines (Agricultural machinery))--Engines)

VAKHTEL', V.Yu.; KISEL', Yu.P.

Balancing of engines during their assembling operation. Trakt. i
selkhoz mash. 32 no.3:11-13 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po
dvigatelyam.

(Gas and oil engines--Vibration)

VAKHTEL', V.Yu.; KISEL', Yu.P.

Strengthening of high-pressure fuel pipes. Trakt. 1 sel'khozmasb.
32 no.5:40-42 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po
dvigatelyam.

(Tractors--Fuel systems)

VAKHTEL', V.Yu., inzh.

Study of stresses in a piston rod. Trakt. 1 sel'khozmasb. 32 no.7:10-13
Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po
dvigatelyam.
(Gas and oil engines)

VAKHTEL', V.Yu., inah.

Taking into consideration the overlapping of necks in the
strength calculation of a crankshaft. Trakt. i sel'khozmasb.
33 no.11:11-12 N '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po
dvigatelyam.

VAKHTEL', V.Yu.; ARSHINOV, L.S.; GUBIN, M.Ya.

Tightening of important threaded joints of an engine. Mashino-
stroenie no.3:88-91 My-Je '64.

(MISA 17:11)

VAKHTEL', V.Yu.; ARGUNOV, L.S.; BREYNMAN, F.A.

Mounting stresses in cylinder heads. Trakt. i sel'khozmasb.
no.5:6-8 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po
dvigatelyam.

KOVAL', I.A., inzh.; VAKHTEL', V.Yu., inzh.

Reliability and durability of the SMD-14 tractor diesel engine.
Trakt, i sel'khoz mash. no.6:1-4 Je'64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po
dvigatelyam.

KORZH, M.I.; VAKHTEL', V.Yu.; SUKHORUKOV, G.A.; KUBATA, M.K.

Improving the work of the cooling system of the SMD-14 engine. Trakt. i
sel'khoz mash. no. 7:14-16 J1 '64.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po dvigatelyam.

KASHUBA, B.P.; KOVAL', I.A.; VAKHTEL', V.Yu.; DONDE, V.N.;
YEREMENKO, B.S.; ZELIKOVSKIY, L.M.; KARMAZIN, E.I.;
LINCHEVSKIY, V.V.; OGIY, G.Ye.; SEPITYY, V.T.;
PESTRYAKOV, A.I., red.

[The T-74 tractor; its design, operation and maintenance]
Traktor T-74; konstruktsiia, ekspluatatsiia, ukhod. Mo-
skva, Kolos, 1964. 204 p. (MIRA 18:4)

VAKHTEL', V.Yu.; Balyuk, B.K.; KARAS', L.M.; PETUSHKOV, G.Yo.;
OVCHARENKO, V.P.; GORELYY, A.V.

Hardening of crankshafts by the method of stamping. Trakt. i
sel'khoz mash. no.11:7-8 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

ACC NR: AM6036737

(A)

Monograph

UR/

Koval', Ivan Andreyevich; Vakhtel', Viktor Yul'yevich; Yeremenko, Boris Stepanovich; Didenko, Aleksandr Markovich

Investigation and development of diesel engines (Issledovaniye i dovodka dizeley) Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye", 66. 167 p. illus., biblio. 2,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: diesel engine, diesel engine design, power plant, mechanical engineering/ SMD-14 diesel

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for engineering and technical personnel engaged in the design, testing, and operation of diesel engines. The experience of the design staff in developing and modifying the most popular Soviet diesel engine, the SMD-14, is presented. The operation of the diesel engine, and the resulting loads, stresses, and vibrations in it and its components, are analysed, particularly from the viewpoint of durability. Common defects found in diesel engines and methods of eliminating them are treated in detail. Prospects for increasing the power and economy of diesel engines are examined. There are 23 references, 21 of which are Soviet.

Card 1/2

UIC: NONE

ACC NR: AM6036737

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Introduction -- 3
Studying the operation and increasing the economy of the SMD-14 diesel engine -- 7
Studying the individual components, gears, and systems of the diesel engine -- 36
Vibrations in the tractor diesel engine -- 110
Durability of the main couplings of the SMD-14 diesel engine -- 127
Developing a family of diesel engines on the basis of the SMD-14 engine -- 143
References -- 165

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 19Feb66/ ORIG REF: 021/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

YATCHEVNO, S.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZAYTSEV, A.I., inzh.; YAKOVLEV, P.I.,
inzh.; VACHTEL', V.Yu., inzh.

Surface hardening of Al10V alloy by burnishing. Mashinostroenie
no.2438-40 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

VAKHTENGEYM, Yu. [Vachtenheim, J.]; VALNICHEK, S. [Valnicek, S.];
SVOITKA, M. [Svojtka, M.]; Primala uchastie: KOURILOVA, Z.

Specificity of LE cells. Vop.revm. 1 no.3:21-25 J1-S '61.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz Oblastnogo revmatologicheskogo tsentra (zav. Yu.Vakhtengeym), terapevticheskogo otdeleniya (zav. V.Shmid) i Tsentral'noy laboratorii (zav. M.Svoitka), oblastnoy bol'nitsy (dir. L.Drlik) Iglavy, Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika.

(PATHOLOGY, CELLULAR) (ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID)
(LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS)

VAKHTENGEYM, Yu.

Herpes zoster in rheumatoid arthritis patients. Vest. dermat. i ven.
38 no.6:26-29 Je '64. (MIRA 18:6)

VAKHTENKHEIM, IU.

Studies on active podagra. Suvr. med. 12 no.9:69-75 '61.

1. Iz oblastnii revmatologichen tsentur Iglava (Chakhoslovashka sots. rep.) (Zavezhdasht IU. Vakhtenkheim) i Otdelenieto po vutreshni bolesti (Zavezhdasht V. Shmid)

(GOUT)

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Tumors.

U

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 41950.

Author : Nurmand L. P. Vakhter, Kh. T., Kal'yas, L. A.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Comparative Investigation of the Harmful Effect
of Oil-shales of Kokhtla-Yarve on the Animal
Organism. (Morphological Investigation).

Orig Pub: V sb. Zdravookhr. Sov. Estonii. sb. 3. Tallin,
Est. gos. izd-vo 1955, 213-224.

Abstract: The action on mice, guinea pigs and rabbits, of
some products of dry distillation of shale, ob-
tained from the factory at Kokhtlia-Yarve was in-
vestigated. The products used were: medium
(light) generator oil (I); heavy generator oil (II)
and tars from the chamber furnaces (III). Follow-
ing application of these products to the skin, 121

Card 1/3

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Tumors.

U

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 41950.

Abstract: out of 146 mice perished in the course of 6 months. The earliest death of the mice was caused by I, the latest, by III. I, II, and III caused, at first, inflammatory changes in the skin, then papillomas, particularly II and III. Seven mice treated with III, developed planocellular cancer with metastases to the lung in one animal. Application of I, II and III to the skin was followed, in all the mice, by development of focal pneumonia, dystrophic liver changes, amyloidosis of the parenchymal organs and chronic nephritis. Application of shale products to the skin of guinea pigs caused temporary baldness and dermatitis. No tumors were noted. Changes in the lungs, liver and kidneys were found only after application of II. Application of I, II or III to the external

Card 2/3

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Tumors.

U

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 41950.

Abstract: ear of the rabbit caused only slight dermatitis and then gradual development of papilloma. Examination of 2500 workers in Kokhtlia-Yarve and Kiviylı revealed the presence of pyoderma, eczema and dermatitis. No cases of occupational cancer were noted. -- A.G. Brusilovskaya.

Card 3/3