

VERO TIBOR, Dr.
MARTZY ISTVAN, Dr.; VERO TIBOR, Dr.

Newest development of cesarean section. *Magy. noorv. lap.* 20 no.3:
129-143 July 57

1. A Magyar Nephadsereg Egesszeguyi Szolgalatanak kozlemenye.
(CESAREAN SECTION
indic. compl. & statist. (Hun))

MOLNAR, Rezső, dr.; RIGO, János, dr.; VÉRO, Tibor, dr.

Experience with Kovacs technic. Magy. noorv. lap. 17 no. 6:355-368
Nov 54.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. számú Női Klinika, Janak
közleménye (Igazgató: Zoltán Imre dr. egyetemi tanár).
(ABORTION, INDUCED,
Kovacs technic)

VERO, Tibor, dr.; KOVACS, Lajos, dr.

Dangerous hemorrhage during abortion. Orv. hetil. 102 no.25:1184-1186
18 Je '61.

1. Magyar Nephadsereg Egeszsegugyi Szolgalata.

(ABORTION THERAPEUTIC compl)
(UTERINE HEMORRHAGE etiol)
(HYSTERECTOMY)

CSHEROVICH, A.L.; VEROLAYNEN, Ya.F.

Observation of cascade transitions due to electronic excitation of cadmium. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.5:1022-1023 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova.
Submitted February 13, 1965.

h1241

S/194/62/000/007/120/160
D271/D308

AUTHORS: Vagner, S.D., and Verolaynen, Ya.F.

TITLE: AC component of the electric field in HF discharge plasma

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 7, 1962, abstract 7zh383 (Uch. zap. Karel'sk. ped. in-t, 1961, v. 11, no. 1, 69 - 74)

TEXT: HF field strength in discharge plasma in Hg and Hg-He vapor was measured using two probes. The probes were sealed in a ground joint situated in the center of the discharge tube, and could be directed orthogonally to or along the field. Electron temperature, concentration of charged particles and HF field strength were determined from the form of the two-probe characteristics, for these two positions. The voltage frequency applied to external electrodes was 7 Mc/s for discharges in Hg vapor and 8 Mc/s for the Hg-He mixture. Plasma regions were moved towards the probe by changing the position of electrodes. Measurement results showed that field strength in the center does not exceed 3 V/cm in the case of a weak
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AC component of the electric field ...

S/194/62/000/007/120/160
D271/D308

discharge in Hg vapor, at the pressure of $3 \cdot 10^{-4}$ mm Hg. Approaching to electrodes, field strength increases up to 15.8 V/cm and electron temperature reaches 64000°K . In the case of a strong discharge in Hg vapor, field strength in the discharge beam is low and the main part of AC voltage occurs in discharge regions situated between beam and electrodes. Concentration of charged particles and electron temperature are higher in the narrow part of the plasma than in the center. When helium is added to Hg vapor, the AC component of field strength in the center increases to 5.9 V/cm; the discharge has in this case the form of a strong beam (but without pinching) in regions adjacent to the electrodes. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

L 34911-65

A

validity. The merit of the study is that identical methods and identical

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1 4404-06 ENI (m) LWF (1) / RTA IUP (1) JD / RG

ACC NR: AP6018433

SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/020/006/0929/0935

AUTHOR: Verolaynen, Ya. F.; Osherovich, A. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Lifetimes of some levels of Hg and Cd

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 20, no. 6, 1966, 929-935

TOPIC TAGS: nanosecond pulse, electron gun, photomultiplier, excitation spectrum, electron energy level

ABSTRACT: Lifetimes of certain levels of Hg and Cd were measured in the interval of 8-12 nsec by the method of delayed coincidences. An electron gun with an oxide cathode was used for the excitation of Hg and Cd atoms. A container with the electron gun and a Hg or Cd ampoule were placed in an electric furnace. The measurements were performed at a pressure of $(1-5) \cdot 10^{-3}$ mm Hg. The oscillator was connected to the first grid of the electron gun through a transformer. The cutoff voltage was fed to the same grid through the secondary coil of the transformer. The pulse rate was 10^4 cps with a pulse duration of 10 nsec and 2 nsec decay time. Energy scattering of the exciting electrons was 0.4-0.45 ev. The Hg or Cd atoms were excited in the equipotential space between the second grid and the anode of the electron gun. The resolving time of the dual coincidences was controlled in the 1.5 to 9 nsec range. The radia-

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UDC: 539.184:546.49 + 546.48

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67
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L 42904-66

ACC NR: AP6018433

tion of the investigated atoms was registered by photomultipliers with Sb-Cs cathodes. The measured mean lifetime of the upper levels of Hg is 69.2 ± 2.0 nsec. The measured lifetimes of levels $6^3 D_3$ and $5^3 F_4$ are 8 ± 6 and 104 ± 5 nsec, respectively. Lifetimes of the levels (as computed by the authors) are presented in tabular form and compared with contradictory data of other authors. The accuracy of the authors' measurements was 8-9%. The authors thank L. G. Rubinov for assistance in carrying out the measurements. Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 4 figures, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/09/ SUBM DATE: 25Jun65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 011

Card 2/2 *sdh*

L 11591-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(b)/EWP(l)/EWA(h) JD

ACC NR: AP6000370

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/021/0083/0083

AUTHORS: Bogdanov, Yu. B.; Veroman, V. Yu.; Rozanov, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for electric arc fabrication of parts by a wire electrode-instrument on a photoduplicating machine. Class 49, No. 176172 18

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 21, 1965, 83

TOPIC TAGS: electroerosion machining, metal electroforming

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for electric arc fabrication of parts by a wire electrode-instrument on a photoduplicating machine. To increase the accuracy of fabrication, the signal from the photodetector is shifted (with the help of a deflection system) by an amount compensating for the width of the cut.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 25Jul62/

HW
Card 1/1

UDC: 621.9.048.4

~~VEROMAN, Viktor Yur'yevich, inzh.; NADEL', A.G., inzh., red.; FREGGE,
D.P., izdat.red.; GVITS, V.L., tekhn.red.~~

[Using ultrasonic waves in making hard-alloy dies and molds]
Isgotovlenie tverdosplavnykh shtampov i press-form s pomoshch'iu
ul'trazvuka. Leningrad, 1960. 28 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-
tekhnicheskoi propogandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriya: Elektri-
cheskie metody obrabotki materialov, vyp.2).

(MIRA 14:3)

(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)
(Metalwork)

VEROMAN, V.Yu.

High-precision electric erosion machines. Biul. tekhn.-
ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekhn.
inform. 17 no.3:25-28 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

VEROMAN, V.Yu.

The 2VChIU high-frequency electric-erosion unit. Biul.tekh.-
ekon.inform. no.2:24-26 '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Electric cutting machinery)

VEROMAN, Viktor Yur'yevich; POPILOVA, L.Ya., red.; KLIMUSHINSKIY, N.V.,
red.; ROTACH, T.M., red. izd-va; BARDINA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Ultrasonic strapping of materials] Razmernaya ul'trazvukovaya
obrabotka materialov, Pod obsheei red. L.IA.Popilova. Mo-
skva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 65 p.
(Bibliotekha elektrotekhnologa i ul'trazvukovika, no.6)

(MIRA 14:7)

(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications) (Metalwork)

11110

29341
122/61/000/010/010/011
D221/D304

AUTHOR: Veroman, V.Yu., Engineer

TITLE: Ultrasonic machining of carbide dies and press forms

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 10, 1961, 66 - 71.

TEXT: Ultrasonic equipment must be precise and possess adequate power for machining the surface of dies. The generator requires external excitation and a tunable output. Ball guides are used to ensure accurate displacement of tool carriage. The vibratory system is fixed to the carriage either by clamping in the nodal points, or by fast hardening plastic - стиракрил (stirakril). The magnetostrictor is joined to the intermediate pivot by brazing or thread, the latter method being preferred. Various methods of tool attachment are illustrated. For very accurate work, it is expedient to have a monolithic tool and concentrator. There are three instances of tool effect on acoustic parameters: when the equivalent length of concentrator is changed; when the mass at the end of concentrator is changed, and when the size of tool is commensurate with the length

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Ultrasonic machining of carbide ...

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S/122/61/000/010/010/010
D221/D304

of wave. Steels 20 and 45 are used for concentrators without hardening, because thermal treatment does not improve the performance, but may cause deformations. The design of the ultrasonic machine, 2 УПС (2UPS), allows its construction by user-factories. The efficiency of machining depends on the amplitude and frequency of tool oscillations, pressure against component, and also from the material of component and tool. The variable factors of ultrasonic machining are due to the shape of the hole, depth of machining, and intensity of suspension feed. Practice demonstrates that the amount of material removed in a unit of time is small when the machining area is reduced, but the penetration is then rapid. Slots are machined faster than round holes. The machining time varies almost as the square of depth. Simultaneous feed of suspension from top and bottom in through holes doubles the rate of machining. The time required for making a carbide die varies between 1 - 2 hours. The accuracy of machined contour in a through hole depends on wear of tool which calibrates the die. The side oscillations of the tool are due either to loss of stability of the concentrator or on account of interference inside the concentrator. The precision of

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S/122/61/000/010/010/011
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Ultrasonic machining of carbide ...

through holes machining can be improved by the use of lower frequency and with long tools, employing small and fresh abrasives. There are views expressed that replacement of water by oil in the suspension results in better finish which is not quite accurate. The author considers that macroroughness is due to cavitation and worsening of conditions for abrasive change under the tool. The ultrasonic machining is expedient for obtaining surfaces without a defective layer and an accuracy up to 0.02 mm, or when it is necessary to finish a complicated shape of hole. It should always be preceded by spark erosion machining. There are 13 figures and 6 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Nepiras, Ultrasonic machining, Metalworking production, v. 100, no. 27-31, 33 and 34, 1956.

X

Card 3/3

SVIRIDOV, Anatoliy Petrovich; VEROMAN, V.Yu., red.

[Ultrasonic equipment for the dimensional working of hard
precious and semiprecious stones] Ul'trazvukovoe oborudo-
vanie dlia razmernoi obrabotki tsvetnykh kamnei tverdykh
porod. Leningrad, 1964. 17 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-
tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seria:
Elektrotekhnologicheskie protsessy i ustanovki, no.2)

(MIRA 17:9)

ACCESSION NR: AP4020515

S/0193/64/000/003/0035/0038

AUTHOR: Veroman, V. Yu.

TITLE: Precision electroerosion machines

SOURCE: Byul. tekhn.-ekon. informatsii, no. 3, 1964, 35-38

TOPIC TAGS: precision electroerosion machine, broaching machine, photoprofiler, electrospark process, automated machine process, hard alloy machine tool, metal machine tool, die, punch

ABSTRACT: Two new precision electroerosion machines, the 2 EPS and the 2EPU, have been developed to mechanize and automate the machining of metal and hard alloy parts and tools. The 2EPS electroerosion coordinating broaching machine is designed to machine holes of any configuration and combines measuring and aligning operations with the machining process thereby eliminating any need for special equipment. The 2EPU consists of a spindle with two vertical positions and with rotary movement, a coordinating table, two optical measuring systems, a saddle, and a 2VChIU impulse generator. A high frequency generator (500 kc) increases the productivity of the electrospark broaching

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ACCESSION NR: AP4020515

process by 30 to 50 times. Compared to the ultrasonic broaching method, the electroerosion method is ten times more accurate for a given production rate. The 2EFU electroerosion photoprofiler is designed to cut automatically difficult patterns for metal and hard alloy punches, dies, and other parts with precision of 0.02 mm, which previously often required hand labor. The 2 EFU can simultaneously cut a punch and a die with a given clearance. Basically, it consists of the photoprofiler system units, optic system, photo pickup with an amplifier and oscillograph tube, and generator units on a stand next to the machine. It can use templates of various types of metal and plastic, as well as india ink drawings with transparent or nontransparent bases and photographic slides. Productivity is increased by 20 to 30 times. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, MM

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

CHEPELEV, Viktor Gavrilovich; VEROMAN, V.Yu., red.

[High-frequency spark machining pulse generators and semi-conductor devices used in electric spark machining] Vysokochastotnye elektroerozionnye generatory impul'sov i poluprovodnikovye ustroistva, primeniamye v praktike elektroerozionnoi obrabotki. Leningrad, 1964. 33 p.
(MIRA 18:4)

VEROMAN, V. Yu.

Electric and diamond cutting of hard alloys. Stan. 1 instr. 34
no.8:26-29 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

SVIRIDOV, Anatoliy Petrovich; VEROMAN, V.Yu., red.; FOMICHEV, A.G.,
red. izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Ultrasonic machining of piezoquartz] Ul'trazvukovaia obrabotka
p'ezokvartsa. Leningrad, 1961. 22 p. (Leningradskii dom
nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom.
Seria: Elektricheskie metody obrabotki materialov, no.5)
(MIRA 15:5)

(Oscillators, Crystal)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

35607
S/193/62/000/002/002/006
A004/A101

1.1110
AUTHOR:

Veroman, V. Yu.

TITLE:

The 2ВЧИУ(2VChIU) h-f electro-erosion installation

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, no. 2, 1962, 24-26

TEXT: The author describes the 2VChIU h-f pulse installation, developed by a Leningrad Sovnarkhoz organization and intended for finish electro-erosion machining of metal parts, including sintered carbide components. The installation consists of the h-f pulse generator and the electro-erosion machine, the latter being designed for piercing holes of up to 20 x 20 mm. The cutting fluid can be fed through the tool or a hole in the table. The generator block diagram includes the master oscillator, buffer amplifier, blocking oscillator, output pulse stage and a system for the automatic regulation of the spark gap. The author gives a description of the installation block diagram and presents the following technical data: Capacity - 3.5 mm³/min; finish of the machined surface - class 9; accuracy of producing through-holes - 0.005 mm; relative tool wear - 50%; pulse repetition frequency - 500 kc; pulse length - 0.2 μsec; pulse energy - 0.6 millijoule; pulse voltage amplitude - 110 v; relative

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S/193/62/000/002/002/006
A004/A101

The 2B4WY(2VChIU) h-f electro-erosion ...

backscatter - 20%; input power - 800 w; supply voltage - 220 v; current
frequency - 50 cps; table working area - 150 x 150 mm; head work stroke - 90mm;
head stroke accuracy - 0.005 mm; bath volume - 3 l; installation overall
dimensions - 800 x 900 x 600 mm; weight - 125 kg. There is 1 figure. *4.*

Card 2/2

VEROMAN, V.Yu.

Fastening oscillation devices in heads of ultrasonic machine
tools. Stan.i instr. 31 no.2:13-15 P '60.

(MIRA 13:5)

(Ultrasonic waves---Industrial applications)

25.2000

69880

S/121/60/000/02/01/001

AUTHOR: Veroman, V.Yu.

TITLE: Fixing the Oscillator Unit in Ultrasonic Machine Tool Heads¹⁴

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1960, No 2, pp 13 - 15

TEXT: The author points out that with ultrasonic machine tools the tool feed is effected by displacing the carriage with the oscillator unit along vertical slides. The accuracy of displacement is determined by the constructive execution of the mentioned assemblies. Moreover, the method of fixing the oscillator unit (magnetostrictor - concentrator - tool) to the carriage affects the precision of ultrasonic machining. In order to avoid losses of energy, the vibro-unit is fixed in the same planes in which the oscillation nodes are to be found. Figure 1 shows the principal layouts of chiefly employed fixings of vibrator units and the distribution of oscillation amplitudes in these layouts. The author describes two new methods of fixing the oscillator unit which ensure a high rigidity and accuracy of its mechanical fixing to the machine tool carriage, and, from the acoustic point of view, makes it possible to consider the oscillator units as being extremely loosely connected with the machine tool foundation. The fundamental layout of the

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S/121/60/000/02/01/001

Fixing the Oscillator Unit in Ultrasonic Machine Tool Heads

first method of fixing the vibrator unit is shown in Figure 2. The design of the head constructed in agreement with such a layout is shown in Figure 3. Tests carried out with this type of head showed that the oscillator unit possesses sufficiently high acoustic parameters, and that the oscillation amplitude of the tool, if there is an intermediate rod, is equal to the oscillation amplitude, if the concentrator is directly connected to the magnetostrictive core. It follows, therefore, that losses of energy in the intermediate rod are insignificant. Tests which were carried out to investigate the direction of the oscillation amplitude of the tools, operating with and without intermediate rod, showed that additional lateral oscillations of these tools do not arise even if intermediate rods are employed. The diameter which is equal to the side of the emitting face-end of the magnetostrictive core can be regarded as the most efficient magnitude of the intermediate rod diameter. If intermediate rods with larger diameters are used, this would result in a reduction of amplitude. Figure 4 shows three kinds of oscillator units with different intermediate rods: cylindrical, conical and step-shaped ones. Comparative tests with the different intermediate rods

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Fixing the Oscillator Unit in Ultrasonic Machine Tool Heads

showed that the step-shaped one is the most suitable since, other conditions being equal, it ensures a high oscillation amplitude of the tool. The second method of fixing the oscillator unit in high-precision ultrasonic machine tools consists in using materials with a considerably higher acoustic damping coefficient instead of employing metal fixing units (sockets, diaphragms, pins, etc.), as it is done at the present time. In this way the possibility is practically excluded that oscillations from the oscillator unit are transmitted to the machine tool foundation. Figure 5 shows the design of heads for ultrasonic machine tools where the oscillator unit is fixed in the mentioned way. A comparison of both the new methods of fixing oscillator units shows that in employing the second method, it is possible to manufacture shorter and lighter ultrasonic heads, although in this case it is more difficult to replace the oscillator unit in the head and adjust it accordingly. The two methods described are, in addition to their efficient operative performance, simple in execution. The application of these fixing methods and their further improvement makes it possible to design high-precision ultrasonic machine tools of various technological designation.

Four graphs, one photograph, three Soviet references.

Card 3/3

KOGAN, Moisey Grigor'yevich, kand. tekhn.nauk; VEROMAN, V.Yu., red.;
VASIL'YEV, Yu.A., red. izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn.red.

[Energy losses of mechanical oscillations of magnetostriction converters and tools for ultrasonic metal cutting] Poteri energii mekhanicheskikh kolebani magnitostriksionnykh preobrazovatelei i instrumentov dlia ul'trazvukovoi obrabotki. Leningrad, 1962. 21 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seria: Elektricheskie metody obrabotki materialov, no.3) (MIRA 15:8)
(Ultrasonic metal cutting--Equipment and supplies)

VEROMAN, V.Yu.

Reducing the wear of the electrode-tool used in high-frequency
electric-spark machining. Stan.1 instr. 33 no.6:20-22 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Electric metal cutting)

VEROB'YEVA, O. I.

PA 8/49T27

USSR/Chemistry - Systems
Chemistry - Solubility

Apr 48

"The System $\text{Na}_2\text{BeF}_4 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$," O. I. Vorob'yeva, A. V. Novoselova, 2 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XVIII (LXXX), No 4

Investigated solubility polytherm of system Na_2BeF_4 , H_2O . Calculated Vant-Hoff's coefficient "i" on the basis of cryoscopic data. Submitted 13 Feb 1947.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001859520010-0"

L0169
S/058/62/000/007/067/068
A062/A101

26.2311
AUTHORS: Vagner, S. D., Verolaynen, Ya. F.

TITLE: On the alternating component of the electric field in a high-frequency discharge plasma

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 7, 1962, 57, abstract 7zh383
("Uch. zap. Karel'sk. ped. in-t", 1961, v. 11, no. 1, 69 - 74)

TEXT: The intensities of the high-frequency field were measured by the two-probe method in the discharge plasma in vapours of Hg and of the Hg-He mixture. The probes were soldered to the ground end, disposed in the center of the discharge tube, and could be oriented along the field as well as perpendicularly thereto. From the shape of the two-probe characteristic for those two positions, the electron temperature, the concentration of charged particles and the strength of the high-frequency field were determined. The frequency of the tension applied to the outer electrodes at the discharge in Hg vapours was 7 Mc, and for the Hg-He mixture 8 Mc. Portions of the plasma were brought to the probe by displacing the electrodes. The results of the measurements show that in the case of a weak dis-

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S/058/62/000/007/067/068
A062/A101

On the alternating component of...

charge in Hg vapours at a pressure of $3 \cdot 10^{-4}$ mm Hg, the field strength in the center does not exceed 3 v/cm. As the electrodes are approached, the field strength increases up to 15.8 v/cm, while the electron temperature attains $64,000^{\circ}\text{K}$. In a strong discharge in Hg vapours the field strength is small in the discharge column and the principal portion of the alternating tension is in the pinch portion of the plasma the concentration of the charged particles and the electron temperature are higher than in the center. When adding helium to the vapours the intensity of the alternating component of the field in the center increases to 5.9 v/cm, while the discharge has the form of a strong column (but without pinch) in the regions adjacent to the electrodes.

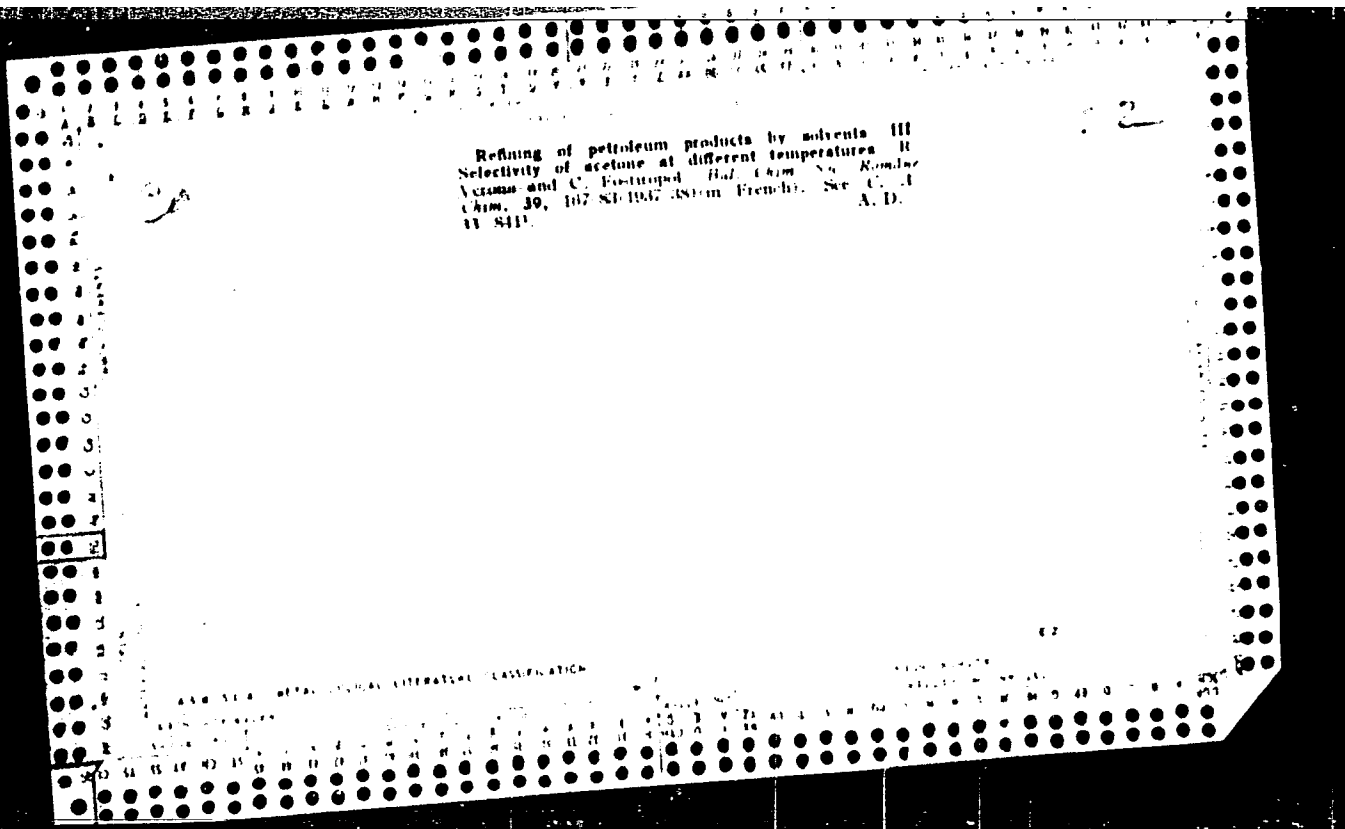
Yu. Kutev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

VEROMAN, V.Yu., inzh.

Ultrasonic machining of hard-alloy dies and die-casting molds.
Vest.mash. 41 no.10:66-71 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

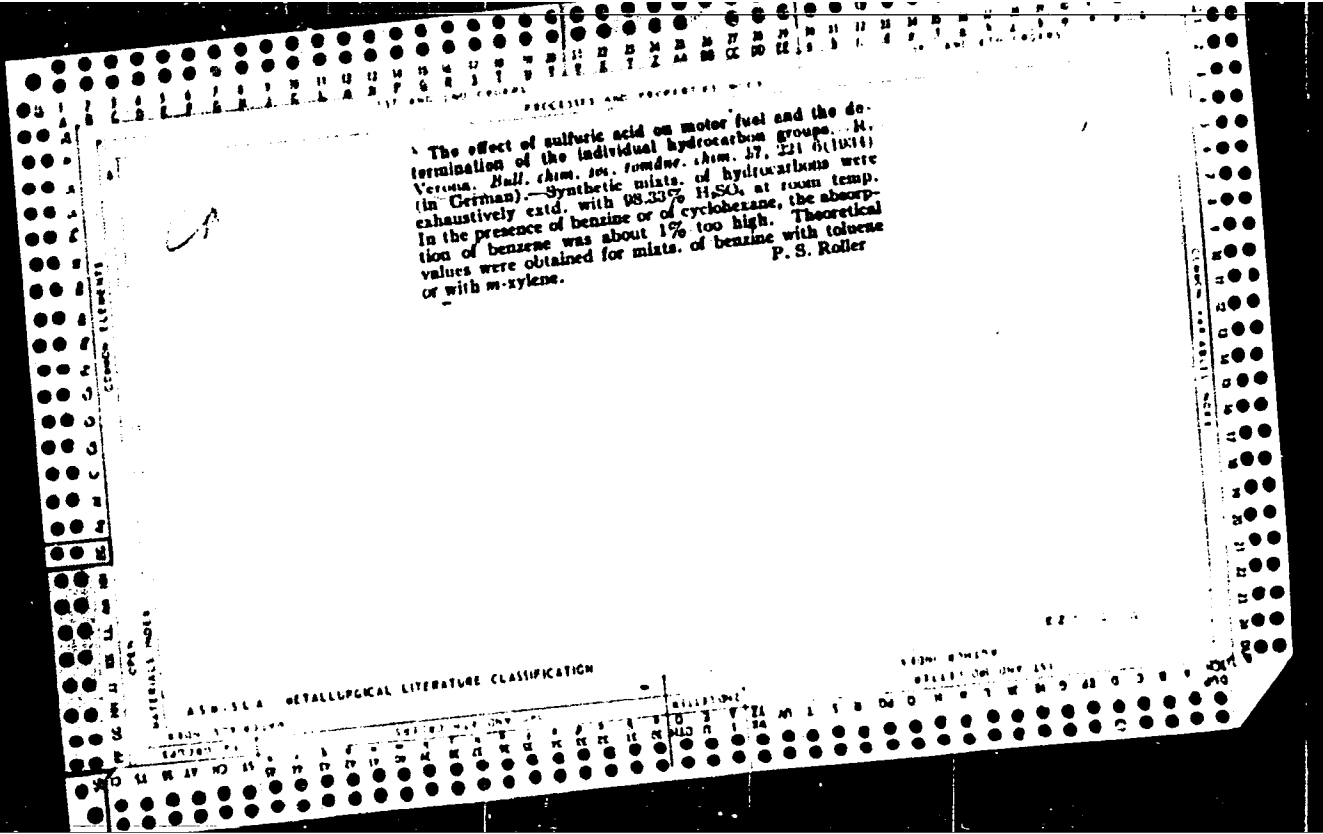


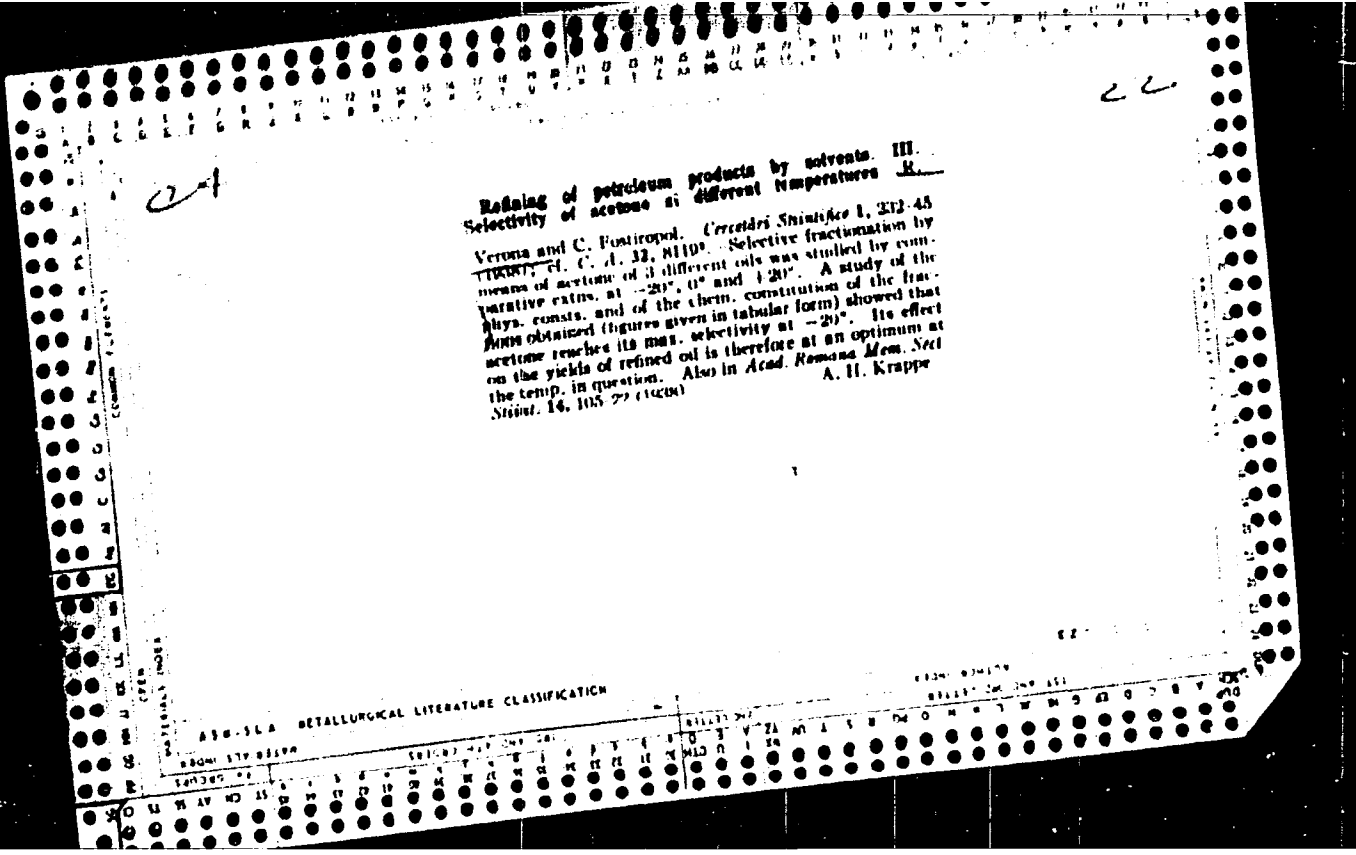
B-1-2

bc

Solvent refining of petroleum products. H. C. Fortmeyer and R. Yamasa (Bull. Acad. Sci. Roumania, 1937, 2, 10, 100-113; cf. B., 1937, 314). —MeOAs and COMe, remove only paraffins (I) from the materials at -20° , at which temp. the yield of extracted oil is reduced and the product is of low η ; it is readily purified by 2-3% of H_2SO_4 and 2-3% of fuller's earth, or simply by a larger proportion of the latter. The removal of (I) by COMe- C_2H_6 is less satisfactory than by MeOAs or COMe, at the same temp., but the yield of oil is nearly doubled and there is a great increase in η . A considerable proportion of residual asphalt (II) harns the colour of the oil and necessitates the use of more purifying material. Light petroleum, b.p. $30-60^{\circ}$, and liquefied "butane" (C_4H_{10} , 6, for C_2H_6 , 2, $n-C_4H_{10}$, 60%) act very similarly and at -60° remove an oil devoid of (I) and almost completely free from (II); little purification is therefore necessary and the process is characterized by max. yield and a product of very low temp. of solidification and very high η . Results at -20° are less satisfactory.

H. W.





180 AND 4TH EDITION

1ST AND 2ND EDITION PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BL

B-I-3

Behaviour of motor spirit towards sulphuric acid and determination of individual hydrocarbon groups. R. VINOVA (Bul. Chim. Soc. Roum., 1934, 37, 231-236; C. H., 1934, 179).—Shaking of benzine-C₆H₆ mixtures with 99.83% H₂SO₄ removes all the C₆H₆ within 20 min., the error being of the order of +1%; addition of cyclohexane has practically no effect. The separation of P&M and the xylenes from benzine by the method is quant. A. R. P.

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ECONOMY DIVISION

CLASSIFICATION	2A	2B	3A	3B	4A	4B	5A	5B	6A	6B	7A	7B	8A	8B	9A	9B	10A	10B	11A	11B	12A	12B	13A	13B	14A	14B	15A	15B	16A	16B	17A	17B	18A	18B	19A	19B	20A	20B	21A	21B	22A	22B	23A	23B	24A	24B	25A	25B	26A	26B	27A	27B	28A	28B	29A	29B	30A	30B	31A	31B	32A	32B	33A	33B	34A	34B	35A	35B	36A	36B	37A	37B	38A	38B	39A	39B	40A	40B	41A	41B	42A	42B	43A	43B	44A	44B	45A	45B	46A	46B	47A	47B	48A	48B	49A	49B	50A	50B	51A	51B	52A	52B	53A	53B	54A	54B	55A	55B	56A	56B	57A	57B	58A	58B	59A	59B	60A	60B	61A	61B	62A	62B	63A	63B	64A	64B	65A	65B	66A	66B	67A	67B	68A	68B	69A	69B	70A	70B	71A	71B	72A	72B	73A	73B	74A	74B	75A	75B	76A	76B	77A	77B	78A	78B	79A	79B	80A	80B	81A	81B	82A	82B	83A	83B	84A	84B	85A	85B	86A	86B	87A	87B	88A	88B	89A	89B	90A	90B	91A	91B	92A	92B	93A	93B	94A	94B	95A	95B	96A	96B	97A	97B	98A	98B	99A	99B	100A	100B
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VEROMAN, Viktor Yur'yevich; VISHNITSKIY, A.L., red.

[Strength of tools in electric-spark machining] Stoikost' instrumenta pri elektroerozionnoi obrabotke. Leningrad, 1964. 26 p. (MIRA 17:11)

VEDENEYEV, Nikolay Petrovich; KUSHLYAN, Rafail Yakovlevich;
VEROMAN, V.Yu., red.; ALABYSHEVA, N.A., red.izd-va;
GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Standard designs and modern methods for making hard-
alloy dies] Tipovye konstruktsii i sovremennye metody iz-
gotovleniia tverdosplavnykh shtampov. Leningrad, 1963.
28 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy.
Serii: Goriachaia i kholodnaia obrabotka metallov, no.5)
(MIRA 17:4)

PYATISOTNIKOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; ZHURAVLEV, Arkadiy Vasil'yevich;
VEROMAN, V.Yu., red.

[Electric machining of intricately shaped parts made of heat-resistant alloys] Obrabotka detalei slozhnogo profilia iz zharoprochnykh splavov elektricheskimi sposobami. Leningrad, 1963. 21 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriya: Elektricheskie metody obrabotki materialov, no.7) (MIRA 17:4)

VEROMAN, Viktor Yur'yevich; ANUFRIYENKO, A.Ye., inzh., red.;
FOFICHEV, A.G., red. izd-va ; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Oscillating systems of ultrasonic machines; verbatim
report of a lecture]Kolebatel'nye sistemy ul'trazvukovykh
stankov; stenogramma lektsii. Leningrad, 1962. 29 p.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Ultrasonic metal cutting)

38213

S/121/62/000/006/005/011
D040/D113

11110
AUTHOR:

Veroman, V. Yu.

TITLE:

Ways of reducing the wear of tool electrodes in high-frequency spark erosion

PERIODICAL:

Stanki i instrument, no. 6, 1962, 20-22

TEXT: The effect of electrode material, work fluid properties, electric parameters of the discharge circuit, and direct or reverse polarity on the rate of electrode wear in high-frequency spark erosion was studied in experiments conducted on a tungsten-cobalt alloy. The 1-ВЧИУ (1-VChIU) generator used produced pulses of 1/μ sec duration and 130 or 15 v amplitude in operation with direct and reverse polarity, respectively. Kerosene, various oils, weak electrolytes and common tap water served as fluid; copper, ЛС-59 (Ls-59) brass, a carbide, gray iron, У 8 (U8) steel and Бр АЖМ (Br AZhM) bronze were tested as electrode materials. Coke-graphite compounds proved to be unsuitable because of short circuiting. Copper proved the best electrode material, and weak electrolytes the best work fluid. Additional inductance in the discharge

Card 1/2

S/121/62/000/006/005/011
D040/D113

Ways of reducing the wear of tool

circuit greatly reduced wear in operation with water, particularly in eroding metal with low cobalt content, but the process productivity dropped. Re-
placement of kerosene by water abruptly reduced the wear without strikingly affecting the process productivity. The wear of a copper electrode was six times less with direct polarity (work as cathode) than with reverse (work as anode) polarity, using water and no additional inductance. Conclusions: (1) The electrode wear can be reduced by using weak electrolytes or an additional inductance in the discharge circuit. The simultaneous use of both, results in an abrupt drop in the electrode wear rate and an insignificant drop in productivity. (2) Changes in the viscosity of the dielectric fluid have practically no effect on the electrode wear. (3) The electrode wear increases and the productivity of erosion decreases with increasing cobalt content in the work metal. (4) The chemical composition of the electrolyte practically does not effect the electrode wear. There are 2 figures and 4 tables.

Card 2/2

VEROMAN, Viktor Yur'yevich; FREGER, D.P., red.izd-va; PAPILOV, L.Ya.,
red.; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[High-frequency electric spark machining of metals and hard al-
loys] Vysokochastotnaia elektroerozionnaia obrabotka metallov i
tverdykh splavov; stenogramma lektsii. Leningrad, 1963. 52 p.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Electric metal cutting)

L 17239-63

BDS/SWP(a)/SW(b)/SWP(k)--AFFTC/ASD--Pf-4--MJW/JD/WH

S/0122/53/000/006/0025/0029

ACCESSION NR: A23005654

64

AUTHOR: Veroman, V. Yu.

TITLE: Combined electrochemical-diamond wheel method for polishing hard alloys

SOURCE: Stanki i instrument, no. 8, 1963, 26-29

TOPIC TAGS: polishing, hard alloy, electrodiamond method, electrolysis, abrasion

ABSTRACT: A new "electrodiamond" method for polishing hard alloys is described. Its productivity far exceeds that of the diamond-charged abrasive wheels, while its use reduces the wear on the diamonds by a factor of 10. The method involves a simultaneous application of electrolytic action and of abrasion to a surface being polished. The electrolytic action increases the speed of operation, and the use of a diamond wheel produces high quality and dimensional reliability of the polished surfaces. The process is carried out with an electrically conductive diamond wheel (1) (see enclosure) operating in contact with an electrolyte (3). A 4-6-v source of direct current (5) is connected through its positive pole to the detail being polished and through its negative pole to the diamond wheel (1). In this way the surface of the alloy is being electro-

Card 1/3

L 17239-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3005651

lytically decomposed, and the products of this decomposition are removed by the diamond grains (2). The weakness of electrical charge prevents erosional activity between the electrodes. The article describes the materials employed in the process and the results attainable with this method. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 graphs, and 17 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 06Sep63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 000

Card 2/01

VERONA, R.,
N. DANAILA, Bul. chim. soc. romane chim. 35, 107-35 (1932)

VERONE, P.

Use of models in examining mining problems (Quick ground tests),
Revista Minelor, #1:13:Jan 55

VERONE HETENYI, Maria

Compensating intersections by applying the method of
conditional observations. Geod kart 16 no.6:414-417 '64.

VERONE, P.

Surface effects of underground mine workings. Revista Minelor (Mining Journal), #3:88:Mar 55

VERONE HETENYI, Maria

Compensation of point location through length measurement by means of compensating conditional measurements. Geod kart 15 no.6:406-409 '63.

KADNIKOV, G.P., VERONEL', V.I.

Letter to the editor. Vent.rent. 1 rad. 33 no.5:111-112 S-0 '58
(MIRA 11:11)

(X RAYS--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

VERONEL V.L.

CHUVIKIN, A.V., gvardii mayor med. sluzhby; KADNIKOV, G.P., kapitan med.
sluzhby; VERONEL', V.L., gvardii kapitan med. sluzhby

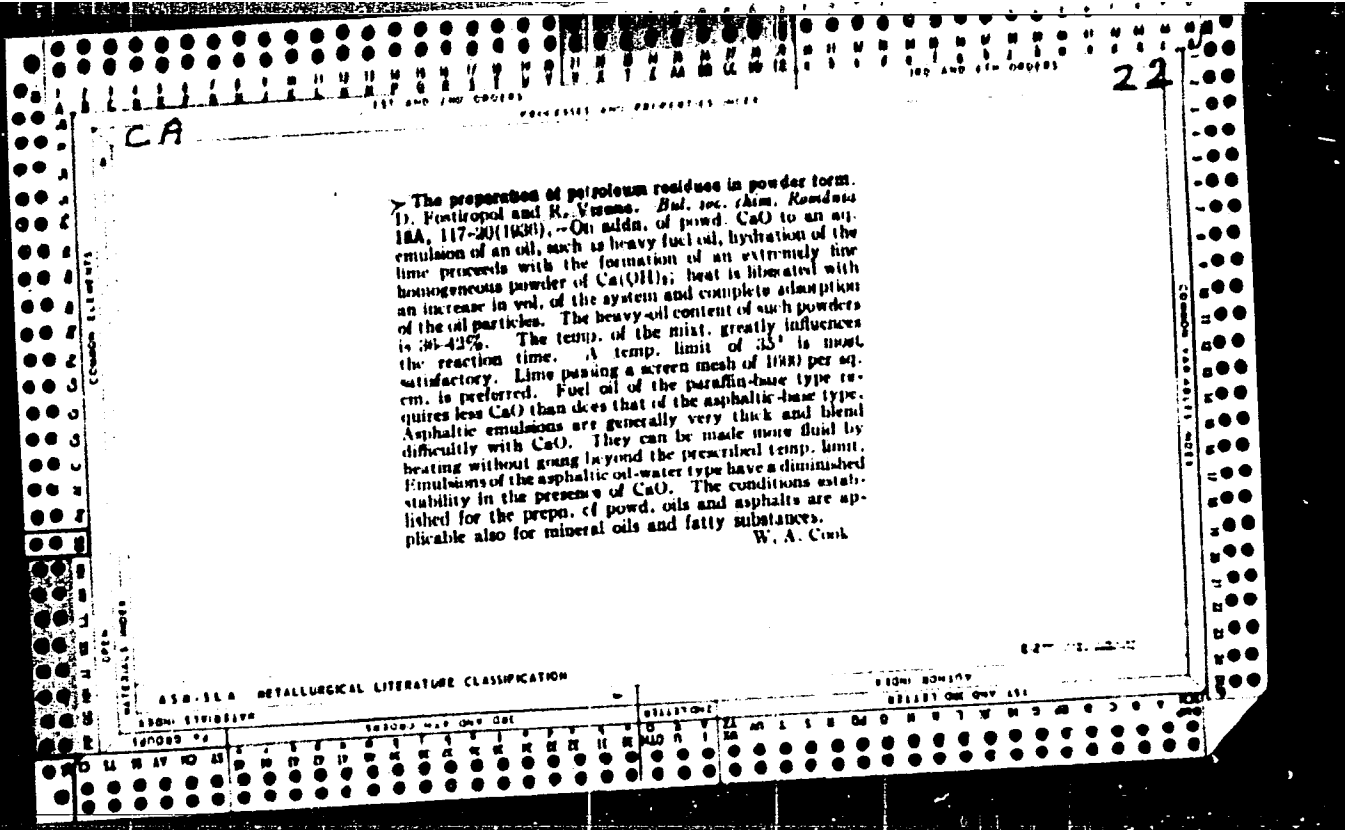
Some organizational and practical aspects of fluorography. Voen.med.
zhur. no.9:70-74 S '57. (MIRA 11:3)

(FLUOROSCOPY,
military organiz. (Rus)
(MEDICINE MILITARY AND NAVAL,
fluorography, organiz. (Rus)

VERONIN, N.M.; ODINTSOVA, Ye.K.

Effect of carbonated water on cutaneous capillary changes. Ter. arkh.,
Moskva 24 no.4:60-66 July-Aug 1952. (CML 23:2)

1. Of Kislovodsk Clinic imeni V. I. Lenin and of the Pathophysiological
Laboratory of the Central Institute of Health Resort Therapy.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

13

M

Porosity in Bronze Castings and Means to Avoid It. D. N. Verypin (*Litovsk Ista (Foundry Practice)*, 1938, (7), 14-15).—[In Russian.] To eliminate porosity in bronze castings subjected to hydraulic or air tests, the internal pores of the sections are plugged with molten lead under pressure. Sections earmarked for plugging are coated, before charging, with chalk dissolved in water to prevent the lead from freezing to them. The sections heated to 150°-200° C. are placed in a tank with molten lead, at a temperature of 420°-450° C., where they are kept for 7-10 minutes under a pressure of 6-6.5 atm. They are then withdrawn and the chalk and adhering lead is scraped off. —N. A.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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IS 2240

27599

S/131/61/000/010/002/004

B130/B101

AUTHORS: Veronin, I. I., and Krasotkina, N. I.

TITLE: State of production and possibilities of quality improvement of refractory carborundum materials

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, no. 10, 1961, 461 - 465

TEXT: Refractory carborundum materials (I) manufactured at present are discussed on the basis of published data. The production of (I) with silicon nitride binder is mentioned and proposed for industrial use. Previously manufactured I with alumina binder are not sufficiently resistant in oxidizing medium. The I produced at present with silica binder are better. Their manufacture is easier as they are fired in an open flame. There is one disadvantage: products of large dimensions cannot be manufactured because a glass film forms on the surface which prevents air from passing through. Thus, the inner density and strength are reduced. When coating I with "Vanal" ($Al_2O_3 + V_2O_5$), the oxidation resistance may be trebled. Endeavors are made to produce very strong I by hot pressing. As to the use of silicon nitride as binder, the authors

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27599

S/131/61/000/010/002/004
B130/B101

State of production and...

refer to their study published in the Byull. nauchno-tekhnicheskoy informatsii, VIO, 1959 no. 4 (24). In 1959, an experimental batch of carborundum with binding of nitride and cubical carbide of silicon was produced at the Semilukskiy zavod (Semiluki Plant) according to a procedure of the Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (All-Union Institute of Refractory Materials). A report on this experiment was made by I. S. Kaynarskiy and E. V. Degtyareva in "Ogneupory", 1960, no. 4. I with silicon nitride binding are stable to fluoride-containing melts of aluminum electrolysis. There are 1 table and 32 references: 18 Soviet and 14 non-Soviet. The four most important references to English-language publications read as follows: H. Read, F. Rock, H. Schroeder, W. Wroten. Industr. & Engineering Chem., 1955, 47, no. 12; I. Collins, K. Cerby, J. Metals Ind., 1956, Nr. 7; R. A. Alliegro et al., Journ. Amer. Cer. Soc., 1956, no. 11; R. W. Brown, C. R. Landback, Journ. Amer. Chem. Soc., 1959, no. 7. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (All-Union Institute of Refractory Materials)

Card 2/2

BARBANEL', D.G.; VERONINA, N.I.

Sorption of antimony by ion exchangers and its separation from
copper. Uch. zap. LGU no.297:20-25 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Antimony)

VERONKEVICH, I.V. (Moskva)

Microbial antagonism in soils and prospects for its utilization
in controlling phytopathogenic soil micro-organisms. Usp.sovr.
biol. 46 no.2:145-155 8-0 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

(BACTERIAL ANTAGONISM)
(SOIL MICRO-ORGANISMS)
(PLANT DISEASES)

VERONSKIY, G.I.; KOGAN, A.S.

Splenopography in the diagnosis of alveolar echinococcosis
of the liver. Vest. rent. i rad. 37 no.5:42-46 S-0 '62.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zaveduyushchiy -
prof. I.L. Bregadze) Novosibirskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsin-
skogo instituta i Novosibirskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy
(glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR Z.A. Kireyeva). Adres
avtora: Novosibirsk, ulitsa Lermontova, dom 45, kvartira 70.

VERONSKIY, G.I. (Novosibirsk, ul. Lermontova, d. 45, kv.70)

Technique of transcutaneous splenoportography. Vest. khir. 90
no.5:127-130 My'63 (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - dotsent B.A. Vitsyn) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. G.D. Zaleskiy).

BREGADZE, I. L. (Moskva, K-9, B. Gaszdnikovskiy per. 10, kv. 927);
VERONSKIY, G. I. (Novosibirsk, ul. Lermontova, 45, kv. 70)

Prevention of peritonitis in surgery on the large intestine.
Vop. onk. 8 no.4:27-30 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. I. L. Bregadze) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(INTESTINES--SURGERY) (PERITONITIS)

RITS, I.A., kand. med. nauk; VERONSKIY, G.I. (Novosibirsk, ul. Lermontova, 45, kv.70)

Prolapse of gastric polypi into the duodenum. Vest. khir. 92 no.1:
82-83 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz gosspital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - dotsent B.A. Vitsyn) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo inatituta i oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - zaslužennyy vrach RSFSR Z.A. Kireyeva).

GOLUBCHANSKAYA, A.V. (Novosibirsk, Sovetskaya ul., d. 13, kv.34)
VERONSKIY, G.M.

Unilocular echinococcus in the kidney and spleen. Vest. khir.
91 no.8:124 Ag'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz gospi'tal'noy khirurgiches'koy kliniki (zav. - dotsent
B.A. Vitsyn) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor
prof. G.D. Zalesskiy).

VERONICA, I.

AS AN ANSWER TO FERENC SOMBEC T; COMPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION OF THE SUBJECT, "THE MOST FAVORABLE TRANSPORT DISTANCE FOR SOME TRANSPORTATION ENGINES.

p 102 (KOZLEKEDESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE) BUDAPEST, HUNGARY VOL 7 NO 1/3 JAN/MAR 1957

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (AEEI) VOL 6 NO 11 NOVEMBER 1957

WROSCIA, F.

WROSCIA, F.
Optimum distance for various means of transportation. p. 415

Vol. 5, No. 11, Nov. 1955 Budapest, Hungary KOZLEMEDESTUDOMANYI
SZEMLE

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5
No. 3, March, 1956

VEROSZTA, I.

"Participation of workers in the plans for technological organization." p. 12.
"The practical transportation of oil products." p. 13. "Springs and swing inni-
bitors." p. 14. (AUTO MOTOR, Vol. 5, no. 24, Dec. 1952. Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of Congress
August, 1953, Uncl.

CSANADI, Gyorgy, dr., egyetemi tanar; FASKERTI, Sandor; SZABO, Dezso, dr., a kozlekedestudomanyok kandidatusa, okl.mernok; CSUHAY, Denes; TAKACS, Endre; CSABAI, Rudolf; NAGY, Rudolf; KUTAS, Laszlo, mernok; VASARHELYI, Boldizsar, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok doktora, tanszekvezeto egyetemi tanar; KOLLER, Sandor, muegyetemi adjunktus; KALNOKI KISS, Sandor; GYOMBER, Sandor; TALLO, Gyula; KOZARY, Istvan; SZILAGYI, Lajos; HEGYI, Kalman, okl.mernok; BERCEK, Andras; MARKI, Laszlo; PALFI, BULINSZKI, Endre; NAGY, Endre, okl.mernok; SZATMARY, Ferenc; MAGORI, Judit; CSIKHELYI, Bela; MESZLERI, Zoltan; VEROSZTA, Imre; ZSIGA, Sandor; TOROK, Istvan; KONCZ, Laszlo; WESSELY, Ferenc; SZABO, Bela; KOMOROCZI, Lajos; GINTL, Jozsef; CSONTOS, Dezso; JAKAB, Sandor; LOVASZ, Istvan, mernok; KISS, Karoly; ~~BODCSEI, Karoly~~

The City Transportation Conference in Szeged. Kozl tud sz 12 no.2:
49-54 F '62.

1. Akademiai levelezo tag, a kozlekedes- es postaugyi miniszter elso helyettese, es "Kozlekedestudomanyi Szemle" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Csanadi) 2. Kozlekedes- es Postaugyi Miniszterium Muszaki Felugyeleti Osztalyanak vezetoje (for Faskerti) 3. Fovarosi Tanacs Vegrehajto Bizottsaga VIII. Varosrendezesi es Epiteszeti Osztalyanak munkatarsa, es "Kozlekedestudomanyi Szemle" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Szabo)

(Continued on next card)

GRANADI, Gyorgy --- (Continued) Card 2.

4. Fomernok, Kozlekedes- es Postaugyi Miniszterium Kozlekedespoli-
tikai Osztalyanak munkatarsa (for Csuhay) 5. Kozlekedes- es Postaugyi
Miniszterium Autokozlekedesi Vezeregazgatosaganak szakosztalyvezetoje
(for Takacs) 6. MAV fointezo, a Kozlekedestudomanyi Egyesulet miskolci
teruleti szervezetenek titkara (for Csabai) 7. Fomernok, a Fovarosi
Tanacs Vegrehajto Bizottsaga Kozlekedesi Igazgatosaga helyettes
vezetoje (for Nagy) 8. Fovarosi Tanacs Vegrehajto Bizottsaga
Kozlekedesi Igazgatosaganak fejlesztési eloadoja (for Kutas)
9. "Kozlekedestudomanyi Szemle" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for
Vasarhelyi) 10. Csoportvezeto fomernok, Debrecen m.j. Varosi Tanacs
Vegrehajto Bizottsaga Ipari es Kozlekedesi Osztaly (for Kalnoki Kiss)
11. Rendorornagy, Csongrad Megyei Rendorfokapitanysag Kozrendvedelmi
Osztalya (for Gyomber) 12. Fomernok, Miskolc m.j. Varosi Tanacs
Vegrehajto Bizottsaga Epitesi es Kozlekedesi Osztaly (for Tallo)
13. Fomernok, Kozlekedes-es Postaugyi Miniszterium Utosztalya (for
Kozary) 14. Fovarosi Tanacs Vegrehajto Bizottsaga VIII. Varosrendezesi
es Epiteszeti Osztalyanak vezetoje (for Szilagyi) 15. Ut-Vasutervezo ~~Vallalat~~
Kozlekedesi Osztalya vezetoje (for Hegyi) 16. BUVATI Kozlekedesi es
Kozmunkaszakosztalyanak vezetoje, Budapest (for Berczik) 17. Pecs m.j.
varos Tanacs BV Epitesi es Kozlekedesi Osztalyanak vezetoje (for
Marki)

(Continued on next card)

CSANADI, Gyorgy --- (Continued) Card 3.

18. Szeged m.j. Varosi Tanacs Epitesi es Kozlekedesi Osztalyanak fomernoke (for Palfi Budinszki) 19. Budapest Fovarosi Tanacs Melyepitesi Tervezo Vallalat irányito tervezoje (for Endre Nagy) 20. Debreceni Kozlekedesi Vallalat igazgatoja (for Szatmary) 21. Budapest Fovarosi Tanacs Melyepitesi Tervezo Vallalat tervezomernoke (for Magori) 22. Budapest Fovarosi Tanacs Melyepitesi Tervezo Vallalat tervezomernoke (for Csikhelvi) 23. Miskolci Kozlekedesi Vallalat fomernoke (for Meszleri) 24. Kozlekedes- es Postaügyi Miniszterium Autokozlekedesi Fozosztalyanak fomernoke (for Veroszta) 25. Szegedi Kozlekedesi Vallalat fomernoke (for Zsiga) 26. Miskolci Kozlekedesi Vallalat fokonyveloje (for Torok) 27. Debreceni Kozlekedesi Vallalat fomernoke (for Koncz) 28. Penzugy-miniszterium foeladoja (for Wessely) 29. Pecsai Kozlekedesi Vallalat igazgatoja (for Szabo) 30. Epitesugyi Miniszterium Varosrendezesi Fozosztalyanak mernerke (for Komoroczi) 31. Fovarosi Villamosvasut Fomernoke (for Gintl)

(Continued on next card)

CSANADI, Gyorgy ---- (Continued) Card 4.

32. 51-es Autokozlekedesi Vallalat munkatarsa (for Csontos).
33. Ut-Vasutervezo Vallalat irodavezeto fomernoke (for Jakab).
34. Budapesti Helyierdaku Vasutak osztalyvezetoje (for Lovasz).
35. Magyar Allamvasutek igazgathelyettese (for Kiss, Karoly).
36. Magyar Allamvasutak vezeregazgathelyettese (for Rodonyi).

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

13

...in solution in the same sequence

Chemical treatment in the preparation of "agaroid"
from the seaweed *Phyllophora nervosa* V. Gryuner and
 L. Verouvan. *Colloid J. (U.S.S.R.)* 5, 851 (1943).
 The algae were soaked and then boiled for 4 hrs. The
 soln. was filtered and cooled; the strength of the 0% gels
 obtained was measured. The highest strength was ob-
 served when the algae were soaked for a short time in a
 0.005 N acid (H₂SO₄, H₂SO₃, or HCl) and boiled with a
 0.001-0.01 N soln. of KH₂PO₄, KCl, NH₄Cl, or K₂SO₄.
 Higher concns. of acids, other salts, and all alkalis have
 either a small pos. or a neg. effect on the strength. A long
 soaking in water or aq. solns. is unnecessary. J. J. B.

ASS. S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VEROV, E.

Soviet cameras in Great Britain. Sov.foto. 19 no.8:51
Ag '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Cameras)

10

Fusion in the blast furnace with dolomitized limestone. I. Yezov. Zhurnal No. 57(1930).— For fusion in a blast furnace the best results were found at a content of Mg up to 4% in the slag. The introduction of Mg contributes to the improvement of the slag, to the constancy of its phys. and chem. properties during the change of the furnace temp., and to more regular working and permits raising the temp. of blowing air. On the basis of these expts. dolomitized limestones are now applied on an industrial scale. B. V. Shvartberg

ASB.SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VEROV, M.

Seminar of an astronaut. Nauka i zhizn' 29 no.6:92-93 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:10)
(Mental tests)

VEROV, V.

"At the extraordinary administrative conference on radio communications in Geneva,"
Radio, 1951.

VEROV, V.

USSR/Radio - Conferences

Oct 51

"At the Extraordinary Administrative Radio
Communications Conference in Geneva," V. Verov

"Radio" No 10, p 10

Claims that American and English block demonstrated
that they do not care for international cooperation
at this conference by setting aside the Soviet
proposal calling for removal of Kuomintang represent-
ative and invitation of representatives of the
Chinese People's Republic.

209748

VEROZUB, E.Ya.; POTAP, A.M.

Repair of reinforcing surfaces of air and waste-gas valves. Koks
khim. no.8:32-33 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Bagleyskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Dneprodzherzhinsk--Coke ovens)

VEROZUE, L.; TUGAYENKO, O.; BURACHEK, V.

Results of the observation of the total solar eclipse of June 30,
1954, by the expedition of the astronomy club at the Kharkov Palace of
Pioneers. TSir.Astron.obser.Khar.un. no.15:63-65 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Eclipses, Solar--1954)

S/058/63/000/002/066/070
A160/A101

AUTHOR: Verozub, L. V.

TITLE: The radio emission of Venus in the microwave range

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 2, 1963, 45, abstract Zh281
("Uch. zap. Khar'kovsk. un-t"; 1962, v. 122, Tr. Astron. observ.,
14, 86 - 90)

TEXT: An attempt is made to interpret the observed radio emission of Venus in the microwave range. The author uses known data from the literature on the radio brightness of the disk of Venus on the 0.8, 3.15 and 9.6-cm wavelengths for the various phases of the planet. It is assumed that the radio emission of Venus in the microwave range is composed of the natural thermal radiation of the planet's surface and the thermal radiation of its ionosphere. A formula was obtained for the Venus brightness temperature T_v . To explain the values of T_v obtained on the basis of experiment, the author assumes the following parameters of the ionosphere: the mean kinetic temperature of the ionosphere is $T_2 = 10^3 \text{OK}$; the electronic concentration in the subsolar point of the iono-

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S/058/63/000/002/066/070
A160/A101

The radio emission of Venus in the microwave range

sphere is $N_{e \max} = 10^9 \text{ cm}^{-3}$; the thickness of the ionosphere layer is $l = 3 \cdot 10^7 \text{ cm}$. In addition, it is assumed that the mean temperature of the Venus disk equals $T_1 = 300^\circ\text{K}$, and the averaged reflection coefficient of the planet's surface is $R = 0.2$. The author comes to the conclusion that, in case the proposed model is correct, the brightness temperature of Venus must be constant for the wavelengths $\lambda > 10 \text{ cm}$ (i.e. not dependent on λ), and the radio emission of the planet must possess an elliptical polarization in case the planet has a magnetic field.

A. Kislyakov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

3/269/63/000/003/027/036
AC01/A101AUTHOR: Verozub, L. V.

TITLE: On radio emission of Venus in the range of centimeter wavelengths

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya, no. 3, 1963, 44, abstract
3.51.341 ("Uch. zap.Khar'kovsk. un-t", 1962, v. 122, Tr. Astron.
observ., 14, 86 - 90)

TEXT: An attempt is made of interpreting the observed radio emission of Venus in the range of centimeter wavelengths. The author makes use of the data known from the literature, on radio brightness of the Venusian disk on wavelengths 0.8, 3.15 and 9.6 cm for various phases of the planet. It is supposed that the radio emission of Venus in the centimeter wavelength range is composed of the own thermal radiation of the planet surface and the thermal radiation of its ionosphere. A formula has been derived for the brightness temperature of Venus T_V . In order to explain the T_V -values obtained from observations, the author adopted the following parameters of the ionosphere: the average kinetic temperature of the ionosphere $T_2 = 10^{30}$ K, electron concentration at a subsolar

Card 1/2

On radio emission of Venus in the range of... S/269/63/000/003/027/036
A001/A101

point of the ionosphere $N_e \text{ Max} = 10^9 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, the thickness of ionospheric layer $l = 3 \times 10^7 \text{ cm}$. Moreover, it was supposed that the average temperature of the Venus disk $T_1 = 300^\circ \text{K}$, and the averaged albedo of the planet surface $R = 0.2$. The author arrives at the conclusion that, if the model proposed by him is valid, the brightness temperature of Venus must be constant for wavelengths $\lambda > 10 \text{ cm}$ (i.e., independent of λ), and radio emission of the planet must (provided that a magnetic field exists) possess elliptical polarization. There are 5 references.

A. Kislyakov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

VEROZUB, L.V.; BURACHEK, V.G.; BUGAYENKO, O.I.

Observation of the total solar eclipse on June 30, 1954. Bul.VAGG
no.20:3-8 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1.Khar'kovskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo astronomo-geodezicheskogo
obshchestva.

(Eclipses, Solar--1954)

VEROZUB, L.V.

~~VEROZUB, L.V.~~
Preliminary conclusions from some observations of Venus in 1953.
Izvl.VAGO no.18:45-48 '56. (MLBA 10:1)

I. Khar'kovskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo astronomo-geodeticheskogo
obshchestva, astronomicheskaya sektiya.
(Venus (Planet))

VERPEKO, V., prepodavatel' fiziki (g. Chu, Dzhanbul'skoy obl.);
KIYANOVSKIY, N., sud'ya respublikanskoy kategorii (Kiyevskaya
obl.); PLATONOV, V., aviamodelist (Kiyevskaya obl.).

Research, suggestions, controversy. Kryl. rod. 15 no.10:29
0 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

VERPGO, G. S.

USSR/Engineering--Building work

Card 1/1

Authors : Ber, A. E., and Verpgo, G. S., Engineers

Title : Elevators with taut cables in place of guide rails used
in building the Moscow University

Periodical : Mekh. Stroi. 11/2, 29-31, February 1954

Abstract : The use of tightly stretched cables as guide rails for
elevators used in construction work was found to be economical.
The elevator lifts a ton with the speed of 1 m/sec and is found
to have a number of additional advantages. Halftone cut and
drawings.

Institution :

Submitted :

MAKOVSKY, R.I.; VERNOVSKAYA, E.A.; IONCHENKOVA, E.A.

Aromatic hydrocarbons from the fraction boiling at 150-155°C
obtained from the condensate of the Shchelinka gas field, Uzb.
Eng. prep. nos. 57-58. March '65. (MIRA 13:8)

VERSANU, V.; SOKOLESCU, M.; PARCUTA, P.

"Coxa magna" as a roentgenographic sequel of local antibiotic
therapy of coxitis in children. Khirurgia 15 no.2/3:269-271
'62.

1. Iz Detska klinika po khirurgia i ortopedia - Bukuresht.
(TUBERCULOSIS OSTEOARTICULAR ther) (HIP dis)
(ANTITUBERCULAR AGENTS ther)

VERSANYI, GY

2708. Use of ultra-violet absorption spectra of saturated vapour mixtures for the determination of the chemical composition of the mixture. *Inter-
national Journal of Mass Spectrometry and Ion Processes*, 1977, 33, 1, 1-10.

HUN

The authors report on the use of ultra-violet absorption spectra of saturated vapour mixtures for the determination of the chemical composition of the mixture. The method is based on the fact that the absorption spectra of the components of the mixture are different and can be distinguished. The authors describe the experimental conditions and the results of the measurements.

[Handwritten mark]

optical density of the solution was again measured at 3130 Å and at 4090 Å. The values calculated from data for molar extinction coefficients at these points, differed only by 8.90%. The composition of the liquid was calculated from the ratios of vapour concentrations based on the assumption of regular solutions by using Margules coefficients for ternary systems (naphthalene-tetralin-xylene hydrocarbons). In the binary naphthalene-tetralin solutions the constant β of the activity coefficient was determined by direct measurement, the other β constants by means of analytical data collected from suitable synthetic mixtures. The average mol. wt. of the solution was estimated by comparing the concentrations of liquid and vapour. The maximum relative error was found to be 3.4 per cent for naphthalene and 10 per cent for tetralin and xylene. The concentration of the vapour was determined by means of a refractometer.

IBRDESCU, V., ing.: VERSCOVICHI, I., MR.

Aspects of cutting up broadleaf logs in new sawmills.
Zemnului 15 no.12-757-460 D 164.

VERSEGI, Gyorgy

Education among building workers. Hung TU no.7/8:20-21
Jl-Ag '63.