method may be used to estimate the ——

1 table and 12 formulae.

ASSOCIATION: note

SUBMITTED: 06Sep64   ENCL:00   SUB CODE: DP, TD

NO REF SOV: 002   OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

S/264/62/000/005/002/002
I008/I208

AUTHOR: Kudryashchev, L. I., Teranikov, A. V. and Veselov, V. P.

TITLE: Investigation of non-linear problems in heat-conduction by means of electric models.

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, vosdushny transport. Svodnyy Tom. v. 5, 1962, 8, abstract 5A45. "Tr. Kuyby, shevsk aviats. in-t.", no. 12, 1961, 13–34

TEXT: The article deals mainly with the development of methods of simulation for the solution by means of electronic models of non-linear problems in heat- conduction and the investigation by these methods of temperature fields in metallic bodies having variable properties.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

L 16933-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(1)   JD/WW

ACC NR: AT6003100   SOURCE CODE: UR/3181/63/000/015/0295/0298

AUTHOR: Kudryashev, L.I. (Professor; Doctor of technical sciences);
Veselov, V.P.; Grekov, A.V.

ORG: None

TITLE: Use of an EI-12 to solve problems of unsteady state heat con-
duction in metals with varying thermophysical properties, in the
presence of convective and radiative heat transfer

SOURCE: Kuybyshev. Aviatsionnyy institut. Trudy, no. 15, pt. 2, 1963.
Doklady kustovoy nauchno-tekhnicheskoy konferentsii po voprosam
mekhaniki zhidkosti i gaza (Reports of the Joint scientific-technical
conference on problems of the mechanics of liquid and gas), 295-298

TOPIC TAGS: convective heat transfer, radiative heat transfer, heat
conduction, metal, integrated electronic device, integration

ABSTRACT: The article gives the details of solutions using an elec-
tronic grid type integrator. The problem is stated in the following
manner. The symmetrical problem of heat conduction in a sphere re-
duces to the following system of equations in dimensionless variables,
including the differential heat conduction equation

Card 1/2

L 16933-66

ACC NR: At6003100   3

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial F_0} = (1 + k\theta) \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho^2 \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \rho} \right)_\rho, \ \text{для } 0 < \rho < 1, \ F_0 > 0, \qquad (1)$$

with the boundary condition of the third order

$$-\left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \rho} \right)_w = \alpha^*(\Theta_w)\Theta_w, \ \text{для } F_0 > 0 \qquad (2)$$

and the initial condition

$$\theta = 1; \ \text{для } 0 \leqslant \rho \leqslant 1; \ F_0 = 0, \qquad (3)$$

where $\theta = \Theta(\rho, F_0)$ is the analog of the dimensionless tempera-ture; F_0 is the Fourier number; w is the boundary of the sphere; r is a normal to the sphere; and

$$\alpha^*(\Theta_w) = (a_1 f + a_2 f^2 + a_3 f^3 + a_4 f^4) \Theta_w; \ f = \sqrt{1 + k\Theta_w} - 1,$$

k, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4

are variable parameters. A table shows results of calculation based on use of an EI-12 grid integrator compared to a solution using an IPT-5 machine. The results agree in a satisfactory manner. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas, 1 figure, and 1 table.

SUB CODE:09,20,12/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 SM

L 16928-66   EPF(n)-2/EWT(1)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)   WW

ACC NR: AT6003099   SOURCE CODE: UR/3181/63/000/015/0287/0293

AUTHOR: Veselov, V. P.; Temnikov, A. V.

ORG: None   71
                                                                       B+1
TITLE: Electronic simulation of heat transfer in a regenerative type
heat exchanger

SOURCE: Kuybyshev. Aviatsionnyy institut, Trudy, no. 15, pt. 2, 1963.
Doklady kustovoy nauchno-tekhnicheskoy konferentsii po voprosam
mekhaniki zhidkosti i gaza (Reports of the Joint scientific-technical
conference on problems of the mechanics of liquid and gas), 287-293

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, heat exchanger, electronic
simulation, partial differential equation

ABSTRACT: The article considers a regenerative type heat exchanger of
the most simple type. The mathematical problem of heat transfer in
such a regenerator reduces to the solution of the following two partial
differential equations:
                                                          21,44,55

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \eta} = \theta_I - \theta, \qquad\qquad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta_I}{\partial \xi} = \theta - \theta_I \qquad\qquad (2)$$

Card 1/3

L 16928-66

ACC NR: AT6003099

with the following boundary and initial conditions:
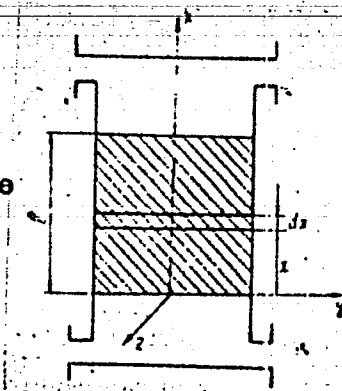
$$\eta = 0, \quad \theta = 0, \tag{3}$$
$$\zeta = 0, \quad \Theta_j = 1. \tag{4}$$

The solution is sought in the form:

$$\theta = \theta(\zeta, \eta), \tag{5}$$
$$\Theta_j = \Theta_j(\zeta, \eta). \tag{6}$$

Fig. 1. Plan of a regenerative type heat exchanger.

Card 2/3

L 16928-66

ACC NR: AT6003099

A mathematical method is presented for solution of these equations on an analog computer. Comparisons of the results of this simulation method with analytical solutions are shown in two figures. It is stated that the proposed method can be used also for investigation of heat transfer in a fixed bed of particle material, blown through by a stream of gas, and for investigation of the temperature of the heat transfer medium in countercurrent flow in a regenerator. The method is claimed to be sufficiently accurate for engineering purposes. Orig. art. has: 19 formulas and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20,13/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 001.

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AT7000387

AUTHOR: Kudryashev, L. I.; Voselov, V. P.

ORG: Kuybyshev Aviation Institute (Kuybyshevskiy aviatsionnyy institut)

TITLE: Investigation of unsteady state heat conductivity processes and of complex heat transfer by the methods of electrical modelling, and evaluation of the error

SOURCE: Teplo- i massoperenos, t. 6: Metody rascheta i modelirovaniya protsessov teplo- i massoobmena (Heat and mass transfer, v. 6: Methods of calculating and modeling heat and mass transfer processes). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1966, 452-466

TOPIC TAGS: heat conductivity, model theory, electronic simulation, conductive heat transfer

ABSTRACT: The mathematical relationship between the temperature, the time, and the coordinates at a given point of a body, for a given physical phenomenon, is described by the heat conductivity equation

$$c_p(T)\gamma(T).\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \mathrm{div}\,[\lambda(T)\,\mathrm{grad}\,T]. \qquad (1)$$

The law of interaction between the surrounding medium and the surface of the body is described by boundary conditions of the III type

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7000387

$$\left[-\lambda(T_\omega)\frac{\partial T}{\partial n}\right]_\omega = \alpha(T_{i\omega} - T_l) + \frac{c_n}{10^8}(T_\omega^4 - T_l^4). \qquad (2)$$

The initial condition is determined by postulation

$$T_{\text{init}} = T_{\text{init}}(r) \qquad (-R \leqslant r \leqslant +R) \qquad (3)$$

The calculations presented show that the error in the results from electrical modelling in the solution of the non-linear problem of unsteady state heat transfer with complex non-linear boundary conditions does not exceed 5%. Orig. art. has: 45 formulas and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUEM DATE: 08Jun66/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 2/2

VESELOV, V.S. (kalinin, proyezd Profsoyuzov, d. 18-a, kv.16)

Surgical tactics in trauma with extensive defects of the skin of the fingers and hands. Vest. khir. 91 no.11:113-114 N '63.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - A.A.Kuz'menko) 4-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - O.M.Podkyuko) g. Kalinina.

VESELOV, V.S.

Characteristics of the treatment and therapeutic tactics in acute cholecystitis in elderly persons. Sov. med. 28 no.1:57-61 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. 1-ya kafedra khirurgii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauk prof. R.S.Rozanov) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey na baze bol'nitsy imeni Botkina (glavnyy vrach - dotsent Yu.G. Antonov), Moskva.

DAROVSKIY, Ye.T., inzh.; VESELOV, V.T., inzh.

Testing of MP-VTI ash collectors. Teploenergetika 11 no.3:
36-38 Mr '64.   (MIRA 17:6)

1. Yuzhnoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo tresta po organizatsii
i ratsionalizatsii rayonnykh elektrostantsiy i setey.

VESELOV, V.T.; TRANTSEYEV, Yu.V.

International contacts of the Institute of the Peoples of Asia.
Vest. AN SSSR 31 no.12:111-112 D '61.   (MIRA 14:12)
          (Russia--Relations (General) with Asia)
          (Asia--Relations (General) with Russia)
                (Oriental studies)

VESELOV, V.T., inzh.; DAROVSKIY, Ye.T., inzh.; LOZINSKIY, R.P., inzh.;
KHIRIN, N.D., inzh.

Adjustment and testing of type MP-VTL ash collectors with a
4,500 mm. diameter. Teploenergetika 9 no.11:41-45 N '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Yuzhnoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo tresta po organizatsii i
ratsionalizatsii rayonnykh elektrostantsiy i setey.
(Fly ash)

PESTRIY, N.V., inzh.; KHIRIN, N.D., inzh.; LOZINSKIY, R.P., inzh.;
VESELOV, V.T., inzh.

Studying the model of a wet ash collector with a gas overfeed
system. Teploenergetika 9 no.1:11-14 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Yuzhnoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo tresta po organizatsii
i ratsionalizatsii elektrostantsiy.
(Gases--Purification)
(Electric power plants--Equipment and supplies)

5073. INCLINATION OF VERTICAL WATER TURBINE SHAFTS ON COMPRESSIBLE FOUNDATIONS. Vysnensky, O. V. and Veselov, V. V. (Gidrotechnicheskoye Stroitelstvo, 1948, (9), 21-23; Engrs' Dig., Mar. 1949, vol. 10, (3), 74-75). (L).

VESELOV, V.Y.; LINCHEVSKIY, F.V.; MORINA, V.I.

Thermal esterification of synthetic fatty acids under
pressure. Khim.prom. no.9:558-560 Ag '62.   (MIRA 15:9)
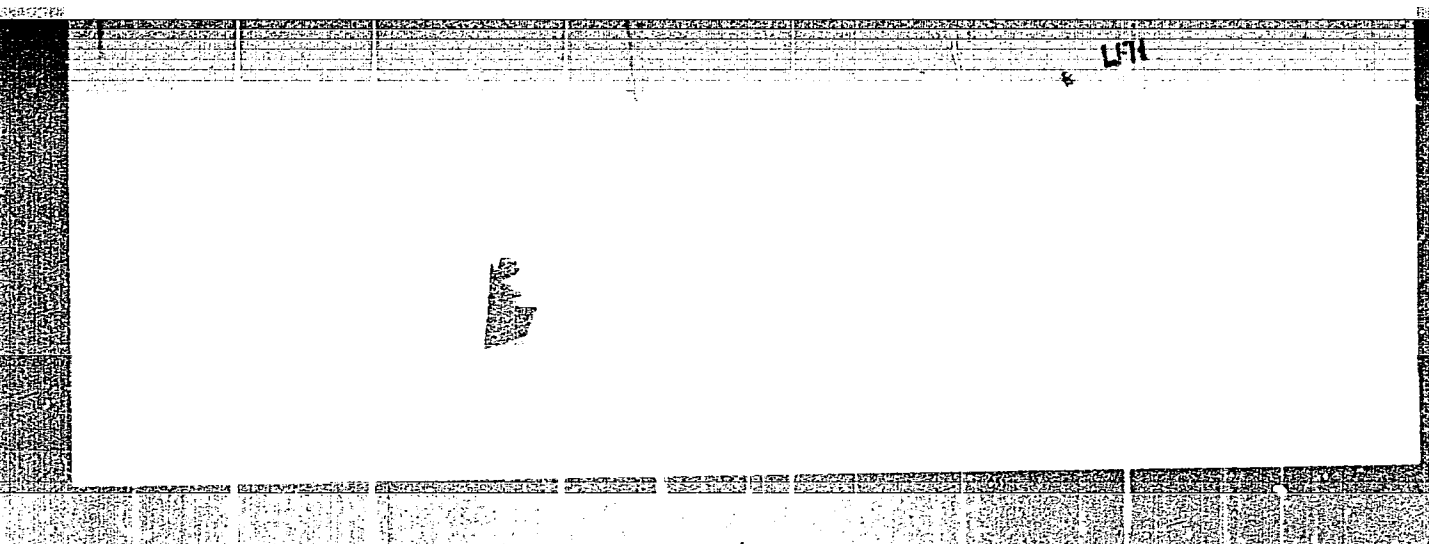   (Acids, Fatty)   (Esterification)

VESELOV, V.V.; SIPEYEVA, Z.V.

Liquid phase oxidation rate of paraffinic hydrocarbons
(synthine) in the diffusion region. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38
no.9:2043-2048 S '65.   (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy
institut sinteticheskikh zhirozameniteley.

AUTHOR: Veselov, V. V.   SOV/65-58-7-11/12

TITLE: Conical Chromatographic Columns (Konusoobraznyye
            khromatograficheskiye kolonki).

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Nr.7.
            pp.66 - 70. (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Conical columns of small diameter are most suitable for
            the analysis of small samples of benzene and kerosene
            (up to 0.5 ml). The boundary between the aromatic and
            the saturated hydrocarbon has a conical shape - i.e. a
            "conical effect" (Fig.1) which could be seen by using
            fluorescent dyes. Various experiments were carried out
            to obtain information on the shape of the boundary between
            aromatic and saturated hydrocarbons in the column for
            chromatographic separation. The various types of columns
            used are illustrated in Fig.2 and chromatograms of the
            separation of mixtures of benzene and pentane in cylindri-
            cal (a) and slightly enlarged (b) columns are given in
            Fig.3. The height of the layer of silica gel in both
            columns = 20 cm. The efficiency and time required for
            carrying out analyses for cylindrical and conical columns
            was compared in order to test the advantages of the latter.
Card 1/2   Fig.4: the ratio between the intermediate fraction and

Conical Chromatographic Columns.   SOV/ 65-53-7-11/12

the diameter of cylindrical chromatographic columns
(the diameter varied between 3.7 to 10.1 mm). Analogous
tests were carried out on conical columns, results of
which are given in Table 1. It can be seen that the
constriction of the column decreases the intermediate
fraction. Fig.5 gives the dependence of the quantity
of the intermediate fraction on the time of wetting for
cylindrical columns of varying diameter. This chroma-
tographic method is very simple, and can be used for
determining the course of processes. Fig:6: chromato-
grams of crudes and hydrogenates during various stages
of hydrogenation. These analyses were carried out when
using conical chromatographic columns. The results given
in Table 2 are discussed. There are 2 Tables, 6 Figures,
7 References: 3 English, 1 German and 3 Soviet.

1. Benzenes--Separation   2. Kerosene--Separation   3. Chromatographic
analysis--Applications   4. Pentane--Separation

Card 2/2

VESELOV, V.V.; KURAKIN, N.V.; ORECHKIN, D.B.; SHEPOT'KO, O.F.

Small laboratory spray dryer. Masl.-zhir.prom. 24 no.5:33-34 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

(Drying apparatus)

VIISELOV, V.V.; KATAYEVA, I.S.; OBRECHKIN, D.B.; POPOVA, N.V.

Production of surface-active and washing substances by sulfonation
of the oxidation products from thoroughly hydrogenized petroleum
fractions. Masl.-zhir. prom. 24 no.10:19-22 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Moskovskiy zavod "Slozhnyye efiry."
    (Washing powders) (Paraffins) (Sulfonation)

VESELOV, V.V.

Device for the rapid chromatographic analysis of hydrocarbon mixtures. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.4:83-89 '59.   (MIRA 12:10)

1. Angarsk, TSentral'naya laboratoriya Kombinata No.16.
   (Hydrocarbons--Analysis) (Chromatographic analysis)

66954

5.3300

SOV/65-59-8-11/17

AUTHOR: Veselov, V.V.

TITLE: Determination of the Number and Position of Methyl
            Groups in Paraffin Hydrocarbons

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1959, Nr 8,
            pp 49-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Difficulties arise during the determination of the
            chemical structure of iso-paraffin hydrocarbons in
            complex hydrocarbon mixtures (Ref 1). The degree of
            branching is determined by defining the parachor and the
            magneto-optical rotation. The author defined the
            so-called "specific free surface energy" (γ_{20}) which he
            calculated by the formula:

$$\gamma_{20} = \frac{\sigma_{20}}{d_4^{20}} \qquad (1)$$

            where σ_{20} is the surface tension at the air boundary at
            20°C and d_4^{20} the specific weight. Graphs show the
            dependence of the surface tension of paraffinic
            hydrocarbons on the specific weight and refractive index
Card 1/3   (Fig 1) and the dependence of the specific weight on the

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SOV/65-59-8-11/17

Determination of the Number and Position of Methyl Groups in Paraffin
Hydrocarbons

refractive index of paraffin hydrocarbons (Fig 2).
Fig 3 shows the apparatus used for determining the
surface tension. The average number of methyl groups
in synthetic heptane and iso-octane mixtures was analysed
(Table 2). It was found that the surface tension of
n-paraffin hydrocarbons was a linear function of the
reciprocal value of the molecular weight (Fig 4).
Isoparaffins, such as 2-methyl butane, 2-methyl pentane
and 2-methyl hexane, appear in this graph on a parallel
line to the n-paraffins; the same applies for
isoparaffins with 2 methyl groups (2,3-dimethyl hexane
and 2,3-dimethyl pentane). The author concluded that
isoparaffins with a defined position of the methyl groups
have a different surface tension from n-paraffins of the
same molecular weight. This applies for all members of
the group. They also calculated the value $\Delta \gamma_{20}$ for the
limit of the specific surface tension of n-paraffins.
The structure of branching of various isoparaffin groups
is given in Fig 5. Approximately equal results were

Card 2/3   obtained for the decrease of $\Delta \gamma_{20}^{o}$ for various isoparaffins

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SOV/65-59-8-11/17

Determination of the Number and Position of Methyl Groups in Paraffin Hydrocarbons

calculated on the basis of experimental data for the surface tension and according to the formula deduced by the author (Table 3):

$$\Delta \gamma_{20}^{0} = 69.23(d_o - d) - 0.930m \qquad (10)$$

where d_o and d are the specific weight of n-paraffins and isoparaffins of equal molecular weight and m the number of side methyl groups of the isoparaffin. There are 5 figures, 3 tables and 11 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

VISELOV, V.V.; ORECHKIN, D.B.; POPOVA, N.V.

Chromatographic method for determining the hydrocarbon content of alcohols obtained by the hydrogenation of fatty acids. Izv. Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.12:75-78 '59.   (MIRA 13:5)
        (Chromatographic analysis) (Alcohols) (Hydrocarbons)

VESELOV, V.V., ORECHKIN, D.B., POPOVA, N.V., SHEPOT'KO, O.F.

Hydrofining liquid paraffins in order to obtain alkyl-
aryl sulfonates and to prepare raw products for oxidation.
Trudy Vost.-Sib.fl.AN SSSR no.26:135-140 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
    (Paraffins)   (Sulfonic acids)

VESELOV, V.V.; ORECHKIN, D.B.

Production of synthetic fat substitutes from the products of the
deep hydrogenation of petroleum fractions. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i
khim.tekh. 3 no.6:1086-1090 '60.   (MIRA 14:4)
    (Substitute products)   (Petroleum—Refining)

VESELOV, V.V.; KATAYEVA, I.S.; ORECHKIN, D.B.; POPOVA, N.V.

    Simplified model of a machine for testing solutions of cleaning
compounds. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 5 no.4:63-66 Ap '60.
                                              (MIRA 13:6)

         (Cleaning compounds--Testing)

VESELOV, V.V.; ORECHKIN, D.B.; POPOVA, N.V.; SHEPOT'KO, O.F.

Preparation of liquid paraffins for oxidation, and simultaneous production of allyl aryl sulfonates. Khim.i tekh.topl..i masel 5 no.8:11-15 Ag '60.   (MIRA 13:8)
(Paraffins)   (Sulfonic acid)

VESELOV, V.V., inzh.; KUDRYASHOV, A.I., inzh.; ORECHKIN, D.B., inzh.;
POPOVA, N.V., inzh.

Effect of the content of nonsulfur compounds on the quality
of washing powders. Masl.-zhir.prom. 26 no.1:13-15 Ja '60.
                                              (MIRA 13:4)
          (Cleaning compounds)

VESELOV, V.V.; ORECHKIN, D.B.; SHEPOT'KO, O.F.

Hydrogenation of methyl esters of C_7 -C_9 acids on a zinc-chromium catalyst. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.4:980-983 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

(Esters)   (Acids, Fatty)   (Hydrogenation)

ACCESSION NR: AR4025723   S/0081/64/000/002/N007/N007

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 2N32

AUTHOR: Veselov, V. V.; Il'ina, A. I.

TITLE: Linear velocity of the air as a basic criterion during simulation of the process of liquid-phase oxidation of paraffin hydrocarbons

CITED SOURCE: Tr. N.-i. in-t sintetich. zhirozameniteley i moyushchikh sredstv, vy*p. 2, 1961, 19-25

TOPIC TAGS: paraffin, hydrocarbon, hydrocarbon, saturated hydrocarbon, hydrocarbon oxidation, simulation, oxidation model, liquid phase oxidation, air flow

TRANSLATION: During simulation of the liquid-phase oxidation of paraffin hydrocarbons, it was shown that the basic criterion is the linear velocity of the air. The oxidation of solid paraffin was carried out in the presence of MnO_2 (0.1% on the basis of Mn) on a laboratory column charged with various amounts of the product: 75, 150, and 300 parts; in all the cases the linear velocity was 0.033 m/sec and the consumption of air was 2 liters/min. The value of the specific consumption of air decreased with an increase in the charge,

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4025723

amounting to: 1600, 800, and 400 m^3/ton · hour, respectively. It was shown that the change in the acid, ether, and carbonyl numbers was the same in all cases. The end product was also the same. Therefore, the criterion chosen for simulation permits complete reproduction of the results of oxidation with a 4-fold increase in the load on the column. Paraffin (solidification temp. = 51C) was oxidized in the presence of MnO$_2$ (1.0% on the basis of Mn) at 105-120C until the acid number attained 70 mg of KOH. One series of experiments was carried out at uniform specific air consumption and various linear velocities, the second at a uniform linear velocity but various flow-rates. At a uniform flow-rate of air, oxidation was retarded with a decrease in the scale of the process. At a uniform linear velocity, oxidation proceeds almost at the same rate, although the flow-rate of air increases about 30 fold during the change from industrial to laboratory conditions. The sinthine fraction (275-320C) was then subjected to oxidation in a N$_2$-O$_2$ mixture (3-4%O$_2$) on an industrial, experimental and laboratory column at 166-169C for 4 hours in the presence of 4% H$_3$BO$_3$ and a specific air consumption of 500 m^3/ton · hour. It was shown that when oxidation is carried out at a uniform specific air consumption, the depth of oxidation which is attainable in 4 hours increases during transition from a small to a large scale. Experiments made at close linear velocities showed practically the same results.

DATE ACQ: 03Mar64   SUB CODE: OC   ENCL: 00

T. Ogibina

Card 2/2

VESELOV, V.V.; SIPEYEVA, Z.V.

Effect of diffusion difficulties on the course of the oxidation process of hydrocarbons in the liquid phase. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 9 no.3:22-26 Mr'64   (MIRA 17:7)

VESELOV, V.V.; SIPEYEVA, Z.V.

Demarcation of the diffusion and kinetic region in the liquid-
phase oxidation of hydrocarbons. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.4:52-54
O-D '64   (MIRA 18:2)

VESELOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAKAROV, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Ways to reduce the production costs of hydrogen. Khim. prom.
no.4:64-66 O-D '64.   (MIRA 18:3)

KOPYTOV, V.F., doktor tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; VESELOV, V.V.,
kand. khim. nauk, red.; YERINOV, A.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk,
red.; TISHCHENKO, A.T., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; DASHEVSKIY,
L.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; CHEGLIKOV, A.T., kand. tekhn.
nauk, red. SIGAL, I.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.;
SEMENKOVSKAYA, P.T., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; YEREMENKO, A.S.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; DYBAN, Ye.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.;
FEDOROV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; POL'SKIY, N.I., kand.
fiz.-mat. nauk, red.

[Transactions of the Second Heat Engineering Conference of
Young Research Workers] Trudy vtoroi teplotekhnicheskoi kon-
ferentsii molodykh issledovatelei. Kiev, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1963.
278 p.   (MIRA 17:6)

1. Teplotekhnicheskaya konferentsiya molodykh issledovateley,
2, 1963. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Kopytov).

ANDRIANOV, Aleksandr Alekseyevich; POTEMKIN, S.V., glavnyy red.;
MATSUYEV, L.P., zamestitel' glavnogo red.; SHAKHNAROVICH, L.A.,
red.; BEREZIN, V.P., red.; VESELOV, V.V., red.; GOLANDSKIY, D.B.,
red.; GOL'DTMAN, V.G., red.; IGNATENKO, M.A., red.; SHASHURA, M.V.,
red.; RIVKIN, G.M., red.; FIRSOV, L.V., red.; SHEPELEV, I.T.

[Methods of analytic decomposition of cassiterite and tin ores]
Metody analiticheskogo razlozheniia kassiterita i rud olova.
Magadan, 1962. 14 p. (Magadan. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledo-
vatel'skii institut zolota i redkikh metallov. Trudy Obogashchenie
i metallurgiia, no.53).   (MIRA 16:7)
        (Cassiterite—Analysis) (Tin ores—Analysis)

RED'KIN, V.K.; POTEMKIN, S.V., glavnyy red.; MATSUYEV, L.P., zamesti-
tel.' glavnogo red.; SHAKHNAROVICH, L.A., red.; BEREZIN, V.P.,
red.; VESELOV, V.V., red.; GOLANDSKIY, D.B., red.; GOL'DMAN,
V.G., red.; IGNATENKO, M.A., red.; SHASHURA, M.V., red.;
RIVKIN, G.M., red.; FIRSOV, L.V., red.; SHEPELEV, I.T., red.

[Grounding and protective cutting-off in underground workings
of permafrost placer deposits.] Zazemleniia i zashchitnye
otkliucheniia pri podzemnoi razrabotke mnogoletnemerzlykh
rossypei. Magadan, Vses. nauchno-issl. in-t zolota i redkikh
metallov, 1962. 26 p. (Magadan, Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledo-
vatel'skii institut zolota i redkikh metallov. Trudy, Gornoe
delo, no.40)   (MIRA 16:6)

(Kolyma Valley—Electric protection)
(Kolyma Valley—Placer deposits)

VESELOV, V.V.; LINCHEVSKIY, F.V.; MORINA, V.I.

Effect of the molecular weight of higher fatty acids on their capacity of being reduced to alcohols. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel. 8 no.3:11-15 Mr '63.   (MIRA 16:4)

1. VNIISINZh.
        (Acids, Fatty)   (Alcohols)   (Reduction, Chemical)

POTEMKIN, S.V., glav. red.; MATSUYEV, L.P., zam. glav. red.;
    BEREZIN, V.P., red.; VESELOV, V.V., red.; GOLANDSKIY,
    D.B., red.; GOL'DMAN, V.G., red.; IGNATENKO, M.A., red.;
    SHASHURA, M.V., red.; RIVKIN, G.M., red.; FIRSOV, L.V.,
    red.; SHAKHNAROVICH, L.A., red.; SHEPELEV, I.T., red.;
    SHAROVA, L.A., red.

    [Reports for 1961] Sbornik referatov za 1961 god. Magadan,
    1962. 135 p. (Item Trudy VNII-1)   (MIRA 16:7)

    1. Magadan. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
    zolota i redkikh metallov.
            (Frozen ground) (Mining engineering) (Metallurgy)
                            (Building materials)

VESELOV, V.V.; LINCHEVSKIY, F.V.; MORINA, V.I.

Transformations of higher fatty acids during their reduction process. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 10 no.3:19-22 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut sinteticheskikh zhirozameniteley.

VESELOV, V.V.; DOROKHOVICH, V.P.

Reaction of methane with metal oxides. Zhur. prikl. khim.
38 no. 10:2292-2298 O '65.   (MIRA 18:12*

1. Submitted October 28, 1963.

VESELOV, V.Z., inzhener; MIRONOV, S.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh
nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii, redaktor; LOZBYAKOVA, Ye.S.,
vedushchiy redaktor; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[A collection of summaries of research papers of the All-Union
Scientific Research Institute for Petroleum Construction during
1953] Sbornik annotatsii nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot VNIIStroi-
nefti za 1953 g. Sost. V.Z.Veselov. Pod red. S.A.Mironova. Moskva,
Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry,
1954. 47 p.   (MLRA 10:3)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po
stroitel'stvu.
        (Petroleum industry--Equipment and supplies)

VESELOV, VZ

IDASHKIN, S.I.; VESELOV, V.Z.

Reinforced concrete reservoirs for underground storage of
gasoline. Neft. khoz. 36 no.3:68-72 Mr '58.   (MIRA 11:4)
        (Gasoline--Storage) (Reinforced concrete construction)
        (Tanks)

VESELOV V Z

AUTHOR: Idashkin, S. I., and Veselov, V. Z.   93-58-3-16/17

TITLE: Reinforced Concrete Tanks for Underground Gasoline Storage
               (Zhelezobetonnyy rezervuar dlya podzemnogo khraneniya benzina)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1958, Nr 3, pp 68-72 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes experimental work in the development of gasoline-
               impermeable concrete for underground storage tank construction in the
               Soviet Union. The All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Construc-
               tion in the Petroleum and Gas Industry (VNIIstroyneft') and the State
               Institute for the Design and Planning of Petroleum Industry Establish-
               ments in the Eastern Regions (Giprovostokneft') recommended three kinds
               of gasoline-impermeable concrete from which experimental tanks were
               constructed. G. P. Chalkin [Ref 2] has published experimental data on
               a storage tank of durable coarse-grain water-saturated concrete built in
               the area of Kuybyshev at Morkvasha. V. E. Leyrikha and Engineer
               S. I. Ratner, published experimental data on a concrete storage tank
               containing an addition of calcium and sodium chlorides built at the
               Pavelets tank farm (Pavel'tsovskaya neftebaza) [Ref 3]. Professor
               D. P. Kozyrev (deceased) suggested that gasoline-impermeable concrete
               can be produced by including an addition of ferric hydroxide.

Card 1/2

Reinforced Concrete Tanks (Cont.)

93-58-16/17

V. E. Veselov, E. V. Dubrovskaya, T. A. Meshkova, O. V. Prokof'yeva, and R. S. Shats carried out laboratory experiments with this kind of cement and the results are shown in Tables 1-2. Fig. 1 presents the plan and cross section of a storage tank near Moscow built of concrete with a ferric hydroxide addition. Fig. 2 shows a machine designed by Engineer G. Kalenichenko pulling circular reinforcements onto the experimental tank. The completed storage tank was tested under industrial conditions by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Processing of Petroleum and Gas and for the Production of Synthetic Liquid Fuel (VNIIP) under the direction of N. N. Konstantinov. The tests determined that there was practically no gasoline loss due to evaporation, no gasoline seepage, and no deterioration in gasoline properties. The authors conclude that the laboratory and field results make it possible to recommend the use of ferric hydroxide additions in the construction of gasoline-impermeable reinforced-concrete storage tanks. Experiments are being conducted in order to determine whether layers of gunite containing ferric hydroxide applied to storage tanks of conventional Portland cement can make the tanks gasoline impermeable. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 4 Soviet references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

VESELOV, Yelpidifor Alekseyevich; KUZNETSOVA, Ol'ga Nikolayevna;
    PETROVSKAYA, L.P., red.; GOROKHOVA, S.S., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory manual on zoology]Praktikum po zoologii. Moskva,
Gos. izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola," 1962. 248 p.   (MIRA 16:1)
    (Zoology--Laboratory manuals)

BELYAYEV, V.B., inzh.; VESELOV, Ya.A., inzh.

Prevention of increased vibration of bearings during the start
of generators. Elek. sta 36 no.4:76 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

VESELOV, Ye.A., prof.; VSYAKIKH, A.S., prof.; DENISOV, N.I., prof.;
CHIRCHIKOV, N.P., prof.; LASTOCHKIN, S.N., prof.; ALIKAYEV,
V.A., dots.; BESSARABOV, V.A., dots.; KALININ, V.I., dots.;
SOKOLOV, A.K., dots.; ZAVARSKIY, A.I., red.; DEYEVA, V.M.,
tekhn. red.

[Animal husbandry and veterinary hygiene] Zhivotnovodstvo i
zoogigiena. [By] E.A.Veselov i dr. Izd.2., perer. i dop.
Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 451 p.   (MIRA 17:2)

VESELOV, Yelipidifor Alekseyevich, doktor biol. nauk, prof.;
        SHUSKOVA, I.B., red.; FAYNBOYM, I.B., red.; ATROSHCHENKO,
        L.Ye., tekhn. red.

        [Evolution of animals and plants]Evoliutsiia zhivotnykh i ra-
        stenii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1962. 47 p. (Narodnyi uni-
        versitet kul'tury: Estestvennonauchnyi fakul'tet, no.9)
                                                    (MIRA 15:10)
                        (Evolution)

VESELOV, Ye. A.

Mbr., Leningrad State Medical Pediatrics Institute - 1947.

"Lasting Survival of Fish in Air," Dok. AN, 58, No. 7, 1947

VESELOV, YE. A.

Fishes

Influence of various factors on the osmotic pressure of blood of fresh-water fish. Uch. zap. Kar. - Fin. un., 3, 1948.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

VESELOV, Yelpidifor Alekseyevich, professor; RYBAKOVA,N.T., redaktor;
TSIRUL'NITSKIY,N.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Darwinism; textbook for pedagogical institutes] Darvinizm;
uchebnik dlia pedagogicheskikh institutov. Moskva, Gos. ucheb-
no-pedagog. izd-vo Ministerstva prosveshcheniia RSFSR, 1955.
451 p.   (MIRA 9:4)
                        (Evolution)

VESELOV, Yelpidifor Alekseyevich; SHONIYA, A.L., red.; TATURA, O.L.,
     tekhn.red.

[Darwinism; textbook for pedagogical institutes] Darvinizm;
uchebnik dlia pedagogicheskikh institutov. Izd.3., ispr. i dop.
Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1960. 503 p.
                                             (MIRA 13:10)
               (Evolution)

L 39666-66   EWT(1)/FCC   CW/GD-2

ACC NR: AR6000305   SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/65/000/009/B044/B045

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 9B325

AUTHOR: Veselov, Ye. P.

TITLE: Strong winds on the White Sea

CITED SOURCE: Sb. rabot po regional'n. sinoptike, no. 9, 1964, 40-47

TOPIC TAGS: weather forecasting, wind, atmospheric pressure, storm

TRANSLATION: The paper is a report on the use of the physical relationships between
wind, pressure field and local physical and geographic conditions for wind forecasts
in the White Sea region. Statistic analysis of data for 1953-1957 was used as the
material for studying storm winds (>10 m/sec) on the White Sea. There are an aver-
age of 78-87 stormy days in the northern section of the White Sea, while the average
in the inlets is 12 to 15 stormy days. Storms are more prevalent in the western
half of the region (56-64% of the total). In some regions, there is more frequently
an intensification of southeast winds. In all regions of the White Sea, southwest
winds are observed more frequently in the summer and northwest winds in the winter.

Card 1/2   UDC: 551.55 + 551.509.52

L 39666-66

ACC NR: AR6000805

The storms are caused by western (Atlantic), northern (dipping), southern and east-
ern (anomalous) cyclones. The methods for forecasting storm winds were improved by
using V. R. Dubentsov's idea for calculating the wind velocity from maps for the fu-
ture distribution of atmospheric pressure. A curve was plotted for forecasting the
actual wind $c_a = 2k\Delta p_0$ m/sec (where $k = c_a/c_g$, c_g is the velocity of the gradient wind,
and Δp_0 is the pressure increment in millibars per 300 km). Values for Δp_0 in mb/300
km were laid off along the x-axis of this graph, while values of c_a in m/sec were
laid off along the y-axis. Sloping straight lines drawn every 0.05 units correspond
to the various values of k. A check of the method showed that the most reliable
forecasts (86-93%) are obtained at all points of the Dvinskaya and Onezhskaya Bays,
as well as in Mezen', Gridino and Kovda. The least reliable forecasts (70-80%) are
observed in the northern section of the Sea.

SUB CODE: 08

Card 2/2 ψ S

ACC NR: AT6032991   SOURCE CODE: UR/2546/66/000/149/0102/0107

AUTHOR: Veselov, Ye. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Calculation of wind velocity at the earth's surface

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov. Trudy, no. 149, 1966. Rezul'taty ispytaniy razlichnykh sposobov kratkosrochnykh prognozov pogody (Results of analyses of various short-range weather forecasting methods), 102-107

TOPIC TAGS: micrometeorology, weather forecasting, wind speed velocity, geostrophic wind, atmospheric pressure, atmospheric front

ABSTRACT: A method is presented for calculating wind velocities at a point on the surface with the baric gradient, rising winds near fronts, and changes in the pressure and wind fields in time taken into account. The equations of the geostrophic wind C_{gs} and the gradient wind C_{gr} (in the form proposed by Brent) were employed as the initial equations for calculating wind velocities at Kanin Nos on the White Sea coast. Expressing the radius of curvature r in km, $\partial p_0/\partial n \approx \Delta p_0/\Delta n$ in mb/300 km, C_{gs} and C_{gr} in m/sec, at latitudes between 65 and 70° N. latitude:

$$C_{gs} = 2\Delta p_0 \qquad (1)$$

or

Card 1/4

ACC NR: AT6032991

$$C_{gr} = 2\Delta p_0 \pm 30(\Delta p_0)^2/r \qquad (2)$$

Since equation (1) is simpler to use and is sufficiently accurate, the equation for the true-wind velocity, with friction taken into account, can be written

$$C_{tr} = 2K\Delta p_0, \qquad (3)$$

where K is the ratio of the velocity of the true wind to that of the geostrophic wind. This factor takes implicit account of friction and other physicogeographic factors. An attmept was made to use a differential approach in determining the average values of K, using the Kanin Nos Hydrometeorological Station as an example. It was assumed that the pressure gradient at a point usually varies in time as a result of the movements and evolution of baric formations. The different nature of mutual adaptations of pressure and wind fields in the atmosphere was also taken into account. A. M. Obukhov has shown that when the true wind differs considerably from the geostrophic wind, atmospheric waves are generated, which move at the speed of sound, and the pressure field adapts itself to the wind field as these waves are dispersed. This adaptation occurs at the middle barotropic atmospheric level if the initial radius of the disturbance is small compared with the conditions of the horizontal scale L, equal to 2000—3000 km for nontropical latitudes, and commensurate with the radii of cyclones, anticyclones, and other large-scale disturbances. Similar results have been obtained for three-dimensional atmospheres by I. A. Kibel, A. S. Monin, A. M. Obukhov, Ch'eng Ch'ing-chun. In order to clarify the nature of

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ACC NR: AT6032991

adaptation of the atmospheric pressure and wind fields, values of the true wind
velocities at the surface and the baric gradient at Kanin Nos were compared for
300 synoptic situations. It turned out that the wind and pressure fields coin-
cided in 50% of the cases, the wind adapted to the pressure field in 32% of the
cases, and pressure adapted to the wind field in only 18% of the cases. Compari-
son of these adaptations and the radii of the cyclones and anticyclones
showed coincidence of fields or adaptation of winds to the pressure field
when the radii exceeded 500 km. Adaptation of pressure to the wind field was
observed for radii under 500 km. It was found that K decreases when the pres-
sure gradient and the wind velocity increase. When the pressure and wind velocity
fields coincide, the wind velocity calculated by formula (3) almost coincided with
the true wind velocity. A study was made in calculating the frontal strengthening
of winds. For this purpose, analyses were made of 477 instances of the passage
of cold and warm fronts, occluded fronts, and the warm and cold branches of quasi-
stationary fronts over Kanin Nos. Frontal strengthening of winds was noticeable only
when the baric gradients were small. In these cases, K was larger than during
front-free periods (from 0.90—2.20) and wind velocities were higher, on the average,
by 2 m/sec. Tabulated data indicated that in working with actual charts, the dif-
ferential approach to selecting the coefficients improved calculation accuracy by
11—16%; use of coefficients which took account of the effect of fronts yielded a
6% improvement when the baric gradient was increasing and 10% when it was decreasing.
It was concluded that one could be guided by the following rules: 1) During the
passage of disturbances with radii of more than 500 km, wind velocity calculated for

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ACC NR: AT6032991

a given point at time t should be expected in the period from t to t + 6 hr;
2) If the radius of the disturbances is less than 500 km, the calculated wind
velocity should be expected in the period from t to t - 6 hr; 3) When frontal
effects are anticipated (with small Δp_0), 2 m/sec should be added to the calculated
values of wind velocity. [WA-50]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 4/4

ACC NR: AR6035231   SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/009/B022/B022

AUTHOR: Veselov, Ye. P.

TITLE: Computation of wind velocity at the Earth's surface

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 9B158

REF SOURCE: Tr. Tsentr. in-ta prognozov, vyp. 149, 1966, 102-107

TOPIC TAGS: wind velocity, boundary layer, surface boundary layer, baric gradient, wind field, weather forecasting, wind gradient, wind pressure

ABSTRACT: A method is described for computing the velocity of the wind at a given point in the surface boundary layer. The method takes into account the baric gradient, frontal wind increase, and variations in field pressure and wind with time. [Based on author's abstract]   [SP]

SUB CODE: 20/

Card 1/1   UDC: 551.553

ACC NR: AT6032991   SOURCE CODE: UR/2546/66/000/149/0102/0107

AUTHOR: Veselov, Ye. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Calculation of wind velocity at the earth's surface

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov. Trudy, no. 149, 1966. Rezul'taty ispytaniy razlichnykh sposobov kratkosrochnykh prognozov pogody (Results of analyses of various short-range weather forecasting methods), 102-107

TOPIC TAGS: micrometeorology, weather forecasting, wind speed velocity, geostrophic wind, atmospheric pressure, atmospheric front

ABSTRACT: A method is presented for calculating wind velocities at a point on the surface with the baric gradient, rising winds near fronts, and changes in the pressure and wind fields in time taken into account. The equations of the geostrophic wind C_{gs} and the gradient wind C_{gr} (in the form proposed by Brent) were employed as the initial equations for calculating wind velocities at Kanin Nos on the White Sea coast. Expressing the radius of curvature r in km, $\partial p_0/\partial n = \Delta p_0/\Delta n$ in mb/300 km, C_{gs} and C_{gr} in m/sec, at latitudes between 65 and 70° N. latitude:

$$C_{gs} = 2\Delta p_0 \qquad\qquad (1)$$

or

Card   1/4

ACC NR: AT6032991

$$c_{gr} = 2\Delta p_0 \pm 30(\Delta p_0)^2/r \qquad (2)$$

Since equation (1) is simpler to use and is sufficiently accurate, the equation for the true-wind velocity, with friction taken into account, can be written

$$c_{tr} = 2K\Delta p_0, \qquad (3)$$

where K is the ratic of the velocity of the true wind to that of the geostrophic wind. This factor takes implicit account of friction and other physicogeographic factors. An attmept was made to use a differential approach in determining the average values of K, using the Kanin Nos Hydrometeorological Station as an example. It was assumed that the pressure gradient at a point usually varies in time as a result of the movements and evolution of baric formations. The different nature of mutual adaptations of pressure and wind fields in the atmosphere was also taken into account. A. M. Obukhov has shown that when the true wind differs considerably from the geostrophic wind, atmospheric waves are generated, which move at the speed of sound, and the pressure field adapts itself to the wind field as these waves are dispersed. This adaptation occurs at the middle barotropic atmospheric level if the initial radius of the disturbance is small compared with the conditions of the horizontal scale L, equal to 2000—3000 km for nontropical latitudes, and commensurate with the radii of cyclones, anticyclones, and other large-scale disturbances. Similar results have been obtained for three-dimensional atmospheres by I. A. Kibel, A. S. Monin, A. M. Obukhov, Ch'eng Ch'ing-chun. In order to clarify the nature of

Card 2/4

ACC NR: AT6032991

adaptation of the atmospheric pressure and wind fields, values of the true wind velocities at the surface and the baric gradient at Kanin Nos were compared for 300 synoptic situations. It turned out that the wind and pressure fields coincided in 50% of the cases, the wind adapted to the pressure field in 32% of the cases, and pressure adapted to the wind field in only 18% of the cases. Comparison of these adaptations and the radii of the cyclones and anticyclones showed coincidence of fields or adaptation of winds to the pressure field when the radii exceeded 500 km. Adaptation of pressure to the wind field was observed for radii under 500 km. It was found that K decreases when the pressure gradient and the wind velocity increase. When the pressure and wind velocity fields coincide, the wind velocity calculated by formula (3) almost coincided with the true wind velocity. A study was made in calculating the frontal strengthening of winds. For this purpose, analyses were made of 477 instances of the passage of cold and warm fronts, occluded fronts, and the warm and cold branches of quasi-stationary fronts over Kanin Nos. Frontal strengthening of winds was noticeable only when the baric gradients were small. In these cases, K was larger than during front-free periods (from 0.90—2.20) and wind velocities were higher, on the average, by 2 m/sec. Tabulated data indicated that in working with actual charts, the differential approach to selecting the coefficients improved calculation accuracy by 11—16%; use of coefficients which took account of the effect of fronts yielded a 6% improvement when the baric gradient was increasing and 10% when it was decreasing. It was concluded that one could be guided by the following rules: 1) During the passage of disturbances with radii of more than 500 km, wind velocity calculated for

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ACC NR: AT6032991

a given point at time t should be expected in the period from t to t + 6 hr; 2) If the radius of the disturbances is less than 500 km, the calculated wind velocity should be expected in the period from t to t - 6 hr; 3) When frontal effects are anticipated (with small Δp_0), 2 m/sec should be added to the calculated values of wind velocity. [WA-50]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 4/4

VESELOV, Yu.

History of cameras. IUn. tekh. 2 no.9:64-66 S '57.   (MIRA 10:9)
(Cameras)

VESHIOV, Yu.

Voltage regulator. Sov.foto 20 no.3:33 Mr '60.
(MIRA 13:7)
(Photography--Equipment and supplies)
(Voltage regulators)

NIKOLAYENKO, S.S., inzh.; YES'KOV, A.S., inzh.; SOTSKIY, A.K., inzh.;
MAKSIMCHUK, A.A., inzh.; VESELOV, Yu.A., inzh.

Deepening the shaft of the Komintern Mine. Shakht. stroi.
6 no.7:20-24 Jl '62.   (MIRA 15:7)

1. Shakhtoprokhodcheskoye upravleniye No.2 tresta Krivbassshakhto-
prokhodk (for Nikolayenko). 2. Krivorozhskiy filia
Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii
i mekhanizatsii shakhtnogo stroitel'stva (for Yes'kov, Sotskiy,
Maksimchuk, Veselov).
                        (Krivoy Rog Basin--Shaft sinking)

84580

S/006/60/000/010/002/008
B012/B054

3,1410

AUTHOR: Veselov, Yu. F.

TITLE: Consideration of the Effect of the Daily Aberration in the
Method of Equal Altitudes

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1960, No. 10, pp. 18 - 20

TEXT: For determining the astronomical coordinates at triangulation
points of the 1st order, the specification for triangulations of the 1st,
2nd, 3rd, and 4th orders admits, besides other methods, also the method of
equal altitudes suggested by A. V. Mazayev. When evaluating observations
made by this method, it is, therefore, necessary to take account of all
corrections by which the effect of various external factors is eliminated.
A. V. Mazayev suggested formulas to consider the following corrections:
Δl_i - corrections necessary because of the level, and Δl_v - corrections
necessary on account of star acceleration. The author describes the effect
of the daily aberration in determining astronomical coordinates by the
method of equal altitudes. The zenith distance error $\sigma k = \delta z$ due to the

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84580

Consideration of the Effect of the Daily   S/006/60/000/010/002/008
Aberration in the Method of Equal Altitudes   B012/B054

effect of the daily aberration can be determined from the triangle $\sigma k \sigma'$
(Fig. 1): $\delta z = 0".32 \cos \varphi \sin A \cos z$ (1). This is the error of the
calculated zenith distance z_B due to the neglect of the effect of the
daily aberration in Mazayev's method. The error δz is of the same order of
magnitude as Δl_v. To take account of the effect of the daily aberration,
it is, therefore, necessary to add $\Delta l_a = \delta z$ to the free terms in the
observational equations. Thus, the free terms of the observational
equations are obtained from formula (3): $1 = l_0 + \Delta l_i + \Delta l_v + \Delta l_a + \Delta l_f$.
With the aid of Fig. 2, the author describes a method of determining the
effect of δz on the coordinates of the neutral point to be determined.
For control, he made calculations taking account of the δz corrections.
These calculations showed that a systematic difference of $+0^s.015$ exists
in the longitudes computed. It is pointed out that in deriving the final
longitude of the neutral point the mean longitude obtained is corrected by
the correction necessary because of the personal equation of the
observer. It is shown that the effect of the daily aberration can be con-
sidered directly in the final calculations of longitude by adding a

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Consideration of the Effect of the Daily   S/006/60/000/010/002/008
Aberration in the Method of Equal Altitudes   B012/B054

constant correction $\delta\lambda$ to the approximate value λ_0 of the longitude. This constant correction can be calculated from formula (5), and will have the above-mentioned value of $+0^s.015$, irrespective of the latitude. In determining the personal equation at the main longitudinal point, $\delta\lambda$ is contained in the personal equation. Therefore, the personal equation is an algebraic sum of the effective personal equation of the observer and the correction $\delta\lambda$ necessary because of the effect of the daily aberration. In conclusion, it is stated that it is not necessary to introduce the correction required because of the daily aberration in the individual results of the longitudinal determination, but that the same is considered in the final derivation of the longitude by the correction necessary because of the personal equation. There are 2 figures.

Card 3/3

LIBHIN, P.Ya.; VESELOV, Yu.L.

Sectional shelves. Mashinostroitel' no.12:33-34 D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

VESELOV, YU. V.,   SIZEMOVA, G. A.

"On the epidemiology and clinic of Omsk hemorrhagic fever."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

VESELOVA, ...

Exhaustion of capital assets in ... ... Army Letter no. 15:11-21.
(MIRA 18:8)

'65.

L 45965-66   EWT(1)   SCTB : DD/RD/JKT/GD/JXT(CZ)
ACC NR: AT6030695
SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0035/0051

AUTHOR: Nefedov, Yu. G.; Anisimov, B. V.; Veselova, A. A.; Zaloguyev, S. N.;
Zhuravlev, V. V.; Iseyev, L. R.; Komarov, N. N.; Kartsev, A. N.; Ivanenko. G. T.;
Levinshiy, S. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: The aeroion composition of the air of hermetic chambers and its influence on
the human organism

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po kosmicheskoy biologii i meditsine, 1964. Materialy.
Moscow, Inst. mediko-biol. problem, 1966, 35-51

TOPIC TAGS: aeroionization, human physiology, life support system, space physiology

ABSTRACT: A number of previous studies have indicated that while aeroions are of
minor consequence, chronic exposure to them can lead to substantial changes in the
functional condition of the organism. To further study this factor, five experiments
of 20 days duration were conducted on 25 male volunteers from a laboratory (not
named). The first experiment was for control purposes to obtain hygienic, chemical,
and physiological data. The density of ions in this experiment ranged from
50—2000 pairs of ions/cm^3. The second, third, and fourth experiments entailed
exposure to positive, negative, and bipolar ions generated by "Shteynbok" radioactive
ionizers. Ion concentration in the respiratory zone was 700—900 thousand ions/cm^3

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L 45965-66

ACC NR: AT6030695
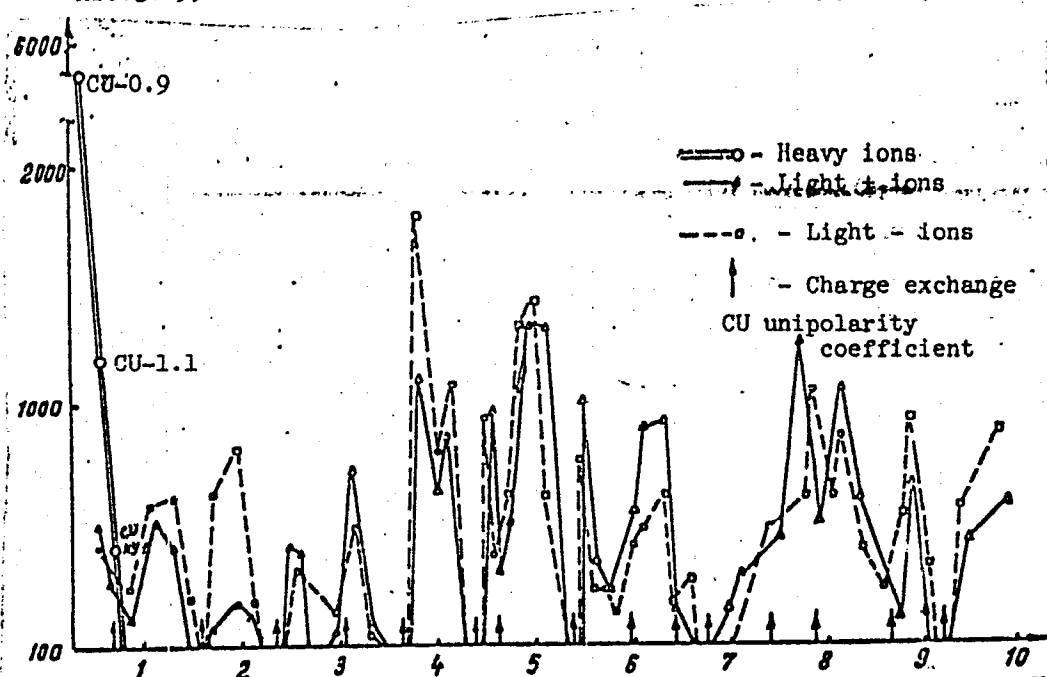
Fig. 1. Aerion composition during a 10-day experiment
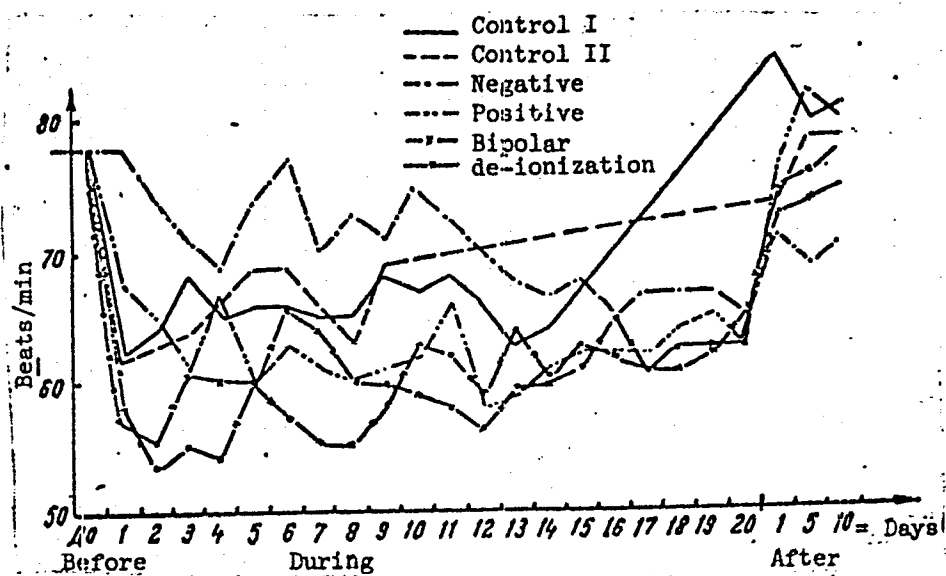
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ACC NR: AT6030695

Fig. 2. Pulse dynamics during various experimental regimens

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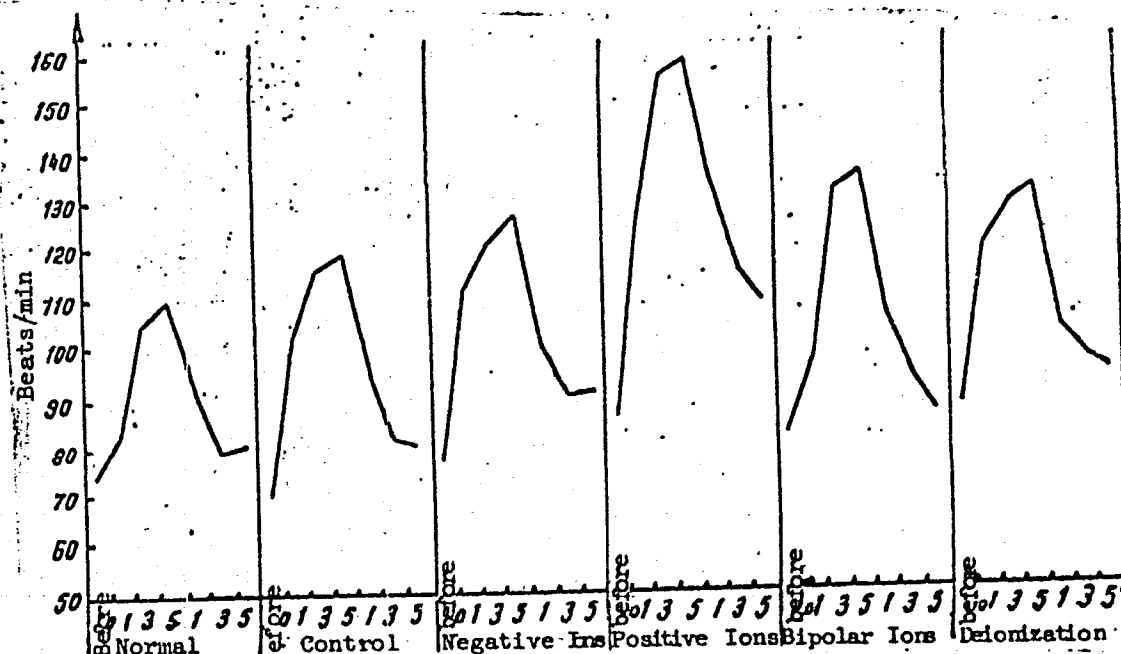L 45965-66

ACC NR: AT6030695

Fig. 3. Pulse variations during bicycle ergometer tests
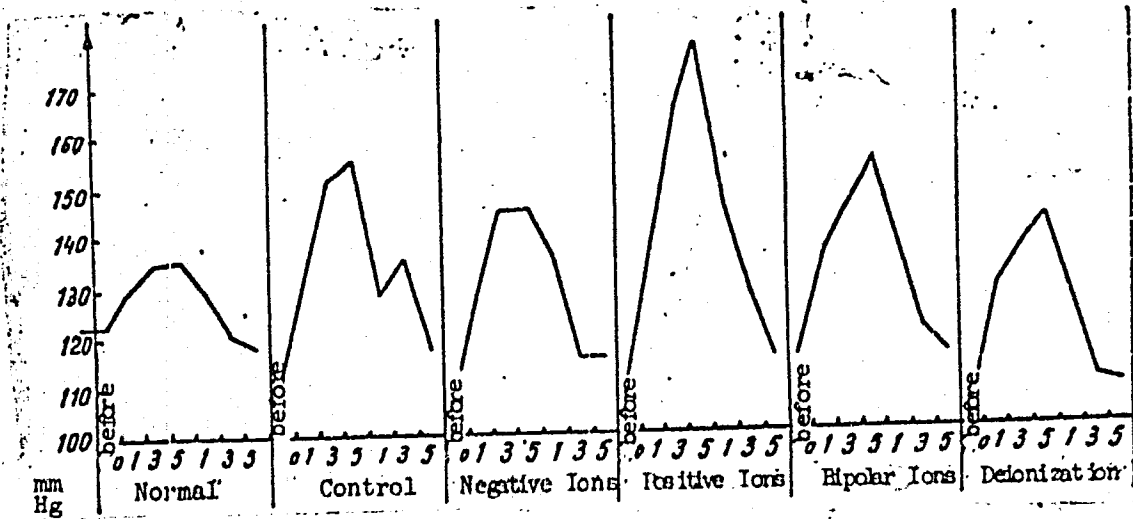
Card 4/8

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ACC NR: AT6030695

Fig 4. Changes in systolic pressure during exercise on a bicycle ergometer (mean values)
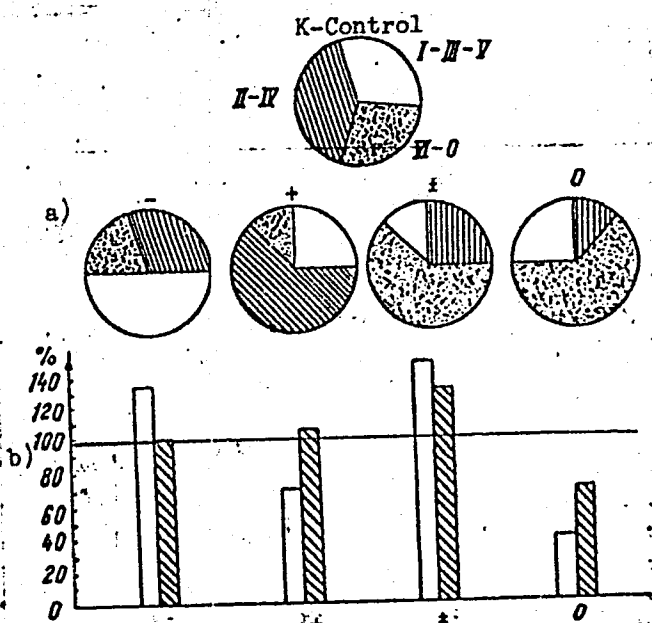
Card   5/8

L 45965-66

ACC NR: AT6030695

Fig. 5. Comparative characteristics of changes in the strength of neural processes in various experimental regimens (+, -, ±, control)

a - Character of reactivity curves;
b - changes in the coefficient of reactivity to light (white) and to opening the eyes (striped).

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L 45965-66
ACC NR: AT6030695

Control
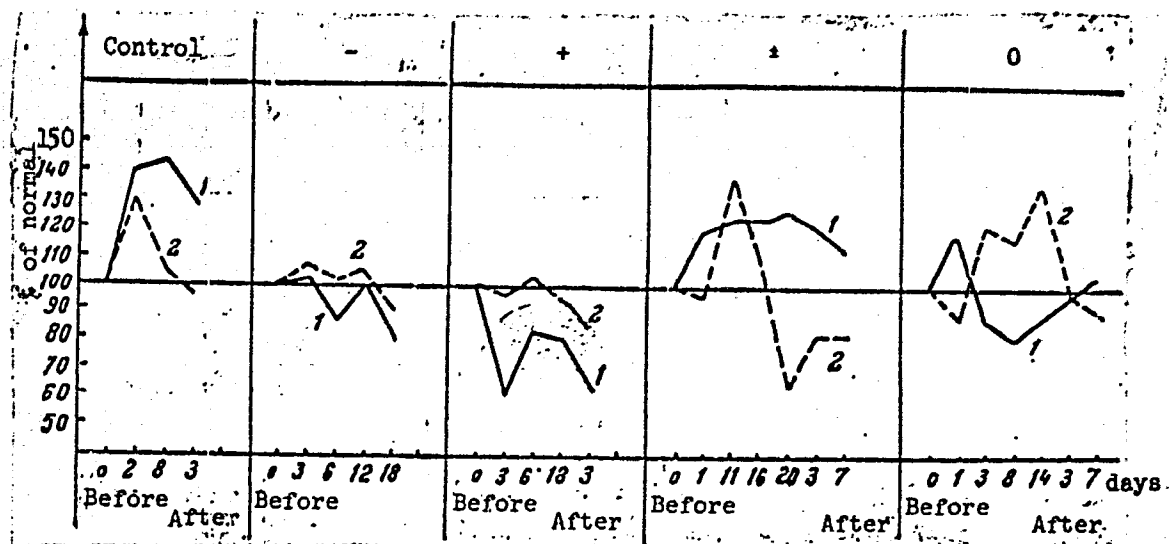
Fig. 6. Changes in the sensitivity of central (E_o)
and peripheral (L_3) components of the visual analyzer
(mean values): $1 - E_o$; $2 - L_3$

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L 45965-66   0

ACC NR: AT6030695

during experimentation. Allowing that the natural exposure dose for the lungs is 12.87 mrem/week (Sivintsev, 1960), it was calculated that 1 g of lung receives $0.33 \cdot 10^{10}$ pairs of ions per day. If, in the respiratory medium, there were 500 pairs of light ions/cm^3 and 5000 pairs of heavy ions/cm^3, then $0.7 \cdot 10^{10}$ light and $7 \cdot 10^{10}$ heavy pairs of ions would reach the lungs of a man during a day. In these experiments, the average subject received approximately 10^{11} pairs of light ions per day. In the fifth experiment, the chamber was de-ionized using a system of filters and special ion traps. However, complete de-ionization could not be achieved and the density was 50—60 pairs of ions/cm^3. Some results of these experiments are shown in Figs. 1-6. The results of the experiment generally showed increased muscular working capacity, external respiration, and an increased level of gas exchange during exercise in the experiment with negative aeroionization. Partial normalization of some indices occurred during the respiration of negative aeroions. However, for a number of indices, a normalizing effect was also noted in response to the respiration of positive and bipolar ions. Nonetheless, the general trend of the majority of shifts noted during experimentation lends credence to the proposition that prolonged exposure to positive ions or a de-ionized air leads to some changes deleterious to human health. It is possible that an effective approach to this problem would be to combine negative ions with positive or bipolar ions. The establishment of optimum aeroion regimens requires additional research. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.   [CD]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 14Apr66/ ORIG REF: 011/ ATD PRESS: 5086

Card   8/8   hs

Veselova, A.I.

Utilisation of Non-Ferrous Alloy Swarf. A. I. Veselova and T. A. Vikhareva (*Liteinoe Proizvodstvo*, 1956, (1), 1-3, 13).—[In Russian]. The following fluxes are recommended: (a) Na_2CO_3 20, SiO_2 40, and CaF_2 40%; (b) Na_2CO_3 95 and CaF_2 5%; (c) charcoal powder 90 and Na_2AlF_6 10%; and (d) charcoal 90 and borax 10% for leaded bronzes, Si bronzes, Al bronzes, and Mn brasses, resp.—V. K.

VESELOVA, A.I.

28(1);25(1)   PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/2631

Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya trudoyemkikh protsessov v liteynom proizvodstve (Mechanization and Automation of Labor-consuming Processes in Foundry Practice) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 225 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: K. N. Skobnikov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Ed. (inside title page); O. I. Kobylyanskiy (Deceased) Ed.; Tech. book); A. M. Sokolov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Tech. Ed.; O. V. Spasskaya, Managing Ed. for Literature on the Technology of Machinery Manufacture (Leningrad Division, Mashgiz), ...

PURPOSE: The book is intended for technical personnel in foundries and engineers engaged in the mechanization and automation of industrial processes. It may also be used by students of institutions of higher technical education.

COVERAGE: The book deals with recent achievements in the mechanization and automation of time-and labor-consuming operations in foundries. Specific instances of mechanization and automation presented are described. The material presented in this book is divided into six parts, dealing with the following subjects: molding materials, mold and coremaking, casting, shakeout of molds, finishing of castings, and special casting methods. Each part consists of a number of technical papers presented by several authors. The application of automation ranges from the preparation of molds and cores to the mechanization and streamlining of specialized casting methods, such as investment casting and the use of shell molds. There are numerous diagrams showing automated and mechanized installations in foundries. Most of the material is based on experiments and work done at the "Krasnyy Aksay" Plant. Some of the methods described appear to be in the experimental stage at that plant. The technical papers published in this book were originally presented at a technical conference of the Soviet machine industry in October 1957. No personalities are mentioned.

LEBEDEV, K.P.; VESELOVA, A.I.; YEFIMOVA, M.N.

Foundry and technological properties of LMMtsZhA 62-1-2-1-1 alloys.
Lit. proizv. no. 4:40-41 Ap '61.   (MIRA 14:4)
                    (Brass founding)

VESELOVA, A.I.

LEBEDEV, K.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; VIKHOREVA, T.N., inzh.; VESELOVA, A.I.,
inzh.

Improved technology of casting brass propellers. Lit.proizv.
no.8:7-10 Ag '57.   (MIRA 10:10)
              (Brass founding)
              (Propellers)

VESELOVA, A. I., VIKHAREVA, T. A.

Smelting

Utilization of chips from non-ferrous alloys. Lit. proizv. No. 2, 1953.

Monthly Listof Russian Accessions, Library of Congress
June 1953. UNCL.

VESELOVA, A.I.; MAYZEL', Ye.I.

Sodium silicate mixtures for copper alloy founding. Lit. proizv. no.6:34-36 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

(Sand, Foundry) (Founding)

VESELOVA, A. M.

A. M. Veselova, and A. P. Pariyevskaya,   "Orientation of Data on Diseases of
Hemp," Za Novoe Volokno, no. 5, 1935, pp. 41-46 73.8 212

SO: Sira Si 90-53,15 Dec 1953

VESELOVA, A. M.

USSR / Plant Diseases. Diseases of Cultivated Plants   N-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, March 1957, No 22987

Author   : Veselova, A.M.
Title   : The Chief Apple Diseases During Storage and Their Early
           Diagnosis.

Orig Pub : Sb. rabot In-ta prikl. zool. i fitopatol., 1956, No 4, 136-146

Abstract : A detailed picture is presented of external apple diseases
           in storage caused by different vectors: Monilia fructigena
           Pers., Penicillium glaucum, Botrytis cinerea, Gloeosporium
           gructigenum Berk., Sphaeropsis malorum Peck., Rhizopus nigricans
           Ehr. It is indicated that apples in storage are mostly
           subject to infection by P. glaucum. The results are presented
           of the study of temperature influence on mycelium development
           in fruit tissues and sporogenous formations of M. fructigena,
           B. cinerea, P. Glaucum. Observations showed the absence of the
           spore forming process of M. fructigena, B. cinerea, Aspergillus
           and Mucor at 52 % relative humidity. Also the relationship of
           fruit storage to time of picking is indicated.

Card   : 1/1

VESELOVA, A. M.

A. M. Veselova "Elabora ion of Diagnostical Characteristics for Identification of Polyphagous and Specialized Species and for Determination of Forms of Fusarium," Itogi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skikh Rabot Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii za 1935 Goda, 1936, pp. 494-496.   423.92 L541

SO: Sira Si 90-53, 15 Dec 1953

VESELOVA, A.P. (Vyborg)

Technic of treating rubber gloves in dispensary practice. Med.sestra
18 no.12:42 '59.   (MIRA 13:3)
        (SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS--STERILIZATION)

VESELOVA, A.P

USSR/Virology. Viruses of Man and Animals   E

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57379

Author   : Strigin V. A., Bychkova V. M., Veselova A. P.,
             Golovina A. F., Zaynutdinova L. Kh., Lagus N. M.,
             Leshok Z. T., Prutkovskaya N. T., Sudakova F. S.

Inst   : Ufa Scientific-Research Institute of Vaccines
             and Sera

Title   : Experimental Study of the Epidemiological Effec-
             tiveness of Antiinfluenza Vaccination

Orig Pub   : Tr. Ufimsk. n.-i. in-ta vaktsin i syvorotok,
             1957, vyp. 4, 205-209

Abstract   : Five thousand nine hundred twenty-three persons
             were vaccinated with dry live vaccine ("SK") of
             the Moscow Scientific-Research Institute of Vac-
             cines and Sera imeni Mechnikov (4559 in the non-
             vaccinated group). The vaccine lowered disease

Card 1/2

Colorimetric determination of tungsten and cerium. F. M. Schemjakin, A. V. Venzlova, and M. I. Vladimirova (Zavod. Lab., 1938, 3, 231—232). —2 ml. of approx. 0·01N-tungstate solution and 2 ml. of 0·1N-CuSO₄ are added to 6 ml. of H₂O, the solution is heated at 74—75° for 30 min., cooled to 17°, filtered, and the ppt. of Cu tungstate is washed with 80% EtOH, and dissolved in 10 ml. of 28% HCl. The coloration of the solution is compared with that of standard Cu solutions. Minor modifications of Schemjakin's method for determination of Ce (A., 1935, 464) are described.   R. T.

Colorimetric determination of tungsten and cerium. P. M. Shemyak'n, A. V. Veselova and M. I. Vladimirova. Zavodskaya Lab. 5, 531-8(1936).—Add 2 ml. of approx. 0.01 N tungstate soln. and 2 ml. of 0.1 N CuSO₄ to 6 ml. of H₂O, heat the soln. at 74-75° for 30 min., cool to 17°, filter and wash the ppt. of Cu tungstate with 60% EtOH, and dissolve in 10 ml. of 28% HCl. Compare the color of the soln. with that of standard Cu soln. Minor modifications of Shemyakin's method for detn. of Ce (C. A. 29, 2973⁴) are described.   H. C. A.

DOL'NIK, V.; VESELOVA, G., inzh.

Bonus system in mineral fertilizer plants. Sots. trud 7 no.8: 100-106 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti nachal'nika laboratorii organi-zatsii truda Nauchnogo instituta po udobreniyam i insektofungi-sidam (for Dol'nik). 2. Laboratoriya organizatsii truda Nauchnogo instituta po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam (for Veselova).

(Wages—Fertilizer industry)   (Bonus system)

VESELOVA, G.; DOL'NIK, V.

Results of regulating wages at enterprises of basic chemical
industrial processes. Biul. nauch. inform.: trud i zar. plata
3 no.8:37-34 '60.   (MIRA 13:9)
(Chemical industries)   (Wages)