

24-1-25/26
New methods of investigation of the processes of disruption of rocks by mechanical methods.

cutting of rocks and Chumak, All-Union Research Institute for the Organisation and Mechanisation of Mine Construction VNIOMShS (Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Organizatsii i Mekhanizatsii Shakhtnogo Stroitel'stva VNIOMShS), described a test stand for investigating vibro-impact drilling. In the resolutions it was mentioned that, in spite of known achievements in the field of developing experimental methods and techniques for studying processes of disruption of rocks, utilisation of the latest achievements in physics is lagging. For instance, radioactive isotopes, semi-conducting instruments etc. are not being used on an adequate scale. It was also pointed out that most institutes were forced to design and build strain gauge apparatus and a number of metering instruments on a very small scale and evidently it will be necessary to organise centralised manufacture of such apparatus.

Card 5/5

(Note: This is an almost complete translation).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

IVANCHENKO, Ye.Ya.; VOLKOV, A.A.

Induction, torsion-type dynamometer for the investigation of rock boring and the performance of electric drills. Sbor.nauch.trud. KHGI 5:15-25 '58. (MIRA 14:4)

(Rock drills) (Dynamometer)

VOLKOV, A.A., dotsent; MIKHAYLOV, V.A., dotsent

Design of an electrical network for regulating the liquid level.

Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.5:165-172 '61.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy gornyy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy avtomatizatsii gornopromyshlennykh predpriyatiy.

(Liquid level indicators)

(Ore dressing--Equipment and supplies)

VOLKOV, A.A., dotsent

Dynamics of the operation of a bit in a working face in rotary drilling. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 6 no.4:79-88 '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut gornogo mashinostroyeniya, avtomatiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. Rekomendovana kafedroy avtomatizatsii proizvodstvennykh protsessov.

(Boring)

ACCESSION NR: AT4008774

S/3054/63/000/000/0342/0353

AUTHORS: Volkov, A. A. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Digital computers used for controlling systems with optimal characteristics

SOURCE: Pribory* promy*shlennogo kontrolya i sredstva avtomatiki. Doklady* i soobshcheniya. Kiev, 1963, 342-353

TOPIC TAGS: optimizing control system, digital computer, self adjusting control system, sampling controller, programmed control, extremum seeking control system, logic circuit

ABSTRACT: Following an enumeration of the requirements that must be satisfied by a computer designed to control objects with optimal characteristics and with high and low inertia, the author describes an operations program and block diagrams for such computers, developed at the Khar'kovskiy institut gornogo mashinostroyeniya, avtomatiki

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4008774

i vy*chislitel'noy tekhniki (Khar'kov Institute of Mining Machine Building, Automation, and Computation Techniques). Block diagrams for the required logical elements and binary counters are also represented. "N. N. Maksyutenko and A. I. Logachev participated in the development and production of the apparatus." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 16 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy institut gornogo mashinostroyeniya, avtomatiki i vy*chislitel'noy tekhniki (Khar'kov Institute of Mining Machine Building, Automation, and Computation Techniques)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 25Jan64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: CG

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/46

SVIRIDENKO, S.Kh.; AKHMECHET, L.S.; VOLKOV, A.A.; MEYSTEI', A.M.;
MIZHEVSKIY, L.L.; POLYAKOV, L.M.; RASHKOVICH, M.P.;
SRIEMER, L.A.; KHVALOV, Yu.G.; SHPIGLER, L.A.; SERAGO,
L.K.; ORLIKOV, M.L., inzh., retsenzent; SVECHNIKOV, L.V.,
inzh., retsenzent; MATSIYEVSKIY, A.G., inzh., red.

[Elements of the automation of machine tools] Elementy
avtomatizatsii metallorezhushchikh stankov. Moskva, Mash-
giz, 1964. 210 p. (MIRA 17:12)

DOROKHOV, Aleksandr Petrovich; KOROBKINA, Galina Stepanovna;
STARODUBTSEV, Viktor Aleksandrovich; TSARENKO, Vladimir
Timofeyevich; VOLKOV, A.A., retsenzent; OGORODNEYCHUK,
I.F., retsenzent; RUDENKO, V.S., retsenzent; TETEL'BAUM,
Ya.I., retsenzent; FILONENKO, S.N., dots., otv. red.;
NESTERENKO, A.S., red.

[Principles of industrial electronics] Osnovy promyshlennoi
elektroniki. [By] A.P.Dorokhov i dr. Khar'kov, Izd-vo
Khar'kovskogo univ., 1964. 214 p. (MIRA 17:8)

VOLKOV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEFIMOV, A.N., inzh.; RYBNIKOV, E.N., inzh.

Studying the correction of the dynamic properties of mine excavating machines by mathematical modeling. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 8 no.7:174-179 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut gornogo mashinostroyeniya, avtomatiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnicheskoy kibernetiki.

VOLKOV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEVDOKIMOV, A.G., inzh.

Mathematical description of steady air distribution processes in mine ventilation systems. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 8 no.: 136-143 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

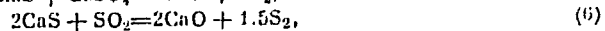
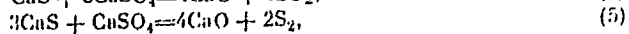
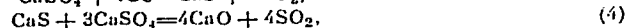
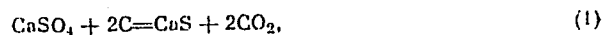
1. Khar'kovskiy institut gornogo mashinostroyeniya, avtomatiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki.

5.4300,5.4700

75658
SOV/80-32-10-7/51AUTHORS: Ginstling, A. M., Volkov, A. D.

TITLE: Investigation of the Thermochemical Decomposition of Calcium Sulfate and of Its Reaction With Carbon

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 10, pp 2171-2177 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a study of the thermodynamics and kinetics of the above processes. The isobaric-isothermal Gibbs free energies ΔZ_T^0 plotted vs temperature in Fig. 1 were determined for reactions (1) to (7).

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Investigation of the Thermochemical Decomposition of Calcium Sulfate and of Its Reaction With Carbon

75658
SOV/50-32-10-7/51

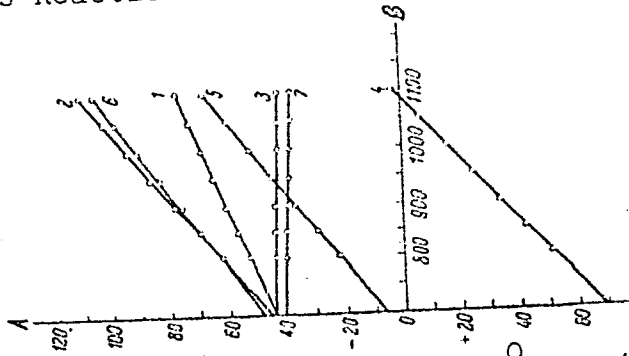


Fig. 1. Change in the isobaric-isothermal Gibbs free energies of the main reactions in the $CaSO_4 + C$ system with temperature. (A) ΔZ_T^0 (kcal/mol); (B) temperature ($^{\circ}C$)

Comparison of ΔZ_T^0 for (5), (6), and (7) indicates the greatest probability of (6), but since (6) and (7) both require SO_2 , (5) is possible in the absence or insufficiency of SO_2 . At higher temperatures (4) is driven to the right, which favors (6). The kinetics of the reaction of $CaSO_4$ with C were studied on the

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Investigation of the Thermochemical
Decomposition of Calcium Sulfate and
of Its Reaction With Carbon

75658

SOV/80-32-10-7/51

basis of experimental composition data for the solid and gaseous reaction products. Reagents: CaSO_4 prepared by heating analytical grade gypsum, and natural gypsum containing 0.2% R_2O_3 and traces of MgO ; sugar charcoal, all in powder form; molar CaSO_4/C ratio, 1/0.6.

Experimental conditions: reagents heated in a stream of purified nitrogen. Figure 3 shows the amount of SO_2 formed vs time.

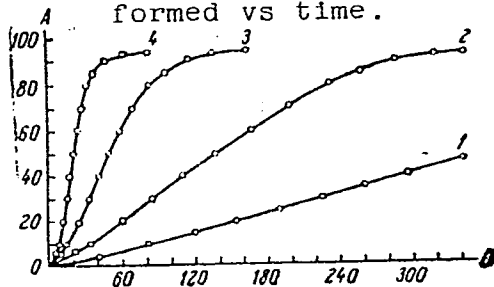


Fig. 3. Kinetics of SO_2 evolution on decomposition of analytically pure CaSO_4 . (A) SO_2 content (% of starting S); (B) time (min). Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$): (1) 950, (2) 1,000, (3) 1,050, (4) 1,100.

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Investigation of the Thermochemical
Decomposition of Calcium Sulfate and
of Its Reaction With Carbon

7565B
307/30-32-10-7/51

Figures 4 and 5 indicate changes in the solid-product composition with time: the negligible SO_2 formation and large $CaSO_4$ consumption at the start are proof of the high rate of $CaSO_4$ reduction to CaS .

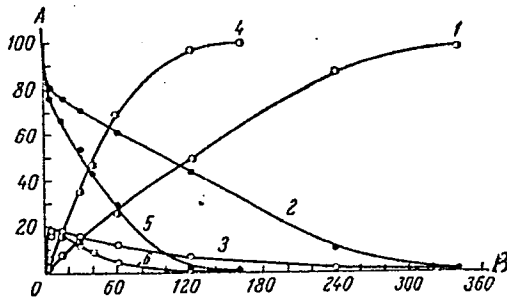


Fig. 4. Kinetics of the composition change of the solid product in the process of decomposition of analytically pure $CaSO_4$. (A) Content calculated as $CaSO_4$ (%); (B) time (min): at $1,000^\circ$: (1) CaO , (2) $CaSO_4$, (3) CaS ; at $1,050^\circ$: (4) CaO , (5) $CaSO_4$, (6) CaS .

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Investigation of the Thermochemical
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 of Its Reaction With Carbon

75658
 SOV/80-32-10-7/51

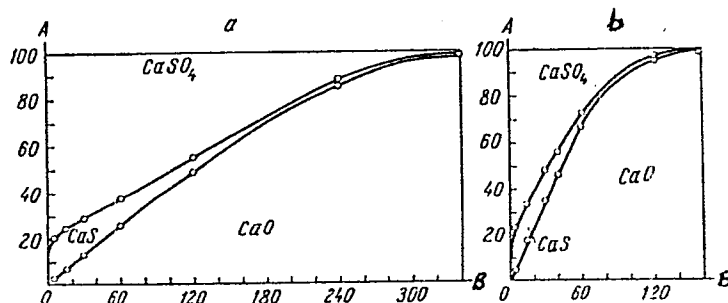


Fig. 5. Material balance diagram of the composition change of the solid product in the process of analytically pure CaSO₄ decomposition. (A) content calculated as CaSO₄ (%); (B) time (min); (a) at 1,000°, (b) at 1,050°.

Card 5/6

Investigation of the Thermochemical
Decomposition of Calcium Sulfate and
of Its Reaction With Carbon

75658
SOV780-32-10-7/51

Calculations prove that the maximum amount of CaS_2 formed (curves 3 and 6 on Fig. 4) is insufficient to react according to (4) with the remaining CaSO_4 , whose reduction therefore continues. There are 3 tables; 5 figures; and 17 references, 12 Soviet, 3 Polish, 1 German, 1 U.S. The U.S. reference is: Rossini, F. D., Wagman, D. D., Evans, W. H., Levine, S., Ioffe, I., Selected Values of Chemical Thermodynamic Properties, Nat. Bur. Stand. Circ. 500 (1952).

SUBMITTED: December 8, 1958

Card 6/6

SHALASHOV, V.A.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, T.B., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
VOLKOV, A.D.

Self-lubricating rings of spinning machines made from metallic
ceramics. Tekst. prom. 25 no.7:63-67 JI '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Direktor Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta legkogo i tekstil'nogo mashinostroyeniya, Moskva (for Shalashov).
2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut legkogo i tekstil'nogo mashinostroyeniya, Moskva (for Finkel'shteyn).
3. Nachal'nik laboratorii tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta legkogo i tekstil'nogo mashinostroyeniya, Moskva (for Volkov).

S/194/62/000/002/031/036
D230/D301

AUTHOR: Volkov, A. D.

TITLE: Polarity-selective relay distributor for remote-control and remote signalling

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 2, 1962, abstract 2-2-133shch (Ugol', 1961, no. 9, 28-30)

TEXT: Description of a simple relay distributor with polarity-selective element designed for the remote control of blowers for the main ventilation of mines. Remote and supervisory controls from the dispatch point can be achieved by means of a relay distributor using two pairs of conductors. The distributor consists in the main, of a relay type *PPT-10* (RPT-10) or *MKY-48* (MKU-48) and selenium rectifiers mounted on two panels: the point-dispatch panel and the control panel. The connection between the panels is made by four conductors, or by a four-way cable. The distributor replaces a 20-way control cable. / Abstracter's note: Complete translation. /

Card 1/1

VOIKOV, A.D.

Relay type distributor with polar selection for remote control and long distance signaling systems. Ugol' 36 no.9:28-30 S '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Gorlovskogo spetsmontazhnogo upravleniya Ugleavtomatika.
(Coal mining machinery) (Remote control)

5.1190, 5.4300, 5.4700

77628
SOV/80-33-2-3/52

AUTHORS: Ginstling, A. M., Volkov, A. D.

TITLE: Reaction of Calcium Sulfate With Carbon in the Presence of Sodium Chloride

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 2, pp 274-279 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is the second article in a series concerning thermal decomposition of calcium sulfate. The article deals with the effect of sodium chloride addition on decomposition of calcium sulfate. Experiments were conducted at 1,000 and 1,050° in a stream of nitrogen. The results are given in Table A. The reaction proceeds in 2 stages: (1) reduction of sulfate by carbon to yield sulfide; (2) reaction of the sulfide with sulfate. Under the investigated conditions, the second stage is the slower of the two, and it limits the process rate.

Card 1/3

Reaction of Calcium Sulfate With Carbon
in the Presence of Sodium Chloride

77028
SOV/80-33-2-3/52

It was found that NaCl has a retarding effect on the first stage, but at the given temperature the addition of 0.5-1% NaCl increases the process rate of the second (limiting) stage, which correspondingly increases the overall process rate. The effectiveness of the accelerating admixture decreases with the increase in process temperature. There are 6 figures; 1 table; and 12 references, 11 Soviet, 1 Czechoslovakian.

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1959

Card 2/3

Reaction of Calcium Sulfate With Carbon
in the Presence of Sodium Chloride

77628
SOV/80-33-2/3/52

Table A. Effect of NaCl on kinetics of SO₂ evolution during decomposition of CaSO₄ (c.p.) at 1,000 and 1,050° C (A) Yield of SO₂ (% of stoichiometric); (B) CaSO₄ decomposition time (min, sec) for NaCl content in mixture. (B)

(A)	1000°				1050°			
	0%	0.5%	1%	2%	0%	0.5%	1%	2%
2.32 *	10, 49	6, 25	6, 00	5, 57	4, 08	2, 45	2, 32	2, 37
10.85	33, 34	20, 24	19, 36	19, 57	14, 12	9, 22	8, 15	8, 27
20.18	57, 15	34, 00	30, 45	33, 44	22, 35	14, 15	12, 37	12, 52
31.03	83, 32	52, 27	43, 05	51, 32	32, 10	19, 54	16, 56	17, 17
41.84	102, 45	76, 00	58, 43	70, 50	40, 42	25, 00	20, 57	21, 35
49.62	129, 20	95, 48	68, 15	84, 56	47, 50	28, 23	24, 00	24, 52
62.00	163, 32	135, 20	87, 57	112, 48	58, 00	34, 40	29, 42	30, 48
81.45	235, 20	225, 37	121, 28	175, 34	83, 12	55, 38	49, 32	53, 58
89.12	276, 22	276, 24	141, 22	216, 25	106, 00	73, 43	66, 50	79, 45
92.22	300, 10	300, 18	160, 00	242, 05	130, 45	99, 03	82, 56	102, 20
93.77	328, 00	328, 25	174, 12	252, 28	160, 00	101, 00	100, 06	130, 60
94.52	340, 00	340, 45	178, 04	265, 52	—	—	—	—
94.72	—	—	182, 00	280, 00	—	—	—	—

Card 3/3

* For brevity, only part of experimental data is given.

5.2100

1960
Sov. Sci. Rev.

AUTHORS: Ginstling, A. M., Volkov, A. D.

TITLE: Brief Communications. Reaction of Calcium Sulfate With Carbon and Silica

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii. 1960. Vol 33, Nr 3. pp 736-739 (USSR,

ABSTRACT: This is Communication III on the thermochemical decomposition of calcium sulfate. The effect of calcium fluoride as an accelerator of the thermal decomposition of a mixture of anhydrite, coal, and silica was investigated. It was established that the addition of 1% CaF_2 to the above mixture increased 9-fold the amount of CaO tied up as silicates in 90 min. V. P. Ivanov took part in the experiments, which were conducted in the laboratory of the All-Union Geological Institute (VSEGEI). There are 2 figures, 1 table; and 11 references: 1 U.S., 1 Swiss, 1 Swedish, 1 Polish, 7 Soviet. The U.S. reference is: A. Newkirk

Card 1/2

Brief Communications. Reaction of Calcium
Sulfate With Carbon and Silica

28040
SOT 80-12 211-11

J. Res. Nat. Bur. Stand., 27, 58 (1959), 341.

SUBMITTED: October 2, 1959

Card 2/2

VOLKOV, A. D.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Study of the decomposition of calcium sulfate in the presence of carbon with the purpose of production of sulfur dioxide." Leningrad, 1961. 15 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Leningrad Order of Labor Red Banner Technology Inst imeni Lensovet); 180 copies; price not given; (KL, 7-61 sup, 233)

VOLKOV, A.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; DENISOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Improve the quality of printed matter on safety engineering and
labor protection. Zhel. dor. transp. 43 no. 1:94-95 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:4)
(Safety education, Industrial)

GINSTLING, A.M.; VOIKOV, A.D.

Reactions involving the formation of elemental sulfur in reactions
between calcium sulfate and carbon. Zhur. prikl. khim. 33 no.8:1700-
1704 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Sulfur) (Calcium sulfate) (Carbon)

GINSTLING, A.M.; VOLKOV, A.D.

Interaction between calcium sulfate and carbon in the presence
of sodium chloride. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.2:274-279
F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Calcium sulfate) (Carbon) (Sodium chloride)

GINSTLING, A.M.; VOLKOV, A.D.

Reaction of calcium sulfate with carbon and silica. Zhur.prikl.
khim. 33 no.3:736-739 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Calcium sulfate) (Carbon) (Silica)

Volkov, A.D.

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Synthesis of ketones by the action of organomagnesium
compounds on sodium salts of carboxylic acids. N. M.
Grad and A. D. Volkov. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 25,
1871-2 (1955) (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 50, 5583d.
R. M. R.

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RM

GRAD, N.M.; VOLKOV, A.D.

Synthesis of ketones by the reaction of magnesium organic compounds with sodium salts of carboxylic acids. Zhur.ob.khim. 25 no.9:1716-1718 S '55. (MIRA 9:2)

1.Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskij institut imeni V.M.Moloteva.
(Ketones) (Magnesium organic compounds)

AUTHOR: Volkov, A.D.

121-2-12/20

TITLE: The continuous relieving of multi-start hobbing cutters.
(Neprieryvnoya aztylovaniye ~~mmovozakhodnykh~~ chervyachnykh
frez)

PERIODICAL: "Stanki i Instrument" (Machine Tools and Tools), 1957,
No.2, pp. 35 - 37 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: A set-up is shown by which a relieving lathe can be arranged to perform automatically the division from one start to the next in a multi-start hobbing cutter where such division by hand is a time consuming operation and a source of pitch error. The geometric condition for the method is the disposition of profile points of the same order in all the starts on a common helical line. This condition is fulfilled when the ratio of the number of helical slots to the number of starts is odd. On this basis a table is constructed to select the number of teeth in the hobbing cutter.

There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

AVAILABLE:
1/1

VOLKOV, A. D

VOLKOV, A.D.; LYUKSHIN, V.S.

Designing profiles for convolute worm gears. Stan. 1 instr. 28 no.10:
23-25 0 '57. (MLHA 10:11)

(Gearing, Worm)

VOLKOV, A.D.

VOLKOV, A.D.

Sharpening cutters having wide angles of shear in grooves.
Stan. i instr. 28 no.12:25-26 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Cutting tools)

VOLKOV, Anatoliy Dmitriyevich; GRIGOR'YEV, Georgiy Pavlovich;
BRODOTSKIY, A.I., red.; MIKHEYEVA, L.N., red.izd-va;
KARLOVA, G.L., tekhn. red.

[Physical properties of spent liquors from woodpulp
manufacture] Fizicheskie svoistva shchelokov tselluloz-
nogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1963. 98 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

BARZAKOVSKIY, V. P., doktor khimicheskikh nauk; VOLKOV, A. D., kand.
tekhn. nauk

Advances in the area of reactions in crystalline bodies.
Zhur. VKHO 8 no.2:128-134 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Crystallography) (Chemical reactions)

S/063/63/008/002/002/015
A057/A126

AUTHORS: Barzakovskiy, V.P., Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Volkov, A.D., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: News in the field of the reactions in crystalline substances

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal vsesoyuznogo khimicheskogo obshchestva imeni D.I. Mendeleeva, v. 8, no. 2, 1963, 128 - 134

TEXT: The authors give a review of papers upon the reaction in crystalline substances, read on the Fourth International Symposium on the Reactivity of Solids, Amsterdam, May 30 to June 14, 1960. A short discussion of each problem is given. There is 1 table.

Card 1/1

VOIKOV, A. E.

Gas purification from hydrogen sulfide by oxidation on activated carbon. Ya. D. Zol'venskiit and A. E. Volkov. Trudy Gosudarst. Nauch.-Issledovatel'sk. Inst. Azot. Prom. 1952, No. 1, 131-8 (Pub. 1953); Referat. Zhur. Khim. 1955, Abstr. No. 57399. — The purification of a N-H mixt. obtained by decsmg. NH₃ contg. 0.5-1.0% O₂, 0.2 mg./cu. m. NH₃, and certain amt. of H₂S is studied. An effective type of activated carbon (AC) is selected. It is established that: increasing the gas velocity does not affect the max. amt. of absorbed S in relation to AC; raising the temp. from 20° to 50° does not affect the absorption of the AC, which is most efficient when the gas has relative humidity ~ 100%. Best results are obtained with AC grain size 1-2 mm.; the used AC is completely regenerated by (NH₄)₂S soln.; org. mixts. in the gas (vapors of naphthalene or benzene) poison the AC; presence of 20% CO₂ in the gas does not affect the absorption ability of AC; the oxidation product of H₂S is S deposited on the AC and extd. from it during the regeneration; the yield of S reaches 98% of its content in the gas. N. Vasiloff

S-4E4j

M

KAK RADZE, V.M.; CHKHOBIANISHVILI, M.G.; VOLKOV, A.D.

Preparation of sulfur dioxide by the thermal decomposition
of natural calcium sulfate. Trudy Inst. prikl. khim. i
elektrokhim. AN Gruz. SSR 4:121-129 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

VOLKOV, A. E.

VOLKOV, A.F.

32-8-45/61

AUTHOR GOKHSHEYN, Ya. P., KUZMIN S.V.,
 VOLKOV A.F., YANCHEVSKIY V.Ya.

TITLE Oscillographic Polarograph "Geokhi".
 (Ostsillograficheskiy polyarograf "Geokhi".- Russian)

PERIODICAL Zavodskaya Laboratoriya 1957, Vol 23, Nr 8, pp 988-992
 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT A new highly sensitive device for carrying out analyses is concerned here. The experiments of the quantitative determinations of small contents of Bi, Sb, Cd, and Pb at high content of uranium are given as examples. The radiotechnical scheme of the apparatus is given here which shows that to the main part of the apparatus there belongs the generator scheme with two tubes, a pentode with reversed negative binding in the cathode; in the wiring circuit of the second stage there is potentiometer which regulates the amplitude of the saw-tooth-like oscillations which are then recorded by the generator by means of a capacitor. The next tube (3) has an oscillation limiter the threshold of which is regulated by an alternating resistance. The oscillations are received by the next tube (4) which has an electrolytical cell and a cathode repeater, after which they are transmitted to the next tube (8) with the cascade

CARD 1/2

CARD 2/2

Oscillographic Polarograph "Geokhi".

32-8-45/61

of the horizontal amplification. A potentiometer here serves as an amplitude regulator. The electrolytical cell is galvanically connected with the cathode repeater which is regulated by the next alternating resistance. Thus either a positive or a negative voltage can be obtained here which is gauged by tube voltmeters. For measuring the amplitude of the saw-tooth-like voltage there serves the next tube (6) which works as a voltmeter. The voltage is furthermore transmitted by the resistance (19) of the electrolytic cell to an amplifier with tube (7) in the first cascade. All cascades with the exception of end-cascades are fed with the voltage 180 V by the electron stabilizer (tube 16, 17, 18). Tube (19) feeds an electron beam tube (20) which has at the output from the filter the voltage 1800 V. Moreover the apparatus has various additional aggregates which increase its sensitivity. Examples of the application of the apparatus and the exploitation of the results are given here. There are 5 figures, 2 tables,

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Geochemistry and Analytic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.
(Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

28(4)

SOV/32-25-8-39/44

AUTHORS:

Gokhshteyn, Ya. P., Volkov, A. F., Kuz'min, S. V., Yanchevskiy, V. A.

TITLE:

A New Model Oscillographic Polarograph

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 8, pp 1008-1012 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A new type cathode-ray polarograph was designed which makes possible the detection of low concentrations of elements and organic compounds, the determination of the capacity of the binary electrical layer on dropping and solid electrodes, the impedance of the electrolytic cell, the velocity and the reversibility of the electrode reactions and the study of surface and adsorption phenomena. The instrument operates with an accuracy of $\pm 2\%$ at concentrations of $10^{-3} - 10^{-5}$ mol/l and of $\pm 3\%$ at $10^{-6} - 10^{-7}$ mol/l. The scheme of the instrument permits a periodical and a unique development of the various fixed velocities of the potential variations and this way both an Hg-dropping electrode and a stationary Hg-electrode can be used and the sensitivity can be considerably increased. One

Card 1/3

A New Model Oscillographic Polarograph

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can operate simultaneously with two cells which are reversed by a polarized relay. The polarographic cell receives simultaneously a constant negative tension and a positive sawtooth-shaped tension which eliminates the deformation of the curves by the current intensity. The radiotechnical wiring of the instrument was designed based on electron-ray tube type 13L0-36 and consists of the following main units (Fig 1): a generator for the linear-varying tension (the potential variations are determined by means of a magneto-electric loop-oscillograph N-10) with a thyatron cathode TG1-0.1/0.3, a compensator for the load resistance of the cell (with a network 12Zh1L) and a compensator of the capacity current, a synchronizer and a single vibrator (6N8) for the delay of the impulse (synchronized with the dropping period of the Hg), an amplifier for the vertical ray declination (with networks 6Zh4, 12Zh1L) and a current feeder unit. The article gives data on the sensitivity (Table) of the instrument and examples of investigations made with oscillograms obtained at the electrolysis of a 1 n KCl-solution, which contained 5.0 γ /ml of Pb^{2+} and Cd^{2+} , and a 1 n HCl-solution containing 0.5 γ /ml of Sb^{3+} and Bi^{3+} and a 1 n KCl-solu-

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A. New Model Oscillographic Polarograph

SOV/32-25-8-39/44

tion with 0.1 γ /ml of Cd^{2+} . There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry of the
Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 3/3

VOLKOV, A.F.

Silicon current rectifiers. *Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.* no.12:51-52
'61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Electric current rectifiers)

VESHENEVSKIY, S.N.; SOLODUKHO, Ya.Yu.; TSALLAGOV, A.P.;
ZAMARAYEV, B.S.; VOLKOV, A.F. (Moskva); NIKULIN, G.F.;
LARKIN, A.P.

Exciter for electrical machines using thyristors. Elektri-
chestvo no.2:74-77 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu elektrooboru-
dovaniya dlya tyazheloy promyshlennosti (for Veshenevskiy,
Solodukho, TSallagov, Zamarayev). 2. Metallurgicheskiy zavod
"Serp i molot" (for Nikulin, Larkin).

L 41032-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T-2 EM
ACCESSION NR: AP5008577

S/0286/65/000/006/0113/113

AUTHORS: Zuyev, M. A.; Razin, G. M.; Krylov, V. M.; Volkov, A. F.; Timoshin,
Ye. P.; ²¹Steflikov, V. P.; Gornilov, S. A.; Demasov, V. B.; Mirolyubov, G. P.

TITLE: Test stand for creating impact overloads. Class 62, No. 169407

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 6, 1965, 113

TOPIC TAGS: impact testing

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a test stand for creating impact overloads. The stand contains a truss with controlling cables, a hoisting device, a platform for the investigated object, a cable with a suspension system, a cut-off mechanism, a braking mechanism, shock absorbers, and instruments for measuring the platform drop rate. To increase the safety of the experiment and to exclude the effect of the prescribed height on the free fall of the platform, the stand is provided with a contactless mechanism for setting the height (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). It consists of a transmitting relay connected by a flexible shaft to the shaft of an electric motor, a receiving relay placed in the frame of the mechanism, and a mechanism retractor. A setting indicator with a knob and contact, a sliding indicator with a contact, a height indicator scale,

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L 41032-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5008577

and a stop relay are connected in the magnetic starter circuit of the electric tackle. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Jan64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 2615-66 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) GG/BB

ACCESSION NR: AP5025743

UR/0286/65/000/018/0091/0092
681.142-523.8

AUTHOR: Vedeshnikov, V. A.^{44/}; Volkov, A. F.^{44/}; Zenkin, V. D.^{44/}; Trapeznikov, V. A.^{44/};
Turkovskaya, T. A.^{44/}

56
54
B

TITLE: A digital computer with programmed circuit control. Class 42, No. 174844

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 18, 1965, 91-92

TOPIC TAGS: digital computer, automatic computer programming, self adaptive control

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a digital computer with programmed circuit monitoring. The unit contains a control counter, instruction memory, instruction readout amplifier, instruction register, operation decoder, central control unit, control pulse amplifiers, arithmetic unit, working storage, and an input output device. The installation is designed for automatically and accurately finding elements that fail. The computer contains a microoperation zone decoder and a pilot signal shaper which are connected together and to the readout amplifiers for the instruction memory. The outputs from the pilot signal shaper are connected to the central control unit, the local control unit, and the control signal amplifier

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L 2645-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5025743

unit. The computer also contains a microcontrol unit which is connected to the central control unit and to the control signal amplifiers, and a device for recording the point of failure, which is connected to the instruction memory readout amplifiers. A modification of this computer is designed for transition from macrooperation to microoperation conditions to improve the resolution of diagnostic tests. The microcontrol unit in this computer contains the first gate for interpretation of operating conditions. The inputs to this gate are connected respectively to the unit for sampling commands from the instruction memory and to the flip-flop for storage of operating conditions. The output from this flip-flop is connected to a delay circuit through gates which are connected to the outputs from the microoperation zone decoders which correspond to microoperations for setting the flip-flops of the computer. The delay circuit is connected through a gating assembly to the outputs from the control signal amplifiers. The output from the delay circuit is connected to the input of the instruction sampler. The second gate for interpretation of operating instructions is connected to the input of the delay circuit. The inputs to this gate are connected respectively to the instruction sampler and to the inverse output from the flip-flop for storage of operating conditions through the gate for transition from macrocontrol to microcontrol conditions. The output from the delay circuit is connected in parallel with the output from the first gate for

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L 2645-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5025743

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interpretation of operating conditions. In a second modification of this computer, the number of points which can be monitored is increased by using an input register in the microoperation zone decoder. This register is connected to the decoder, and the outputs from the decoder are connected to the control points. In a third modification of this computer, indication of a point of failure is simplified by using an input register in the failure indicator with binary-digital code for the number of the non-operative element. This register is connected to decimal indicators through a decoder which converts the register code into decimal positional notation. A fourth modification of this computer is designed for automatically and accurately locating points of failure. The pilot signal shaper in this computer contains gates with inputs connected respectively to the microoperation zone decoder and to the readout amplifiers for the instruction memory. The outputs from these gates are connected to the elements to be monitored. [16]

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

SUBMITTED: 27Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4/24

Card 3/3 RP

L 65249-65 EWT(l)/T/EWA(h) IJP(c) AT
ACCESSION NR: AP5014551

UR/0181/65/007/006/1612/1614

AUTHOR: Volkov, A. F.

TITLE: Contribution to the theory of spin absorption by donor electrons in semi-conductors

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 6, 1965, 1612-1614

TOPIC TAGS: electron donor, spin resonance, hyperfine structure, absorption line

ABSTRACT: The author uses the model of P. Anderson (J. Phys. Soc. Japan v. 9, 316, 1954) to calculate the donor concentration at which the hyperfine structure of the absorption line vanishes. The calculation is based on the simple formula $\omega_e C_D^3 \approx \omega_0$ (ω_0 = frequency of hyperfine splitting, ω_e = frequency of electron exchange among the donors, C_D = donor atom concentration), which is obtained from the Anderson model. The results are compared with the experimental values of C_D published by K. A. Muller and J. Schneider (Phys. Rev. Lett. v. 4, 288, 1963). In addition, the author calculates the concentration dependence of the intensities of the absorption peaks, from which he derives the formula

$$s_1 : s_2 : s_3 = 1 : \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{N}{C_D} \right) : \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{N}{C_D} \right)^2$$

Card 1/2

L 65249-65

ACCESSION NR: AF5014551

3

(s = area under peak, N = donor concentration). The results are also compared with the experimental data and are found to agree. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 6 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy fiziko-tehnicheskii institut (Moscow Physicotechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 30 Sep 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 88

NR REF SOF: 000

OTHER: 006

7/10/84
Card 2/2

SERGEYEV, P.V.; VOLKOV, A.F.

Distribution of I¹³¹-labeled triiodrast in white rats. Farm. i
toks. 27 no.4:468-470 J1-Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - prof. V.V. Vasil'yeva) II Mos-
kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova.

MAN'KOVSKIY, Grigoriy Il'ich; SHEVYAKOV, L.D., akademik, retsenzent;
~~VOLKOV, A.F., otv.red.~~; VOLOVICH, M.Z., red.izd.; ALADOVA,
Ye.I., tekhn.red.; SHKLYAR, S.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Special methods of shaft sinking] Spetsial'nye sposoby prokhodki
gornyykh vyrabotok. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 453 p.
(Mining engineering) (MIRA 12:2)

MALINOV, M.S., inzh. (g.Kolomna); VOIKOV, A.V., inzh. (g.Kolomna)

Boiler-type preheaters for diesel locomotives. Elek.i
tepl.tiaga no.7:12-15 JI '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Diesel locomotives--Equipment and supplies)
(Air preheaters)

VOLKOV, A.V., inzh.

Stage resistance butt welding. Stroi.truboprov. 5 no.6:22-23 Je
'60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Pipelines--Welding)

VOLKOV, A. G.

3

✓ Polarographic study of cogmarone and indene. A. G. Pozdeeva and A. G. Volkov (Eastern Research Inst. Coal Chemistry, Sverdlovsk). J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R. 23, 1123-8(1952)(Engl. translation).—See C.A. 47, 3716i.
H. L. H.

VOLKOV, A. G.

3

Effect of hydrocarbons of the coumarone and indene fractions on the polarographic wave height of coumarone and indene. A. G. Pozdeeva and A. G. Volkov (Eastern Sci. Research Coal Chem. Inst., Sverdlovsk). *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 25, 1209-14 (1952); cf. *C.A.* 46, 11171h. — The applicability of the polarographic method to the analysis of coumarone (I) and indene (II) in distn. fractions (fraction A 165-183° and fraction B 175-192°, resp.) was detd. in 3 steps: (1) the analysis of the pure substances in xylene solns. up to 12.3% of I and 67.4% of II was found to be within 5% for the first and 2.7 for the second; (2) the analysis of mixts. of the 2 pure substances (drops in 75% alc. added to BuNI in 75% dioxane) was found satisfactory up to a combined concn. of 12-14 millimoles/l. with a wave up to 2.5-2.9 v.; the effect of impurities normally found in these fractions was detd. in several steps. Polymerization with 94% H₂SO₄ (8% by vol.) and steam distn. at 180° of the I fraction showed the presence of styrene after the 1st treatment (half wave = -2.37 v.; cf. Stromberg and Pozdeeva, *C.A.* 44, 8267e); after the 2nd polymerization only the wave of I, II remained (half wave = -2.77 v.). Similar treatment of the II fraction resulted in a persistent wave; half wave = -2.5 v. (probably naphthalene, half wave = -2.51 v.), whereas the wave of II vanished after the 2nd polymerization. This led to the conclusion that the reducible unsaturates in fraction A were styrenes, I and II and those of the fraction B were I and II. Sulfonation with 103% H₂SO₄ and subsequent hydrolysis with steam at 240-60° led to the conclusion that reducible aromatic hydrocarbons in fraction A were polarographically inert, whereas those of fraction B were naphthalenes. Not enough of the paraffins of fraction A was obtained for analysis; those of fraction B were inert polarographically. I. Bencowitz —

11-24-54

VOLKOV, A.G.

Effect of hydrocarbons of the coumarone and indene fractions in the polarographic wave heights of coumarone and indene. A. G. Pozdeeva and A. G. Volkov. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 25, 1285-0 (1952) (Engl. translation). See *C.A.* 48, 0808f. H. L. H.

~~VOJKOV, Anatoly Fedorovich~~; GOLUBKOVA, Ye.S., redaktor; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N.,
tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Building prestressed concrete bridges in Czechoslovakia] Opyt
stroitel'stva predvaritel'no napriazhennykh zhelezobetonnykh mostov
v Chekhoslovakii. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo avtotransp.lit-ry,
1957. 60 p. (MIRA 10:11)

(Czechoslovakia--Bridges, Concrete)

VOLKOV, A.F.

Manufacturing reinforced concrete pipes in outdoor yards during
the winter months. Avt.dor. 21 no.9:6 S '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Pipe, Concrete)

VOLKOV, Anatoliy Fedorovich; ZUBKOVA, M.S., red.; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N.,
tekh.red.

[Black gravel pavements] Pokrytiia iz chernykh graviinykh smēsei.
Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh
dorog RSFSR, 1960. 15 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Pavements, Bituminous)

VOIKOV, A.F.

We moved 500,000 m³ soil using one grader-elevator during the
season. Avt.dor. 23 no.1:16-17 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Road construction) (Earthmoving machinery)

YEFREMOV, Ivan Semenovich; VOLKOV, Andrey Fedotovich; ZAGAYNOV,
Nikolay Alekseyevich; NIKOL'SKIY, Igor' Konstantinovich;
TIKHOMIROV, Sergey Semenovich; CHERVINSKIY, Vladimir
Mikhaylovich; TCHILYANOVICH, D.K., red.

[Semiconductor power rectifiers in municipal transport] Po-
luprovodnikovye silovye preobrazovateli na gorodskom trans-
porte. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1963. 82 p.
(MIRA 17:9)

L 35885-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AP6024511

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/004/002/0046/0048

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, V. V.; Volkov, A. F.ORG: Moscow Physicotechnical Institute (Moskovskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Possibility of exciting cyclotron instability in semiconductors

SOURCE: Zh eksper i teor fiz. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 4, no. 2, 1966, 46-48

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor plasma, plasma instability, cyclotron resonance, dispersion equation, indium compound, antimonide

ABSTRACT: In view of recent interest in the excitation of microwave oscillations in solid-state plasma, the authors consider the possibility of exciting cyclotron instability in a two-component solid-state plasma by means of a current. The dispersion equation is written out in an approximation wherein the cyclotron instability is excited by resonance with the first harmonic, and the increment of the instability is calculated on this basis. The results are used for a numerical estimate of the excitation of hole cyclotron instability in InSb (electron-hole plasma). It is shown that in this case the required magnetic field is $H > 3 \times 10^3$ Oe, and for an intrinsic semiconductor the electron velocity should exceed the hole velocity by a factor larger than 5. This is realized in an electric field ~ 150 v/cm. In doped semiconductors, the excitation can be effected in even weaker fields (~ 30 v/cm for p-InSb). It is not excluded that the microwave radiation observed in InSb by R. D. Larrabee (Bull.

Card 1/2

L 35885-66

ACC NR: AP6024511

Amer. Phys. Soc. v. 9, 258, 1964) is due to hole cyclotron instability. The authors
thank B. B. Kadomtsev and D. A. Frank-Kamenetskiy for a discussion of the work. [02]
Orig. art. has: 8 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 10May66/ OTH REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 5037

Card

2/2 *ll*

ACC NR: AP7002991

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/024/0089/0090

INVENTORS: Al'tshul', S. D.; Afinogenov, L. P.; Buyanov, B. B.; Volkov, A. F.;
Gil'man, G. I.; Domanitskiy, S. M.; Pavlov, Ye. N.; Rog, G. V.; Trapeznikov, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Controlling logic machine. Class 42, No. 189629

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obrazttsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 24, 1966, 89-90

TOPIC TAGS: logic circuit, computer logic

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a controlling logic machine containing input and output devices, a storage device, a control device, a logic device consisting of "NOT", "AND", and "OR" circuits, input logic units, triggers, and delay lines (see Fig. 1). To achieve group processing of information between the elements

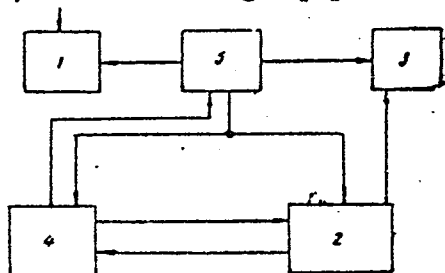


Fig. 1. 1 - input device;
2 - logic device; 3 - output
device; 4 - storage device;
5 - control device

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UDC: 681.142

ACC NR: AP7002991

of the selected group for reduction of the computation program, the outputs of the input logic units are connected to "OR" circuits. The output of the first "OR" circuit is connected through a first gate (also connected to the first output of the control device) to the input of the result storage trigger. The output of the second "OR" circuit is connected through a second gate (also connected to the second output of the control device) to the input of the result storage trigger, through an inverter and third gate to the input of the result storage trigger, and through a fourth gate and through a delay line and fifth gate to the input of the result storage register. The second inputs of the third, fourth, and fifth gates are connected respectively to the third output of the control device, to the output of the result storage trigger, and to the fourth output of the control device. The second input of the result storage trigger is connected to the fifth output of the control device. The output of the result storage register is connected through a sixth gate (whose second input is connected to the sixth output of the control device) to the result storage register and through a seventh gate (whose other input is connected to the controlling input of the input logic unit) to the other input of the input logic unit. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 09/

SUBM DATE: 11Feb65

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6036955 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/011/3187/3195

AUTHOR: Volkov, A. F.

ORG: Moscow Physicotechnical Institute (Moskovskiy fiziko-tehnicheskoy institut)

TITLE: Waves in semiconductors with a negative differential resistance

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 11, 1966, 3187-3195

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor theory, shock wave, standing wave

ABSTRACT: The paper discusses waves which may propagate in semiconductors with a negative differential resistance. The shape and parameters of steady waves of finite amplitude which arise as a result of the development of instability are determined, and it is shown that an isolated travelling wave (domain) is produced in such systems. The shape and velocity of such a wave are calculated by means of a nonlinear treatment. It is also shown that shock waves with an oscillating front can be excited in the media under consideration. The nonlinear analysis of the problem was undertaken by V. L. Bonch-Bruyevich, whom the author thanks for affording him the opportunity to familiarize himself with his work prior to its publication. The author is also sincerely grateful to A. A. Vedenov for supervising the work and to D. A. Frank-Kamenetskiy for discussing the results. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 13 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 25Feb66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1

SECRET, A.S.

U S S R .

Polarographic analysis of the coumarone and indene fractions of crude benzene-soluble fraction A. G. Pocheta and A. G. Yelkov. Journal of Applied Chemistry, U.S.S.R. 26, 643-644 (1953) Chemical Abstracts, 48, 11162

H. I. H.

VOLKOV, A. G.

Polarographic analyses of the coumarone and indene fractions of crude benzene (coal-tar fractions). A. G. Pozdeeva and A. G. Volkov (Eastern Sci. Research Inst. Coal Chem., Sverdlovsk). *Zhar. Priklad. Khim.* 25, 1067-73 (1953); cf. *C.A.* 47, 3716i. — Styrene (I) + naphthalene (II) and coumarone (III) + indene (IV) present in alkali-washed (to remove phenols) fractions (b. 150-175°) of coal tar were detd. polarographically with a 0.1M soln. of Bu₄NI in 75% dioxane as the electrolytic solvent. The individual compds.

in these pairs were not detd. directly as their half-wave potentials are too close for ready differentiation. To det. II, I was first removed in a separatory funnel by 95% H₂SO₄ (or anhyd. AlCl₃) and subjected the dried steam distillate to polarographic analysis. I was obtained by difference. III and IV were detd. in like fashion by analyzing the soln. from which III had been removed through condensation with Bzff in alk. EtOH. Analyses of synthetic mixt. of these 4 compds. in xylene showed the method accurate within ±1%. Indene fractions (b. 175-185°) were analyzed as above except that I was not present. Analyses included both fractions taken from 3 eastern coke-chem. works. Since polymers prepd. from IV by the action of AlCl₃, heat, or H₂SO₄ were found to be either inert to the dropping Hg electrode or to give insignificant values, the basic method was adapted to study the unchanged IV; time relations for such actions. Polymerization resulting from long-time room-temp. storage could not be studied directly as the resultant polymers yield an interfering polarogram. Action of heat (185°) on pure IV caused 46% polymerization in 4-5 hrs. and approx. 80% in 15 hrs. Treatment of a xylene soln. of IV with 4% its vol. of 72% H₂SO₄ caused 25% polymerization in 15 min. but did not change with further time. Similarly, 6% by vol. of 93% H₂SO₄ converted 97.83% of IV in 15 min. and 99.54% in 45 min. Action of 2% (wt.) polymerized all of the IV contained in a xylene soln. within 15 min. This work shows that important losses in the production of indene can occur during: (1) the 72% H₂SO₄ wash procedure and (2) rectification. The latter can be minimized by operating under reduced pressure.

John A. Krynskiy

IBIKUS, U.Yu.; VOLKOV, A.G.

Apparatus for determining the initial stage of the spontaneous
combustion of coal in a caved-in mine area. Nauch. trudy
KNIUI no. 11:152-155 '62. (MIRA 17:7)

VOLKOV, A.G.

Automation of boilers operating on gas obtained during the
degasification of a mine. Nauch. trudy KNIUI no. 11:242-253
'62. (MIRA 17:7)

IBIKUS, U.Yu.; VOLKOV, A.G.

Investigating the consumption characteristics of throttle
control valves. Nauch. trudy KNIUI no.15:316-325 '64.
(MIRA 18:8)

VCLKOV, Aleksandr Gavrilovich; IVANOV, A.K., inzh., nauchnyy red.;
ROTENBERG, A.S., red. izd-va; PUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Planning organizational and technical measures in construction] Planirovanie organizatsionno-tekhnicheskikh meropriyatii v stroitel'stve. Leningrad, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 93 p.

(MIRA 15:10)

(Construction industry)

BESPALOV, I.V., inzh.; VOLKOV, A.G., inzh.; PEYSIN, D.M., inzh.; PO-
RADNYA, A.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; KHIMUNIN,
S.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, naychnyy red.; REYZ, M.B., red. izd-va;
PUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Quality control of building operations] Kontrol' kachestva
stroitel'nykh robot. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.,
arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 205 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Construction industry—Quality control)

SAL'NIKOV, V. V.; VOLKOV, A. G.

Production of α -phenylethyl alcohol from the styrene fraction
of crude benzol. Zhur. prikl. khim. 33 no.9:2118-2121 S '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Ural'skiy lesotekhnicheskiy i Vostochnyy uglekhimicheskiy
instituty.

(Phenethyl alcohol)

PALEY, A.B., starshiy prepodavatel'; VOLKOV, A.I.

New universal automatic device for weft straightening in fabrics. Tekst. prom. 25 no.3:59-60 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra teoreticheskoy fiziki Ivanovskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta (for Paley). 2. Starshiy inzh. laboratorii elektropriivoda i avtomatiki Spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro po proyektirovaniyu krasil'no-otdelochnogo oborudovaniya Verkhne-Volzhskogo Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Volkov).

KONSAREV, A.I.; VOLKOV, A.I.; PRONIN, A.T.; PLATONOV, V.S.

Modification of the loading mechanism for an M-150 machine.
Zav. lab. 31 no.8:1025 '65. (MFA 1500)

VOLKOV, A.I., dotsent; MARCHENKO, P.A., inzh.

Connection to a plumb bob alignment by means of an isocetes
triangle. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no. 11:93-100
'60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Tomskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskii
institut imeni S.M. Kirova. Rekomendovana kafedroy
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ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION	SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED
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(MIRA 18:9)

9684-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD
 ACC NR: AP5027473 SUB CODE: UR/0032/65/031/011/1416/1416

AUTHOR: Kosarev, A. I.; Kuznetsov, A. N.; Pronin, A. T.; Volkov, A. I.
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ORG: none

TITLE: Clamping chuck for mechanical tests of thin-walled tubular specimens

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 31, no. 11, 1965, 1416

TOPIC TAGS: clamping chuck, metal test, test facility, high temperature strength, metal tube

ABSTRACT: High-temperature strength tests of thin-walled tubular specimens involve difficulties in attaching the specimens to the test machines. These difficulties could previously be circumvented only by testing extra-long tubular specimens or by welding special mounts onto the specimens. To obviate these difficulties, the authors designed a self-centering chuck (Fig. 1) which makes it possible to test tubular specimens of any length. The chuck consists of housing 1, three cone-shaped bushings 2 with inclination angle of 4.5-5° and threaded inner surface, and connecting sleeve 3 serving to tighten the hold on the specimen and connect the chuck to the testing-machine clamp. To enhance the rigidity of specimen 4, plug 5 is inserted over the butt end of the specimen. Clamping chucks of this design have been used by the authors in the tests of tubular specimens of VTI-1 titanium alloy at the temperature

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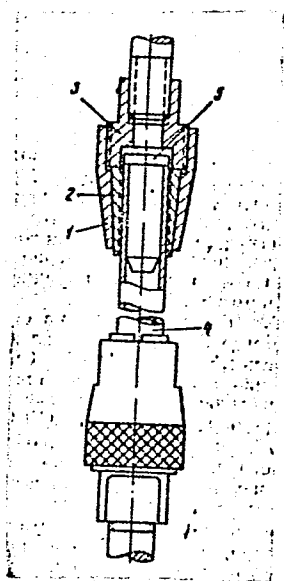


Fig. 1 Clamping chuck

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of 450°C as well as of thin-walled aluminum-alloy tubes with diameter of 16 mm and less, produced by cold pressing at normal and elevated temperatures. The parts of clamping chucks for the testing of aluminum-alloy tubes may be made of 40Kh⁴⁵ or 50 steels, and the bushings -- of tool steels, while the parts of chucks for testing tubes of heat-resistant materials should best be made of EI437B⁴⁵ or EI929⁴⁵ chrome-nickel alloys. For tubes with similar outside diameters the same clamping chuck may be used on merely replacing the bushings. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

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Card 3/3

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