VOSKRESENSKIY, V.A.; SHAKIRZYANOVA, S.S.

Increased strength of polyvinyl chloride in the presence of a small amount of plasticizers added. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 6 no.4:643-646 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Kazanskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut. Kafedra khimii i laboratoriya modifikatsii polimerov Instituta organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.A.; ATAMANOVA, V.V.; BYL'YEV, V.A.

Effect of low-molecular weight liquids on some polymeric compatible systems. Zhur.prikl.khim. 37 no.1:145-149 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.A.; KOZLOV, L.M.; KARASEVA, M.V.

Some new types of plasticizers for polyvinyl chloride. Zhur.prikl.-khim. 36 no.6:1300-1303 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Vinyl compound polymers) (Plasticizers)

ALEYNIKOV, A.I.; BAKLUSHIN, I.L.; VEKSIN, I.N.; VOSKRESENSKIY, V.A.; GONCHAROV, O.M.; LYULENKOV, V.I.; SHIROKOV, V.N.

Investigating the throw mechanism of a charging machine on ferroalloy furnaces. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.6:204-208 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Metallurgical furnaces—Equipment and supplies)

AUTHORS: Voskresenskiy, V. A.; Kozlov, L. M.; Karaseva, M. V.

TITLE: Some new plasticizers for polyvinylchloride

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 6, 1963, 1300-1305

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinylchloride, plasticizer, nitrocompounds

ABSTRACT: The studies of a plasticizer's effect on polyvinylchloride of some nitrocompounds and their derivatives show that it does not depend equally on the chemical structure of the plasticizers and occurs only after reaching a definite chain length; and that silicon-containing plasticizers have a small consistency with polymer, they give stiff films and have an inclination for migration to the surface during storage and exploitation. It has also been shown that a plasticizer of linear structure with insignificant side furcations and plasticizer of the furcative structure with long side chains combine well with polyvinylchloride; they don't have a tendency towards migration during storage and give maximum plasticizing effect with sufficiently high stability towards water and gasoline. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

Card 1/2

VOSKRESENSKIY, V. A.

VOSKRESENSKIY, V. A.--"History of the Development of Axonometric Designs in Russia and the USSR." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Order of Lenin Aviation Inst imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze. Moscow,1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science)

SO Knizhanay letopis'
No 2, 1956

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.A.

USSR/Farm Animals. Domesticated Fowl. Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 92657.

Author : Zhatnev, S.I., Osorov, A.V., Shapovalov, Ya. Ya., Puchkov, Ya. Luk'yanova, V.D., Voskresenskiy, V.A.
Inst : Moscow Agricultural Academy im. K.A. Timiryazev.
Title : Raising Chicks on Deep Litter.

Orig Pub: Ptitsevodstvo, 1957, No 126-131.

Abstract: The experiment was made at the experimental base of the Moscow Agricultural Academy im. K.A. Timiryazev. 650 day old chicks of the Russian White, Moskovskiy, Kuchinskiy, Jubilee, Livenskiy varieties were placed in individual sections of the coop with 12-14 chicks per square meter of floor. Dry slaked lime was poured onto the floor (1 kg per 1 m²

Card : 1/2

USSR/Farm Animals. Domesticated Fowl. Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 92657.

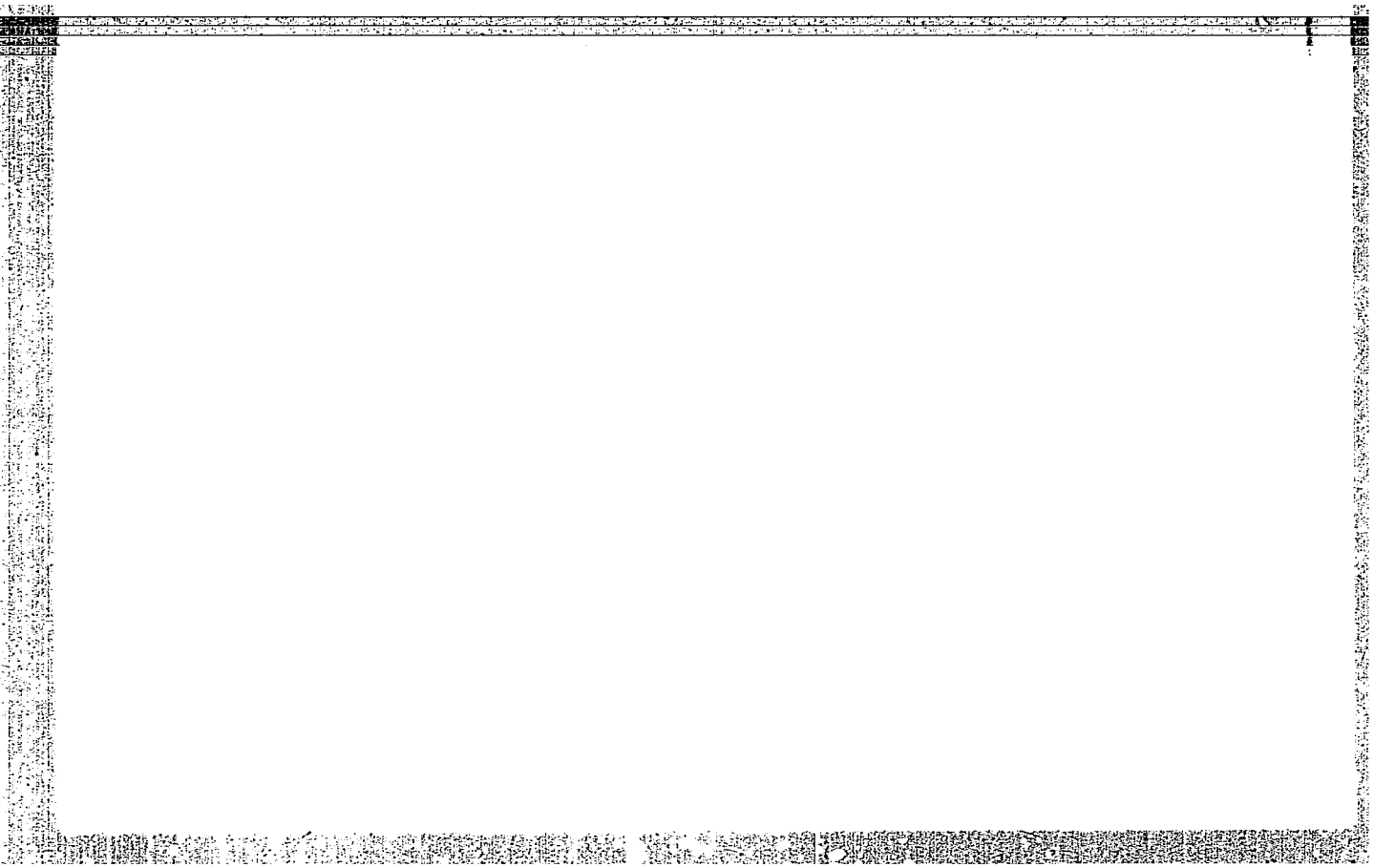
of flooring) and then onto the lime one put a 5-6 cm layer of wood shavings. Every 2 weeks fresh shavings were poured on. By the time the chicks were 3 months old the layer of litter had reached 15-25 cm. The chicks developed well and weighed 1.2-1.5 kg when 3 months old. Some 91-97% were maintained. The feed cost was satisfactory: our 1 kg of additional weight an average of 4.3 - 4.5 feed units was consumed. Keeping the chicks on deep litter promoted their rapid growth and development and considerably reduced the lay-out of maintenance labor expended on the fowl. -- M.K. Shevchenko.

Card : 2/2

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.A.

Four-stroke engine performance in conditions of the Extreme North. Kolyma 21 no.2:32-34 F '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Gornoye upravleniye Magadanskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Russia, Northern--Gas and oil engines)



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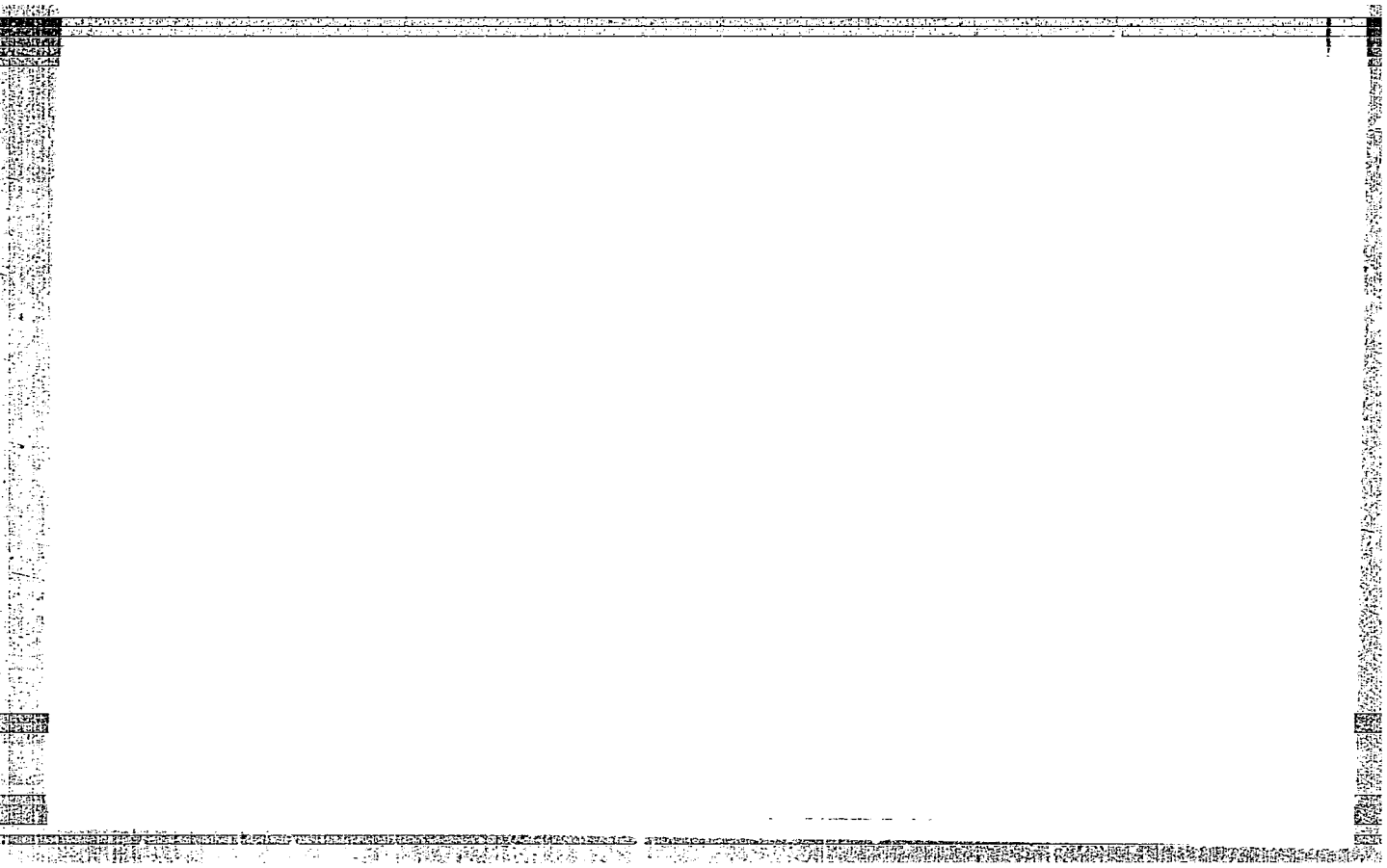


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001861030005-7"

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.F., inzh.

Analyzing damages to line bar insulators in the German Democratic Republic. Energokhoz. za rub. no.5:47 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Germany, East--Electric insulators and insulation)

VOZDVIZHENSKIY, V. M.

VOZDVIZHENSKIY, V. M. -- "Phase Transformation in Aluminum-Manganese Alloys and Aspects of Recrystallization Connected with These." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Aviation Technological Inst. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

No 1

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', 1956, pp 102-122, 124

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.D., Engineer

"How to Repair Cracked, Heavy Machine Tool Beds." Stanki I Instrument Vol. 15, No. 1-2, 1944.

BR 52059019

VOSKRESENSKIY, V. D., Engineer

BR-52059019

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.F.

Renewing and checking puncture-type cutouts for transformers.
Energetik 4 no.10:38 O '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Electric cutouts)

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.F., inzhener.

Method of checking socket contact springs of the VMG-133 switch.
Elek.sta.26 no.12:53 D '55. (MLRA 9:4)
(Electric switchgear)

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.F., inzh.

In reference to Engineer I.G. Koroviakov's article. Elek.sta. 29 no.5:73-74 My '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Electric circuit breakers)

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.F., inzhener.

Eliminating defects of VMG-133 circuit breaker insulators. Elek. sta. 26 no.3:58 Mr '55. (MLRA 8:2)
(Electric circuit breakers) (Electric insulators and insulation)

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.F., insh.

Periodicity of general overhauls of VMO-133 cutouts located at line junctions. Energetik 8 no.7:26-27 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Electric cutouts)

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.F., inzh.; KOROBKOVA, V.P., inzh.; BATKHON, I.S., inzh.; PETROV, V.M., inzh.

Review of P.D. Dorokhin's article "Are line separators necessary?" Elek.sta. 31 no.5:91-93 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Electric power distribution)
(Electric switchgear)

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.F.

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.F., inzh.

Using moist insulating oil in certain cases. Energetik 5 no.9:22 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Electric switchgear)

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.F.

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.F., inzhener.

Joining copper leads with aluminum busbars. Elek.sta.28 no.7:91-92 Jl '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Electric contactors)

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.F., inzhener.

Experience using oil-filled transformer leads. Elek.sta. 28 no.8:75 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Electric transformers)

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.F.

AID P - 1533

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 29/36

Author : Voskresenskiy, V. F., Eng.

Title : Elimination of imperfections of insulators of circuit-breakers of the VMG-133 type

Periodical : Elek. sta., 3, 58, Mr 1955

Abstract : The author describes the faults occuring in the above circuit-breakers as caused by imperfections in the structure of the insulators.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.F., inzhener.

Investigation of SP-110 stick insulators. Elek. sta. 27 no.10:58-59 O '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Electric insulators and insulation)

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.F., inshener.

Lead-in defects of transformers built by the VEM firm. Energetik 3 no.3:26 Mr '55. (MLRA 8:2)
(Electric transformers)

1. VOSKRESENSKIY, V. V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Electric Cables

7. Testing cable insulation.
Rab. energ. 2 no. 10, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

V. F. Voskresenskiy, Engs.

AID P - 2927

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 24/32

Authors : Bazhanov, S. A. and V. F. Voskresenskiy, Engs.

Title : Device for measurement of the angle of dielectric losses

Periodical : Elek. sta., 7, 56-57, Jl 1955

Abstract : The authors analyze the design of the different measuring devices built according to "GOST" standard specifications. Four diagrams illustrate the explanation.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

Voskresenskiy, V.F.

AID P - 4067

Subject : USSR/Power

Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 25/33

Author : Voskresenskiy, V. F., Eng.

Title : Controlling springs in the winding box of the VMG-133 circuit breaker.

Periodical : Elek. sta., 12, 53, 1955

Abstract : A short article on over heating of springs in circuit breakers and on their possible control.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

VOSKRESENSKIY, V. F.

AID P - 1940

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 20/31

Author : Voskresenskiy, V. F., Eng.

Title : Defects in the leads of the VEM transformers

Periodical : Energetik, 3, 26, Mr 1955

Abstract : The author refers to a note published in this journal No.5, 1954 concerning some deficiencies of transformers produced by the VEM plant. He points out a similar fault, explains its origin, and recommends some preventive measures.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

VOSKRESENSKIY, V. F.

"Testing of winding insulation of electric machinery," (Impulse tests are being applied for rotary machinery. Some of the problems in this field are still not clarified). Industrial Power, 7th edition, 1952.

VOSKRESENSKIY, V. F.

Vosstanovlenie izoliatsii i remont, vysokovol'tnykh vvodov [Reconditioning, insulation and repair of high-voltage lead-ins]. Moskva Gosenergoizdat, 1952. 74 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6 No. 9 December 1953

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.F., ENG.

Electric Motors - Testing

Preventive testing of the coil insulation of lelctric motors. Prom. energ., 9, No.7, 1952.

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

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.F.

USSR/Electricity Feb 49
Inductors
Insulation, Electric

"Defect in Type PMB-35 Inductors," V. F. Voskresenskiy, N. P. Tyagunov, Engineers, 1/3 p

"Elek Stants" No 2

Refers to insulation testings, conducted by high-voltage laboratories, during which subject inductors were rejected. Discusses various defects and emphasizes necessity of improving construction.

FDB 41/49T18

VOSKRESSKAYA, V.F.

Reconditioning of Insulation and Repair of High Voltage Bushings (Vosstanovleniye izolyatsii i remont vysokorol'tynkh vvodov') Gosenergoizdat, 1952, 74 pages.

This book describes various types of high-voltage bushings.. Special features, shortcomings, and various aspects of repair work are discussed, including repair of the porcelain of linings, restoration of the conducting covering, reinforcement of procelain, varnishing of bakelite parts, and refilling bushings with mastic. The book also describes methods for restoration of the insulating properties of bushing by drying, disassembly, and assembly during repairs; the elimination of defects in leads; tests during repairs; and restoration of insulating parts of apparatus (interior insulation of circuit breakers; parts of Deion grids, and others).

The book is intended for workmen at electrical repair shops and laboratories of power installations who are engaged in repair and reconditioning of insulation.

So: W-30262

Electric Leakage

Error in measuring leakage. Rab. energ., 2, No. 7, 1952.

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

USSR/Electricity - Motors Jul 52

"Preventive Testing of Inter-Turn Insulation of Electric Motors," Engr V. F. Voskresenskiy

Prom Energet, No 7, pp 14-16

Discusses principles of pulse testing as applied to inter-turn insulation of motors. Advocates further research on pulse testing to resolve outstanding problems and further industrial adoption of it to clarify advantages of different procedures. Mentions plant use of pulse testing by elec industry and power systems including Mosenergo, Sverdlovenergo, as well as production of instrument SM-1, designed at VEI, by elec industry. 248T51

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.F., inzh.

Changes in "Electric transformers" of the new "Regulations for operating electric power plants and electric networks." Energetik 9 no.7:30-31 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Electric transformers)

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.F., inzh.

Operation of electric power systems under soiled conditions. Elek. sta. 32 no.4:90-91 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Electric power distribution)

VOSKRESENSKIY, V. G.

67-1-18/20

AUTHOR: Voskresenskiy, V. G. , Engineer, Consultant

TITLE: Answers to Letters to the Editor (Otvety chitatelyam)
To Comrade V. N. Ol'khovik; Shchekino, Tula oblast
(Tov. Ol'khoviku, V.N., g. Shchekino, Tul'skaya obl.)

PERIODICAL: Kislorod, 1959, , Nr 1, pp. 45 - 45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Question: Why does a better self-purification take place under conditions of smaller differences of temperature at the cold ends of the regenerator ?
Answer: The air in the regenerator is cooled by hot blasting; with it water and carbon dioxide, which deposit on the covering, are separated. Immediately before the beginning of the cold blasting the temperature of the regenerator covering is almost the same as the air temperature at the end of the hot blast. The nearer the temperature of the backflow gas is to the temperature of the covering the more intensely the sublimation of the components takes place. Moreover, the higher this temperature is, the smaller becomes the difference of temperature between forward- and backflow current at the

Card 1/2

Answers to Letters to the Editor. To Comrade V. N. Ol'khovik; Shchekino, Tula District

cold end of the regenerator. As at a smaller difference of temperatures at the cold end of the regenerator the deposits precipitated there are taken away more thoroughly by the backflow current the "self purification" can be more thorough. The consultant here directs his reader's attention to the fact that this only refers to deposits of humidity and CO_2. The deposits of crystalline nature have to be explained by different methods and it is recommended to the reader to take more detailed data on this from the book "Apparatus and Machinery of Oxygen Plants" by the All Union Scientific Research Institute for Oxygen Machine Building and from the works by V. F. Gustov "Crystallization and Sublimation of Air Components (Admixtures) in Regenerators" and by S. Ya. Gersh "Low Temperature Cooling".

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Air-Purification

Card 2/2

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.F.

Necessity for conducting hydraulic tests of the tanks of VVN-110 air-filled switches. Energetik 11 no.5:43 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Electric switchgear--Testing)

S/081/62/000/018/026/059
B177/B186

AUTHORS: Gorokhov, V. S., Salov, B. S., Zhuravleva, I. N., Voskresenskiy, V. G.

TITLE: Air-separation plant BP-5(BR-5) designed by VNIIKIMASh

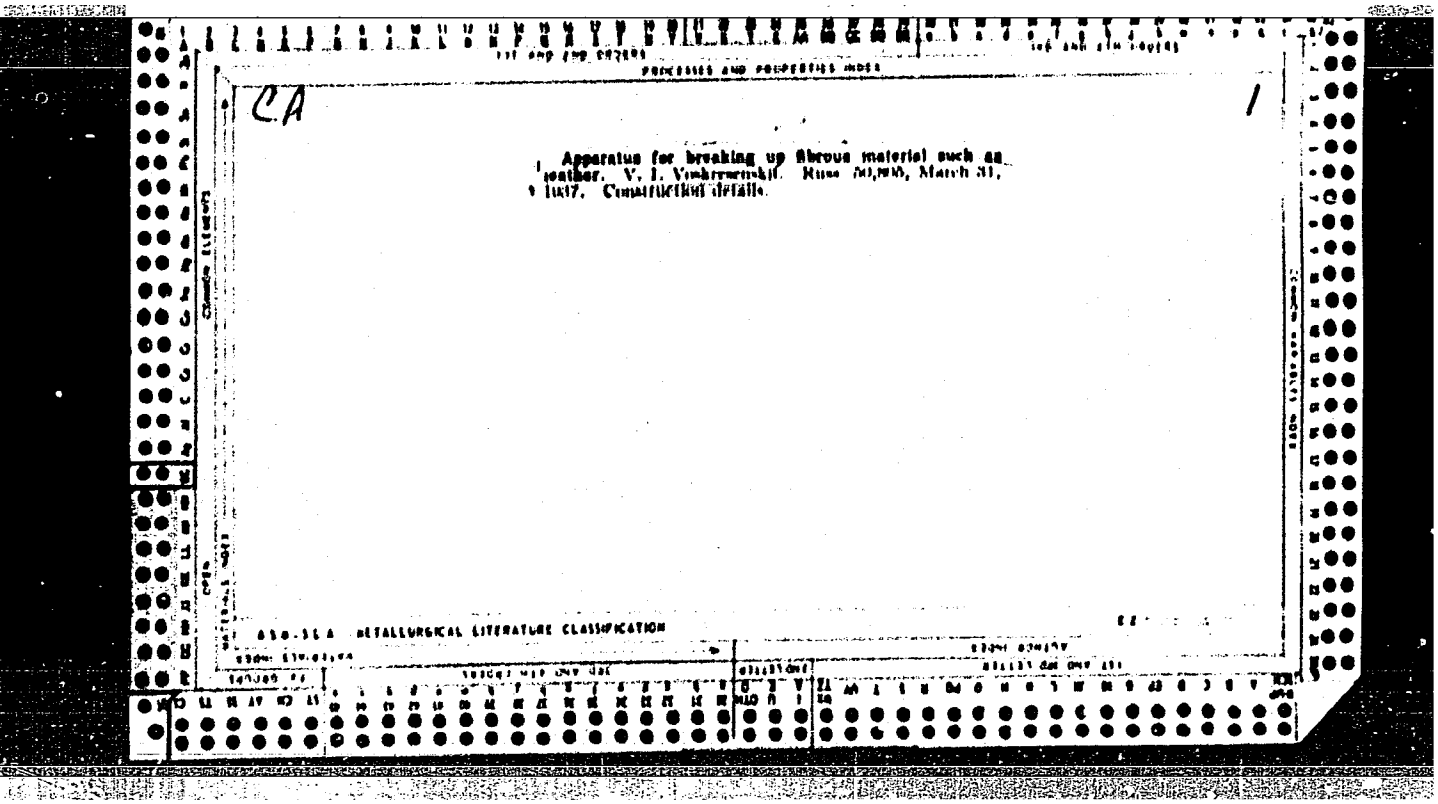
PERIODICAL: "Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 18, 1962, 339, abstract 18K67 (Tr. Vses. n-i. in-ta kislorodn. mashinostr., no. 4, 1961, 3 - 25)

TEXT: A flow diagram is given, together with a description of the sub-assemblies, of the BR-5 air-separation plant, having an output of 5000 m^3 O_2 per hour designed to produce low-purity and high-purity oxygen with extraction of a krypton concentrate. The separating unit works on the principle of a single low pressure, with expansion of part of the air in a turbo-expander from which it is led into the central section of the upper column. The tripleblast principle prevents the regenerators freezing. The plant is equipped with remote-control and telemetering instruments.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

GOROKHOV, V.S., inzh.; SALOV, B.S., inzh.; ZHURAVLEVA, I.N., inzh.;
VOSKRESENSKIY, V.G., inzh.

BR-5 air separation apparatus of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Oxygen Apparatus and Machinery. Trudy VNIIKIMASH no.4:3-25 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Gases--Separation)



VOSKRESENSKIY, V.I.; FAYZULLIN, F.F.

Some methods of electrolytic deposition of metals on plastic substances. Uch.zap.Kaz.un. 116 no.5:69-72 '56. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii.
(Electroplating)

VOSKRESENSKIY, V. I.

VOSKRASENSKIY, V. I. (Prof.)

"Concerning the tracheotomy in animals according to Prof. V. K. Voskresenskiy's method,"

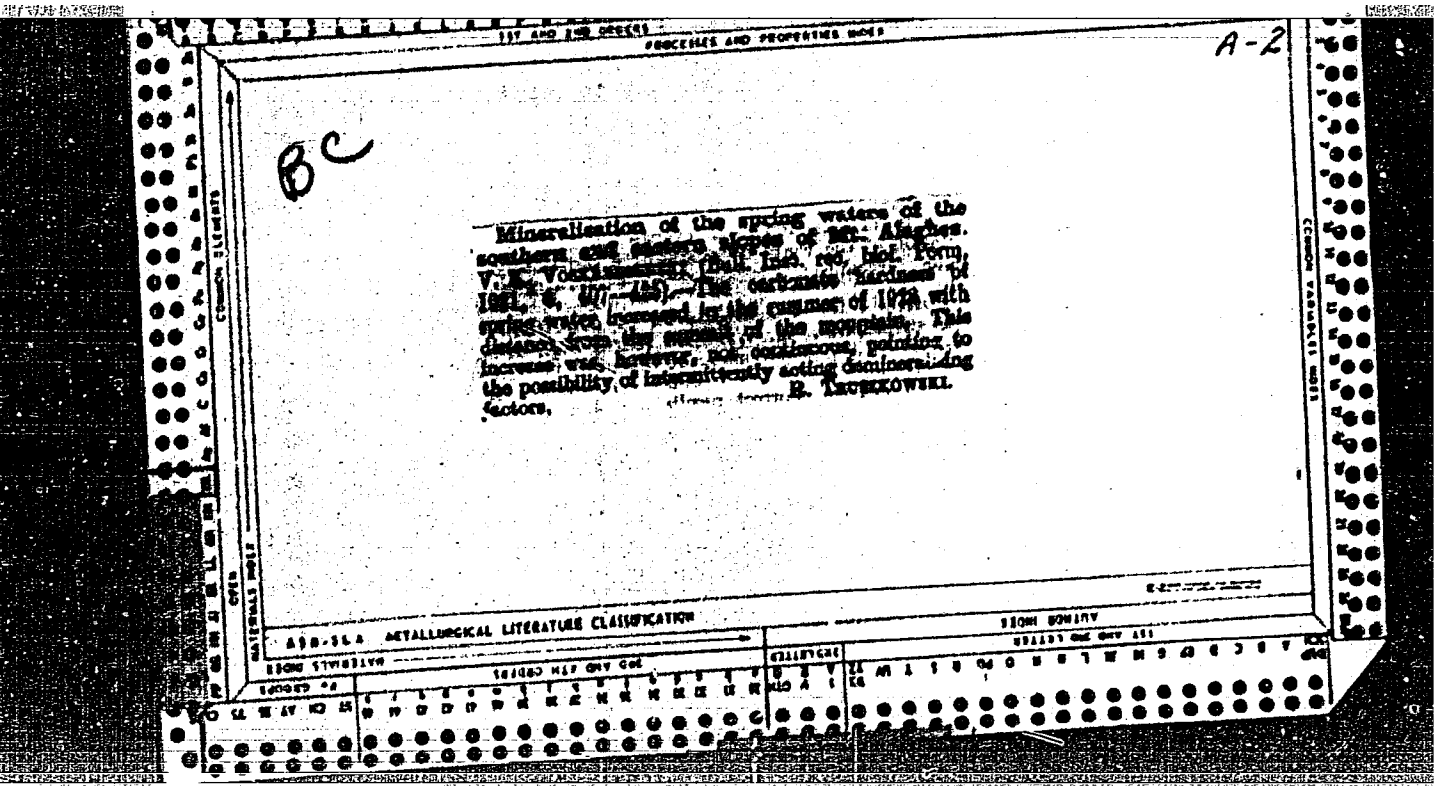
SO: Veterinariya 30; (9), Sep 53

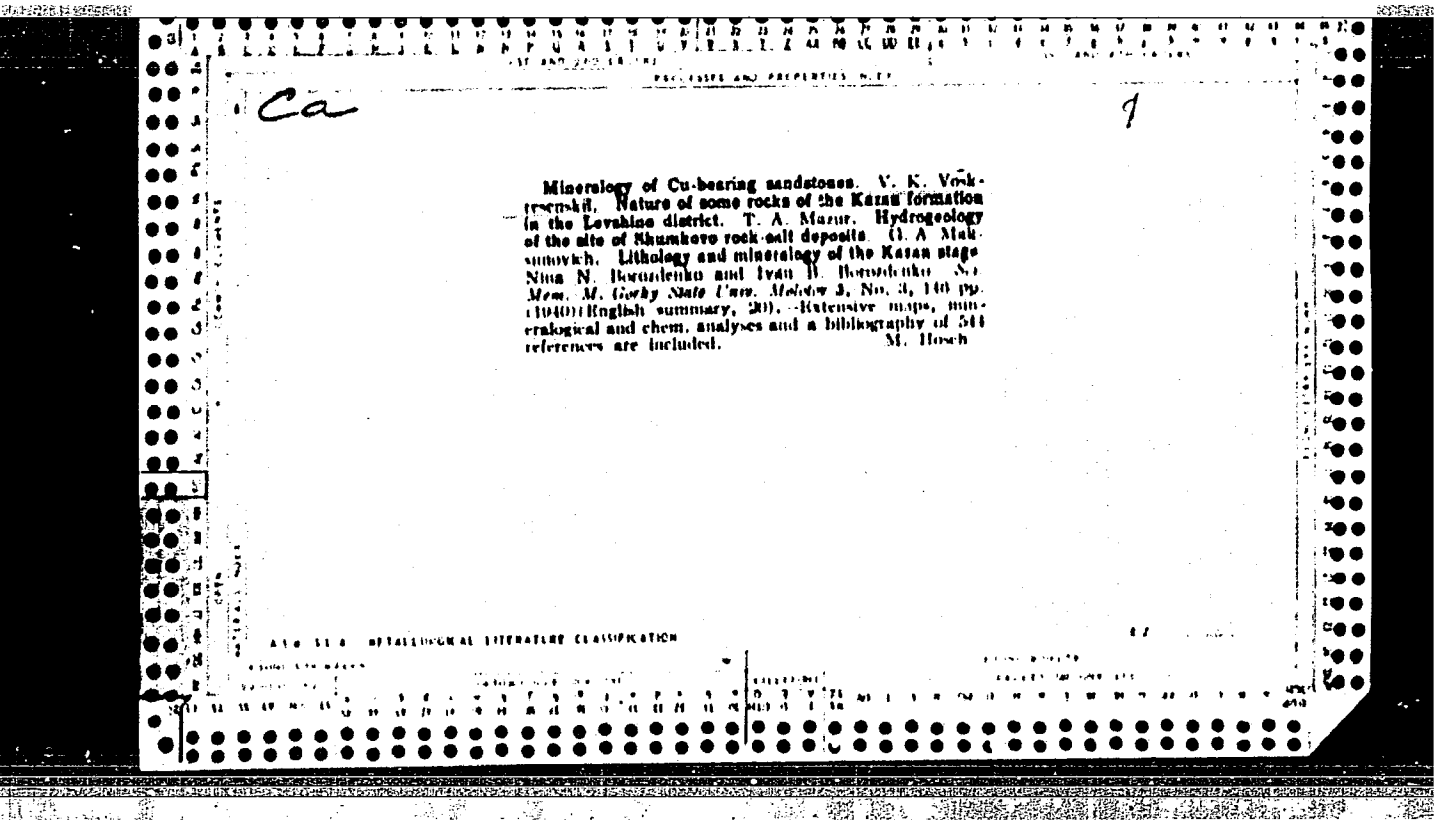
Veterinarian, Krasnoslobodsk Zooveterinary Technical School, Mordovian ASSR

VOSKRESENSKIY, V. K.

VOSKRESENSKIY, V. K. Professor, Doctor of Veterinary Sciences, Zooveterinary Institute, Georgian SSR. Tracheotomy without the cannula.

Source: Veterinariya; 25; 6; June 1948; uncl
TABCON





Ca

1

Mineralogy of Cu-bearing sandstones. V. K. Vrzhosekhil. Nature of some rocks of the Kazan formation in the Levashino district. T. A. Mazur. Hydrogeology of the site of Shumkovo rock-salt deposits. G. A. Maksimovich. Lithology and mineralogy of the Kazan stage. Nina N. Berenderenko and Ivan D. Berenderenko. *Sci. Mem. M. Gorky State Univ. Molotov* 3, No. 3, 140 pp. (1940) (English summary, 20). Extensive maps, mineralogical and chem. analyses and a bibliography of 544 references are included.

M. Hoch

VOSKRESENSKIY, V. K.

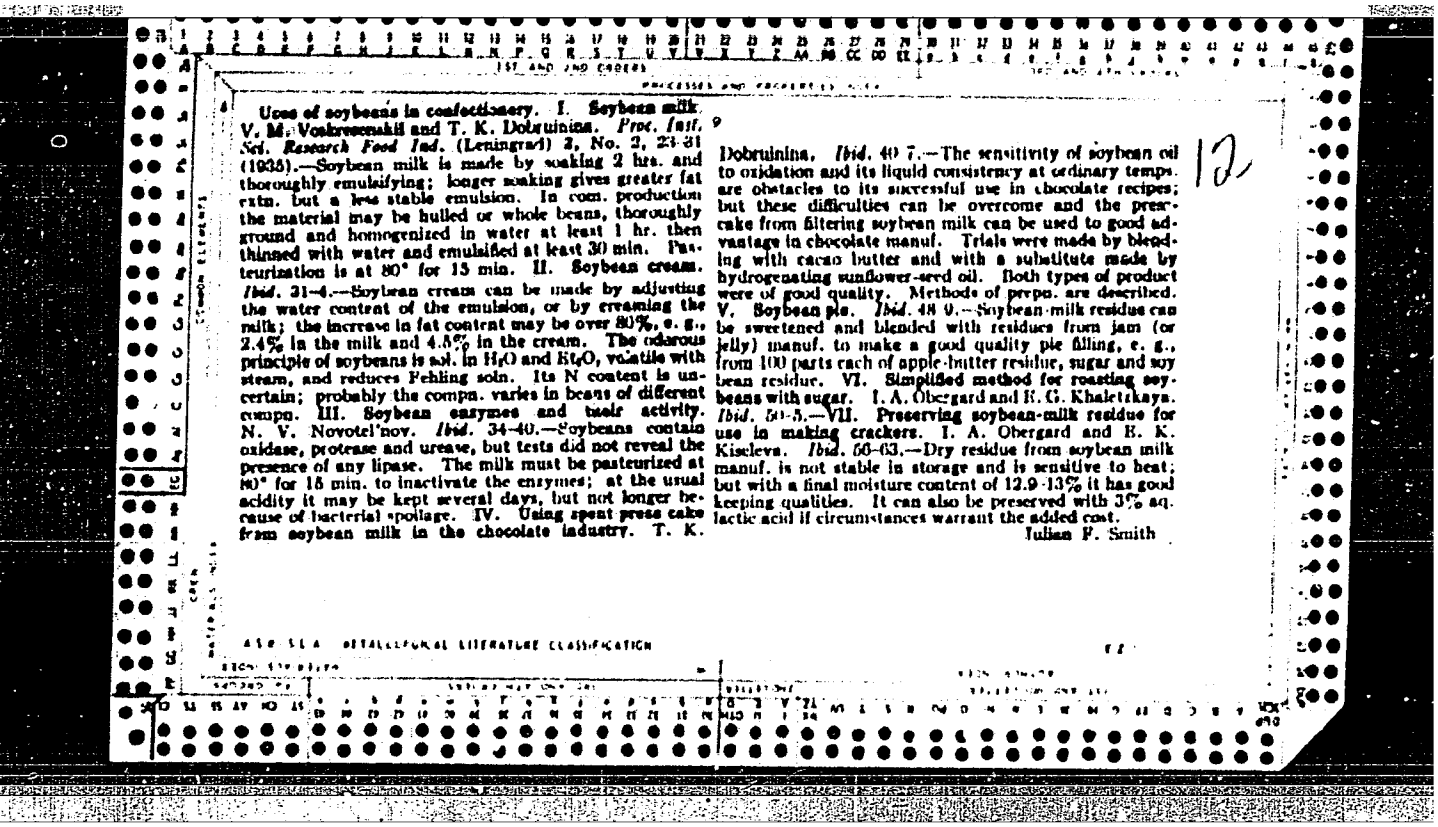
25407. VOSKRESENSKIY, V. K. i MAZUR, T. A.
Inzhenero-Geologicheskie usloviya Nekotorykh Uchastkov poymy r. Kamy i sor. Molotova. Uchen-Zapiski (Molotovskiy Gos. UN-T Im. Gorbkogo), T. IV, Vyp. 4, 1948, s 89-103. -- Bibliogr: 16 Nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948

VOSKRESENSKIY, V. K.

25408. VOSKRESENSKIY, V. K., KUZNETSOV, A. M. i TRIFONOV, I. V.
G lina der. Ustb-Tui Dobryanskogo rayona Molotovskoy oblasti. Uchen-Zapiskn (Molotovskiy Gos. UN-T im. Gorbkogo), T. IV. Vyp. 4, 1948, s 105-11.--
Bibliogr: 6 Nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948



Uses of soybeans in confectionery. I. Soybean milk. V. M. Voskresenskii and T. K. Dobruinina. *Proc. Inst. Sci. Research Food Ind.* (Leningrad) **2**, No. 2, 23-31 (1938).—Soybean milk is made by soaking 2 hrs. and thoroughly emulsifying; longer soaking gives greater fat extn. but a less stable emulsion. In com. production the material may be hulled or whole beans, thoroughly ground and homogenized in water at least 1 hr. then thinned with water and emulsified at least 30 min. Pasteurization is at 80° for 15 min. **II. Soybean cream.** *Ibid.* 31-4.—Soybean cream can be made by adjusting the water content of the emulsion, or by creaming the milk; the increase in fat content may be over 80%, e. g., 2.4% in the milk and 4.8% in the cream. The odorous principle of soybeans is sol. in H_2O and Et_2O, volatile with steam, and reduces Fehling soln. Its N content is uncertain; probably the compn. varies in beans of different compn. **III. Soybean enzymes and their activity.** N. V. Novotel'nov. *Ibid.* 34-40.—Soybeans contain oxidase, protease and urease, but tests did not reveal the presence of any lipase. The milk must be pasteurized at 80° for 15 min. to inactivate the enzymes; at the usual acidity it may be kept several days, but not longer because of bacterial spoilage. **IV. Using spent press cake from soybean milk in the chocolate industry.** T. K. Dobruinina. *Ibid.* 40-7.—The sensitivity of soybean oil to oxidation and its liquid consistency at ordinary temps. are obstacles to its successful use in chocolate recipes; but these difficulties can be overcome and the press-cake from filtering soybean milk can be used to good advantage in chocolate manuf. Trials were made by blending with cacao butter and with a substitute made by hydrogenating sunflower-seed oil. Both types of product were of good quality. Methods of prepn. are described. **V. Soybean pie.** *Ibid.* 48-9.—Soybean-milk residue can be sweetened and blended with residues from jam (or jelly) manuf. to make a good quality pie filling, e. g., from 100 parts each of apple-butter residue, sugar and soy bean residue. **VI. Simplified method for roasting soybeans with sugar.** I. A. Obergard and R. G. Khaletzkaya. *Ibid.* 50-5.—**VII. Preserving soybean-milk residue for use in making crackers.** I. A. Obergard and E. K. Kiseleva. *Ibid.* 56-63.—Dry residue from soybean milk manuf. is not stable in storage and is sensitive to heat; but with a final moisture content of 12.9-13% it has good keeping qualities. It can also be preserved with 3% aq. lactic acid if circumstances warrant the added cost.

Julian F. Smith

12

VOSKRESENSKIY, V. M.

Accessory pancreas and its importance. Khirurgiia, Moskva no.7:69-70 July 1950. (CIML 20:1)

1. Of the Surgical Faculty Staff (Head -- Prof. V. M. Voskresenskiy), Tomsk Medical Institute imeni V. M. Molotov (Director -- Prof. S. P. Khoĉkevich).

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.M.

Ligature of the iliac vein in spontaneous gangrene. Vest.khir. 70 no.2:32-35 F '50. (CLML 19:3)

1. Head of Department of Faculty Surgery, Tomsk Medical Institute imeni V.M.Molotov

1. VOSKRESENSKIY, V. M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Medicine

7. Acute pancreatitis, Moskva, Medgiz, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.

VOSKRESENSKIY, V. M.

Heart - Wounds and Injuries

Remote results in sergery of gunshot wounds of the heart., Khirurgiia, no. 1, 1952.

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

VOSKRESENSKIY, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; LOTYSHEV, I.P., red.; KHLOBORDOV, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Yeysk Health Resort] Kurort Eisk. Krasnodar, Krasnodarskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 34 p. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Glavvrach kurortnoy poliklinik, g. Eysk (for Voskresenskiy).
(YEYSK--HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING PLACES, ETC.)

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.M.

Treating hypertension with ionized air. Vop.kur.fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't 23 no.4:370-371 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz poliklinik kurorta Ieysk.
(HYPERTENSION)
(AIR, IONIZED--THERAPEUTIC USE)

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.N.

MARKELOV, U. V., YAKUTOVICH, M. V., VOSKRESENSKIY, V. N.

Dynamometer for Thin-Sheeted Lattices. Steel 5, 185, 1945.

AM4037196 BOOK EXPLOITATION S/

Baysh, L. G.; Brusteyn, L. I.; Voskresenskiy, V. N.; Makulov, G. Z.; Mirzabekov, G. G.; Nesmelov, S. V.; Nemirovskiy, A. B.; Pavlovskiy, A. N.; Shendler, YU. I.

Devices for control of pressure, outlay and quantity of material, level, temperature. Secondary devices and multiple control machinery. v2 (Pribory* kontrolya davleniya, raskhoda i kolichestva veshchestva, urovnya, temperatury*. Vtorichny*ye pribory* i mashiny* mnozhestvennogo kontrolya. Kn. 2), Moscow, "Nedra", 1964, 870 p. illus., biblio., index. Errata slip inserted. 5,300 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: pressure measurement, manometer, diffmanometer, flowmeter, level measurement, temperature measurment, thermocouple, thermal expansion, electrical resistance thermometer, current ratio measurement, electronic computer

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Card 5/5

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.N.

Piston-type mazut meters. Priborostroenie no.6:28-31 Je '56.
(MLRA 9:8)

(Mazut--Measurement)

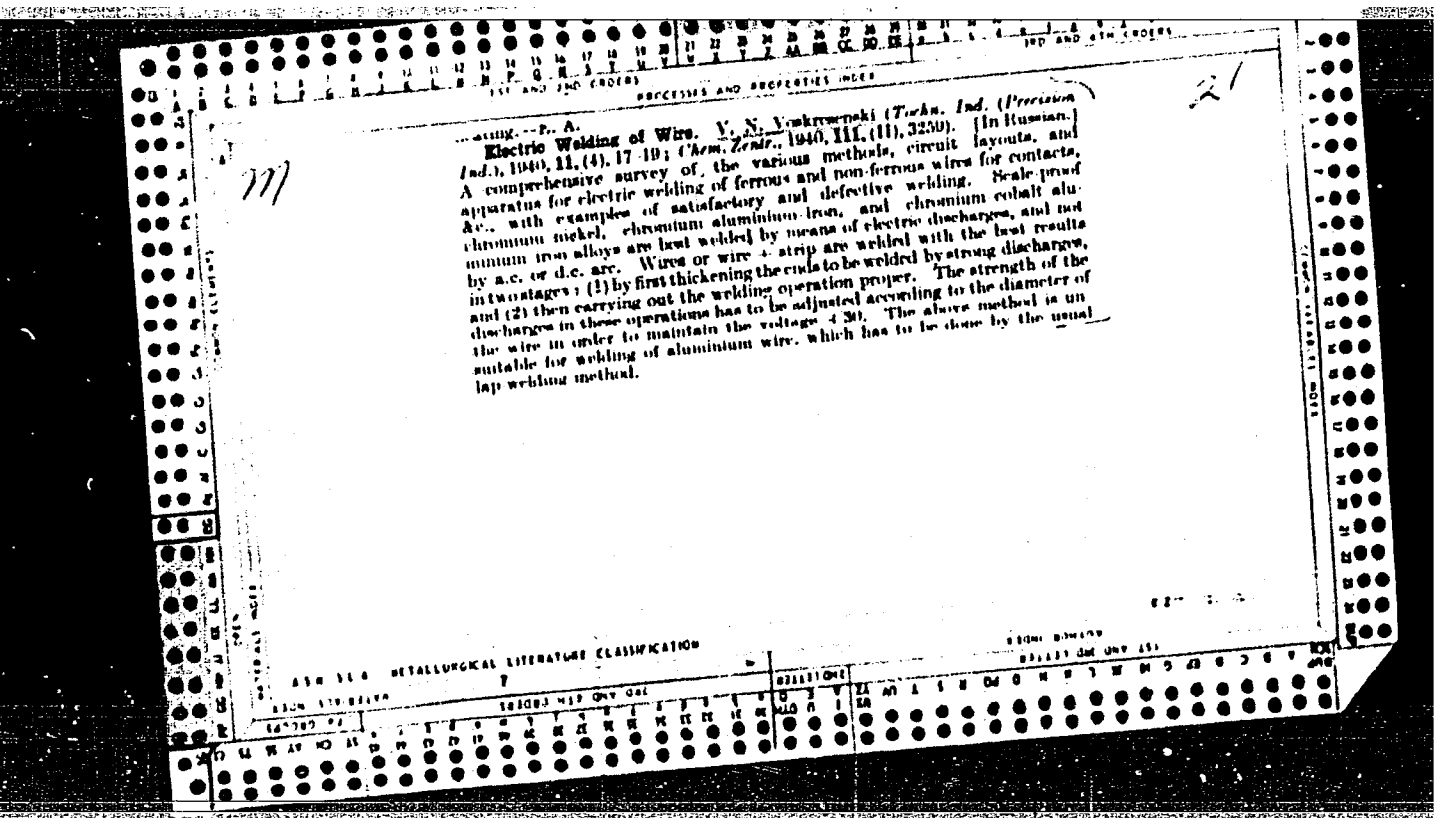
MARKELOV, V. V. ;YAKUTOVICH, M.V.; VOSKRENSENSKIY, V.N.

Dynamometer for Thin-Sheeted Lattices

Steel 5, 185, 1945

MARKELOV, V. V' ; YAKUTOVICH, M. V.; VOSKRESENSKIY, V. N.

Dynamometer for Thin-Sheeted Lattices. Steel 5, 185, 1945



...ing.—P. A.

Electric Welding of Wire. V. N. Venkrenski (*Tekh. Ind. (Precision Ind.)*, 1940, **11**, (4), 17–19; *Chem. Zentr.*, 1940, **111**, (11), 3259). [In Russian.] A comprehensive survey of the various methods, circuit layouts, and apparatus for electric welding of ferrous and non-ferrous wires for contacts, &c., with examples of satisfactory and defective welding. Scale-proof chromium nickel, chromium aluminium iron, and chromium cobalt aluminium iron alloys are best welded by means of electric discharges, and not by a.c. or d.c. arc. Wires or wire + strip are welded with the best results in two stages: (1) by first thickening the ends to be welded by strong discharges, and (2) then carrying out the welding operation proper. The strength of the discharges in these operations has to be adjusted according to the diameter of the wire in order to maintain the voltage 4–30. The above method is unsuitable for welding of aluminium wire, which has to be done by the usual lap welding method.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.11 Vol.10/9 Oto-Rhino-Laryngo Sept57

VOSKRESENSKIY V. P.

1654. VOSKRESENSKY V. P. Leningrad. *The role of intralabyrinthal pressure in the development of deafness in cases of oto-sclerosis (Russian text) VESTN. OTO-RINO-LARING. 1957, 1 (22-26) Illus. 7

The electric potentials of the cochlea of cats were studied. It is concluded that hearing deteriorates with increased intralabyrinthal pressure. A review of the literature suggests that lowering of intralabyrinthal pressure would improve hearing in otosclerosis.

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Role of intralabyrinthine pressure in the development of deafness in cases of otosclerosis [With summary in English]. Vest. oto-rin. 19 no.1:22-26 Ja-F '57 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav.-zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. K.L. Khilov) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(LABYRINTH, physiol.
pressure, role in develop. of deafness in otosclerosis) (Rus)
(OTOSCLEROSIS, physiol.
role of intralabyrinthine pressure in develop. of deafness in) (Rus)

KHILOV, K.L., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki; YERMOLAYEV, V.G., prof.; VOSKRESENSKIY, V.P., kand.med.nauk

In memory of Professor Nikolai Aleksandrovich Pautov. Vest. otorin. 21 no.3:114-115 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(OBITUARIES
Pautov, Nikolai A. (Rus))

VOSKRESENSKIY, V. P.

Voskresenskiy, V. P.

"Acute inflammation of the postperitoneal celular tissue in children." Gor'kiy State Medical Inst imeni S. M. Kirov. Gor'kiy, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

Knizhnaya letopis'
No. 21, 1956. Moscow.

VOSKRESENSKIY, V. V.

112-6-11833 D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr6, p.7 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Voskresenskiy, V.V.

TITLE: Fundamental Principles of Design of Transient-Phenomena Models for High-Voltage DC Systems (Osnovnyye printsipy postroyeniya modeley dlya izucheniya perekhodnykh protsessov v ustanovkakh elektroperedachi tokom vysokogo napryazheniya)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the All-Union Electrotechnical Institute imeni V.I. Lenin (Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Lenina), Moscow, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Electrotechnical Institute imeni V.I. Lenin (Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Lenina)

Card 1/1

VOSKRESENSKIY, V. V.:

Voskresenskiy, V. V.: "Basic principles of the construction of models to study transitory processes in DC high-voltage electric-power transmission stations." Min Electrical Engineering Industry USSR, All-Union Order of Lenin Electrical Engineering Inst imeni V. I. Lenin. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertion for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No 27, 1956. Moscow. Pages 94-109; 111.

SOV/112-59-5-9890

9(4)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 5, p 208 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Voskresenskiy, V. V.

TITLE: Simulating High-Voltage Mercury Valves by Means of Thyratrons

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Mezhvuz. konferentsiya po primeneniyu fiz. modelirovaniya v elektrotekhn. zadachakh i matem. modelirovaniya, M., 1957, pp 39-44

ABSTRACT: Experimental investigation of dynamic volt-ampere characteristics of actual high-voltage mercury-arc valves and thyratrons has led to the conclusion that a noncontrolled mercury-arc rectifier can be represented, within a wide current range, as an equivalent EMF of about 30-50 v which is equal to the arc voltage drop. A controlled mercury-arc rectifier can also be represented by a certain counter-EMF. Differential resistances obtained from the rectifier dynamic characteristics and from the imitating thyratron differ considerably from each other and cannot be simulated. However, it is possible to neglect this difference without impairing final accuracy. An experimental verification of characteristic transients showed that the mercury-arc rectifier can be simulated by a thyratron.

I.T.R.

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VOSKRESENSKIY, V.V.

110-3-3/22

AUTHORS: Voskresenskiy, V.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Lazarev, N.S., Travin, L.V., Engineers.

TITLE: Grid Control Arrangements for a Model of High-voltage Direct-current Transmission (Ustroystva setochnogo upravleniya modeli elektroperedachi postoyannogo toka vysokogo napryazheniya)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Promyshlennosti, 1958, Vol.29, No.3, pp. 14 - 18 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Extensive use is being made of models to study conditions of high-voltage d.c. transmission. The high-voltage valves are simulated by thyratrons and the grid control arrangements must ensure successive ignition of the thyratrons in the correct sequence. The basic principle of operation of the system of grid control is that at the instant when the negative locking voltage applied to the grid-cathode space of the thyratron unlocks, there is applied to it the positive voltage of a control impulse. The main properties required of the grid control device for the model are listed.
The article then describes a thyratron capacitor system of grid control with peaking transformers. A block diagram of the two-impulse system of controlling the model is given in Fig.1. The system consists of six channels with phase displacement of 60°

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electrical. The operation of the circuit is described. By including the primary windings of the insulating transformers, as indicated on the diagram by dotted lines, it is possible to obtain on the grids of the model thyratrons four impulses displaced by 30° electrical. Oscillograms showing the voltage wave shape at input to and output from each block are attached to Fig.1. A schematic diagram of the control system of the model is given in Fig.2. Protective arrangements are briefly discussed.

In principle, the main thyratrons can be controlled directly from the peaking transformers. However, curvature of the impulse wave front does not exceed 4 - 5 V per electrical degree. The main disadvantages of control systems using peaking transformers are: high inertia; the difficulty of using separate (per phase) regulation of the extinction voltages of the thyratrons on the inverter; and the impossibility of altering the width of the control impulse without changing the circuit. The article then describes the electronic system of grid control which obviates these defects: a block diagram is given in Fig.3. It, too, consists of six channels with phase displacement of 60° electrical. The main elements of each channel are

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described. A schematic diagram of the first channel of the control system is given in Fig.4 and explained in the text. The electronic control circuit is without inertia and ensures operation over the range of $\pm 60^{\circ}$ electrical. These circuits are not limited to models and are applicable to the control of ionic instruments in other fields. Their use with crystal triodes should increase reliability and life.
There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Electro-technical Institute (Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut)

SUBMITTED: May 15, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

1. Transformers (D.C.) 2. Thyrotrons 3. Transformers-Models

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.V.; LAZAREV, N.S.

Pulse systems of grid control of a model of d.c. power transmission. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; energ. no.2:199-206 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni Lenina.
(Electric lines--Models)

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.V.; STUKACHEV, A.V.

Modeling high-voltage mercury rectifiers by means of thyratrons. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; energ. no.2:213-218 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni Lenina.
(Mercury-arc rectifiers) (Thyratrons)

VOSKRESENSKIY, V. V. Cand Tech Sci — (diss) "Examination of Transistorized, ' Linearly Changing Direction Generator of the Fantastron Type," Kiev, 1960, 14 pp (Kiev Polytechnical Institute) (KL, 47/60, 102)

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; BARAKAYEV, Kh.F., inzh.; TRAVIN, L.V., inzh.

Physical model for the d.c. transmission syster from the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Power Station to the Donets Basin. Elektrichestvo no.2:28-35 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni Lenina.
(Electric power distribution--Direct current)

86795

9,2586

S/142/60/000/003/010/017
E192/E482

AUTHOR: Voskresenskiy, V.V.

TITLE: Investigation of a Transistor Phantastron Generator

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika, 1960, No.3, pp.370-375

TEXT: A transistor phantastron circuit producing a linearly varying voltage waveform was analysed by Yakovlev (Ref.1). However, the author did not take into account the constant component of the input current which is one of the main destabilizing factors in the operation of the system. A generalized phantastron circuit is shown in Fig.1, where C represents the feedback element. A constant current component of the input current flows through the resistance R (see Fig.1) and produces an additional voltage drop which reduces the effect of the source E on the charging of the condenser C . The voltage across the condenser can be expressed by:

$$U_c \approx E_{\text{вых}} e^{-\alpha t} - \frac{K}{gR}(E - I_1 R) \qquad (1)$$

Investigation of a Transistor Phantastron Generator

where I_1 is the initial current in the system, g is the input conductance of the amplifier and K is its gain, while α is defined by

$$\alpha \quad \frac{g}{KC} \qquad (2)$$

The quantity $E_{ЭКВ}$ is defined by the penultimate equation on p.370. The non-linearity coefficient for the circuit is expressed by

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\Delta U_c}{E_{ЭКВ}} \approx \xi \frac{gR}{gR + K(1 - \frac{I_1 R}{E})} \qquad (3)$$

where $\xi = U_m/E$. The operating time of the phantastron is expressed by Eq.(4). An actual transistorized phantastron circuit is shown in Fig.2a. This can also be regarded as an oscillator with a capacitive feedback. The input of the amplifier is the emitter-base terminal of the transistor ΠT_1, while the output

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terminals are the collector of ΠT_2 and emitter of ΠT_1. The operating period of the system can be expressed by Eq.(6) and its non-linear coefficient is given by Eq.(5). The parameter h_{21} represents the current gain of the transistor ΠT_1. The flyback time of the circuit is approximately expressed by Eq.(9). The instability of the charging time of the capacitor is due to the changes of the collector current I_{k0} of the transistor ΠT_2. The non-linearity coefficient can be expressed by

$$\xi = \frac{E_k - U_{2\,min} - I_{k0}R_H}{E_k} \qquad (11)$$

where $U_{2\,min} = U_{k1\,min} + U_{k2\,min}$ is the voltage at the collectors of the transistors ΠT_1 and ΠT_2 at the end of the condenser discharge. From Eq.(11), it is seen that I_{k0} increases with rising temperature, while ξ is reduced and so is the charging time. It was found experimentally that when the

Investigation of a Transistor Phantastron Generator

temperature of T_2 was increased to 60°C the instability was of the order of 10%. This deficiency can be eliminated by connecting a clamping diode to the circuit and by connecting the load resistor R_H to a different supply source E_{k1} which should be higher than the voltage E_k. Such a compensated circuit is shown in Fig.2b. It is advisable that a silicon diode should be employed so as to obtain a high reverse resistance at high temperatures. An increase in the stability of the charging period can be achieved by connecting a germanium diode to the base of the transistor T_1. The reverse current of such a diode increases with temperature and compensates the decrease of the initial current. If the transistor T_1 and the germanium diode are chosen in such a way that the reduction in the initial base current is equal to the increase of the reverse diode current, the current flowing through the resistance R at the beginning of the charging process will be constant. Fig.4 shows the graphs illustrating the charging period instability as a function of temperature for the circuit of Fig.2; Curve (a) represents the

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instability of the circuit with the clamping diode alone, while the second curve gives the instability for the case when the compensating diode is also used. There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra radiopriyemnykh ustroystv Kiyevskogo ordena Lenina politekhnicheskogo instituta (Department of Radio-Receiving Devices of Kiyev "Order-of-Lenin" Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 6, 1959 (initially)
January 9, 1960 (after revision)

Card 5/5

S/110/60/000/011/005/012
E194/E484

AUTHORS: Voskresenskiy, V.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Khudyakov, V.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Use of an Electronic Integrator Type ИПТ-5 (IPT-5) and a Physical Model to Investigate Transient Processes in d.c. Transmission

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1960, No.11, pp.48-53

TEXT: The practical possibility of constructing 200 kV transmission lines has been demonstrated by operating experience with the Kashira-Moscow line which commenced operation in 1950. The equipment on the line is briefly described. Normal operating processes in this transmission line are now sufficiently well understood, the greatest difficulties were encountered in overcoming over-voltages on individual parts of the sub-stations that resulted from various transient phenomena. It was accordingly necessary not only to investigate the main steady state and transient processes in the transmission but also to be able to calculate them. Accordingly, in 1954 a physical model of the Kashira-Moscow transmission system was constructed in the All-Union Electro-Technical Institute, a schematic diagram is given in Fig.1.

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The number of rectifier bridges in the model was double that in the original, the scale factors for current and voltage are 1/100 and the impedance scale is 1/1. The full scale mercury valves were represented by gas thyratrons type ТГ1-5/3 (TG1-5/3) and the other equipment is briefly described. The circuit for each test is made up on a switchboard and there is a centralized control panel. A photograph of the model is shown in Fig.2. The model was used to repeat investigations of normal and emergency operating conditions previously made in the Over-Voltage Laboratory of the All-Union Electro-Technical Institute and also on the Kashira-Moscow Transmission Line. The model was able to reproduce the main conditions of d.c. transmission with sufficient accuracy. However, for all-round study of transient processes in the system, particularly with allowance for control devices, it is necessary to combine the methods of physical and mathematical modelling. For this purpose an electronic integrator type IPT-5 was used and, for convenience, it was arranged in two mobile units. The main components are illustrated in Fig.3. The process of switching a

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The Use of an Electronic Integrator Type ИПТ-5 (IPT-5) and a Physical Model to Investigate Transient Processes in d.c. Transmission

rectifier on to an open circuit line with and without allowance for non-linearity of the smoothing reactor was investigated and also switching of the rectifier on to a line loaded by an invertor. A diagram of the model used for these tests is shown in Fig.4a and the equivalent circuit in Fig.4b. The circuits are briefly described. If allowance is not made for non-linearity of the characteristics of the smoothing reactors all the inductances of the circuit are united into one but when the non-linearity is allowed for the inductances in the two halves of the circuit are separated. The process of switching the rectifier on to an open circuit line is considered and Eq.(1) is derived for the transient process. The structural diagram to represent Eq.(1) on the integrator is given in Fig.4B. The curve of voltage as function of time obtained by solving the equation on the integrator is given in Fig.5a which also gives the experimental curve obtained on a physical model of the transmission line. Agreement is good. The difference between the curves at the end of the process is due to the circumstance that non-linearity of the smoothing reactor was

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The Use of an Electronic Integrator Type ИПТ-5 (IPT-5) and a Physical Model to Investigate Transient Processes in d.c. transmission

not allowed for. In order to allow for the non-linearity of the reactor the approximate curve consisting of straight line sections shown in Fig.5b was used and a system of equations (1) was formulated for each section of constant inductance. In considering the process of switching the rectifier on to a line loaded by an invertor the circuits of Fig.4a and b were used. The system of Eq.(2) is given to represent the case, the structural diagram for solving these equations on the integrator is given in Fig.4г. The process calculated by the integrator was compared with test results and the envelopes of the damping curves of voltage on the transmission line are given in Fig.5B. The processes under consideration were also calculated analytically and comparison of the results of the calculation with those obtained on the integrator shows that the error of the integrator is 4 to 5%. It is concluded that transient processes in a d.c. transmission system can be calculated with sufficient accuracy on an integrator whether or not allowance is made for non-linear elements of the circuit. There are 5 figures and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1960

Card 4/4

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E041/E135

13.2510

AUTHORS: Alekseyev, K.B. and Voskresenskiy, V.V. (Candidates of Technical Sciences)

TITLE: Increasing the Accuracy of Stabilizing Systems

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika, 1960, No. 9, pp 62-72

TEXT: A frequently occurring practical problem is that of maintaining or altering the position of a massive object mounted on a vibrating support. Direct stabilization is of limited use when the moment of inertia of the object is large. Indirect means are usually inaccurate but the present proposals give better results. The basic concepts are due to Academician V.S. Kulebakin. Fig. 1 shows the main features of a stabilized platform with an electrohydraulic actuator. The pick-offs measure absolute angle (1) and absolute velocity (3). The control valve 4 controls the flow of oil to the torque motor 5. The vibration input to the support is represented by $a(t) = a_{max} \cdot \sin \omega_o t$, where a_{max} is the amplitude and ω_o the circular frequency of oscillation. The operation form of the complete system equation is

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$$M_c(p) + I_o p^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{k_o} (T_o \cdot p + 1)\, p \beta \qquad (4)$$

where M_c is the stabilizing torque, I_o the moment of inertia about the axis of rotation, $F = 1/k_o$ is the coefficient of viscous friction in the relative motion, β is the angular displacement relative to the base. Fig. 2 is a block diagram of the control system. The advantage of the hydraulic actuator is its low inertia and friction. The error transfer function is

$$E(p) = \frac{\theta(p)}{\alpha(p)} = \frac{(b_o p^4 + b_1 p^3 + b_2 p^2 + b_3 p + b_4)p}{a_o \cdot p^5 + a_1 \cdot p^4 + a_2 \cdot p^3 + a_3 p^2 + a_4 p + a_5}. \qquad (5)$$

It will be seen from the values of the a's and b's that the inertia and drive torques have a similar influence on the choice of the poles in the transfer function but have different effects on the choice of zeros. The accuracy of stabilization depends on the value of a_5. A simplified form of Eq. (5), neglecting T and ξ is:

Increasing the Accuracy of Stabilizing Systems

$$E(p) = \frac{T_n \cdot T_1 \cdot p^3 + (T_n + T_1)p^2 + p}{T_o \cdot T_1 \cdot p^3 + (T_o + T_1)p^2 + (1 + \mu K)p + K} \qquad (6)$$

where $K = a_5$ and μ is the ratio of the angle and velocity pick-off sensitivities. If the denominator of Eq. (6) is put in the Vyshnegradskiy form of Eq. (8) then $A = 2.5$, $B = 3$ for quick damping of the transient with no overshoot. If it is assumed that $\mu \geq 2\xi T$ the transfer function for the open loop is Eq.(17). The maximum attainable value of K, with 30° phase margin may be found from Eq.(18). Fig. 3 shows both K and ω_c, the cut-off circular frequency, versus T_o. As T_o increases ω_c reaches an asymptotic value of 60 sec^{-1}. The fall-off in gain as T_o falls shows the difficulty of accurately stabilizing a low-inertia object. Fig. 4 shows the dependence between the amplitude of the characteristic of the error transfer function, Eq. (6), and the ratio of the moments of inertia of drive and object for $\omega = 1$ sec^{-1}. As the ratio increases the dependence of stabilization error upon it becomes less. When $\omega > 5$ sec^{-1} the

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effect is different, as evidenced by Fig. 5, where frequency is the independent variable and four values of ratio are taken. Fig. 6 shows how an additional feed, through $W^{*}(p)$, of the input disturbance could avoid stabilization error. The modified transfer function is

$$E(p) = \frac{\theta(p)}{\alpha(p)} = \frac{T_n T_1 p^3 + (T_n + T_1)p^2 + p - Kk_1 W^{*}(p)}{T_0 T_1 p^3 + (T_0 + T_1)p^2 + (1 + \mu K) + K} \qquad (23)$$

The denominator is the same as before. The condition for zero error is

$$W^{*}(p) = \frac{T_n T_1 p^3 + (T_n + T_1)p^2 + p}{k_0 \cdot k_1} = \frac{p(T_n \cdot p + 1)(T_1 p + 1)}{k_0 \cdot k_1} \qquad (24)$$

This condition is difficult to satisfy because: 1) there is no perfect differentiating circuit; 2) the system constants appearing in the expression are in fact slow variables. Experiments have been carried out, however, using

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$$W_{\beta}^{*}(p) = \frac{k_{\beta} \cdot p}{T^2 p^2 + 2\xi T \cdot p + 1} \qquad (25)$$

Fig. 7 shows the resulting error function for three values of k_{β}. Fig. 8 shows oscillograms of stabilization error with (ξ), and without (a), the additional correction. It is shown that for a sinusoidal disturbance of the support the simple form of correction can be adequately designed.
There are 8 figures and 5 Soviet references.

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