ACC NR: AP6035855 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0060/0060

INVENTOR: Yampol'skiy, V. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Radio relay line. Class 21, No. 187098

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 60

TOPIC TAGS: radio relay, antenna array, antenna polarization, radar repeater

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a radio relay line with a parasitic array repeater which is made up of parallel conductors. To reduce the depth of fading the array conductors are placed at an angle of 45° to the polarization plane of the transmitting antenna when the polarization plane of the receiving antenna is turned through an angle of 90°. [WP]

SUB CODE: 17, 09/ SUBM DATE: 12Jan56/

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.396.677.3

SOURCE CODE: UR/0106/66/000/011/0020/0027

ACC NR: AP7004337

AUTHOR: Yampol'skiy, V. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Analysis of long director antennas

SOURCE: Elektrosvyaz', no. 11, 1966, 20-27

TOPIC TAGS: antenna array, ~~director~~ antenna, ~~Yagi antenna~~

ABSTRACT: The approximation of the function of mutual impedances (a spherical wave) by an exponent curve adopted in some theoretical works of Soviet authors can be practically used only in relatively short Yagi antennas. Hence, the present article determines the current distribution among the radiators of a long Yagi antenna by analyzing an infinitely long array (D. L. Sengupta, IRE Trans., AP-7, 1959, no. 3). This current distribution is effected by a current wave traveling with a phase velocity v which differs from the velocity of light. The phase velocity must simultaneously satisfy two transcendental equations that include mutual resistances and reactances. The reactance equation is approximated and brought to this form: $\Phi_x = X_s + X_t + X_1 + X_2 = 0$, where X_s - self-reactance, X_t - tuning reactance, X_1 and X_2 are determined from special formulas. A graphical solution of this equation is supplied which permits

UDC: 621.396.677.32

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7004337

determining optimal director length as a function of array length. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 39 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 SUBM DATE: 18Sep65 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

L 01790-66 EWT(1)/T/FCS(k) WR

ACCESSION NR: AP5020885 UR/0106/65/000/008/0031/0038
621.396.674.49.01

AUTHOR: Yampol'skiy, V. G. 44

TITLE: Directional characteristics of nonequidistant antennas 25B, 44

SOURCE: Elektrosvyaz', no. 8, 1965, 31-38

TOPIC TAGS: antenna, antenna array, antenna synthesis, linear antenna

ABSTRACT: The theory of nonequidistant linear arrays as advanced by Ye. B. Baklanov et al., (Rad. i elektronika, 1962, no. 6) is criticized. A different method based on the solution of the following system of equations for minimum side-lobe power by the method of small corrections is suggested:

$$\int_{v_1}^{v_2} v\,\tau^2(v)\sin l_s v \sum_{\kappa=1}^{N}\cos l_\kappa v\,dv = 0,$$

$$s = 1, 2, \ldots, N-1.$$

The new method is suitable for manual calculations with up to 10 or 12 radiators and for computer calculations with a higher number of elements. The method permits

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L 01790-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020885

finding optimal geometry of nonequidistant antennas depending on the required suppression of side lobes. The method was used for designing optimal 12-, 16-, and 24-element arrays with various suppression sectors; expanded directional patterns are shown. Comparison of nonequidistant antennas with the equidistant having a nonuniform current distribution shows that the latter are preferred. Hence, nonequidistant antennas are recommended for cases when the feeder system precludes the possibility of desirable current distribution or when the electrical spacing between elements is small. The best results can be expected from nonequidistant antennas with nonuniform current distribution. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 26 formulas. [03]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 15Sep64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 002 ATD PRESS: 4086

Card 2/2

YAMPOL'SKIY, V.L., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Report on the activity of the Leningrad Society of Urologists in 1955. Urologiia 21 no.4:70-72 O-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(GENITOURINARY ORGANS—DISEASES)

YAMPOL'SKIY, V.L., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Leningrad)

Report on the activity of the Leningrad Urological Society in 1956. (MIRA 10:8)
Urologiia 22 no.3:77-78 My-Je '57.
(GENITOURINARY ORGANS--DISEASES)

YAMPOL'SKIY, V.L., kand.med.nauk (Leningrad)

Activities of the Fedorov Leningrad Urological Society in 1957. (MIRA 11:6)
Urologiia 23 no.3:74-75 My-Je '58
(UROLOGY)

YAMPOL'SKIY, V.L., kand.med.nauk (Leningrad)

Report on the activities of the Leningrad Fedorov Urological Society in 1958. Urologiia 24 no.3:80-81 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(LENINGRAD--UROLOGICAL SOCIETIES)

YAMPOL'SKIY, V.L.; KURENNOY, N.V.

Intermuscular approach through the Grynfelt-Lesshaft triangle in the excision of renal calculi. Urologiia 28 no.3:50-52'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz urologicheskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.

L 5169-66 EWP(f)/T-2/ETC(m) WW

ACC NR: AP5022030 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/014/0099/0100

AUTHORS: Yampol'skiy, V. I.; Tsoy Don Min

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for regulating the fuel feed to a gas turbine engine with a turbopump assembly. Class 46, No. 173071

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 14, 1965, 99-100

TOPIC TAGS: gas turbine engine, gas turbine fuel, engine turbine system, engine fuel pump

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for regulating fuel feed to a gas turbine engine with a turbopump assembly (see Fig. 1). To ensure the stability of the engine regulating system at all conditions and to improve the performance, the desired air pressure at the pump turbine is kept constant with an adjustable regulator. To simplify the system, the pressure regulator may be adjusted in

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.646.42+621-552:621.438.454-545.7

L 5169-66
ACC NR: AP5022030

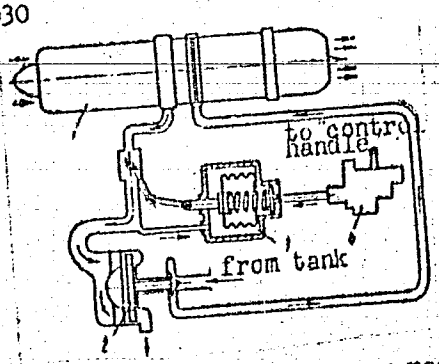

Fig. 1. 1- engine; 2- turbine of the turbopump assembly; 3- pressure regulator; 4- rpm regulator

response to the signal from the engine rpm regulator. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: PR/ SUBM DATE: 01Jul63/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

SOV/137-57-10-18722

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 38 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yampol'skiy, V.M.

TITLE: Development of the Metallurgical, Crane, Forging-and-pressing, and Crushing-and-grinding Equipment Produced by the Novo-Kramatorskiy Machinery Plant (Razvitiye metallurgicheskogo, kranovogo, kuznechno-pressovogo i drobil'no-razmol'nogo oborudovaniya Novo-Kramatorskogo mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Novoye v konstruirovanii tyazh. mashin. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1956, pp 184-197

ABSTRACT: This plant manufactures blast-furnace, steel-smelting, rolling, dressing, crushing-and-grinding, press, hydraulic, and crane equipment. The most complex and time-consuming, both as to design and as to manufacture, is rolling-mill equipment, the list of types made including breakdown mills (M) and small blooming M; large-bar, merchant, small-bar, and wire M; tube rolling and welding M (for furnace welding, resistance welding, the Institute im. Paton method, submerged, and spiral electrical welding); special mills, including ball-rolling,

Card 1/2

Development of the Metallurgical (cont.)

helical-rolling, sheet work-hardening, and sheet-rolling M. Many of these M are made here for the first time anywhere in the USSR. The plant has developed noncontact impulse transducers, constituting the basis of automation of the M designed. Of the various M being designed and built, particular attention is given to M for continuous rolling of Al wire, M for the resistance welding of 20-102 mm tubing, an equipment for continuous furnace welding of 1-4" tubing, and a large merchant M for the rolling of Al sections. The plant has carried out major work toward classifying and unifying the elements of rolling equipment: Conveyers with their own drives (direct and via reduction gear), reservoirs, oil coolers, and connections for tube mountings, lubrication installations, full-lubrication bearings. Of the other types of equipment built (other than for rolling), brief descriptions are given of a 600-t hammer mill, a charging-box crane with a 2-hook casting buggy capable of handling 15/3 t; and forging manipulators capable of handling 1, 3, 5, 10, and 15 t, respectively. Data are adduced on modernization of the design of charging box cranes of 3/10, 3/20, and 5/20-t capacity. Information is presented on a new transporter-type charging machine now in the planning stage, which will provide a sharp reduction in charging time and will reduce losses of heat from the furnace during charging.

L.S.

S/193/61/000/010/003/008
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Marchenko, Yu.N., Yampol'skiy, V.M.

TITLE: Equipment for the gas-electric welding of main pipe lines without back rings

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, no. 10, 1961, 23-29

TEXT: The authors describe a number of welding installations for the automatic CO_2-shielded electric welding of swivel and non-swivel joints without back rings developed by the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po stroitel'stvu magistral'nykh truboprovodov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Construction of Main Pipelines) VNIIST. The АСП -60 (ASP-60) welding automatic is intended for the welding of swivel joints, while the semi-automatic ПТВ-1 (PTV-1) welding pistol and the gas-electric AC-60 (AS-60) automatic have been designed for the welding of non-swivel joints. The ASP-60 automatic welds swivel joints of pipes from 529 to 1,020 mm in diameter without back rings with СВ08Г2С (Sv 08G2S) electrode wire on direct current of reversed polarity. The automatic consists of the welding head, correction unit, anchor plate with magazine and control panel. The authors give a detailed description of the above units and

Card 1/4

Equipment for the gas-electric welding ...

point out that the electric system of the welding automatic provides for a supply of the control circuit directly from the welding current source with rigid external characteristics. The welding current and the CO_2-gas are supplied from the feeding stations consisting of the ЗП-7.5/30 (ZP-7.5/30) transformer and the CO_2-ramp mounted on a common frame. The current source is a ГСП-9000 (GSP-9000) or a Г-5 (G-5) generator driven by a 3-phase asynchronous motor of 7 - 10 kw and 3,000 rpm. To obtain the external characteristics with the GSP-9000 generator, a Р25-АМ (R25-AM) carbon voltage regulator is used, while the rigid external characteristics of the G-5 generator are obtained with the Р-5-М (R5-M) electromechanical voltage regulator. The CO_2-supply is switched on and off by a special plug cock mounted on the control panel of the automatic. The PTV-1 welding semi-automatic consists of the welding pistol, magazine unit and control panel. A reducer with two cylindrical gears is mounted on the pistol, the reducer being driven by the small-size МН-145 (MN-145) d-c shunt motor. The magazine unit can take up to 4 kg electrode wire and is fitted with a wire feed speed control rheostat, a voltage regulation rheostat and electromagnetic gas valve. The PTV-1 semi-automatic welder ensures a steady welding process on 120 - 250 amp currents at an arc voltage of 22-25 v. Two semi-automatics are supplied from the special АСДП -2х300 Г (ASDP-2x300G) assembly with two ГСГ-300 (GSG-300) welding genera-

Card 2/4

Equipment for the gas-electric welding ...

tors, calculated for welding currents of up to 300 amp at a duty cycle of 65%; their regulation range is 80 - 300 amp. The generators are driven by the ЯаАЗ--204Г (YaAZ-204G) diesel engine. The РБ-200 (RB-200) ballast rheostat mounted on the current and gas supply station makes it possible to carry out manual welding with the GSG-300 generator. The AS-60 welding automatic consists of the welding head bogie, correction unit, double-roller-and-bush chain with stretching device and electrode wire magazine. The aluminum reducer housing of the welding bogie is the basic supporting part of the welding automatic design. A special friction coupling makes it possible to displace the welder on the pipe by hand during setting operations. The welding bogie is fitted with a small-size d-c МУ-431 (MU-431) motor. The welding speed can be regulated within a range of 3 to 15 m/hour. The welding head design of the automatic AS-60 welder is analogous to the head of the ASP-60 welding automatic. The welding process is remotecontrolled from a portable hand-operated control board. The following technical specifications are given:

S/193/61/000/010/003/008
A004/A101

Equipment for the gas-electric welding ...

Parameters	ASP-60	AS-60	PTV-1
electrode wire diameter, mm	1.2-2.0	1.0-1.2	1.0-1.2
amperage, amp	170-400	90-200	120-250
electrode wire feed speed, m/hour	150-450	100-260	120-300
drive motor for the electrode wire feed mechanism:			
type	MU-431	MU-320	MN-145
voltage, v	27	27	24
power, w	400	100	16
motor driving the welding bogie travel mechanism	-	MU-431	-
weight, kg	25	20	0.9

According to estimates, the introduction of the ASP-60 welding automatics for the welding of swivel joints of main pipelines 1,500 km in length will save more than 140,000 rubles, while the use of the AS-60 automatic welder will save more than 100,000 rubles on a pipeline 720 mm in diameter and 1,500 km long. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

Card 4/4

S/122/61/000/012/003/008
D221/D303

AUTHOR: Yampol'skiy, V.M., Engineer

TITLE: Forge manipulator with a capacity of 30 t

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 12, 1961, 37 - 39

TEXT: The Elektrostal'skiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (Electric Steel Heavy Engineering Plant) has started production of a 30 t capacity forge manipulator for mechanization of presses up to 3000 t. The load moment of the unit is 80 tm (equal to the product of weight of forging and the distance from its center of gravity to the center of gripping jaws of the manipulator). Shafts up to 5.3 m long, or 8 m when their weight is 23 t and diameter 0.73 m can be handled without a crane. All drives are hydraulic. The manipulator is made of a welded frame travelling along a rail track, yoke with jaws, and mechanisms for gripping, rotating and side slewing, as well as hoisting and levelling off. In addition there is a pump installation and a control panel. The above ensures a translatory motion of the unit 10 m long, gripping and turning of the ingot and its lift by the yoke. The levelling of the latter

Card 1/3

S/122/61/000/012/003/008
D221/D303

Forge manipulator with a ...

provides a parallel lift. The yoke can be slewed to the right and left by 3°30' with the side pivoting mechanism. The translatory mechanism consists of two hydraulic cylinders which actuate racks for rotating pinions, connected through a clutch and a step-up gear transmission to the rear driving wheels. The front wheels are placed on balancing beams. The gripping mechanism comprises a two-plunger cylinder, nitrogen-oil accumulator and jaws. The large diameter piston is used for ingot gripping, whereas the small one opens the jaws. The accumulator ensures a prolonged holding of ingots. Maximum diameter of gripping is 1250 mm, speed of clamping - up to 2 m/min., and the speed of release is up to 20 m/min. The rotation mechanism is fixed on the yoke between thrust bearings and consists of two cylinders connected with racks which rotate a pinion on the vertical shaft. The rotation of the sleeve is ensured by bevel gears, with speeds up to 8 rpm. Lifting is obtained by a toggle mechanism actuated by two cylinders. The descent of the yoke is due to its own weight. The levelling-off mechanism is mounted at the rear of the yoke, with a cylinder acting on tension rods, and a crankshaft actuated by two cylinders for levelling

Card 2/3

Forge manipulator with a ...

operation. The side slewing is obtained by two cylinders rigidly joined to the lifting arms, and operating alternatively. The pump installation consists of two units of radial piston types, НПМ-715 (NPM-715) and НПС-200М (NPS-200M) driven by electric motors of 75 and 55 KW, oil cooler and two tanks. The driver's cabin comprises a pump unit for control actuation and the control panel. There are 2 figures.

Card 3/3

VORNOVITSKIY, I.N., inzh.; YAMPOL'SKIY, V.M., inzh.

Remote control of the welding current. Svar.proizv. no.1:33 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov.
(Electric welding)(Remote control)

L 44563-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/T/EWR(t)/EWP(k)/ETI IJP(c) JD/EM GD/HW
ACC NR: AP6030940 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0108/0121

AUTHOR: Yampol'skiy, V. M. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Properties of joints arc welded in vacuum with a consumable electrode

SOURCE: Moscow. Vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche. Prochnost' svarnykh konstruktsiy (Strength of welded structures). Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1966, 108-127

TOPIC TAGS: ~~vacuum~~ arc welding, ~~consumable~~ electrode welding, stainless steel, ~~welding~~, chromium nickel steel, ~~welding~~, titanium alloy, ~~welding~~, aluminum alloy ~~welding~~/1Kh18N9T chromium nickel steel, VT-1 titanium, OT-4 titanium alloy, AMG-6 aluminum alloy, ATsM aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: Properties of joints in 1Kh18N9T austenitic chromium-nickel steel, VT-1 titanium, OT-4 titanium alloy, and AMG-6 and ATsM aluminum alloys arc welded in vacuum with a consumable electrode have been investigated. Welds in 1Kh18N9T-steel specimens 1—25 mm thick and 350 mm long made in a vacuum of $1.5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ – $1.5 \cdot 10^{-1}$ mm Hg with electrodes 1—5 mm in diameter had a tensile strength comparable to that of conventional welds, but a higher notch toughness: 13.8 kgm/cm^2 at $1.5 \cdot 10^{-1}$ mm Hg and 21.6 kgm/cm^2 at $1.5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ mm Hg. Specimens of VT-1 titanium and OT-4 titanium alloy 2—60 mm thick welded with VT-1 electrodes 1.5—5.0 mm in diameter also were found to have a higher notch toughness, e.g., 16.8 kgm/cm^2 for VT-1 titanium compared to 12.8 kgm/cm^2 for the base

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L 44563-66
ACC NR: AP6030940

metal. Specimens of AMG-6 and ATsM (1.6—2.1% magnesium, 0.4—0.8% manganese, 4.2—4.8% zinc) aluminum alloys were vacuum welded with AMG-6 electrodes. Both the ductility and strength of the welds was higher than that of welds made by other methods. Elongation, for instance, was twice as high as that of argon-shielded arc welds. It was established in general that vacuum arc-welded joints are practically free of pores, cracks and nonmetallic impurities and that their mechanical properties, particularly the characteristics of ductility, are much higher than those of welds obtained by other welding methods. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 9 tables. [TD]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 11Mar66/ ORIG REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 5079

Card 2/2

L 05231-67 EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWT(d)/EWP(l)/EWP(v)
ACC NR: AR6017093 SOURCE CODE: UR/0372/65/000/012/G004/G004

27
B

AUTHOR: Yampol'skiy, V. Z.

TITLE: A method of realizing the control law in programmed control systems 14

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kibernetika, Abs. 12G24

REF SOURCE: Mezhvuz. sb. tr. Zap.-Sib. sovet po koordinatsii i planir. nauchno-issled. rabot po tekhn. i yestestv. naukam, vyp. 4, 1965, 24-28

TOPIC TAGS: automaton, control theory, automatic programming

ABSTRACT: A type of digital automata (DA) whose functioning pattern is determined by the levels: $a_{(t)} = \delta(a_{(t-1)})$, $y_{(t)} = \lambda(a_{(t)})$, $(t = 0, 1, 2, \ldots)$ is proposed as a means of exact realization of the control law in programmed control systems. Methods of synthesis of DA as based on the canonical method os structural synthesis of DA are described. An example of DA synthesis by these methods is presented. The positive results of the synthesis of DA are described. 2 illustrations. Bibliography of 2 titles.

SUB CODE: 09, 12/

Card 1/1 gd UDC: 681.142.1.01

L 32738-66

ACC NR: AP6011713 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/002/0409/0411

48
B

AUTHOR: Yampol'skiy, V. S.

ORG: Omsk State Teachers Institute im. A. M. Gor'kiy (Omskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Dispersion of the electrical properties of soils

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v, 6, no. 2, 1966, 409-411

TOPIC TAGS: electric property, soil property, soil, electric conductivity

ABSTRACT: The author measured the local conductivities of soils in Western Siberia, Kazakhstan, and Central Asia. The accumulated data permits the conclusion that there are soil types for which the local conductivity does not depend on the frequency in the 150—750 kc range. These soil types are determined not by the chemical composition but by the physical properties. The main factors in this case are that the ground waters lie below the skin layer for the longest wave of the range (this depth is 2.5—13 m when the local conductivity equals 10—30 mmho/m) and that the displacement current can be disregarded (at the given frequencies this condition is fulfilled practically for all soils except that of the

UDC: 550.37

Card 1/2

L 32738-66

ACC NR: AP6011713

desert). Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 08,20 / SUBM DATE: 28Jul65 / ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2 JS

YAMPOL'SKIY, V.Ya.; AMFITEATROVA, T.A.

Investigating the deformation of metals under the effect of low stress. Part 1. Regularity of creep in copper and aluminum. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 4 no.1:131-140 '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Creep of metals) (Copper--Testing) (Aluminum--Testing)

DVOYRIN, Yakov Abramovich; YAMPOL'SKIY, Ya.M., nauchnyy red.; NIKITINA, R.D., red.; TSAL, H.K., tekhn.red.

[Modern protective coating processes in the manufacture of marine engines] Sovremennye protsessy zashchitnykh pokrytii v sudovom mashinostroenii. Leningrad, Gos.soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl., 1960. 81 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(Marine engines) (Protective coatings)

L 47208-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG

ACC NR: AR6027180 SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66/000/005/A026/A026

AUTHOR: Yampol'skiy, V. Z.; Perfil'yev, L. V.

2/
B

TITLE: Code -to-voltage converter 16 with semiconductor triodes

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat telemekh i vychisl tekhn, Abs. 5A174

REF SOURCE: Izv. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, no. 138, 1965, 115-123

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor triode, code converter

ABSTRACT: A code-to-voltage converter on a semiconductor triode base has been investigated. The device has keys according to the number of code discharges and the "weight" resistances. When load parameters and values of standard voltage potential are selected properly, the device's error does not exceed 0.5%. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 14/

Card 1/1 fv UDC: 62-52:681.142.621

YAMPOL'SKIY, Ye. S.

TITLE: Seminar "The Normalization and Specialization on Parts in Machine-Building" [illegible]

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1959, Nr 12, pp 7-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The seminar was organized by the Moskovskiy dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy im. Dzerzhinskogo (The Moscow House of Scientific and Technical Propaganda imeni Dzerzhinskiy) and Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (The Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Devices). The purpose was to generalize the experience of sovnarkhozes, industry, and research institutes in specialization and cooperation in the machine-building industry and to convey this experience to the industry technicians. More than 300 delegates from organizations and plants were present and 18 reports were read on the problems of specialization and cooperation of the plants and the normalization of the most important machine component units and parts.

Card 1/14

S.A. Tilles made a report "On the Technico-Economic Effect of Normalization", in which it was mentioned that VNIINMASh has developed and prepared for publication the rules for the calculation methods (selection of the optimum series and power exponents) with practical calculation examples and data facilitating the necessary calculation work. To determine the required normalization, a nomenclature of machine parts and component units is needed, and the Kafedra detaley mashin (The Machine Parts Chair) of Moskovskiy stankoinstrumental'nyy institut (Moscow Machine Tool and Tool Institute) developed such a nomenclature for 10 machines which are "characteristic" for different machine-building industry branches. So-called "economic characteristics" of technologic processes can be set up and the minimum production program can be determined (graphically or analytically) for which the application of a certain process variation would be expedient. The

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production zones could then be combined into groups in which the process variation is suitable. The following facts were stated in the report by Ye.S. Yampol'skiy, "Parts Specialization in the Moscow Sovnarkhoz". Thirty seven small plants producing fasteners have been closed in Moscow in the course of plant specialization since the second half of 1957; only two plants instead of the former 25 are producing metal electrodes; cutting tools will now be manufactured at only 4 plants instead of 50, and 3 plants will produce die blocks for 25 plants. Centralized production of drills, threading taps, milling cutters and threading dies is under preparation. "USP" (for Universal'no-Sbornyye Prisposobleniya, or "universal composite attachments") attachments are produced at a [illegible] group of plants and used extensively at the Moscow [illegible].

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report by [illegible] Belov, "Part Specialization in Machine-Building in the [illegible] Economic Region", it was mentioned that the manufacturing of [illegible] metal products, electrodes, fittings, standard cutting tools, gear reductors, spare parts for drilling, mining and other equipment is being centralized. Only two plants, [illegible] and [illegible], will [illegible] small metal products (instead of the present [illegible] plants).

Card 11/14

[illegible], in his report "[illegible] of Standardization and Normalization [illegible] for Pipe Fittings", stated the following. Of the total produced in [illegible], 73.[illegible] of types and parameters were standardized. It is planned to issue [illegible] new standards and revise [illegible] for the period [illegible]. Standards for the normal series of the [illegible] fittings [illegible] than 150 plants in [illegible] of the USSR. In [illegible], standards have [illegible] different [illegible] [illegible]

Card 13/14

[illegible]

4.

AYZENBERG, B.I., inzh.; KLEYMENOV, B.M., inzh.; MAMONTOV, S.K., inzh.; MEYL'MAN, B.M., inzh.; MINDLIN, Ya.S., inzh.; PALANT, A.M., inzh.; YAMPOL'SKIY, Ye.S., inzh.; ZOTOV, I.S., inzh., retsenzent; YAKOVLEVA, V.I., red.izd-va; CHERNOVA, Z.I., tekhn.red.

[Design of machinery plants; manual on the organization and methods of designing] Proektirovanie mashinostroitel'nykh zavodov; spravochnoe posobie po organizatsii i metodike proektirovaniia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 379 p. (MIRA 13:7)

(Machinery industry)

YAMPOL'SKIY, Ye.S.

Specialization of enterprises of the Moscow Economic Council.
Biul.tekk.-ekon.inform. no.6:72-74 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Moscow--Industrial management)

YAMPOL'SKIY, Ye.S.

Developing the output of specialized plastic-part plants in the Moscow Economic Region. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.1:75-76 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(Moscow—Plastics industry)

S/028/61/000/002/003/006
B116/B206

AUTHOR: Yampol'skiy, Ye. S.

TITLE: Specializing the production of assemblies and individual parts at the establishments of the Mosgorsovnarkhoz

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, no. 2, 1961, 11-15

TEXT: The Moskovskiy gorodskoy sovnarkhoz (Moscow Municipal sovnarkhoz) conducts the standardization and normalization in the following way: elaboration of State standards projects for products manufactured by the sovnarkhoz; elaboration of standardized parts for assemblies and individual parts of machines, drive units, instruments and production means for general use; elaboration of classification according to dimension of machines and drive units with extensive use of standardized elements. 127 standards were elaborated from January, 1958 to 1960, inclusively. About 70% of the products manufactured by the plants of the Mosgorsovnarkhoz are produced according to standards and from standardized parts. A special production of cutting tools was organized at the zavod "Borets" ("Borets" Plant), which supplied about 1,000,000 cutting tools to

Card 1/5

Specializing the production...

45 plants in 1960. The replacement of mechanical treatment of cutting toolholders by die forging with subsequent calibration (between smooth slides) of the contact surface and fit is provided for at this plant. Universal assembly devices are extensively used at Moscow plants, conditioned by the production of components made from standardized parts. The Proyektno-tekhnologicheskiy institut sovnarkhoza (Design and Planning Technological Institute of the sovnarkhoz) at present elaborates standardized parts for molds by using type blocks and standardized parts for universal fitting devices. With the aid of the Orgstankinprom, the sovnarkhoz prepares measures for specializing and centralizing the production of gears. This problem is simultaneously solved for the Moscow Municipal sovnarkhoz and the Moskovskiy oblastnoy sovnarkhoz (Moscow oblast' sovnarkhoz). The Mosgorsovnarkhoz centralized the manufacture of packing material and set up a special Interbranch Trust "Promtara". Moreover, a mezhotraslevaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya "NILTARA" (Interbranch Scientific Research Laboratory "NILTARA") is available with an experimental workshop and a test stand. Corrugated cardboard is mainly used instead of lumber. The production of packing material was mechanized. 20 mechanized lines are at present available for the assembly of boxes.

Card 2/5

Specializing the production...

The Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Mosgorsovnarkhoza (SKB-1) (Specialized Design Office of the Mosgorsovnarkhoz) designs unit machine tools for drilling, boring, reaming, thread cutting, etc. They consist of standardized basic assemblies comprising 6 groups. The assemblies are combined by means of electric connections. Standardization is here made according to dimensions and within each dimension. Standardized head stocks with individual spindle drive are used. On the occasion of the July Plenum of the CC CPSU, the first of 7 machine assembly lines was taken into operation at the Moskovskiy tormoznoy zavod (Moscow Brake Plant) in 1960. The design of compressors and refrigerating machines were standardized at the "Borets" and "Kompressor" plants in Moscow and 32 other plants in 17 economic rayons. The classification according to dimension of crosshead compressors for general use with capacities of 10, 20, 30, 50, and 100 m^3/min at 8 atm was newly developed. More than 20 combinations of refrigerating machines including automatically controlled ones can be constructed on the basis of the closed refrigeration compressor of the design by the TsKBKhM and the "Kompressor" Plant. The Mosgorsovnarkhoz standardizes and specializes radioengineering and instrument production. 13 scientific research institutes and specialized design offices are con-

Card 3/5

Specializing the production...

sulted for this purpose. The centralization of the production of locations on plastic basis at 5 plants obviated their production in 21 plants. On the basis of the private car model 407, the Moskovskiy zavod malolitrazhnykh avtomobiley (Moscow Compact Car Plant) manufactures 8 more models, 80 to 95% of the individual parts and assemblies being standardized. The five automobile models produced by the avtozavod im. Likhacheva (Automobile Plant imeni Likhachev) have 19 standardized assemblies. At the Moskovskiy elektromashinostroitel'nyy zavod "Dinamo" im. Kirova (Moscow Electric Machine Construction Plant "Dinamo" imeni Kirov), the protective cowlings for crane drives were standardized. The Moscow Plant of Television Sets has taken up the series production of six sets using standardized and normalized assemblies and individual parts. In these sets, a standard block is used for switching the television channels, thus warranting a reliable reception on each of the 12 TV channels. The stators of the eight- and ten-pole electromotors of the type AK (AK) were standardized at the elektromashinostroitel'nyy zavod im. Vladimira Il'icha (Electromachine Construction Plant imeni Vladimir Il'ich). The working plan of the establishments and organizations of the sovnarkhoz determined definite time limits with regard to standardization

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and normalization, as well as the persons entrusted with this work (laid down by the Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR (Committee on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments at the Council of Ministers of the USSR)).

Card 5/5

YAMPOL'SKIY, Ye.S.

Organizing the production of nonstandard equipment and of the means of mechanization. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. no. 4:79-80 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Moscow--Machinery industry)

YAMPOL'SKIY, Ye.S.

In the Moscow City Economic Council. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.7:83 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Moscow—Economic councils)

YAMPOL'SKIY, Ye.S.

Exhibition of the achievements of industrial enterprises of the Moscow City Economic Council at the Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.2:79-80 '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Moscow--Exhibitions) (Moscow--Industry)

YAMPOL'SKIY, Ye.S.

Organizational practice in introducing new equipment in enterprises of the Moscow City Economic Council. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. no.5:84-86 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Moscow--Technological innovations)

YAMPOL'SKIY, Ye.S.

In the Main Administration of Government Consultations: design building for the construction of a bearing plant. Biul. stroi. tekh. 20 no.10:45-46 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Nachal'nik otdela mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti Glavnogo upravleniya gosudarstvennoy ekspertizy Gosstroya SSSR.

YAMPOL'SKIY, Ye.S.

Design task for the reconstruction of a motor building factory.
Biul. stroi. tekh. 20 no.12:43-44 D '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Nachal'nik otdela mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti Glavnogo upravleniya gosudarstvennoy ekspertizy Gosstroya SSSR.

ZOTOV, I.S.; GOVSIYEVICH, R.Ye.; KUTSIN, B.M.; FRANTSUZ, R.A.; ORLOV, N.A., prof., retsenzent; YAMPOL'SKIY, Ye.S., inzh., red.

[Economic analysis of projects of machine manufacturing plants] Ekonomicheskoe obosnovanie proektov mashinostroitel'nykh zavodov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashinostroenie," 1964. 398 p. (MIRA 17:6)

L 09941-67 EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2
ACC NR AP6035866 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0078/0078

INVENTOR: Malykh, N. I.; Yampol'skiy, Ye. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: A compensation-type shf phasemeter. Class 21, No. 187150

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 78

TOPIC TAGS: phase measurement, electric test equipment

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a compensation-type shf phasemeter with a phase detector and a waveguide bridge (see Fig. 1). To increase

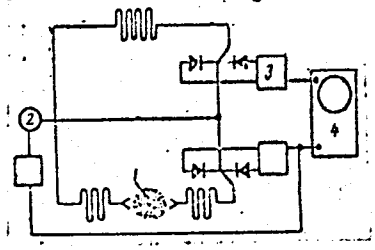

Fig. 1. Shf phasemeter

1 - Plasma; 2 - shf oscillator;
3 - shaping unit; 4 - oscilloscope.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.317.77.029.6

the accuracy of phase-shift measurement of the shf signal, an additional waveguide bridge and shaping circuit for calibrating pulses are included. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09, 14/ SUBM DATE: 29Jul63/ ATD PRESS: 5105

ACCESSION NR: AT4025299 S/0000/63/000/000/0104/0111

AUTHORS: Maly*kh, L. Ya.; Maly*kh, N. I.; Perepelkin, N. F.; Utkina, L. A.; Yampol'skiy, Ye. S.

TITLE: Measurement of the diameter of a plasma column by a velocity phase meter

SOURCE: Diagnostika plazmy* (Plasma diagnostics); sb. statey. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 104-111

TOPIC TAGS: plasma column, plasma distribution, plasma electromagnetic property, distribution statistics, reflected radiation

ABSTRACT: A procedure is described for measuring the diameter of a reflecting cylindrical plasma surface with density 1.7×10^{13} cm^{-3} by means of a velocity phase meter. The connection between the phase of the reflected signal and the position of the reflecting surface is established for the instant of time when the density on the axis

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4025299

of the plasma column passes through the critical value. To determine this connection it is necessary to know the maximum phase of the reflected signal and the form of the distribution of the electrons along the radius of the chamber. The laboratory apparatus used for the purpose is described, and the applicability of the theoretical estimate to practical installations is evaluated. It is shown that when the distance to the plasma is smaller than 70% of the radius, the form of the distribution function influences little the dependence of the phase of the reflected signal on the position of the reflecting surface, so that the proposed method is suitable when the distribution is constant during the time of the measurements, at least if the distance exceeds 70% of the radius. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 19Oct63 DATE ACQ: 16Apr64 ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: ME NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/4

MALYKH, L.Ya.; MALYKH, N.I.; PEREPELKIN, N.F.; YAMPOL'SKIY, Ye.S.

High-speed phasemeter in the 8 mm, range. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 9 no.2:93-95 Mr-Ap'64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR.

YAMPOL'SKIY, Ye. V.

1. VASIN, D. M.; YAMPOL'SKIY, Ye. V., Engs.

2. USSR (600)

4. Cooling Towers

7. Regulating the work of cooling towers, Elek. sta., 23, No. 10, 1952.

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

L 1363-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWA(c) RPL WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5020833 UR/0020/65/163/004/0920/0923

AUTHOR: Brodskiy, A. M.; Kalinenko, R. A.; Shevel'kova, L. V.; Yampol'skiy, Yu. P.; Lavrovskiy, K. P.

TITLE: Mechanisms of the conversions of ethylene and acetylene during hydrocarbon pyrolysis

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 4, 1965, 920-923

TOPIC TAGS: pyrolysis, acetylene, ethylene, temperature conversion, excited state, hydrocarbon

ABSTRACT: An explanation of the course and mechanism of acetylene conversion under ethylene pyrolysis conditions was sought in this study of pyrolysis in the 800-1000 C range of mixtures of ethylene and tagged acetylene. Acetylene conversion was determined from the distribution of radioactivity in the pyrolysis products. At the lower temperatures none of the pyrolysis products except coke was formed from acetylene, and formation of coke and methane was minimum at 900 C. Participation of acetylene in the formation of other gaseous products increased with temperature. The energy of activation is about 10 kcal/mol. It was concluded that benzene was formed equally by reactions involving no acetylene

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L 1363-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5020833

3

and reactions in which only acetylene and its conversion products took part. Traces of cyclohexane formed below 900 C disappeared at elevated temperatures, and apparently it is intermediate in the formation of untagged benzene. Very little acetylene was used to form methane and divinyl. The coke deposited at the lower temperature was primarily formed directly from the acetylene. At 950-1000 C the coke was formed as a result of the conversion of ethylene and other hydrocarbons having low specific radioactivity. The energy of activation for these reactions is about 80 kcal/mol. The acetylene added initially to the ethylene decomposed much faster than acetylene formed during the course of pyrolysis. This may be associated with the formation of the excited triplet state in acetylene but needs further investigation. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 11 equations, and 1 table

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza im. A. V. Topchiyeva AN SSSR (Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 16Oct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

EPF/ENP Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5010561 UR/0204/64/004/005/0691/0699

AUTHOR: Tampol'skiy, Yu. P.; Brodskiy, A. M.; Kalinenko, R. A.; Lavrovskiy, K. P.

TITLE: Transformations of ethylene at high temperatures

SOURCE: Neftekhimiya, v. 4, no. 5, 1964, 691-699

TOPIC TAGS: ethylene, high temperature phenomenon, reaction mechanism, chemical kinetics

Abstract: The kinetics and mechanism of the thermal transformations of ethylene were investigated in a turbulent reactor within the temperature range 800-1100°C at a pressure of 100 mm of mercury, i.e. under conditions at which decomposition reactions begin to predominate, while the polymerization reactions still take place at an appreciable rate. Kinetic curves were obtained for the accumulation of the basic reaction products: hydrogen, methane, acetylene, butadiene-1,3, benzene, and coke. Ethane, propylene, allene, methylacetylene, isomeric butenes, vinylacetylene and cyclopentadiene, traces of cyclohexene, toluene, and styrene were also detected among the reaction products. Butadiene-1,3 was formed according to a second-order reaction from C_2H_4, with an activation energy of [illegible] kcal/mole and rapidly entered into further transformations. The apparent activation energy of coke formation was 15 ± 5 kcal/mole

The authors express their gratitude to S. M. Knipovich for the assistance in [illegible]

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP5010561

carrying out the experiments, and to N. Ya. Chernyak for the assistance in the identification of vinyl-acetylene and cyclopentadiene by the method of mass-spectroscopy. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 8 formulas, 5 graphs, 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza im. A. V. Topchiyeva, AN SSSR (Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 12Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 012 JPRS

Card 2/2

BRODSKIY, A.M.; KALINENKO, R.A.; LAVROVSKIY, K.P.; SHEVEL'KOVA, L.V.; YAMPOL'SKIY, Yu.P.

Regularities in the transformations of ethylene and acetylene during high-temperature decomposition of hydrocarbons. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.4:920-923 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza im. A.V.Topchiyeva AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Lavrovskiy).

L 21547-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR AP6006320 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0042/0043

41
B

AUTHOR: Yampol'skiy, Yu. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: A phase-sensitive summing modulator. Class 21, No. 177936

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 42-43

TOPIC TAGS: phase measurement, electronic circuit, signal modulation, SIGNAL DISTORTION

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a phase-sensitive summing modulator containing diode bridge modulators and differential transformers (see Fig. 1). The design eliminates the mutual distortion effects of the signals being summed when the internal resistance of one or several of the input circuits is changed. The output diagonals of the bridges are paralleled through capacitors to a low ohm load. This load is organized for the effective composite signal by two in-phase windings of the commutated transformer and by the two opposite-phase windings of the measurement transformer. The center point of the measurement transformer is connected with one of the points of the input diagonal of each of the bridge modulators.

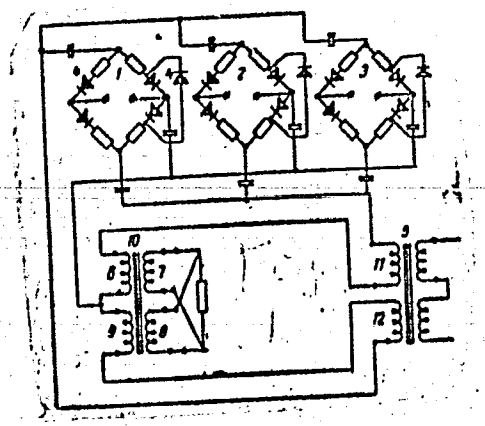
UDC: 621.376.223

Card 1/2

L 24547-66

ACC NR: AP6006320

Fig. 1. 1 to 3 - bridges; 4 - diodes; 5 - transformer; 6 to 9 - transformer windings; 10 - transformer; 11 and 12 - windings of transformer 5.



Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 31Jan62

Card 2/2 MJS

YAMPOL'SKIY, Z.

History of Atropatene (3d century B.C.) [in Azerbaijani with summary in Russian]. Dokl. AN Azerb.SSR 12 no.10:763-767 '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Azerbaijan--History)

YAMPOL'SKIY, Z., kand. istoricheskikh nauk

Ancient records of the surfacing of oil and gas in Azerbaijan. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 8 no.4:119 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

L 26791-66

ACC NR: AP6017440 SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/66/000/001/0014/0015

30

B

AUTHOR: Yampol'skiy, Zh. A. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Tachometric devices in the analog electric branch of the state system of instruments

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 1, 1966, 14-15

TOPIC TAGS: tachometer, ferromagnetic material, magnetic induction

ABSTRACT: A possible classification is proposed for industrial a-c tachometers. Devices with noncontact pickups are subdivided into two classes. Reversible tachometers which determine the magnitude and direction of angular velocity should be assumed to belong to a common class. The class of nonreversing tachometric devices is a special case of the common class. Three types of frequency-dependent tachometers are described: magnetic induction devices, capacitor instruments and tachometers with saturated ferromagnetic cores. The magnetic induction instruments are highly accurate (1-0.5%), operate in a wide temperature range, may be used on both reversible and nonreversible mechanisms and are vibration and shock resistant. Capacitor frequency meters came into wide use as elements in tachometric devices after the development of semiconductor elements. These instruments have an accuracy of 0.5-2.5%. A disadvantage of these units is that they must be equipped with an external electric power supply. It is pointed out that reversible tachometric devices based on a frequency meter with saturated ferromagnetic core may be developed

2

UDC: 531.77

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L 26791-66

ACC NR: AP6017440

to combine all the advantages of tachometers with saturable transformer. Tests have shown that a reversible tachometer has a conversion error of less than 0.5% in the 1200-0-1200 rpm range. Tachometers with saturated ferromagnetic core belong to both reversible and nonreversible tachometric devices. The accuracy of these units is 0.5-2.5%. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 CC

L 6919-66 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2 GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5011600 UR/0000/64/000/000/0104/0111

AUTHOR: Yampol'skiy, Zh. A., Mikhalevskiy, V. V. 44,55

TITLE: Controllable two-phase and single-phase reversible asynchronous micromotors (magneto-motor amplifiers) 44,55

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnym elementam avtomatiki, telemekhaniki, izmeritel'noy i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. Lvov, 1962. Magnitnyye elementy avtomatiki, telemekhaniki, izmeritel'noy i vychislitel'noy tekhniki (Magnetic elements of automatic control, remote control, measurement and computer engineering); trudy soveshchaniya. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964, 104-111

TOPIC TAGS: reversible asynchronous motor, magnetomotor amplifier, two phase asynchronous motor, single phase asynchronous motor, magnetic amplifier

ABSTRACT: It is desirable to control asynchronous motors by acting directly on the mechanical parameters of such motors by means of small control signals acting on the magnetic circuit and representing simultaneously a part of a built-in amplifier. Back in 1949, Prof. L. I. Gutenmakher proposed (Avtorskoye svidetel'stvo No. 399833-III from 28/IV 1949) a velocity control by means of direct DC magnetization of the stators of asynchronous motors. However, the control power had to be on the order of several watts. A significant reduction of power was achieved by

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L 6919-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5011600

means of a magneto-motor amplifiers (MMA) utilizing magnetizing elements (see, e.g., Zh. A. Yampol'skiy, D. V. Svecharnik, V. V. Mikhalevskiy, Upravlyayemyy reversivnyy dvukhfaznyy asinkhronnyy elektrodvigatel', Avtorskoye svidatel'stvo No. 129730 from 23/X 1959, Byulleten' izobreteniy, 13, 1960). The present article discusses various fundamental constructive solutions of the MMA's. A two-phase experimental MMA was designed and produced at the "Teplopribor" scientific-research institute headed by D. V. Svecharnikov. It has an amplification factor of 1000 or more, and with a 1-mm air gap the sensitivity is of the order of 10^{-5} watts and the power amplification is of the order of 100. The authors also discuss in detail the design and experimental construction of single-phase MMA's. They note, however, that the theory and the methods of design of the MMA's are still only approximate and require further development. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 29Sep64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: PR, EC

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000

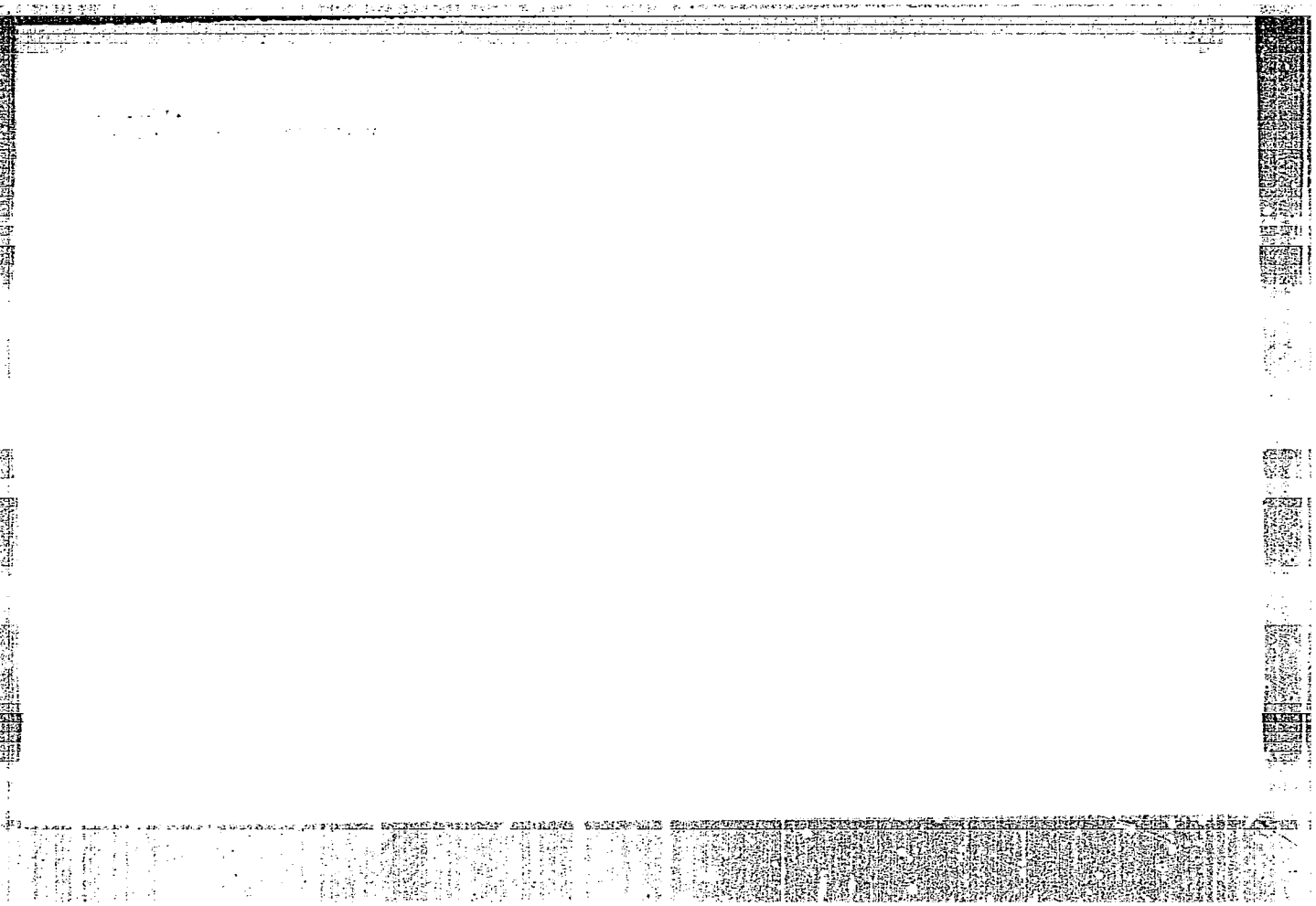
PC

Card 2/2

AUTHOR [illegible], M. A., Mikhalevskiy, V. N.

[illegible]

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnym elementam avtomatiki, telemekhaniki, izmeritel'noy i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. Sb. 1, 1962. Magnitnyye elementy avtomatiki, telemekhaniki, izmeritel'noy i vychislitel'noy tekhniki (Magnetic elements of automatic control, remote control, measurement and computer engineering); trudy



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001962030002-8"

ACCESSION NR: AP

AUTHOR:

TITLE: ... elements for contactless turn indication with frequency ...

SOURCE: ... magnitnym elementam avtomatiki, telemekhan-

... transformer ..., asynchronous generator, contactless turn control, frequency converter

... magnetic element ... earmarked for the measurement, indication, and control of ...

L 52047-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5011609

quencies. Two constructive modifications permit the rotor mounting on shafts [illegible] 35 000 turns/min. "Eng. B. G. Klikshteyn also partici- [illegible] and

NO REF SOV:

Card 2/2

YAMPOL'SKIY, Z.I.

An antique author's communication about Talge Island. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 14 no.2:177-181 '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1.Muzey istorii. Predstavleno akademikom AN AzerSSR A.O. Makovel'skim.

(Caspian Sea--Island)
(Mela, Pomponius)

YAMPOL'SKIY, Z.I.; SHAKHMALIYEV, E.M., red.; GUKASYAN, A., tekhn. red.

[Travelers' reports on Azerbaijan] Puteshestvenniki ob Azerbaidzhane. Pod red. E.M.Shakhmalieva. Baku. Vol. 1961. 497 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Akademiya nauk Azerbaidzhanskoy SSR, Baku. Institut istorii.
(Azerbaijan--Description and travel)

YAMRYSHKO, A.; SERGEYEV, N.

The auditing group should constitute a part of the accounting section. Sov. torg. 36 no.11:30-32 N '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Glavnyy bukhgalter Ministerstva torgovli UkrSSR (for Yamryshko). 2. Glavnyy bukhgalter Kiyevskogo gorodskogo upravleniya torgovli (for Sergeyev).
(Ukraine—Retail trade—Auditing and inspection)

YAMSHANOV, P. I.

Iskusstvennoe davlenie v pribyliakh otlivok. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1949.
77, (3) p. illus.

Bibliography: p. 78.

Artificial pressure in heads of castings. DLC: TS233.13

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

VANSHTEYN, P. I.

Founding

Problem of developing and introducing a method for higher gas pressure in risers. Lit. proiz., No. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1953, Uncl.

YAMSHANOV, P.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Effect of gas pressure in riser heads on the quality of the casting. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.60:135-139 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Founding) (Metal castings--Quality control)

YAMSHANOV, P.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TYULENEVA, T.A., inzhener.

Causes for the occurrence of stony fracture and cold cracks in 35KhNL steel castings. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.60: 140-143 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Steel castings--Testing)

YAMSHANOV, P. I.

Yamshanov, P. I. and Tyuleneva, T. A., "Stone-like Structure of Fractures in 35khNL Steel Castings." p. 76

Yamshanov, P. I. and Voronova, I. I., "Causes of Crack Formation under Lost Heads of Steel Castings." p. 88 (may be p. 48)

Yamshanov, P. I. and Tyuleneva, "Cracks in Steal Castings." p. 99

Making of Large Castings, Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958, 108pp. (Sbor. st. UZTM, No. 4,'58)

(This book was prepared for the 25th Anniversary of the Uralmashzavod. The stages of founding development in the palnt and the plant's progress and achievements in this field are described.

SOV/123-59-20-84085

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 20, p 213 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Yamshanov, P.I., Tyuleneva, T.A.

TITLE: The Lithoidal Fracture Structure of Castings From 35KhNL Grade Steel

PERIODICAL: Sb. statey Ural'skiy z-d tyazh. mashinostr. im. S. Ordzhonikidze, 1958, Nr 4, pp 76 - 87

ABSTRACT: In order to elucidate the nature of the lithoidal fracture of 35KhNL grade steel castings, the temperature at which cracks appear was investigated. In the critical temperature range (700 - 200°C), 35KhNL steel possesses a lithoidal fracture which is characterized by a destruction along the borders of primary grains. The formation of a lithoidal fracture in steel castings can be enhanced by the following factors: the alloying components Cr, Ni; increased metal temperature in the furnace and during the pouring; slow cooling of the metal in the mold; intense liquidation development and considerable gas saturation of the steel. A description is given of the formation scheme of lithoidal structure, which can be eliminated by steel recrystallization, and, in the case of a very stable lithoidal state, by homogenizing. The main reason

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for the development of cold cracks is the low ductility of steel and its high sensitiveness to gashes in a cast state. In order to prevent cold cracks in steel castings it is necessary to design the machine parts, if possible, with a uniform wall thickness, to design whenever possible hollow chamfers, not to allow abrupt transitions from one cross-section to another, nor transitions without hollow chamfers, and to disperse the metal feed into the mold, for which purpose more feeders have to be installed, which widen towards the machine part. Moreover, impurities and scab must not be allowed in castings, machine parts with abrupt transitions in body thickness should be longer held in the mold, in order to eliminate more completely the stress, and it is necessary to handle the machine part with care until it has undergone full thermal treatment. 13 figures.

K.V.I.

YAMSHANOV

AUTHOR: Gulyayev, B.B. SOV/24-58-4-37/39

TITLE: Conference on Crystallisation of Metals (Soveshchaniye po kristallizatsii metallov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 4, pp 153 - 155 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This conference was held at the Institut mashinovedeniya AN SSSR (Institute of Mechanical Engineering of the Ac.Sc. USSR) on June 28-31, 1958. About 400 people participated and the participants included specialists in the fields of foundry, metallurgy, crystallography, physics, welding, heat, physical chemistry, mathematical physics and other related subjects. In addition to Soviet participants, foreign visitors included Professor D. Czikl (East Germany) and N.I. Chvorinov (Czechoslovakia). This conference on crystallisation of metals was the fourth conference relating to the general problem of the theory of foundry processes.

Crystallisation of Steel and Alloys with Special Properties. The following papers were read: V.I. Lapitskiy, N.I. Stunar, K.P. Rudachev, V.L. Olekseyenko, A.I. Marinov - "Certain Methods of Reducing Non-uniformities of Large Castings (up to 20 t) made of Rimming Steel"; V.K. Novitskiy, A.B. Mikul'chik and V.T. Blinov - "Influence of Internal Crystallisers on the Structure and Properties of Steel Ingots"; N.I. Chvorinov (Czechoslovakia) - "On the Crystallisation of Steel"; A.P. Pronov - "Crystallisation of Continuously Cast Ingot and Influence on it of the Properties of

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Liquid Steel"; L.I. Morozenskiy and O.D. Zigel' - "Influence of Movement of the Metal in the Liquid Core on the Crystallisation of Steel Ingots and Castings"; N.N. Guglin, A.A. Novikova and B.B. Gulyayev - "Crystallisation and Mechanical Properties of Steels at Elevated Temperatures"; V.Ye. Neymark - "Influence of Inoculation on the Deformation of the Crust and the Speed of Solidification of Ingots"; G.P. Ivantsov "Thermal Stresses and Deformation in the Crust of a Crystallising Ingot"; V.G. Gruzin and P.I. Yamshanov dealt with problems of formation of the primary structure of structural steel and the influence on it of the temperature of pouring.

The features of crystallisation of castings made of alloys with special properties and of austenitic steels were dealt with in the following papers: I.I. Goryunov - "Influence of Inoculation on the Structure and on the Physico-mechanical Properties of High-alloy Steels"; F.F. Khimushin, P.V. Aksenov, N.P. Lashko and N.Ya. Rodina - "Occurrence of Non-uniformities in High-temperature alloys During Crystallisation and Heat Treatment" and "Experimental Investigation of the Process

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of Crystallisation of Cast Blades Made of Refractory Alloys"; A.M. Yufgrov considered the process of recrystallisation of steel.

YAMSHCHIKOV, A. V.

Yamshchikov, A.V., Design of the electrical salinity meter ES-56 and its use in oceanological practice, Tr. In-ta okeanol. AN SSSR (Works of the Institute of Oceanology), special issue No 1, 1958, p 137-138; (RZhGEofiz 1/60-297)

IOFFE, Isaak Shimilevich; YAMSHCHIKOV, Dmitriy Dmitriyevich; YERSHOV, P.R., vedushchiy redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Simplified method of plotting norm charts in well drilling] Uproshchennyi metod rascheta normativnykh kart na burenie skvazhin. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1956. 56 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Oil well drilling--Production standards)

YAMSHCHIKOV, I.N.

AKIMOV, G.V.; STOKLISTKIY, L.I.; DERYAGINA, O.G.; YAMSHCHIKOV, I.N.

Apparatus for micro-electrochemical corrosion studies. Trudy Inst. Fiz. Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 3, Issledovaniya Korrozii Metal. No.2, 61-8 '51. (MLRA 4:10)
(CA 47 no.16:7831 '53)

YAMSHCHIKOV, I.N.

GINTSBERG, S.A.; LEVIN, I.A.; YAMSHCHIKOV, I.N.

Apparatus for the investigation of the electrochemical behavior of different metals in contact. Trudy Inst. Fiz. Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 3, Issledovaniya Korrozii Metal. No.2, 79-82 '51. (MLRA 4:10)
(CA 47 no.16:7831 '53)

S/048/60/024/03/14/019
B006/B014

21.5200

AUTHORS: Kocharov, G. Ye., Yamshchikov, M. A.

TITLE: The Ionization Chamber in the Magnetic Field

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1960, Vol. 24, No. 3, pp. 350-356

TEXT: The article under review was read at the Tenth All-Union Conference of Nuclear Spectroscopy (Moscow, January 19 - 27, 1960). Pulsed ionization chambers are frequently used for investigating nuclear reactions and α-spectra of small isotope amounts. Proportional counters placed in the chamber are used to record conversion electrons (coincidence measurement of α-particles and conversion electrons). To improve energy resolution, to enlarge the energy range, and to reduce the background of soft electrons, the proportional counter is arranged in a magnetic field such that, e.g., the $\alpha - e_K$ coincidence recording takes place in a magnetic field. In this connection, an investigation of the influence exerted by the magnetic field upon the chamber operation

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is of interest, as a knowledge of them is necessary for the proper selection of the size and mode of operation of the chamber. The aim of the authors was to conduct such an investigation. The influence exercised by the magnetic field on the electronic apparatus is briefly discussed first. After screening off the tubes in the preamplifier and removing the remaining parts of the apparatus by 3 m from the magnet, a test proved that when the magnet was switched on, the amplitude remained unchanged up to 0.05%. The influence exerted by the field on the trajectories of the ionization electrons is investigated next. It is shown that the field gives rise to a drift of electrons (Fig. 2), that, however, the amplitude of the pulse hitting the high-voltage electrode is not influenced thereby. Nor is the amplitude influenced by electrons gathering on the chamber walls. The influence exerted by the magnetic field on conversion electrons when α-spectra are taken is discussed in the next section. As may be seen from Figs. 8 and 9 (they show the computed and the measured α-spectrum of U^{234} with and without magnetic field, theory shows a rise in the intensity of the α_1-group in the presence of a magnetic field, which fact is

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substantiated by experiments. In ionization, α-particles also produce fast, so-called δ-electrons, besides slow electrons, whose maximum energy (in 5-Mev α-particles) amounts to 2.5 kev. The influence exerted by a magnetic field on such particles is briefly studied in the last section, and the influence of the field on δ-electrons is found to be negligible. It is stated in conclusion that with a proper selection of the size and the working conditions of the chamber, the magnetic field does not influence the resolution of the device, but that, on the other hand, it is capable of reducing the effect of conversion electrons. The authors finally thank A. P. Komar for his assistance. There are 9 figures and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics and Technology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

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YAMSHCHIKOV, P.M., veterinarnyy vrach (Minsk)

Review of the existing methods of trichinellascopy. Veterinariia 30 no.5:56-57 My '53. (MLRA 6:5)

YAMSHCHIKOV, S.

Science in the service of restoration. Nauka i tekh mladezh 14 no.7: 8-9 Jl '62.

1. Restavrator v tsentralnoto atelie "I. Gabar", Moskva.

TULOVSKIY, M.V., inzhener; YAMSHCHIKOV, S.M.

Ballasting tracks for coal mines with the aid of hopper cars.
Mekh trud.rab. 10 no.1:14-15 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)
(Ballast) (Mine railroads)

VINITSKIY, K.Ye.; STAKHEVICH, Ye.B.; YAMSHCHIKOV, S.M.

Coal mining in the German Democratic Republic. Ugol' 31 no.6: 38-42 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Germany, East--Coal mines and mining)

YAMSHCHIKOV, S.M.

BUYANOV, Yu.D., inzh.; GAZYZOV, M.S., inzh.; DAVIDENKO, Yu.K., inzh.; DIONIS'YEV, A.I., inzh.; DEMIN, A.M., inzh.; KARPINSKIY, N.Ye., inzh.; RAZMYSLOV, Yu.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; SKRIPKA, L.V., kand. tekhn.nauk; TULOVSKIY, M.V., inzh.; YAMSHCHIKOV, S.M., inzh.; OKHRIMENKO, V.A., red.izd-va; BERLOV, A.P., tekhn.red.

[Problems in open-cut mining of coal] Voprosy otkrytoi razrabotki ugol'nykh mestorozhdenii. Pod obshchei red. IU.S.Razmyslova. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1957. 338 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Strip mining) (Coal mines and mining)

ZAYTSEV, A.P., red.; BORZOV, K.V., red.; BOGUSLAVSKIY, Yu.K., red.; BELOUSOV, V.G., red.; VODAKHOV, L.A., red.; IZRAITEL', S.A., red.; KOL', A.N., red.; LISYUK, S.S., red.; MOISEYEV, S.L., red.; MEL'NIKOV, N.V., red.; MOROZOV, V.P., red.; MUDROV, P.A., red.; POLYAKOVA, Z.K., red.; PODERNI, Yu.S., red.; POLESIN, Ya.L., red.; POKROVSKIY, L.A., red.; SLASTUNOV, V.G., red.; SKURAT, V.K., red.; STRUNIN, M.A., red.; SOKOLOVSKIY, M.M., red.; FEOKTISTOV, A.T., red.; CHESNOKOV, M.M., red.; SHUKHOV, A.N., red.; YAMSHCHIKOV, S.M., red.; BYKHOVSKAYA, S.N., red.izd-va; BERESLAVSKAYA, L.Sh., tekhn.red.

[Unified safety regulations in open-cut mining] Edinye pravila bezopasnosti pri razrabotke mestorozhdenii poleznykh iskopaemykh otkrytym sposobom. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 61 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyi komitet po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru. (Strip mining--Safety measures)

YAMSHCHIKOV, S.M., inzh.; SHUKHOV, A .N., kand.tekhn.nauk; TULOVSKIY, M.V., inzh.

Mechanization of track work in open-pit mines. Gor.zhur. no.5: 42-45 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut gornogo dela AN SSSR, Lyubertsy, Moskovskoy obl.
(Mine railroads--Tracks)

SHUKHOV, Aleksey Nikitovich; YAMSHCHIKOV, Sergey Mikhaylovich; LYUBIMOV, N.G., otv. red.; LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn. red.; MINSKER, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization of track work in open-pit haulage] Mekhanizatsiia putevykh rabot na kar'ernom transporte. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1962. 86 p. (MIRA 15:5)

(Mine railroads--Tracklaying machinery)

L 22732-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/EWA(h) JD

ACC NR: AP6002900 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0063/0064

AUTHORS: Yamshchikov, S. V.; Vykhukholev, V. F.; Musiyachenko, A. S.; Osipov, V. Ya.; Kuznetsov, L. M.; Simpura, P. M.; Stebakov, Ye. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for casting thin-walled parts. Class 31, No. 177050

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 63-64

TOPIC TAGS: metal casting, pressure casting

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for casting thin-walled parts in an apparatus consisting of two chambers (for the mold and pouring crucible) in which the filling of the mold with metal takes place due to the pressure difference between the chambers (see Fig. 1). To increase the quality of the parts, the mold chamber is raised to above-atmospheric pressure during metal pouring, while the crucible chamber is pressurized above the pressure of the mold chamber.

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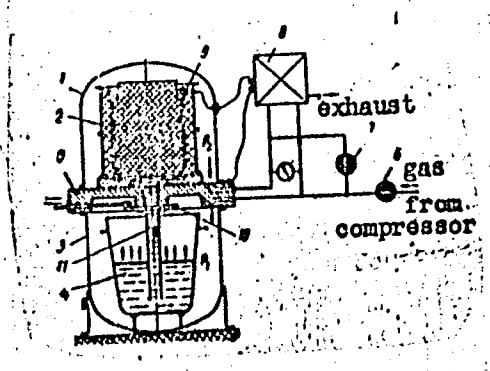
ACC NR: AP6002900

Fig. 1. 1 - Chamber; 2 - mold;
3 - chamber; 4 - crucible;
5 - base; 6 and 7 - valves;
8 - automatic controller;
9 - transducer; 10 - cut-off;
11 - metal guide.



Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 09Feb63

Card 2/2 UDC

OKOL'ZIN, Ye.P., inzh.; YAMSHCHIKOV, V.A., inzh.

Choosing effective methods for removing overburden rocks at upland strip mines. Sbor. turd. VNIINerud no.2:77-82 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nerudnykh stroitel'nykh materialov i godromekhanizatsii.
(Strip mining)

L 30970-66 EWT(1) GW
ACC NR: AR6000809 SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/65/000/009/G012/G012

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 9G81

38
B

AUTHOR: Yamshchikov, V. A.; Dobrovol'skiy, G. N.

TITLE: A new method for a comprehensive study of the physical properties of rocks at high temperatures

CITED SOURCE: Nauchn. tr. Mosk. in-ta radioelektroniki i gorn. elektromekhan., sb. 52, vyp. 1, 1964, 13-17

TOPIC TAGS: earth science instrument, heat expansion, elasticity

TRANSLATION: A method is developed which may be used for finding the module of elasticity, the coefficient of linear expansion and their product for rocks in a temperature field from 0 to 900°C. This method is an expansion of the previously used ultrasonic pulse method. The specimens studied are rods with a radius smaller than a wavelength. A special unit is added to the measuring device which may be used to determine the linear expansion of the specimen and to record the change in time for propagation of an elastic wave in the specimen during heating. A block diagram of the device is given.

SUB CODE: 08

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GRUZDOVA, A.I.; YAMSHCHIKOV, V.P.; SIMINA, Z.S.; KOCHETOVA, L.D.

Monilial vulvitis and vulvovaginitis in children. Vest. derm. i ven. 37 no.8:72-74 Ag '63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kozhno-venerologicheskiy dispanser No.18 (glavnyy vrach N.A. Yershova, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. P.N. Kashkin) Kirovskogo rayona, Leningrada.