ACCESSION NR: AP4043802

ENCLOSURE: 03

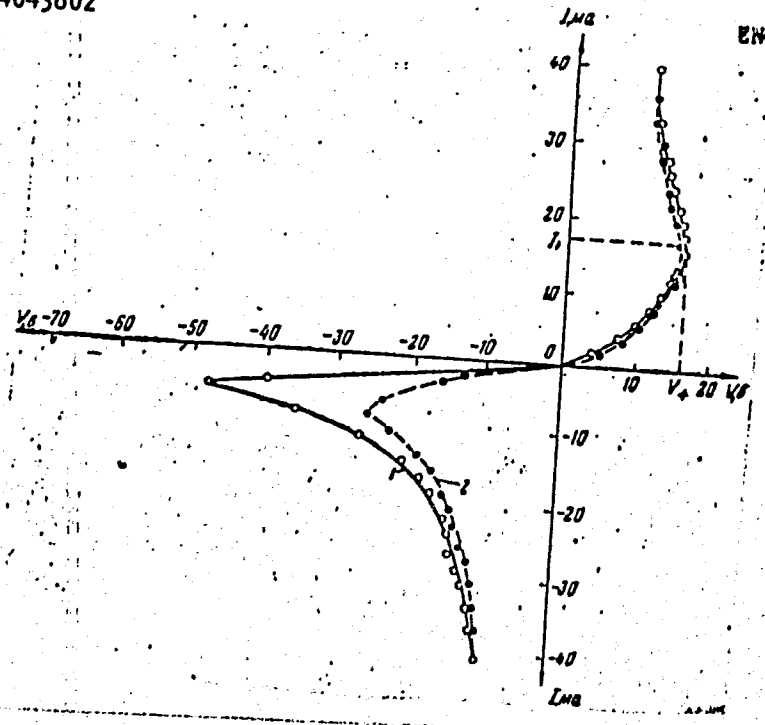

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Fig. 3.

L 25732-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6002290 SOURCE CODE: UR/0188/65/000/006/0085/0087

AUTHOR: Anupyl'd, A. Yu.; Yastrebtseva, T. N.

ORG: Department of Oscillation Physics, Moscow State University (Kafedra fiziki kolebaniy Moskovskogo universiteta)

TITLE: Investigation of resonance properties of germanium samples with point contacts

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya III. Fizika, astronomiya, no. 6, 1965, 85-87

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, volt ampere characteristic, electric conductivity

ABSTRACT: This is the second of two papers by these authors (Vestn. Mosk. un-ta, ser. fiz., astron., no. 4, 83, 1964). The first paper investigated the oscillating properties of germanium samples with direct current passing through their point contacts. The present experiments were conducted in the absence of oscillations. The authors have observed that when the quiescent point is in the section of the reverse branch of the voltampere characteristic of n-type germanium, or on thedirect branch of p-type germanium, sharp voltage maximums or a drop in conductivity of the sample takes place in the presence of certain frequencies of the external force. In the case of p-type germanium, voltage minimums, or an increase of conductivity, were observed for certain frequencies of the external force. The experiments have shown

Card 1/2 UDC: 539.293.5: 538.56

L 25732-66
ACC NR: AP6002290

in the case of n-type germanium that when the magnitude of the direct current approaches the current which causes oscillations, the resonance properties of the system become amplified. The resonance frequencies, which correspond to the sharp and blunt maximums and the magnitudes of the voltage amplitudes, at the moment of resonance, depend on the magnitude of the direct current which passes through the sample. The difference of phases changed sharply when the frequencies of the external force reached 150 kc and 300 kc. The authors conclude that the discovered resonance properties in germanium are of interest from the viewpoint of physical processes which take place in the area of contact, as well as from the viewpoint of possible practical applications for these properties. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 03Apr65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 BK

L00904-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5016626 UR/0188/65/000/003/0046/0056
539.293:546.289

AUTHORS: Andronov, Yu. V.; Anupyl'd, A. Yu.; Gubankov, V. N.; Yastrebtseva, T. N.

TITLE: Investigation with point contacts of vibrations in germanium specimens

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 3. Fizika, astronomiya, no. 3, 1965, 46-56

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, semiconductor, volt ampere characteristic, irradiation, vibration

ABSTRACT: An experimental investigation was conducted to determine vibrations in n- and p-type germanium specimens with point contacts and to measure the volt-ampere characteristics of these specimens. The schematic for observing the germanium oscillations with 5 to 120 μ point contacts is shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure where R varies from 100 to several kilo-ohms and r varies from 0 to 50 ohms. Oscillations were observed in p-type specimens only during the passage of a

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ACCESSION NR: AP5016626

3

constant or pulsed current in the forward direction, in the n-type specimens, during the reverse direction. In n-type germanium the oscillation exhibits a sinusoidal shape for the starting current, then becomes discontinuous as the current is increased. The amplitude of the oscillation reaches a maximum at 25 ma current and then falls to zero at 40 ma in the p-type specimen. The oscillation frequency of the p-type germanium was 0.5-2 Mcycle and for the n-type 0.1-0.4 Mcycle. A necessary but not a sufficient condition for the existence of oscillations in these specimens with a point contact was the presence of negative slopes in the volt-ampere characteristics of each specimen. The oscillations observed in both n- and p-type specimens showed the same characteristic dependence of the oscillation amplitude on the current, nature of the contact surface, temperature and irradiation. Under irradiation, V_+ in p-type germanium and V_- in n-type germanium decreased by 5 volts. The nature of the observed oscillations is still not clear, but it is supposed to be generated by contact-surface effects. "The authors express their gratitude to their colleagues in the Department of Semiconductors, V. V. Ostroborodova and I. A. Kurova for their valuable advice in this work." Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Kafedra fiziki kolebaniy (Moscow State University, Department of Vibration Physics)

L00904-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5016626 O

SUBMITTED: 08Apr64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: SS, GP

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 008

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L 00904-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5016626

ENCLOSURE: 01

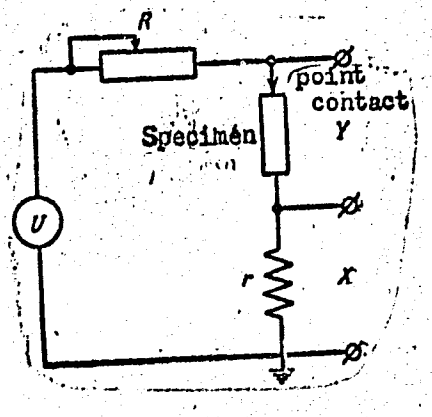

Fig. 1. Scheme for point contact investigating the oscillations in germanium specimens and for determining their volt-ampere characteristics

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S/119/61/000/002/007/011
B116/B203

AUTHORS: Ivlev, I. F. and Yastrebtsov, O. F.

TITLE: Device for grinding thin plates made of semiconductor materials on both sides

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, no. 2, 1961, 19-20

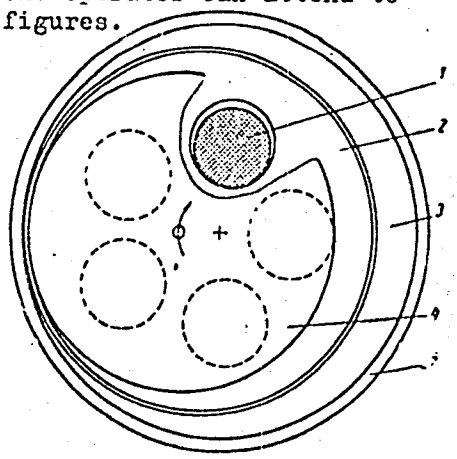
TEXT: The authors describe a device developed at the Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (Institute of Automation and Electrometry of the Siberian Department of the AS USSR). It is used for grinding thin semiconductor plates on both sides at the same time. The design of this device is based on the scheme shown in Fig. 1. The plates 1 to be ground are placed into the cells of cage 2. The cage is arranged between the two grinding wheels, the upper one 3 and the lower one 4, for lapping. The working surfaces of these wheels are plane, polished, and made of stainless steel. The lower one is rigidly fixed, and has an outer ring 5. The upper wheel rotates eccentrically by means of an eccentric at 30-140 rpm. The cage performs a complex motion in grinding. It rolls off on the inner circumference of the outer ring of the lower wheel. This is achieved with

Device for ...

the aid of a 2.5-3mm high flange on the cage circumference and by an appropriate selection of cage diameter and eccentricity according to the grinding wheel diameter. A slit about 1 mm wide must be provided between the upper grinding wheel and the outer ring. The eccentric bolt must not exert a vertical pressure on the upper grinding wheel. The required pressure on the surfaces to be ground is generated by the weight of the upper grinding wheel and by additional weights. The final thickness of the ground plates is equal to the cage thickness. Fig. 2 shows a side view of the device. The support 1 carries the faceplate 2 with the lower grinding wheel 3 and the outer ring 4. The latter has twelve 2.5 mm full-length borings 5 on its circumference; 6 is a packing, 7 is the cage made of acetyl cellulose; 8 is the upper grinding wheel. The excess abrasive can flow off through a boring into the base 9. The eccentric 11 with bolt 12 and counterweight 13 is attached to the lower end of spindle 10. The eccentric bolt moves freely in the bronze bushing 14 of the upper grinding wheel. The required pressure on the plates during grinding is attained with the aid of the weights 15. The spindle is driven by an electric motor 16 (0.27 kw at 1400 rpm) via belt drive 17 with three speeds and a two-stage gearing 18. The spindle is held in lowest position by means of thrust collar 19. After grinding, the spin-

Device for ...

dle is lifted to top position, and held there by a rest 20 (engaging in the annular groove 21). The spindle rotates at 30, 75, and 140 rpm. On the basis of experience gained, the following was found: within one lot, the plates to be ground (5-6 pieces) should be sorted by thickness; to prevent a destruction of the plates, grinding should be started at minimum pressure and spindle speed; it is not necessary to divide the grinding process into two operations, rough grinding and finishing. One operator can attend to several devices at the same time. There are 2 figures.



Legend to Fig. 1: Diagram of the device for grinding thin plates on both sides.

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B116/B203

Device for ...

Fig. 2

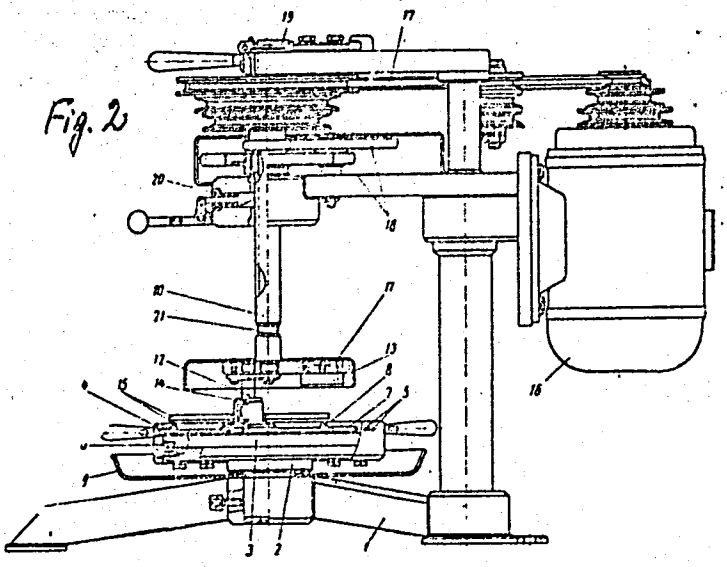

Fig. 2

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YASTREMSOVA, N. L.

YASTREMSOVA, N. L. - "The vagus nerve as a centrifugal path for inhibitory and amplifying viscerocardial reflexes." Moscow, 1955. First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst. (Dissertations for degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No 48. 26 November 1955. Moscow.

VINOGRADOV, V.N., professor, redaktor; YASTREBTSOVA, N.L., redaktor; KYANDZHUNTSEVA, E.Z., redaktor; SACHEVA, A.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor;

[Problems in pathology and physiology of the heart] Voprosy patologii i fiziologii serdtsa. Pod red. V.N.Vinogradova. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo meditsinskoi lit-ry, 1955. 259 p.(MLRA 8:10)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR(for Vinogradov)2.Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow.
(HEART)

YASTREBTSOVA, N. L.

SIVKOV, I.I.; POPOV, V.G.; NEPORENT, M.I.; SMETNEV, A.S.; MURAV'YEV, M.V.; YASTREBTSOVA, N.L.

Cardiac catheterization in acquired heart diseases. Terap.arkh. 29 no.3:37-51 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:8)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.N.Vinogradov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova
(CATHETERIZATION, CARDIAC,
in acquired heart dis. (Rus))

MAKOLKIN, V.I.; SIVKOV, I.I.; YASTREBTSOVA, N.L.

Relation of vectorcardiographic changes to pressure in the lesser circulation in patients with mitral defects of the heart. Terap. arkh. 32 no.10:14-22 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.N. Vinogradov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(MITRAL VALVE--DISEASES) (VECTORCARDIOGRAPHY)
(BLOOD PRESSURE) (PULMONARY ARTERY)

NEPORENT, M. I.; SIVKOV, I. I.; YASTREBTSOVA, N. L.

Change in size of the left auricle in mitral stenosis. Terap. arkh. no.7:16-22 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V. N. Vinogradov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I. M. Sechenova.

(MITRAL VALVE--DISEASES)
(HEART--HYPERTROPHY AND DILATATION)

MASLYUK, V.I.; SIVKOV, I.I.; YASTREBTSOVA, N.L.

Systolic murmur in mitral vitium cordis. Kardiologiia 1 no.6:81-89 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.N.Vinogradov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.
(MITRAL VALVE--DISEASES) (HEART--SOUNDS)

VINOGRADOV, V.N.; YASTREBTSOVA, N.L.; GORNAK, K.A.

Pathogenesis of experimental atherosclerosis in dogs. Biochemical, functional and morphological studies on dogs with different degrees of hypercholesterinemia. Vest. AMN SSSR 16 no.12:43-54 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. I Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut i Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR.
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (CHOLESTEROL)

SIVKOV, I.I.; YASTREBTSOVA, N.L.; MASLYUK, V.I.; NEPORENT, M.I.

Evaluation of some functional tests in studying hemodynamic disorders of the lesser circulation in mitral stenosis. Vest. AMN SSSR 16 no.12: 55-65 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. I Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut imeni I.M.Sechenova.
(MITRAL VALVE--DISEASES) (PULMONARY CIRCULATION--DISEASES)

SIVKOV, I.I.; SMETNEV, A.S.; YASTREBTSOVA, N.L.

Some problems in the evaluation of blood flow in the lesser circulation in patients with mitral defects. Terap.arkh. 33 no.1:60-67 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.N. Vinogradov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(MITRAL VALVE --DISEASES) (BLOOD--CIRCULATION)

GORNAK, K.A.; YASTREBTSOVA, N.L. (Moskva)

Morphogenesis of experimental atherosclerosis in dogs; histochemical study. Arkh.pat. no.7:34-42 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz laboratorii obshchey patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR A.I. Strukov) Instituta morfologii cheloveka (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR A.P. Avtsyn) AMN SSSR i elektrokardiograficheskoy laboratorii AMN SSSR pri fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy klinike (zav. laboratoriyey i dir. kliniki - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.N. Vinogradov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)

MASLYUK, V.I.; SIVKOV, I.I.; MAYOROVA, L.A.; YASTREBTSOVA, N.L.; KULESHOVA, N.N.

Phonocardiographic changes before and after mitral commissurotomy. Kardiologiia 5 no.2:59-69 '63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir. - prof. V.N.Vinogradov) i gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (dir. prof. B.V.Petrovskiy) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.

GORNAK, K.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; YASTREBTSOVA, N.L., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Experimental atherosclerosis in dogs. Trudy 1-go MMI 22:213-238 '63 (MIRA 18:2)

ANUPYL'D, A.Yu.; YASTREBTSEVA, T.N.

Studyung the resonance properties of germanium samples with point contacts. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 3: Fiz., astron. 20 no.6:85-87 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra fiziki kolebaniy Moskovskogo universiteta. Submitted April 3, 1965.

MERGELOV, Georgiy Sergeyevich; YASTREBTSEV, V., red.; SHATROVA, T., red. izd-va; LEBEDEV, A., tekhn. red.

[Planning and financing administrative expenditures]Planirovanie raskhodov na upravlenie. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1962. 58 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Local finance)

YASTREMBSKIY, S.N., inzh.

Press for fastening collector parts of power tools using plastic materials. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 3 no.2:36 F '58.
(MIRA 11:2)

(Power presses) (Power tools)

YASTREMBOVICH, N. I.

An apparatus for the gasometric determination of catalase. F. L. Kalinin and N. I. Yastremskovich. *Voprosy Obmena Veshchestv Sel'skokhoz. Rastenii, Izdatel'stvo Akad. Nauk Ukr. S.S.R.* (Kiev) 1953, 124-7; *Referat. Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim.* 1955, No. 6051.—It is claimed that catalase detns. can be made by this method on tissue samples as small as 100-200 mg.

B. S. Levine

YASTREMBOVICH, N. I., Candidate Biol Sci (diss) -- "The physiological basis of the different productivity of spring and winter wheat in the Poles'ye of the Ukraine". Kiev, 1959. 19 pp (Acad Sci Ukr SSR, Inst of Botany), 100 copies (KL, No 23, 1959, 164)

KALININ, F.L.; YASTREMBOVICH, N.I. [IAstrembovych, M.I.]

Biological characteristics of unripe corn seeds. Ukr.bot.zhur. 18 no.4:30-37 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Ukrainskaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, Institut fiziologii rasteniy.
(Corn (Maize)) (Seeds)

KALININ, F.L.; YASTREMBOVICH, N.I.

Device for determining the energy of plant respiration. Nauch. trudy Ukr.nauch.-issl.inst.fiziol.rast. no.23:34-87 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(Plants--Respiration) (Botanical apparatus)

YASTREMBOVICH, N.I.; KALININ, F.L.; SHALABAY, M.S.

Effect of the nature of metabolism in stems and reproductive organs on the productivity of wheat. Nauch.trudy Ukr.nauch.-issl.inst.fiziol.rast. no.23:88-118 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Polesye--Wheat) (Plants--Metabolism)

YASTREMBOVICH, N.I.; KALININ, F.L.

Determining carbohydrates and soluble nitrogen compounds in a single batch of vegetative material. Nauch.trudy Ukr.nauch.-issl.inst.fiziol.rast. no.23:119-131 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Plants--Chemical analysis)

YASTREMBSKIY, V.

The improvised short meeting, how should it be conducted?
Voen. znan. 40 no.12:21-22 D '62 (MIRA 18:1)

YASTREMBSKIY, V.

Let's sum up. Voen. znan. 40 no.6:19-20 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

YASTREMKIN, Boris Sergeyevich, zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof.;
BOYARSKIY, A.Ya., prc

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Sost. i nauchn. red. A.IA.Boiarskii. Moskva, Statistika, 1964. 389 p.
(MIRA 17:10)

LEYZIN, A., inzh.; YASTREMSKAYA, L., inzh.; SINEV, O., inzh.

Unified series of standard designs of automated cement storage silos. Mekh. stroi. 20 no.11:17-20 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

YASTREMSKAYA, Vera Borisovna, dots.; GORKIN, S.F., otv. red.

[Industrial program for the recovery of petroleum and gas; a textbook for the course "Organization and planning of petroleum and gas enterprises"] Proizvodstvennaia programma po dobyche nefti i gaza; uchebnoe posobie po kursu "Organizatsiia i planirovanie neftianykh i gazovykh predpriiatii." Otv.red.S.F.Gorkin. Moskva, 1962. 50 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moscow. Institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.
(Petroleum industry) (Gas, Natural)

YASTREMSKAYA, Vera Borisovna; GORKIN, S.F., kand. ekon. nauk, retsenzent; BRENTS, A.D., red.; LATUKHINA, Ye.I., ved. red.

[Organization and planning of petroleum producing enterprises] Organizatsiia i planirovanie neftedobyvaiushchikh predpriiatii. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 297 p. (MIRA 17:9)

AL'FEROVICH, Kh.A.; YASTREMSKENE, A.A.

Program controlled unit for testing back-connected electric meters.
Izm. tekh. no.1:45-46 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

YASTREMSKIY, B. S.

Golyy empirizm i krivyye raspredeleniya Pirsona. Vestn. statist. (1927), 173-197.

SO: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917-1947
edited by Kurosh, A.G.,
Markushevich, A.I.,
Rashevskiy, P.K.
Moscow-Leningrad, 1948

YASTREMSKIY, B.S.

Sense of the law of the mean. Trudy Inst.mat.i mekh. AN UzSSR no.10 pt.1:148-158 '52. (MLRA 8:9)
(Probabilities)

YASTREMSKIY, B.S.

Distribution of workers on the basis of their fulfillment of output norms. Uch.zap.po stat. 1:253-256 '55. (MLRA 9:11)
(Industrial statistics)

YASTREMSKIY, BORIS SERGEYEVICH

Phase I Book Exploitation 385

Yastremskiy, Boris Sergeyevich

Matematicheskaya statistika (Mathematical statistics) Moscow, Gosstatizdat, 1956. 175 p. 10,000 copies printed.

Eds.: Boyarskiy, A. Ya. and Shchentsis, Ye. M.; Tech. Ed.: Kapralova, A. A.

PURPOSE: The book is intended as a textbook for university students in the faculty of economics. It can be used by economists wishing to learn the fundamentals of mathematical statistics.

COVERAGE: The concept of approximation by polynomials and the fundamental interpolation and extrapolation formulas are given. The smoothing of time series by the method of least squares and the method of moving averages is presented. The fundamentals of the theory of probability in connection with the theory of means are given and the significance of the theory of means in statistics is presented. The different forms of means are analyzed and their quantitative relationships established. The types of time series are considered and the

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analysis of the distribution of means given. At the end of the book correlation theory and its application in statistics is briefly presented. There are 19 book references, all Soviet. In addition to the authors of the references in the text, the names of the Soviet statisticians menticned include: Slutskiy, Ye. Ye.; Cherevanin; Baskin; Semenov, M.; Obukhov, V. M.; Mikhaylovskiy, V. G.; Lukomskiy, Ya. I.; Zaytseva, N. V.; Kalmogorov, A. N.; Chuprov, A. A.; Shusherin, P.P.; Urlanis, B. Ts.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
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LK/mal
June 30, 1958

YASTREMSKIY B.

2-2-7/12

AUTHOR: Yastremskiy, B., Doctor of Economical Sciences, Professor

TITLE: The Legend About the Miraculous Part of the Law of Large Numbers (Legenda o chudodeystvennoy roli zakona bol'shikh chisel)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Statistiki, 1957, # 2, p 59-63 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author refers to the theory of the normal stability of statistical series as outlined in the law of probability, on which the prominent mathematician Poisson based his "law of large numbers". He discovered the stability of statistical numbers in numerous instances taken from various branches of science. One of his best known followers was the Professor of Goettingen University V. Leksis who is mentioned in Professor A.A. Chuprov's book "Outlines of the Theory of Statistics" as a man of deep knowledge, who advanced the problem on the stability of statistical series, pointing out that Poisson's teachings are wrong. He says that deviations in statistical series are frequent under the influence of various factors, which cannot be controlled. Only in rare cases the series are stable, while far more frequently their levels

Card 1/2

The Legend About the Miraculous Part of the Law of Large Numbers

change. In other words, the author suggests to change Leksis' theory to the meaning: statistical series are variable. The author advanced this theory in 1913 but was unable to assert himself successively against other mathematicians. As an example he quotes an article from the latest edition of the "Big Soviet Encyclopedia" on Leksis' criterion "as one of the simplest methods used in mathematical statistics", showing that Leksis is still quoted as an expert, although his theory is blamed as helping to establish the social phenomenon of capitalism as eternal and unchangeable. The author does not give in , pointing out that every manifestation of the law of the average exists solely in the mutual cancellation of occasional deviations from the average level and by no means in the creation of this level, the statistical stability of the average being, among others, the result of the existing stable level.
There is one diagram.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

YASTREMSKIY, Boris Sergeyevich; SHENTSIS, Ye.M., red.; PYATAKOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Some problems of mathematical statistics] Nekotorye voprosy matematicheskoi statistiki. Moskva, Gosstatizdat TsSU SSSR, 1961. 191 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Mathematical statistics)

Yastremskiy, I.S.

CHUKHNO, A.A.; YASTREMSKIY I.S. [Iastrems'kyi, I.S.]; SUKHOPALKO, O.V. [Sukhopal'ko, O.V.], dots. red.

[Tasks of the sixth five-year plan for increasing labor productivity and improving the economic conditions of production] Zavdannia shostoho p'iatyrichnoho planu v haluzi pidnesennia produktyvnosti pratsi i polipshennia ekonomiku vyrobnytstva. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Kyivs'koho derzh. univ. im. T.H.Shevchenka, 1956. 29 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Labor productivity) (Russia--Industries)

Yesremskiy, I.S.

SUKHOPAL'KOV, O.V.; CHERNENKO, M.S.; YASTREMSKIY, I.S.[IAstremskyi, I.S.], red.

[Tasks of the sixth five-year plan in industries of the U.S.S.R.] Zadannia shostoho p'iatyrichnoho planu v haluzi promyslovosti SRSR. [Kyiv] Vyd-vo Kyivs'koho derzh.univ. im. T.H.Shevchenka, 1956. 47 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Russia--Industries)

YASTREMS'KIY, I. S.

YASTREMS'KIY, I.S., kandidat ekonomichnikh nauk; URUSOV, K.V.

Technological progress is the basis for the economical use of society's labor under socialism. Nauk.zap.Kiev.un. 15 no.9:21-31 '56. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Golovniy inzhener Kiivs'kogo mashinobudivnogo zavodu "Chervoniy ekskavator."

(Technology) (Efficiency, Industrial)

YASTREMSKIY, Ivan Stanislavovich [IAstrems'kyi, I.S.], kand.ekon.nauk; OVDIYENKO, L.O., kand.ekon.nauk, glavnyy red.

[Decisive role of the heavy industry in the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R.] Vyrishal'na rol' vazhkoi promyslovosti v rozvytku narodnoho hospodarstva SRSR, Kyiv, 1959. 47 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' URSR, Ser.2, no.4) (MIRA 12:8)
(Russia--Economic policy)

KULIK, A.I.; KARMANOVA, T.S.; YASTREMSKIY, I.S.; KHIL'KO, M.M.; PAPIN, T.I.

Application of paraffin to unfired magnesite nozzles and liners. Ogneupory 26 no.3:113-114 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Chasov-Yarskiy kombinat ogneuporznykh izdeliy (for Kulik, Karmanova, Yastremskiy). 2. Makeyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Kirova (for Khil'ko). 3. Konstantinovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Frunze (for Papin).

(Waterproofing) (Foundries--Equipment and supplies)

YASTREMSKIY, N., starshina sverkhsrochnoy sluzhby, nachal'nik kontrol'no-tekhnicheskogo punkta.

At the gate of the technical check point. Starsh.-serzh. no.8: 23 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Automobiles, Military--Maintenance and repair)

YASTREMSKIY, N., starshina sverkhsrochnoy sluzhby

Regular breakdowns should not occur. Starsh.-serzh. no.11:20 O[i.e. N] '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Automobiles--Maintenance and repair)

S/196/62/000/018/006/017
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Yastremskiy, P.S.

TITLE: Measurement of permittivity and conductivity of electrolyte solutions in the super high frequency region

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.18, 1962, 4-5, abstract 18 B 22. (Uch. zap. Stalingr. Gos. ped. in-ta, no.11, 1959, 92-97).

TEXT: Values of ε' and ε'' of aqueous solutions of electrolytes were measured on a wave guide at a wavelength of $\lambda = 3.164$ cm by the "cylindrical rod" method. The accuracy of measurement of ε'' was greater when the substance was contained in test tubes of large diameter, and reached 4% at a diameter of 1 mm. It was confirmed that the method was sufficiently accurate by comparing measured values of ε', ε'' and δ for methanol, butanol, isobutanol, isoamylol and octylol with published data; (in the case of methanol, unlike the others, there were considerable differences from published results). It is shown

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that when tan δ is greater than 0.3 this method can be used provided that d/a $\leq$ 0.05, where d - the diameter of the dielectric rod, and a - the length of the wide section of the wave guide. On increasing the concentration of aqueous NaCl from 0.5N up to 4 N, ε' falls linearly and ε'' increases linearly. The advantages and disadvantages of the method are discussed. 3 figures, 3 references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

YASTREMSKIY, P.S.

Measurement of the dielectric permeability of aqueous solutions of electrolytes. Uch.zap.Ped.inst.Gerts.no.207:227-232 '61. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Stalingradskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A.S. Serafimovicha.
(Electrolytes) (Dielectric constant)

YASTREMSKIY, P.S.

Stabilization of the structure of aqueous solutions. Zhur.strukt.-khim. 4 no.2:179-183 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Volgogradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut. (Water) (Dielectrics) (Methanol)

YASTREMSKIY, P.S.

Dielectric constant and special structural features of electrolyte aqueous solutions. Zhur.strukt.khim. 2 no.3:268-278 My-Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Stalingradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Electrolyte solutions)

YASTREMSKIY, P.S.; SAMOYLOV, O.Ya.

Stabilization of the structure of aqueous solutions by molecules of nonelectrolytes and the dielectric constant. Zhur.strukt.khim. 4 no.6:844-849 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova AN SSSR i Volgogradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni S.A.Serafimovicha.

PROKOF'YEVA-BEL'GOVSKAYA, A.A.; GORSKAYA, L.F.; DUBININA, L.G.; YATROVA, G.V.

Radiation injury of chromosomes in the culture of embryonic fibroblasts of man. Radiobiologiia 4 no.5:708-714 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

YASTRUBINETSKAYA, A.

Substitutes for natural drying oils. Prom.koop. 14 no.4:19 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Nachal'nik proizvodstvennogo otdela promsoveta, Khar'kov.
(Drying oils)

NEKRASOV, K.D.; FEDOROV, A.Ye.; YASTRUBINSKIY, V.I.

Determining the moisture content of heat-resistant concrete. Ogneupory 28 no.6:276-278 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Refractory concrete--Testing)

YASTRUBINETSKAYA, A.

Serving the entire Ukraine. Mest. prom. i khud. promys. no.5:11 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Nachal'nik proizvodstvennogo otdela Khar'kovskogo oblastnogo upravleniya bytovogo obsluzhivaniya.
(Kharkov—Service industries—Equipment and supplies)

MAZO, Ya.A.; SHLIF, L.I.; YASTRZHEMBSKAYA, N.I.

Demagnetization of magnetic films. Trudy VNIIZ no.9:33-56 '61. (MIRA 15:9)

(Magnetic recorders and recording)

CA [illegible] 22

Solubility of naphthalene in pitch and petroleum oils. G. V. Kopelevich and O. V. Yastrzhembskaya. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 16, 110-11(1950).—Soly. of naphthalene in pitch is 21.7% at 40°, 30.3% at 50°, 46.0% at 60°, and 62% at 70°; in anthracene oil the values are: 33.0, 42.0, 50.0, and 73%, resp. The results obtained by means of a rotating naphthalene cylinder in the solvent at desired temp. do not follow the LeChatelier-Schroder formula for rates of soln. (cf. Grinberg and Zemlyakova, C.A. 43, 6800e) giving deviations of 5-8%. Curves of rates of soln. in both solvents are given. G. M. Kosolapoff

68-58-5-10/25

AUTHORS: Gimel'shteyn, T.Ye. and Yastrzhembskaya, O.V.

TITLE: Perspectives of the Production of Indene-Coumarone Resins (Perspektivy proizvodstva inden-kumaronovykh smol)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 35 - 37 (USSR),

ABSTRACT: Applications of indene coumarone resins and their production in the USSR are briefly reviewed. It is concluded that in order to improve the technology of production of these resins, their manufacture using vacuo distillation should be centralised. Research work on the application of indene-coumarone resins should be continued.

ASSOCIATIONS: Giprokoks and UKhIN

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SOV/68-58-10-13/25

AUTHORS: Yastrzhem'skaya, O.V., Andreyeva, V.S., Nenich, V.N., Royter, M.K., Drinfel'd, P.Ye., and Bilym, L.M.

TITLE: From Experience of Putting the Indene-coumarone Resin Plant on the Kadiyevka Coking Works into Operation (Opyt puska i raboty tsekha inden-kumaronovykh smol na Kadiyevskom koksokhimicheskom zavode)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 10, pp 40 - 44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The plant was put into operation in 1955. The scheme of the operation of the plant as designed is shown in Figure 1 and changes introduced are shown in Figures 2 and 3. Aluminium chloride is used as a catalyst in a proportion of 0.35% of the raw material. The polymerisation process begins at 20 - 30 °C and is finished at 110 °C. The main difficulties were encountered in the distillation plant due to the incorrect design of the evaporators and due to an excessive corrosion of the condenser. All resin pipe-lines were found to be too long and complicated. Cooling drums for resin were insufficient. The initial losses of hydrocarbons amounted to 18-20% and were reduced (by unspecified methods) to

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From Experience of Putting the Indene-coumarone Resin Plant on the Kadiyevka Coking Works into Operation

6-8%. Softening temperature of the resin produced 100 - 110 °C. It is pointed out that in order to decrease corrosion, an enamelled distillation apparatus and a reactor for the preparation of aluminium chloride complex should be introduced. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: UKhIN and Kadiyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (Kadiyevka Coking Works)

S/068/62/000/003/002/003
E071/E435

AUTHORS: Nosalevich, I.M., Yeru, I.I., Yastrzhembskaya O.V., Andreyeva, V.S.

TITLE: The production of lightly coloured and light resistant indine-coumarone resins by the method of catalytic hydrogenation

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, no.3, 1962, 44-46

TEXT: The work was carried out in order to determine the possibility of production of light coloured, stable and light-resistant indine-coumarone resins, similar to good quality resins produced in other countries. The following types of catalyst were tested: an industrial tungsten nickel sulphide on alumina (tablets), molybdenum trisulphide (powder) and nickel-chromium oxide (tablets). The hydrogenation was done in two types of autoclaves: a) with a stirrer, 350 rpm; b) by rotating about the horizontal axis at 75 rpm. As a starting material an industrial product of catalysis containing 44 to 48% resin and about 0.25% sulphur was used. Catalysts were added in the form of a fine powder in an amount of 10 wt %. The hydrogenation product was

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The production of lightly coloured ...

filtered and steam distilled. The colour of industrial resins is usually determined by the iodine scale but the colour of the hydrogenated product was so much improved that the iodine scale could not be used and instead the chromate scale was applied. In addition, the iodine numbers of the starting (54 to 56) and the finished product (25 to 30) were determined. The resistance to light was determined by irradiation for 6 hours with ultraviolet light. It was found that with the sulphide catalyst at 200 to 250°C, the initial hydrogen pressure could be reduced to 30 to 40 atm without noticeable effect on the colour of the finished product. The colour of the starting product - 35 units of the iodine scale; finished product - 0.5 units of the chromate scale. A decrease of the duration of heating from 60 to 30 min also had no influence on the quality of the product; further decrease to 10 minutes brings about a noticeable deterioration. Replacement of hydrogen by coke-oven gas brings about some increase in the coloration of the resins. Experiments carried out in a rotating autoclave gave somewhat better results for both hydrogen and coke-oven gas; this is explained by the effect of hydrogenation in a

thin layer. For experiments with the oxide catalyst a finished industrial resin was dissolved in sulphur free benzole (a 35% solution) which reduced the sulphur content of the hydrogenated material to 0.1%. The colour of the hydrogenated product was reduced to 0.3 units. Specimens of imported resins had a colour of 0.6 units and were less resistant to the action of ultraviolet light. In addition to better colour and higher resistance to light, the hydrogenated resins had a lower ash content, 0.07% (against 0.48) in the initial state), and a higher compatability with vegetable oils. No data on the resistance to light are quoted. The production of hydrogenated resins is planned at the Kadiyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (Kadiyevka Coal-tar Chemical Works). There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: UKhIN

Card 3/3

BR

S/068/62/000/004/001/001
E071/E635

AUTHORS: Yastrzhembskaya, O.V. and Shapoval, L.I.
TITLE: Production of indene-courmarone resins of improved quality.
PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, no. 4, 1962, 43-44
TEXT: The method of production of a particularly light coloured (0.3 - 0.6 units of the bichromate scale), low ash resins, developed by UKhIN is outlined. The method consists of washing the indene-coumarone fraction (called heavy benzole) with 0.2 wt. % of 70% sulphuric acid and with 2 wt. % of a 50% alkali, the polymerization process with aluminum chloride should be completed in 30 minutes at a temperature not exceeding 60°C. The polymerized product should be immediately neutralized and distilled. The neutralization should be done with gaseous ammonia with subsequent separation of the precipitate (ammiacate of aluminum chloride) by filtering. The ash content of the resin so obtained does not exceed 0.05 - 0.07%. The neutralization of the polymerized product can also be done with a 15% alkali or soda solution with subsequent washing with water without any deterioration in colour, but the resin so obtained

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Producation of indene-coumarone S/068/62/000/004/001/001
E071/E635

is turbid and its ash content increases to up to 0.2-0.3%.

ASSOCIATION: UKhIN

KLF/cs
Card 2/2

S/068/62/000/005/001/002
E071/E435

AUTHORS: Yastrzhembskaya, O.V., Andreyeva, V.S.

TITLE: Application of boron fluoride in the production of indine-coumarone resins

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, no.5, 1962, 44-46

TEXT: The results are described of experimental polymerization of indine-coumarone fraction (heavy benzoles) in the presence of phenol, acetic, alcohol and ether complexes of boron trifluoride carried out in UKhIN. It was found that the application of phenol ($BF_3 \cdot 2C_6H_5OH$) and acetic ($BF_3 \cdot 2CH_3COOH$) complexes produces resin with a coloration below 7 units of the iodine scale. An increase of the polymerization temperature up to 100 - 120°C has no influence on the colour of resins. The best results were obtained on polymerization in the presence of 0.5% (on the starting indine coumarone fraction) of the phenol complex and temperature of 35 to 100°C. In this case the maximum yield of 52.4% was obtained, while the corresponding yield with the acetic complex was 44.7% (under standard experimental conditions). In view of the high

Card 1/2

cost of the catalyst two methods of its regeneration were tested: 1) after polymerization, before washing, the polymerized product was treated with gaseous ammonia, whereupon a finely dispersed precipitate of boron trifluoride ammiacate ($BF_3 \cdot NH_3$) is formed. In the case of the phenol complex the precipitate can be easily separated and boron trifluoride regenerated by the reaction with sulphuric acid at 190 to 200°C. In this way up to 70% of boron trifluoride can be regenerated. In case of the acetic complex the precipitated ammiacate is too finely dispersed for easy separation. 2) Before the preliminary neutralization the polymerized product was distilled, first without steam. At temperatures 136 to 143°C the acetic complex with the solvent is distilled off; it is in the form of a heavy dark liquid, insoluble in the solvent. At 145°C steam is introduced and the distillation is continued in the usual manner. The recovery of the complex amounted to about 46%, it can be used for subsequent polymerization. The application of this method of the catalyst recovery had no influence on the colour and neutrality of the resin produced. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: UKhIN

S/081/62/000/023/091/120
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Nosalevich, I. M., Yastrzhembskaya, O. V., Andreyeva, V. S., Shapoval, L. D.

TITLE: Development of coumarone-indene resins production in the Ukraine

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 678, abstract 23P95 (Sb. nauchn. tr. Ukr. n.-i. uglekhim. in-t., no. 13 (35), 1962, 136 - 143)

TEXT:: The method of producing coumarone-indene resins (CIR) was improved so as to obtain neutral, bright, and light-resistant materials with a low-ash content. Continuous operation was introduced. The finished complex is separated in a settler-type supercentrifuge. The polymerizate is stabilized by hydrogenation. New types of catalysts (BF_3 complexes) are used. A description of the techniques, a flow sheet of the apparatus for continuous CIR production, and flow sheets showing the hydrogenation of the polymerizate and the separation of resins are given. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

PITUKHOVA, Yanina; MAREK, Al'fred; YASTZHEMBSKI, Vlodzimezh (Krakov)

Liposarcoma. Arkh. pat. no.12:45-52 '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. Yanina Koval'chikova) i 3-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. Yezhy Yasen'ski) Meditsinskoy akademii v Krakove.

(CANCER)

YASTRZHEMBSKIY, A. I. Cand. Physicomath. Sci.

Dissertation: "Certain Gas-Dynamical Problems of Interior Ballistics." Moscow Order of Lenin State U. imeni M. V. Lomonosov. 27 Jun. 1947.

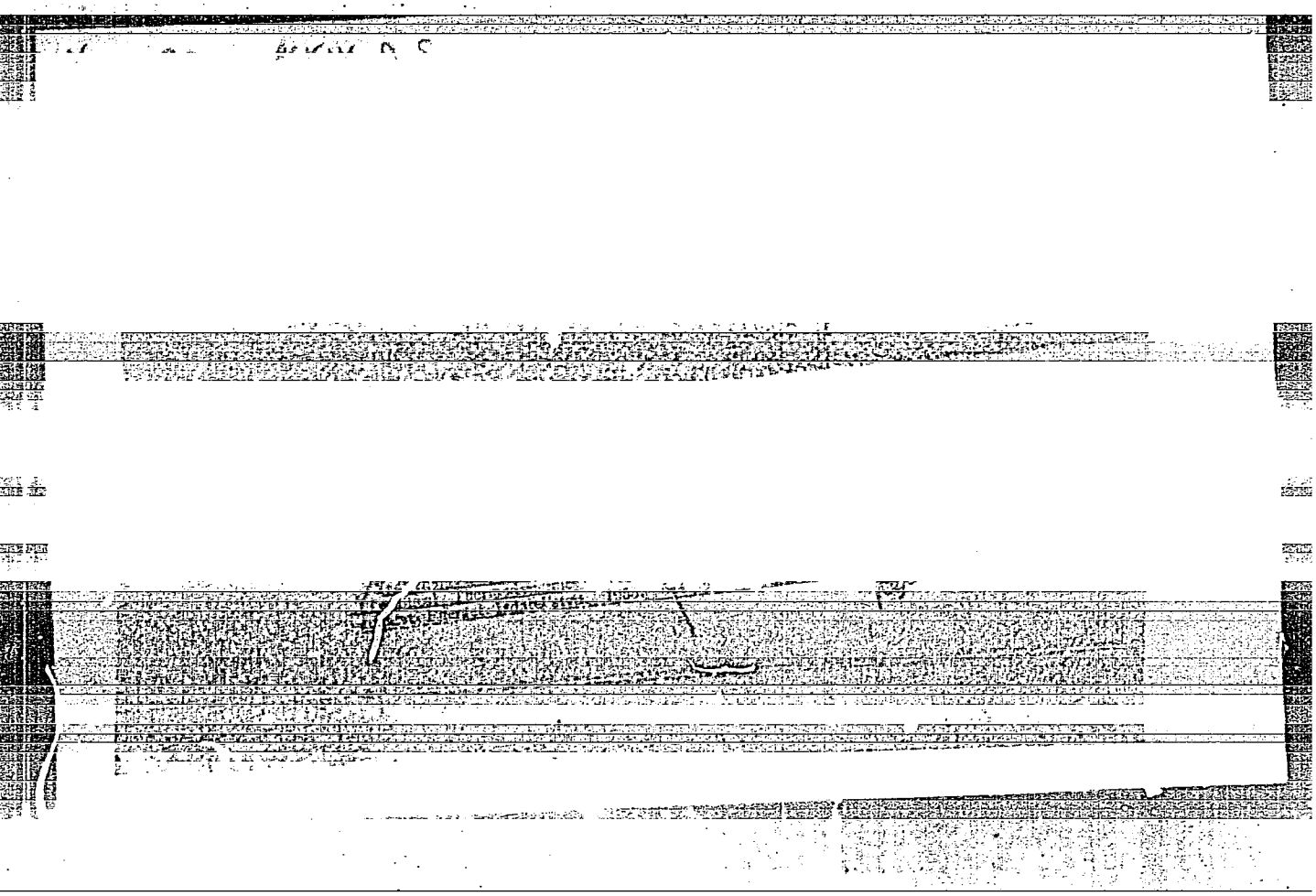
SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jun. 1947. (Project #17836)

ZOTOVA, L.P.; YASTRZHEMBSKIY, A.L.

Floating valves of flush tanks and their principal technical characteristics. Sbor. trud. NIIST no.11:133-145 '62
(MIRA 18:1)

FEL'DMAN, V.I.; YASTRZHEMBSKIY, A.L.

Introduce efficient types of flush tanks. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 37 no.7:18-20 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:11)



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24(8) SOV/[illegible]

Yastrzhembskiy, Andrey Stanislavovich

Osnovnyye napravleniya razvitiya uchebnikov po tekhnicheskoy termodinamike (Basic Trends in the Development of Textbooks on Engineering Thermodynamics) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 216 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,200 copies printed.

Ed.: V. S. Biletskiy; Tech. Ed.: K. P. Voronin.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for post graduates (aspiranty) specializing in theoretical fundamentals of heat engineering, for beginning teachers in this field of science, and for all those who wish to get acquainted with the branches of thermodynamics not usually found in textbooks.

COVERAGE: The author states that all advanced textbooks on thermodynamics reflect the state-of-art, the method of research, proofs, and analyses used in this field. The first Russian engineering

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Basic Trends (Cont.) SOV/1860

thermodynamics textbooks were published in the 60's and 70's of the last century. Since then many outstanding textbooks have contributed greatly to the further development of the field. The author presents in the first part of this book the characteristics of Russian thermodynamics textbooks and some trends in their development. Part II describes methods and historical development of basic subject matter of thermodynamics. The author thanks M. P. Vukalovich and V. S. Siletskiy for comments. 84 Russian textbooks on thermodynamics are given at the end of the book.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/3

BAL'YAN, Sarkis Vaganovich; YASTRZHEMBSKIY, A.S., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KIRSANOV, I.N., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; GRIBANOV, V.I., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; GOFMAN, Ye.K., red.izd-va; SOKOLOVA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Engineering thermodynamics and heat engines] Tekhnicheskaia termodinamika i teplovye dvigateli. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1958. 454 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Heat engines) (Thermodynamics)

GRIGOR'YEV, Sergey Nikolayevich, prof.; SHCHETININ, N.V., dotsent. Prinimal uchastiye: YAKOVLEV, K.I., dotsent. YASTRZHEMBSKIY, A.S., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, retsenzent; VODOLAZHCHENKO, V.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; ALEKSANDROV, L.A., inzh., red.; VERINA, G.P., tekhn.red.

[Heat engines and compressors] Teplovye dvigateli i kompressory. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1959. 363 p. (MIRA 12:10)
(Steam engines) (Gas and oil engines) (Compressors)

YASTRZHEMBSKIY, Andrey Stanislavovich; KALAFATI, D.D., retsenzent; KVITKOVSKAYA, Ye.A., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Thermodynamics in engineering] Tekhnicheskaia termodinamika. Izd.8., dop. i perer. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960. 494 p. (MIRA 14:2)

(Thermodynamics) (Thermochemistry)

NOVIKOV, I.I.; ZAYTSEV, V.M.; YASTRZHEMBSKIY, A.S., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; MATVEYEVA, A.V., red.; VLASOVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Theromodynamics in questions and answers] Termodinamika v voprosakh i otvetakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry v oblasti atomnoi nauki i tekhniki, 1961. 142 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Thermodynamics)

ZAYTSEV, V.M.; YASTRZHEMBSKIY, A.S., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; TARAKANOVA, L.A., red.

[Engineering thermodynamics] Tekhnicheskaia termodinamika. Moskva, Mosk. inzh.-fizicheskiy in-t, 1963. 208 p. (MIRA 18:7)

YASTRZHEMBSKIY, D. A.

AID P - 652

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 27 - 21/34

Author : Yastrzhembskiy, D. A., Eng., Odessa

Title : Rules for protection of underground metallic structures from corrosion caused by stray (vagabond) currents. (Elektrichestvo, No. 9, 1952, No. 5, 1953), (Discussion)

Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 9, 85-86, S 1954

Abstract : The existing rules, published in 1940, do not well satisfy the new requirements of the electric traction. The author presents his comments concerning numbers 4 and 5 of the rules.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

YASTRZHEMBSKIY, D.A.

105-9-11/32

AUTHOR: Yastrzhembskiy, D.A., Engineer (Odessa)

TITLE: A Method of Equalizing the Potentials of Take-Off Points by Machines (Elektromashinnyy metod uravnivaniya potentsialov otsasyvayushchikh punktov)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1957, Nr 9, pp 45-50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Stray currents of tramlines are transferred into the earth in all those places where the rails are not insulated and where there is a level crossing of rails. In order to decrease these currents regulations for the protection against electric corrosion are in force, which prescribe the building of take-off points of the same potentials and the laying of take-off cables. These regulations suggest using one of the following three devices: a rheostat device, an electric machine device which increases and another which decreases the effect. The author shows and explains the technical necessity of strictly obeying this order. He shows that a steady potential at all take-off points balancing controllable from the switch-board of substations, if it is present in a sufficiently great number, is the best means and the inevitable condition for the construction of a steady potential field of the rail-system, in which the greatest potential difference between any two points of 2,5 V fixed by the regulations can be secured. Based on the

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A Method of Equalizing the Potentials of Take-Off [illegible] Machines

given analysis of the three balancing possibilities the author states that the decreasing method of potential balancing has to be eliminated from article eight of the protective regulations and that only the increasing method has to be maintained. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

YASTRZHEMBSKIY, D.A.

AUTHOR: Tomlyanovich, D. K., Candidate of Technical Sciences 105-58-4-23/37

TITLE: The Odessa Conference on the Fighting of Corrosion Caused by Stray Currents (Konferentsiya v Odesse po bor'be s korroziyey ot bluzdayushchikh tokov)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 83-83 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In November 1957 a scientific technical conference for the fighting of corrosion in underground metal buildings caused by stray currents of the electrified line network took place. The conference was organized by the Odessa branch of the NTOEP, by the NTO of the Santekhnika as well as by the Municipal Administration. 187 delegates from various towns of the Union, from tram and trolley-bus enterprises, subway, cable and underground pipe-laying enterprises, and development organizations took part.
I. V. Strizhevskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, reported on the work carried out by the inter-administrational commission at the Gosstroy SSSR. D. K. Tomlyanovich, Candidate of Techn. Sciences, gave a survey on the "Present Stage of the Problems Concerning the Pro-

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tection on Underground Buildings Against Corrosion Caused by Stray Tram Currents." D. A. Yastrzhembskiy, Engineer, spoke on the "Effectivity of Carrying out Existing Protective Regulations for Decreasing the Power of Stray Currents by the Means of Tram Lines" and on "Special Regulation Characteristics of Booster Aggregates as Means for Balancing the Feeding Point Potentials in Tram Systems." Docent Ye. V. Chebotarev, Candidate of Techn. Sciences lectured on "Automatic Control of Feeding Point Potentials by Means of Selenium Rectifiers and Saturation ." D. B. Lomazov, Candidate of Techn. Sciences, lectured on the "Analysis of Methods for the Protection of Underground Metal Buildings Against Corrosion." A. A. Kulikov, Engineer, spoke on the "Increase of the Transition Resistance in Tramlines as Means of Fighting Stray Currents." V. P. Istratov, Engineer, reported on the "Measures Taken at the Moscow Tramlines for Fighting Stray Currents." V. V. Vorms, Engineer, and G. A. Poroshenkov, Engineer, characterized the organizational and technical side of the measures taken in Lenin-

The Odessa Conference on the Fighting of Corrosion Caused by Stray Currents 105-58-4-23/37

grad for the decrease of the danger of corrosion in underground buildings at the sources of stray currents. D. Ya. Gurevich, Engineer, described the electronic integrator used for measuring the potentials in corrosion investigations in Leningrad. A. A. Kononenko, Engineer, and S. A. Kishlalvants, Engineer, both representatives of the town of Kiyev, and V. P. Odyn', Engineer, representative of the town of Riga, reported on the experience in fighting the corrosion caused by stray currents in power and telephone cables.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Corrosion-Conference

Card 3/3

YASTREZHEMBSKIY, L.; SHCHEGOL, M.

First in Moscow. Znan.-sila 38 no.4:47 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:8)