

SOBOLEV, N.D.; YEGOROV, V.I.

The strength criterion in thermal fatigue. Dokl. AN SSSR
147 no.2:350-352 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut.
Predstavleno akademikom G.V. Kurdyumovym.
(Strength of materials)
(Metals--Fatigue)

YEGOROV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SOBOLEV, N.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

Studying thermal-fatigue strength of heat-resistant materials under variable stressed conditions. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.6: 29-39 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut.

YEGOROV, V.I.; SOBOLEV, N.D.

Relative evaluation of the resistance of materials to thermal
fatigue. Zav. lab. 29 no.6:739-742 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut.
(Metals, Effect of temperature on)

YEGOROV, V. I.

Fruit Culture

Results of a discussion on problems of pruning and trimming fruit plants.
Sad i og., No. 7, 1952.

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

Y
YERONOV, V.

Rukovodstvo po kollektivnomu i individual'nomu sadovodstvu rabochikh i sluzhashchikh.
Reference book on fruit gardening. 3., perer. i-d. Moskva. Profizdat, 1953. 183 s.
(54-19027)

SB453.E42 1953

GINZBURG, F.S.; YEGOROV, V.I., redaktor; BEMENSON, A.N., redaktor;
YELAGIN, A.Ye., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[More fruit, berries, and grapes; annotated bibliography]
Bol'she plodov, iagod i vinograda; annotirovannyi ukazatel'
literatury. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo kul'turno-prosv. lit-ry, 1956.
63 p. (MLBA 10:4)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'naya nauchnaya sel'skokhozyaistvennaya
biblioteka.

(Bibliography--Fruit culture)

FROLOV-BAGREYEV, A.M., professor, otvetstvennyy redaktor; NEGRUL', A.M., professor, zamestitel' otvetstvennogo redaktora; BLAGONRAVOV, P.F., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, zamestitel' otvetstvennogo redaktora; GERASIMOV, M.A., professor, redaktor; YEGOROV, V.I., redaktor; KARTAVCHENKO, P.K., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, redaktor; KATAR'YAN, T.G., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk, redaktor; POTAPENKO, Ya.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, redaktor; PROSTOSERDOV, N.N. professor, redaktor; TABIDZE, D.I., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, redaktor; KHARITONOV, A.F., redaktor; KRUGLOVA, G.I., redaktor; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Ampelography of the U.S.S.R.] Ampelografiia SSSR. Red.kollegiia; A.M.Frolov-Bagreyev i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo M-va promyshl.prodovol'stvennykh tovarov SSSR. Vol.6. 1956. 432 p. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vinodeliya i vinogradarstva "Magarach."

(Grapes--Varieties)

YEGOROV, V.I.; NAZARYAN, Ye. A.

[Manual of fruit culture; a guide to fruit culture for group and personal orchards] Spravochnik po sadovodstvu; rukovodstvo po kollektivnomu i priusadebnomu sadovodstvu rabochikh i sluzhashchikh.
6. izd. Moskva, Profizdat, 1957. 261 p. (MLBA 10:5)
(Fruit culture)

YEVTUSHENKO, A.F., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, red.; YEGOROV, V.I., red.; YBNIKBYEV, Kh.K., kand.biol.nauk; red.; ZAKHAREVICH, N.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, red.; KOLSHNIKOV, V.A., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, red.; METLITSKIY, Z.A., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, red.; NEGRUL', A.M., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, red.; YAKOVLEV, P.N., akademik, red.; SAVZDARG, V.E., red.; VESKOVA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Progress in fruit culture; papers read at a jubilee session of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, commemorating the centenary of the birth of I.V.Michurin] Dostizhenia po sadovodstvu; materialy iubileinoi sessii Vaskhnil, posviashchenoi 100-letiu so dnia rozhdeniia I.V.Michurina. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khov. lit-ry, 1957. 403 p. (MIRA 1:2)

1. Vsesoyuznaya Akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I. Lenina.

(Fruit culture)

KAMSHILOV, N.A.; ANTONOV, M.V.; BAKHAREV, A.N.; BLINOV, L.F.; BORISOGLEBSKIY,
A.D.; GAR, K.A.; GARINA, K.P.; GORSHIN, P.F.; GUTIIYEV, G.T.;
DELITSINA, A.V.; DUBROVA, P.F.; YEVTUSHENKO, A.F.; YEGOROV, V.I.;
YEREMENKO, L.L.; YEFIMOV, V.A.; ZHILITSKIY, Ya.Z.; ZHUCHKOV, N.G.,
prof.; ZAYETS, V.K.; ISKOL'DSKAYA, R.B.; KOLESNIKOV, V.A., prof.;
KOLSHNIKOV, Ye.V.; KOSTINA, K.F.; KRUGLOVA, V.A.; LEONT'YEVA, M.N.;
LESYUK, Ye.A.; MUKHIN, Ye.N.; NAZARYAN, Ye.A.; NEGRUL', A.M., prof.;
ODITSOV, V.A.; OSTAPENKO, V.I.; PETRUSEVICH, P.S.; PROSTOSERDOV,
N.N., prof.; RUKAVISHNIKOV, B.I.; RYABOV, I.N.; SABUROV, N.V.;
SABUROVA, T.N.; SAVZDARG, V.E.; SEMIN, V.S.; SIMONOVA, M.N.;
SMOLYANINOVA, N.K.; SOBOLEVA, V.P.; TARASENKO, M.T.; FETISOV, G.G.;
CHIZHOV, S.T.; CHUGUNIN, Ya.V., prof.; YAZVITSKIY, M.N.;
ROSSOSHCHANSKAYA, V.A., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Fruitgrower's dictionary and handbook] Slovar'-spravochnik
sadovoda. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1957. 639 p.
(MIRA 11:1)

(Fruit culture--Dictionaries)

YEGOROV, Vasily Ivanovich; NAZARYAN, Yervant Ambartsumovich; DENISOVA, I.S., red.; SHADRINA, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Manual on fruit culture; advice to workers and employees on collective and individual fruit growing] Spravochnik po sadovodstvu; rukovodstvo po kollektivnomu i priusadebnomu sadovodstvu rabochikh i sluzhashchikh. Izd.7. Moskva, Izd-vo VTsSPS, 1958. 284 p. (MIRA 12:9)

(Fruit culture)

YEGOROV, V.I., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby; OBSKIY, V.D., kapitan
meditsinskoy sluzhby

Open fracture of the shin combined with chemical burns.
Voen.-med. zhur. no.3:76-77 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

YEGOROV, V.I.; MAZURIN, M.F.

Urolithiasis in the North. Voen.-med. zhur. no.3:79-81 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

YEGOROV, V.I.

Methodology of quantitative calculations of changes in
the base flow of rivers in connection with the intensifi-
cation of agriculture. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. nauk no.10:38-
42 0 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy gidromeliorativnyy institut.

7-7-70-UR Enl(m)/EnPat)/EnP(L)/EnMAD: JD

ACC NR: AP5028527

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/020/0118/0118

AUTHORS: Yegorov, V. I.; Avlasenko, G. A.; Poluyanchik, P. G.; Feygin, Z. S.;
Abramov, Yu. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Apparatus for ultrasonic cleaning of parts. Class 49, No. 175806

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 118

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic equipment, pneumatic device

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an ultrasonic cleaning apparatus with a periodically indexing carousel with radial spokes which carry holding fixtures for the parts. The spokes are located above perimetrically placed baths with ultrasonic transducers in their bottom sides. To provide universal application, the indexing mechanism of the carousel contains a pneumatic cylinder with a loose-fitting top which supports the spokes and a set of rollers (see Fig. 1). The latter interact with stationary inclined pawls.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.9.048 6.9.06

L 9790-66

ACC NR: AP5028527

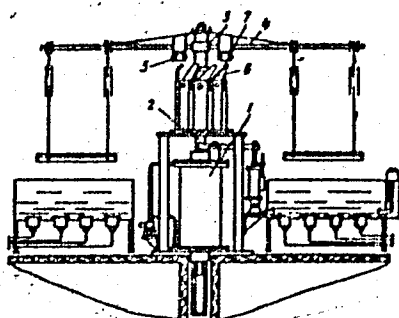


Fig. 1. 1 - Pneumatic cylinder; 2 - rod;
3 - cover; 4 - spokes;
5 - rollers; 6 - pawls;
7 - inclines.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 20Feb63

PC
Card 2/2

DUNAYEV, F.F.; DOBROVOL'SKIY, M.B.; YEGOROV, V.I.; PAVLINICH, E.A.

Economic efficiency of oil prospecting and some ways for
increasing it. Trudy MINKHIGP no.49:3-22 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

YEGOROV, V.K.

Our procedures in the repair of transmitters. Avtom.,
telem.i sviaz' 4 no.6:34 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Starshiy elektromekhanik kontrol'no-ispytatel'nogo
punkta Pushkinskoy distantsii signalizatsii i svyazi Moskovskoy
dorogi.

(Railroads--Electric equipment)
(Electric motors)

YEGOROV, V.K.

Automatic system for mixing components of the batch and feeding
it into the furnace. Stek. 1 ker. 18 no.12:25-28 D '61.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. L'vovskiy mekhanizirovannyi stekol'nyy zavod.
(Glass manufacture)

YEGOROV, V.K.

Border markers between Europe and Asia in the Ural Mountains.
Geog. v shkole 26 no.4:20-22 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Miasskaya srednyaya shkola Chelyabinskoy oblasti.

KARMAZIN, V.I.; YEGOROV, V.L.; BEBESH, A.A.

Effect of preheating on the magnetic separation of rare
metal containing minerals. TSvetl. met. 38 no.5:14 My '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

YEGOROV, U. M.

14(10); 3(5)	PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION	SOV/2843	
	Sovetskaniye po racional'nyy sposobam fundamntoostroyeniya na vostochnykh gruntakh		
	Trudy... (Transactions of the Conference on Efficient Methods of Building Foundations on Permafrost Soils). Moscow, Gostroyizdat, 1959. 131 p. Arista slip inserted. 1,200 copies printed.		
	Ed. of Publishing House: N. M. Borshchevskiy; Tech. Ed.: Ye. L. Tsakina.		
	PURPOSE: This book is intended for construction engineers, industrial planners and builders.		
	COVERAGE: This book contains reports originally read in Vorukta in 1958 on experience gained in planning and building foundations in permafrost regions of the USSR. The reports were prepared for publication in the VIGOR (Scientific Research Institute for the Study of Foundations and Underground Structures). The introduction was written by Professor V. O. Bulychev. No references are given.		
	Makina, V. P. Construction Conditions and the Exploitation of Mining Enterprises in the Fedora Coal Basin		
	Zhil'nyy, A. I.	Construction of Industrial Plants on Permanently Frozen Ground With Subsequent Settling	47
	Makina, K. P.	Designing Pile Foundations Under Permafrost Conditions	56
	Pobolintsev, A. M.	Special Characteristics of Foundation Building in the City of Igarka	58
	Bakalov, J. A. and V. M. Kozlovskiy.	Methods of Restoring the Deformed Principal Buildings in Vorukta	64
	Yegorov, U. M.	Analysis of Work and Computing the Reinforced Concrete Frame Foundations and Frame Walls, Taking Into Account Uneven Settling of the Bearing Ground	67
	Yegorov, V. M. and V. M. Sokolova.	New Data on Frost Heaving of Foundations	75
	Suchbolkov, V. K.	Decreasing the Depth of Foundation Laying by Keeping the Ground in a Frozen State	100
	Kravchenko, I. I.	Frost Heaving of Ground and Foundations (discussion)	109
	Cherkotillo, A. M.	Non-Soviet Experience in Building Foundations on Permanently Frozen Ground	113
	Zhukovskiy, G. K.	Maximum Thawing of Perennially Frozen Ground Under Heated Buildings (two-dimensional solution)	119
	Boiko, I. V.	Settling of the Foundations of Industrial Structures of the Voruktaugol' Combine	124
	AVAILABLE: Library of Congress		
	Card 4/A		

11

SINITSYN, V.A.; POLUDNIKOV, V.N.; GURVICH, V.B.; YEGOROV, V.M.; RETUYEV, V.I.

Design defects and improvement of PPM-10 drives. Proc. energ.
20 no.7:14-19 JI '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Permskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod (for Sinitsyn).
2. Mariyskiy tsellyulozno-bumazhnyy kombinat (for Poludnikov).
3. Zavod "Elektroapparat" (for Gurvich, Yegorov, Retuyev).

ACCESSION NR: AT4031065

S/2535/63/000/154/0070/0080

AUTHOR: Starik, D. E. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Smirnova, A. P. (Engineer);
Yegorov, V. M. (Engineer)

TITLE: The planning of work according to the experimental-structural theme

SOURCE: Moscow. Aviatsonnyy institut. Trudy*, no. 154, 1963. Ekonomicheskaya
effektivnost' aviatsionnoy tekhniki (economic efficiency in aeronautical engineering),
70-80

TOPIC TAGS: economic efficiency, expenditure, experimental structural theme,
operation planning, calendar planning

ABSTRACT: The authors shed light on some questions of preliminary determination of
the expenditures on an experimental-structural theme and associated problems of
operation-calendar planning for experimental production. The basis for the initia-
tion of the experimental-structural work includes: the naming of products, the
object for which the product is intended, the product customer, the neighboring
organizations, the amount of products sent to the customer and the completion per-
iods, and sources of financing (state budget or self-support). The results were

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4091065

presented in graphs and tables. The authors also determined the work capacity of fulfilling the stages and substages, and showed the composition of the planned calculation. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Aviatsionnyy institut (Moscow Institute of Aeronautics)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AD

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

YEGOROV, V.M.; STAROSTENKO, V.I.

Application of the second vertical gravity derivative in interpreting the gravitational field of the northwestern part of the Ukrainian Crystalline Shield. Geofiz. sbor. no.7:126-132 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Kiyevskaya ekspeditsiya Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo geologo-razvedochnogo instituta i Institut geofiziki AN UkrSSR.

DCVZHIK, L.B.; YEGOROV, V.M.

Introducing current supply circuits for the PS-1CM electromagnetic drives of the VMG-133 high-voltage low-oil switches. Biul.tekh.-
okon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn.inform. 18 no.4:39-
41 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

DOVZHIK, L.B., inzh.; YEGOROV, V.M., inzh.

Choice of selenium devices for supplying power to switch drives.
Elek. sta 36 no.4:53-55 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

AUTHORS: Krylov, N.H. and Yegorov, V.N.

SOV-132-58-12/18

TITLE: A Hydraulic Core Splitter (Gidravlicheskii kernokol)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana neдр, 1958, ³№ 9, pp 45-47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro - TsKB (The Central Designing Bureau-TsKB) of the Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources of USSR, designed and constructed a hydraulic core splitter, which already has been industrially tested. It is used to split the core sample lengthwise and crosswise. The characteristics and details of the device are given. There are 2 diagrams and 1 photo.

ASSOCIATION: TsKB Ministerstva geologii i okhrany neдр SSSR (TsKB of the Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources of the USSR)

1. Minerals--Sampling 2. Machines--Design

Card 1/1

YEGOROV, V. N.

Modification of DT-54 tractors for vineyards. Trakt.i sel'-
khoz mash. no.8:9-10 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Tractors) (Viticulture)

KONOVALOV, G.M., inzh.; YEGOROV, V.N., inzh.

Pump for obtaining water samples for chemical tests. Energetik
10 no.1:11-14 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

(Pumping machinery)
(Water--Analysis)

YEGOROV, V.N.; SUKHANOVA, Ye.N.

"Talnakhskiy" ore-bearing intrusive in the northwestern corner of the
Siberian Platform. Razved. i okh. nedr 29 no.1:17-21 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Noril'skaya kompleksnaya geologorazvedochnaya ekspeditsiya.
(Noril'sk region—Copper ores) (Noril'sk region—Nickel ores)

YEGOROV, V.N.

Hyperfine structure of the atomic spectrum and nuclear moments
in the thorium-229 isotope. Opt. i spektr. 16 no. 4:549-554
Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

S/0051/64/016/004/0549/0554

ACCESSION NR: AP4032860

AUTHOR: Yegorov, V.N.

TITLE: Hyperfine structure of the atomic spectrum and the nuclear moments of Th²²⁹

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.16, no.4, 1964, 549-554

TOPIC TAGS: spectroscopy, spectrum line, nuclear moment, nuclear spin, quadrupole moment, nuclear magnetic moment, thorium

ABSTRACT: The hyperfine structure of some atomic lines of thorium 229 in the visible region was studied by means of a Fabry-Perot interferometer with dielectric and silver coated plates. The monochromator was an ISP-51 spectrograph. Hyperfine structure was detected in about 60 lines in the first and second spectra, but was well resolved only for eight lines. Careful measurements of the hyperfine structure were carried out only for five lines (4116.7, 4752.4, 5707.1, 5231.1 and 6207.2 Å), associated with transitions that are convenient for calculating the nuclear moments. Components of the said lines were not completely resolved in the spectrograms, and accordingly, the line contours were resolved analytically by the procedure described by N.I.Kaliteyevskiy, M.P.Chayka, I.Kh.Pacheva and E.Ye.Fradkin (Opt.i spektro.8,13,

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4032860

1260). Two of the listed lines belong to Th I; three to Th II. The results of resolution for four of the lines are shown in figures. On the basis of the spectroscopic data there were determined the spin ($I = 5/2$), the magnetic moment ($\mu = 0.41 \pm 0.10 \mu_N$), and the quadrupole moment ($Q = 4.6 \times 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^2$) of the Th^{229} nucleus. Approximate evaluation of the deformation of the Th nucleus yielded $\alpha = 0.21$. The deduced values for I are consistent, but there is appreciable variation in the values of Q inferred from different lines. "In conclusion, the authors take this opportunity to express their deep gratitude to L.V.Lipis for his interest in the work and help in carrying it out, N.I.Kaliteyevskiy and M.P.Chalka for making available the dielectric coated interferometer plates and detailed discussion of the results, and E.Ye. Fradkin for valuable advice on calculation of the nuclear moments." Orig.art.has: 4 formulas, 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 29May63

DATE ACQ: 07May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP,NP

NR REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 010

Card 2/2

L 14840-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/WW/JG

ACC NR: AP5025295

SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/65/019/004/0511/0514

AUTHOR: Yegorov, V. N.; Runkov, O. V.

ORG: None

TITLE: Excitation of the spectrum of thorium in electrodeless discharge tubes and its characteristics

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 19, no. 4, 1965, 511-514

TOPIC TAGS: spectral line, hyperfine structure, thorium, discharge tube, line width, line intensity

ABSTRACT: The object of the work was to develop a reliable source for exciting the spectrum of microgram quantities of thorium, which was used to study the hyperfine structure of the lines of the thorium-229 isotope. At the same time, spectra of thorium excited in electromagnetic fields at frequencies of 6 Mc and 3000 Mc were compared. Electrodeless discharge tubes filled with thorium iodide (containing 0.1—0.3 mg of thorium) were employed. The study of the hyperfine structure included the measurement of line widths, which were determined under various excitation conditions. It was found that as the intensity of thorium lines increased by a factor of 15, the line width remained practically unchanged.

Card 1/2

L 14840-66

ACC NR: AP5025295

However, a 25-fold increase in line intensity caused an appreciable line broadening (up to 0.20 cm^{-1}). The line widths of many lines of thorium pertaining to various electron configurations and differing markedly in intensity were measured. It was found that the fundamental width is approximately constant for the various lines, does not depend on the frequency of the electromagnet field, and is approximately three times smaller than the width in an alternating current arc. An interpretation of these findings is given. Authors thank Ye. A. Vernyy for participating in a discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 20Jun64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2

YEGOROV, V. N.

Ensilage

Preparation of fodder for feeding. Korm. baza, No. 11, 1951

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

YEGOROV, V. N.

Feeding and Feeding Stuffs.

Stock of feed for each collective farm. Korm. baza 3, no 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952 Uncl.

YEGOROV, V. N.

"Correct Use of Feed is Necessary for Successful Wintering of Livestock," Sots.
Shiv. 14, No 2, 1952

MLRA, June 1952

SECRET, T. 2.

Dissertation: "Investigation of Methods of Removing Electrostatic Charges with Lubricating Machines in the Rubber Industry." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Inst of Chemical Machine Building, 20 May 54. Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 11 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL

YEGOROV, V. N.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application--Treatment of natural gases and petroleum. Motor fuels. Lubricants. I-14

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 9365

Author : ~~Yegorov, V. N.~~
Inst : Department of Industrial Safety of the Moscow Institute for Chemical Machine Building

Title : Lubricants for Equipment Used in the Production of Potassium Chlorate and Other Oxidizers

Orig Pub: Sb. tr, kafedry tekhniki bezopasnosti 1953-1955, Mosk. in-t khim. mashinostr., M., 1956, 159-171

Abstract: The possibility of the utilization of tricresyl phosphate, potash solutions of specific gravity 1.4-1.5 and di-substituted potassium phosphate as lubricants for machines and equipment used in the production of potassium chlorate. It has been established that solutions of di-substituted potassium phosphate cause serious corrosion of steel,

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application--Treatment of natural gases and petroleum. Motor fuels. Lubricants. I-14

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 9365

Abstract: cast iron, babbitt metal, and bronze and therefore cannot be recommended for the lubrication of such equipment. With tricresyl phosphate and potash solution the corrosion of the materials tested does not exceed the tolerance levels. The lubricating properties of tricresyl phosphate, potash solutions, and of lubricating greases prepared from tricresyl phosphate (1 : 1) or potash solutions and talcum (2 : 3) are completely satisfactory. In view of the fact that the tested lubricants containing potash solutions are absolutely explosion-proof, these materials can be recommended for lubrication applications in which the possibility of contact with dry potassium chlorate exists; liquid and dispersed lubricants prepared from tricresyl phosphate can be used only in applications to direct contact with...

YEGOROV, V. N. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of Methods of
Removing Electrostatic Charges From Lubrication^{ng} Machinery^s in the
Rubber ^{technology} Industry." Mos, 1957. 16 pp 22 cm. (Min of Higher
Education USSR, Mos Order of Labor Red Banner Petroleum Inst im
Academician I. M. Gubkin), 100 copies (KL, 27-57, 106)

OK

AUTHOR: Yegorov, V. N., Engineer SOV/105-58-9-12/34

TITLE: Generation of Electric Charges and Methods of Their Neutralization (Obrazovaniye zaryadov staticheskogo elektrichestva i sposob ikh neytralizatsii)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 9, pp 55 - 58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an investigation of the influence of various factors upon the charge generation on dielectric belts in conveyer-belt type equipment. These factors are: the velocity of the belt, the relative humidity in the surrounding atmosphere, the contact pressure between the friction surfaces, the temperature of the material, and the degree of contamination of the contacting surfaces. A special laboratory equipment was constructed which exactly reproduced actual working conditions. It consisted of three driving and of three loose calenders through which a band of dielectric material was kept in motion. When steel calenders were used the electrostatic charge dropped by one order of magnitude as compared to that generated by rubber calenders under otherwise equal conditions. The experience gained shows that among external influences

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Generation of Electric Charges and Methods of Their
Neutralization

SOV/105-58-9-12/34

governing the degree of charging mainly the belt velocity and the relative humidity stand out, whereas the mechanical tension in the belt, the belt- and calender temperature exert a lesser influence. Laboratory data and information gained in actual production showed good accordance. In order to neutralize the electrostatic charges the friction surfaces of the guiding and driving calenders which are in contact with the belt or the band were composed alternatively of materials with differing dielectric constants. Thus homogeneous calenders were replaced by such with a surface consisting alternatively of strips of rubber or steel and of plexiglass. Experiments showed that the belt velocity, the relative humidity and the specific mechanical tension of the belt have only a small influence upon the neutralization of electrostatic charges. It further appeared that variations of temperature from 13 - 20° which are usual in plant operation exert no noticeable influence upon the charge abolition process in products. Even the contamination of contacting parts which occurs under normal operation conditions exerts

Card 2/3

Generation of Electric Charges and Methods of Their
Neutralization

SOV/105-53-9-12/34

only a small influence. There are 7 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy neftyanoy institut im. Gubkina (Moscow Petroleum
Institute imeni Gubkin)

SUBMITTED: September 19, 1957

Card 3/3

24(3)

AUTHORS: ~~Yegorov, V. N., Kolesnikov, V. N.,~~ SOV/20-121-3-12/41
Sobolev, N. H.

TITLE: Concerning the Problem of the Nature of the Arc Discharge in an Atmosphere of Inert Gases (K voprosu o prirode dugovogo zaryada v atmosfere inertnykh gazov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 121, Nr 3, pp 440-442, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors began their investigations with a direct current arc which burned between 2 pure carbon electrodes at a current of 4 amperes in atmospheres of helium and argon with an admixture of hydrogen and neon. The pressure of those gas atmospheres was equal to normal atmospheric pressure. The authors measured the absolute and relative intensities of 3 hydrogen lines (H_{α} , H_{β} , H_{γ}), 8 helium lines, and 14 neon lines for which the transition probabilities are known. Also the distribution of the intensities of these lines with respect to the radius of the arc column were investigated. A diagram shows the values of $\lg(N_i/g_i)$ found for a mixture of 95 % He, 5 % Ne, 0,01 % H_2 ; for pure helium with an admixture of $\sim 0,01$ % H_2 and for technical helium (~ 98 % He, ~ 1 % H_2). N denotes the

Card 1/4

Concerning the Problem of the Nature of the Arc
Discharge in an Atmosphere of Inert Gases

SOV/20-121-3-12/47

degree of occupation of the level and g its statistic weight. In all these cases, the degree of occupation of the hydrogen and helium levels was practically not changed. The experimentally found points agree well with straight lines. These straight lines intersect the ordinate at a point which corresponds to a pressure of the order of magnitude of 10^{10} atmospheres. The inclination of the obtained straight lines (for excited levels) coincide for all the investigated atoms and correspond to a temperature of $\sim 3.5 \cdot 10^3$ °K. Naturally, there is practically no thermal excitation of the inert gases and of hydrogen. Therefore, the distribution of the atoms H, He, and Ne with respect to the excited levels does not satisfy the Boltzmann (Bol'tsman) law, and the mechanism of the atom excitation is not a thermal one. The second diagram demonstrates the distribution of the hydrogen lines, of the helium line $\lambda = 5876$ Å, and of the C_2 band $\lambda = 5165$ Å. A characteristic peculiarity of these phenomena is the simultaneous excitation of the helium lines (excitation energy ~ 23 eV) and of the C_2 bands

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SOV/20-121-3-12/47

Concerning the Problem of the Nature of the Arc Discharge in an Atmosphere of Inert Gases

(dissociation energy 5,6 eV) in the center of the arc. In the center of the arc also the molecular bands CN, CH, and H₂ are excited in a rather intensive manner. According to all the above-mentioned measurements, the half-width of the hydrogen lines was less than 2 - 3 Å. This is an argument in favor of a low concentration of the ions (electrons) in the discharge and, therefore, of a low temperature of the gas. All the above-mentioned facts lead to the following conclusion: In a low-current column burning between carbon electrodes at a normal pressure in an atmosphere of inert gases, there is no thermal equilibrium. Metal atoms introduced into the discharge may lead nearer towards the equilibrium. There are 2 figures and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR
(Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: April 2, by D. V. Skobel'tsyn, Academician
Card 3/4

SOV/51-6-2-33/39

AUTHORS: Vernyy, Ye.A. and Yegorov, V.N.

TITLE: Isotopic Shifts in the Spectrum of Thorium Th²³²-Th²²⁹ (Izotopicheskiye sdvigi v spektre toriya Th²³²-Th²²⁹)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 2, pp 262-263 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Isotopic shifts in the spectrum of thorium were measured in a sample containing Th²²⁹ and Th²³² in the ratio 1:1. The thorium spectrum was excited in an alternating current arc at 5 A. To suppress cyanogen bands the thorium sample was excited in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide. A two-metre spectrograph with a diffraction grating in the Paschen mounting was employed. The linear dispersion of the instrument was 3.4 Å/cm in the first order. Isotopic shifts were observed in over 250 lines in the region 2600-4400 Å. The results of measurements on 76 lines, in which the shift could be observed most clearly, are given in a table on p 263. This table gives also the ratio of the shifts $\Delta\delta(232-229)/\Delta\delta(232-230)$ which are related to the even-odd effect. Values of the isotopic shifts between Th²³² and Th²³⁰ lines were taken from a paper by Stukenbroeker and McNally (Ref 1). For the majority of the lines this ratio lies between the limits of 1.6 and 1.8, which agrees with the general nature of even-odd shifts in heavy elements (Refs 2-4). For

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SOT/51-6-2-33/39

Isotopic Shifts in the Spectrum of Thorium Th²³²-Th²²⁹

certain lines this value is somewhat higher and the difference is greater than the experimental error; the reasons for such departures are not clear. Spectra of samples with Th²²⁹ and Th²³² in the ratios 1:1 and 1:20 were also photographed by means of a diffraction autocollimating spectrograph in the fifth order. Linear dispersion of this spectrograph was about 1 Å/mm. Broadening of 4012.137, 4273.363, 4282.044 and 4331.114 Å Th²²⁹ lines, because of hyperfine structure, was observed. This structure could not be resolved by means of the diffraction spectrograph used. The width of the hyperfine structure was 0.3-0.4 cm⁻¹. Investigations of the isotopic shifts and the hyperfine structure of Th²²⁹ lines are being continued. Acknowledgments are made to V.K. Markov and M.F. Korinfekaya for separation and purification of Th²²⁹. There are 1 table and 4 English references.

SUBMITTED: August 30, 1958

Card 2/2

B(2)

SOV/105-59-10-12/25

AUTHORS: Drozdov, N. G., Doctor of Technical Sciences,
Yegorov, V. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: On the Problem of Neutralizing the Charge of Static Electricity
by Radioactive Radiation

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 10, pp 63-67 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated here some problems connected with the selection of radiation sources and present some data obtained from experiments on the neutralization of electric charges. Accordingly, the following was found: (1) For the purpose of neutralizing charges of static electricity with the help of air ionization by radioactive radiation the following natural and transuranium α -sources are the most suitable ones: plutonium 238, plutonium 239, plutonium 240, polonium 208, polonium 210; (2) the following α -emitters are accessible at present: radium, polonium 210, plutonium 239. Radium contains high-energy γ -rays and is therefore useless for neutralization. Polonium 210 is the most accessible and inexpensive α -source, but cannot be used in industry since no stable polonium foils (which prevent "outflow" of the radioactive substance) are produced. Besides, its half-life is too short. Plutonium 239 is too expensive. (3) Alpha sources

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On the Problem of Neutralizing the Charge of Static
Electricity by Radioactive Radiation

SOV/105-59-10-12/25

should be used for the neutralization of charges where no other sources are available. (4) Since α -sources are badly accessible, sources of "soft" β -radiation can also be used, e.g. the isotopes promethium 147 or sulphur 35. The use of sulphur 35 is restricted by its short half-life. Some automatic production plants may also use such isotopes as thallium 204, for example, provided the personnel is sufficiently shielded. (5) In some cases in which radiation sources are used, the personnel must be shielded correspondingly. (6) The permissible limits of radiation flux for personnel employed in plants with ionization installations are one-tenth of the standards specified here. Air contamination must not exceed the following values:

β -contamination (except Sr^{90}), $5 \cdot 10^{-13}$ curies/l; α -contamination (except Rn), $5 \cdot 10^{-15}$ curies/l (for Rn contamination equals 10^{-12} curies/l). (7) A dosimeter service is to be established in all

Card 2/3

On the Problem of Neutralizing the Charge of Static
Electricity by Radioactive Radiation

SOV/105-59-10-12/25

plants using radioactive sources. There are 4 figures, 2 tables,
and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Institute of Power
Engineering), Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy
promyshlennosti im. Gubkina (Moscow Institute of the Petroleum-
chemical and Gas Industry imeni Gubkin)

SUBMITTED: May 7, 1959

Card 3/3

YEGOROV, V.N.

Measures for the elimination of electrostatic charges during the process of rubberizing fibers. Kauch.i rez. 19 no.4:48-53 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.
(Rubberized fabrics) (Electrostatics)

YEGOROV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Prevention of accidents caused by static electricity in the petroleum and natural gas industry. Besop.truda v prom. 4 no.2:14-17 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. I.M.Gubkina.

(Petroleum industry--Safety measures)

(Gas, Natural--Safety measures)

S/051/60/009/006/002/018
E201/E191AUTHORS: Vernyy, Ye.A., and Yegorov, V.N.TITLE: The Isotopic Effect in the Thorium Spectrum

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol.9, No.6, pp 692-702

TEXT: The isotopic shift in the thorium spectrum was studied by Stukenbroeker and McNally (Ref.1); they used Th^{232} and Th^{230} . The present paper deals with the Th^{232} - Th^{229} isotopic shift. A sample had equal proportions of Th^{232} and Th^{229} . The spectrum was excited in an a.c. arc, using currents of 4-6 A. A solution of thorium chloride was deposited by evaporation on a carbon electrode. To avoid interference from cyanogen bands in the 2600-4400 Å region, the thorium spectrum was excited in carbon dioxide. The spectrum was recorded with a two-metre diffraction spectrograph using Paschen's mounting. Individual lines were studied with a self-collimating diffraction spectrograph DAC (DAS). The isotopic shift was recorded for 247 thorium lines: 178 of them were ascribed to Th II, 20 lines were due to Th I, and 49 were not identified. The shifts of the Th I lines are given in Table 1 and those of the Th II lines are given in Tables 2A and 2B. The

Card 1/2

The Isotopic Effect in the Thorium Spectrum

S/051/60/009/006/002/018
E201/E191

Th²³²...Th²²⁹ shift was 1.2 times greater in the Th II lines than in the Th I lines. It was always positive, i.e. the Th²²⁹ lines were displaced towards shorter wavelengths. Table 3 lists the mean isotopic shifts of uranium lines, taken from Striganov and Korostyleva's work (Ref.9). Table 4 gives the maximum and minimum shifts for various electronic configurations of Th I and Th II. The results given in Table 4 were used to derive the most probable identification of some thorium lines (Table 5). The relative isotopic shifts of individual Th II lines are listed in Tables 6A and 6B; Table 7 gives the relative shifts of the Th I lines. From the results obtained the even-odd effect was deduced and the deformation of the Th²²⁹ nucleus was calculated. Acknowledgements are made to V.K. Markov and M.F. Korinskaya for separation and purification of Th²²⁹ and to Yu.P. Dontsov for his advice. There are 7 tables and 22 references: 7 Soviet, 12 English, 1 German, 1 Dutch and 1 Danish.

SUBMITTED: March 7, 1960

Card 2/2

5.5310

77743
SOV/75-15-1-5/29

AUTHORS: Vernyy, Ye. A., Yegorov, V. N.

TITLE: Spectral Determination of Aluminium in Uranium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 15, Nr 1,
pp 24-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A description of a new method of spectral determination of aluminium in uranium (from 1×10^{-5} to $3 \times 10^{-2}\%$ Al) based on fractional distillation with a carrier is given. Construction of the electrode used is important. The electrode, shown in Fig. 1, was found to be most suitable for the determination.

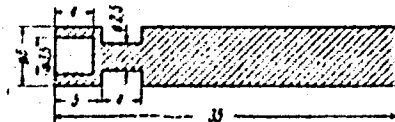


Fig. 1.

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Spectral Determination of Aluminium in Uranium

77743

SOV/75-15-1-1/19

The electrode shown in Fig. 2 was used for the investigation of the effect of barium on the intensity of aluminium lines.

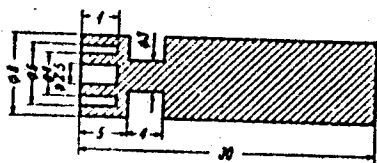


Fig. 2.

AgCl, SrCO₃, and BaCO₃ were tested as carriers.

BaCO₃ was finally selected and used. Spectra were taken on the ISP-51 spectrograph with a UF-85 A camera. Exposure time, 30 sec, current, 18 amp; a mixture consisting of 1 g U₃O₈, 100 mg of BaCO₃, and 50 mg of carbon powder was used. The sample placed on the carbon electrode (see Fig. 1) weighed 25 mg. Calibration graphs were used. Sensitivity: $1 \times 10^{-3}\%$ Al. Results of the investigation are given in

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Spectral Determination of Aluminium in Uranium

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SOV/75-15-1-5/29

Tables 1 and 2.

Comparison of the results of Al determination by spectral and chemical methods Table 1

Sample	Method		Sample	Method	
	Chemical	Spectral		Chemical	Spectral
1	5×10^{-3}	6×10^{-3}	4	3.8×10^{-2}	3.3×10^{-2}
2	1.1×10^{-2}	1.3×10^{-2}	5	2.3×10^{-2}	2.2×10^{-2}
3	4×10^{-3}	4.5×10^{-3}	6*	9×10^{-3}	1×10^{-2}

* Sample contained 1.3% Mo

There are 2 figures; 2 tables; and 6 references, 1 U.S., 5 Soviet. The U.S. reference is: Sribner, B. F., Mullin, H. R., J. Res. Nat. Bur. Stand., 37, 379 (1946).

Card 3/4

SUBMITTED:

January 5, 1959

Spectral Determination of Aluminium in Uranium

77743

SOV/75-15-1-5/29

Influence of third elements on the Al determination ^{Table 2}
 (1) Element; (2) not introduced; (3) admixtures introduced (in %); (4) Na in form of Na_2CO_3 ; (5) Fe in form of Fe_2O_3 ; (6) Mo in form of MoO_3 .

(1)	(2)	(3)							
		0.1	0.3	1.0	1.3	3	5	7	10
(4)	$9 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$8,3 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$8,5 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$9,1 \cdot 10^{-3}$	—	$9,5 \cdot 10^{-3}$	—	—	—
CaF ₂	$9 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$9,7 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$8,8 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$9,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$	—	$9,8 \cdot 10^{-3}$	—	—	—
(5)	$9 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$8,7 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$9 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$8,5 \cdot 10^{-3}$	—	—	—	—	—
(6)	$9 \cdot 10^{-3}$	—	—	—	$9,1 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$8,8 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$8,3 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$8,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$6,4 \cdot 10^{-3}$

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YEGOROV, V N

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5460

Leningradskiy metallicheskiy zavod. Otdel tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

Nekotoryye voprosy tekhnologii proizvodstva turbin (Certain Problems in the Manufacture of Turbines) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 398 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 7) Errata slip inserted. 2,100 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: RSFSR. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva Leningradskogo ekonomicheskogo administrativnogo rayona, Upravleniye tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya, and Leningradskiy dvazhdy ordena Lenina metallicheskiy zavod. Otdel tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

Ed. (Title page): G. A. Drobilko; Editorial Board: Resp. Ed.: G. A. Drobilko, B. A. Glebov, A. M. Mayzel, and M. Kh. Mernik; Tech. Ed.: A. I. Kontorovich; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine-Building Technology: Ye. P. Naumov, Engineer, Leningrad Department, Mashgiz.

PURPOSE: . This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel in turbine plants, institutes, planning organizations, as well as for production innovators.

Card-1/12

Certain Problems (Cont.)

SOV/5460

57

COVERAGE: The experience of the LIZ (Leningradskiy metallicheskiy zavod - Leningrad Metalworking Plant) in the manufacture of modern large-capacity turbines is presented. Methods for the rationalization of basic manufacturing processes and for the mechanization and automation of manual operations are given. Descriptions of attachments and tools designed by LIZ for improving labor productivity and product quality are provided, and advanced inspection methods discussed. References accompany some articles. No personalities are mentioned. There are 26 references: 25 Soviet and 1 English.

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Foreword

3

I. NEW PROCESSING METHODS IN MACHINING AND ASSEMBLY

Ganze, Z. M. [Engineer]. The Organization, Methods, and Trends in Efforts for Improving the Easy Manufacturability of Designs for Large Hydraulic Turbines
Card 2/12

5

Certain Problems (Cont.)

SOV/5460

Gurskiy, A. N. [Engineer], S. N. Kupershtok [Engineer], V. N. Yegorov [Engineer], and A. M. Filippov. The Improvement of Assembly Process of Steam Turbines	85
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II. THE MECHANIZATION AND AUTOMATION
OF LABOR-CONSUMING OPERATIONS

Card4/12

15.836021752
S/191/61/000/007/010/010
B101/B215AUTHOR: Yegorov, V. N.

TITLE: Substitution of antifriction, nonferrous metals by polyamides and their graphite compositions

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 7, 1961, 71-72

TEXT: The author reports on the experience collected in the works of the Krasnodarskiy sovnarkhoz in using waste caprone, caprone compounds, and 2-25 % graphite (grain size: 5-20 μ) for slide bearings. In the kamwol'no-sukonnyy kombinat (Combing Wool Cloth Combine), all bronze bearings of textile machines were replaced by caprone bearings. The optimum temperature for caprone-graphite bearings with lubrication is 30-60°C (maximum: 90-95°C). Admissible rubbing speed: with 2-5 % of graphite: 2 m/sec for 250 kg/cm²; 4 m/sec for 50 kg/cm²; with 25-30 % of graphite: 5 m/sec for 50 kg/cm²; 7.5 m/sec for 25 kg/cm²; and 12 m/sec for 15 kg/cm². Without lubrication, the admissible maximum velocity is 3.6 m/sec, and the pressure at 100-120°C must not exceed 20 kg/cm². In this case, compositions with a high content of graphite are more durable.

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24752

S/191/61/000/007/010/010
B101/B215

Substitution of antifriotion...

The static coefficient of friction of pure polyamide is 0.15, and the dynamical coefficient with semidry friction is 0.04-0.2. On the basis of results obtained by the zavod "Kommunar" (Plant "Kommunar") the following dimensions are recommended:

diameter of the pin, mm	wall thickness of the bearing
up to 30	0.5-1.5
30-120	2.5-4
120-250	4-5

The author tested steel bearing bushes of PA3-51 (GAZ-51) and 3M-150 (ZIL-150) bearings lined with caprone 0.5-0.6 mm thick. Shrinkage of the polyamide has to be taken into consideration when casting such bearings (Fig.). The metal surface of the bearing bush was cleaned with acetone or benzine, heated to 220°C, and covered with filamentous caprone waste. The surface of the molten caprone was then finished with a gas burner or a soldering lamp. In more than 20 works of the Krasnodarskiy kray, polyamide-graphite bearings are used. Over 300 types of nonferrous metal bearings have been replaced by such compositions. These bearings cost only 1/6 as much as bronze bearings, and their durability is 1.5 to 2 times

Card 2/3

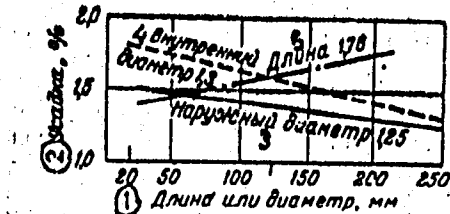
24752
S/191/61/003/007/010/010
B101/B215

Substitution of antifriction...

as high. There are 1 figure and 2 tables.

Fig.: Graph for calculating the shrinkage of polyamides.

Legend: 1) Length or diameter, mm; 2) shrinkage, %; 3) external diameter; 4) internal diameter; 5) length.



Card 3/3

YEGOROV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Evaluating the danger of electrification of petroleum products
under operating conditions. Bezop.truda v prom. 5 no.4:20-23
Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti
im. I.M.Gubkina.
(Petroleum products---Electric properties)

YEGOROV, V.N.

Preventing a buildup of electrical charges in petroleum products
while pumping into tanks. Neft. khoz. 39 no.9:50-55 S '61.
(MIRA 15:1)
(Petroleum products--Storage) (Electrostatics)

30550

S/081/62/000/005/073/112
B160/B138

12.3100 (also 4519)

AUTHOR: Yegorov, V. N.

TITLE: Preventing the accumulation of electrical charges in petroleum products during pumping into storage tanks

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 521, abstract . 5M137 (Neft. kh-vo, no. 9, 1961, 50 - 55)

TEXT: Laboratory experiments show that most charges are formed in petroleum products having a conductivity of 10^{-14} to 10^{-12} ohm⁻¹/cm⁻¹. It is advisable to use relaxation capacitances to prevent dangerous accumulation of charges when pumping petroleum products with a specific conductivity of 10^{-11} to 10^{-14} ohm⁻¹/cm⁻¹ into storage tanks. The use of relaxation capacitances is particularly important if pumping directs the petroleum products through a short pipe or a pipe made of insulating materials. The use of relaxation capacitances is recommended when loading tankers and oil barges; capacitances made of synthetic film materials are also recommended. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

GRIGORYAN, Grigoriy Makarovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; YEGOROV, Valerian Nikolayevich, dots., kand. tekhn.nauk;
KALASHNIKOV, Konstantin Artamonovich, inzh.-polk.;
KOROL'KOVA, Vera Ivanovna, kand. tekhn. nauk; POLOZKOV, Vladimir Tikhonovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk;
SARKIS'YANTS, Gayk Arkad'yevich, prof. Primal uchastiye, SMIRNOV, V.M., inzh.-podpolk.; KUSHELEV, Vladimir Pavlovich, red.; ROYTMAN, Miron Yakovlevich, red.; YEFREMOVA, T.D., ved. red.; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., ved. red.; VOROB'YEVA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Fundamentals of safety engineering and fire prevention in the petroleum and gas industries] Osnovy tekhniki bezopasnosti i protivopozharnoi tekhniki v neftianoi i gazovoi promyshlennosti. [By] G.M.Grigorian i dr. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1962. 222 p.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Gas industry--Fires and fire prevention)
(Petroleum industry--Fires and fire prevention)
(Industrial hygiene)

... ..

L 24864-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/ENP(j)/I/ETC(m)-6 IJP(c) WW/DJ/GS/RM/WH

ACC NR: AT6008942 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/00 34/0041

AUTHOR: Yegorov, V. N.

ORG: none

50
BH

TITLE: A study of the properties of caprone-graphite compositions for slip bearings //

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut mashinovedeniya. Plastmassy v podshipnikakh skol'tzheniya; issledovaniya, opyt primeneniya (Plastics in friction bearings; research and experiment in application). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 34-41

TOPIC TAGS: antifriction bearing, antifriction material, polyamide, friction coefficient, tensile strength, compressive strength/ P-68 polyamide

ABSTRACT: Apparatus and a method for studying the antifriction properties of polyamides and of their graphite compositions are presented (see Fig. 1). A caprone-graphite composition containing 5% graphite was tested for dry friction against a steel surface. These tests showed a dependence of the friction coefficient upon slip speed and normal pressure. Considerable electric charge was observed during the friction of polyamides against steel. Its amount was //

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L 24864-66

ACC NR: AT6008942

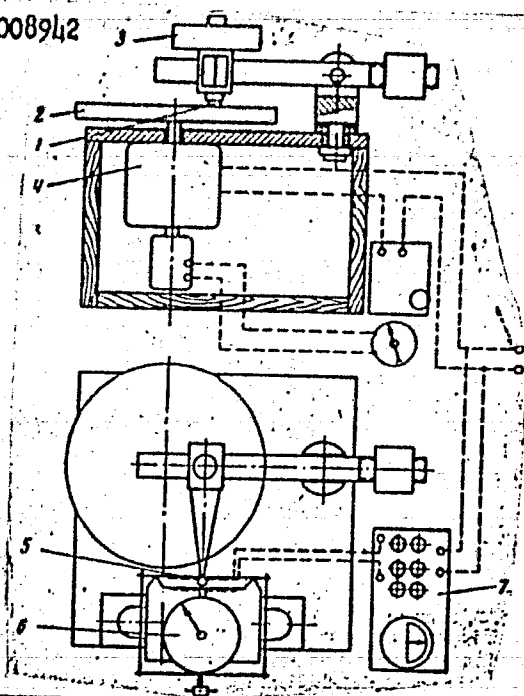


Fig. 1. Friction machine:
1 - polyamide specimen;
2 - rotating metal disk;
3 - weight; 4 - electric
motor; 5 - elastic beam
with glued-on temperature
pickups; 6 - pointer-type
indicator; 7 - electric
equipment.

Card 2/3

L 24864-66

ACC NR: AT6008942

found to be a function of the friction conditions and the duration of the test. The presence of a charge in the polymer surface is thought to involve an increase in the friction force. This increase can reach a high value, as the charge on caprone reaches 3000 V. The introduction of this material has led to a saving of nonferrous metals. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram and 5 graphs.

SUB CODE: 11/

SUBM DATE: 31Jul65

Card 3/3 dda

28210

S/194/61/000/005/040/078
D201/D303

3.1220 (1051, 1057, 1114)

AUTHOR: Yegorov, V.P.

TITLE: Tracking systems with spherical co-ordinate converters as applied to problems in astronomy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 5, 1961, 36, abstract 5 V304 (Sb. rabot po vopr. elektro-mekhan. AN SSSR, 1960, no. 4, 174-188)

TEXT: A system of automatic co-ordination between the rotation of the dome and the displacement of the wind shutter and the movement of the telescope tube in the equatorial mounting is considered. A description is given of co-ordinate converters of the electro-mechanical simulators together with the main diagrams of automatic co-ordination between the movements of the instrument and the dome as designed at the IEM (Institute of Electro-Mechanics), AS SSSR. Some qualitative results are given of the operation of the system in laboratory conditions and with commissioned telescopes. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

3,1210

S/035/61/000/004/050/058
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Sabinin, Yu.A., Yegorov, V.P.

TITLE: A system of automatic matching of dome rotation with telescope motion on an equatorial mounting

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 4, 1961, 82-83, abstract 4A604 ("Izv. Krymsk.astrofiz.observ.", 1960, v.22, 27-297)

TEXT: The authors describe a system for synchronization of dome rotation with telescope motion. The coordinate converter is designed on the principle of electromechanical model with a set of servomotors and synchronous coupling systems. A distinctive feature of the system is the existence of automatic transposing of the dome in zenith. The synchronization system developed was investigated under laboratory conditions and on the MIM-500 telescope of the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory, AS USSR. The same system with an improved coordinate converter, PK-IV (PK-IV) is applied to the double 400-mm astrograph of the Observatory.

/B

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Authors' summary

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13,2720

3,1220(105, 1057, 1106)

31022

S/573/61/000/005/014/023
D201/D305

AUTHOR: Yegorov, V.P.

TITLE: Tracking systems with spherical coordinate conversion using synchro transformers

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki. Sbornik rabot po voprosam elektromekhaniki. no. 5, Moscow, 1961. Avtomatizatsiya, telemekhanizatsiya i priborostroyeniye, 162 - 176

TEXT: This is a survey of automatic dome guidance systems with coordinate conversion (CC) as developed by the KAO, AS USSR. The coordinate converter which is the basic element of the system, has undergone several development stages. The first automatic dome guidance system was of the electromechanical analogue type (the CC-III with the telescope MTM-500 and CC-IV with the twin 16" tracker of the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory, AS USSR). During the next stage a guidance system with coordinate conversion (CC-V) using synchro transformers (ST) was developed. The dome guidance system
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Tracking systems with spherical ...

CC-V has passed all lab. tests and was installed in 1959 in the greatest 55" telescope in the USSR at the Crimean Astronomical Observatory AS USSR. The CC-V system is described in detail. The problem of converting equatorial coordinates of the telescope position (t, δ) into azimuthal coordinates of the slot window of the dome (A, z) is achieved in the following manner: The voltage proportional to the vector-radius r is applied to the input of a multi-stage synchro-transformer arrangement; In the CC-V system the absolute magnitude of the radius-vector \bar{r} does not matter, so that a voltage $U \equiv r$ is applied to the input of the arrangement directly from the mains ($U = 110$ v, $f = 500$ c/s). From given angles t and δ the projection of r is determined in the equatorial coordinate system. By rotating the coordinate system by angle φ around one of the axes, the projections of the radius-vector r are determined in the azimuthal coordinate system and again from the given projections, a vector-radius r is determined together with the required angles A and $Z(h)$. Full functional dependencies of all transformer windings in the ST system are given and the mathematical analysis shows that functions $A = f(t, \delta)$ and $z = f(t, \delta)$ at $\varphi = \text{const.}$ as

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Tracking systems with spherical ...

solved by the CC-V system satisfy exactly the theoretical solution. The system is described next of automatic coordination by means of CC-V of the movement of the instrument and of the dome. Determination of values of A and z is accomplished by the d.c. follow-up systems in a similar manner. The motor stages are d.c. motors. Two power amplifiers are used, controlled by two four-stage electron-tube amplifiers. The first two stages are used as voltage amplifiers, the third stage works as a discriminator, the last stage as a push-pull power amplifier. The follow-up system is stabilized by heavy negative voltage feedback and a variable first derivative voltage feedback, from the magnetic amplifier output. A and z are produced by double-winding magnetic amplifiers. Since difficulties arise when the instrument moves within the zenith region, a special computer controls the movement of the dome at the zenith point. The analogue of the CC-V was assembled in 1958. In it, the movement of the dome and the telescope was simulated by electro-mechanical analogues. It has been found that the error introduced by the system in solving $A = f(t, \delta)$ and $z = f(t, \delta)$ with $\varphi = 45^\circ = \text{const.}$ does not exceed $\Delta A = \pm 10'$ and $\Delta z = \pm 10'$. Only within the zenith

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Tracking systems with spherical ...

point $\Delta A = \pm 30'$ and $z = \pm 15'$. The automatic coordination system of the telescope and dome using the CC-V was installed with the 50" instrument of the Crimean Astronomical Observatory in 1959. The results of tests have shown that the CC-V system of automatic dome guidance control gives adequate accuracy for $A = f(t, \delta)$ and $z = f(t, \delta)$. Several advantages of the CC-V system over its electro-mechanical analogue have been proved to exist. These advantages are: Simplicity of the arrangement, no telemetering required for angles t, δ, A, z , no switching of the dome drive at the zenith point, greater accuracy and also its possible application at all latitudes. At present the development is proceeding at the Institute of Electromechanics of AS USSR of a system of automatic dome guidance as applied to eccentrically mounted telescopes, using the CC-VI with rotary transformers. It has now passed the laboratory stage and is ready for installation at one of the operating telescopes of the Crimean Astronomical Observatory AS USSR, for use in long-duration observations. A new computer is also being developed which would automatically evaluate the angular position of the body. The automatic control system for coordinating the telescope and dome

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Tracking systems with spherical ...

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aperture movement could be used in other applications, such as automatic aiming and guidance telescopes, optical instruments, radio-telescope antennas and other installations, in which conversion of spherical coordinates is required. There are 7 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

X

Card 5/5

3333

S/035/62/000/007/056/083
A001/A101

3.1270

AUTHORS: Sabinin, Yu. A., Yegorov, V. P.

TITLE: Automatic control system for telescope dome with a spheric coordinate converter on rotating transformers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 7, 1962, 89, abstract 7A641 ("Izv. Krymsk. astrofiz. observ.", 1961, v. 26, 395 - 414, Engl. summary)

TEXT: The authors consider the design of an automatic system for matching the dome rotation and displacement of the wind curtain with the movement of the telescope tube on the equatorial mounting. The principal element of this system is a converter of spherical coordinates (CC) which converts equatorial coordinates of the telescope into azimuthal coordinates of the dome slit window. In the first stage were developed systems of dome movement with CC on the basis of an electro-mechanical simulating device (CC-III and CC-IV). A further stage was devising the system of synchronization of the dome and telescope with the use of CC based on rotating transformers. This system has a number of essential advantages in comparison with others. The Institute of Electromechanics, AS USSR, has designed a coor-

X

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Automatic control system for...

S/035/62/000/007/056/083
A001/A101

dinate converter based on rotating transformers for a telescope with central mounting (CC-V) and a universal coordinate converter (CC-VI) applicable to telescopes with any mounting system for any observation seat. At the present time, the system with CC-V and CC-VI have been installed in the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory, AS USSR, and are in the extended experimental service on operating telescopes. X

Authors' summary

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/573/62/000/007/002/015
D201/D308

3.1770

AUTHORS: Sabinin, Yu.A. and Yegorov, V.P.

TITLE: Analog computers in combined position angle and velocity control of azimuthal astronomical instruments

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki. Sbornik rabot po voprosam elektromekhaniki, no. 7, 1962. Avtomatizatsiya, telemekhanizatsiya i priborostroyeniye, 158-171

TEXT: From the analysis of dynamic operation of astronomical instruments, determining the azimuthal coordinates (A, Z) and the position angle p as functions of the equatorial coordinate system (t, δ), the authors show that the automatic guidance of such instruments may be achieved by combined velocity and angle control, the former being the fundamental one. They further describe the principle of operation and construction of the azimuthal and position clocks with non-uniform motion, which determine the telescope

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Analog computers ...

S/573/62/000/007/002/01
D201/D303

velocities along the respective telescope axes. The clocks are developed by the Institut elektromekhaniki AN SSSR (Institute of Electrical Engineering of the AS USSR), and are designed in the form of special purpose analog computers on the basis of transformer resolvers. The angle guidance is achieved by coordinate transforming arrangements PK-V (PK-V) and PK-VII (PK-VII), also based on resolvers. It is shown that velocity guidance with angular correction considerably improves the conditions of the following-up of the telescope, making the tracking more accurate. Further improvement of the azimuthal instruments is possible with the addition of acceleration control, which again could be developed on the basis of resolver analog computers. Several types of azimuthal and position clocks are possible, depending on the available input data, conditions of operation and on the most suitable conditions of matching of dynamic operation of separate circuit assemblies. The combined angle and velocity control is for use with both the existing and future azimuthal astronomical and other installations. There are 6 figures.

Card 2/2

3,1710

S/573/62/000/007/003/015
D201/D308

AUTHORS: Yegorov, V.P., Ivanova, M.A. and Sabinin, Yu.A.
TITLE: Coordinate transformation systems for automatic position angle determination, based on transformer resolvers
SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut elektromekhaniki. Sbornik rabot po voprosam elektromekhaniki. no. 7, 1962. Avtomatizatsiya, telemekhanizatsiya i priborostroyeniye, 171-180

TEXT: The authors describe the circuits and analyze the operation of coordinate transformation devices PK-VII (PK-VII) used with systems of automatic determination of the position angle p in astronomical instruments and discuss the results of their investigation on laboratory analogs. There are two versions of these devices: model PK-VII A operates with equatorial coordinates t, δ , the other, PK-VII B, with azimuthal coordinates A, Z . Both are based on transformer resolvers, operating as coordinators, coordinate transformers or references. The results of laboratory investigations of the per-
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✓B

Coordinate transformation ...

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D201/D308

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formance carried out on an analog of automatic synchronization of the movement of a telescope and its dome, show that the error in solving problems $p = f(t, \delta)$, $p = f(\Lambda, Z)$ at $\varphi = 45^\circ = \text{const}$ does not exceed $\Delta p = \pm 10$ to $15'$ of arc. It was also found that the PK-VII systems have dead zones, in which the error signal decreases sharply and the solution error increases. Since, however, it was determined that the cosine winding voltage of the coordinate resolver had a simple functional dependence, it was possible to apply feedback, which in turn resulted in increased accuracy of the system when working in 'danger' zones (near zenith for PK-VII A and near the pole for PK-VII B). It is also suggested that whenever a PK-VII system is used in conjunction with a PK-V system (which determines the values of $\Lambda = f(t, \delta)$, $Z = f(t, \delta)$ at $\varphi = \text{const}$ and therefore has a dead zone near the azimuth, a PK-VII B device should be employed. There are 5 figures.

Card 2/2

YEGOROV, V.P.; IVANOVA, M.A.; SABININ, Yu.A.

Systems for automatic derivation of positional angle with
coordinate converter based on rotating transformers. Sbor.
rab.po vop. elektromekh. no.7:171-180 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Automatic control) (Astronomical instruments)

YEGOROV, V.P.; SABININ, Yu.A.

Analysis of errors in spherical coordinate converters using revolving
transformers. Sbor. rab. po vop. elektromekh. no.9:197-219 '63.

(MIRA 17:2)

NUDEL'MAN, G.E.; YEGOROV, V.P.; KATS, I.G.; RYSIN, A.P.; MACHIKHIN,
S.A.; VEL'TSHCHEV, V.N.

[Continuous line for the production of halvah] Potochnaia
liniia proizvodstva khalvy. Moskva, TSentr. in-t nauchno-
tekhn. informatsii pishchevoi promyshl., 1964. 16 p.
(MIRA 18:5)

YEGOROV V. P.

Country : USSR
Category: Soil Science. Soil Biology.

J

Abs Jour: RZhDiel., N. 14, 1958, No 63039

Author : Durasov, A.M ; Yegorov, V.P ; Yegerova, I.I.

Inst : -

Title : A Group Composition of the Humus of Multi-Humus
(Fertile) Chernozems of Northern Kazakhstan

Orig Pub: Pochvedeniye, 1957, No 7, 57-62

Abstract: The humus content in the upper horizons of weakly solonized, solonized and solodized multi-humus chernozems varies between 10.09 and 12.25%. Chernozem humus is characterized by its high content of humic acids and relatively small content of fulvic acids. The weakly solonized and the solonized chernozems differ little in the amount of humic acids

Card : 1/3

Kazakh State Univ em S. M. Kerov

Country : USSR
Category: Soil Science. Soil Biology

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Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 14, 1958, No 63039

in the upper horizons; these occur in least quantity in the solonchized chernozem. A considerable difference in their distribution along the profile is observed between weakly solonchized and solonchized chernozems. In all the multi-humus chernozems described, the humic acids predominate over the fulvic acids. The C content in the insoluble residue of soil humus is from 24 to 34%, while in the horizon of solonchized chernozems it increases to 52-54%. The relationship between humic acids and fulvic acids in less humified chernozems is narrower. The reasons for the greater content of humic acids in chernozem humus of Northern Kazakhstan, in com-

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Country : USSR
Category: Soil Science. Soil Biology.

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Abs Jour: RZhBiol, N 14, 1958, No 63039

parison with average-humus chernozems, are: the formation of the soils under conditions of a somewhat moister climate and of a favorable development of vegetation and humification of organic residues; on the other hand, the great quantity of insoluble residue in the average-humus chernozems is conditioned upon the greater dryness of the climate. -- D.V. Khan

Card : 3/3

YEBOLOV, V. P.

Soil complexes of the left bank of Irtysh in the subzone of dark Chestnut soils [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no.3:109-114
Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. S.M. Kirova.
(Irtysh Valley--Soils)

YEGOROV, V.P.

Degree of solonization in carbonaceous soils of the Chestnut
zone in Kazakhstan. Pochvovedenie no.12:78-85 D '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN KazSSR.
(Kazakhstan--Soils)