

YEVDOKIMOV, D. Ya.

Oxidation of arsenic compounds by atmospheric oxygen in the presence of nitrogen oxides and nitric acid on activated charcoal. Zhur. prikl. khim. 33 no.11:2435-2439 N '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Arsenic compounds)

S/076/62/036/012/009/014  
B101/B180

AUTHORS: Yevdokimov, D. Ya., and Kostyuk, A. P.

TITLE: Study of the dependence of germanium adsorption from solutions on the amount of adsorbent

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 12, 1962, 2741 - 2742

TEXT: Measurement was made, of  $x$  the total, and  $x/m$  the specific adsorption of  $GeO_2$  from aqueous solutions by activated birch charcoal. The amount of adsorbent  $m$  was varied between 0.1 and 3 g. The solutions contained 3 mg Ge per liter and the  $x$  and  $x/m$  determination was made with a photoelectrocolorimeter by the phenyl fluorone method. The empirical equations  $x = Km^{1/n}$  and  $x/m = Km^{-1/\alpha}$ , where  $1/\alpha = 1 - 1/n$ , are valid since  $\log x$  and  $\log x/m$  are linear functions of  $\log m$ . The experimental data are best represented by  $x = 6.3 m^{0.17}$  and  $x/m = 6.3 m^{-0.83}$ . There are 2 figures.

Card 1/2

Study of the dependence ...

S/076/62/036/012/009/014  
B101/B180

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi (Odessa  
Electrotechnical Institute of Communications)

SUBMITTED: October 20, 1960

Card 2/2

YEVDOKIMOV, D. Ya.; KOSTYUK, A. P.

Adsorption of germanium from solutions as dependent on the  
quantity of adsorbents. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.12:2741-2742  
D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Odesskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi.

(Germanium) (Adsorption)

KOSTYUK, A.P.; YEVDOKIMOV, D.Ya.

Isotherm of adsorption of germanium by activated charcoal from solutions. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 6 no.1:72-74 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Odesskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi, kafedra obshchey khimii.  
(Germanium) (Adsorption) (Carbon, Activated)

YEVDOKIMOV, D. Ya.; KOGAN, Ye.A.

Solubility of germanium dioxide in aqueous solutions of oxalic acid. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.11:2634-2638 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

YEVDOKIMOV, D.Ya.; KOGAN, Ye.A.

Solubility of germanium dioxide in water at various temperatures. Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.10:1020-1022 '63.  
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Odesskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi.

YEVDOKIMOV, D.Ya.

Kinetics of the mixed adsorption of arsenic compounds on  
activated charcoal from nitric acid solutions. Zhur.prikl.  
khim. 37 no. 5:980-984 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)



YEVDOKIMOV, D.Ya.; KOSTYUK, A.P.

Adsorption of germanium compounds from solutions by activated  
carbon. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.4:751-756 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Odesskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi.

YEVDOKIMOV, D.Ya.

Blowing out of iodine from solutions in the catalytic oxidation  
of arsenic compounds with atmospheric oxygen in the presence  
of nitrogen oxides. Zhur. prikl. khim. 34 no.5:1152-1154  
My '61. (MIRA 16:8)

(Iodine) (Arsenic compounds)

YEVDOKIMOV, E. (Turkmenskaya SSR, Ashkhabad)

Effect of chloropicrin on the quality of mixed feeds enriched with antibiotics. Muk.-elev. prom. 28 no.8:20 Ag '62. (MIRA 17:2)

YEVDOKIMOV, E.S.

Pox of the udder in goats in Turkmenia. Veterinariia 32 no.6:  
51 Je '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Krasnevedskaya oblastnaya vetbaklaborateriya.  
(TURKMENIA--SMALLPOX IN ANIMALS) (UDDER--DISEASES) (GOATS--DI-  
SEASES)

YEVDOKIMOV, E.S., vetvrach; POLYANSKIY, P.A., vetfel'dsher; IBRAGIMOV,  
I.N., inzh.

Proposals for improving the Komarov disinfection apparatus.  
Veterinariia 35 no.8:82 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Turkmenskaya respublikanskaya vetbaklaboratoriya (for Yevdokimov, Polyanskiy).
2. Ashkhabadskiy tekhnikum mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Ibragimov).  
(Spraying and dusting equipment)

YEVDOKIMOV, E.S.

Homemade condenser for distillation of liquids. Lab. delo 5 no.3:  
60 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz khimiko-toksikologicheskogo otdela (zav. E.S. Yevdokimov)  
Turkmenaskoy respublikanskoy veterinarnoy bakteriologicheskoy laboratorii  
Ashkhabad.

(DISTILLATION APPARATUS)

YEVDOKIMOV, E.S.

Sodium chloride norms in mixed feed for swine, Veterinariia  
36 no.10:57-58 0 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Zaveduyushchiy khimiko-toksikologicheskim otdelom Turkmenskoy  
respublikanskoy vetbaklaboratorii.  
(Swine--Feeding and feeding stuffs)  
(Salting of food)

YEVDOKIMOV, E. S., TOLSTOV, YU. I. and OSTANIN, V. S. (Veterinary  
Surgeon of the Turkmen Republic Veterinary-Bacteriological Laboratory,  
and Engineers, Turkmen Scientific-Research Institute of Agriculture)

"A simplified rotary single-stage shaking machine for the pro-  
duction of native forms of antibiotics"

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, no. 10, October 1961, pp. 76

*YEVDOKIMOV, E. S., - Vet. Surgeon, Turkmen Rep. Vet. Bacteriological  
Lab.*



YEVDOKIMOV, E.S., veterinarnyy vrach; TOLSTOV, Yu.I., inzh.; OSTANIN, V.S.,  
inzh.

Simplified rotary single-stage shaking machine for the production  
of liquid forms of antibiotics. Veterinariia 38 no.10:75-76  
0 '61. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Turkmenskaya respublikanskaya veterinarno-bakteriologicheskaya  
laboratoriya (for Yevdokimov). 2. Turkmenskiy nauchno-  
issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya (for Tolstov, Ostanin).  
(Antibiotics)

IVANOV, N.I.; DZYUBA, Yu.S.; NCRENKO, N.A.; YEVDOKIMOV, F.I.; ARABADZHEV,  
A.M.; MEL'NIKOV, V.I.

Efficiency of overall mechanization in Donets Basin mines.  
Biul.tekh.ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i.tekh.  
inform. 17: ~~no. 10, 13, 16, 17~~ '64. (MIRA 18:4)

YEVDOKIMOV, P.I., inch.; ARABKIN, A.M., inch.

Decreasing labor productivity is a matter of chief importance. Shant.  
stroi. 8 no.7:9-11. 1971. (1971 10:10)

1. Donetskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut.

YEVDOKIMOV, F.K.; KAVOS, Kh.V.; KUZNETSOVA, K.B.

Paint coatings for electric measuring instruments used under  
different climatic conditions. Lakokras, mat. 1 ikh prim.  
no. 6:42-45 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektroizmeri-  
tel'nykh priborov.

(Protective coatings)

D.D.SIL, V.O.; YEVDORINGOV, F.K.; MAVOS, Kh.V.

Setting and hermetic sealing without fittings of sight glasses  
in instruments. Priboestroenie no. 2:22-23 1961.

(MEM 14:2)

(Glass-metal sealing)

B/081/62/000/012/056/063  
B158/B101

AUTHORS: Yevdokimov, F. K., Kavos, Kh. V., Kuznetsova, K. B.

TITLE: Paint and varnish coats for electric measuring instruments used in various climatic conditions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 12, 1962, 607-608, abstract 12P239 (Lakokrasochn. materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 6, 1960, 42-45)

TEXT: An investigation was made into the dependence of the wearability of various paint and varnish coats (PC) for electric measuring instruments on the effect on them of the atmosphere, preparation of the bare metal surface, the composition of the primer and the colour of the PC itself. The surface of the samples of steel, brass, Silumin and aluminum was cleaned by sandblasting before painting, and in addition to this the Silumin samples were treated with bakelite varnish and the aluminum samples were anodized. The samples were painted by spraying; the PC thickness was 50-55 $\mu$ . Tests on the PC were carried out in a hydrostat at 20-50 $^{\circ}$ C and at an atmospheric relative humidity of  $\sim$ 100%; in a solar Card 1/3

Paint and varnish coats for electric ... S/081/62/000/012/056/063  
B158/B101

radiation chamber at an ultraviolet intensity of 0.06-0.08 cal/cm<sup>2</sup>/min and at 40-45°C; under natural conditions on stands in Leningrad and Batumi and under conditions simulating a tropical climate - in a tropical hothouse. The PC wearability was evaluated visually by the methods of GIPI-4 and VNIIEP. It was found that the best primers with different surface preparation and different topcoat enamels are АГ-10с (AG-10s), followed by фл-03к (FL-OZK) and фл-03ж (FL-OZZh) primers. Of the topcoat enamels, those developed and recommended for use are: for instruments used in enclosed heatable spaces at ≤ 35°C and a relative humidity of ≤ 80% (at 30°C) - alkyd No.200 black and grey, 2086f (2086f), А-14f (A-14f), А-12ф (A-12f), ЭКР-7 (EKR-7), Пф-68 (PF-68), Пф-64 (PF-64), 1512/1, 1512/2, melamine alkyd No.873, hammertones 5 grey and light grey, фл-76 (FL-76), estoglaze Т-4ММ (T-4MM), ЭП-51 (EP-51), ХСЭ-25 (KhSE-25), ПХВ-715 (PKhV-715), Moire 250, No.25 and No.23; for instruments used in enclosed not heatable spaces at a temperature of -30°C to +40°C and a relative humidity of ≤ 90% (at 30°C) - hammertones, PKhV-715, KhSE-25, Moire 250, grey tropical Moire, FL-76, 2086f, no.200, 1512/1, 1512/2.

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Paint and varnish coats for electric ... S/081/62/000/012/056/063  
B158/B101

AC-81 (AS-81) white, AK-71 (AK-71) white; for instruments used in the open at a temperature of  $-50^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$  and a relative humidity of  $\leq 95\%$  (at  $35^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) - PKhV-715, KhSE-25 and AS-81 white; for instruments used in enclosed spaces, under awnings, and in the open under tropical conditions at  $0-45^{\circ}\text{C}$ , a relative humidity of  $\leq 95\%$  (at  $35^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and subject to the periodic action of fungal mould - hammertones, PKhV-715, KhSE-25, Moire 250, 1512/1, 1512/2, and AS-81 white. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3



12

1st AND 2ND ORDERS  
PRECEDENCE AND PROPERTIES INDEX

FEVDOKIMOV, G. *ca*

Stocks of raw apple juice in production centers. A. Spiridonova and G. Fevdokimov. *Pishebiyuzh. Prom.* 1, No. 1, 20(1941).—By means of app. which is described and illustrated 300-400 l. of raw apple juice can be pasteurized hourly at 90-95° and sealed in 15-l. containers. The juice is stable for 2-3 months. Julian F. Smith

Common element

ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50						
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ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1st AND 2ND ORDERS  
PRECEDENCE AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YEVDOKIMOV, G.,tekhnoruk

Casting into shell molds. From.koop. 12 no.12:19 D '58.  
(MIRA 12:2)

1. Artel' "Metalloprom," g. Tula.  
(Shell molding (Founding))

PA 64/49T29

YEVDOKIMOV, G. K.

USSR/Electricity  
Electrical Equipment  
Voltage Regulators

Oct 48

Electromagnetic Voltage Stabilizers With Two Series Inductances, G. K. Yevdokimov, Engr, Kier "Tsochelektropribor" Factory, Min of Elec Ind, 64 pp

USSR/Electro-Powr No 10

Illustrates use of electromagnetic voltage stabilizers in which two inductances in series (one saturated, the other unsaturated) are used, with condenser to decrease large reverse currents. Shows construction features

64/49T29

USSR/Electricity (Contd)

Oct 48

for two types of ideal stabilizers and carries out detailed mathematical analyses of their operation. Shows operating characteristics of production models of these stabilizers for 100, 500, and 750 VA units.

64/49T29

HMEL'EV, V.K., inzhener; YEVDOKIMOV, G.K., inzhener.

The RUM-5, a new apparatus for roentgen diagnosis. Vest.elektroprom.27  
no.1:32-39 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:6)

1.Zavod "Mosrentgen".  
(X rays--Apparatus and supplies)

YEVDOKIMOV, G.K., inzhener; BOGDANOV, D.I., inzhener.

Relaxation timing relay. Vest. elektrem, 28 no.3:38-41 Mr '57.  
(MIRA 10:4)

1. Zaved "Mosrentgen".  
(Electric relays)

YEVDOKIMOV, G.K.

9(2) 28(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1436

Bogdanov, Dmitriy Ivanovich and Grigoriy Kuz'mich Yevdokimov

Ferrorezonansnyye stabilizatory (Ferroresonant Voltage Stabilizers)  
Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 78 p. (Series: Biblioteka po  
avtomatike, vyp. 2) 20,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Antik, I.V.; Tech. Ed.: Matveyev, G.I.; Editorial Board of  
Series: Antik, I.V., S.N. Veshnevskiy, V.S. Kulebakin, A.D. Smir-  
nov, B.S. Sotskov, Ye.F. Stefani, and N.N. Shumilovskiy.

PURPOSE: The booklet is intended for engineers and technicians work-  
ing in the field of radio engineering and automation.

COVERAGE: The booklet discusses problems of the theory and design  
of ferroresonant voltage and current stabilizers. The authors pre-  
sent elementary circuit diagrams of the stabilizers and examples  
of their construction. The stabilizers discussed are built in  
the form of parametric two-terminal pair networks connected between  
the transmission line and the load. From the standpoint of com-  
pensation, the type most in use has a variable line voltage, a con-  
stant load impedance, and a constant output voltage. No personali-  
Card 1/3

Ferroresonant Voltage Stabilizers

SOV/1436

ties are mentioned. There are 12 Soviet references.

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1. Magnetic materials	5
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5. Parameters of a quadripole used as a stabilizer	18
6. Operating characteristics of stabilizers	22
7. Stabilizers with current ferroresonance	23
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Card 2/3

BONDARENKO, I.P., inzh.; YEVDOKIMOV, G.N., inzh.; BEZLADNOV, V.Ya.

On the article "Increase cross sections of haulageways." Bezop.  
truda v prom. 2 no.2:22-23 # '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Nachal'nik upravleniya Krivorozhskogo okruga Gosgortekhnadzora  
SSSR (for Bondarenko). 2. Glavnyy inzhener upravleniya Kazakh-  
stanskogo okruga Gosgortekhnadzora SSSR (for Bezladnov).  
(Mining engineering)



GERBEK, E.F.; YEVDOKIMOV, G.S.

Geology of the Sorskoye molybdenum deposit. Geol. i geofiz. no.7:  
127-129 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Krasnoyarskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.  
(Kuznetsk Ala-Tau--Geology)

S/020/62/143/005/009/018  
3142/B102

AUTHORS: Yevdokimov, G. S., Kaplan, B. L., Kogarko, S. M.,  
Lovlya, S. A., Novikov, A. S., and Solodilov, L. N.

TITLE: The generation of elastic vibrations by the detonation of  
gaseous mixtures under water

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 143, no. 5, 1962, 1085-1086

TEXT: A new way of generating shock waves was developed for the purpose  
of seismic prospecting under the ocean using the echo method. This method  
is based on detonating mixtures of gases ( $H_2/O_2$  or propane/ $O_2$ ) instead of  
solid explosives. By this means the pressure on the shock wave front is  
about four times lower than when trinitrotoluene is used, because the gas  
mixture is less dense and the velocity of detonation is lower, so that no  
fish are killed. The action of gaseous explosives was checked in several  
tests carried out in the Sea of Azov at a depth of 7-9 m. The gas mixture  
was ignited under water in a special steel container of 230 l volume. An  
exhaust valve above the water surface enabled the reaction products to be

Card 1/2

The generation of elastic vibrations...

S/020/62/143/005/009/018  
B142/B102

controlled. The reflected waves were recorded in the seismographic station. Comparative explosions using trinitrotoluene showed that the explosion of 230 l propane/oxygen mixture produces the same seismic effect as 1 kg trinitrotoluene. The  $H_2O_2$  mixture was less effective. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysical Exploration Methods); Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: June 7, 1961, by V. N. Kondrat'yev, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 17, 1961

Card 2/2

YEVDOKIMOV, I.

Strengthening the principle of one-man leadership and improving management methods. Zhel.dor.transp. 36 no.6:47-51 Je '55.

(MIRA 12:4)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Politupravleniya Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

(Railroads--Management)

YEVDOKIMOV, I.

Collective farmers are building in the Trans-Ural Region. Sol'. stroi.  
12 no.2:14-15 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Nachal'nik Shadrinskogo rayonnogo otдела po stroitel'stvu v  
kolkhozakh Kurganskoy oblasti.  
(Shadrinsk District--Farm buildings)

AUTHOR: Yevdokimov, I.F., and Tkachenko, L.P., Engineers. 104-2-22/38

TITLE: The erection of trestle cranes. (Montazh kozlovykh kranov)

PERIODICAL: "Elektricheskie Stantsii" (Power Stations), 1957, Vol.28, No.2, pp. 79 - 80 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: This brief practical note describes the erection of a travelling bridge crane presumably for use in the fuel stores of a power station. Two methods are suggested which are simpler and safer than the method recommended by the factory manufacturing the crane. The erection labour time is reduced from 2 440 man hours to 890 in one case and 1 000 in another. The amount of metal required for auxiliary erection equipment is reduced from 8.5 tons to 1.9 tons in one case and 3.0 in another. The procedure is described in detail.

There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

AVAILABLE:

Card 1/1

DUBSKY, V.F.; YEVDOKIMOV, I.P.; KRASIL'NIKOV, V.M.; MENULIN, R.S.; YUZHNIY, Z.M.

Settling of a sparsely dispersed aerosol from the surface layer  
of the atmosphere onto the underlying surface of the earth. Trudy  
SGO no.172:198-204 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

BUZINIYER, M.I.; VOROPAY, A.P.; DRUGOV, I.P.; YEVDOKIMOV, I.I.; KANTOR,  
V.V.; KOMARNITSKIY, Yu.A.; MAKSIMENKO, I.I.; PAVLOVSEIY, V.V.;  
GHEREDNICHENKO, Ye.T.; FATSYEV, P.Ya., red.; VERINA, G.F.,  
tekhn.red.

[Socialist competition in railroad transportation; collected  
articles] Sotsialisticheskoe sorevnovanie na zheleznodorozh-  
nom transporte; sbornik statei. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.  
izd-vo, 1959. 222 p. (MIRA 12:12)  
(Railroads)





1. 02097-67  
ACC NR: RP0033553

of the curve is different for different orientations of the target. The authors show that the results obtained are accurately described by the transparency model. The authors thank Ye. S. Mashkov for his assistance in conducting the experiments and for discussing the results obtained, and Yu. V. Martynenko for his discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [Author's abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 13Feb66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

BERGHTFYN, S.A., YEVDOKIMOV, I.R. [IEvdokymov, I.R.]

Device for measuring the erythrocyte diameter by light diffraction.  
Fiziol. zhur [Ukr]8 no.4:553-556 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 1834)

1. Laboratoriya tkaninnoi dozimetrii Institutu fiziologii im. O.O.  
Bogomol'tsya AN UkrSSR, Kiiv.

32940-66 EEC(k)-2/EWT(1)/EWP(k)/FBD/T SCTB/IJP(c) WH/WG/DD  
ACC NR: AT6022262 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0003/0004

AUTHOR: Gorodetskiy, A. A.; Kirichinskiy, B. P.; Yevdokimov, I. R.;  
Kolesnik, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: The biological effect and dosimetry of ruby laser radiation

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya nauchnaya sessiya, posvyashchennaya Dnyu radio.  
22d, 1966. Sektsiya kvantovoy elektroniki. Doklady. Moscow, 1966, 3-4

TOPIC TAGS: laser, ruby laser, laser effect, laser beam

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the biological effects (thermal, elec-  
trical, photo-chemical, and mechanical) produced by a ruby laser  
emitting an energy of one joule with a 5- $\mu$ sec pulse. The biological  
effect can be studied by measuring the energy of the laser emission  
absorbed by the irradiated object. The absorbed energy can be measured  
by using calorimetric, chemical, and photographic methods. Photometry  
makes possible simple and convenient evaluations of the absorption and  
reflection of laser radiation by biological objects. The photographic  
method can be used to study the absorption by different objects (blood,  
blood plasma, skin, muscular tissues, different organs and tissues of  
the animal organism, biological media) and to study the effect of

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AT6022262

0  
pigment coloration on the magnitude of the absorbed radiation energy. The effect of scattered and focused laser radiation on different biological objects, particularly the effect of focused beams on specimens of human and animal blood, was investigated. The elastic (ultrasonic) oscillations appearing under the effect of laser radiation in solid bodies, liquids, and various biological media were also investigated. The duration of the ultrasonic pulses, which were observed by means of a piezoelectric detector, was somewhat longer than the duration of laser pulses. The fundamental component of the ultrasonic pulse corresponds to the frequency range of 40 to 50 Kc. The ultrasonic pulse lags in comparison with the laser pulse by the time required for the propagation of elastic oscillations in the irradiated object.

[JA]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 11Apr66/ ATD PRESS: 5026

Card 2/2 *YLL*

YEVDORAKOV, I.R. [Evdorakov, I.R.]

Rate of the propagation of ultrasonic waves in the blood in  
the dynamics of acute radiation sickness. Fiziol. zhur. (Mosc.)  
9 no.2:251-255 Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 18.6)

1. Laboratoriya biofiziki Instituta fiziologii im. A.A. Bogomo'tsa  
AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

Yevdokimov, I. S.

"Yevdokimov, I. S. *Schetno-Elektronnaya Mashina* (Computing and Electrical Machine). Moscow, by I. S. Yevdokimov, G. P. Yevdokimov, V. N. Arinshin. *Uchebnoy: Mashiny Dlya Tekhnicheskoy. Moskva, Mashin, 1953. 328 p. Illus., Diagrams, Tables.*"

YEVDOKIMOV, Ivan Semenovich, YEVSTIGNEYEV, German Pavlovich, KRYUSHIN,  
V.N.

[Calculating machines] Schetnye mashiny. Izd. 2. 2., perer. 1  
dopol. Moskva, Gos. nauch.-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi  
lit-ry, 1955. p. 387. (MIRA 11:10)  
(Calculating machines)



YEVDOKIMOV, Ivan Semenovich; YEVSTIGNEYEV, German Pavlovich;  
KRIUSHIN, Vasilii Nikolayevich; CHERNOVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.;  
UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Digital computers] TSifrovye vychislitel'nye mashiny. Izd.3.,  
perer. i dop. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 456 p. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Electronic calculating machines)  
(Electronic digital computers)  
(Punched card systems)

YEVDOKIMOV, K. P.

~~YEVDOKIMOV, K. P.~~

Universal measuring device for interpreting roentgenograms. Vest.  
rent. i rad. 32 no.3:93-95 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz Vurnarskogo detskogo kostnotuberkuleznogo sanatoriya  
(glavnyy vrach N.A.Spasskiy) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya  
Chuvashskoy ASSR.

(ROENTGENOGRAPHY, appar. and instruments  
device for roentgenogram interpretation)

(ROENTGENOGRAMS  
interpretation, use of special device)

YEVDOKIMOV, K.A.

Examination of the urine for bile pigments in tuberculosis patients receiving para-aminosalicylic acid. Probl. tub. 42 no.10:89 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vurnarskiy kostnotuberkuleznyy sanatoriy Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Chuvashskoy ASSR.

YEVDOKIMOV, K.A., vrach; NIKIFOROVA, A.N., meditsinskaya sestra

Changes in the vital capacity of the lungs in patients with tuberculosis of the bones and joints during fresh air treatment. Med. sestra 18 no.10:15-17 O '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz Vurnarskogo detskogo kostnotuberkuleznogo sanatoriya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Chuvashskoy ASSR. (JOINTS--TUBERCULOSIS) (LUNGS)

SERGIYENKO, N.Ye., inzh.; KATRECHKO, V.I., inzh.; YEVDOKIMOV, K.K., inzh.;  
LIMARENKO, D.G., inzh.

Utilization of the slag crust from welding fluxes in automatic  
welding. Svar. proizvod. no.4:31-33 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Zavod transportnogo mashinostroyeniya im. Malysheva.  
(Electric welding) (Flux (Metallurgy))

YEVDOKIMOV, K. T.

Forest Influences

How forest belts through which the wind penetrates can retain snow, *Izv. Vsesoyuzn. Nauch. Ts. 1*, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russia . Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

AUTHOR: Yevdokimov, L., Instructor SOV-107-58-8-8/53  
TITLE: In the Cheboksary Radio Club (V Cheboksarskom radioklube)  
PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 8, pp 8 (USSR)  
ABSTRACT: The activities of the Cheboksary Amateur Radio Club are described. There is 1 photo.  
ASSOCIATION: Cheboksarskiy radioklub (Cheboksary Radio Club)  
1. Radio--USSR

Card 1/1

BATASHEVA, N.V.; YEVDOKIMOV, L.O.

All-purpose master form for the manufacture of staves. Der. prom.  
10 no. 4:21-22 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)  
(Staves)





AUTHOR: Yevdokimov, M.A. SOV/109-3-12-2/13

TITLE: Investigation of the Scattering of Radio Waves on Tropospheric Discontinuities of the Refractive Index, by Employing the Method of Radio-astronomic Measurements (Izucheniye rasseyaniya radiovoln na troposfernykh neodnorodnostyakh pokazatelya prelomleniya metodom radioastronomicheskikh izmereniy)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 12, pp 1430 - 1440 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The measurements reported were carried out at the wavelength of 3.2 cm by means of a polarisation-type radiometer which had a sensitivity of  $1 - 5^0$ , which corresponded to the power sensitivity of  $\sim 10^{-16}$  W. The radiometer could be used to measure the intensity, the direction and the degree of polarisation of the signal. A detailed description of the radiometer is given in Ref 2. The variation of refractive index due to the ionosphere could be disregarded in the measurements, since the fluctuation of the index in the troposphere (at a height of 1-3 km) is about two orders higher than that in the ionosphere. Two types of measurements were carried out: 1) scattering at small discontinuities and, 2) scattering at large discontinuities. The

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SOV/109-3-12-2/13

Investigation of the Scattering of Radio Waves on Tropospheric Discontinuities of the Refractive Index, by Employing the Method of Radio-astronomic Measurements

measurements of the first type were carried out as follows. An hour before dawn, the antenna of the radiometer was set in the plane of the Sun at an angle of  $1^{\circ}$  and was automatically tracking the Sun as it started rising. It was found that an increase in the signal could only be observed when the Sun started rising above the horizon, so that its rays were received by the antenna as a result of the refraction. The measurements during the evening hours gave similar results, since it was found that as soon as the Sun left the aperture of the antenna, the signal rapidly decreased to a value corresponding to the thermal radiation of the atmosphere. It was concluded therefore that the tropospheric scattering of radio waves could not be investigated in this way. In the case of large discontinuities, the measurements were carried out in the following manner. The antenna was again set in the plane of the Sun at a definite angle (eg.  $1^{\circ}$ ) and the Sun was tracked automatically. If the tracking were accurate, the Sun would "pass" through the

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SOV/109-3-12-2/13

Investigation of the Scattering of Radio Waves on Tropospheric Discontinuities of the Refractive Index, by Employing the Method of Radio-astronomic Measurements

vertical axis of the symmetry of the antenna. The changes of the signal received were registered on an oscillograph or automatically recorded on a registering instrument. The resulting time function was then analysed by employing the radiation pattern of the antenna. Later, the antenna was shifted to a different position so that the Sun would cross its aperture and a record was made for another position of the Sun above the horizon. In this manner, measurements were made for angles of 1, 3, 5 and 15°. These resulted in a number of antenna patterns with various angular widths. The interpretation of the experimental results presents certain difficulties; in particular, it is necessary to take into account the effect of radio refraction which is dependent on the position above the horizon. The effect is analysed in some detail and the calculated results are given in Tables 1, 2 and 3. The experimental results are in reasonable agreement with the measurements of Southworth (Ref 7) and Booker and Bettencourt (Ref 8). The principal result is that the

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SOV/109-3-12-2/13

. Investigation of the Scattering of Radio Waves on Tropospheric Discontinuities of the Refractive Index, by Employing the Method of Radio-astronomic Measurements

scattering angle is about  $22'$ , which is in satisfactory agreement with the value predicted by Booker. When considering the above figure, it is necessary to have in view the fact that measurements were such that the signal was received after being scattered over the full thickness of the troposphere. The author expresses his gratitude to M.A. Kolosov and N.L. Kaydanovskiy for their valuable advice. There are 3 figures, 4 tables and 8 references, 5 of which are English and 3 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: March 28, 1957

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AUTHOR: Yevdokimov, M.A.

SOV/109-4-8-34/35

TITLE: The Dependence of the Scattered Power of a Signal on the Wavelength and Distance (Letter to the Editor)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 8, pp 1409 - 1411 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The power level  $P$  of a signal scattered far beyond the horizon relative to the power in free space can be determined by Eq (1), where  $K$  is a coefficient taking into account the reflection of the soil,  $\sigma$  is the effective scattering area,  $D$  is the length of the transmission route and  $dV$  is an element of the scattering volume (Ref 1). In the first approximation, it can be assumed that  $\sigma$  and  $D$  do not change inside the scattering volume so that Eq (1) can be written as Eq (2). For the case of the antennae having a wide directional pattern, the dimensions of the scattering volume can be expressed by Eqs (3) (Refs 1-3). Consequently, the volume is given by Eq (4), where  $a$  is the Earth radius and  $\theta_0$  is the scattering angle for

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SOV/109-4-8-34/35

The Dependence of the Scattered Power of a Signal on the Wavelength and Distance (Letter to the Editor)

the tangents to the Earth surface. The dimensions of the scattering volume for the case of narrow-beam antenna can be expressed by Eqs (6), where  $\alpha_r$  and  $\alpha_R$  are the aperture angles of the antenna in the horizontal and vertical planes, respectively. The scattering volume, in this case, is expressed by Eq (7); this can further be represented by Eq (9). Consequently, the scattered power in the case of narrow-beam antennae is expressed by Eq (10). On the other hand, the power for a wide-beam case is given by Eq (11). There are 1 figure and 5 references, of which 1 is French and 4 Soviet. 4

SUBMITTED: July 1, 1958

Card 2/2

GOLEV, Konstantin Vladimirovich; LYUBIMOVA, T.M., red.; YEVDOKIMOV, M.A.,  
nauchnyy red.; BELYAYEVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Calculation of the operating range of radar stations] Raschet  
dal'nosti deistviia radiolokatsionnykh stantsii. Moskva, So-  
vetskoe radio, 1962. 204 p. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Radar)



YEVDOKIMOV, M.M.; POLYAKOVA, A.Ya.; LEBEDEVA, V.Ye.; GHEURALOV, G.F.;  
KONSTANTINOVA, N.N.; YEGOROVA, G.S.; CHEEIKIN, V.M.; KAZAKOVA,  
Ye.D., red.; ZUBRILINA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[New kinds of vegetables, melons, squashes, and potatoes] Novye  
sorta ovoshchnykh, bakhchevykh kul'tur i kartofelia. Moskva, Gos.  
izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1956. 124 p. (MIRA 11:10)  
(Vegetables) (Vine crops) (Potatoes)

MARINICH, P.Ye., redaktor; USHAKOVA, Ye.I., akademik, redaktor; BAGRAMOV, G.G.,  
redaktor; YEVDOKIMOV, M.M., redaktor; MARTYNOV, V.M., redaktor;  
BUDYUK, V.P., redaktor; GURNEVICH, M.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Methods of state testing of varieties of farm crops; vegetables,  
melons and squash, potatoes, and fodder root crops] Metodika  
gosudarstvennogo sortoispytaniia sel'skokhoziaistvennykh kul'tur;  
ovoshchnye, bakhchevye kul'tury, kartofel' i kornovye korneplody.  
Pod red. P.M.Marinicha i dr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry,  
1956. 260 p. (MLRA 919)

(Plants, Cultivated)

YEVDOKIMOV M.M.

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Melons.

M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Eiol., No 17, 1958, 77669.

Author : Yevdokimov, M. M.  
Inst : State Commission for Varietal Testing of Agricultural  
Crops of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR.  
Title : Selection of Varieties - the Most Important Factor  
in Increasing the Production of Vegetables and Potatoes.

Orig Pub: Inform. byul. Gos. komis. po sortoispyt. s.-kh. kul'tur  
M-va s.kh. SSSR, 1957, No 11, 8-14.

Abstract: Concerned with the division in districts of varieties  
of vegetable crops and potatoes. Data are cited on  
the harvest ability of separate varieties on variety  
plots. Developed high harvest, wart resistant po-  
tato varieties, 26 varieties of vegetable varieties  
for closed ground, varieties of melon crops are

Card : 1/2

COUNTRY USSR  
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables.  
Cucurbits.  
ABS. JOUR: Vef Zaur-Biologiya, No. 1, 1959, No 1661  
AUTHOR : Yevdekinov, K.M.  
INST. :  
TITLE : New Regional Varieties of Vegetable Crops.

ORIG. PUB.: Sad i oporod, 1958, No. 6, 20-22

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

C/PD: 1/1

ye + [unclear] M.T.  
PETROV, Ye.M., inzh.; YEVDOKIMOV, M.T.

Horizontal centrifugal casting units. Vest. mash. 37 no.8:33-36 Ag  
'57. (MIRA 10:9)

(Foundry machinery and supplies)

PETROV, Ye.M., inzh.; YEVDOKIMOV, M.T., inzh.

Automatizing crane-operated lever scales. Sudostroenie 24 no.3:64-65  
Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

(Scales (Weighing instruments))  
(Cranes, derricks, etc.) (Automatic control)

YEVDOKIMOV, M.V.

USSR .

1438. Selection of suitable refractories. M. V. FUDORIKOV, N. Ya. YAKUSMAN, and N. A. YUDIN (*Legkaya Prom.*, 14, No. 3, 45, 1954; abstracted in *Chem. Abstr.*, 49, 11750, 1954). A continuous furnace melting alumina borosilicate glass, lined with electro-fused quartz blocks from the Lomonosov Works lasted 121 days, compared with 14 days for mullite blocks, 92 days for kaolin blocks, and 42 days for quartz blocks. Electrofused blocks were monolithic and had good heat conductivity (outside temperature of wall blocks was about 550° C.) this caused the adjacent glass melt to become cool and more viscous, thus decreasing corrosion of blocks. Solubility of quartz in glass was 0.05%. Average variation of SiO<sub>2</sub> during the entire process was 0.18%. *7/2/54*

YEVDOKIMOV, N., tokar'-karusel'shchik; ZOBKOV, N.

Production norms bureau staffed with volunteers in a workshop.  
Sots.trud 8 no.4:21-23 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Predsedatel' Obshchestvennogo normirovochnogo byuro  
mekhanicheskogo tsekha Moskovskogo zavoda "Krasnaya Presnya"  
(for Yevdokimov).

(Moscow--Machinery industry--Production standards)



1. YEVDOKIMOV, NIKOLAY
2. USSR (600)
4. Machine-Tractor Station
7. Combiner. Mol kolkh No. 1 1953.

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

YEVDOKIMOV, NIKOLAI ALEKSANDROVICH.

Zapiski parashuitista. Moskva, Molodaia gvardia, 1940. 51. p.  
Title tr.: Notes of a parachutist.

NN

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of  
Congress, 1955.

SOV/124-59-9-9826

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1959, Nr 9, p 35 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yevdokimov, N.A.

TITLE: On the Problem of Devising Equivalent Schemes for Piezoelectric Vibrators  $\zeta$

PERIODICAL: Izv. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 31, pp 66 - 72

ABSTRACT: The author analyzes the present methods of devising equivalent schemes for a piezoelectric quartz plate radiating supersonic oscillations into the surrounding medium; he discusses the following three methods: 1) One of the present methods is based on the presentation of the quartz plate as an infinitely thin material plate oscillating with a frequency and an amplitude, which are equal to the frequency and the amplitude of the oscillations of the quartz-plate boundary-face, and possessing the same oscillating energy as of the latter; this presentation yields a scheme not allowing the consideration of the known property of a quartz plate, which can resonate at odd harmonics of its fundamental frequency. That is caused by the fact that the

Card 1/2

✓B

*YEVDOKIMOV N.A.*

AUTHOR: Yevdokimov, N.A., Dotsent

3-58-2-22/33

TITLE: A Seminar on the Application of Ultrasound (Seminar po primeneniyu ul'trazvuka)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, 1958, # 2, page 76 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In October 1957, a seminar on physics and the application of ultrasound took place in the Leningradskiy elektro-tekhni-cheskiy institut (Leningrad Electro-Engineering Institute). Over 100 scientists and engineers from Moscow, Leningrad, and other Soviet cities participated. The seminar was dedicated to the memory of Professor S.Ya. Sokolov (Deceased), who worked in the field of Ultra-acoustics.

The 21 reports dealt with ultrasonic methods of examining solids, fluid agents and the critical state of matter. Reports were also delivered on the influence of ultrasonic oscillations on crystallization processes. Three reports in particular, were devoted to developing the above-mentioned S.Ya. Sokolov's ideas on the obtaining of visible images by means of ultrasonic rays.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

YEVDOKIMOV N. A.

46-14-1-17/23

AUTHOR: Dianov, D. B.

TITLE: Seminar on Physics and Application: of Ultrasound, Dedicated to the Memory of S.Ya. Sokolov, a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. (Seminar po fizike i primeneniyu ul'trazvuka, posvyashchenny pamyati chlena-korrespondenta AN SSSR S.Ya. Sokolova.)

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, 1958, Vol.IV, Nr.1, p.104. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A Seminar on Physics and Applications of Ultrasound, dedicated to the memory of S. Ya. Sokolov, was held on 23-26th October, 1957, in Leningrad Electro-Technical Institute imeni V.I. Ul'yanov (Lenin). More than 100 scientists and engineers from Leningrad, Moscow and other towns took part in this seminar. Sokolov's scientific work on ultrasound was described by G.V. Odintsov and E.S. Sokolova; and L.L. Myasnikov and S.N. Rzhvekin described their personal contacts with Sokolov. A large group of papers dealt with "ultraacoustoscopy", the subject which was developed

Card 1/3 by Sokolov. L.G. Merkulov, N.A. Yevdokimov and

Seminar on Physics and Application of Ultrasound, Dedicated  
to the Memory of S.Ya. Sokolov 46- 4-1-17/23

A.S. Golubev, in their paper on "Ultrasonic Methods of Studies of Solids" described Sokolov's and his co-workers' work on ultrasonic testing for defects. A.K. Gurvich spoke on "Further Development of Ultrasonic Apparatus for Quality Control of Welded Joints"; B.N. Masharskiy reported on defect tracing by change of frequency and use of standard defects; transmission of ultrasound across a boundary between two solids was described by B.D. Dianov; V.V. Bogorodskiy and I.V. Zashchuk reported the results of ultrasonic measurement of properties of ice and concrete respectively. The subject of making acoustic field visible was dealt with in papers by V.G. Prokhorov - "On Transformation of an Ultrasonic into a Visible Image" (electron-acoustic convertors), P.V. Pcnomarev (use of piezo-electric mosaics), and Ye.D. Pigulevskiy (convex images in liquids). Ultrasonic absorption in liquids was dealt with by B.B. Kudryavtsev in "Use of Ultrasonic Measurements in Physico-Chemical Studies". V.F. Nozdrev reported measurements of critical constants using ultrasonics, and S.A. Balyan spoke on propagation

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Seminar on Physics and Application of Ultrasound, Dedicated  
to the Memory of S.Ya. Sokolov. 46-4-1-17/23

of ultrasound in reacting liquids. Measurement of  
ultrasound velocity and absorption were dealt with  
in papers by V.F. Nozdrev, V.F. Yakovlev, N.I. Koshkin  
("Development of Professor S.Ya. Sokolov's Ideas on  
Pulse Technique in the M.O.P.I Laboratory"), I.G.  
Mikhaylov ("Application of a Piezoelectric Quartz  
Wedge to Measurement of Absorption in Liquids"), V.A.  
Solov'yev ("Application of a Composite Piezoelectric  
Vibrator in the Study of Polymers"), and G.N. Peofanov  
("Measurement of Velocity of Propagation of Ultrasonic  
Waves in Liquids using the Method of Pulse Interfer-  
ometry"). Two papers on the effect of ultrasonics  
on crystallization were read: I.I. Teumin on "The  
Effect of Elastic Vibrations on Crystallization and  
on Technical Properties of Metals and Alloys", and  
Kh.S. Bagdasarov on "The Effect of Ultrasonic Vibrations  
on Crystallization Processes."

Card 3/3 1. Physics--Conference 2. Ultrasound--Applications 3. Ultra-  
accustoscropy

AUTHORS: Bystrov, Yu.M. and Yevdokimov, N.A. SOV/46-5-2-19/34

TITLE: Effect of Ultrasound on the Process of Galvanization  
(Vozdeystviye ul'trazvuka na protsess gal'vanicheskogo pokrytiya)

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Vol 5, Nr 2, pp 241-242  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe tests on two galvanizing solutions: a nickel electrolyte (170 g/l. of  $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 26 g/l. of  $\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$ , pH = 5.38) and zinc electrolyte (215 g/l. of  $\text{ZnSO}_4$ , 20 g/l. of  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ , 100 g/l. of  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ). The pieces which were subjected to galvanization were irradiated with 28 kc/s ultrasonic waves parallel to their surfaces. The authors determined the dependence of the permissible current density (above this density the coatings produced are poor) on the intensity of ultrasonics at various electrolyte temperatures. This dependence is given in Fig.1. Fig.2 gives the dependence of the amount of the metal deposited per unit time and per unit area (the ordinate) on the intensity of ultrasonics (the abscissa)

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SOV/46-5-2-19/34

Effect of Ultrasound on the Process of Galvanization

at various electrolyte temperatures. The curves of Fig.2 correspond to the conditions of the maximum permissible current density as given by Fig.1. The results obtained show that as the ultrasonic intensity is increased from zero to  $0.3 \text{ W/cm}^2$  the galvanizing process is greatly accelerated. Further increase of the ultrasonic intensity accelerates the galvanizing process to a lesser degree. Numerical values of the acceleration produced by ultrasonic waves of intensities from zero to  $1.0 \text{ W/cm}^2$  are given in the table on p 242.

Note. This is an abridged translation.

There are 2 figures, 1 table and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskii institut im.  
V.I. Ul'yanova (Lenina) (Leningrad Electro-technical  
Institute imeni V.I. Ul'yanov (Lenin))

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Effect of Ultrasound on the Process of Galvanization SOV/46-5-2-19/34

SUBMITTED: July 28, 1958

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25(6), 24(1)

SOV/48-5-3-15/88

AUTHORS: Verevkin, V.M., Yevdokimov, N.A., Zharkov, K.V. and Merkulov, L.G.

TITLE: An Ultrasonic Recording Flaw Detector for Metal Sheets (Ul'trazvukovaya ustanovka s zapis'yu izobrazheniy defektov metallicheskih listakh)

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Vol 5, Nr 3, pp. 364-366 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper describes an ultrasonic flaw detector for quality control in rolling of sheets, developed at the Leningrad Electro-Technical Institute imeni V.I. Ul'yanov (Lenin). The detector (shown schematically in Fig 1) works on the shadow principle. The sheet KL, whose quality is controlled passes in water between an array of radiating vibrators RV and an array of receiving vibrators NV. Fig 1 shows for the sake of simplicity only nine pairs of vibrators; in the actual detector their number is considerably greater. Ultrasonic oscillators G, working at 1.3 Mc/s, feed certain groups of radiators. The receivers are also grouped and their signals are fed to amplifiers P. The image of the defect is recorded on heat-sensitive paper by means of a recorder U. The radiators are switched on consecutively by means of a synchronizer S which produces in this way an ultrasonic beam passing 50 times per second across the continuously moving metal sheet. If the beam meets a defect in the sheet a signal is produced at the output amplifying stage. A resolving device RU

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SOV/46-5-3-15/88

An Ultrasonic Recording Flaw Detector for Metal Sheets

(circuit in Fig 2) determines which pair or pairs of the vibrators are responsible for the signal (e.g. pairs 5, 6 and 7 in Fig 1). At the recording stage traces are produced which show the location and the extent of the flaw, as shown in Fig 3. The latter figure represents a pattern produced by a cleavage in a 40 mm thick metal sheet recorded by a detector with 64 vibrator pairs. The detector can be used to control the quality of sheets with comparatively rough surfaces immediately after rolling. The principle of the detector is in fact a new method of ultrasonic visualization and could, therefore, be used for purposes other than factory quality control. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. V.I. Ul'yanova (Lenina).  
(Leningrad Electro-Technical Institute imeni V.I. Ul'yanov (Lenin) ,

SUBMITTED: March 30, 1959

Card 2/2

KANFER, D.F., inzh.; CHERNOV, G.I., inzh.; TOPOL', N.F., inzh.;  
ALFFEROV, K.S., inzh.; YEVDOKIMOV, N.A., inzh.

Research at the Makeyevka Metallurgical Plant. Stal' 23  
no.2:116,130-131,156 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Makeyevka—Metallurgical research)

CHERNOV, G.I.; YEVDOKIMOV, N.A.; MUSERSKIY, Ye.V.; SEREZHKIN, B.I.;  
NIKOLAYEVA, M.R.

Operation of a blast furnace with automatic control of the  
blast distribution through the tuyeres. Metallurg 10 no.6:  
8-10 Je '65. (MIRA 18'6

YEVDOKIMOV, N.A.; SOLDATKIN, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; VAZHINSKIY, V.I.

*Lengthening the service life of blast furnace air tuyeres.*  
Met. i gorncrud. prom. no.4:10-11 JL-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

End reel

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