

YEVSEYENKO, E.S.

Production quality must be controlled. Standartizatsiya 29 no.4:
3-7 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Nachal'nik Tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Gosudarstvennogo komiteta
standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov SSSR.

STREL'BITSKAYA, A.I. [strel'bits'ka, O.I.]; PRYADKO, E.A. [Priadko, E.O.];
YEVSEYENKO, G.I. [Ievsieienko, H.I.]

Experimental study of the behavior of a channel bar during
plastic bending with torsion. Dop. AN URSR no.9:1127-1132
'61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN
USSR F.P.Belyankinym [Bieliankin, F.P.].
(Strains and stresses)

STREL'BITSKAYA, A.I. [Strel'bits'ka, O.I.] (Kiyev); YEVSEYENKO, G.I.
[IEvsieienko, H.I.] (Kiyev)

Experimental investigation of stresses in H-beams subjected
to elastoplastic bending with torsion. Prykl. mekh. 9 no.6:
627-637 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN UkrSSR.

STREL'BITSKAYA, A.I. [Strel'bits'ka, O.I.] (Kiyev); PRYADKO, E.A.
[Priadko, E.O.] (Kiyev); IEVSEYENKO, G.I. [Ievsielenko, H.I.]
(Kiyev)

Torsional bending test of thin-walled channel bars in elasto-
plastic state. Prykl. mekh. 10 no.3:271-282 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN UkrSSR.

STREL'BITSKAYA, A.I. [Strel'bits'ka, O.I.]; YEVSEYENKO, G.I. [IEvseienko, H.I.]

Biaxial bending with torsion of thin-walled bars beyond the elastic limit. Dop. AN URSR no.10:1308-1312 '62.

(MIRA 78:4)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN UkrSSR.

STREL'BITSKAYA, A.I. (Kiyev); YEVSEYENKO, G.I. (Kiyev)

Experimental investigation of a plastic biaxial bending and
torsion of thin-walled rods. Prikl. mekh. 1 no.9:65-80 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN UkrSSR.

100-4-00 100-4-00 100-4-00
100-4-00 100-4-00 100-4-00
100-4-00 100-4-00 100-4-00

FILE NO: LA 68-55-001-371, 372, 373

AUTHOR: Gurel'sitskaya, A. I. (Kiev); Yevseyenko, G. I. (Kiev)

AN "ECONOMICS" Institute; AN "TECHNICAL"

1112. Experiment 1. The effect of plastic torsional bending of four-winged

steel, metal casting, structural metal, metal deformation

ABSTRACT. The authors consider the complex resistance of thin-walled rods subjected to the combined effect of biaxial bending and twisting beyond the elastic limit. The theoretical calculations are confirmed by experimental data on the behavior of rolled I-beams of standard profile rods rigidly fastened at one end and loaded at the free end by a force applied at various angles of inclination. The testing procedure is described, and the mechanical characteristics of the steel used in making the rod are given. The experiments were conducted to study the elastoplastic behavior and ultimate resistance of the rods (with respect to strength) in the case of oblique torsional bending, to plot stress diagrams for the cross section at the fixed end, to determine flexure and twisting angles during loading and unloading.

Case 2/2

ORLOVA, A.A., YEVSEYENKO, I.D.

New data on the biology of the fungus *Stromatinia pseudotuberosa*
Rhem. [with summary in English]. Biol.MOIP. Otd.biol.63 no.6:95-99
H-D '58

(MIRA 12:1)

(FUNGI--PHYTOPATHOGENIC)

(ACERNS--DISEASES AND PESTS)

EMANUEL', N.M.; ANDREYEV, V.M.; YEVSEYENKO, I.S.; KORMAN, D.B.;
OBUKHOVA, L.K.

Kinetic criterion of the effectiveness of stomach cancer
treatment in man. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.2:461-464 N '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Emanuel').

YEVSEYENKO, L.S.

Changes in the urinary system in cancer of the cervix uteri. Vrach.
delo no.6:619-621 Je '57. (MLBA 10:8)

1. Moskovskiy oblastnoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy klinicheskoy
institut

(UTERUS--CANCER) (URINARY ORGANS--DISEASES)

YEVSEYENKO, L. S., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Changes occurring
in the urinary system in cancer of the cervix uteri. (Clinical
roentgenological parallels.)" Mos, 1958. 14 pp (State
Sci Res Roentgenoradiological Inst, ⁽⁻⁾ ~~Min~~ Min of Health RSFSR),
200 copies (KL, 35-58, 109)

YEVSEYENKO L. S.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/2 Cancer Feb 59

891. *Urinary tract changes in cancer of the cervix uteri (Russian text)* EVSEENKO L. S.
Distr. Clin. Res. Inst., Moscow *Vopr. Onkol.* 1958, 4:4 (478-484) Illus. 3

Detailed urological examination in cases of cervical carcinoma showed changes in 50 out of 61 cases. Of 13 women with stage I cancer, the urinary system was affected in 2. The changes increased with the extension of the carcinomatous process, and were sometimes asymptomatic, especially when unilateral. The alterations found were: (1) hyperaemia, folding and oedema of the bladder mucosa, especially at its floor; (2) disturbed motor function of the ureter; (3) dilatation of ureter and renal pelvis; (4) non-functioning kidney. A thorough urological examination is necessary before surgical treatment is considered.

*Urology Clinic, and Uro-Gynaecological Clinic,
Moscow Oblast Sci Res. Clinical Inst. in
M. F. Vladimirov*

YEVSEYENKO, Lyudmila Sergeyevna; LEVANT, D.Ye., red.; BUL'YAYEV,
N.A., tekhn. red.

[Changes in the urinary system in cancer of the cervix uteri]
Izmeneniia v mochevoi sisteme pri rake sheiki matki. Moskva,
Medgiz, 1961. 162 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(UTERUS—CANCER) (URINARY ORGANS—DISEASES)

YEVSEYENKO, L.S.; DISVETOVA, V.V.; KORMAN, D.B.; LEVITIN, Ye.I.;
LEYENSON, B.P.; ORLOVA, R.S.; SHIYATAYA, O.K.

Results of the clinical use of 5-fluorouracil. Vop.onk.
11 no.11:69-75 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz khimioterapevticheskogo otdeleniya Moskovskoy
gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.1 imeni N.I.Pirogova
(glavnyy vrach zasluzhenyy vrach RSFSR L.D.Chernyshev).

YEVSEYENKO, Mikhail

30

788. Report on the Petroleum Industry of the Eastern U.S.S.R. Mikhail Yevseyenko. *Petroleum*, v. 10, May 1947, p. 118.

Minister of Petroleum Industry of the Eastern Regions of the U.S.S.R. reviews progress and development in Soviet Asia during 1946.

REF. 66A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM: BOWLING

BY: J. J. ONE ONE 151

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YEVSEYENKO, H.

Powerful ally of oil and coal. Tekh.mol.24 no.1/2:7-9 '56.
(MIRA 9:7)

1.Ministr neftyanoy promyshlennosti SSSR.
(Gas, Natural)

YEVSEYENKO, M.A.

Some results of the fifth five-year plan and new tasks of the
petroleum industry. Neft.khoz. 34 no.1:1-9 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Ministr neftyanoy promyshlennosti SSSR.
(Petroleum industry)

YEVSEYENKO, M.A.

New techniques used in Soviet oil fields. Bezop.truda v prom. 1
no.3:3-5 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1.Ministr neftyanoy promyshlennosti SSSR.
(Petroleum engineering)

YEVSEYENKO, MIKHAIL ANDRIANOVICH

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

578

Yevseyenko, Mikhail Andrianovich

Neftyanaya promyshlennost' SSSR v shestoy pyatiletke (Petroleum Industry of the USSR in the Sixth Five Year Plan) 2nd ed. Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1957. 70 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Tech. Ed.: Polosina, A.S.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for workers in the petroleum industry of the USSR. It can also be used by students who are interested in the plan set by the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR for the production of petroleum and petroleum products.

COVERAGE: The author gives a resumé of what has been accomplished in the petroleum industry of the USSR from 1913 to the present. He discusses the new oil-producing areas which have been developed during the Soviet period and the production figures for petroleum and petroleum products. The author also discusses the quotas set by the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR to be met

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Petroleum Industry of the USSR (Cont.)

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during the Sixth Five Year Plan (ending in 1960) and the new developments in drilling, production, processing, and the design of new equipment. However, the emphasis in this book is not primarily technical. There is only one Soviet reference.

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Petroleum Industry of the USSR (Cont.)

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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8-25-58

Yevseyenko, M.A.
11(4)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2124

Mezhvuzovskoye soveshchaniye po voprosam novoy tekhniki v
neftyanoy promyshlennosti. Moscow, 1956

Razvedka i razrabotka neftnyanykh i gazovykh mestorozhdeniy;
materialy soveshchaniya, tom. 1 (Prospecting and Development
of Oil and Gas Deposits; Papers of the Inter-Venue Confer-
ence on New Techniques in the Petroleum Industry, Vol 1) Mos-
cow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 311 p. Errata slip inserted.
1,500 copies printed.

Eds.: I. M. Murav'yev, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences,
and V. N. Dakhnov, Professor, Doctor of Geological and Min-
eralogical Sciences; Editorial Board: K. F. Zhigach, Professor
(Resp. Ed.), I. M. Murav'yev, Professor, A. A. Tikhomirov,
Candidate of Economical Sciences, V. I. Yegorov, Candidate
of Economical Sciences, M. M. Charygin, Professor, F. F.
Dunayev, Professor, N. I. Chernozhukov, Professor, Ye. M.
Kuzmak, Professor, I. A. Charnyy, Professor, G. M. Pan-
chenkov, Professor, V. N. Dakhnov, Professor, Doctor of
Geological and Mineralogical Sciences, N. S. Nametkin, Doctor

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Prospecting and Development (Cont.)

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of Chemical Sciences, N. A. Almazov, Docent, V. N. Vinogradov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, V. I. Biryukov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, E. I. Tagiyev, and V. M. Gurevich; Executive Ed.: N. P. Dobrynina; Tech. Ed.: E. A. Mukhina.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers and scientific personnel working in the petroleum industry and vtuzes. It may also serve as a textbook for advanced students of petroleum vtuzes.

COVERAGE: The book contains articles written by staff members of the Moscow, Grozny, and Ufa Petroleum Institutes, the Kuybyshev and Azerbaydshan Industrial Institutes, the UFNII (Ufa Scientific Research Institute), VNIIneft (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Oil Drilling), KANP (Design Office of Petroleum Instrument Making), the Bashneft Association (Bashkiriya Petroleum). These papers, read at the Mezhdunarodnaya (International) Scientific Conference, deal with new techniques in the petroleum industry introduced since 1956. Emphasis is given to the importance of efficient drilling, geophysical prospecting,

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working of oil and gas deposits, and the use of new devices employed in oil and gas exploitation. There are 52 references: 44 Soviet, and 8 English.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Yevseyenko, M. A. [USSR Minister of the Petroleum Industry] Tasks Facing Oil Industry Workers in the Sixth Five Year Plan 3

The author reviews progress made in the petroleum industry, emphasizing the importance of the developments which were reported at the conference of representatives of the Moscow Petroleum Institute. The goals set for 1960, the last year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, are indicated.

Kuvykin, S. I. [Chief, Bashneft Association] The Efficiency of the Exploration of the Bashkir Oil Deposits is Raised By Speed Drilling of Small Diameter Boreholes 27

The author refers to large scale structural exploration drilling introduced in Western Bashkiriya in 1948 to discover new petroliferous areas and study deeper horizons.

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Vykhodtsev, S. V. [Moscow Petroleum Institute]. Methods of Appraising Labor Productivity in Oil Well Drilling

37

The author discusses the two basic methods for estimating labor productivity: 1) according to natural output, and 2) according to production costs. He rejects the latter method as unsuited for drilling, since drilling involves indefinite periods of time. He reviews other methods for estimating labor productivity, for which he considers two conditions essential: 1) proper understanding of the produced item, and 2) understanding of labor expenditure in standard units of time. The basic elements in well drilling are production casing, erection of derricks, and installation of drilling equipment. These operations can, in his opinion, be easily estimated according to a) footage drilled, b) the erection and hauling of derricks, c) the erection and dismantling of rigs. He produces a table listing the output of a derrick-erecting crew at the Tuymazyburneft' (Tuymazy Oil Drilling) Trust, and states that the assembling of drilling equipment can be estimated in a similar manner. Finally he cites the records attained by drilling enterprises during the Fourth and Fifth Five-Year Plan periods and notes that labor productivity of drill-

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ing crews rose 2.17% in 10 years. He further stated that labor output in turbine drilling had been higher than in rotary drilling. It had also been higher in production drilling than in exploration drilling. He notes that growth in labor output was much more rapid in new areas than in old regions. Output had increased 30% during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period and 48% during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

Shatsov, N. I. [Moscow Petroleum Institute]. Efficient Use of Bits

49

The author asserts that a basic factor in drilling is the performance of the bit at the bottom-hole. The better its performance, the faster, easier and less costly is the drilling of a well, and the fewer problems. A table indicates the time spent in drilling for the USSR as a whole, and for the Bashkiriya and Tatariya Associations. It also gives 1954 data for the United States.

Kagarmanov, N. F. [Ufa Petroleum Scientific Research Institute]. Ways of Increasing the Performance of Standard Bits

81

The author states that actual data on the performance of Card 5/16

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serially-produced bits vary considerably even in horizons of the same type and disagrees with the prevailing opinion that they depend upon the nature of the rocks. He notes the 1955 analysis conducted by UfNII at the Tuymazy Oil Drilling Trust on the per bit footage of 15,000 standard bits. Tables gave data for each horizon and indicated the output of pumps and loading of bits. The result of the tests suggested the use of the following indicators for determining the time when the bit was raised from the bottom-hole in every horizon: 1) penetration per bit; 2) time of the efficient use of a bit at the bottom-hole; 3) final mechanical drilling speed per bit tip. The author cites foreign data (C. E. Williams and G. H. Burns) indicating that the flushing operation may be reduced by other means, such as by rotating the drill pipe during flushing. He considers the power and momentum of the turbo-drill particularly important since smooth delivery depends upon it.

Zhigach, K. F., L. K. Mukhin, V. N. Demishev, and N. N. Goncharov
[Moscow Petroleum Institute]. Petroleum-Base Drilling Fluids 92
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The authors state that petroleum-base drilling fluids are being used to open productive horizons to maintain the penetration rate at the bottom-hole zone, and to increase the well output. The use of petroleum-base drilling fluids is particularly efficient for opening formations with high permeability and low pressure, where the absorption of a large amount of mud by the productive formation may prove dangerous. Petroleum-base drilling fluids also prove useful in opening formations with low permeability, particularly where the formation contains swelling clay. Petroleum-base drilling fluids produce good results in drilling under complex geological conditions and in drilling deep and directional wells.

Zhigach, K. F., L. K. Mukhin, and V. N. Demishev [Moscow Petroleum Institute]. Specification of Petroleum-Base Drilling Fluids 101

The authors describe the formula of petroleum-base drilling fluids developed at the laboratories of the MNI imeni Gubkina (Moscow Petroleum Institute im. Gubkin) and VNIIfurneft' (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Petroleum Drilling), and also cites foreign formulae and methods for controlling

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parameters during the operation.

Zhigach, K. F., and K. F. Paus. Drilling Mud for Opening up Productive Formations

112

The authors state that drilling mud had been used almost exclusively for many years. The development of new techniques called, however, for the use of drilling fluids that would speed up and allow drilling under difficult geological conditions, deeper penetration without reducing the penetrability at the bottom-hole. Drill practices in eastern regions and experimental surveys established that rocks are better crushed when drilling fluids or gases with low specific gravity and viscosity are used. In eastern fields, water is being substituted for clayey fluids and may soon be replaced in drilling by air and gas.

Zhigach, K. F., and S. Z. Zaripov. Use of Powdery Clay in Drilling

118

The authors report on recent tests made in the production of powdery clay and its application in drilling. They refer specifically to the production of powdery clay from Bashkiriya and Tatariya clay, manufactured at local plants.

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Dakhnov, V. N. [Moscow Petroleum Institute]. Geophysical Methods
For Studying Reservoir Properties and Oil Saturation of Rocks 125

The author stresses the need for more thorough prospecting of carbonaceous profiles previously neglected. The industrial importance of carbonaceous profiles of Bashkirskaya SSR may be judged by the results of extensive prospecting and geophysical studies of the Devonian horizons undertaken in the last 10 years. They confirmed the presence of oil and gas-bearing horizons in other strata.

Latyshova, M. G., and V. M. Dobrynin, [Moscow Petroleum Institute]. Method of Potentials of Induced Polarization and Its Importance in the Study of Oil and Gas Wells 150

The authors stress the importance of studying the reservoir properties of productive horizons on the basis of geophysical data, without coring. Of particular interest is the method of induced polarization developed in the past few years by members of the MNI chair in industrial geophysics: it determines the specific surface and permeability of sandy reservoirs. The method of induced polarization, actually proposed long ago, remained purely academic because the phenomena of induced polarization.

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ization had originally been misinterpreted. The method was later used extensively in modified form in the coal industry, and helped in establishing the presence of coal layers. Systematic studies of this method were initiated in 1948 by the MNI chair of industrial geophysics. Laboratory tests established that induced polarization of rocks may, under specific conditions, reach considerable dimensions. The studies revealed another alternative on the nature of induced polarization of porous rocks. The principal cause of the emission of potentials induced by polarization in porous rocks, when saturated with an electrolyte solution, is the deformation of the dual electrical layer present on the surface of rock grain in the polarized electrical field.

Conclusions:

1. Induced polarization assists in making a fractional breakdown of well cuts and classifies reservoirs of the lowest, medium and highest permeability; it also distinguishes clays of greater and lesser degrees of sandy content.
2. Induced polarization allows an appraisal of the degree

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of permeability of sandy reservoirs in situations, placing it thereby among the most interesting methods of geo-physical studies of oil and gas wells.

Ryabinkin, L. A. [Moscow Petroleum Institute]. Revision of the RNP Seismic Method and the Grouping Methods 159

The author describes the seismic RNP method recently developed at the Institute's seismic laboratory with the aid of the VNII (All-Union Research Institute) of Geophysics and passed on to the petroleum industry. He mentions the results obtained in field and laboratory testing while using a basic modification of the RNP method.

Abdullayev, R. A. [Azerbaydzhan Industrial Institute]. Precise and Approximate Methods for Interpretation of Travel-Time Curves of Reflected Waves 178

The author records several approximate and precise analytical and graphic methods for determining effective speeds with the use of travel-time curves of reflected waves.

Datskevich, A. A. [KENP - Design Office for Petroleum Instrument Making] Equipment of Automatic-Geophysical Field Stations Card 11/16 196

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The author states that his KBNP office cooperates with the design offices of the Neftepribor (Petroleum Instrument), Geofizika (Geophysics), and the Mytishchinskiy Instrument-Making Plants in manufacturing the largest amount of new industrial geophysical equipment in the petroleum industry. Because of the large demand by the industry, the volume produced by the KBNP office was inadequate and production was doubled in 1957. The KBNP has an experimental plant, a model shop, and laboratories.

Dakhnov, V. N., and A. I. Kholin [Moscow Petroleum Institute]. On the Problem of Quantitative Evaluation of Residual Oil Saturation of a Reservoir Carried Out by Radioactive Methods 209

The authors state that the determination of the type of liquid saturating the formation reservoir encased in the well presents one of the major problems for advancing the technology of petroleum exploration. Constant observation of the movements and changes in water-oil contact in all wells is essential, and the radiometric method, developed between 1953 and 1955 at Laboratory Nr 1 of the MNI (Moscow Petroleum Institute), which helps determine the type of liquid saturating the formation, answers the purpose.

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Barsukov, O. A. [Moscow Petroleum Institute]. Some Theoretical Problems on Neutron Methods for Separating Oil-bearing Formations From Water-bearing Formations 218

The author refers to the experiments conducted at the MNI and other organizations which contributed to the development of methods to separate oil-bearing from water-bearing formations; he describes several physical processes that take place during neutron study methods and presents pertinent evaluating calculations.

Charnyy, I. A. [Moscow Petroleum Institute]. One of the Integral Equations of the Filtration Theory and Some of its Applications 230
The author gives a detailed description and graphic calculations of an integral equation of the filtration theory.

Belash, P. M. [Moscow Petroleum Institute]. On Equations Used for Determining Yields 248
The author shows the connection between differential equations of filtration and the equations of yields.

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Pykhachev, G. B. [Groznyy Petroleum Institute]. Determining Pressure of an Oil-bearing Formation Having a Low Gas Saturation

257

The author reviews filtration in mixed liquid and gas phase formations and submits equations.

Bagdasarov, S. Kh. [Kuybyshev Industrial Institute]. The Role and Significance of A Hydraulic Seal in Exploitation of Oil Deposits

266

The author is opposed to the exploitation of new deposits with dissolved gas in petroleum production under prevailing techniques during the initial period, particularly when it is intended to correct the condition by secondary methods. This system has been responsible for depleting many old petroleum deposits (Baku, Groznyy, Krasnodar, etc.).

Isakovich, R. Ya. [Design Office of Petroleum Equipment]. Control and Measuring Devices Used in Petroleum Production

281

The author cites data on new equipment designed for research and control and measuring instruments used in working oil deposits. Equipment developed by the KBNP may be divided into
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the following groups: 1) equipment for the study of petroleum reservoirs; 2) equipment for the study of petroleum properties under formation conditions; 3) control-measuring devices and equipment for depth measurements. The article also refers briefly to work on automatization, remote control, and the management of processes of petroleum production.

Ivanov, M. M. [Ufa Petroleum Scientific Research Institute].
New UfNII Instruments for Studying Deep Wells.

296

The author lists new models of UfNII-designed depth instruments. Between 1954 and November 1955 work was performed with the aid of DGM-4 differential manometers in studying well interference and the precise location of the interrelation of Devonian formations at the Tuymazy oil deposits. These studies led to important conclusions on the structure of oil formations D₁ and D₂ in the Tuymazy area and confirmed the existence of hydraulic contact between the two formations. A depth piezograph, produced at the UfNII Institute is now undergoing industrial tests.

Alizade, G. A., Yu. V. Grachev, A. M. Melik-Shakhnazarov, and
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M. Ye. Fridman [Azerbaijani Industrial Institute]. Telemetering
Parameters of Deep Oil Wells

304

The authors discuss the importance of depth studies (in drilling and working oil wells). The Azerbaijani Institute studies and designs devices for the continuous automatic telemetering of parameters of deep wells. The article describes several experimental models of these devices.

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YEVSEYENKO, Mikhail Andrianovich

Neftyanaya Promyshlennost' SSSR v shestoy Pyatiletke.

Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1957

70 P. Illus., Diagr., Map. 20 CM.

YEVSEYENKO, M.A.

Petroleum industry in the Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R. Neft. khoz. 38
no.1:22-27 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Predsedatel' Checheno-Ingushskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R.--Petroleum industry)

YEVSEYENKO, M.A.

Petroleum industry of the Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R. in 1960 and
goals for 1961. Neft. khoz. 39 no. 2:5-9 F '61. (MIRA 1':2)

YEVSEYENKO, M.A.; ERV'YE, Yu.G.; ROVNIN, L.I.

Future of the West Siberian petroleum. Neft. khoz. 42
no.9/1Q:77-80 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

YEVSEYENKO, Petr Mikhaylovich, SAKOYLOV, V.S.

[Organization of socialist agricultural enterprises] Organizatsiya
sotsialisticheskikh sel'skokhoziaistvennykh predpriyatii. Moskva,
Sel'khozgiz, 1957. 423 p.
(Agriculture) (MIRA 10:6)

YEVSEYENKO, Petr Mikhaylovich, prof.; TERESHCHENKO, N.I., red.; PRIMOFEVA,
L.N., tekhn.red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Economic and organizational aspects of socialist agriculture]
Ekonomika i organizatsia sotsialisticheskogo sel'skokhoziaistven-
nogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, zhurnalov i
plakatov, 1961. 639 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Agriculture)

YEVSEYENKO, PETR MIKHAYLOVICH

Ekonomika i organizatsiya sotsialisticheskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1961.

639 p. diagrs., tables. (Uchebniki i Uchebnye Posobiya dlya Sel'skokhozyaystvennykh Tekhnikumov)

Bibliography: p. 632-634.

Yevseenko, Petr Mikhaylovich

Economics and Organization of Socialist Agricultural Production. New York, USJPRS, 1961.

159 P. Charts, tables. (Jprs: 11451; CSO: 1996-S)

Translated from excerpts of the original Russian:

Ekonomika i organizatsiya sotsialisticheskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo proizvodstva, Moscow, 1961.

YEVSEYENKO, V. I.

Windbreaks, Shelterbelts, Etc.

Experiental planting of shelter belts in the Semipalatinsk Province of Kazakhstan; Sov. agron. 10 no. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accession, Library of Congress, May 1952. Unclassified

YEVSEYENKO, V. I.

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Forestry. Dendrology K
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 14 1959, No. 63189
 AUTHOR : Yevseyenko, V. I.
 INST. :
 TITLE : Balsam Poplar in the Forest Belts of Priirtysh'ye

ORIG. PUB. : Lesn. kh-vo, 1957, No. 3, 37-40

ABSTRACT : Under the severe climatic conditions of Semipalatinskaya oblast, balsam poplar in 20-year-old forest belts attains a height of 25 m and a diameter of 40-45 cm. It is distinguished by frost and drought resistance and also by a powerful horizontal root system. In the forest belts poplar becomes the first layer, forming poplar-elm or pure poplar stands. Best results are obtained when poplar is planted by seedling, but not by slips. The necessity is indicated for especially active measures against pests and diseases in the poplar stands. The experiment serves as a broad check-up on the use of red alder as undergrowth which reduces the damage of poplar by Aegeria. ---V. I. Mekrasov

Card:

1/1

USSR / Forestry. Forest Crops.

K

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No. 100186

Author : Yevseyenko, V.

Inst : Not given

Title : Field-Protective Forest Belts in the Irtysh River Region

Orig Pub : S.-kh. Kazakhstan, 1958, No 1, 83-84

Abstract : The effectiveness of field-protective forest belts in Semipalatinskaya oblast' is noted. As early as in the third year after planting, belts of balsam poplar, birch, common elm, small-leaved elm, and ash-leaved maple become a barrier against winds and exert a positive effect on snow accumulation. Examples are given of the favorable effect of forest belts on crops in dry years. --
L. V. Nesmelov

Card 1/1

USSR / Forestry. Forest Crops.

K

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No. 100184

Author : Yevseyenko, V. I.

Inst : Not given

Title : Protective Forest Cultivation in Semipalatinskaya Oblast'

Orig Pub : Zemledeliye, 1958,⁶No 2, 50-52

Abstract : A description is given of the effect of field-protective forest belts on grain yields in a number of kolkhozes of the oblast'. The species composition of the belts are given; there are recommendations on the selection of tree species, and agricultural engineering techniques are described. It is noted that the best distribution of snow between belts of a blowable-through design is from 5-9 rows. -- L. V. Nesmelov

Card 1/1

*Semipalatinskaya gosudarstvennaya
sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opyt'naya stantsiya*

YEVSEYENKO-MISYURENKO, I.V., red.

[Mobility of atoms in a crystal lattice] Podvizhnost'
atomov v kristallicheskoj reshetke. Kiev, Naukova dum-
ka, 1965. 121 p. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev.

YEVSEYENKO-MISURENKO, I.V., red.

[Study of the energy spectra of electrons in metals]
Issledovanie energeticheskogo spektra elektronov v
metallakh. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 141 p.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev.

YEVSEYENKO-MISYURENKO, I.V., red.

[Physical nature of the brittle failure of metals] Fizicheskaia priroda khrupkogo razrusheniia metallov.
Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 1965. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev.

VOYTEKH, Aleksandr Arsen'yevich; POSTNIKOV, I.M., doktor tekhn.
nauk, prof., otv. red.; YEVSEYENKO-MISYURENKO, I.V.,
red.

[Multiple-speed single-phase capacitor motors] Mnogospo-
rochnyye odnofaznyye kondensatornyye dvigateli. Kiev, Naukova
dumka, 1964. 206 p. (MIRA 17:9)

BOYCHUK, Leonid Mikhaylovich; IVAKHNENKO, A.G., otv. red.;
YEVSEYENKO-MISYURENKO, I.V., red.

[Optimum automatic control systems] Optimal'nye avtomaticheskogo regulirovaniya. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965.
81 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Ivakhnenko).

BLAZHKEVICH, Bogdan Ivanovich [Blazhkevych, B.I.]; VEI'CHKO,
Yu.T., retsenezent; YEVSENKO-MISIURENKO, I.V.
[IEvsilenko-Misiurenko, I.V.], red.

[Principles of the theory of linear electrical net-
works; networks with lumped parameters] Osnovy teorii
liniinykh elek rychnykh kil; kola z zoseredzhenymy pa-
rametramy. Kyiv, Naukova dumka, 1964. 441 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

GABOVICH, Mark Davidovich; YEVSSEYENKO-MISYURENKO, I.V., red.

[Plasma ion sources] Plazmennye istochniki ionov. Kiev,
Naukova dumka, 1964. 222 p. (MIRA 18:1)

MIZYUK, Leonid Yakovlevich; VELICHKO, Yu.T., prof., retsenzent;
MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.N., otv. red.; YEVSEYENKO-MISYURENKO,
I.V., red.

[Input converters for measuring the intensity of low-
frequency magnetic fields] Vkhodnye preobrazovateli dlia
izmereniia napriazhennosti nizkochastotnykh magnitnykh
polei. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 166 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Mikhaylovskiy).

VASIL'YEV, Ye.D.; VERKHOVTSEV, V.S.; VOROBKEVICH, V.Yu.; DANILYUK, I.S.;
PETRUSHKO, I.V.; PILIPENKO, N.S.; RAKOV, M.A.; ROZANOVSKIY,
R.V.; SINITSKIY, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; SEKOL'NYI, V.A.;
SHUMKOV, Yu.M.; YEVSEYENKO-MISYURENKO, I.V., red.

[Direct current measuring converters] Izmeritel'nye preobra-
zovateli postoiannogo toka. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 373 p.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Fizyko-mekhanichnyi instytut.
2. Fiziko-mekhanicheskiiy institut AN Ukr.SSR, g.L'vov (for
all except Yevseyenko-Misyurenko).

KONDALEV, Andrey Ivanovich; TIM PEYEV, B.B., doktor tekhn. nauk,
ctv. red.; YEVSEYENKO, I.V., red.

[Data form converters] Preobrazovateli formy informatsii.
Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 175 p. (MIRA 18:8)

YEVSEYENKO-MISYURENKO, I.V., red.

[Study of the imperfections of crystal structures] Issledovanie nesovershenstv kristallicheskogo stroeniia, Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 134 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev.

YEVSEVICHEV, V.I.

Technical Study Room of the association "Grozneftezavody." Izbor.
1 refs. 3 no. 4:32-34 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Professional education)

KOSTOUSOV, A.I.; BRITSKO, K.M.; VOLODIN, Ye.I.; GRECHUKHIN, A.I.; DEGTYA-
HENKO, N.S.; DOBROSEKOK, A.N.; MARDANYAN, M.Ye.; MAYDENOV, I.A.;
PROKOPOVICH, A.Ye.; TELYATNIKOV, L.P.; USPENSKIY, Ya.K.; KHLYNOV,
V.N.; PERL'SHTEYN, Ye.A., nauchnyy red.; YEVSEVICHEV, V.I., red.;
BUDOVA, L.G., tekhn.red.; MADEINSKAYA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Machine-tool manufacture in Japan] Jāponskoe stankostroenie.
Pod obshchei red. A.E.Prokopovicha i M.E.Mardaniana. Moskva, TSentr.
biuro tekhn.informatsii, 1959. 461 p. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Moscow (Province) Oblastnoy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Japan--Machine tool industry)

YEVSEVLEYEV, N.G.

I pledge myself to obtain 45 tons of oleoresin. Gidroliz i
lesokhim.prom. 13 no.2:19 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Alzamayskiy khimleskhoz.
(Tree tapping)

ZAKHARENKO, I.P.; YEVSEYEV, A.F.

Grinding woodcutting tools using synthetic diamond wheels. Der.
prom. 14 no.4:24-26 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

KARPINSKIY, G.G.; YEVSEYEV, B.A.

Crystalline structure of the $ZrSi$ compound. Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg.
mat. 1 no.3:334-339 Hr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut metallurgii imeni Baykova AN SSSR, Moskva.

1. YEVSEV'YEV, K. M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Greenhouses

7. Hotbeds with central hot-water heating system. Sad i og. no. 9, 1952

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

KAZAKOV, Boris Sergeyevich; YEVSEV'YEV, K.M., redaktor; BARGANOVA, A.N.,
redaktor; PETROVSKAYA, Ye., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Principles of construction work in gardens and parks] Osnovy stroi-
tel'nogo dela v sadovye-parkovom khoziaistvo. Moskva, Izd-vo Minister-
stva kommunal'nogo khoziaistva RSFSR, 1955. 195 p. (MLBA 9:5)
(Parks) (Building)

BUKHARIN, Viktor Vladimirovich; IRINAKHOVA, A.M., retsenzent;
YEVSEYEV, N.F., retsenzent; SAZYKIN, A.N., retsenzent;
SERIK, A.P., red.

[Safety measures in the oils and fats industry] Tekhnika
bezopasnosti v maslozhirovoi promyshlennosti. Moskva,
Pishchevaia promyshlennost', 1964. 170 p.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Tsentral'nyy komitet Profsyuza rabochikh pishchevoy
promyshlennosti (for Yevseyev). 2. Zaveduyushchiy labo-
ratorii tekhniki bezopasnosti Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta zhirov (for Sazykin).

YEVSEV'YEV, YE. P.

USSR

Mbr. ChairPathological Anatomy, Tomsk State Med.

Inst. Im. Molotov, -1947-.

"Original Proliferation of the Endothelium in Multiple
Hemangioma," Arkhiv Patol., 11, No. 2, 1949

Yevsev'yev, Ye.P.

GUL'KEVICH, Yu.V.; YEVSEV'YEV, Ye.P., dotsent

Activities of the Stalinabad Society of Pathoanatomists (Tajik S.S.R.)
for 1954. Yu.V. Gul'kevich, E.P. Evsev'ev. Arkh. pat. 17 no.4:89-90
O-D '55. (MLRA 9:2)

(STALINABAD, ANATOMY, PATHOLOGICAL-SOCIETIES)

YEVSEV'YEV, Ye.P., dotsent

Acute appendicitis. Zdrav. Tadzh. 3 no.2:31-33 Mr-Apr '56 (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. Yu. V. Gul'kevich)
Stalinabadskogo Gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. Abuali
ibni Sino (dir. - chlen-korr. AN Tadzhikskoy SSR Ya. A. Rakhimov)
i patologoanatomicheskogo oddeleniya (zav. - dotsent Ye.P. Yevsev'yev)
gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.
(APPENDICITIS)

YIVSEV'YEV, Ye.P., dotsent; SMOLICHEVA, Ye.P., assistant

Work of the Stalinabad Society of Pathoanatomists (Tajik S.S.R.)
in 1955. Arkh.pat. 18 no.8:119-120 '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(ANATOMY, PATHOLOGICAL)

YEVSEV'YEV, Ye.P.

Role of microflora of the vermiform process in the pathogenesis of acute appendicitis. Zdrav. Tadzh. 8 no.1:51-53 '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - doktor med.nauk B.I.Monastyrskaya) Stalinabadskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Abuali ibni Sino, nauchnyy konsul'tant - professor Yu.V.Gul'kevich.
(APPENDICITIS)

YEVSEYENKOV, F.G.; MINAYEV, V.K.

Rolling scaffolding for bricklaying. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi.
no.91:10-11 '54. (MIRA 8:8)

1. Ministerstvo stroitel'stva. (Bricklaying) (Scaffolding)

YEVSEYENKOV, N.I., SHINYAYEVA, V.A., glavnyy metodist pavil'ona; OZEROV, V.M.,
redaktor; VESKOVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The "Bee Culture" pavilion; a guidebook] Pavil'on "Pchelovodstvo";
putevoditel'. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 22 p.

(MIRA 9:12)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya vystavka, 1954.

2 Direktor pavil'ona (for Yevseyenkov)

(Moscow--Bee culture;--Exhibitions)

ACC NR: AT7004346(A,M) SOURCE CODE: UR/2657/66/000/015/0213/0232

AUTHOR: Yevseyenkov, P. T.; Mel'nikov, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Short-wave and vhf power amplifiers designed with new Soviet-made transistors

SOURCE: Poluprovodnikovyye pribory i ikh primeneniye; sbornik statey, no. 15, 1966, 213-232

TOPIC TAGS: power amplifier, transistorized amplifier, hf amplifier

ABSTRACT: The results of an experimental investigation of several 20--100-Mc transmitters designed with Soviet and U.S. transistors are reported. The V. M. Bogachev et al. method of transmitter calculation ("Calculation of stages of transistorized transmitters," MEI, 1964) based on a harmonic analysis of base

Card 1/2

621.396.6.029.55(62):621.382

ACC NR: AT7004346

and collector currents is regarded as the most accurate (differs from experimental data by 25-30%) and reliable. A common-emitter grounded-collector circuit is the simplest and most convenient for practical use. Effective heat removal, such as described by K. H. McPhee (Electronics, 1961, v. 34, no. 18, pp. 76-78) largely determines the success of using high-power transistors. These transistors were tested in a single-transistor oscillator at frequencies between 9 and 150 Mc: Soviet, KT802A, type 1 experimental, type 2 experimental, type 3 experimental; USA, 3TX-004 Clevite, 2N2947 Motorola, 2N3632 RCA. Further, several 3-stage transistorized transmitters were developed and tested with these results: New Soviet transistors permit constructing transmitters up to 10 w at 100 Mc, or 30 w at 50 Mc, or 40 w at 30 Mc, or 100 w at 20 Mc; in all cases, the output stage has one transistor, and the efficiency is fairly high. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

YEVSEYEV, A.

Combating helminths. Nauka i zhizn' 21 no.11:48 N '54. (MLRA 7:12)
(Parasites--Man) (Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)

YEVSEYEV, A.

Vitamin B-12. Nanka i zhizn' 22 no.6:39 Je '55. (MLBA 8:8)
(Vitamins-B)

YEVSEYEV, A.

"Dimedrol." Nauka i zhizn' 22 no.7:64 J1 '55. (MIRA 8:9)
(Ethylamine)

YEVSEYEV, A.

The main thing is quality. Sov.foto 18 no.12:55-56 D '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Photography--Apparatus and supplies)

YEVSEYEV, A. (Kiyev)

"Taking pictures with the 'Smena' camera" by A.A.Syrov. Reviewed
by I.Evseev. Sov.foto 21 no.3:37-38 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Cameras) (Syrov, A.A.)

SYRKIN, P.; YEVSEYEV, A.

In search of new developments. NTO no.1:45-47 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Predsedatel' soveta pervichnoy organizatsii Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva Gor'kovskogo avtozavoda (for Syrkin). 2. Glavnyy metallurg Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta transporta avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti (for Yevseyev).

(Gorkiy--Automobile engineering research)

YEVSEYEV, A.

Microprojector. Nauka i zhizn' 29 no.6:71 Je '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Microscopy) (Projectors)

1. YEVSEYEV, A.A.
 2. USSR (600)
 4. Forest Nurseries
 7. Improve planning in the forest nursery. See step 4 no.12 1952
-
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. March 1953. Unclassified.

YEVSEYEV, A.A. (Stantsiya Volovo Moskovsko-Kurako-Donbasskoy dorogi).

Decorative bushes used in forest belts. Put' i put. khoz. no. 7:34-
35 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

(Railroads)

42808
S/194/62/000/011/053/062
D413/D303

6,4400
6,4500

AUTHORS:

Zhdanov, S., Yevseyev, A. and Smirnov, A.

TITLE:

New types of communications sets

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 11, 1962, 70, abstract 11-7-1391 (Pozharn. delo,
no. 5, 1962, 21)

TEXT: The portable FM simplex VHF communications set type 27 PI (27RI) is designed for use in fire-spotting, and gives two-way communication with another portable set of the same type or with sets of types 28 PI (28RI) and 32 PI (32RI). Output power of the transmitter is not less than 0.4 W with nonlinear distortion coefficient not greater than 15%. Receiver sensitivity is not worse than 2 μ V for 5 : 1 signal-to-noise ratio and 7 kc/s deviation. The supply is taken from two CU D-12 (STsD-12) accumulators. The overall current consumption of the set is 1.2 A on receive and 3 A on transmit. The set weighs 3.5 kg, and its dimensions are 265 x 78 x 183 mm. The range using a quarter-wave vertical antenna in town conditions

Card 1/2

New types of ...

S/194/62/000/011/053/062
D413/D308

is 2.0 - 2.5 km with another set of the same type, 4 - 5 km with the communications set on the fire engine, and 6 - 8 km in open country. Voice-frequency ringing at 1450 kc/s can be received and sent. The block diagram of the transmitter-receiver is given. [Ab- stracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

ZHDANOV, S., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEVSEYEV, A., inzh.; SMILENOV, A., inzh.

New radio stations (to be continued). Pozh.delo 8 no.3:25-26
Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Radio broadcasting) (Fire departments—Equipment and supplies)

AUTHOR: Yevseyev, A. A., Engineer

SOV/ 105-58-7-21/32

TITLE: Conference on Developmental Problems of the Production of Transformers in the USSR (Soveshchaniye po voprosam razvitiya otechestvennogo transformatorostroyeniya)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 7, pp. 82 - 83 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The conference took place from March 5th to March 6th, 1958, in Moscow. It was called by State Scientific Technical Committee Attached to the Council of Ministers of the USSR (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR) together with the Gosplan USSR (Gosplan SSSR). This conference was attended by: scientists and engineers from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiyev, Khar'kov, Sverdlovsk, Alma-Ata, and other cities, representatives of the Sovnarkhozes, the Technical Office Attached to the Ministry of Electric Power Plants, of the Building Authorities RSFSR, of the Gosstroy USSR, of the Committee of Standards, of the Electric Installation Organisations, and by the co-workers of the transformer works Moscow, Zaporozh'ye, "Uralelektroapparat", Armelektrozavod, as well as by the All Union Scientific Research-and Planning Institutes VEI, VTI, GIDEP, VNIChermet, VNIIE, MEI and

Card 1/3

Conference on the Developmental Problems of the
Production of Transformers in the USSR

SOV/105-58-7-21/32

others. The representatives of organisations which have transformers in operation were invited as well. Professor I.A. Syromyatnikov (GNTK SSSR) opened the conference and pointed out the shortcomings and objectives in the production of transformers. The Deputy Chief Constructor A.M. Chertin, Moscow Transformer Works imeni Kuybyshev (Moskovskiy transformatornyy zavod im. Kuybysheva) reported on the working out of plans for the new series of the 110 kW transformers in the case of which the total losses are lower by 30%, and the idling losses by 40% - 50%, compared with the GOST 401-41. In 1959 these transformers will be put in operation to a large degree. Chief Engineer I.A. Antonov, Zaporozh'ye Transformer Works (Zaporozhskiy transformatornyy zavod) reported on the new series of transformers with a power of 560 - 5600 kVA at 10 and 35 kV, 7,5 - 31,5 MVA at 35 kV, 90 - 240 MVA at 110 kV, 90 - 240 MVA at 220 kV, 15 - 60 MVA at 150 kV and on the series of autotransformers 220/110/HH with 120 - 300 MVA for monophasic units and 180 - 450 MVA for three-phase units. Chief Engineer A.N. Dolgov (Trust "Tsentronelektroset'stroy" MES) spoke about practical experience gained in assembling transformers and autotransformers with high power

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Conference on the Developmental Problems of the
Production of Transformers in the USSR

SOV105-58-7-21/32

and voltage and about the shortcomings in the assembling which are due to the manufacturers. S.A. Gorodetskiy (Glavelektromontazh MS RSFSR) spoke about the abolition of the revision of the removable part of the autotransformers at the assembling site, and about several constructive changes in power transformers and about the measures necessary for a mass connection of the transformers without drying. A. M. Sarkisyan (Glavsel'elektro MSKh SSSR) spoke about the electrification on the open country and the demand of open country districts on the electrical industry. K.A. Yegikyan (Armelelektrozavod) reported on new transformer constructions. Ya.L. Fishler (chief of the construction office in the works "Ural-elektroapparat") also reported on transformer constructions. The conference found serious shortcomings in the organisation of scientific research work and a lack of engineers and designers.

1. Transformers--Development
2. Transformers--Production
3. Conference

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Yevseyev, A.A. (Engineer)

SOV/110-58-8-25/26

TITLE: A Conference on the Improvement of Soviet Transformer
Manufacture (Soveschaniye po voprosam razvitiya
otekhestvennogo transformatorostroyeniya)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektromyshlennosti, 1958, Nr 8, pp 78-79 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The conference, called by the State Scientific Technical
Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR
together with GOSPLAN, USSR, was held in Moscow on 5th-
6th March, 1958. Participants included scientific
workers and engineers from many large towns, representa-
tives of councils of national economy, the Technical
Directorate of the Ministry of Power Stations, the
Ministry of Construction of the USSR and other government
bodies, the Main Transformer works and the main Research
and Design Institutes. Transformer users were also
represented. The object was to exchange experience in
the development of new series of transformers and in the
introduction of new methods of making and erecting trans-
formers and also to consider future developments in
transformer manufacture. The Conference was opened by

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SOV/110-58-8-25/26

A Conference on the Improvement of Soviet Transformer Manufacture

Professor I.A. Syromyatnikov (State Scientific Technical Commission of the USSR) who spoke of various defects in transformer manufacture and outlined the problems that will shortly require solution. A.M. Chertnin, Assistant Chief Designer of the Moscow Transformer Works, described the development of a new series of 110-kV transformers. I.A. Antonov, Chief Engineer of the Zaporozh'ye Transformer Works, dealt similarly with a new series ranging from 560 kVA at 10 kV to 60 MVA at 150 kV. A.N. Dolgov, Chief Engineer of the Trust Tsentroelektroset'stroy, indicated current practice in the erection of large transformers, and S.A. Gorodetskiy, Engineer of Glavelektromontazh, mentioned some particularly efficient methods. A.M. Sarkisyan, Engineer of Glavsel'elektro of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, explained the demands that rural electrification make on the electrical industry. Engineer K.A. Yegikyan of Armelektrozavod reported new designs for transformers, and Engineer Ya.L. Fishler, Head of the Design Group of the Uralelektroapparat Works, gave further design information. A brief account of the contents of these reports

Card 2/3

SOV/110-58-8-25/26

A Conference on the Improvement of Soviet Transformer Manufacture

is given and it is stated that others were presented. The conference decided: to stress the need for a greater range and quantity of transformers; to note a number of serious defects in transformer manufacture, mainly arising from limited production of high-quality materials, such as cold-rolled steel and certain insulating materials. More research work is required on transformers and further technical staff is wanted. A number of measures that should be undertaken to improve transformer manufacture were listed.

There are no figures.

1. Transformers--USSR
2. Transformers--Production
3. Transformers
--Performance

Card 3/3

SOV/110-59-6-17/24

AUTHOR: Yevseyev, A.A., Engineer

TITLE: The Technical and Economic Basis for the Design of
New Series of Power Transformers (O tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh
osnovakh proyektirovaniya novykh seriy silovykh
transformatorov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1959, Nr 6, pp 67-68 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A meeting of the Temporary Commission on Transformer
Design was held in the State Scientific Technical
Committee of the USSR. The subject discussed was the
technical and economic basis of the design of new
series of power transformers, the report being read by
Professor P.G.Grudinskiy with supporting reports from
Candidate of Technical Sciences P.M.Tikhomirov and
Candidate of Technical Sciences K.K.Balashov. The
session was attended by representatives of various
research and design institutes, of GOSPLAN USSR, the
Committee of Standards, Ministries of Power Stations,
Agriculture and Municipal Economy and also representatives
of transformer works and power supply engineers from
Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Zaporozh'ye, Yerevan and

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elsewhere. The conference was opened by the President of the Temporary Commission on Transformer Design, S.I.Rabinovich, chief designer of the Moscow Transformer Works. In his report, Professor P.G.Grudinskiy pointed out that for each kilowatt of generator capacity there would soon be about 5 kVA of transformer output in power systems and that in respect of both losses and capital cost transformers form an important part of the system. It is accordingly important to have a correctly designed series of transformers. The Electrical Machines Faculty of the Moscow Power Institute has been working to develop a procedure for designing a series of transformers with the best parameters. Their calculations establish that the main technical and economic problems of design are: correct evaluation of capital costs and pay-off; correct costs of transformers and their erection; correct evaluation of transformer loading with predictions for 5 to 8 years; knowledge of the relationship between transformer cost and losses.

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Correct selection of the ratio of no-load to full-load losses is also important. P.M. Tikhomirev described the work of the Electrical Machines Chair of the Moscow Power Institute on the selection of the initial data for calculation of the series of transformers. Brief details are given about the types of steel proposed, the reactances, loss ratios etc. The work established the main data including the dimensions, weight of active materials and characteristics, of an economic series of transformers. These data are tabulated for sizes 2 and 3 of 35 kV transformers and comparative data are given for transformers of existing series. Candidate of Technical Science K.K. Balashov made a number of remarks on the design procedure for the series and gave the results of calculations made at the Electrical Machines Chair of the Odessa Polytechnical Institute. He compared numerous characteristics of the old and new series of transformers and considered it advisable further to reduce losses in transformers with copper

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windings. Still greater loss reductions are possible in transformers with aluminium windings. Participants in the discussion included M.G.Gukasyan, A.A.Vaag, G.N.Petrov, L.M.Shnitser, I.A.Syromyatnikov, M.S.Levin, I.S.Kalinichenko and G.S.Pliss. The exchange of opinion led the Commission to conclude that a standard method of technical-economic design of transformers for the projected series should be developed and that the procedure proposed by Professor P.G.Grudinskiy should be accepted. The pay-off time for the transformers of the series should be five years. Further work should be done to determine the successive ratings of transformers in the series. A working group should prepare a temporary procedure for the technical-economic design of power transformers based on the procedure developed by Professor P.G.Grudinskiy. There is 1 table.

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