

YUGANOVA, O. N.

CHUGUNIN, Ia. V. and YUGANOVA, O. N. "Control of Pests and Diseases of Fruit Orchards," Sbornik Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii, no 8, 1934, pp. 36-42.

461.9 L542

SO: SIRA -SI - 90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

IUGANOVA, O. N.

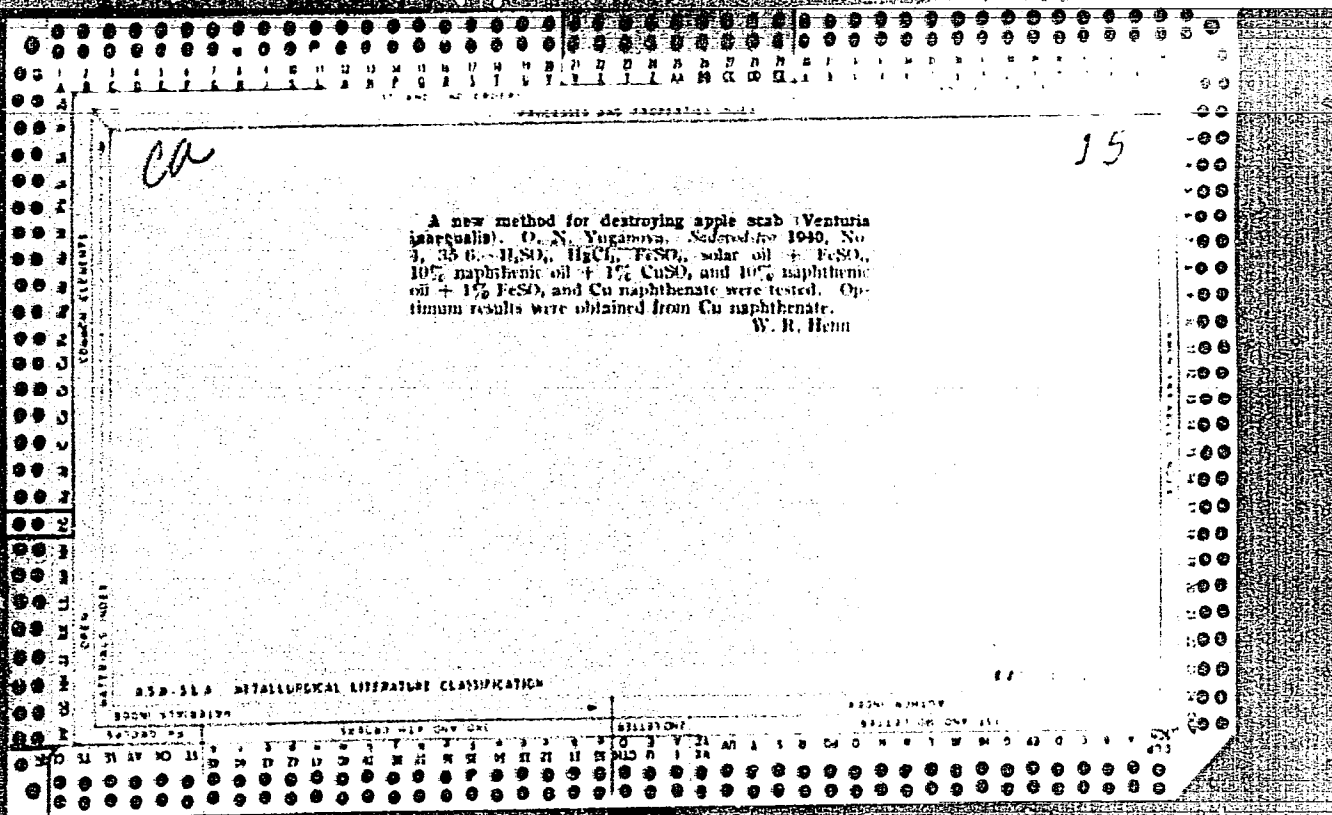
IUGANOVA, O. N. "Scab in Crimea," Sbornik Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity
Rastenii, no. 8, 1974, pp. 115-117. 464.9 L542

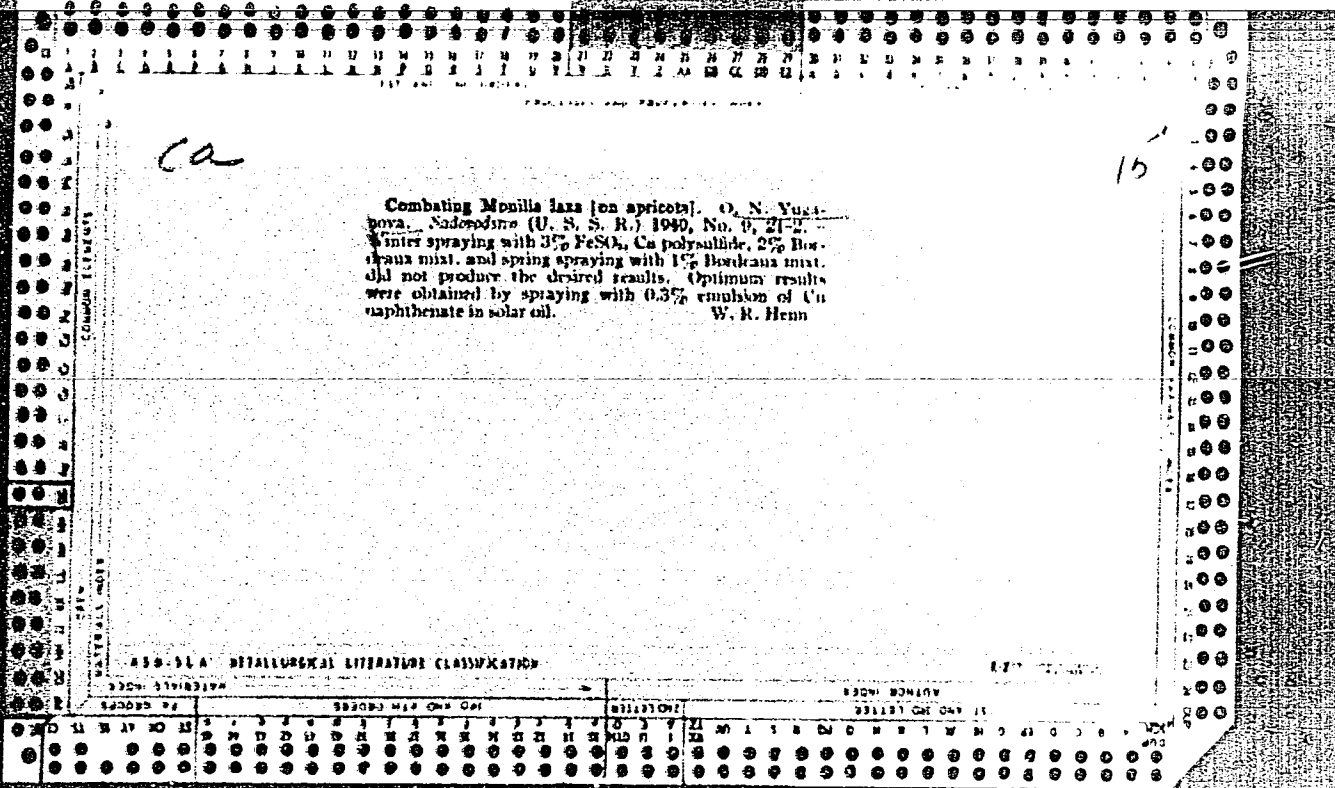
So: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1951

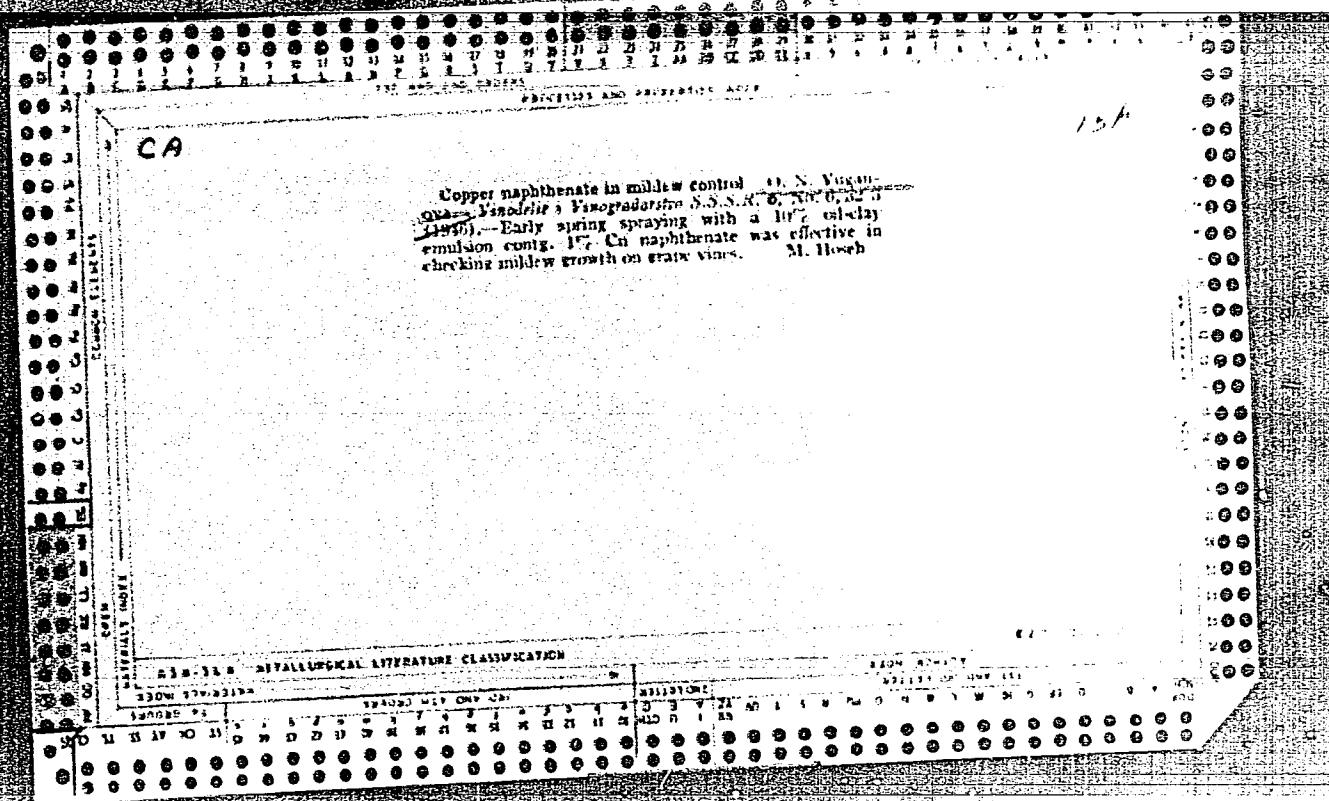
YUGANOVA, O. N.

CHUGUNIN, Ia. V., and YUGANOVA, O. N. Phenological Calendar for Protection of
Orchards from Pests and Disease, "Vlast Sovetov" Publishers, Moscow, 1953, 123 pp.
123.047

SO: SIRA - SI - 90-53, 15 Dec. 1953







YUGANOVA, O. N.

CHUGUNIN, Ia. V., and YUGANOVA, O. N. "Organization and Technic of Spraying
Orchards and Vineyards by Aircraft," Sad i Ogorod, no. 1, 1947, pp. 55-59
80 Sa13

SO: SIRA - SI - 90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

IUGANOVA, O. N.

IUGANOVA, O. N. "Use of Copper Naphthenate in Spraying Cherries Infected with Gray Rot (Monilia)," Sad i Ogorod, no. 3, 1947, pp. 74-75. 80 Sal3.

So: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1951

IUGANOVA, O. N.

IUGANOVA, O. N. "Influence of Temperature on the Duration of the Incubation Period in the Development of Apple Scab," Mikrobiologiya, vol. 16, no.4, 1940, pp. 315-319. 448.3 M582.

So: SIRA SI-90-59, 15 Dec. 1951

IUGANOVA, O. N.

IUGANOVA, O. N. "Efficient Method for Grape Mildew Control, " Sad i Oporod.
no. 2, 1950, pp. 35-37. 80 Sal3.

So: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1951

IUGANOVA, O. N.

IUGANOVA, O. N. "Measures of Control of Black Canker of Apples," Sad 1 Ozerod,
no. 9, 1950, pp.76. 80 Sa13.

So: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1951

IUGANOVA, O. N.

IUGANOVA, O. N., and SUSHITSKIY, L. A. "Use of Copper Naphthenate for the Control of Stone Fruit Diseases," Sad i Ogorod, no. 12, 1950, pp. 30-33. 80 Sal3.

So: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1951

YUGANOVA, O. N. and SUSHITSKIY, L. A.

"The Study of Macrosporioses and Alternarioses", Brief Accounts of the VNIIMK
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Oleaginous Crops on Scientific Research
Work During 1950, Krasnodar, 1951, pp 134-136.

CA

D.7

Influence of the methods of storage and preparation of copper naphthenate on its removal, toxicity, and color fading. G. N. Yuzanova. *Doklady Vsesoyuzn. Akad. Nauk SSSR*. Vol. 1, No. 1, 33-8 (1951).—Cu naphthenate produced from CuSO₄ and naphthenic soap mixed when hot and kept dry till used in a clay-oil emulsion retained its toxic properties even after standing for 8 yrs. The material also stuck to the foliage and was not discolored. When mixed with the emulsion the Cu naphthenate upon storage deteriorated and lost its toxicity. For immediate use the Cu naphthenate can be prepd. without heating, still retaining its toxic properties. J. S. J.

1951

Country : USSR
Category : Plant Diseases. General Problems.

0

Abs Jour. : Ref. Zhur.-Biologiya No. 11, 1958. No.49223

Author : Yusanova, O.N.
Institute : Kherson Agricultural Institute
Title : The Penetration of Mineral Oil into Healthy and Injured Plant Tissue

Orig. Pub.: Nauchn. zap. Khersonsk. s.-kh. in-t, 1957; vyp.6, 164-167

Abstract : Methods are described of studying the penetration of mineral oil into plant tissues, spraying plants with mineral oil and painting cuts with dark-red grease paint.

Card: 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AP4012429

S/0129/84/000/002/0019/0024

AUTHOR: Yuganova, S. A.; Bondarenko, Ye. A.; Ducl', N. A.; Linchevskaya,
M. I.; Nesterova, M. D.

TITLE: X-ray structural and electron microscopic analysis of type 16-25 and
18-40 alloys

SOURCE: Metalloved. i term. obrab. metallov, no. 2, 1964, 19-24

TOPIC TAGS: 16-25 alloy, 18-40 alloy, alloy steel, low carbon alloy steel, fer-
ro-chrome-nickel steel, Laves phase steel alloying, residual phase, primary
Laves phase, secondary Laves phase

ABSTRACT: The phase composition and microstructure of some ferro-chromium
and ferro-chromium-nickel alloy steels were analyzed. The cast alloys were
water quenched from 1200C, then were aged at 700 and 800C for 1-5000 hours
and at 850C up to 300 hours. After heat treatment, the electrochemical
isolated

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4012429

residual phases and microstructure of the alloys were analyzed by conventional and electron microscopic methods. Laves phases and binary carbides can be noted in low carbon alloys on ferro-chrome-nickel base containing varying degrees of tungsten in addition to niobium carbides and titanium carbonitrides. Alloying with tungsten and niobium affects the phase formation process in different ways: an increase in tungsten concentration in the alloys greatly increases the quantity of the secondary Laves phase, but increases insignificantly the quantity of binary carbides and primary Laves phase. An increase in the niobium content as well as titanium content in the alloy is accompanied by an increase and marked consolidation of the primary Laves phase, while the quantity of the secondary Laves phase decreases. In addition, when the titanium content is increased, secondary phases that are rich in nickel, titanium and aluminum, manifest themselves. An increase of the nickel content with a decrease in iron reduces the quantity of the primary and secondary Laves phases. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4012429

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASH (Central Scientific Research Institute of
Heavy Machine Building)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 03Mar84

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

YUGANOVA, S. A.

~~USSR/Chemistry - Olefins Analysis, Thermal~~

3ep/Oct 49

"Determination of the Purity and Identification of the 1-Alkenes by the Thermal Method," M. D. Filichayev, V. P. Poshkov, S. A. Yuganova, 9 1/2 pp

"Zhur Anal Khim" Vol IV, No 5

Determined cryoscopic constants of 1-alkenes with a number of hydrocarbon atoms of 9-13, and established possibility of identifying hydrocarbons on the basis of their initial temperatures of crystallization. This type of analysis, requiring 3.5 ml of 10 ml of the hydrocarbon, is carried out in a spherical or cylindrical Dewar flask, respectively. Submitted 6 Jul 48.

PA 149T26

YUGANOVA, S. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Hydrocarbons

Jul 51

"Cryoscopic Constants and Temperatures of Change of State of n-Alkanes C₆-C₂₀."
M. D. Tilicheyev, V. P. Peshkov, S. A. Yuganova

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXI, No 7, pp 1229-1237

By expt found cryoscopic consts (in molar %/deg) for C₆-C₂₀ n-alkanes. n-Alkanes with even number of C atoms have consts of higher value, lying on different curve, than those with odd number of C atoms. Only latter undergo change of state in solid phase. Values calcd for their temps of change are slightly higher than best published data, showing greater purity of n-alkanes in this investigation. Calcd heat of the change of state of n-nonane.

191T20

YUGANOVA, S. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Metallurgy 21 Nov 51

"A New Intermetallic Compound in the Binary System Fe - Mo," B. F. Saletayeva, B. F. Lashko, M. D. Eesterova, S. A. Yuganova "Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXXI, No. 3, pp 415-416

The similarity between wolfram and molybdenum led the authors to believe that a compound analogous to Fe_2W should exist. They were successful in finding the new phase Fe_2Mo in chromium-nickel-molybdenum austenite steels contg a small amt of carbon.

PA 21:116

YUGANOVA, S. A.

Defended his Candidates dissertation in the Physics Faculty of Moscow State University on 3 July 1952.

Dissertation: "Thermal Method of Determination of Purity and Structural Diagram of a Series of Normal Paraffin Hydrocarbons."

SO: Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta, Seriya Fiziko-Matematicheskikh i Yestestvennykh Nauk, No. 1. Moscow, Feb 1953, pp 151-157: transl. in W-29782, 12 April 54, For off. use only.

Yugoslavia, S.A.

Transformation of carboxylic and carbonic acids in
the presence of transition metals. N. P. Lashin, M. I.
Kudachina, and O. A. Yegorova. *Russian Chemical Review*,
1954, 23, 115-117; *Acta Chem. Scand.*, 1954, No. 4919. - The transformation of
by H₂ and CO. Two types of the H₂ and
CO and CO₂ were studied. Both in the
unoxidized specimens were investigated; the heating up to
from 1800° in water, the lowest (aging) was at 600°. The
Electrolytically obtained gases from both series were ana-
lyzed spectrographically by the powder method. The
concentration of CO₂ was determined. Depending on the
oxidized phase, spectrograms were obtained in the
or Ca solution. Depending on the temperature
from the solid state, the total amount of CO₂ was
a function of the content of Fe and Mn in the solid.

YUGANOVA, S.A.

AVRASIN, Ya.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BERG, P.P., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, BERNSHTEYN, M.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GEMEROZOV, P.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GLIHER, B.M., inzhener; DAVIDOVSKAYA, Ye.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; YELCHIN, P.M., inzhener; YEREMIN, N.I., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; IVANOV, D.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KGOROZ, L.I., inzhener; KOBRIN, M.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KORITSKIY, V.G., dotsent; KROTKOV, D.V., inzhener; KUDRYAVTSEV, I.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KULIKOV, I.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LEPETOV, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LIKINA, A.F., inzhener; MATVEYEV, A.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MIL'MAN, B.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PAVLUSHKIN, N.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PITSYN, V.I., inzhener [deceased]; RAKOVSKIY, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, RAKHSHTADT, A.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RYABCHENKOV, A.V., professor, doktor khimicheskikh nauk; SIGOLAYEV, S.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SMIRYAGIN, A.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, SUL'KIN, A.G., inzhener; TUTOV, I.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, KHRUSHCHOV, M.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; TSYPIN, I.O., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHAROV, M.Ya., inzhener; SHERMAN, Ya.I., dotsent; SHMELEV, B.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; YUGANOVA, S.A., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; SATEL', E.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Machine builder's reference book] Spravochnik mashinostroitelia; v shesti tomakh. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. Vol.6. (Glav. red.toma E.A.Satel'. Izd. 2-oe, ispr. i dop.) 1956. 500 p. (MLRA 9:8)
(Machinery--Construction)

YUGANOVA, S. A.

YUGANOVA, S. A. -- "Thermal Method of Determining the Purity and Phase Diagram of the n-Paraffin Hydrocarbon Series." Sub 7 May 52, Moscow Order of Lenin State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Physicomathematical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

SOV/137-58-10-21297

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 122 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Yuganova, S. A., Gorshkov, B. I.

TITLE: Investigation of the Structure of Oxide Films on Heat-resistant EI434 and EI395 Grade Steels (Issledovaniye struktury oksidnykh plenok na zharoprochnykh stalyakh EI434 i EI395)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Ispytaniya i svoystva zharoprochn. materialov. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957, pp 198-214

ABSTRACT: Structural-kinetic data on the processes of oxidation (in air) of EI434 and EI395 grade steels are adduced. The composition and structure of the oxide films (OF) were determined by the electron and X-ray diffraction methods. It is established that OF, forming on the EI434 grade steel in the process of oxidation at elevated temperatures (660 - 900°C), consists of three layers: Fe_3O_4 , located close to the surface of the steel, $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ in the middle part of OF, and an oxide with a spinel (S) structure on the outer border. The increase in the rate of oxidation of this steel after a prolonged oxidation at 650°, and also the intensive oxidation at 960°, is explained by the formation on the surface of the specimens of a large

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-10 2127

Investigation of the Structure of Oxide Films (cont.)

amount of oxide of unknown composition having an S structure in the recrystallized state. It is claimed that the main elements that diffuse in OF are Fe and Co, but that Ni and Cr diffuse little in OF. The lower rate of oxidation of E1395 grade steel is explained by the formation on its surface of OF consisting of S of the $(Cr, Ni)O \cdot Cr_2O_3$ type.

1. Oxide films--Structural analysis 2. Heat resistant steel
--Oxidation

I. K.

Card 2/2

YUGANOV, U. N.
p. 3, 4, 7, 9

18(3)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2103

Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya

Struktura i svoystva zharoprochnykh materialov; [sbornik] (Structure and Properties of Heat-resisting Materials; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. (Series: Its: [Trudy] kn. 93) Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agencies: USSR. Gosudarstvennaya planovaya komissiya and Glavnoye upravleniye nauchno-issledovatel'skikh i proyektnykh organizatsiy.

Ed.: Z.N. Petropavlovskaya, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: N.A. Ivanova; Tech. Ed.: A. F. Uvarova; Managing Ed. for Literature on Metal Working and Tool Making: R. D. Beyzel'man.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for workers of scientific research institutes and for engineering staffs of plant laboratories of the boiler and turbine industries and power stations. It may also be useful to staff members of higher educational institutions studying problems of physical metallurgy.

Card 1/9

Structure and Properties of Heat-resisting Materials (Cont.) SOV/2103

COVERAGE: This collection of articles describes results of work done at TsNIITMASH on the strength of materials used constantly at high temperatures in power plants. The articles deal with problems of heat resistance, alloying, and the production and heat treatment of heat-resistant steels. The evaluation of properties of industrial materials used under high and ultra-high pressures is given, and modern testing methods are discussed. No personalities are mentioned. References follow several of the articles.

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5

K'io T'ing-sui's formula for the velocity of slip and N.F. Mott's hypothesis on the direct connection between the phenomena of melting and viscous slip at grain boundaries are discussed.

Card 2/9

Structure and Properties of Heat-resisting Materials (Cont.) SOV/2103

Tseytlin, V.Z. [Candidate of Technical Sciences], and S. A. Yagardova, [Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences]. The Role of the α' -phase in the Resistance to Relaxation of Ni-Cr-Al-Ti Alloys 10

The conditions for formation and existence of the α' -phase (Ni₃AlTi) of these alloys are discussed. The effect of the α' -phase on resistance of the alloys to relaxation is shown. The effect of the quenching temperature and the duration of tempering are explained.

Karskiy, N.Ye., [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Brittleness of Metals in Creep 16

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SECTION II. ALLOYING OF HEAT-RESISTANT ALLOYS AND STEELS, MANUFACTURING PROCESSES AND HEAT TREATMENT

Mirkin, I.L. [Doctor of Technical Sciences, and Professor], and M.I. Fantayeva, [Engr.] Influence of the Composition on the Structure and Properties of Austenitic Fe-Cr-Ni Alloys 33

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Structure and Properties of Heat-resisting Materials (Cont.) SOV/2103

The author investigates the influence of constituents of cast alloys with 25 to 40 percent nickel and approximately 16 percent chrome on the structure and properties at normal and elevated temperatures. Also the influence of small amounts of tungsten, molybdenum, columbium, boron, titanium and aluminum is discussed.

Zaletayeva, R.P. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Influence of Copper on the Properties of Nickel-base Alloys

61

The author presents results of experimental investigation of physical and mechanical properties of alloys of approximately 0.12% C, 68% Ni, 16% Cr, 3.5% Mo, 1.7% Ti, 1.8% Nb, 1.0% Al, 0.8% to 2.8% Cu, and 1.0% Fe. Special emphasis is given to the effect of added copper.

Yuganova, S.A. [Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences], H.A. Dvali. [Engineer], and M.D. Nesterova [Engineer], Intermetallic Compounds of the Laves' Phase in Fe-Cr-Ni-Base Alloys With Variable Content of Tungsten and Niobium

70

Changes in phase composition of cast Fe-Cr-Ni alloys with approximately 16% Cr and 32% Ni and W, Mo, Nb, Ti and Al as additional agents are investigated. The effect of quenching and tempering temperatures and their time element on the development of the intermetallic compound is discussed.

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Structure and Properties of Heat-resisting Materials (Cont.) SOV/2103

Trumin, I.I. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Effect of Preliminary Deformation on Behavior of Materials During Subsequent Operations at High Temperatures 99

The influence of strain hardening by tension and torsion on the strength and ductility of heat-resistant steels is discussed. The effect of strain hardening on creep resistance, recrystallization, and stability of mechanical properties, and phase composition at aging is presented.

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Structure and Properties of Heat-Resisting Materials (Cont.) SOV/2103

- Perova, V.I. [Candidate of Technical Sciences], and L.I. Knoroz [Engineer].
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- Solonouts, M.I. [Engineer]. Long-time (10,000 to 30,000 hours) Creep Tests and Investigation of the Structural Stability and Properties of IA1 and EI257 Austenitic Steels 161
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- Tseytlin, V.Z. and G.G. Morozova [Engineer]. Investigation of Long-time Aging of Ni-Cr Alloy 175
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Structure and Properties of Heat-Resisting Materials (Cont.) SOV/2103

Volkova, T.I. [Candidate of Technical Sciences], Z.N. Petropavlovskaya [Candidate of Technical Sciences], and V.Z. Tseytlin. EI723 Cr-Mo-V Steel for Units With Ultra-high Parameters

191

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Fedortsov-Lutikov, G.P., and M.F. Sheshenev [Engineer]. Investigation of the Properties of EI757 Chrome Steel

208

An investigation of mechanical properties, creep strength and creep rate at temperatures up to 600°C is presented.

Yuganova, S.A., and M.D. Nesterova. Change in Phase Composition of EI755 and EI757 Steels, Due to Heat-treating Conditions

217

The steels under investigation were oil-quenched at 1150°C with subsequent aging at 600, 650 and 700°C. for up to 3,000 hours. The change in phase composition was studied by means of structural x-ray analysis and compared with results of chemical analysis and metallographic investigation.

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Structure and Properties of Heat-Resisting Materials (Cont.) SOV/2103

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- Karskiy, N.Ye. Graphic Method of Determining the Creep Strength by Using Parametric Dependency 237
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- Gding, I.A. [Corresponding Member Academy of Sciences, USSR] and G.A. Tulykov [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Creep Investigation of 1Kh18N9T Steel in the State of Complex Stress 243
Results of tests for determining the creep strength of austenitic heat-resistant steel samples in the form of thin-walled tubes under combined tension and torsion at various rates at 600°C

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Structure and Properties of Heat-Resisting Materials SOV/2103

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Yuganova, S.A., V.A. Smirnova [Engineer]. Electronographic Investigation of the Structure of Oxide Films on EI612 and EI673 Steels and a Group of Fe-Cr-Ni-base Alloys

261

The structure of oxide films generated under various temperatures and holding times is discussed. The influence of preliminary heat treatment (investigations made after quenching and tempering) is noted.

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9-15-59

YUGANOVA, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOROKINA, Yu.G., inzh.

Structure of oxidation films and the scale resistance of
pearlitic steel depending on alloy additions. Metalloved.
i term. obr. met. no.6:53-56 Jo '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii
mashinostroyeniya.

(Steel alloys—Metallography)
(Metallic films)

MIRKIN, I.L., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; YUGANOVA, S.A., kand.fiz.-matem.nauk;
SCROKINA, Yu.G., inzh.

Kinetic peculiarities of the aging of nickel-base alloys.
Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.7:14-20 JI '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii
i mashinostroyeniya.

(Nickel alloys--Hardening)

YUGANOVA, S.A.; BONDARENKO, E.A.; DUEL', N.A.; LINGHEVSKAYA, M.I.; NESTEROVA,
M.D.

X-ray and electron microscopy investigations of 16-25 and
18-40 type alloys. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.2:
19-24 F'64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii
i mashinostroyeniya.

Card

3/3

STRELETS, N.I.; GYUNNER, E.A.; ORLYANSKAYA, A.K.; YUGANOVA, T.V.

Reaction of silver nitrate with thiourea and allylthiourea in
methanol solutions. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.5:1278-1280 My '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

DUDAREVA, N.A., fel'dsher; YUGANOVA, Ye.I., akusherka

Work of the Krasnopolye feldsher-midwife center. Fel'dsher
2^o no.5:48-51 My '60.

(GUSEV DISTRICT (KALININGRAD PROVINCE))--PUBLIC HEALTH

YUGANSON, A.S.

Committee of reviewers in a plant. NTI no.6:13 '65.
(MYRA 18:9)

KRATIN, Yu.G.; YUGANSON, B.Yu.

Automatic control board for a soundproof chamber. Zhur. vys. nerv.
deiat. 9 no.6:941-947 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Pavlov Physiology Institute, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.
(PHYSIOLOGICAL APPARATUS)

YUGANSON, E.Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk

Wearproof building up of the matrices of peat briquet presses.
Torf.prom. 40 no.5:11-15 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. NISETI Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Estonskoy SSSR.
(Estonia—Peat industry—Equipment and supplies) (Welding)

YUGANSON, E.Yu.

Obtaining vacuum tight joints in low-carbon steel pump pipes.
Avtom. svar. 16 no.10:87-89 G '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut pri
Sovete narodnogo khozyaystva Estonskoy SSR.

YUGANSON, E. Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk; YUNDOV, R.O., inzh.

Submerged-melt build-up welding of the beaters of impact mills in the
Estonian Power System, Elek. sta. 34 no.11;20-23 N '63.

(MIRA 17:2)

YUGANSON, E. Yu.

"Investigation of the Process of Borzling Copper and Its Alloys to Steel and Cast Iron by a Steam of Superheated Metal." Card Tech Sci, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Higher Technical School imeni Bauman, Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 17, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

YUGANSON, E. Yu

137-58-5-9716

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 123 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yuganson, E. Yu.

TITLE: An Investigation of the Process Whereby Copper and Its Alloys Are Bonded to Steel and Iron by a Stream of Superheated Metal (Issledovaniye protsessa soyedineniya medi i yeye splavov so stal'yu i chugunom struyey peregretoogo metalla)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta metallurgii AN SSSR, 1957, Nr 2, pp 167-180

ABSTRACT: The present methods of surfacing (S) Cu and its alloys onto steel and iron do not make it possible to obtain S metal free of inclusions of base metal and of gas cavities. Absence of inclusions of base metal, gas cavities, and pores in the S metal and high bonding strength may be attained most completely only if the metals to be joined are heated as little as possible. One method that may be employed to S nonferrous metals, particularly Cu and its alloys, to steel and iron, is S by a stream of superheated metal as developed in the Welding Laboratory of the Institute of Metallurgy, Academy of Sciences, USSR. Fused and superheated nonferrous metal is applied in a stream to the mechanically cleaned cold surface of iron or steel. The source

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137-58-5-9716

An Investigation of the Process (cont.)

of heat to raise the surface of the steel to a temperature at which the steel can be wetted by the liquid Cu and a bond can form without fusion of the steel is provided by the stream of overheated Cu itself. The results of investigations of the process of wetting steel by Cu and its alloys (brasses and bronzes), the thermal processes occurring during S, and the technical parameters of the superheated-metal-stream S process are examined. Optimum schedules for S of Cu and its alloys onto steel and iron by fixed and moving streams are presented.

V. K.

1. Steel--Bonding
2. Copper--Bonding
3. Copper alloys--Bonding

Card 2/2

23-58-1-6/10

AUTHOR: Yuganson, E.Yu., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Investigation of the Uniting Process Between Copper and Its Alloys and Steel and Cast Iron by a Jet of Overheated Metal (Issledovaniye protsessa soyedineniya medi i yey^o splayov so stal'yu i chugunom struyey peregretogo metalla)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR, Seriya tekhnicheskikh i fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 1, pp 58-70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the method of welding copper and its alloys on steel and cast iron by means of a jet of overheated metal, a process that has proved to be more efficient than other methods used so far. After mechanically cleaning the steel or cast iron surface, the overheated, liquid nonferrous metal jet is poured on it. The molten metal sticks to the steel or iron bottom if the heat degree of the copper considerably exceeds its melting temperature. The process can be easily automatized and is especially suitable for use in serial production. For calculating the heating processes on the bottom metal surface, the computing method of the theory on normally distributed heat sources may be used.

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23-5e-1-6/10

Investigation of the Uniting Process Between Copper and its Alloys and Steel and Cast Iron by a Jet of Overheated Metal

used, developed by N.N. Rykalin, Doctor of Technical Sciences and Member-Correspondent of the AS USSR. There are 11 graphs, 2 photos, 3 tables and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut ~~energetiki~~ Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR (Institute of Power Engineering of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: September 24, 1957

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration.

1. Copper alloys—Welding—Theory

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-10-20987

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 87 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yuganson, E. Yu.

TITLE: Investigation of a Process of Joining Copper and Its Alloys
With Steel and Iron by Means of a Jet of Overheated Metal
(Issledovaniye protsessa soyedineniya medi i yeye splavov
so stal'yu i chugunom struyey peregretoogo metalla)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN EstSSR. Ser. tekhn. i fiz. matem. n., 1958, Vol 7,
Nr 1, pp 58-70; in Estonian

ABSTRACT: Ref. RZhMet, 1958, Nr 5, abstract 9716

1. Copper--Welding 2. Copper alloys--Welding 3. Steel--Welding
4. Iron--Welding

Card 1/1

18(2)
25(1)

SOV/125-59-1-9/15

AUTHOR:

Yuganson, E. Yu.

TITLE:

The Automatic Welding of lKh18N9T-Type Steel Products Designed to be Temporarily Used Under High-Temperature Conditions (Avtomaticheskaya svarka izdeliy iz stali lKh18N9T, prednaznachennykh dlya kratkovremennoy raboty pri vysokikh temperaturakh)

PERIODICAL:

¹²
Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1959, ANr 1, p 53-57 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The AN-348_A-type highly-siliceous, manganic fusing agent consisting of a 5 - 10% aluminum-iron alloy, may be used for welding lKh18N9T-type steel. The oxidation reaction of titanium and chromium can be depressed in the welding bath. By adding 5 - 10 % aluminum alloy to the low-siliceous AN-26-type flux, the oxidation of titanium can be completely eliminated. The increased amount of silicon and manganese in the welded-on metal, when welding with the aluminum-alloyed AN-348A-type flux, raises the scale resistance of the welded metal 2 - 2.5 fold. This flux warrants highly-mechanical properties and a necessary scale resistance of welded seams designed to be used in air atmospheric temperatures ranging from 1 100 to 1 130°C.

Card 1/2

18(2)
25(1)

SOV/125-59-1-9/15

The Automatic Welding of 1Kh18N9T-Type Steel Products Designed to be
Temporarily Used Under High-Temperature Conditions

A centralized production of AN-26-type, low-siliceous
flux (designed for welding 18-8 steel) is now organized
at the Zaporozhskiy stekol'nyy zavod (Zaporozhskiy Glass
Plant). There are four tables and three Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Tallinskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod "Dvigatel'"
(Tallin Machine-Building Plant "Dvigatel'").

SUBMITTED: May 26, 1958

Card 2/2

82746

S/117/60/000/000/000/000
A004/A002

18.7300

AUTHOR: Yuganson, E. Yu., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Steel Polishing by Electrolyte Jet

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1960, No. 5, pp. 32-34

TEXT: The Tallinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut (Tallin Scientific Research Institute of Electrical Engineering) has developed a new method of electrochemical metal polishing by an electrolyte jet which made it possible to increase the efficiency of the process considerably. The application of this method does not require a great quantity of electrolyte, since it flows back into the reservoir and, after additional preheating, is pumped back to the cathode through a rubber hose. Any class of surface finish or luster (from mat finish to mirror-like luster) can be obtained, either by displacing the cathode uniformly over the surface to be polished or by using a stationary cathode. Moreover, no expensive equipment is needed, and the consumption of electrolyte and electric power is reduced. In connection with this, current of high density (up to 300 amp/dm²) can be used and thus labor efficiency can be increased considerably. Besides, a reduction of the

Card 1/2

82746

S/117/60/000/005/007/013
AC04/AC02

Steel Polishing by Electrolyte Jet

transient electric resistance at the border of anode and electrolyte in connection with a change in thickness of the viscous film of electrolyte products and gaseous bubbles (at a constant voltage of the current) leads to an increase in density of the anode current and, consequently, to acceleration of the process. The industrial installation for the chemical polishing of metal surfaces by an intensive electrolyte jet consists of the following units: sprayer-cathode with hose, d-c generator, anode polishing tub, tub for electrolyte preheating and pump. It takes 15 minutes to heat 100 - 150 liters of electrolyte up to 100 - 150°C. The composition of electrolyte has the following composition: 57.5% - orthophosphoric acid, 20% - sulfuric acid, 0.5-1% - chromic anhydride and 17-23% water. The text gives a description of the design and operation of the installation. The drawing is a figure.

Card 2/2

YUGAY, A. (Alma-Ata)

Establishing work norms and wages for machine operators on
collective farms. Top. ekon. no. 9:140-145 S '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Kazakhstan--Farm mechanization)
(Agricultural wages)

SHAN'SHUROV, M.; YUGAY, D.

Bonuses issued to workers for the improvement of qualitative indices.
Sots. trud 5 no. 11:107-109 N '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Nachal'nik otдела truda i zarabotnoy platy Sredneural'skogo medeplavil'nogo zavoda (for Shan'shurov).
(Sverdlovsk Province—Copper industry—Quality control)
(Bonus system)

L 15896-06 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWA(d)/FCS(k)/ETC(m)-0/EWA(1)
ACC NR: AP6001994 SOURCE CODE: UR 01700000

AUTHOR: Yugay, F. S.; Volgin, B. P.

ORG: Ural Polytechnic Institute Im. S. M. Kirov, Sverdlovsk (Ural Polytechnic Institute)

TITLE: Qualitative picture of the motion of a liquid in an atomizer

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 9, no. 6 (1967)

TOPIC TAGS: gas flow, droplet atomization, flow measurement

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to study the physical picture of the atomization action in a venturi scrubber. The experiments were carried out with the aid of photography. Treatment of the data revealed that the motion of a drop in the entrance cone of the tube involves three processes: (1) acceleration of the drop, (2) regular deformation of the drop, (3) blowing out of the drop. Photographs showed that drops accelerated in the entrance cone of the tube through a throat which are equal to approximately 20-25% of the diameter of the tube. Drops 2 - 4 mm in size at gas flow velocities of 10, 15, 20 m/sec.

Card 1/2

L 15896-66

ACC NR: AP6601994

following velocities in the throat: 2.35, 2.85, 3.1, ...
is seen that most of the energy of the gas flow is expended in
accelerating it. At intermediate flow velocities the
development of surface area and a high relative velocity field
favorable to absorption processes are created.

SUB CODE: 20. SUBM DATE: 1096b65. ORIGIN: 104

Card 2.2

30(12)

SOV/25-59-6-22/49

AUTHOR: Yugay, G.A., Candidate of Philosophical Sciences (Alma-Ata)

TITLE: The Atheism of Charles Darwin

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1959, Nr 6, pp 41-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a concise historical study to the effect that Charles Robert Darwin (1809-1882) was an atheist. There are 5 drawings and 2 Soviet references.

Card 1/1

YUGAY, Gerasim Andreyevich; VIKTOROVA, V., red.; RYZHOVA, M., mias-
shly red.; CHEPELEVA, O., tekhn. red.

[Problem of the integrity of the organism; a philosophical
analysis] Problema tselostnosti organizma; filosofskii analiz.
Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1962. 247 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(BIOLOGY--PHILOSOPHY)

YUGAY, G.A., kand. filosofskikh nauk

Dialectics of a part and of the whole and accelerating
the process of social development. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR
19 no.11:24-31 N'63. (MIRA 17:5)

PETROSYAN, V.K., inzh.; YUGAY, K.A., inzh.

"Ural-61" drilling machine. Shakht. stroi. 7 no.8:19 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Magnitogorskiy zavod gornorudnogo oborudovaniya.

YUGAY, L.A.

Plastic repair of external biliary fistulas of the small intestine. Khirurgia 35 no.3:90-91 Nr '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. L.A.Yugay) Yakutskoy respublikanskoy bol'nitsy (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti glavnogo vracha G.F.Rabatovich).

(BILIARY TRACT, fistula

surg., repair of external fistulas with small intestine (Rus))

(INTESTINE, SMALL, surg.

repair of external biliary fistulas with small intestine (Rus))

YUGAY, L.A., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR i Yakutskov ASSR

Pulmonary echinococcosis in Yakutia. Sov. med. 28 no.1:141-145 Ja
'65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. V.I. Polozov) Yakutskoy
gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR
i Yakutskoy ASSR S.O. Migalkin).

BASINA, I.P.; YUGAY, O.I.

Calculation of the motion of burning particles in a twisted stream.
Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. tekhn. i khim. nauk, 1987, 104, 16.

YUGAY, R.L.

An unknown map of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Izv.Uzb.fil.geog.
ob-vn no.3:187-194 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Soviet Central Asia--Geography, Historical--Maps)
(Kazakhstan--Geography, Historical--Maps)

YUGAY, R.L.

Maps of Central Asia, Kazakhstan and adjoining lands prepared by
Ivan Idutov. Izv. Uzb. fil. Geog. ob-va 4 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Soviet Central Asia--Maps)
(Kazakhstan--Maps)
(Idutov, Ivan)

YEROSHENKO, A.Ye. (Komsomol'sk-na-Amure); FERIN, V.A.; MATSKO, A.L.;
YUGAY, R.L.; KARASEVA, R.P., zasluzhenny uchitel' shkoly RSFSR;
RASULEVA, Z.A., uchitel'nitsa

Editor's mail. Geog. v shkole 25 no.5:69-72 S-0 '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

1. Krasnosel'skaya shkola Virmitskoy oblasti (for Matsko).
 2. 7-ya shkola g. Volgograda (for Karaseva). 3. 106-ya shkola Kazani (for Rasuleva).
- (Geography—Study and teaching)

YUGAY, R.L. (Tashkent)

The unpublished maps of Ivan Muravin. Vop. ist. est. i tekhn.
no. 13:106-111 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Asia, Central—Maps, Manuscript)

YUGENBURG, S.M. (Samarkand).

Analysis of absolute increases by factors. Uch.zap.po stat.
1:66-83 '55. (MLRA 9:11)
(Statistics)

LIFANOV, P., otvetstvennyy za vydusk, YUSUPOV, G.G., otvet.red.; LIFANOV, P.K.,
red.; POGREBIESKAYA, K.A., red.; KRATNYUK, P.K., red.; KHODASEVICH,
V.G., red.; YHAMBAYEV, L., red.; BARKOVSKIY, I.I., red.; YUGINEBURG,
S.M., red.; KOGAN, V.S., tekhn.red.

[Economy of Samarkand Province; a statistical manual] Narodnoe
khoziaistvo Samarkandskoi oblasti; statisticheskiy sbornik.
Samarkand, 1958. 95 p. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Samarkand (Province). Oblastnoye statisticheskoye upravleniye
(Samarkand Province--Statistics)

YUGENBURG, Semen Moiseyevich; GRYAZNOV, V.I., red.; KAPRALOVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Index method in Soviet statistics] Indeksnyi metod v sovetskoi
statistike. Moskva, Gos. stat. izd-vo, 1958. 190 p. (MIRA 11:11)
(Statistics)

YUGENBURG, S.M.

AUTHOR: Yugenburg, S.

2-58-4-6/14

TITLE: Some Problems in Calculating Regional Indices (Nekotoryye vo-
prosy ischisleniya territorial'nykh indeksov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Statistiki, 1958, Nr 4, pp 56-65 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that although it is often very important to be able to compare the total volume of production of different regions, as well as general indices of production per worker, average agricultural yields, etc, great difficulties arise when the regions in question are different in economic structure. In such cases, the structure of either region may be taken as a basis of comparison. Calculations based on the structure of the first region will, however, give contradictory results to calculations based upon that of the second region. The discrepancy is even greater when making comparison between countries. Since no objective results can be obtained by this method, the system of "standardized coefficients" should be adopted for eliminating falsification due to structure differences. Weights are chosen so as not to reflect the structure of one or the other of the regions under consideration, but the structure of a larger region, including all the regions being compared

Card 1/4

Some Problems in Calculating Regional Indices

2-58-4-6/14

or possibly all the country. This method is to be applied in the calculation of regional indices of the volume of production. Beforehand, however, it is necessary to examine frequent causes of error in output evaluation. Generally, gross production is taken to denote the physical volume of production, but this is subject to exaggeration due to 3 main factors: 1) Changing over to the independent production of semimanufactured products formerly bought from other sources, 2) the use of more expensive raw materials than previously employed, 3) the manufacture of articles requiring more labor than those previously produced. In addition, it must be noted that figures for gross production are inadequate as an index for the physical volume of production, since they do not include the value of processed semimanufactured products produced within the firm itself. When a particular branch of industry is being considered, these factors tend to cancel one another out; however, when calculating the physical volume of production of industry in general, these factors may well cause great distortion if the physical volume of production is to be taken as determined by the index of gross production. In addition, it must be borne in mind that some branches with a high value of gross pro-

Card 2/4

Some Problems in Calculating Regional Indices

2-58-4-6/14

duction, such as light industry, foodstuffs, baking or distilling, will outweigh industries of far greater economic importance, e.g. mining. To obviate these difficulties, the physical volume of production should be calculated in the following manner; output is equal to the product of the index of the productivity of labor (calculated not on the basis of value but on the basis of a comparison of working time expended during two different periods of time for producing the same quantity of goods) and the length of time worked. This is expressed in the formula

$$I = \frac{\sum \frac{T_0}{Q_0} Q_1}{\sum T_0} = \frac{\sum \frac{T_0}{Q_0} Q_1}{\sum T_1} \cdot \frac{\sum T_1}{\sum T_0}$$

where I equal the physical volume of production, $\frac{\sum \frac{T_0}{Q_0} Q_1}{\sum T_1}$

is the index of the productivity of labor, calculated as described above,

and $\frac{\sum T_1}{\sum T_0}$ is the index of the expenditure of working time.

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Some Problems in Calculating Regional Indices

2-58-4-6/14

(The author states that the above method of calculating the physical volume of production by figuring the individual production indices of different branches of industry in accordance with the expenditure of animate labor for a base period was originated by the Academician S.G. Strumilin for calculating the index of labor productivity). This method takes advantage of all the advantages of uniform monetary calculation by value, while at the same time remedying its principal defects. Nevertheless, in calculating regional output indices, the standardized coefficients method described above must be employed to find a correct basis for indexing and consequently the value of I_0 . The author uses this method to compare the output of two regions of basically different industrial structure, where figures for gross production calculated on a basis of value are entirely misleading. The author proposes that in calculating regional indices for USSR economic administrative regions, the structure of the whole of Soviet industry taken together should be used as a basis, i.e. the average expenditure of working time per production unit for all branches of industry in the entire USSR.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 4/4

YUGENBURG, S.

Methods for computing qualitative indices. Vop. ekon. no.8:58-66
Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

(Statistics)

YUGILEVICH, M. (g.Stalino)

Propaganda centers in mines. Sovshakht. 10 no. 11:40 N '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

(Communist Party of the Soviet Union--Party work)

YUGILEVICH, M., inzh.

Achieved by public efforts. Sov.shakht. 10 no.7:31-32 J1 '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Mining engineering)

YUGILEVICH, M.

They want follow the example of astronauts. Sov.shakht.
10 no.8:33 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Shakhta No.17-17-bis, tresta Rutchenkovugol'.
(Donets Basin—Coal miners)

ASHIROV, K.B.; YUGIN, L.G.

Results of isolating intervals of the oil saturation in carbonate
rocks. Trudy Giprovostoknefti no.3:136-145 '61. (MIRA 14:12,
(Volga Valley--Oil reservoir engineering) (Rocks, Carbonate)

ASHIROV, K.B.; GUBANOV, A.I.; SURGUCHEV, M.L.; GUSEVA, L.N.; SPURIN, N.V.
YUGIN, L.G.

Geology and development of the Tarkhany oil field of the Oil Field
Administration of the Buguruslan Petroleum Trust. Trudy Giprovostoknefti no.3:165-182 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Buguruslan region--Oil reservoir engineering)

ASHIROV, K.B.; GROMOVICH, V.A.; YUGIN, L.G.

Geology and oil potential of the Kuleshovskoye field. Trudy
Giprovostoknefti no.5:134-151 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Kuybyshev Province--Petroleum geology)

ASHIROV, K.B.; GUBANOV, A.I.; GROMOVICH, V.A.; SURGUCHEV, M.L.; YUGIN, L.G.

Geology and flow diagrams of the development of the Deryuzhevka
field. Trudy Giprovostoknefti no.5:167-176 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Kuybyshev Province--Oil reservoir engineering)

ASHIROV, K.B.; GUBANOV, A.I.; GUSEVA, L.N.; OPURIN, N.V.; YUGIN, L.G.

Geology and flow diagrams of the development of the Alakayevka
field. Trudy Giprovostoknefti no.5:197-208 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Kuybshev Province—Petroleum geology)

SPASSKIY, S.S.; OBOLONSKAYA, N.A.; YUGIN, V.I.; GINZBURG, S.B.; TROTSKY,
Ye.S.

Plasticizers for nitrile rubbers based on polyester resins. Tr. p.
Inst. khim. UPAN SSSR no.3:33-42 '59. (Mir) 1959
(Plasticizers) (Rubber, Synthetic)

YUGOV, A.

Kliment Arkad'evich Timiriachev. Nauch. red. G. V. Platonov, Moskva, Detgiz, 1953. 127 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 7, No 9, Dec 1954

YUGOV, A.P.

Universal biography. Tekst, prom. 20 no.3;10 Mr '60.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Starshly inzhener Byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii Ul'yanovskogo
sovnarkhoza.

(Ul'yanovsk Province—Textile workers)

YUGOV, G.

Our radio amateurs. Radio no.5:5-6 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Direktor Bobruyskogo mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda imeni
V.I.Lenina.

(Radio clubs)

YELKIN, G.N.; ZEL'TSERMAN, I.M.; POPOV, B.A.; YUGOV, G.Ya.

Self-propelled hay baler. Sel'khozmašina no.2:3-4 F '56.

(MIRA 9:5)

(Hay--Harvesting) (Agricultural machinery)

ZEL'TSERMAN, I.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; POPOV, B.A., inzhener;
YUGOV, G.Ya., inzhener.

Binding apparatus of pickup balers for hay and straw (wire binding). Sel'khoz mashina no.9:6-10 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya (for Zel'tserman). 2. Spetsial'naya konstruktorskoye byuro pri Lyuberetskom zavode sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Hay--Harvesting) (Straw) (Harvesting machinery)

YUGOV, Vladimir Alekseyevich, kand.fiz.-mat. nauk; TELEGIN, R.V.,
doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, prof., red.; KAZEMBEVA, E.I.,
red.

[Thin films and their use in radio measuring techniques]
Tonkie plenki i ikh primenenie v radioizmeritel'noi tekhnike. Moskva, Izd-vo Standartov, 1964. 122 p.
(MIRA 17:11)

120-3-14/40

AUTHORS: Strelkov, S.P. and Yugov, V.A.

TITLE: Measurement of the Coefficient of Dry Friction During Harmonic Oscillations (Izmereniye koeffitsiyenta sukhogo treniya pri garmonicheskikh kolebaniyakh)

PERIODICAL: Pribery i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, 1957, Nr 3, pp.54-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An apparatus is described which can be used to measure the static coefficient of friction during the action of a low frequency forcer (0 to 100 c/s). It is usually assumed that the static coefficient of friction does not depend on the nature of changes in the applied force. It is now suggested that the limiting value of the force of friction depends on the nature and the speed of changes in the applied force. Experiments were carried out in which the limiting value of the frictional force was measured with a sinusoidal variation in the applied force with the frequency of 0 to 100 c/s. The apparatus is shown diagrammatically in Fig.1. The specimen is placed on a small table which executes sinusoidal oscillations in an horizontal plane. At very low amplitudes the specimen moves together with the oscillating table. As the amplitude increases beyond a certain value the specimen moves relative to the table. At

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120-3-14/40

Measurement of the Coefficient of Dry Friction During Harmonic Oscillations.

this moment the amplitude of the oscillation is measured. The coefficient of friction is then given by

$$\mu_c = a\omega^2/g$$

where μ_c is the static coefficient of friction, a is the critical amplitude, ω is the corresponding frequency and g is the acceleration due to gravity. The experimental results shown in Figs. 2 to 6 indicate that the static coefficient of friction is a function of the frequency of the applied force. The coefficient of friction decreases as the frequency increases. There are 6 diagrams, no tables, and 6 references, 5 Russian and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Department of Physics of Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov (Fizicheskiy fakul'tet MGU im. M.V. Lomonosova)

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2 1. Harmonic oscillators 2. Friction-Measurement-Analysis

D'YAKOV, G.P.; YUGOV, V.A.

New type of strain gauge for measuring magnetostriction. Vest. Mosk.
un. Ser. mat., mekh., astron., fiz. khim., 12 no.5:229-230 '57.

(MIRA 11:9)

1, Kafedra obshchey fiziki dlya fizicheskogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(Strain gauges) (Magnetostriction)

21

24(3)

AUTHORS: D'yakov, G.P. and Yugov, V.A. SOV/55-58-3-30/30

TITLE: Measuring of the Magnetostriction With the Aid of a Film
Tensiometer (Izmereniye magnitostriksii s pomoshch'yu ple-
nochnogo tenzometra)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya matematiki, mekhanika,
astronomii, fiziki, khimii 1958, Nr 3, p 237 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a short note on the development of a new type of
tensiometers in which thin layers (films) of constantan and
other materials obtained by methods of vaporization in the
vacuum are used as resistance tensiometers. The first note
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