

L 27847-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022631

the cost studies were reviewed and the methods of calculation were established. At first, the cost of fresh water was estimated without taking into account the cost of heating steam. Then the cost of steam was evaluated. Finally, the total cost of fresh water was determined. The cost estimates of electric power production were based on the existing technical and economical data given for Beloyarsk, Novo-Voronezh and Shevchenko types of reactors. Their thermal and electric power capacities, the amount and the cost of fresh water production, and the cost of electric power generation are summarized in a table. The changes of various technical and economical factors are illustrated by numerous curves. In conclusion, it is mentioned that, from the point of view of Soviet economy and the long-range outlook, it is, as yet, too early to make a final judgement in regard to dual-purpose nuclear power plants. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 11 formulas, and 6 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 25Mar65

NO REF SOV: 008

ENCL. 00

SUB CODE: NP, EE

OTHERS: 002

Card 2/2 TS

ZAKHAROV, I.L.

Stratigraphy of Upper Paleozoic sediments in the northern  
structural-facies zone of the Tien Shan. Mat. po geol. Tian'-  
Shania no.3:101-105 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Tien Shan--Geology, Stratigraphic)



ZAKHAROV, I.M.; YESIN, O.A.

The valency of Cr in liquid slags.

report submitted for the 5th Physical Chemical Conference on  
Steel Production.

MOSCOW — 30 JUN 1959

5(4), 28(5)  
AUTHORS:

SOV/76-33-8-36/39  
Yesin, O. A., Teterin, G. A., Zakharov, I. N.

TITLE:

On the Transfer Numbers in Melted One-component Electrolytes

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 8, pp 1887-1890  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Publications point out that experimental difficulties exist in the determination of the transfer number ( $n$ ) of ions in pure melted salts (Refs 1, 2). As often as not, it is said that such measurements are not only highly complicated but in fact impossible. Various publications are thoroughly studied in the present paper, and the problems arising in connection with the determination of the transfer number are investigated. In particular, the statements made by Sundheim (Ref 5), as well as the friction between ions, are discussed. It is stated on the basis of the observations made that there has not yet accumulated sufficient evidence to say positively that it is impossible to measure the transfer number in one-component systems of melted electrolytes. There are 14 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

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SOV/76-33-B-36/39  
On the Transfer Numbers in Melted One-component Electrolytes

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR, Institut metallurgii,  
Sverdlovsk  
(Urals Branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of  
Metallurgy Sverdlovsk)

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1959

Card 2/2

ZAKHAROV, I.N. (Sverdlovsk); SHAVRIN, S.I. (Sverdlovsk)

Mechanism of the reduction of an iron-slag melt by carbon.  
Izv. AN SSSR Met. i gor. delo no. 2:31-37 Mr-Ap'64 (MIRA 17:8)

SHAVRIN, S.V. (Sverdlovsk); ZAKHAROV, I.N. (Sverdlovsk); IPATOV, B.V.  
(Sverdlovsk)

Kinetic regularities of the reduction of slag by gas. *Tr. AN  
SSSR Met. i gor. delo no. 3:22-31 My-Je '64* (MIRA 17:7)



S/064/61/000/001/005/011  
B110/B215

AUTHORS: Chervinskiy, K. A., Sukhopar, P. A., Zakharov, I. N.

TITLE: Separation of hydrogen chloride from dichloroethane in an  
adiabatic reaction vessel

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no.1, 1961, 21-23

TEXT: The large amounts of ethylene obtained from coke oven gas lead to the development of an efficient method of producing vinylchloride from ethylene. The production of vinylchloride from dichloroethane by alcoholic alkali has several drawbacks, among them high consumption of alkali (resinification, catalyst poisoning). The authors attempted to eliminate these drawbacks. Water vapor with slight additions of carbonic acid was used as diluting agent to stop side reactions. The corrosion caused thereby required the use of an adiabatic apparatus with acidproof lining. The highly overheated water vapor was used for diluting and heat transfer. A quartz tube heated in a pipe heater, served as reaction vessel. Almost adiabatic conditions were obtained by large quantities of water vapor. Coarsely porous silica

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Separation of hydrogen chloride...

S/064/61/000/001/005/011  
B110/B215



gel proved to be an ideal catalyst. Fine-pored silica gel, aluminum oxide, and aluminum silicates proved less suitable. Depositions of resin and carbon black were reduced in the presence of water vapor. The authors soaked silica gel with solutions of chromium, bismuth, nickel, and magnesium chlorides and fluorides, etc, and found that the formation of resin was excluded by soaking silica gel with 2-3% of aqueous  $\text{Na}_2\text{SiF}_6$  solution with a 1% addition of KF in the presence of water vapor at  $400^\circ\text{C}$ . KF accelerates the vaporization of carbon deposits on the catalyst under the action of water vapor. If no water vapor or KF are present, the deposition of carbon black starts again. The optimum reaction temperature was 380 to  $420^\circ\text{C}$  when KF was used, and 460 to  $470^\circ\text{C}$  with KCl. In the presence of  $\text{CO}_2$  no remarkable reduction in the activity of the catalyst was observed after 90 hr. An optimum yield of vinylchloride was obtained with a catalyst volume of  $60\text{ cm}^3$ , 2 hr duration of experiment,  $700\text{ Ncm}^3/\text{min}$  of water vapor, and  $150\text{ Ncm}^3/\text{min}$  of  $\text{CO}_2$ .

Absence of one of the two gases caused an accumulation of the polymerizate. Other gases ( $\text{N}_2$ , CO, etc.) were not studied, but there are reasons for

Card 2/8

Separation of hydrogen chloride...

S/064/51/000/001/005/011  
B110/B215

assuming that other gases containing  $\text{CO}_2$ , even smoke gases under certain conditions may act in the same way as water vapor. An increase in selectivity and activity of the catalyst and larger additions of  $\text{CO}_2$  increase the yield of vinylchloride and transformation of dichloroethane (Table 2). The decrease in the transformation of  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2$  (given in Table 3), with increasing amounts of water vapor, is due to a reduction in the time of catalysis caused by an increase in volume rate. The optimum ratio  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}$  vapor could not be determined, since the volume rate of dichloroethane affects the reaction independently of water vapor (Table 4). These data determined for normal reaction vessels with external heating, also hold for adiabatic units. In the latter, however, the efficiency of the catalyst and the yield of final products are considerably higher. Water vapor was preheated to 200 to 250°C, dichloroethane vapor to 700 to 800°C. Before the beginning of the reaction the reaction vessel (a cylinder of fire clay) was heated by overheated water vapor to a temperature exceeding that of the reaction, and was then regulated by changing the temperature of overheating.

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Separation of hydrogen chloride...

S/064/61/000/001/005/011  
B110/B215

Table 5 gives the experimental results. Vinylchloride thus synthesized was very suitable for the polymerization in solvents. Low amounts of acetylene and traces of ethylene glycol are formed as side products. Drawbacks of the method are: formation of diluted hydrochloric acid, CO<sub>2</sub> addition, and intensive overheating of water vapor. The consumption of CO<sub>2</sub> can be considerably reduced by recirculation. The elimination of other difficulties could be attained by partial or complete replacement of water vapor by smoke gases. I. I. Ioffe is mentioned. There are 1 figure, 5 tables, and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

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S/064/61/000/001/005/011  
B110/B215

Separation of hydrogen chloride...

Legend to Table 2: effect of CO<sub>2</sub> amount on the yield of vinyl chloride and transformation of dichloroethane supply with dichloroethane: 0.5, water vapor: 1 kg/l of the catalyst per hr), 1) supply with CO<sub>2</sub> kg/l of the catalyst per hr, 2) transformation of dichloroethane, %, 3) vinyl chloride yield, % of the theoretical yield.

1) Подача CO <sub>2</sub> кг/л катализатора в час	2) Степень конверсии дихлорэтана, %	3) Выход винилхлорида, % от теоретич.
0,1	43,2	79,0
0,2	43,5	85,2
0,3	47,2	99,0

Tab 2

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S/064/61/000/001/005/011  
B110/E215

Separation of hydrogen chloride...

Legend to Table 3: influence of the amount of water vapor on the transformation of dichloroethane (supply with dichloroethane: 0.5, CO<sub>2</sub>: 0.1 kg/l of

catalyst per hr), 1) supply of water vapor kg/l of catalyst per hr,

2) transformation of dichloroethane, % ,  
3) yield of vinyl chloride, % of the theoretical yield.

1) Подача водяного пара, кг/л катализатора в час	2) Степень конверсии дихлорэтана, %	3) Выход винилхлорида, % от теорет.
0.25	60.5	79.0
0.4	57.0	81.5
0.7	43.2	79.0
1.3	40.9	82.0
1.5	32.0	76.4

Tab. 3

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Separation of hydrogen chloride...

S/064/61/000/001/005/011  
B110/B215

Legend to Table 4: influence of the rate of supply of dichloroethane on the transformation of dichloroethane (supply of water vapor: 0.8, CO<sub>2</sub>:

0.1 kg/l of catalyst per hr), 1) supply of dichloroethane kg/l of the catalyst per hr), 2) transformation of dichloroethane %, 3) yield of vinylchloride, % of the theoretical yield,

1) Подача дихлорэтана, кг/л катализатора в час	2) Степень конверсии дихлорэтана, %	3) Выход хлористого винила, % от теоретич
1.5	21.2	76.0
1.0	37.0	77.6
0.5	43.5	81.7

Tab 4

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Separation of hydrogen chloride...

S/064/61/000/001/005/011  
B110/3215

Legend to Table 5: dependence of the fundamental parameter of the method on the rate of supply of dichloroethane (supply of water vapor: 3.5, CO<sub>2</sub>:

0.15 kg/l of the catalyst per hr), 1) dichloroethane supply, kg/l of catalyst per hr, 2) transformation of dichloroethane, % 3) yield of vinylchloride, % of the theoretical yield, 4) efficiency of catalyst in kg/l per hr.

1) Подача дихлорэтана, кг/л катализатора в час	2) Степень конверсии дихлорэтана, %	3) Выход хлористого винилхлорида, % от теории	4) Производительность, кг/л катализатора в час
1,5	62,0	96,0	0,55
2,3	61,1	94,3	0,82
3,0	58,2	95,2	1,04
4,0	43,0	94,3	1,12

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Tab. 5



SHAVRIN, S.V.; ZAKHAROV, I.N.; IPATOV, B.V.

Slag outflow through coke spouts. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern.  
met. 7 no.1:33-37 '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut metallurgii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR.

SHAVRIN, S. V.; ZAKHAROV, I. N.

Kinetics of the reduction of molten iron oxides by carbon. Izv.  
vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met.7 no. 5:7-11 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii Ural'skogo  
filiala AN SSSR.

SHAVRIN, S.V.; ZAKHAROV, I.N.; IPATOV, B.V.

Outflow of slag through the regenerator into a counterflow.  
Izv. vya. ucheb. zav.; chern met. 5 no.9:54-65 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut metallurgii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR.  
(Blast furnaces--Design and construction) (Heat--Transmission)

ZAKHAROV, M.N., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Determination of  
the solubility and valence of chromium in dissolved states,"  
Sverdlovsk, 1960, 13 pp (Ural Polytechnical Institute in S. S.  
Kirov) (KL, 34-60, 122)

YESIN, O.A.; ZAKHAROV, I.N.

Electrolytic deposition of chromium from fused slags, its valence  
and the solubility of its oxides. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.11:3-8  
'58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR.  
(Chromium plating)

YESIN, O.A., prof., doktor tekhn.rauk; ZAKHAROV, I.N., inzh.

Solubility of chromium oxide in molten slag in contact with metal.  
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; Chern.met. no.11:45-52 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut i Institut metallurgii Ural'skogo  
filiala AN SSSR. Rekomendovano kafedroy teorii metallurgicheskikh  
protssesov Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.  
(Chromium oxides) (Slag) (Electrometallurgy)

5(4)

AUTHORS:

Zakharov, I. N., Yesin, O. A.

SOV/20-126-3-41/69

TITLE:

The Electric Conductivity and the Cathode Polarization of Chromium-containing Slags (Elektroprovodnost' i katodnaya polarizatsiya khromsoderzhashchikh shlakov)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 3, pp 605-607 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the introduction the formation of bivalent chromium in slag which is in contact with a steel bath is mentioned, which has already been dealt with by a number of papers (Refs 1-3), and an earlier paper by the authors is mentioned (Ref 4) in which this problem is also investigated in connection with the determination of the solubility of chromium oxides. As shown by Yu. P. Kiryushkin in a paper (Ref 5), trivalent chromium decreases electric conductivity in the alloy  $\text{CaO-SiO}_2$ , and bivalent chromium increases it. Further, Pastukov showed in a paper (Ref 6) that in slags with a low content of iron, ions of bivalent chromium increase electric conductivity, and that ions of bivalent chromium increase viscosity. The authors investigated the influence exercised by bi- and trivalent chromium upon the conductivity of the slags, and the electrical equipment for

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The Electric Conductivity and the Cathode Polarization of  
Chromium-containing Slags SOV/20-126-3-41/69

measuring them as well as the composition of the slags is described. A diagram shows the dependence of conductivity on temperature and on the composition of the slags (Fig 1). This diagram is discussed in great detail, each of the 13 different compositions being investigated. Cathode polarization was investigated both with a solid tungsten electrode and with a liquid cathode of copper; two diagrams (Figs 2,3) show the results of measurements. These results are also discussed in detail, on which occasion also the respective experimental conditions and the composition of the slags are dealt with. There are 3 figures and 16 references, 13 of which are Soviet.

**ASSOCIATION:** Institut metallurgii Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Institute of Metallurgy of the Ural Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

**PRESENTED:** February 20, 1959 by I. P. Bardin, Academician

**SUBMITTED:** February 19, 1959  
Card 2/2



YESIN, O.A., doktor tekhn.nauk prof.; ZAKHAROV, I.N., inzh.

Determining the solubility of chromium oxides in iron  
slags. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 2 no.10:9-16  
0 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Institut metallurgii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR. Rekomen-  
dovano kafedroy teorii metallurgicheskikh protsessov Ural'-  
skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.  
(Chromium oxides) (Slag) (Electromotive force)

110-58-5-4/25

**AUTHORS:** Sysoyev, M.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences  
and Zakharov, I.N., Engineer.

**TITLE:** Electric Strength Control Tests on Switching Equipment  
with Compressed-air Insulation (O kontrol'nykh ispytaniyakh  
na elektricheskuyu prochnost' kommutatsionnykh apparatov s  
izolyatsiyey szhatym vozdukhom)

**PERIODICAL:** Vestnik Elektromyashlenosti, 1958, Vol 29, Nr 5,  
pp 12 - 15 (USSR).

**ABSTRACT:** Compressed air is now used as the interrupting medium  
in a wide range of switching equipment, but there is not gener-  
ally accepted procedure for making control tests on the medium.  
This article proposes a method based on electric-strength  
tests on experimental and production samples of shunting dis-  
chargers and various types of switches and isolators which  
use compressed air. Some special tests were also made.  
The electric strength of this type of insulation is not a  
single definite value but exhibits a normal statistical distri-  
bution. This is because when the air in the apparatus is  
changed, various contaminants enter the electrically-stressed  
parts and affect the insulation. Typical curves of probability  
of breakdown as a function of applied voltage for the case of

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110-58-5-4/25

Electric Strength Control Tests on Switching Equipment with  
Compressed-air Insulation

an air-blast circuit-breaker are shown in Figure 1. In this case, the equipment was dismantled and cleaned before each test. The minimum breakdown voltages were about the same in circuit-breakers with multiple breaks and in those with a considerable number of operations, but they were more likely to occur in the first case than in the second. The distribution of the results is Gaussian as indicated by bold curves in Figure 1. The voltage distribution was not necessarily Gaussian in tests with multiple operations because successive breakdown test values are not independent of one another. As the number of operations increases, the air system and the spark gap expel contaminating particles. The latter are also burnt up by previous discharges. From the results given in Figure 1, it will be seen that as the value of the breakdown voltage from one test to another may vary by a factor of more than 1.5, a single breakdown test of compressed-air insulation is not reliable. It is better to make numerous tests, replacing the air in the equipment after each test, but this would take a lot of time. There is another way of improving the reliability of the

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110-58-5-4/25

Electric Strength Control Tests on Switching Equipment with  
Compressed-air Insulation

results. Control tests are always preceded by type tests. The latter should always show that the minimum breakdown voltage of the insulation is above the test voltage and a special procedure should be used. Thereafter, control tests consist of checking clearances between contacts and contact shapes. For this purpose, it suffices to check the breakdown voltage in the clean condition at any pressure.

After some 40 or 50 breakdowns have removed mechanical contamination from the gap, a more or less stable breakdown voltage is obtained, as shown in Figure 2. This mean voltage is reproducible and derives from the electrode spacing and the shape of the electric field. An illustration of this is the results given in Figure 3. The test specimen on which they were obtained was one break of an air-blast isolator on an experimental 220-kV air circuit-breaker. After the isolator had been filled with air at a pressure of 9 atm., successive voltages were applied at intervals of one minute until breakdown occurred. The isolator was then dismantled and cleaned and the tests were repeated. Twelve tests of

Card3/5 60 discharges each were made. It follows from Figure 3

110-58-5-4/25

Electric Strength Control Tests on Switching Equipment with  
Compressed-air Insulation

that the ratio between the maximum mean breakdown voltage in each of twelve tests and the corresponding minimum value decreases with the number of breakdowns that precede the test on which the mean value was determined.

Determination of the mean breakdown voltage becomes more precise as the pressure is reduced. Therefore, apparatus should be tested at the lowest pressure at which it is likely to operate. For example, air-blast isolators intended to operate at a pressure of 20 atm. may, when open, be at a pressure of only 8 atm. and this is the pressure at which the tests should be made. The tests should be on the apparatus as a whole and not on each separate break. Then, after electric spark treatment by 50 discharges, control tests at reduced pressure should show a mean discharge voltage for several breakdowns equal to that measured on the object that passed the type tests. This is a reliable indication that the insulation of the equipment being tested is the same as that of the equipment that passed the type test. There are 3 figures and 2 references, one of which is Soviet and 1 American.

Card4/5

110-58-5-4/25

Electric Strength Control Tests on Switching Equipment with Compressed-air Insulation

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut  
(All-Union Electro-technical Institute)

SUBMITTED: September 9, 1957

Card 5/5

CHERVINSKIY, K.A.; SUKHOPAR, P.A.; ZAKHAROV, I.N.

Dehydrochlorination of dichloroethane in an adiabatic reactor.  
Khim.prom. no.1:21-2; Ja '61. (MIRA 1:1)  
(Ethane) (Hydrochloric acid)

SHAVRIN, S.V.; CHENTSOV, A.V.; ZAKHAROV, I.N.; PASHKEYEV, G.G.;  
USHAKOV, D.I.; BANNYKH, S.S.; LERONTSEV, Yu.A.

Blast furnace smelting of high basicity sinter. Stal' 24  
no.8:680-684 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut metallurgii v g. Sverdlovske i Chusovskoy  
metallurgicheskij zavod.



SHAVRIN, S.V. (Sverdlovsk); ZAFHAROV, I.N. (Sverdlovsk); IPATOV, B.V.  
(Sverdlovsk)

Regularities of the reduction of iron slag on graphite  
attachments. Izv. AN SSSR. Met. i gor. delo no.4:29-39  
Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

AUTHOR: Zakharov, I.P., Master SOV/91-58-3-17/28

TITLE: On Installing Insulation Locks on Power Lines Without Disconnecting the Voltage (Ustanovka izolyatornykh zamkov na liniyakh elektroperedachi bez snyatiya napryazheniya) Exchange of Experience (Obmen opytom)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1958, No 3, pp 23-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Senior Fitter P.G. Balaurov developed a new system to install insulation locks without disconnecting the voltage. The system uses an ORGRES rod used for installing and taking-off tube dischargers, pliers for insulation locks produced by the "Armset" trust, and a metallic bar. Operational instructions are given. Successful test operations with the new simple system were carried out by installing locks on the suspension and insulation bushings of 110 kV power lines. There is 1 diagram.

Card 1/1

PROCESSES AND PROCEDURAL NOTES

12

*co*

The acidity of flour. I. D. Zakharov. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, (1957) (in German 1101) (1957).—Wheat flours (75, 85 and 90%) were tested for free, sol. acids; the amts. were small in all 3 grades. Caprylic, lactic and formic acids were found in all flours examined. The content of phosphates in aq. exts. of these flours bears a definite relation to the ash content and the kind of flour. The rate of extn. of phosphate with water was the highest for 90% and the lowest for 75% flour. A definite tendency for a certain limiting accumulation of phosphate in the ext. was observed; this was different for different kinds of flour. Fourteen references.

A. A. Pudgony

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN

MATERIAL NUMBER

TERMS

RECORD NUMBER

RECORD NUMBER

CA

16

Formation of fusel oil from technical leucine. I. P. Zakharov and P. I. Lebedinskaya. *Sukhinoyskaya I.* 1964. 93(1964). --By adding to the fermentation mixt. tech. leucine from hydrolyzed casein or blood albumin, and aerating, the fusel-oil content can be increased 4-5 times. H. Cohen

sect. of Biochem. and MICROBIOLOGY ALL-  
UNION Scientific-Research INST. OF  
Alcohol Industry

PROCEEDS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11C

*Ca*

The question of the nitrogen nutrition of yeast. I. P. Zakharov, S. A. Kosovskov and P. M. Kinstovskaya. *Microbiology (U. S. S. R.)* 7, 643-50(1938); *Chev. Zvezd.* 1938, 1, 4781.—The optimum amt. of N for the growth of yeast (strain XII) was 0.0212-0.0165% when  $(NH_4)_2SO_4$  was the source, 0.0163-0.008% when it was asparagine, and 0.0316% for cultures in yeast water. Growth was much more vigorous on yeast water than on asparagine or  $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ . In this respect there was no essential difference between the last 2 compds. The fermentation process on the yeast water was characterized by great intensity. After fermentation, the percentage of N in the yeast decreased. The consumption of N by the yeast was thus related to its concn. in the fermenting substance. For all the sources of N studied, accumulation of amino N during fermentation was observed. M. G. Moore

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

127-72.02.21

ZAKHAROV, I. P.

PAZOT50

USSR/Medicine - Yeast  
Chemistry - Fusel Oil

Apr 1945

"Utilization of the Products of Autoclave Hydrolysis of Protein for the Nitrogen Nutrition of Yeasts and the Production of Fusel Oil," I. P. Zakharov, O. P. Mazarenko, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Distilling Industry, Moscow, 6 pp

"Mikrobiologiya" Vol XIV, No 2 p. 113-18

Autoclave hydrolysis of proteins presents definite advantages as compared with the open hydrolysis method in every case in which a large quantity of hydrolyzed proteic substances of individual amino acids is needed. Autoclave hydrolyzed protein forms an excellent source

YC

LC750

USSR/Medicine - Yeast (Contd) Apr 1945

of nitrogen nutrition for yeasts and may be so used. The unpurified leucine preparation obtained from the autoclave hydrolyzate is a very suitable material for producing fusel oil and its utilization can provide high fusel oil yields. Still higher fusel oil yields may be obtained if conditions for a more intense nitrogen metabolism in the yeast organism are created.

LC750

CA

16

Production of lactic acid from sugar beet and cases of inactivation of lactic acid fermentation. I. P. Zakharov and M. P. Fedorova (Factory "Uralitine," Moscow). *Mikrobiologiya* 18, No. 1, 57-60(1946)(English summary).--A study of conditions for fermentation of sugar beet to lactic acid showed that good results are obtained when about 2% barley shoots are added to the medium, with best results being obtained when pasteurization is conducted at 50-60°; at 70° inactivation of both fermentation and mitosis was observed. G. M. Kozlovskii

ASS. SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EXTENDING LINE

FROM SHEETS	RECORDS WITH ONE REC	RELATIONS	FROM ROWS	RELATIONS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100				

ZAKHAROV, I. P.           Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Gel Formation in Pectic Substances." Moscow Technological Inst of the Food Industry, 29 Jun 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jun, 1947 (Project #17036)



ZAKHAROV, I.P., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Study of the physical and colloidal chemistry of certain  
processes in the food industry. Trudy NTIPP 2:341-356  
'52. (MIRA 9:2)  
(Food--Analysis) (Fermentation) (Pectin)

*Moscow Tech Inst. Food Ind.*

ACC NR: AP6025713

SOURCE CODE: UR/0187/66/000/005/0046/0050

AUTHOR: Zakharov, I. P. <sup>(deceased)</sup>; Gryazin, G. N.

ORG: Leningrad Institute of Fine Mechanics and Optics (Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki)

TITLE: Tv observation of rotating objects

SOURCE: Tekhnika kino i televideniya, no. 5, 1966, 46-50

TOPIC TAGS: tv equipment, tv camera, tv photography

ABSTRACT: The article comprises: (1) A review based on 1951-64 Soviet published sources and (2) A brief report of some experiments with tv observation of rotating objects (detailed below). The test outfit comprised: a vidicon-type Soviet-made PTU-22 industrial tv unit, a Soviet-made SU-1 stroboscopic-light unit (flash lamp), and a sync-pulse generator. The latter (its block diagram is

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.397.9

ACC NR: AP6025713

shown) ensured periodic or single pulses synchronized with the rotating object and phased with its position in space. Picture definition was measured by a special test pattern - a white disk 500-mm diameter with nine groups of black lines of different thicknesses; the definition measured at 10-1000 rpm (0.21-21 m/sec) showed a reduction by 65%. "A. V. Krasotkin and Ye. B. Sokolov took part in developing and testing the equipment." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 109 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2

ZAKHAROV, I.P.; ZHEYTS, Yu.S., inzh.

New components of the networks of automatic a.s. code block systems and its linking with automatic signals at crossings. Avtom. telem. i sviaz' 8 no.1:10-12 Ja '61. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Glavnyy inzh. proyeka Gosudarstvennogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu signalizatsii, tsentralizatsii, blokirovki, svyazi i radio na zheleznodorozhnom transporte (for Zakharov).

ZAKHAROV, I.P.; ZHEYTS, Yu.S., inzh.

New elements of a.c. code automatic block system networks the linking of them with automatic crossing signals. Avtom. telem. i svyaz' 8 no. 3:8-12 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Glavnyy inzh. proyektira Gomudarstvennogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu signalizatsii, tsentralizatsii, blokirovki, svyazi i radio na zheleznodorozhnom transporte (for Zakharov).

ZAKHAROV, I.P.; ZHEBYTS, Yu.S., inzh.

New components of a code-type automatic block system network and its unification with automatic crossing signals. Avtom., telex. i sviaz' 8 no.8:4-8 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Glavnyy inzh. proyektu Gosudarstvennogo proyektno-izyskatel'skogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu signalizatsii, tsentralizatsii, svyazi i radio na zheleznodorozhnom transporte (for Zakharov).

BAYMAKOV, N.Yu.; DESISENKO, I.N.; ZAKHAROV, I.P.

Control and testing TV unit for tuning black-and-white and color receivers. Tekhnika i telev. 4 no.7:31-38 JI '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Television--Receivers and reception)

ZAKHAROV, I.P., master.

Color marking of phases on transmission lines. Energotik 5 no.2:8-  
9 F '57. (MIRA 10:3)

(Electric lines)



ZAKHAROV, I.P.

New circuit elements and types of automatic systems for signaling at crossings. Avtom., telea. i svyaz' 9 no.6:5-10 Ia '69. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Glavnyy inzh. proyekt Gosudarstvennogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu signalizatsii, tsentralizatsii, blokirovki, svyazi i rechi na zhelezno-dorozhnom transporte.

ZAKHAROV, I.S.

How the use of moldboard plows and moldboardless plows affects the  
microflora of regular Chernozems in Moldavia. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol.  
no.7:156-164 '60. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Moldavskiy filial AN SSSR. (MOLDAVIA—SOIL MICRO-ORGANISMS) (TILLAGE)

ZAKHAROV, I.S., kand. biol. nauk; DRYAKHLOVA, V., red.; MARKOVICH, G.,  
tekhn. red.

[Role of micro-organisms in agriculture] O roli mikroorganiz-  
mov v sel'skom khoziaistve. Kishinev, Izd-vo "Shtiintsa," 1961.  
19 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Agricultural microbiology)

ZAKHAROV, I.S.; Prinimala uchast'ya: ATAMANYUK, D.I., laborant

Development of cellulose bacteria and fungi in the rhizosphere  
of various plants in carbonate-rich and typical Chernozem  
soils of Moldavia. Izv. AN Mold. SSR no.7:55-68 '62. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Moldavia—Rhizosphere microbiology)  
(Bacteria, Cellulose-decomposing)

ZAKHAROV, I.S., red. Prinsipal uchastiye ANDREYEV, D.G., starshiy inzh.,  
red.; TIKHONOV, A.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Textile machinery (catalog-handbook); cotton machinery] Tekstil'nye mashiny (katalog-spravochnik); mashiny khlopchatobumazhnogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1951. 123 p.  
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekstil'nogo i legkogo mashinostroyeniya (for Andreyev).  
(Cotton machinery)

*Zakharov, I. I.*  
USSR/Soil Science - Soil Biology

J.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15296

Author : I.S. Zakharov

Inst : Kishinev Agricultural Institute.

Title : The Effect of Manure on the Microflora of Several Crop-Totated Fields in the Chernozem Soils of Moldavia.  
(Vliyaniye navozov na mikrofloru nekotorykh poley sevooborota na chernozemnykh pochvakh Moldavii).

Orig Pub : Izv. Moldavsk. fil. AN SSSR, 1956, No 2, 85-95

Abstract : At the Kishinev Agricultural Institute Test Station, the application of manure on the fallow in ordinary carbonate chernozem soil sharply raised the amount of bacteria, which develop on meat peptone agar, and phosphoric bacteria, this suppressing the development of nitrogenous bacteria. The quantity of nitrifiable microorganisms,

Card 1/2

USSR/Soil Science - Soil Biology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15296

J.

actinomycetes and cellulose decomposing bacteria increased at an insignificant rate. The action resulting from arnuro on a field with winter wheat was considerably weaker in regard to the development of bacteria.

Card 2/2

29

ZAKHAROV, I.S., kand. biolog. nauk

Distribution of cellulose-decomposing micro-organisms in  
various soils of Moldavia. Izv. Mold. fil. AN SSSR no.78  
48-57 '61 (MIRA 17x7)



ZAKHAROV, I.V.; SHLYAPINTOKH, V.Ya.

Kinetics of chemiluminescence in the reaction of the thermal  
decomposition of diphenylethane hydroperoxide. Trudy MFTI  
no.8:137-149 '62.

(Luminescence)  
(Bibenzyl)

(MIRA 15:5)

ZAKHAROV, I.V.; SHLYAPINTOKH, V.Ya., kand. khim. nauk

Kinetics of chemiluminescence in the reaction of catalytic  
oxidation of ethylbenzene. Trudy MFTI no.10:111-118 '62.  
(Luminescence) (Benzene) (MIRA 16:6)

L 12629-61

EXP. 4 (CONT.)

The study is a continuation of the study of the effect of the concentration of the reagent on the intensity of the luminescence. The results show that the intensity of the luminescence increases with the concentration of the reagent. The maximum intensity is obtained at a concentration of 0.1 mg/ml. The intensity is then decreased as the concentration increases. The results are shown in the following table.

Concentration (mg/ml)	Intensity (Relative units)
0.01	10
0.02	20
0.05	50
0.1	100
0.2	80
0.5	50
1.0	30
2.0	15

I 12629-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3002878

When the rate of consumption of trivalent... formation... is realized in...  
... of the and trivalent...  
...  
... Orig.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Kharalcheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR  
Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 005

INCL: 00

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ZAKHAROV, I.V.; SHLYAPINTOKH, V.Ya.

Chemiluminescence in slow chemical reactions. Part 3:  
Chemiluminescent method used for studying the kinetics of  
hydroperoxide accumulation in the reaction of catalyzed oxidation  
of ethylbenzene. Kin.i kat. 4 no.5:706-712 S-0 '63.

(MIRA 16:12)

1. Moskovskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut i Institut  
khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

ZAKHAROV, I.V.; SHEL'YAPINTOKH, V.Ya.

Chemiluminescence and the reaction mechanism of the catalyzed  
degradation of ethylbenzene hydroperoxide. Dokl. AN SSSR 150  
no.5:1069-1072 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom  
V.N.Kondrat'yevym.  
(Benzene derivatives) (Catalysis) (Luminescence)

L 10593-63  
HM/WW

REF ID: A6770/ASI

ACCESSION NO: AP3001487

8/0195/63/004/002/0239/0243

AUTHOR: Zakharov, I. V.; Shlyar, G. V. Ya.

70  
61

TITLE: Chemiluminescence in slow chemical reactions. I. The mechanism governing chemiluminescence in the catalyzed reaction of ethylbenzene oxidation

SOURCE: Kinetika i kataliz, v. 4, no. 2, 1963, 239-243

TOPIC TAGS: chemiluminescence in oxidation benzene, cobalt acetate, hydroperoxide

ABSTRACT: Chemiluminescence was observed during the oxidation of ethylbenzene in a reaction catalyzed with cobalt acetate. Its intensity is proportional to the rate of reaction and it changes with the

proposed kinetics explains the principal mechanism governing the

ZAKHAROV, I.V.; SHLYAPINTOKH, V.Ya.

Chemiluminescence in slow chemical reactions. Part 1:  
Chemiluminescence regularities in catalyzed ethylbenzene  
oxidation. Kin.i kat. 4 no.2:239-243 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskiy fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut i Institut khimicheskoy  
fiziki AN SSSR.  
(Benzene derivatives) (Oxidation) (Luminescence)



8/658/62/000/010/008/008  
AO59/A126AUTHORS: Zakharov, I.V., Shiyarintokh, V.Ya., Candidate of Chemical Sciences

TITLE: Kinetics of chemoluminescence in the reaction of catalyzed oxidation of ethylbenzene

SOURCE: Moscow. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut. Trudy, no. 10, 1962. Issledovaniya po fizike i radiotekhnike. 111 - 118

TEXT: The assumption that oxidation as a chain reaction taking place with the participation of free radicals should be accompanied by luminescence is experimentally demonstrated on the example of ethylbenzene oxidation catalyzed by cobalt acetate, the kinetics of which has been described before. Oxidation was performed in a special constant-temperature vessel, with the photomultiplier tube in the vessel placed behind the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was passed, which had been dried with  $\text{CaCl}_2$ . Glacial acetic acid was used as the solvent. Chemoluminescence was measured at temperatures between  $50^\circ\text{C}$  and  $70^\circ\text{C}$ .

Card 1/3

Kinetics of chemoluminescence in the reaction of

8/658/62/000/010/00A/00A

The chemoluminescence observed in the reaction of hydroperoxide with a catalyst is assumed to be due to the recombination of peroxide radicals. The rate of chemoluminescence is assumed to be proportional to the square of the peroxide concentration. As a result, chemoluminescence in the reaction studied is assumed to be excited by the energy set free in peroxide-radical recombination, which is the main exothermic stage in oxidation. This energy which is in excess of 50 - 60 kcal/mole is sufficient to excite the peroxide radicals.

It is found that the rate of hydroperoxide decomposition is, at all catalyst concentrations, proportional to the concentration of the decomposed hydroperoxide,

Card 2/3

Kinetics of chemoluminescence in the reaction of ....

3/658/62/030/010/003/008  
A059/A126

$dI/dt = k_1 I - k_2 I^2$

where  $I$  is the intensity of chemoluminescence

$k_1$

is the rate constant of effective decay depending on the rate of

Card 3/3

ZAKHAROV, I. V., Major of Veterinary Service

Card Veterinary Sci

Dissertation: "Serological Diagnosis of Equine Tuberculosis by the Reaction of Complement Fixation and Specific Therapy of Tuberculosis with Antivirus."  
Military Veterinary Academy, 28 May 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, May, 1947 (Project #17836)

ZAKHAROV, I. V., Cand. of Vet. Sci.

"Diagnosis of necrobacillosis of horses by the RSK (Complement Fixation Reaction) method."

SO: Veterinariya 26 (7), 1949, p. 5.

ZAKHAROV, I. V., Cand. of Vet. Sci.

"Treatment of necrobacillosis of horses with the antiviral."

SO: Vet. 27 (4) 1950, p. 30

ZAKHAROV, I.V.; SHLYAPINTOKH, V. Ya.

Chemiluminescence in the decomposition of diphenylethane hydro-  
peroxide, and its relation to the kinetics of this process.  
Kin. i kat. 2 no.2:165-171 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskoy institut, kafedra khimicheskoy  
kinetiki i gorennya.  
(Ethane) (Luminescence)

ZAKHAROV, I.Ya.; RASHCHEPKIN, K.Ye.

Capital repairs of pipelines laid in swampland. Transp. i khran.  
nefti i nefteprod. no.12:13-15 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po transportu i khraneniyu  
nefti i nefteproduktov.



SAKHAROV, I.Ya.; SOBOKA, V.R.; SAEMINSHI, Ye.V.

Dynamics of the content of some trace elements in the blood of patients with microbial eczema and circumscribed neurodermatitis. Vest. dermat. i ven. no.2:9-13 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra kozhnykh i venericheskikh zabolevaniy (zav. - prof. N.A. Trosuyev) Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni A.M. Gor'kogo.

BEREZIN, V.L.; RASHCHEPKIN, K.Ye.; TIMERBAYEV, N.Sh.; YASIN, E.M.;  
SULTANMIRATOV, Kh.F.; CUMEROV, A.G.; ZAKHAROV, I.Ya.

Experimental study of tension state of a pipeline during  
capital repair. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.10:  
89-91 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.

ZAKHAROV, I.Ya.

"KhDV" model cotton gin. Sbor. nauch.-issl. rab. TTI no.4:30-45  
'57. (MIRA 11:9)  
(Cotton gin and ginning)

ZAKHAROV, I.Ya., Cand Tech Sci--(diss) " Study of a roller fiber-  
separator of the KHDV <sup>brand</sup> ~~and No.~~" Tashkent, 1957, 16 pp (Min of Higher  
Education USSR. Tashkent Textile Inst), 125 copies (K1,25-58,113)

- 93 -

**SVIDLER, S.M.; ZAKHAROV, I.Ia.**

Prevention of furunculosis in coal miners by ultraviolet irradiation. Vrach.delo no.2:116-118 F '63. (MIRA 1645)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii, kurs fizioterapii (zaveduyushchiy kursom - dotsent S.M. Svidler) i kafedra kozhno-venericheskikh zabolevaniy (zav. - prof. A.A. Kroychik) Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(FURUNCULOSIS) (MINERS—DISEASES AND HYGIENE)  
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

ZAKHAROV, I. Z.

USSR/Engineering - Hydraulics, Sep 51  
Structural Analysis

"On Methods for Calculating Reinforced-Concrete Structures," I. Z. Zakharov, Engr

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 9, pp 11-14

Criticizes calcn methods given in GOST 4286-48, indicating that they have no theoretical substantiation and contain contradictory assumptions. Reviews contemporary methods of calcg reinforced-concrete structures, revising these methods in some instances.

201791

ZAKHAROV, I. Z.

Sluice Gates

Calculation of the performance of steel gates in hydrotechnical installations by the method of limiting state. Gidr. stroi. 21 no. 3, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952 ~~1953~~, Uncl.

ZAKHAROV, I.Z., inzhener.

Calculating light reinforced concrete constructions. Gidr.stroi. 22 no.  
6:39-42 Je '53. (MLRA-6:6)

(Reinforced concrete construction)



124-58-9-10426

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 9, p 145 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Tsytovich, N. A., ~~Zakharov~~, I. Z.

TITLE: Determination of the Long-time Deformation Strength of Clays  
by Means of a Spherical Penetration Point (Opredeleniye dlitel'-  
nogo soprotivleniya glin deformatsiyam s pomoshch'yu sferi-  
cheskogo shtampa)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gidroyekta, 1958, Nr 1, pp 65-73

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

1. Clays--Mechanical properties

~~SECRET~~

CHLEN-KORRESPONDENT AN SSSR (FOR TSYTOVICH).

Card 1/1

SOV/86-59-1-4/39

**AUTHOR:** Zakharov, I.Z., Maj

**TITLE:** One of the Decisive Factors in Combat (Odn iz reshayushchikh faktorov v boyu)

**PERIODICAL:** Vestnik vozdushnogo flota, 1959, Nr 1, pp 14-17 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** The author discusses some problems of air battles which were mentioned in the article, Peculiarities of Modern Air Battle, by Col S.A. Savosin (the article was published in issue Nr 12 of this periodical in 1958). The author states that he cannot fully agree with the views of Col Savosin concerning some points in his article. For instance, Col Savosin is of the opinion that the role of the surprise factor in an air battle is diminishing because of the development of detecting systems. This, according to the author, is not true. Success in an air battle still depends very much on the surprise factor. Surprise can be achieved when a pilot is first to visually detect the enemy in the air. With

Card 1/2

One of the Decisive Factors (Cont.)

SOV/86-59-1-4/39

regard to the tendency to act with lone aircraft, as stated by Col Savosin, the author is of the opinion that the tendency of aircraft to act in a single group will no doubt decrease, but there is still the tendency to act in two-ship elements under favorable weather conditions. However, at night and under adverse weather conditions, the author concedes, it is necessary to put into action lone aircraft.

Card 2/2

GALYAMOVA, S.; KONDRAT'YEVA, A., brigadir ovoshchevodcheskoy brigady, Geroy  
Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; ZAKHAROV, K.

Tractor plus tractor. Sov.profsoiuzy 18 no.10:8-9 My '62.

(MIRA 15:5)

1. Predsedatel' Tselinogradskogo oblastnogo komiteta profsoyuza  
rabochikh i sluzhaschikh sel'skogo khozyaystva i zagotovok (for  
Galyamova). 2. Sovkhoz "Novo-Likayevskiy", Gor'kovskaya obl. (for  
Kondrat'yeva). 3. Predsedatel' Tul'skogo oblastnogo komiteta  
profsoyuza rabochikh i sluzhashchikh sel'skogo khozyaystva i  
zagotovok (for Zakharov).

(Tractors—Repairing)

(Trade unions)

ZAKHAROV, K.

Entering tomorrow. Sov.profsoiuzy 17 no.10:19-20 My '61.  
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Predsedatel' fabrika profsoyuza Obukhovskogo kotrovo-sukonnogo  
kombinata imeni V.I.Lenina.  
(Obukhovo—Rug and carpet industry)  
(Socialist competition)

ZAKHAROV, K.D.; BAL'ZANOV, D.M.

Machining of ferrites. Av.prom. 26 no.8:21-25 Ag '57.  
(MIRA 15:4)

(Ferrite (Steel constituent)) (Grinding and polishing)  
(Ultrasonic metal cutting)

ANDRIANOV, D.P., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.; GENDEL'MAN, M.Z.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; GLICHEV, A.V., kand. ekon.  
nauk, dots.; DIDENKO, S.I., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.;  
ZHURAVLEV, A.N., kand. tekhn.nauk, prof.; ZAKHAROV,  
K.D., kand. tekhn.nauk,, dots.; MOISEYEV, S.V., kand.  
tekhn. nauk, dots.; OL'SHEVETS, L.M., kand. tekhn.  
nauk, dots.; ORLOV, N.A., prof.; POPOV, P.G., ispolnya-  
yushchiy obyazannosti dots.; SARKISYAN, S.A., kand. ekon.  
nauk, dots.; STARIK, D.E., kand. tekhn.nauk, ispolnyayu-  
shchiy obyazannosti dots.; TER-MARKARYAN, A.N., kand.  
tekhn. nauk, prof.; TIKHOMIROV, V.I., kand. tekhn.nauk,  
prof.; CHESNOKOV, V.V., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.;  
SHERMAN, Ye.I., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; EL'BERT, L.M.,  
kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; LAPSHIN, A.A., dots., retsenzent;  
NOVATSKIY, V.F., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; TUIYANSKAYA, F.G.,  
red. izd-vn; KARPOV, I.I., tekhn. red.

[Organization, planning and economics of airplane produc-  
tion] Organizatsiia, planirovanie i ekonomika aviatsionnog  
proizvodstva. [By] D.P.Andrianov i dr. Moskva, Oborongiz,  
1963. 694 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Airplane industry--Management)

VERBITSKAYA, Tat'yana Nikolayevna; ZAKHAROV, K.D., red.; DMITRIYEVA, T.I.,  
otv. za vypusk; SUKHAREVA, R.A., tekhn.red.

[Manufacturing technology and characteristics of variconds]  
Tekhnologiya izgotovleniya varikondiv i ikh svoistva. Moskva,  
1958. 34 p. (Moskovskii Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy.  
Peredovoi opyt proizvodstva. Seriya: Radiopriborostroenie,  
vyp. 9). (MIRA 13:11)

(Electric capacitors)



PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6558

Andrianov, D. P., M. Z. Gendel'man, A. V. Glichev, S. I. Didenko,  
A. N. Zhuravlev, K. D. Zakharov, S. V. Moiseyev, L. M. Ol'shevets,  
N. A. Orlov, P. G. Popov, S. A. Sarkisyan, D. E. Starik, A. N.  
Tar-Markaryan, V. I. Tikhomirov, V. V. Chesnokov, Ye. I. Sherman,  
and L. M. El'sert.

Organizatsiya, planirovaniya i ekonomika aviatsionnogo proizvodstva  
(Organization, Planning, and Economics of the Aircraft Industry)  
Moscow, Oborongiz, 1963. 694 p. Errata slip inserted, 5000 copies  
printed.

Ed. (Title page): L. M. Ol'shevers, Candidate of Technical Sciences,  
Docent and N. A. Orlov, Professor; Reviewer: A. A. Lapshin, Docent;  
Ed.: V. F. Novatskiy, Candidate of Economiical Sciences; Ed. of  
Publishing House: F. G. Tubyanskaya; Tech. Ed.: I. I. Karpov;  
Managing Ed.: L. A. Gil'berg.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for students of aircraft engineering  
schools of higher education. It may also be useful to engineering  
personnel of aircraft industry.

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3

Organization, Planning (Cont.)

SOV/6558

**COVERAGE:** The book presents a comprehensive review of problems connected with economics of the aircraft industry and with the organization and planning of aircraft production. Concrete problems of organization of work at aircraft enterprises are analyzed as they apply to various types of aircraft plants, e.g., aircraft construction plants, engine manufacturing plants, instrument-making plants. Specific features of the organization and planning of production in industrial and experimental plants are outlined. The Introduction and Ch. I, II, and XI were written by Professor N. A. Orlov; Ch. III by Docent S. V. Moiseyev, Cand. of Techn. Sciences; Ch. IV and XIX by Docent S. A. Sarkisyan, Cand. of Econ. Sciences; Ch. V and X by Docent D. E. Starik, Cand. of Techn. Sciences; Ch. VI by Docent P. G. Popov; Ch. VII by Docents Ye. I. Sherman, Cand. of Econ. Sciences, and K. D. Zakharov, Cand. of Techn. Sciences; Ch. VIII by Docent M. Z. Gendel'man, Cand. of Techn. Sciences, Docent A. V. Glichav, Cand. of Economic Sciences, and Professor A. N. Ter-Martaryan, Cand. of Techn. Sciences; Ch. IX by Professor A. N. Zhuravlev, Cand. of Tech. Sciences; Ch. XII and XIII by Professor D. P. Andrianov, Doctor of Econ. Sciences; Ch. XIV by Professor V. I. Tikhomirov, Cand. of

Card 2/16

Organization, Planning (Cont.)

SOV/6538

Techn. Sciences; Ch. XV, XVI, XVII, XXII by Docent L. M. Ol'shevets, Cand. of Techn. Sciences; Ch. XVIII and XXI by Docent S. I. Didenko, Cand. of Econ. Sciences; Ch. XX and XXIV by Docent L. M. El'bert, Cand. of Econ. Sciences; Ch. XXIII by Docent V. V. Chernokov, Cand. of Econ. Sciences. L. M. Ol'shevets and N. A. Orlov supervised the group of authors and completed the scientific editing. Each part of the book is accompanied by references, all Soviet, and in addition there are 9 Soviet references relating to the whole book.

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Organization, Planning (Cont.)

SOV/6558

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Card 4/16

ZAKHAROV, K. D.

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