

L 21478-66

ACC NR: AT6005074

a comparison of two emf pulses travelling in opposite directions. One of the pulses originates in a test coil from the air gap of the system under study, and the other in another test coil from a homogeneous magnetic field. Simultaneously, the NMR circuit establishes the magnitude of the homogeneous magnetic field. The comparison of the pulses is shown in Fig. 2. Tests showed that the results are reproducible within 0.01%. A more sensitive zero indicator and better photoelectric microampere fluxmeters reduce this value to approximately 0.003%. Orig. art. has 3 formulas and 3 figures. [08]

SUB CODE: 14, 20 / SUEM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 001 / ATD PRESS:

428

CARD 4/4 dda

L 21478-66
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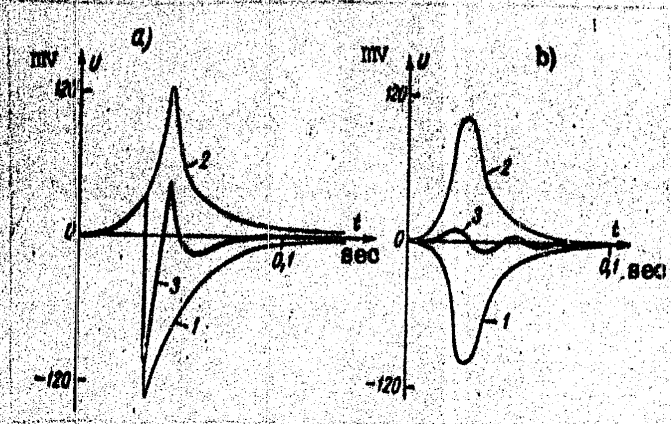


Fig. 2. Comparison of compensating pulses measured

a - On the Tenzer device (R. K. Tenzer, Archiv für Electrotechnik, Bd. 40, H. 7, 1952, S. 406); b - on the proposed NMR device; 1 - compensation pulse; 2 - pulse from the magnet under investigation; 3 - resulting compensation curve.

Card 3/4

L 2147B-66
ACC NR: AT6005074

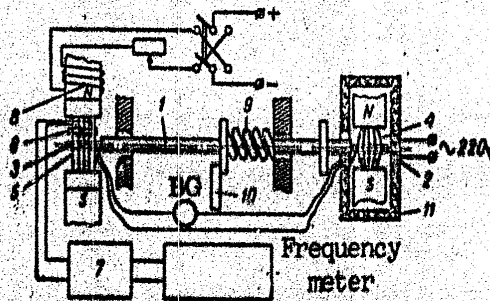


Fig. 1. Installation for the measurement of the magnetic induction of nonhomogeneous magnetic fields

- 1 - Rod; 2, 3 - sensor frames; 4 - nonhomogeneous field; 5 - uniform magnetic field; 6 - NMR sensor; 7 - NMR circuit; 8 - coil; 9 - springs; 10 - catch.

L 21478-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/EWA(d)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AT6005074 SOURCE CODE: UR/2563/65/000/258/0058/0061

AUTHOR: Zaytaev, V. I.; Spektor, S. A.

ORG: Leningrad Polytechnic Institute im. M. I. Kalinin (Leningradskiy politekhicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Measurement of nonhomogeneous magnetic fields of permanent magnets over a wide temperature range by the NMR method

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhicheskii institut. Trudy, no. 256, 1965. Tsifrovyye izmeritel'nyye i upravlyayushchiye ustroystva (Digital measuring and control devices), 58-61

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic field measurement, NMR, nonhomogeneous magnetic field

ABSTRACT: The accurate determination of permanent magnetic fields within narrow magnetic gaps and varying temperature conditions encounter considerable technical difficulties. The present article describes a device representing a combination of the zero ballistic and nuclear magnetic resonance methods. The device, shown in Fig. 1, can register magnetic induction in gaps of 1 mm and less in the presence of arbitrary field inhomogeneities and a wide temperature range. It can be used for the determination of the temperature coefficient of permanent magnets. The method is based on

Card 1/4

54
BT1

2

ZAYTSEV, Vladimir Ivanovich, prof.; SINEV, A.V., prof.; IONOV, P.S., prof.;
~~VASIL'EV, A.V., prof.~~; SHARABRIN, I.G., prof.; SOLOVEY, A.S., red.;
BALLOD, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Clinical diagnosis of internal diseases of domestic animals]
Klinicheskaya diagnostika vnutrennikh boleznei domashnikh zivotnykh.
Pod red. V.I.Zaitseva. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1958.
375 p. (MIRA 12:3)

(Veterinary medicine--Diagnosis)

GOLYNSKIY, Andrey Vasil'evich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; ZAYTSEV, V.I.
otv.red.; SANDLER, N.V., red.izd-va; KOTLYAKOVA, O.I., tekhn.red.

[Marine steam engines] Sudovye parovye mashiny. Leningrad,
Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1958. 463 p. (MIRA 12:1)
(Marine engines)

ZAYTSEV, V. I.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
p 240 (USSR) 15-57-8-11687

AUTHOR: Zaytsev, V. I.

TITLE: Use of Ring Valves in Piston Pumps (O primeneni
kol'tsevykh klapanov v porshnevykh nasosakh)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Ufimsk. neft. in-ta, 1956, Nr 1, pp 49-53

ABSTRACT: The author has conducted theoretical investigations of the operation of ring valves and has calculated the advantages of using such valves on the U8-3 pump. He concludes that replacement of the plate valves with two-ring valves makes possible a pumping rate of up to 30 liters/sec for the U8-3 pump (as compared with 18 liters/sec with the plate valve) and also a pressure of 250 atm (as compared with present 150 atm). These results were obtained with a piston diameter 1.3 times smaller than the original ones.

Card 1/1

M. G. Medvedeva

High-Speed Piston Pump (Cont.)

15-57-8-11688

smaller than that of the latter pump; 2) the number of revolutions is increased by 3.5 times. The necessity of having a transmission shaft on the pump is eliminated by the decrease of approximately 1.5 times in diameter of the motor pulley; 3) one pump will be sufficient at the well in place of two or three U8-3 pumps; and 4) the simplicity of manufacture and portability.

Card 2/2

M. G. Medvedeva

ZAYTSEV, V. I.

15-57-8-11688

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 2,
p 240 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zaytsev, V. I.

TITLE: High-Speed Piston Pump for Oil Well Drilling (Bystro-
khodnyy porshnevoy hasos dlya bureniya neftyanykh
skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Ufimsk. neft. in-ta, 1956, Nr 1, pp 45-48

ABSTRACT: The author gives results of theoretical and experi-
mental investigations of various valve settings and
recommends proper parameters for designing a high-
speed pump. According to the author, use of the high-
speed pump has the following advantages in comparison
with the U8-3 pump: 1) smaller clearances and lower
weight, since the driving part is calculated for a
force 1.4 times smaller than that of the U8-3 pump,
with a diameter of the cylindrical sleeve 1.8 times

Card 1/2

ZAYTSEV, V.I.

Calculating the stability of turbodrill shafts. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
neft' i gaz 1 no.9:31-39 ' 58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.
(Boring machinery)

SOV/124-58-2-1770

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 2, p 40 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zaytsev, V. I.

TITLE: On the Calculation of Multi-row Steam-turbine Rotors (K raschetu mnogovenechnykh koles parovykh turbin)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Leningr. vyssh. inzh. morsk. uch-shche, 1957, Nr 4, pp 68-72

ABSTRACT: Equations obtained by the author afford a solution of various problems encountered in the calculation of two-row rotors, and, in particular, the determination of the degree of reaction on the rotor blade rows corresponding to previously agreed to dimensions of the through-flow portion.

V. Kh. Abiants

Card 1/1

S/137/60/000/007/006/013
A006/A001

Changes in the Fine Structure and Phase Composition of Stainless Steel Subjected to Compression and Aging

process as a γ - α re-arrangement of the crystal lattice in the spots of dislocations observed when compressing the austenite specimen. A profound analogy was established in structural changes of Kh17N7Yu steel observed during its complicated four-fold heat treatment and the subsequent thermal and mechanical effect. This leads to the conclusion that 17N7Yu steel treatment can be made cheaper and simpler. The necessity is stressed of performing experiments under industrial conditions.

I. B. ✓

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

S/137/60/000/007/006/013
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1960, No. 7, p. 251,
15899

AUTHORS: Zaytsev, V. I., Yakhontov, A. G.

TITLE: Changes in the Fine Structure and Phase Composition of Stainless
Steel Subjected to Compression and Aging

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Materialy 8-y Nauchn. konferentsii professorsko-prepodavat.
sostava Fiz.-matem. fak. (Kirg. un-t). Frunze, 1959, No. 63

TEXT: An investigation was made of changes in the fine structure and
phase transformations of austenite dispersion-hardening Cr-Ni X17N7H0 (Kh17N7Yu) steel when deformed by compression. It was established that the austenite structure became a 2-phase one when subjected to compression: a γ - α re-arrangement of the crystal lattice took place. The strengthening observed was caused by the phase transformation, the sharp grain refinement of the matrix phase at the beginning of the deformation, and also by the disorientation of the γ -phase domains at a high degree of deformation. Considering the nature of steel strengthening established, it is suggested to regard the martensite formation

Card 1/2

ZAYTSEV, V.I.

YERMAKOV, V.S.; KLOCHKOV, I.M.; CHIZHOV, D.G.; KOGTEV, G.I.; LAVRENNEN-
KO, K.D.; NEKRASOV, A.M.; SPIRIN, S.A.; VESELOV, N.D.; KOTILEVSKIY, D.G.;
SMIRNOV, G.V.; MARINOV, A.M.; MAKSIMOV, A.A.; IVANOV, M.I.; BEMOV, A.P.;
CHUPRAKOV, N.M.; AVTONOMOV, B.V.; SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.; MOLOKANOV, S.I.;
FAERMAN, S.TS.; GORSHKOV, A.S.; GOL'DENBERG, P.S.; SOKOLOV, B.M.; MA-
KUSHKIN, Ya.G.; MKHITARYAN, S.G.; RASSADNIKOV, Ye.I.; GRUDINSKIY, P.G.;
FOMICHEV, G.I.; SHCHERBININ, B.V.; ZAYTSEV, V.I.; KOKOREV, S.V.; KLYU-
SHIN, M.P.; PESCHANSKIY, V.I.; SAFRAZBEKYAN, G.S.; 1 dr...

IUrii Prokhorovich Komissarov; obituary. Elek.sta. 25 no.5:60 My '54.
(Komissarov, IUrii Prokhorovich, 1910-1954) (MLRA 7:6)

ZAYTSEV, PROF. V.I.; SOLUN, PROF. A.S. ; DOMRACHEV, PROF. G.V.

Dairy Cattle

Prevention of mineral and vitamin deficiencies in highly productive cows.
Sov. zootekh. 7 no. 7, 1952. Moskovskaya Veterinarnaya Akademiya

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1959, Uncl.

FENIGEL'SON, Yakov I'vovich; PORTER, Mikhail Semenovich; ZAYTSEV, Viktor Ivanovich; VERZHBINSKAYA, I.I., insh., red.; QVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Making sectional hard-alloy dies] Opyt izgotovlenia sostavnykh tverdospлавnykh shtampov. Leningrad, 1961. 20 p. (Leningradskii Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriya: Mekhanicheskaia obrabotka metallov, no.2) (MIRA 14:7)
(Dies (Metalworking))

VANYUKOV, A.V. (Moskva); POPKOV, A.N. (Moskva); ZAYTSEV, V.Ia. (Moskva)

Determining the density and molar volume of silicate and metal sulfide melts. Izv. AN SSSR. Met. i gor. delo no.5:92-97 9-0 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

ZAYTSEV, V.I.

Investigating the freshness of wheat grain. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
pishch.tekh. no.3:17-22 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Leningradskiy institut sovetskoy trgovli imeni F.Engel'sa,
kafedra tovarovedeniya prodovol'stvennykh tovarov.
(Grain--Testing)

L 19306-63

ACCESSION NR: AR3006903

data of microbeam photography, the grain size does not change during direct and reverse $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \gamma$ conversions and constitutes 10^{-3} cm. Hence, the martensite crystals formed in the $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$ conversion are extremely mosaic, large single crystals. Increasing the tempering temperature from 20 to 510C produces no noticeable growth of the martensite grains. At a tempering temperature of 400-500C, the reverse martensite conversion occurs. The grain disorientation, which comprises $1.5-3^\circ$ at 20C after the $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$ conversion, increases monotonously to $3.5-7^\circ$ at 510C. Two values of the disorientation are observed at all the tempering temperatures. In the case of the $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma$ conversion, a jump increase in the disorientation of the grains and blocks of the phase-hardened austenite occurs. When austenite is heated to 800C, the interval of grain disorientation increases, while the interval of disorientation of the blocks decreases and drops sharply upon recrystallization. Heating from 800 to 1100C does not change the disorientation of the blocks and grains. M. Khatsernov.

DATE ACQ: 12Aug63

SUB CODE: ML

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 19306-63

ACCESSION NR: AR3006903

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/DDS ASD/AFPTC JD

S/0137/63/000/007/1017/1017

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 7115

AUTHOR: Davy^{*}dova, D. N.; Zaytsev, V. I.

TITLE: X-Ray diffraction study of cooling martensite by the microbeam method

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Materialy* 10 Nauchn. konferentsii prof. prepodavat. sostava Fiz.-matem. fak. Sekts. fiz. Frunze, 1961, 19-21

TOPIC TAGS: martensite, austenite, disorientation, microbeam photography, X-ray diffraction, grain size, tempering, grain disorientation

TRANSLATION: The granulation and disorientation of the grains and blocks of the products of $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \gamma$ conversions in an austenite alloy were investigated according to the Hirsch method of microbeam photography, using a BSV-3 X-ray tube. A special cassette, making it possible to conduct the photography with a sample-film distance of 6-8 mm, was designed to reduce the exposure to 1-4 hrs. The interferences of the α -phase (211) and γ -phase (311) were studied. The diameter of the irradiated portion on the sample was equal to 120 μ . According to the

Card 1/2

ZAYTSEV, V.I., dotsent

Methods of increasing the efficiency of auxiliary marine turbogenerators.
Sud. sil. ust. no.2:3-11 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Leningradskoye vysshoye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche im. admira-
rala Makarova.

GVOZDEV, B.P.; ZAYTSEV, V.I.; MITROFANOV, I.A.; SHUSHLYAKOV, N.N.;
CHERNOBYL'SKIY, V.A.

Testing a remodelled vertical oil dust collector in the
"Shosseinala" gas-distribution station. Gaz. delo no.10:13-18
'63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodinogo gaza (for Gvozdev, Zaytsev).
2. Leningradskoye upravleniye magistral'nykh gazoprovodov (for Mitrofanov, Shushlyakov).
3. Gosudarstvennyy proizvodstvennyy komitet po gazovoy promyshlennosti SSSR (for Chernobyl'skiy).

ADZHIMAMUDYAN, N.I.; KEMPINSKAYA, A.V.; UZDIN, M.M.; SHILOV, R.M.;
ZAYTSEV, V.I., retsenzent; LUTOVINOV, G.V., retsenzent;
PISAREVA, Ye.I., red.

[Fundamentals of construction planning of depots and plants
for railroad transportation and of the planning of their ter-
ritories] Osnovy stroitel'nogo proektirovaniya depo i zavodov
zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. [By] N.I.Adzhimamudian i dr.
Leningrad, Leningr. in-t inzhenerov zhel-dor. transporta im.
V.N.Obratsova, 1963. 79 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Rukovoditel' gruppy Leningradskogo Gosudarstvennogo Insti-
tuta proyektirovaniya na transporte (for Zaytsev). 2. Lenin-
gradskiy Gosudarstvennyy institut proyektirovaniya na transporte
(for Pisareva)

BROKSH, M.M.; GVOZDEV, B.P.; ZAYTSEV, V.I.; ESTRINA, A.A.; SALT'YKOV, A.L.

Investigating a full-scale model of a spherical scrubber, a
ball-shaped dust collector. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.21/29:172-182 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

ZAYTSEV, V.I.

Nonuniform flow of particles in carrier flow. Trudy VNIIGAZ
no.21/29:163-171 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

GVOZDEV, B.P.; ZAYTSEV, V.I.; SALTYKOV, A.L.

Similarity criterion for the separation of a drop liquid
from gas flow in the jalousie separating component. Trudy
VNIIGAZ no.21/29:152-162 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

VYBORNOV, N.M.; ZAYTSEV, V.I.

Differential equations for the motion of a liquid film
separated into a shutter and a method for calculating these
equations. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.21/29:136-151 '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

CHAKALEV, A.A., Inzh.; BAYTSIN, V.I., Inzh.; SHKUN, G.F., kand. tekhn.
nauk; MEL'NIROV, M.V., Inzh.

Hermetic seam sliding of the MAS alloy. Scar. proizv. no. 68
16-19 Je 164 (BYRA 1882)

1. Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskoy institut.

AVERBUKH, A.G.; ZAYTSEV, V.I.; SUMERINA, E.P.; GORBACH, I.M.

New data on the geology of southern Moldavia. *Sov. geol.* 8 no.5:112-113
Mg '65. (MIRA 18:7)

GVOZDEV, B.P.; ZAYTSEV, V.I.

Engineering calculation of vertical oil dust traps. Gaz. prom.
9 no.1:40-46 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

ACC NR: AP7002718 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0381/66/000/006/0050/0050

AUTHOR: Zaytsev, V. I.; Ruleva, T. Ya.; Fedorova, M. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Testing the airtightness of welds and the base metal of a structure with GTI-3 and VAGTI-4 halide leak detectors

SOURCE: Defektoskopiya, no. 6, 1966, 50-58

TOPIC TAGS: hermetic seal, weld defect, flaw detection, welded seam, leak finder, halide leak finder, detector/GTI 3 leak finder, VAGTI 4 leak finder

ABSTRACT: The accuracy of the GTI-3 and VAGTI-4 portable halide leak detectors in determining the airtightness of metal structures is analyzed. Optimum conditions and test specifications (extent and rate of evacuation, magnitude of freon overpressure) determined experimentally are given. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 6 tables. [Translation of authors' abstract] [SP]

SUB CODE: 15/SUBM DATE: 24Jan66/ORIG REF: 008/

Card 1/1

UDC: 620.179.18

ZAYTSEY, Vyacheslav Ivanovich; GORYANSKIY, Yu. V., red.; STUL'CHIKOVA, N.,
tekhn. red.

[Modern types of marine steam engines] Sovremennye tipy morskikh sudovykh parovykh mashin. 2. izd., dop. i ispr. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1963. 87 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Marine engines) (Steam engines)

ZAYESIV, V.I.

Theory on the operation of a deep-well pump valve. Azerb.neft.
khoz. 36 no.1:37-39 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Oil well pumps)

ZAYTSEV, V.I.

Two conditions for seating the valve of a drilling piston pump.
Azerb.neft.khoz.35 no.9:34-36 S '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Pumping machinery)

ZAYTSIN, V.I.

Valve knocking in piston pumps. Trudy MNI no.16:183-194
'56.

(MLRA 9:10)

(Pumping machinery)

ZAYTSOV, Vyacheslav Ivanovich; KUF'IN, L.I., redaktor; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A.,
tekhnicheskyy redaktor

[Modern marine steam engines] Sovremennye tipy sudovykh parovykh
mashin. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1956. 93 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(Marine engines)

ZAYTSEV, V. I., (Grad Stud)

Dissertation: "An Investigation of the Operation of the Valve of a Piston Pump." Cand
Tech Sci, Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Petroleum Inst imeni I. M. Gubkin, 22 Jun 54.
(Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 11 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

On the possibility of using ...

27546

S/148/61/000/004/004/008
E193/E580

σ_y being 8×10^{-4} - 25×10^{-4} and 3×10^{-4} - 17×10^{-4} , respectively. P_Y varied between 50 and 70% in specimens tempered at 700°C ; the same results could be attained by 16-30% plastic deformation at low temperatures. Finally, mechanical treatment followed by tempering brought the hardness to 30-40 Rockwell C, hardness of the thermally-treated material being 30-35 Rockwell C. There are 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Frunzenskiy politekhnicheskiy institut
(Frunze Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 22, 1959

Card 3/3

X

On the possibility of using ...

27546
S/148/61/000/004/004/008
E193/E580

and to dimensions of the regions of coherent scattering which are smaller (in comparison with annealed material). The only difference is that, for a given degree of hardening, plastic deformation produces larger distortions of the third type (local lattice distortions). From these considerations the authors inferred that the thermal treatment could be replaced by a more economical treatment consisting of the following: 1) holding for 1-2 hours at 1100°C and quenching in a 10% NaCl solution; 2) cold rolling (compression) at room or sub-zero temperatures; 3) tempering at 450-600°C for 4 hours, followed by quenching in a 10% NaCl solution. To check the effectiveness of this treatment, specimens of the Kh17N7Yu steel, quenched from 1100°C, were compressed to 6-52% deformation at 18 and -78°C and tempered for 4 hours at 480 and 600°C, after which the proportion of the α -phase, P_{α} , the block dimensions, L_{γ} , the degree of micro-distortion $\epsilon_{\gamma}^{\text{cl}}$, and hardness of the specimens were determined. Results confirmed the effectiveness of the new method. Thus, L_{γ} was 8×10^{-5} - 10^{-6} cm in the plastically-deformed specimen as compared with 8×10^{-5} - 8×10^{-6} cm in steel tempered (twice) at 700°C, the corresponding figures for

Card 2/3

1-1700

27546
S/148/61/000/004/004/008
E193/E580

AUTHORS: Zaytsev, V.I. and Yakhontov, A.G.

TITLE: On the possibility of using mechanical instead of thermal treatment for hardening steel X17H7K² (Kh17N7Yu)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 4, 1961, pp.93-96

TEXT: In addition to its excellent corrosion resistance, the 17-7 stainless steel is characterized by high strength and plasticity. The optimum combination of mechanical properties is imparted to this steel by a 4-stage heat treatment: 1) holding for 2 hours at 1100°C and cooling in air; 2) holding for 2 hours at 700°C and cooling in air; 3) operation (2) repeated; 4) tempering for 4 hours at 600°C and cooling in air. Steel, heat-treated in this manner, has an impact strength of 5-8 kgm/cm² and a Rockwell C hardness of 30. It has been shown by L. S. Moroz (Ref.2: Fine Structure of Steel and its Strength, Gostekhizdat, 1957) that structural changes brought about in steel by heat-treatment (hardening) can be attained also by plastic deformation. The effect of these two treatments on the mechanical properties of steel is similar, and both lead to residual distortions of the second type.

Card 1/3

Modernization of Die-Forging Equipment

SOV/5658

3. Methods and means for the experimental investigation of die-forging equipment (V. I. Zaytsev and M. P. Pavlov, Candidates of Technical Sciences)

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Bibliography

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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VK/wrc/ec
11-7-61

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Modernization of Die-Forging Equipment

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Modernization of Die-Forging Equipment

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Modernization of Die-Forging Equipment

SOV/5658

27

on Problems in the Modernization and Operation of Die-Forging Equipment, held in November 1958 in Leningrad. The Conference was called by Leningradskiy Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva, Saktsiya obrabtki metallov davleniyem Leningradskogo oblastnogo pravleniya NTO Mashprom (Leningrad Council of the National Economy, Section of Metal Pressworking at the Leningrad Oblast Board of the Scientific and Technical Society of the Machine Industry) and Leningradskiy mekhanicheskii institut (Leningrad Mechanical Engineering Institute). Actual problems in the modernization, operation, and repair of die-forging equipment are described. Analyses are provided for problems involved in the mechanization and automation of die-forging and stamping operations. Also included are practical data to be used in the modernization of equipment. No personalities are mentioned. There are 59 references: 56 Soviet, 2 German, and 1 English.

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Foreword

Card 2/8

3

ZAYTSEV, V. I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5658

Ivanov, Aleksandr Petrovich, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and
Viktor Dmitriyevich Lisitsyn, Candidate of Technical Sciences,
eds.

Modernizatsiya kuznechno-shtampovochnogo oborudovaniya (Moderni-
zation of Die-Forging Equipment) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961. 226 p.
Errata slip inserted. 10,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: V. Ye. Nedorezov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed,
of Publishing House: T. L. Leykina; Tech. Ed.: A. A. Bardina;
Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine-Building Technology
(Leningrad Department, Mashgiz): Ye. P. Naumov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for foremen, machinists, designers,
and process engineers concerned with the modernization and de-
signing of die-forging equipment. It may also be used by students
at schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: The book contains material presented at the Conference

Card 1/8

ZAYTSEV, V.I.

Use of high-quality protein-rich wheat for seed. Zemledelie 23
no.8:63-64 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Wheat)

KUTIN, Leonid Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; KOZEV, Anatoliy
Dmitriyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk. Prinsipal uchastnye SHVETSOV,
G.M., inzh.; ZAYTSEV, V.I., nauchnyy red.; GORYANSKIY, Yu.V.,
red. izd-va; KOTLYAKOVA, O.I., tekhn. red.

[Marine steam engines] Sudovye parovye mashiny. Leningrad, izd-
vo "Morskoi transport," 1962. 302 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Marine engines)

ZAYTSEV, V.I.; GCRBACH, V.G.; YAKHONTOV, A.G.

Structural changes in iron-nickel alloys during inverse
martensitic transformation. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. est.
i tekhn. nauk 5 no.6:139-148 '63.

ZAYTSEV, V.I.

Investigating the regularities in the variation of the local
resistance factor during fluid flow through the slot of a
piston-pump valve. Trudy VNIIGM no. 19/27:165-167 '64
(MIRA 17:8)

Analyzing the equation of continuity for fluid flow through the
valve of a piston pump. Ibid.:168-170

ACCESSION NR: AP4039598

at -196°C transformed all the austenite to martensite and raised the yield strength by 20—25% and the microhardness from 210 kg/mm^2 to 265 kg/mm^2 . No further increase in the yield strength was obtained after reductions up to 80%. On heating, the deformed martensite begins to transform at a higher temperature than undeformed martensite (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). However, the austenite from deformed martensite softens more rapidly than that transformed from undeformed martensite specimens; at temperatures above 600°C , the yield strength of the former is lower than that of the latter (see Fig. 2). This is caused by recrystallization, as analysis of the x-ray diffraction patterns indicated. To eliminate the effect of recrystallization, the alloy in the martensitic state was rolled at 150°C with a reduction of 25%. This treatment increased the microhardness of austenite by 30 kg/mm^2 , but the austenite proved to be equally unstable, as in previous experiments. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy i fizicheskoy khimii AN KirgSSR (Institute of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, AN KirgSSR); Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR (Institute of Physics of Metals, AN SSSR)

Card 2/51

ACCESSION NR: AP4039598

S/0126/64/017/005/0714/0718

AUTHOR: Zaytsev, V. I.; Gorbach, V. G.

TITLE: Heat-induced change in the structure and strength characteristics of an alloy deformed in martensitic state

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 17, no. 5, 1964, 714-718

TOPIC TAGS: iron nickel alloy, alloy transformation, martensitic transformation, reversed transformation, transformation induced strengthening, work hardened martensite, transformed austenite, austenite property

ABSTRACT: The structure and properties of a low-carbon iron-nickel alloy (0.04% C, 0.38% Mn, 0.33% Si, 28.33% Ni) were investigated after deformation in the martensitic state and subsequent transformation of martensite to austenite. Alloy specimens containing 90% martensite and 10% austenite were rolled at liquid nitrogen temperature or at room temperature. Deformation with a reduction of 40%

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AP4040698

for poor reproducibility of physical and technological properties of weldments and the unstable characteristics of welders, double seams overlapping one another on 40—50% of their width were used. Both mechanical and chemical methods of surface cleaning were found equally satisfactory. Fusion of the thinner sheet up to 60% of its thickness can be tolerated since it causes no metal overheating, crack formation, decrease of corrosion resistance of the weld, or leaky joints. In welding circumferential seams the nugget thickness, particularly in the inner sheet, decreased with decreasing shell diameter. Hence, the geometry of the joined surfaces should be taken into account in the selection of welding conditions in order to avoid inadequate fusion or overheating. Seam welding of sheets of dissimilar thickness with a thickness ratio of 1:3 or higher produced satisfactory joints only with the use of an MA8 alloy insert, 0.1- or 0.3-mm thick, between the electrode and the thin sheet. Special electrodes with intensive inner water cooling have been designed for seam welding of MA8 and other magnesium alloys. With these electrodes welding speeds as high as 60—70 spots per minute can be attained. The tightness of joints was tested with a helium leak detector. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4040698

S/0135/64/000/006/0016/0019

AUTHOR: Chavalev, A. A. (Engineer); Zaytsev, V. I. (Engineer);
Skakun, G. F. (Candidate of technical sciences); Mel'nikov, Yu. V.
(Engineer)

TITLE: Vacuum-tight seam welding of MA8 alloy

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 6 (630), 1964, 16-19

TOPIC TAGS: magnesium manganese cerium system, magnesium manganese
alloy, cerium containing alloy, MA8 alloy, alloy welding, seam welding,
alloy weld, vacuum tight weld, airtight weld

ABSTRACT: The conditions for obtaining airtight seam-welded joints
in sheets of MA8 magnesium alloy (1.5—2.5% Mn; 0.3% each Al and Zn;
0.15—0.35% Ce; 0.05% each Cu and Fe; 0.02% Be; 0.15% Si; 0.01% Ni)
have been determined. Flat specimens, assembled from sheets of the
same or different thickness which varied from 1 to 4 mm, and shells
400, 800, and 1500 mm in diameter, made from 1.5-mm sheets and rein-
forced with outside ribs 1.8-mm thick, were seam welded. To compensato

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4041541

formation develops lower than -20° , and inverse--in the region of temperatures $400-500^{\circ}$. X-ray investigations established that the fine structure of an alloy experiencing direct and reverse martensite transformation is characterized by a small magnitude of blocks in crystallites and presence of significant dis-orientation of blocks and fragments with respect to grain. Block structure of martensite is transmitted, during reverse transformation, to austenite. During reverse transformation there is observed also inheritance of the angle of mosaic structure; alpha-delta-transformation is accompanied by development of fragmentation. Such state of structure is sufficiently heat resistant and is preserved to a temperature of $\sim 700^{\circ}$. It is shown that during the hardening phase, in the hardening, there occurs not only direct but reverse martensite trans-formation. Bibliography: 16 references.

SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4041541

S/0137/64/000/004/1005/1005

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 4128

AUTHOR: Zaytsev, V. I.; Gorbach, V. G.; Yakhontov, A. G.

TITLE: Change of structure of iron-nickel alloy during reverse martensite transformation

CITED SOURCE: Izv. AN KirgSSR. Ser. yestestv. i tekhn. n., v. 5, no. 6, 1963, 1939-148

TOPIC TAGS: iron nickel alloy, martensitic transformation, heat treatment, x ray investigation

TRANSLATION: There was investigated an Fe-Ni alloy of composition (%): C 0.04, Si 0.38, Mn 0.33, Ni 28.33. Alloy underwent the following heat treatment: after hardening, test pieces were cooled to -200° in liquid N2 to obtain martensite, then heated to a temperature of 980° for carrying out reverse martensite transformation. In the investigated alloy direct martensite trans-

Card 1/2

ZAYTSEV, V.I.

Similitude criteria for processes in hydrocyclones. *Izv. vyzh. ucheb. zav.; nef't' i gaz* 5 no.10:77-82 '62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut nef'tekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika Gubkina.

ZAYTSEV, V.I., prof.; SINEV, A.V., prof.; IONOV, F.S., prof.;
VASIL'YEV, A.V., prof.; SHARABRIN, I.G., prof.;
ZELEPUKIN, V.S., red.

[Clinical diagnosis of internal diseases in farm animals]
Klinicheskaya diagnostika vnutrennikh boleznei sel'sko-
khoziaistvennykh zhivotnykh. 2. perer. i dop. izd. Moskva,
Kolos, 1964. 350 p. (MIRA 17:11)

GVOZDEV, B.P.; ZAYTSEV, V.I.

Bench tests of a ball-shaped dust collector and scrubber.
Gaz. prom. 9 no.3:27-30 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

ZAYTSEV, V.I.; GORBACH, V.G.

Changes in structure and strength properties during the heating of an alloy deformed in the martensite state. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 17 no.5:714-718 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy i fizicheskoy khimii AN Kirgizskoy SSR i Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR.

I 31534-66

ACC NR: AT6011940

magnetic induction of which is determined to a large degree of accuracy by the NMR unit. The prototype device can investigate fields within 1 mm gaps and less, with an error not exceeding 0.01%. The proposed method may be also used for the determination of magnetic field gradients. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 14, 20/ SUBM DATE: 29Nov65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 *LC*

L 31534-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) GD

ACC NR: AT8011940

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0233/0236

AUTHOR: Zaytsev, V.I. (Leningrad); Spektor, S.A. (Leningrad)

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for the accurate measurement of inhomogeneous magnetic fields in a wide range of temperature

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po avtomaticheskomu kontrolyu i metodam elektricheskikh izmereniy, 5th. Avtomaticheskij kontrol' i metody elektricheskikh izmereniy; trudy konferentsii, t. 2: Izmeritel'nyye informatsionnyye sistemy. Ustroystva avtomaticheskogo kontrolya. Elektricheskiye izmereniya neelektricheskikh velichin (Automatic control and electrical measuring techniques; transactions of the conference, v. 2: Information measurement systems. Automatic control devices. Electrical measurements of nonelectrical quantities). Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966. 233-236

TOPIC TAGS: NMR, magnetic field measurement, measuring instrument

ABSTRACT: The high accuracy requirement imposed on the measurements of widely varying magnetic fields and the great variety of circumstances under which magnetic induction measurements must be performed made it necessary to combine the classical compensation method of field measurements (ballistic induction) with the modern methods of nuclear magnetic resonance. The new method, described in the article, is based on a comparison of the emf pulse from the search coil during its removal from the inhomogeneous field being measured with the emf pulse generated in a second search coil pulled out of a uniform magnetic field, the

Card 1/2

22
Bm/

9m

L 33741-66 EWT(d)/T/EWP(1) LJP(c) BB/GG/GD/JYT(bf)
ACC NR: AT6008560 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0054/0065

AUTHOR: Zaytsev, V. I.

52
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Multistage image identification systems

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut nauchnoy informatsii. Chitayushchiye ustroystva (Reading devices). Moscow, VINITI, 1965, 54-65

TOPIC TAGS: pattern recognition, character reading equipment, reading machine

ABSTRACT: A general method of image identification based on logical structure of linear and conditionally linear dividers is considered. This approach makes possible the selection of a general schematic of a reading device which includes a large number of known methods for reading alphanumeric texts. Sample parameters of a linear divider commonly used in the design of reading devices are tabulated. Block diagrams of these dividers are shown and their functions are explained. The use of these dividers, together with black-white image field transformations allows one to establish relations between individual symbol identification elements in reading the most complex images. Various existing image recognition machines are discussed in terms of the generalized scheme developed in this work, and examples of subsystems are used to demonstrate their functions. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 09Sep65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 016
Card 1/1 LS

L 38686-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(f)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)
 ACC NR: AP6017659 IJP(c) JD SOURCE CODE: UR/0117/66/000/002/0033/0033

AUTHOR: Sozinov, A. I.; Zaytsev, V. I.; Lobanov, V. M.

ORG: None

TITLE: Milling solids of revolution with a heated cutting zone

SOURCE: Mashinostroitel', no. 2, 1966, 33

TOPIC TAGS: lathe, hot machining, body of revolution, stress distribution, titanium alloy, cutting tool, shaft, heating

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a method for reducing cutting stresses in end milling round forgings made of titanium alloys on standard lathes. Preliminary heating and softening of the forgings was part of the cutting process. A diagram is given showing the lathe, mill, forging and heating devices. Blanks made of VTZ-1, VT-5 and VT-8 alloys 60-100 mm in diameter and 1000 mm long, are machined by end mills 130 mm in diameter. The cutters are reinforced with VK8 hard alloy. The parameters for the cutting part of the end mill are given. The optimum time for the operation is 60 minutes, and the heating temperature is 500-550°C. The maximum cutting speed is 60 m/min and the depth of cut is 3-4 mm. A formula is given for calculating principal time which shows that the new method increases productivity by a factor of 2.6. End milling solids of revolution with cutting zone heating is very efficient in machining the skin off long shafts of large diameter with nonuniform marginal allowances. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.914-436

L 884C-66

ACC NR: AF5027149

of the alpha and gamma phases are shown graphically. From the experimental results the following conclusions are drawn. In the transition from the alpha to the gamma phase, austenite inherits the block structure, high density of dislocations, and high degree of disorientation of the blocks and fragments over the grains, which are observed in the structure of the initial martensite. There is a high degree of disorientation of the blocks and fragments over the grains in the alpha and gamma states. There is a low temperature stability of the defects of the fine structure and, as a result, a shift of the austenite recrystallization temperature toward the side of low temperatures and rapid recrystallization of the alloy. The recrystallization temperature of the phase hardening of austenite, determined by the x-ray method, corresponds to the temperature of recrystallization of the alloy. At the time of the transition of the martensite deformation into austenite, the thin structure of the austenite is so formed that it follows the nature and the degree of defectiveness of the martensite crystalline lattice and its lowered thermal instability. For this reason, recrystallization takes place rapidly on heating. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: MM/ SUBM DATE: 04May63/

ORIG REF: 005

OTHER REF: 002

BVK
Corr 2/2

REF ID: A6610456 EYE(a)/DIA(l)/T/INT(v)/INT(k)/INT(i)/INT(b)/INT(o) INT(o) JD/AM/AMW(OE)
ALC NR AP5027149 UR/0126/65/020/004/0608/0613

AUTHOR: Zaytsev, V. I.; Gorbach, V. G.

ORG: Institute of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, AN KirgSSR
(Institut neorganicheskoy i fizicheskoy khimii AN KirgSSR);
Institute for the Physics of Metals, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki
metallov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Effect of initial structure of martensite on strengthening of
austenites by phase cold working

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.20, no.4, 1965, 608-613

TOPIC TAGS: martensite steel, austenite steel, work hardening,
phase transition, COLD WORKING

ABSTRACT: The article considers the effect of the initial structure of martensite on the austenitic structure after martensite transition from the alpha to the gamma phase. The investigation was carried out on an alloy of iron and nickel containing 28% nickel and 0.04% carbon, in which the forward and reverse transitions from the gamma phase to the alpha phase and back take place by the martensite mechanism. On cooling in liquid nitrogen, 95-90% martensite can be obtained in the alloy. Results of investigations of the fine structure

Card 1/2

UDO: 539.4.015:669.15'24

53
49
B

ZAYTSEV, V. I. (*cond. tech. sci.*)

"The Use of Integral Quadratic Estimates for a Study of the Quality of Longitudinal Movement of an Airplane with Automatic Pilot with High-Speed Feedback"

Abst: Problems of automatic regulation and control - - The articles introduces methods for the selection of parameters of an automatic pilot with high-speed negative feedback on the basis of a study of the quality of longitudinal movement of the airplane with the use of integral quadratic estimates.

SOURCE: Trudy MAI im. S. Ordzhonikidze MVO SSSR (Works of the Moscow Aviation Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze of the Ministry of Higher Education USSR), No 75, 1957 p. 12-25

Sum 1854

10-66 EPL/EA(1)/E/EP(1)/EP(1)/EP(1)/EP(1)/EP(1)/EP(1) JVP(o) 20/20/20/20

Zaytsev, V.I.

SHCHERBAN', A.N.; FURMAN, N.I., inzhener; ZAYTSEV, V.I., inzhener;
ERENBURG, I.I., inzhener; BARZILOVICH, P.P., inzhener.

Automatic continuous duty methane testers. Bezop.truda v pron.
1 no.8:25-29 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Daystvitel'nyy chlen AN USSR (for Shcherban') 2. Institut
gornogo deln AN USSR (for Shcherban', Furman) 3. Zavod "Krasnyy
metallist" (for Zaytsev, Erenburg) 4. Glavukruglemash (for Barzilovich)
(Methane) (Gas detectors)

BARZILOVICH, P.P., inzhener., laureat Stalinskoy premii; ZAYTSEV, V.I., inzhener

New automatic control board. Mekh.trud.rab. 7 no.5:13-15 My '53.
(Automatic control)

ZAYTSEV, V. I.
M

*The Problem of the Influence of Demagnetization by an Alternating Field on the Galvano-Elastic Effect in Nickel. V. I. Zaitsev (*Zhur. Eksper. i Teor. Fiziki*, 1949, 19, (1), 85-100).—[In Russian]. The influence of the magnetic texture produced by a preliminary elastic distortion and demagnetization in the elastically distorted state on the curve of the galvano-elastic effect in nickel was investigated. A considerable influence of an A.C. demagnetization on the galvano-elastic effect was established, and the existence of a galvano-elastic hysteresis was also revealed. Great care was taken to exclude any secondary influences, such as unintentional torsion stresses during the tensile stressing and temp. oscillations (by keeping the specimen in transformer oil during the demagnetization and stressing). The specimens took the form of nickel wires 286 mm. long and 0.8 mm. dia., preliminarily annealed for 3 hr. at 1000° C. in a hydrogen atmosphere. The tensile stress was 7 kg./mm.² (preliminary). The striking fact is that the curve of the galvano-elastic

effect, in the original condition of the specimen of the shape of a magnetization curve, is straightened out by the alternating demagnetization into an almost perfect straight line. Comparison of curves of the effect with and without demagnetization shows that by the demagnetization the residual variations of the resistance totally disappear, which is explained by the fact that the residual effect is not due to an elastic after-effect, but to irreversible displacements between the domains due to the elastic distortion.—B. F. K.

Oct, 1949 Sumskiy State Pedagog. Inst

ZAYTSEV, V.G.

Instructions for using tanks with pontoon roofs are needed.
Neftianik 7 no.12:16 D '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Saratovskogo upravleniya Glavnogo upravleniya
po transportu i snabsheniyu neft'yu i nefteproduktami.
(Tanks)

ZAYTSEV, V.G.:

ZAYTSEV, V.G.: "Investigation of the corrosion resistance of household dishes of aluminum and secondary aluminum alloys". Moscow, 1955. Min Trade USSR. Moscow Inst of National Economy imeni G.V. Plekhanov. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No 44 29 October 1955. Moscow.

PARKHOMENKO, Vasiliiy Georgiyevich; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, N.A., prof., retsenzent;
BULGAKOV, N.V., prof., retsenzent; ZAYTSEY, Y.G. (Moskva), kand.tekhn.
nauk, retsenzent; SHEKLAKOV, D.M. (Moskva), prepodavatel', retsenzent;
PISHCHANSKAYA, B.A. (Odessa), prepodavatel', retsenzent; GUTAN, M.K.,
prepodavatel', retsenzent; GOL'DIN, A.E., prepodavatel', retsenzent;
KHRUMPOV, N.N. (Sverdlovsk), prepodavatel', retsenzent; DERYABINA,
L.I., prepodavatel', retsenzent; YEMEL'YANOV, D.M. (Leningrad), pre-
podavatel', retsenzent; GONCHAROVA, L.D. (Simferopol'), prepodavatel',
retsenzent; MATVEYEV, Ye.P., prepodavatel', retsenzent; ALIKSEYEV,
I.M., prepodavatel', retsenzent; DUDINSKIY, S.L. (Leningrad), pre-
podavatel', retsenzent; BABUN, V.B. (Khar'kov), kand.tekhn.nauk,
retsenzent; CHERNOV, N.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, spetsred.;
BORISOVA, G.A., red.; SUDAK, D.M., tekhn.red.

[Introduction to the study of commercial wares] Vvedenie v tovaro-
vedenie promyshlennykh tovarov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo torg.lit-ry,
1959. 135 p. (MIRA 12:7)

(Commercial products)

ABRAMOV, Petr Romanovich; ZAYTSEV, V.G.

[Hardware and electric appliances; machines for the home]
Metallokhosiaistvennye i elektrotevary; bytove mashiny.
Moskva, Gos.izd-ve tog.lit-ry, 1958. 260 p.

(Hardware)

(MIRA 13:6)

ABRAMOV, P. R.; ZAYTSEV, V. G.;

"Metal and Electric Household Goods." Second Edition, State Publishing
House for Commercial Literature, Moscow, 1961.

ACCESSION NR: AP4020322

S/0302/64/000/001/0064/0065

AUTHOR: Zaytsov, V. G.

TITLE: Broadband d-c amplifier

SOURCE: Avtomatika i priborostroyeniye, no. 1, 1964, 64-65

TOPIC TAGS: dc amplifier, operational amplifier, broadband amplifier, broadband dc amplifier

ABSTRACT: The development of a special operational electron-tube amplifier for computer purposes is briefly reported. Broad band is attained through a cathode-follower scheme of interstage couplings (see Enclosure 1) and relatively low anode-circuit loads. The amplifier gain is 10,000 at frequencies of up to 2.5 kc; it is 6,500, 3,500, 1,600, 250, and 10 at frequencies of 5, 10, 50, and 80 kc (?? Russian original), respectively. Max load current, 40 ma. Zero-point drift, 5-10 mv for 30 min. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: CP, GE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/2

ZAYTSEV, V.G.

Concerning the expansion of the centralized transportation of petroleum products. Transp. i khran. nefti i nefteprod, no.11237-38 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Saratovskoye upravleniye Glavnogo upravleniya po transportu i snabzheniyu nef'tyu i nefteproduktami RSFSR.

ZAYTSEV, V. G.; BELOGLAZKIN, Yu. V.

Mechanizing accounting work. Transp i khran nefi no. 11:40-41
'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Saratovskoye upravleniye Glavnogo upravleniya po transportu i snabzheniyu nef'tyu i nefteproduktami RSFSR.

ZAYTSEV, V.G.

Automatic control and mechanization in tank farms. Neftianik 6
no.3:4 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:10)

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 retsenzent; [deceased]; BULGAKOV, N.V., prof., retsenzent;
 ZAYTSEV, V.G., retsenzent(Moskva); SHEKLAKOV, D.M., prepoda-
 vatel' tekhnikumov svetskoy trgovli, retsenzent(Moskva);
 KOZLOVA, Z.V., retsenzent (Moskva); PISHCHENSKAYA, B.A., re-
 tsenzent (Odessa); GUTAN, M.K., retsenzent; GOL'DIN, A.E.,
 retsenzent; KHRYPOV, N.N., retsenzent(Sverdlovsk); DERYABINA,
 L.I., retsenzent; YEMEL'YANOV, D.M., retsenzent (Leningrad);
 GONCHAROVA, L.D., retsenzent(Simferopol'); MATVEYEV, Ye.P.,
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 retsenzent(Leningrad); BABUN, V.B., kand. tekhn. nauk, re-
 tsenzent(Khar'kov); CHERNOV, N.V., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk,
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COUNTRY : USSR

CITATION : General and Specific Zoology, Insects, Cystelids and Parasitoids

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Author : Zaytsev, V.F.

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TITLE : *Chalcid* (Hymenoptera: Chalcididae)

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CARD : 1/1

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chlenom AMN SSSR A.L. Myasnikovym.

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2. Predpriyatiye Pel'gorskoye Lensovmarkhoza
(for Mekler).
3. Institut torfa AN BSSR (for Kunitskiy).
4. Komsomol'skoye transportnoye upravleniye Ivanovskogo
sovmarkhoza (for Zaytsev).
5. Predpriyatiye Tesovo /
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No. of References: None	82
Facilities: None	