ALEKSANDROVSKIY, V.V., inzh.; ZENKEVICH, V.A., inzh.

Permissible limits in the unbalance of stiff rotors of electric machines. Vest. elektroprom. 32 no.9:68-72 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Electric machinery)

KOZHESHNIK, Yaroslav [Kozesnik, Jaroslav]; VASIN, V.I.[translator]; ZENKEVICH, V.A., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Mechanics of rotary electrical machines] Mekhanika vrashchaiushchiksia elektricheskikh mashin. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 287 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Electric machinery)

ZENKEVICH, V.A., inzh.

Balancing of electric machinery rotors with consideration of their elasticity. Vest.elektroprom. 33 no.1:63-66 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)
(Balancing of machinery)
(Electric machinery)

SHLYGIN, Vladimir Vladimirovich; VINOGRADOV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., retsenzent; ZENKEVICH, V.A., red.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Dimensional and strength calculations of electrical machines] Prochnostnye i razmernye raschety elektricheskikh mashin. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 319 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Electric machinery)

SHAPIRO, Yefim Aronovich; ZENKEVICH, V.A., red.

[Fatigue of the components of electrical machines and apparatus] Ustalost' detalei elektricheskikh mashin i apparatov. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 63 p.
(MIRA 17:9)

OSIPOV, V.O., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZENKEVICH, V.A., inzh.

New type of wrench. Pub' i put.khoz. 9 no.6:10-11 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

SOV/143-58-9-9/18

AUTHOR: Kolach, T.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Zenkevich, V.B., Engineer

TITLE: A Study of the Specific Heat of Electrolytic Alkalis (Issledovaniye teployemkosti elektroliticheskikh shchelokov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy - Energetika, 1958, Nr 9, pp 61-64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: To determine the specific heat of electrolytic alkalis, the method of direct heating with an isothermic cover for the calorimeter was used. The paper describes the experimental equipment and the measuring methods. The following solutions were investigated: NaOH, NaCl, Na_2CO_3, $NaClO_3$, Fe (natural) and SO_4 in weak, average and strong concentrations. Tests were carried out in the temperature range 40 - 100°C. The accuracy of empirical data was checked, and it emerged that the maximal possible proportional error when determining c_p (specific heat) does not exceed 0.34%. The lowest

Card 1/2

A Study of the Specific Heat of Electrolytic Alkalis

specific heat values for any given temperature were obtained with strong alkalis (42.6°C - 101.17°C, 0.785 - 0.806) which have the largest NaOH content and the smallest NaCl content. The largest specific heat values were found with the average alkalis (42.0°C - 100.4°C, 0.850 - 0.874); the weak alkalis despite a considerable drop in the NaOH content in the solution compared to average electrolytes, had lower specific heat values (41.8°C - 100.6°C, 0.821 - 0.845). (The values for specific heat are expressed in $cal^3/kg°C$.) This is explained by the fact that in weak alkalis the NaCl content is considerably higher than in the average ones. There are 2 sectional diagrams, 2 tables and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1958

S/170/60/003/07/07/01
B012/B054

5.1210

82233

AUTHORS: Kolach, T. A., Zenkevich, V. B.

TITLE: A Generalized Relationship for the Viscosity of Distilled Fuels

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 7, pp. 95 - 97

TEXT: The authors study the possibility of drawing the temperature curve of viscosity according to one value for the distilled fuels now in use. The petroleum products used in the experimental investigation of viscosity are listed. The kinematic viscosity was measured in the temperature range between 20 and 100°C. A viscosimeter of the Pinkevich type was used. A correction was introduced for the kinetic fluid energy and for the temperature-dependent expansion of the viscosimeter glass (Ref. 3). With the use of the reduced parameters, the data obtained were joined to a curve: $\nu^* = \nu/\nu_{0.65}$ and $\tau = T/T_m$. ν is the kinematic viscosity at T in °K; T_m is the boiling point of the mean volume;

Card 1/2

A Generalized Relationship for the Viscosity of Distilled Fuels

S/170/60/003/07/07/011
B012/B054 82233

$\nu_{0.65}$ is the value of ν at $\tau = 0.65$. All experimental points (Fig. 1) lie with sufficient accuracy on one single, slightly ascending curve. If such a curve is drawn for a reference substance, the temperature dependence of viscosity can be reproduced for another related substance whose distillation results are known. Only one experimental viscosity value is needed for the calculation of $\nu_{0.65}$. There are 1 figure and 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut, g. Moskva (Moscow "Order of Lenin" Institute of Power Engineering, Moscow)

Card 2/2

84314

S/170/60/003/009/008/020
B019/B060

11.1210

AUTHOR: Zenkevich, V. B.

TITLE: The Use of the Similarity Method in the Study of Liquid Viscous Fuels

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 9, pp. 56-60

TEXT: By making use of the mathematical theory of similarity the author developed a method of estimating the temperature-dependence of the viscosity of viscous liquid fuels. The method is applicable to ranges far from the critical point (where density is a linear function of temperature). On the strength of density measurements, relations $\varrho/\varrho_0 = \varphi(\tau)$ as well as $\nu/\nu_0 = \psi(\tau)$ are obtained, from which, using data relating to similar fuels, conclusions are drawn as to the properties of the test fuel. $\psi(\tau)$ is a universal function of the similar substances, ν_0 is the kinematic viscosity coefficient at the reduced temperature $\tau = \tau_0 = T/T_0$.

Card 1/2

84314

The Use of the Similarity Method in the Study of Liquid Viscous Fuels

S/170/60/003/009/008/020
B019/B060

The application of the author's method to eight technical petroleum fuels and fractional mixtures (Table 1) was checked by a comparison with experimentally determined dependencies of density and viscosity on temperature. (Fig. 1). Based on the data, a relation in reduced parameters is obtained, which holds for all similar substances of this type (Fig. 2). Data on viscosity obtained by the density determination described, were found to be more accurate than those obtained by the direct measurement of viscosity. Thus the method described here permits the temperature dependence to be determined from a density measurement of the substance concerned, whenever data are available for a similar liquid. The author thanks Professor P. D. Lebedev and Docent T. A. Kolach for their valuable aid. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 4 references: 2 Soviet, 1 German, and 1 US.

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskiy ordena Lenina institut, g. Moskva ("Order of Lenin" Institute of Power Engineering, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: April 13, 1960

Card 2/2

KOLACH, T.A.; ZENKEVICH, V.B.

Generalized relation between the viscosity of distillate fuels and the temperature. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. no.7:95-97 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut, g. Moskva.
(Fuel) (Viscosity)

ZENKEVICH, V.B.

Application of the similitude method to the study of the viscosity of liquid fuels. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. no.9:56-60 S '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Energeticheskiy ordena Lenina institut, Moskva.
(Liquid fuels) (Viscosity)

ZENKEVICH, V.B.; YEVDOKIMOV, O.P.

F-scale method for the study of viscosity of liquid petroleum products. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 6 no. 5:57-60 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.
(Petroleum products) (Viscosity)

ZENKEVICH, V.B.

Using the principles of corresponding states to study the thermal conductivity of liquid fuels. Inzh.fiz.zhur. 4 no.7:35-39 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Heat--Transmission) (Liquid fuels)

ZENKEVICH, V.B., inzh.

Experimental determination of thermal conductivity of liquid petroleum products. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 4 no.8:77-82 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy sushil'nykh i teploobmennykh ustroystv.
(Petroleum products--Thermal properties)

DMITRIYEV, I.V.; YEMEL'YANOV, V.A.; ZENKEVICH, V.B.

Technical conference in the Moscow Power Engineering Institute.
Prom.energ. 16 no.9:56-57 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Moscow--Power engineering)

ZENKEVICH, V.B., kand. tekhn. nauk

Evaluation of a random error of a thermophysical experiment.
Trudy MEI no.48:67-74 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

ZENKEVICH, V.B., inzh.

Experimental determination of the heat capacity of liquid petroleum products. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 4 no.2:89-92 F '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy sushil'nykh i teploobmennykh ustroystv.
(Petroleum products--Thermal properties)

dean of dry + heat exchange principles

ZENKEVICH, V.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; KROKHIN, Yu.I., inzh.

Viscosity of sodium-potassium heat carriers. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 6 no.10:91-97 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy sushil'nykh i teploobmennykh ustroystv.

ACCESSION NR: AP4038437 S/0294/64/002/002/0230/0237

AUTHOR: Zenkevich, V. B.

TITLE: Behavior of liquid under conditions of weightlessness

SOURCE: Teplofizika vy*sokikh temperatur, v. 2, no. 2, 1964, 230-237

TOPIC TAGS: weightlessness, weightless liquid, surface energy, surface free energy, minimum energy principle, contact angle

ABSTRACT: The processes occurring on a spherical container partly filled with a liquid during the transition from g to zero-g conditions are considered, and the effects of weightlessness are analyzed. The terminal conditions and values of the contact angles are established under which a total separation of one phase from the wall of a container is thermodynamically possible. Analysis is performed on the quantitative relationships between the values of the free energie of the surface in the initial state in equilibrium configuration

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4038437

under conditions of weightlessness and in a state of complete separation of one phase from the wall and formation of a sphere inside the other phase. Graphs are provided of the variation in the area of liquid-gas and liquid-solid interfaces with volume ratio when the angle of contact equals 45° and of the variation in the free energy of the system in the case of a phase completely separated from the wall and also in the case of stable equilibrium configuration under zero-g conditions. A simple mechanical analogy describing the phenomena is presented. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vy*sokikh temperatur (Scientific Research Institute of High Temperatures)

SUBMITTED: 25Dec63 DATE ACQ: 09Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: TD,PH NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/001/0073/0076

AUTHOR: Sychev, V. V.; Zenkevich, V. B.; Andrianov, V. V.

ORG: Scientific-Research Institute of High Temperatures (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vysokikh temperatur)

TITLE: Inductance of a superconducting solenoid

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 1, 1965, 73-76

TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity, superconducting alloy, electric inductance, magnetic induction, solenoid

ABSTRACT: Earlier determinations of the inductance of superconducting solenoids led to contradictory results and transient processes in superconductive magnetic systems could not be explained by the existing ideas concerning the inductance of superconducting solenoids. The present authors carried out experiments using a test solenoid with 11,062 turns of Nb-33%Zr wire 0.2 mm in diameter. The wire is insulated by viniflex lacquer and has no metallic coatings. The inner diameter of the windings is 16 mm, the outer 51.5 mm, and the height of the solenoid is 37.5 mm. The coefficient of filling of the windings by the superconductive material is 0.525. The critical solenoid current is 11.5 a, corresponding to a maximum field at the center of the solenoid of 32 kO. The first series of tests dealt with the solenoid carrying a weak AC current component (1 ma, 80 cps) superimposed on a DC current component. In the second set of tests, the solenoid carrying a prescribed DC current was

power supply by vacuum connectors and then connected across a discharge resistance (1 ohm). The results are shown in Fig. 1. Computer calculations of the energy of the magnetic field

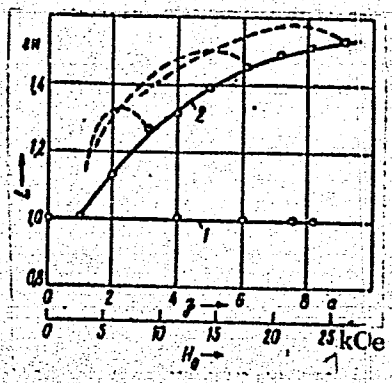

Fig. 1. Results of the measurement of the inductance of the superconducting solenoid. Curves 1 and 2 correspond to the first and second series of tests, respectively.

within an appropriate magnetic field and the measured value of the total solenoid inductance at liquid nitrogen temperatures yield a value of 0.971 H for the external inductance of the paramagnetic solenoid. This is in good agreement with the experimental

with a discussion of the possible reasons for the differences between curves 1 and 2.

Card 2/3

L 10245-66

ACC NR: AP5027838

The paper was presented by Academician V.A. Kirillin, 9 June 65. The authors thank V.A. Al'tov and V.O. Mamylov (who prepared the computer program) for their help during the investigation and F.F. Ternovskiy for discussing the results. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 1 figure.

[08]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 08Jun65 / OTH REF: 002 / ATD PRESS: 4161

Card 3/3

SYCHEV, V.V. (Moskva); ZENKEVICH, V.B. (Moskva); ANDRIANOV, V.V. (Moskva)

Investigation of the transition processes of a superconducting solenoid with inductive protection going normal. Izv. AN SSSR. Energ. i transp. no.1:100-106 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JG/WW/JD

ACC NR: AP6024389 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/169/002/0316/0319

AUTHOR: Andrianov, V. V.; Zenkevich, V. B.; Sokolov, V. I.; Sychev, V. V.; Tovma, V. A.; Fedotov, L. N.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute for High Temperatures (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vysokikh temperatur); Central Scientific Research Institute for Ferrous Metallurgy im. I. P. Bardin (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii)

TITLE: A superconducting solenoid from a three-component alloy generating fields of over 75,000 Oe

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 169, no. 2, 1966, 316-319

TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity, strong magnetic field, niobium alloy, titanium alloy, zirconium containing alloy, SOLENOID

ABSTRACT: A superconducting magnet has been constructed which generates magnetic fields of more than 75,000 oe using wire made from an alloy of niobium (65%), titanium (15%), and zirconium (about 9%), the remainder being other components selected for their metallurgical properties. The critical temperature of the material is 9.8—10K. Because of its relatively low brittleness, the 0.25-mm o.d. copper-plated wire could be drawn by standard methods into four-kg coils

Card 1/2 UDC: 537.312.62

L 38436-66
ACC NR: AP6024389

representing a total length of 12 km. After cold working in vacuum or in a helium atmosphere, both types of wire were coated with a polyester varnish to add a 0.03-mm layer to the diameter. The magnet, with a 16-mm inner diameter, consisted of 3 concentric sections wound onto aluminum-alloyed formers. The inner section alone, using 17,762 turns of vacuum cold-worked wire, generated 65,000 oe; the two other sections made of 15,210 and 10,480 turns of wire cold-worked in a helium atmosphere, and wound on a common former, generated 43,500 oe. The maximum magnetic-field intensity of the magnet was 76,300 oe. Even though the solenoid has been repeatedly driven normal, no damage has been observed. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [ZL]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 16Apr66/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5042

Card 2/2

L-05837-67 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/JG/RM

ACC NR: AP6027953 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/169/003/0569/0572

AUTHOR: Sychev, V. V.; Zenkevich, V. B.; Andrianov, V. V.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of High Temperatures (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vysokikh temperatur)

TITLE: Intrinsic magnetic flux in a superconducting solenoid

34
28
B

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 169, no. 3, 1966, 569-572

TOPIC TAGS: solenoid, superconductivity

ABSTRACT: A new method is proposed for studying the magnetic properties of a superconducting solenoid in view of the incomplete and contradictory picture of the behavior of a solenoid in a self-field. The magnetic history of the solenoid may be described by using the concept of the total magnetic flux (magnetic linkage) of the solenoid Ψ. This quantity is the sum of the intrinsic Ψ_i and extrinsic Ψ_e fluxes of the solenoid. In an infinite solenoid the extrinsic flux is independent of the intensity of magnetization in the coil and is linearly dependent on the current I flowing in the coil, $\Psi_e = L_e I$, where L_e is a proportionality factor which may be called the extrinsic inductance of the solenoid. It is found that the factor L_e for a solenoid of finite length

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UDC: 537.312.62

L 05837-67

ACC NR: AP6027953

6

may be selected so that only the change in extrinsic flux Ψ_e must be considered when the distribution of magnetic induction within the superconductive material is constant. The proportionality factor L_e is taken as $(d\Psi/dI)_{I=0}$ for a solenoid without a magnetic history. Thus for the case where the coil is completely diamagnetic and there is clearly no magnetic flux within the material, $d\Psi/dI = d\Psi_e/dI$ and $d\Psi_i/dI = 0$, i. e. the change in magnetic linkage is due to the change in the extrinsic flux. Three experimental solenoids are used for studying the magnetic behavior of a solenoid in terms of the intrinsic magnetic linkage. The solenoids were made from 65BT wire, a multicomponent alloy based on niobium and titanium developed at the Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy. The wire diameter was 0.25 mm with a stabilizing copper coating and polyester insulation. The results are given on curves showing Ψ_i as a function of I. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: ~~20F~~ 09/ SUBM DATE: 21Apr66/ ORIG REG: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 egh

ZENKEVICH, V.P., otv. red.

[Experimental and theoretical studies of shore processes] Eksperimental'nye i teoreticheskie issledovaniia protsessov beregovoi zony. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 148 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Okeanograficheskaya komissiya.

GERASIMOV, V.F.; ZENKEVICH, V.S.

Cross section of U^{235} absorption on monochromatic neutrons in the energy range. Atom. energ. 13 no.4:368-370 O '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Uranium—Isotopes) (Neutrons)

ZEIFEVICH, Ya.; LAPITSKIY, A.V.

Radiometric method of investigation of the kinetics and mechanism of chlorination. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.6:1238-1242 Je '64.
(MIRA 13:3)

ZENKEVICH, Yaroslav [Zienkiewicz, Jaroslaw];

Chlorine reactions with uranium raw materials. Nukleonika 8 no.11:727-746 '63

1. Institut yadernykh issledovaniy, Warshava 9, Otdeleniye khimicheskoy tekhnologii.

ZENKEVICH, Ya. [Zienkiewicz, J.]; ADAMSKI, T.

Chlorination, the most versatile uranium ore concentration method. Nukleonika 9 no.7/8:587-599 '64

1. Institute of Nuclear Research, Warszawa-Swierk.

ZENKEVICH, Ya.; LAPITSKIY, A.V.

Radiometric method of investigating the kinetics and mechanism of chlorination. Zhur.prikl. khim. 37 no. 5: 1000-1005 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Khimicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova.

ACCESSION NR: AP4040523 S/0080/64/037/006/1238/1242

AUTHORS: Zenkevich, Ya.; Lapitskiy, A. V.

TITLE: Radiometric investigation of chlorination kinetics and mechanics

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 6, 1964, 1238-1242

TOPIC TAGS: chlorination radiometry, chlorine 36, tritium, carbon 14, cobalt chlorination, zirconium chlorination, chlorination mechanism, chlorination kinetics, observation

ABSTRACT: The authors propose a radiometric method permitting continuous observation of the chlorination mechanism and kinetics during gas interaction with solids and liquids. Chlorine-36 was used for tagging; its beta energy was 0.714 Mev. Changes in radioactivity monitored by a counter indicate the reaction course depending on temperature, pressure and time. Metallic cobalt and zirconium dioxide (in the presence of carbon) were chlorinated and curves of the process were plotted. The method establishes equilibrium constants without extrapolating the obtained data and permits

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4040523

observations of the operation without taking samples. Radiometric measurements evaluate the quantity of reacting gas present in the reactor, while measurement of its pressure indicates the quantity of other components in gaseous form (CO, CO_2). Radioactivity was measured in impulses/second. Low vapor pressure of the initial material and of the reaction products is a process limitation. The method can be applied to other reactions between a gas and a solid or liquid. The tagging element must be long-life isotopes (tritium, carbon-14); and the substance to be investigated should be nonvolatile and the reaction products - solids or liquids.
"Gratitude is expressed to L. G. Vlasov, Yu. A. Priselkov, E. K. Bakov for aid and valuable advice." Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 2 formulas, no tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUB CODE: GC

SUBMITTED: 03Aug62 ENCL: 00

NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ZERNOV, Ye.V.

Norm setting for centrifugal spinning machines for rayon manufacture. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.tekst.prom. no.1: 9-16 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Rayon spinning--Production standards)

ZENKEVICH, V.I.

USSR/General and Special Zoology. Insects. Injurious Insects and Ticks. Pests of Cereal Crops P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, No 49596

Author : Krpenvarlits A.F., Zonkovich V.I.
Inst : AS BSSR
Title : An Experiment in Controlling Wireworms on Corn Plantings (Preliminary Report).

Orig Pub : V sb.: Kukuruza v BSSR, Minsk, AN BSSR, 1957, 350-362

Abstract : Treatment of corn seeds with Morcuran (200-300 g/c) or with Granozan (100-150 g/c) in a combination with 12% hexachlorocyclohexane (HCCH) (0.5-1 kg/c) on plots of a high content of half-decomposed organic substances (for example, alfalfa) preserves the toxic effect of the poisons in the soil for about 1 month. Continuous introduction of 12% HCCH (100 kg/ha) before

Card : 1/2

USSR / General and Special Zoology. Insects. P

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 4, 1958, 16423

Author : Kipenvarlits A.F., Zenkevich V.I.
Inst : Institute of Socialist Agriculture Academy of Sciences Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.
Title : On the Problem of the Control of Wire-shaped Insects in the Maize Fields in the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. (K voprosu bor'by s provolochnikami na posyevakh kukuruzy v usloviyakh BSSR).

Orig Pub: Sb. nauchn. tr. In-t sots.s.kh. AN BSSR, 1956, vyp. 4, 290-312.

Abstract: When maize was planted among potatoes more wire-shaped insects were found in maize clusters than on maize planted in grasses. In the latter case the insects fed also on decaying grass roots.

Card 1/2

USSR / General and Special Zoology. Insects. P

Abs Jour: Kipenvarlits A.F., Zenkevich V.I.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964430003-1

Abstract: When there was little insect infestation (5-10 insects per 1 m^2) treatment of seeds with granozan (100-150 g/c) before planting was recommended. In an infestation with wire-shaped insects (more than 10 insects on 1 m^2) the most effective treatment was the introduction of HCCH into the soil before cultivation (100 kg/hectare of a 12% dust). The administration of HCCH into maize (6-8 kg/hectare) was economically advantageous. When the maize sprouts, planted without treating the soil and the seeds, were discovered to be damaged, dusting (200 ml to a cluster) with a 0.3% suspension of a 12% HCCH dust was needed on the manure fertilizer.

Card 2/2

ZENKEVICH, Vsevolod Pavlovich; BOL'SHAKOV, V.P., red.izd-va; VOLKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[On the frontiers of land and sea]Na rubezhakh zemli i moria; zapiski issledovatelia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 218 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(Coast changes)

ZAMKOVICH, V. S., KOSTOVOY, V. I., PEVZNER, M. I., SHELYSHOV, A. A., TSITOVICH, A. P., ADAMCHUK, Yu. B., GUSINOV, V. F., and KAPLIN, B. I.

"Fission and Total Cross-Section of Some Heavy Nuclides for Monochromatic Neutrons as Measured by a Mechanical Neutron Velocity Selector," a paper presented at the Atoms for Peace Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, 1955

ADAMSKI, Tadeush [Adamski, Tadeusz]; ZENKEVICH, Yaroslav [Zienkiewicz, Jaroslaw]

Research on low-grade uranium ore treatment by gaseous chlorine in the presence of reducing agents. Nukleonika 5 no.11:761-769 '60.

1. Institut yadernykh issledovaniy, Varshava, Otdeleniye khimicheskoy tekhnologii.

ZENKEVICH, YE. I., CAND TECH SCI, "INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF PARAMETERS OF PLOW MOLDBOARDS ON FURROW TURNOVER." MINSK, 1961. (ACAD OF AGR SCI BSSR, BELORUSSIAN SCI RES INST OF AGR). (KL, 3-61, 215).

ZENKEVICH, Ye.K. (Moskva); ABRAMENKO, I.N. (Moskva)

Cultivation of Daphnia and Cyclops. Priroda 51 no.5:124 My '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

(Water fleas)

1. ZENKEVICH, Ye. S.: URIN, A. G.

2. USSR (600)

4. Leukocytosis

7. Digestive leukocytosis and conditioned leukocitic reflex in anticipation of the usual time for food intake. Zhur.vys.nerv.deiat. 2 no. 5 1952

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

ZENKEVICH, YE. S.

ARINCHIN, N.I.; ZENKEVICH, Ye.S.

Half century of Korotkov's auditory method of blood pressure determination and its further development. Fiziol.zhur. 43 no.1: 92-95 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Laboratoriya krovoobrashcheniya i dykhaniya Otdela obshchey fiziologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.
(BLOOD PRESSURE, determ.
auditory method of Korotkoff)

ZENKEVICH, Ye.S.

Minimal arterial pressure [with summary in English]. Fiziol. zhur. 43 no.2:176-184 F '57 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Laboratoriya krovoobrashcheniya i dykhaniya Otdela obshchey fiziologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.
(BLOOD PRESSURE, determ.
minimal arterial pressure, determ. by two methods)

URIN, A.G.; ZENKEVICH, Ye.S.

Digestive leukocytosis and conditioned leukocytic reflex during eating. Zh. vyssheĭ nerv. deiat. 2 no.5:715-722 Sept-Oct 1952. (CIML 23:4)

1. Department of Hospital Therapy of Kirgiz State Medical Institute.

ZENKEVICH, Ye. S.: ~~Master~~ Cand. Med Sci (diss) -- "The problem of the mechanism of production of Korotkoff's sounds in the blood vessels and their diagnostic significance". Leningrad, 1958. 17 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR, Inst of Experimental Medicine), 200 copies (KL, No 2, 1959, 125)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Circulation T-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 65259

Author : Zenkevich Ye.S.
Inst : The Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR
Title : A Study of the Origin of Korotkov's Sounds By Means of Complex Recording of Various Indices of the Status of the Intravascular Circulation.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Yezhegodnik. In-t eksperim. med. Akad. med. nauk SSSR, 1955, Leningrad, 1956, 107-109

Abstract : A record was made of Korotkov's sounds, plethismogram and cuff pressure during compression and decompression of a pneumatic cuff on the arm of a test subject, in addition, note was made of the moment of appearance and disappearance of the sounds during auscultation. During compression the sounds werepicked up later by the ear, and during decompression disappeared earlier, then on the phonogram. The auscultatory index, of so-called "diastolic" pressure may

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 65259

coincide with the index of secondary venous pressure; on the phonogram, however, sounds continue to be recorded even after the lumina have opened, not only those of the arteries, but those of the veins as well. Consequently, Korotkov's sounds are associated not only with a single state of the lumina of the veins.-- N.A Magaszanik

ZENKEVICH, Yu.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; SEMENOVKER, I.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; ARIEL', S.Ya., inzh.

Sedimentation of substances in the PK-12 once-through-type boiler and the position of the transition zone.
Energomashinostroenie 9 no.7:5-9 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Boilers)

SHKROB, Mikhail Samoylovich, doktor tekhn. nauk; PROKHOROV, Fedor Georgiyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk. Prinimali uchastiye: AKOL'ZIN, P.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; APEL'TSIN, I.E., doktor tekhn. nauk; ZENKEVICH, Yu.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KVYATKOVSKIY, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; KLYACHKO, V.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; GURVICH, S.M., inzh.; ORZHEROVSKIY, M.A., inzh.; STYRIKOVICH, M.A., retsenzent; MARTYNOVA, O.I., retsenzent; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn. red.

[Water treatment and water systems for steam-turbine electric power plants] Vodopodgotovka i vodnyi rezhim paroturbinnykh elektrostantsii. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1961. 470 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Feed water purification) (Steam turbines)

SHKROB, M.S.; ZENKEVICH, Yu.V.

Water and chemical conditions in boilers. Vodopod., vod. rezh. i khimkont. na parosil. ust. no.1:7-26 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy energeticheskiy institut i TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy kotloturbinnyy institut imeni I.I. Polzunova.

ZENKEVICH, Yu.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; ARIEL', S.Ya., inzh.

Water cycles of a 200 Mw. block. Elek. sta. 35 no.11:6-12 N '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

ZENKEVICH, Yu.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Water supply norms of an electric power plant. Teploenergetika 10 no.12:83-84 D '63. (MIRA 17:8)

ZENKEVICH, Yu.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; ARIEL', S.Ya., inzh.

Thermal and chemical tests conducted on a once-through boiler and a high-pressure turbine. Teploenergetika 8 no.4:12-15 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. TSentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut.
(Boilers—Testing)
(Steam turbines—Testing)

ZENKEVICH, Yu.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; DEMENT'YEV, B.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Silica deposits in steam turbine indicators. Elek. sta. 33 no.10:29-33 O '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Steam turbines)

ZENKEVICH, Yu.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; DEMENT'YEV, B.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Effect of contact duration on the solution of some sodium compounds in water vapor. Teploenergetika 10 no.8:50-54 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. TSentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut.
(Boilers) (Feed water)

ALEYNIKOV, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZENKEVICH, Yu.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; GUREVICH, S.A., inzh.; KOKOSHKIN, I.A., inzh.

Results of thermochemical tests of the PK-12 boiler and of observations on the water system of super-high parameter units under operating conditions. Energomashinostroenie 7 no.3:1-6 Mr '61. (MIRA 16:8)

(Boilers--Testing)

8(6) SOV/112-59-5-8563

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 5, pp 23-24 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kot, A. A., and Zenkevich, Yu. V.

TITLE: Investigation of Salt and Silicate Behavior in the SVK-150 Turbine Steam Path and in Reheaters

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vnutrikotlovyye fiz.-khim. protsessy, vodopodgotovka i vodn. rezhimy kotlov na elektrost. vysokikh i sverkhvysokikh parametrov. M., AN SSSR, 1957, pp 300-310

ABSTRACT: Results of an experimental investigation conducted on an SVK-150 turbine are presented. It was found that silicate deposits readily emerge from the turbine steam path on an abrupt load drop accompanied by a corresponding reduction of the stage steam pressure. Experiments under such conditions showed that silicic-acid concentration in the outlets of high-pressure and medium-pressure casings was as high as 10-25 mg/kg, while its concentration

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SOV/112-59-5-8563

Investigation of Salt and Silicate Behavior in the SVK-150 Turbine Steam Path . . . .

in the inlet steam was 0.05-0.2 mg/kg. As the load was increased up to its rated value, the silicic acid drag-out from the turbine stopped. The silicic acid evolved from the high-pressure casing was deposited in reheaters. The silicic acid is deposited on the turbine blades predominantly in a slightly water-soluble form. The drag-out of silicate deposits from the turbine steam path on an abrupt load drop can be explained by different expansion coefficients of the metal and the deposit; when the steam temperature changes, the deposit cracks and peels off the blade surface. To prevent silicate-deposit formation, the permissible silicic-acid concentration in the steam should not exceed 0.015 mg/kg.

N.F.K.

Card 2/2

ZENKEVICH, Yu.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Formation of salt deposits in turbines. Teploenergetika no.4:62-67 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. TSentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut.
(Steam turbines--Incrustations)

SOV/96-59-8-14/27

AUTHOR: Zenkevich, Yu.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: An Erroneous Treatment of the Nature of Selective Carry-Over of Silica by Steam

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika 1959, Nr 8, pp 51-53 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article is a critical analysis of an article by G.M. Ivanova published in Teploenergetika Nr 7, 1957. There is plenty of experimental evidence that all the modifications of silica ($Si O_2$) are soluble in steam. Depending on the conditions, the reaction may follow either the formula given in equation (1) or that in equation (2). Figures are given for the differential heat of dissolution of amorphous silica and beta quartz, and the difference between the figures is close to the latent heat of fusion of quartz, which confirms the accuracy of the results. In a boiler silica enters the steam by dropwise carry-over as well as by evaporation, but simple calculations show that the silica transfer by solution in the steam is much greater than that by dropwise carry over. Ivanova's conclusion that silica cannot dissolve in the steam is erroneous. The relative

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magnitude of dropwise and selective carry-over in Ivanova's experiments may be judged from the graphs in Fig 2, which are constructed from the data tabulated in Ivanova's article. In these graphs the coefficient of silica carry-over is plotted as function of the alkaline number of the water in the clean section of the boiler. The lower curve corresponds very closely to the coefficient of selective carry-over of silica by steam obtained in tests at the Central Boiler Turbine Institute in 1950. Therefore, silica carry-over corresponding to the lower curve may be attributed to dissolution of silica in the steam. Ivanova also asserts that the relationship between the silica content of the steam and the silica content of the boiler water is identical with that between the wetness of the steam and the salt content of the boiler water during dropwise carry-over. This is not very convincing, because the experimental points lie approximately round a straight line, as shown in Fig 3. Some of Ivanova's less important conclusions are also of doubtful validity. It is concluded that Ivanova's

An Erroneous Treatment of the Nature of Selective Carry-Over of Silica by Steam

assertion that selective carry-over of silica is dropwise is unfounded; the data quoted in support of this idea are unconvincing and if correctly interpreted lead to the opposite conclusion. There are 3 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy Kotloturbinnyy Institut (The Central Boiler Turbine Institute)

ZENKEVICH, Yu.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Calculating internal installations of a boiler. Energo-mashinostroenie 6 no.2:26-29 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Boilers)

ZENKEVICH, Yu.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; KARASIK, N.Ya., inzh.

Chemical and phase composition of slime in TP-240 boilers operating under superhigh pressure (P = 185 atm.) [with summary in English] Teploenergetika 5 no.9:68-70 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.TSentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut.
(Boilers--Incrustations)

ZENKEVICH, Yu.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Analysis of the operation of steam washers using the data of thermochemical tests on boilers. Energomashinostroenie 4 no.3:6-9 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:5)

(Boilers)

SOV/96-58-6-3/24

AUTHORS: Khaybullin, I.Kh. Cand.Tech.Sci. and Zenkevich Yu. V. Cand.Tech. Sci.

TITLE: On the nature of the carry-over of silicic acid by high-pressure steam. (O prirode unosa kremniyevoy kisloty parom vysokogo davleniya)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, No.6. pp. 16 - 20. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Silicic acid carry-over by steam has been explained in many different ways, because it is a complicated phenomenon. Silicic acid exists in aqueous solution in many different forms, including colloidal; in boiler-water, it is in equilibrium with its alkali salts. If the boiler water is alkaline, the silica is present in the water as sodium silicate and in the steam as silicic acid: the difference is not revealed by the usual chemical analysis, and the amount of carry-over depends on the pH value of the water as well as on the ratio of the SiO_2 in the steam to that in the water. When the pH value is about 7, which corresponds to free silicic acid, the carry-over coefficient is equal to the ratio of the SiO_2 contents of steam and water. In high-pressure boilers, where the pH is not less than 10, polymerisation of SiO_2 is hardly possible and the compound is in true solution so that no allowance need by made for its polymerisation. This is confirmed by previous work on the solubility of different forms of SiO_2, plotted in fig.2. In the light of this, and of the laws of phase equilibrium and distribution of substances

between phases, it was possible to unify all the experimental data on carry-over of SiO_2 by saturated steam with data on the solubility of SiO_2 in water and superheated steam, and to draw up a complete diagram of state of the system SiO_2-H_2O. For this two-phase system, the coefficient of distribution of SiO_2 between phases is a function only of pressure; the corresponding relationship is plotted in fig.3. This graph also includes curves for other substances found in boiler-water. Graphs of the solubility of SiO_2 in superheated steam are plotted in fig.4; a corresponding formula is given, the values of its constants being indicated in tables 2 and 3. SiO_2 solubility figures calculated from the above were in good agreement with experimental results over the pressure range 120 - 185 atms, determined in a power station. The complete diagram of state of the system SiO_2-H_2O is plotted in figs.5 and 6. The upper boundary line gives the solubility of quartz in boiling water at the corresponding pressure. The lower boundary line indicates the solubility of quartz in saturated steam in equilibrium with a boiling saturated solution of SiO_2. The critical point for SiO_2 solution is only 0.2°C above that for pure water. To the right of the saturation line is the region of equilibrium between superheated and supercritical steam and solid SiO_2. Isobars of

On the nature of the carry-over of silicic acid by high pressure steam. SOV/96-58-6-3/24

solubility of SiO_2 in steam are given. Available experimental data fit fairly well into the diagram. There is little experimental data on the solubility of amorphous forms of SiO_2. Part of the diagram of state for amorphous SiO_2 - H_2O is given in fig.6, including the region of pressure 5.7 - 35 atm and temperature 150 - 400°C. There are 6 figures, 3 tables and 16 literature references (10 Soviet, 5 English and 1 German).

ASSOCIATIONS: The Power Inst. Acad. Sci. USSR and the Central Boiler Turbine Institute. (Energeticheskiy Institut AN SSSR i Tsentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut)

1. Boilers--Performance 2. Feed water--Impurities 3. Steam --Properties 4. Silicates--Solubility

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SOV/96-58-9-14/21

AUTHORS: Zenkevich, Yu.V. (Candidate of Technical Science) and Karasik, N.Ya. (Engineer)

TITLE: The Chemical and Phase Compositions of Sludge from Boilers Type TP-240 operating at Super-high-pressure (185 at). (Khimicheskiy i fazovyy sostav shlama kotlov TP-240, rabotayushchikh pri sverkhvysokom davlenii (p = 185 at)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, Nr 9, pp 68 - 70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article gives analyses of deposits taken from boilers and describes the conditions under which they were formed and the places in which they were deposited. A boiler type TP-240 in a Moscow Power Station used chemically de-salted make-up water. Excess phosphate content was maintained in the boilers. During the period of test there were a number of shut-downs for repair; samples of sludge were collected, of the description noted in Tables 3 and 4, and indicate mainly iron oxide, copper or its oxides, and phosphate compounds. The sample taken from the boiler-water sampling line inside the rear drum also contains considerable quantities of silica and sulphates. In general, the quantity of magnesium compounds was small. Sludge from different parts of the

Card 1/3

The Chemical and Phase Compositions of Sludge from Boilers Type TP-240 operating at Super-high-pressure(p=185 at)

boiler differs mainly in the ratio between oxides of iron, phosphates of calcium and copper. It seems that the sludge is carried round the whole boiler by the circulating water and differences in composition probably result from formation at different times. X-ray analysis of sludge by the powder method was made. The roentgenograms can be classed in four typical groups; in group 1 the sludge consists of a mixture of haematitite, magnetite, phosphorite ($Ca_3(PO_4)_2H_2O$) and considerable quantities of copper; in group 2 the analysis is the same but the amounts of haematite and magnetite are roughly equal; in group 3 there is a mixture of haematite, magnetite, copper and phosphorite, and the Fe_3O_4 content is three times that of α-Fe O (unlike group 1); group 4 sludge consists of a mixture of haematite, magnetite, copper, phosphorite and

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The Chemical and Phase Compositions of Sludge from Boilers Type TP-240 operating at Super-high-pressure (p=185 at)

anhydrite. In this group the haematite phase predominates. Roentgenograms of all four groups, and of haematite and magnetite, are given in a figure.

There are: 1 figure, 4 tables, 7 literature references (5 English, 2 Soviet)

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut (Central Boiler Turbine Institute)

1. Boilers--Deposits 2. Feed water--Analysis 3. Boilers --Performance

Card 3/3

ZENKEVICH, Yu.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOT, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Behavior of salts and silicic acid compounds in the flow passage of the SVK-150 turbine and in industrial superheaters. Elek.sta. 27 no.2:13-19 F '56. (MLRA 9:6)
(Steam turbines--Incrustations) (Superheaters)

ZENKEVICH, Yu.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TUROVSKIY, A.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Some basic factors bearing on the effectiveness of steam washing to remove silicic acid. Energomashinostroenie no.10:18-21 O '56. (MIRA 10:1)

(Steam) (Silicic acid)

ZENKEVICH, Yu.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; ARIEL', S.Ya., inzh.

Bubble washing of steam in connection with combined and direct introduction of feed water. Energomashinostroenie 4 no.4:46-48 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:7)

(Boilers)

ZENKEVICH, Yu.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; DEMENT'YEV, B.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Kinetics of the dissolving of silica in water vapor.
Teploenergetika 9 no.10:26-31 O '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. TSentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut.
(Silica)

ZENKEVICH, Yu.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Water conditions of drum boilers with p = 140 atm. Elek. sta. 36 no.8:2-6 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

KOVARSKIY, Lev Girshevich; ZENKEVICH, Yu.V., red.

[Protection of boilers from incrustations and soot accumulation] Zashchita parovykh kotlov ot shlakovaniia i zanosa zoloi. Moskva, Izd-vo "Energiia," 1964. 270 p. (MIRA 17:6)

Zenkevich, Yu. V.

Subject : USSR/Engineering AID P - 2765

Card 1/2 Pub. 110-a - 7/14

Authors : Andreyevskiy, A. A., Eng. and Zenkevich, Yu. V., Kand. Tech. Sci.

Title : Research on removal of salt in vapor with radioactive isotopes

Periodical : Teploenerg., 9, 37-42, S 1955

Abstract : The research was made in a special installation consisting of a steam generator, a steam conduit with a cooler, and a device for heating the condensate. The tests were made with the isotope of the sulphur S^{35} used as $Na_2S^{35}O_4$ placed in a thermostat (at 94-96° C). The article gives a detailed description of the experiment with tables and curves of the velocity ratios of the salt molecules removal. According to these results the salt removal depends upon the degree of dampness-vapor separation. Twelve diagrams.

Teploenerg., 9, 37-42, S 1955 AID P - 2765

Card 2/2 Pub. 110-a - 7/14

Institution : Central Boiler and Turbine Institute

Submitted : No date

ZENKEVICH, Yu.V.

Subject : USSR/Engineering AID P - 2877

Card 1/1 Pub. 110-a - 10/16

Author : Zenkevich, Yu. V., Kand. Tech. Sci.

Title : On the possibility of feed water treatment within the high-pressure boiler to decrease the content of silicic acid

Periodical : Teploenergetika, 10, 52-55, O 1955

Abstract : Various methods of water treatment and reagents used in boilers to decrease the SiO_2 content in the steam of high-pressure boilers are described. However, the author considers them only partially effective. Tables listing viscosity and foam-forming properties are included. The permissible amount of SiO_2 in steam is presented in a table. Four Russian references, 1936-1952; 1 English, 1946.

Institution : Central Boiler and Turbine Institute

Submitted : No date

DEMENT'YEV, B.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZENKEVICH, Yu.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Formation of sodium chloride and silicic acid deposits in turbine indicators. Elek. sta. 34 no.7:24-27 Jl '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

ZENKEVICH, Yu.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Possibility of treatment inside the boiler to control silicic acid entrainment in high-pressure boilers. Teploenergetika 2 no.10:52-55 O'55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. TSentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut
(Feed-water purification)

ZENKEVICH, Yu. V., and KOT, A. A.

Firts results of thermo-Chemical tests of drum type, very high pressure and temper boilers. Energomashinostroenie, No 1, p. 1, 1956.

"TP-240" for 240 tons per hour steam of 100 - 185 atms., 550°C. The article gives the results of tests on the first Soviet made boiler of this type produced at the Taganrog works. The test were made at various steam pressures and recommendations are made about the quality of steam and the water conditions for the boilers. The results are given with particular reference to the salts content of the steam.

Abstract - D 470255

KHAYBULLIN, I.Kh., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZENKEVICH, Yu.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Nature of silicic acid priming by high pressure steam [with summary in English]. Teploenergetika 5 no.6:16-20 Je '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Energeticheskiy institut AN SSSR i Tsentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut.

(Silicic acids) (Boilers--Incrustations)

ZENKEVICH, Yu.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; ARIEL', S.Ya., inzh.

Experience in the use of salinometers developed by the Central Scientific Research Institute for Boilers and Turbines. Teploenergetika 9 no.1:36-39 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

1. TSentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut.
(Salinometer)
(Feedwater--Testing)

ZENKEVICH, Yu.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Use of salinometers with deaeration and enrichment of samples.
Teploenergetika 7 no.11:88-89 N '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(Salinometers) (Steam--Testing)

ZENKEVICH, Yu.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; ARIEL', S.Ya., inzh.

Water conditions of units with once - through type boilers.
Teploenergetika 12 no.10:8-12 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. TSentral'nyy kotloturbirnyy institut.

ZENKIEWICZ, J.

An exhibition of technological progress in the garment industry.
Przegl techn no.52:12 28 D '60.

ZENKIEWICZ, Jerzy

For how long should this kind of situation be tolerated?
Problems of Technology and Rationalization Clubs.
Przegl techn 79 no.1:14-16 Ja '58.

ZENKIEWICZ, J.

Chemigraphic sheets polished in the Silesia Metallurgical Plants.
Przegl techn 81 no.4:17 Ja '61.

ZENKIEWICZ, J.

Technological progress in the Pomeranian Foundry and Enamel Plant.
Przegl. techn no.50:6 16 D '62.

ZENKIN, A.

TSERENYA, N.; KUZNETSOV, V. (Kimry, Kalininskaya oblast'); KARYAZHKIN, M. (Moskovskaya oblast'); ZHUKOV, N. (Khar'kov); ZOZULYA, V. (Khar'kov); ZENKIN, A. (Vladimirskaya oblast'); TIBABSHEV, I. (Popasnaya, Luganskaya oblast'); NASSONOV, V. (Chelyabinks); SEREBROV, A. (Artemovsk, Krasnoyarskiy kray)

Our readers' letters. Pozh.delo 4 no.8:24-25 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Redaktor stennoy gazety "Za protivopozharnuyu profilaktiku," Sverdlovsk (for TSerenya).

(Fire prevention)

ZENKIN, A., starshiy leytenant

Fire fighting companies must be in each unit. Tyl i snab. Sov. Voor. Sil. 21 no.8:60-62 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Fire prevention)