ZHOLNEROVICH, L.S.

State of some oxidizing enzymes of the brain in tissue therapy.
Uch.zap. UEIGM 5:258-262 '62 (MIRA 16:11)

SIDEL'NIKOV, N.A., general-polkovnik v otstavke; SUKHOMLIN, A.V., general-leytenant; NOVOSEL'SKIY, Yu.V., general-leytenant v otstavke; SHILOV, N.I., general-mayor zapasa; MALINOVSKIY, A.A., polkovnik zapasa; OVCHINNIKOV, N.M., polkovnik zapasa; ZHOLNEROVICH, S.A., podpolkovnik zapasa

To soldiers, sergeants, officers and generals of the former 30th (later 10th) Guards Army. Voen. vest. 42 no.6:46 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Russia--Army--History)

ZHOLNEROVSKIY, M.G.

Expert evaluation of the corpse of a newborn child. Sud.med.ekspert. 3 no.4:52-53 O-D '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Vitebskiy meditsinskiy institut (dir. I.I.Bogdanovich).
(AUTOPSY)
(INFANTS(NEWBORN))

LYZIKOV, N.F., kand.med.nauk; ZHOLNEROVSKIY, M.G.

Significance of toxoplasmosis in the pathology of the fetus.
Zdrav.Belor. 5 no.1:26-29 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zaveduyushchiy - professor G.Ye. Gofman) Vitebskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(TOXOPLASMOSIS) (FETUS--DISEASES)

ZHOLNEROVSKIY, M.G.

Rupture of the pulmonary artery during a bronchial asthma attack. Zdrav. Belor. 5 no.4:60-61 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii Vitebskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav.kafedroy - prof. G.Ye. Gofman).
(PULMONARY ARTERY--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

ZHOLNEROVSKIY, M.G.

Primary cancer of the Fallopian tubes. Zdrav. Bel. 6 no.11:64-66 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii Vitebskogo meditsinskogo instituta (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego kafedroy - dotsent N.F. Lyzikov).
(FALLOPIAN TUBES—CANCER)

GOFMAN, G.Ye.; ZHOLNEROVSKIY, M.G.

Group-specific properties of vaginal discharge. Akush.i gin. (MIRA 13:12)
36 no.4:110-112 Jl-Ag '60.
(VAGINA--SECRETION) (BLOOD GROUPS)

ZHOLNEROVSKIY, M.G.

Impaction of cerebellar tonsils into the occipital foramen as a cause of fetal death during labor. Akush.i gin. 36 no.5:65-68 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. -- prof. G.E. Gofman) Vitebskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BIRTH INJURY) (BRAIN--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

ZHOLNIN, A.V.; MALEVANNYY, V.A.

Determination of silicon and phosphorus compounds in viscose titanium dioxide. Khim. volok. no.3:61-62 '64.

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Chelyabinskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta lakokrasochnoy promyshlennosti.

MALEVANNYY, V.A.; ZHOLNIN, A.V.; Prinimali uchastiye: BANOKINA, K.I.; BAYAZITOVA, A.I.; SHUMINA, V.A.

Determination of dioxide ferric oxide and zinc oxide content in titanium. Khim. volok. no.6:67-68 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Chelyabinskiy filial GIMP.

ZHOLNIN, N.

Moskvskia bolshchevski v borde za postelvoennuiu piatiletku (N. Zholnina i S. Firiubina) Moskva. Moskovskii rabochii, 1948.

Title translated: The Moscow Bolsheviks in the struggle for the post-wat five yeat plan.

ZHOLNIN, O.P.

Case of fatal injury of the chest by a fragment of window glass. Sud.-med. ekspert. 4 no.4:50-51 O-N-D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Moskovskoye oblastnoye byuro sudebnomeditsinskoy ekspertizy (nachal'nik L.N.Dodina).
(CHEST--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

ZHOLNIN, P. V. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) XXXXXXXXX "Data ~~Concerning~~ for the Treatment of Ozena." Shuya, 1957. 11 pp 19 cm. (Len State Order of Lenin Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians im S. M. Kirov), 200 copies (KL, 28-57, 112)

ZHOLNIN, P.V.

Analysis of results of tissue therapy of ozena. Vest. otorinolar. 13 no.2:78-79 Mar-Apr 51. (CLML 20:8)

1. Of the Division for Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Nose, Shuya Municipal Hospital (Head Physician A.I. Maklashin).

ZHOLOB, N.S. (Khar'kov)

The new TS4-70 centrifugal fan No.8. Vod.i san.tekh. no.2:40 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Fans, Electric)

ZHOLOB, N.S.

Subject : USSR/Electricity AID P - 3223

Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 8/30

Author : Zholob, N. S., Eng.

Title : Adjusting a stoker with a stirring plate in a Shukhov-Berlin boiler of the A-7 type

Periodical : Energetik, 8, 10-11, Ag 1955

Abstract : The author describes adjustments made in a traveling-grate stoker with stirring plates of a 110 t/hr Shukhov-Berlin A-7 boiler, burning Cheremkha coal of the D mark. The stoker is of the PShR-1 type. One drawing.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

AVRAKHOV, F.I., inzh.; DAVIDSON, V.Ye., dotsent; ZHOLOB, V.M., inzh.; KOVAL'CHUK, V.R., inzh.; STASEV, A.A., inzh.; STASENKO, D.N., inzh.

Crushing of iron ore by normal impact against a metal barrier. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 8 no.1:142-145 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Rekomendovana kafedroy aeromekhaniki i teorii uprugosti.

8(0), 32(3)

SOV/112-58-3-4087

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1958, Nr 3, p 9C (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zholobenko, L. L.

TITLE: Power-Circuit Supervision of an Electric-Motor-Car Unit (Kontrol' silovoy tsepi elektrosektsii)

PERIODICAL: Elektr. i teplovozn. tyaga, 1957, Nr 1, p 36

ABSTRACT: A signaling scheme is suggested for supervising the power circuit and pantograph positions of a S_3 series electric-motor-car unit. An additional voltage-relay blocking is connected, via a resistor, in parallel with the blocking contacts of the overload relay, to the signal lamp of the auxiliary machinery. With normal operation of the power circuit and auxiliary machinery, the relays are open and the lamp is not energized. If a fuse blows or the pantograph is lowered, the voltage relay operates. Its blocking contact connects the lamp via a resistor, and the lamp lights dimly. If the auxiliary-machinery overload relay operates, the blocking contact closes and the lamp lights brightly.

Card 1/1

T.A.K.

ZHOLOBENKO, L.L., tekhnik.

Checking power circuits of electric units. Elek. i tepl. tiaga no.1: 36 '57. (MIRA 12:3)
(Electric railroads--Electric equipment)

ZHOLOBOV, A. P.

Device for semiautomatic feeding of materials. Mashinostroitel' no.9:15 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Feed mechanisms)

ZHOLOBOV, A.P.

Mechanizing the lifting of the grinding head. Mashinostroitel' no.7:19 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Grinding machines—Technological innovations)

TARNARUTSKIY, M.A., inzh.; ZHOLOBOV, B.Kh., inzh.; BROVTSEV, V.A., inzh.

Machine for the welding of flanges to pipes. Svar. proizv. no.9:20-22 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Luganskiy teplovozostroitel'nyy zavod im. Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii.
(Electric welding--Equipment and supplies)
(Pipe flanges--Welding)

ZHOLOBOV, B. Kh., inzh.; TARNARUTSKIY, M. A., inzh.; BROVTSEV, V. A., inzh.

Machine for the cutting of shaped ingots. Svar. proizv. no.10:30-31 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Luganskiy teplovozostroitel'nyy zavod im. Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii.

(Gas welding and cutting)

ZHOLOBOV, B.Kh., inzh.; TAMNARUTSKIY, M.A., inzh.; BROVTSEV, V.A., inzh.

Equipment for the automatic welding of girth joints on parts of fluid flywheels. Svar.proizv. no.11:37 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Luganskiy teplovozostroitel'nyy zavod im. Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii.
(Flywheels—Welding)

ZHOLOBOV, B.Kh., inzh.; TARNARUTSKIY, M.A., inzh.; BROVTSEV, V.A., inzh.

Mechanized cutting and welding. Mashinostroenie no.5:82-85 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Luganskiy teplovozostroitel'nyy zavod.

TARNARUTSKIY, M.A., inzh.; ZHOLOBOV, B.Kh., inzh.; KROVTSEV, V.A., inzh.

Machine for welding tips to long, small-diameter tubes.
Svar. proizv. no.11:32-33 N'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Luganskiy teplovozostroitel'nyy zavod im. Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii.

ZHOLOBOV, B.Kh., inzh.; TARNARUTSKIY, M.A., inzh.; BROVTSEV, V.A., inzh.

Modernization of the machine for simultaneous gas-torch cutting of shaped billets with seven cutting torches. Mashinostroenie no. 2:32-33 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

YESHCHENKO, A.V.; ZHOLOBOV, B.Kh.; TARNARUTSKIY, M.A.

Introducing automatic machine for welding nozzles and connecting branches to pipes. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst. nauch.i tekh.inform. 18 no.9:14-16 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

ZHOLOBOV, G.T.; PAVLEYEV, V.G.

Hydraulic fracturing of oil sands in the Groznyy oil fields.
Azerb.neft.khoz. 35 no.5:14-15 My '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Grozny--Petroleum engineering)

ZHOLOBOV, L.F.; YANOV, V.P.

Dimensional series and standardization of the electric rolling stock for open-pit mining. Sbor. nauch. trud. EINII 2:94-105 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Mine railroads--Rolling stock)

ZHOLOBOV, L.F., inzh.

Degree of the maximum incline of strip mine railroad track.
Gor. zhur. no.8:14-17 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut elektrovozostroyeniya, Novocherkassk.

YANOV, V.P., inzh.; ZHOLOBOV, L.F., inzh.

Modern electric locomotive haulage for open-pit mines. Gor. zhur. no.9:9-13 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Novocherkasskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrovozostroyeniya.

(Mine railroads)

ZHOLOBOV, L.K. (Leningrad, K-100, Kantemirovskaya ul., d.16, komn.78)

Shape and size of the thymus during various stages of development. Arkh.anat.,gist. i embr. 36 no.6:68-71 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Kafedra operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof.Ye.M.Margorin) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(THYMUS, anat. & histol.
eff. of age on shape & size (Rus))
(AGING, eff.
on thymus shape & size (Rus))

ZHOLOBOV, L.K. (Leningrad, Kantemirovskaya ul., d.16, komn. 78)

Topographic peculiarities of the thymus at different ages. Vest. khir. 82 no.6:50-54 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. Ye. M. Margorin) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(THYMUS GLAND)

AVIDON, D.B., kand.med.nauk; BAIROV, G.A., kand.med.nauk; BUTIKOVA, N.I., dotsent, kand.med.nauk; BOYKOV, G.A., kand.med.nauk; VERESHCHAGINA, L.N., kand.med.nauk; GONCHAROVA, M.N., prof., doktor med.nauk; ZHOLOBOV, L.K., vrach; ZEMSKAYA, A.G., kand.med.nauk; KAYSAR'YANTS, G.A., dotsent, kand.med.nauk; KOLESOV, A.P., doktor med.nauk; KONDRAT'YEV, A.P., kand.med.nauk; KORCHANOV, G.I., kand.med.nauk; KUTUSHEV, F.Kh., kand.med.nauk; LEVINA, O.Ya., kand.med.nauk; LYANDRES, Z.A., prof., doktor med.nauk; MOROZOVA, T.I., kand.med.nauk; MIRZOYEVA, I.I., kand.med.nauk; PANUSHKIN, V.S., kand.med.nauk; RASTORGUYEV, A.V., vrach; RUDAKOVA, T.A., kand.med.nauk; SAVITSKAYA, Ye.V., kand.med.nauk; SVISTUNOV, N.I., vrach; CHISTOVICH, G.V., kand.med.nauk; YAKOVLEVA, T.S., vrach; MARGORIN, Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich, prof., red.; DOLETSKIY, S.Ya., red.; VERESHCHAGINA, L.N., red.; RULEVA, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Operative surgery on children] Operativnaia khirurgiia detskogo vozrasta. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry Medgiz, Leningr.otd-nie, 1960. 475 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(CHILDREN--SURGERY)

ZHOLOBOV, L. K., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Surgical anatomy of the thymus in various growing periods." Leningrad, 1960. 15 pp; (Leningrad Pediatrical Medical Inst); 420 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 169)

GRODSHTEYN, A.Ye.; ZHOLOBOV, S.P.; IPATOVA, M.D.

Sorption of carbon dioxide from porous active metals by absorbents. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.4:900-905 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

S/136/62/000/003/008/008
E193/E383

AUTHOR: Zholobov, V.

TITLE: Recent achievements in the production of nonferrous-metal tubes, rods and profiles

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 3, 1962, 93 - 96

TEXT: The above title was the theme of a conference organized by the metal-treatment section of the Leningradskoye mezhoblastnoye Pravleniye NTO tsvetnoy metallurgii (Leningrad Interregional Department NTO of Nonferrous Metallurgy) and was convened in Leningrad from December 6 - 8, 1961. In all, 90 delegates attended from 12 industrial undertakings, 13 higher technical-education establishments, NII, KB and 6 institutions.
26 papers and 4 reports were read.
Papers on modern methods of manufacture of nonferrous-metal tubes, rods and profiles were read by Candidate of Technical Sciences K.V. Garen-Torn (Giprotsvetmetobrabotka), Engineers Ye.B.Zadov, Z.L. Sergeyeva and V.I. Orlov (Kol'chuginskiy zavod im. S. Ordzhonikidze - Kol'chugino Works im. S.Ordzhonikidze),

Card 1/4

Engineer A.V. Koshurin (Krasnyy Vyborzhets Works) and Engineer K.T. Kim (Tsvetmet).
A paper on mechanisation and automation of nonferrous-metal industry was delivered by Engineers M.Ya. Kornyushin and P.P. Staroverov and a paper on modernization of existing equipment was delivered by Engineer V.S. Butskin (Revdinskiy zavod OTsM - Revda Works OTsM).
Papers by A.V. Koshurin and K.T. Kim were devoted to the problem of introducing new technical equipment.
The problem of mustering new processes was dealt with in papers read by Engineer A.M. Rytkov (Moskovskiy institut stali - Moscow Institute of Steel), Candidate of Technical Sciences M.B. Gokhshteyn (VAMI), Engineers Yu.I. Glebov and L.S. Vatrushin (Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov - Krasnoyarsk Institute of Nonferrous Metals).
A report on studies and development of tube-drawing by the plug process was given by Engineers V.Ya. Shapiro, A.V. Anisimov (KITsM) and Engineer A.A. Pavlov (Revda Works OTsM).

S/136/62/000/003/008/008
E193/E383

Papers on the manufacture of shaped components of titanium and its alloys were read by Candidates of Technical Sciences N.N. Pavlov and K.N. Bogoyavlenskiy (LPI im. Kalinina) and Engineer V.A. Sheyenkov.
Theoretical problems were discussed in a paper by Doctor of Technical Sciences I.L. Perlin (KITsM) "Increasing the degree of specialization and continuity of the processes in the manufacture of profiles, tubes and rods" and in a paper by Candidate of Technical Sciences V.V. Zholobov (VAMI) "On the index of nonuniformity of deformation during "extrusion" ".
The general conclusion reached by the conference was that although s o m e progress had been made in the branch of industry under consideration since the previous conference in 1956, development, manufacture and application of modern equipment was delayed and this in turn delayed the embodying in the industry of modern technological processes. Not enough attention is being paid to specialization of plants, which slows down the introduction of continuous methods of manufacture. In order further to modernize the production methods used in the

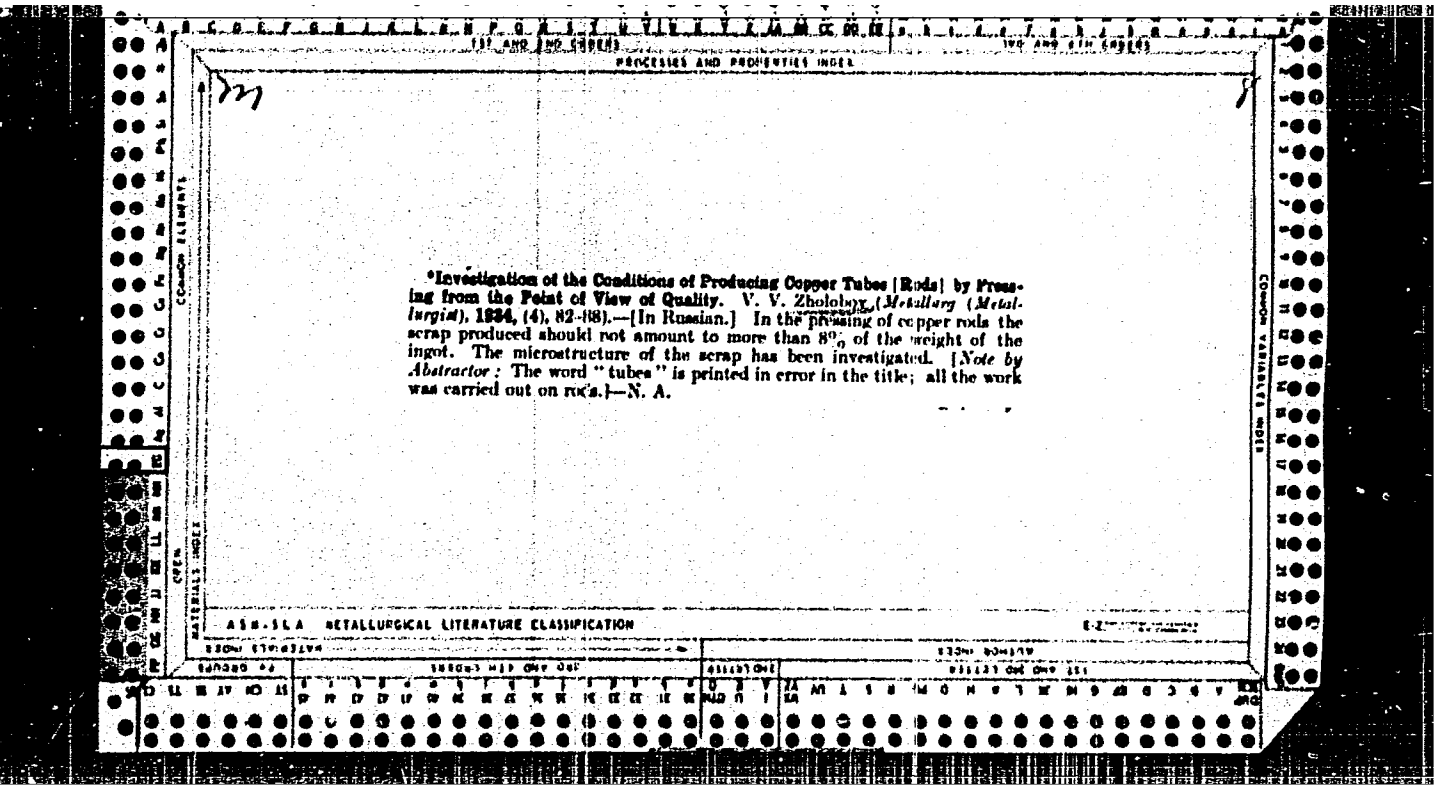
manufacture of nonferrous-metal profiles, it has been recommended to devote more effort to development, mustering and industrial application of the following technological techniques:
a) high-frequency induction heating of ingots and high-frequency induction annealing of semifabricates and finished products;
b) production of long tubes by the floating-plug process;
c) cold-rolling of tubes of alloys with relatively low plasticity;
d) replacing extruded shells by tubes welded from sheet;
e) continuous wire-drawing and annealing;
f) continuous annealing in protective atmospheres;
g) using rolling instead of extrusion for the manufacture of profiles;
h) extrusion without extrusion-discard.
In addition to other general recommendations, it was decided to ask the appropriate authorities to construct an experimental extrusion press for extrusion with the aid of liquids under ultra-high frequencies according to recommendations of the team led by designer V.A. Mikheyev of KB Pressostroyeniye.

ZHOLOBOV, V.

Foreign exchange and financial crisis in Argentina. Den.i kred. 21 no.2:90-93 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Argentina--Balance of payments)

ZHOLOBOV, V.

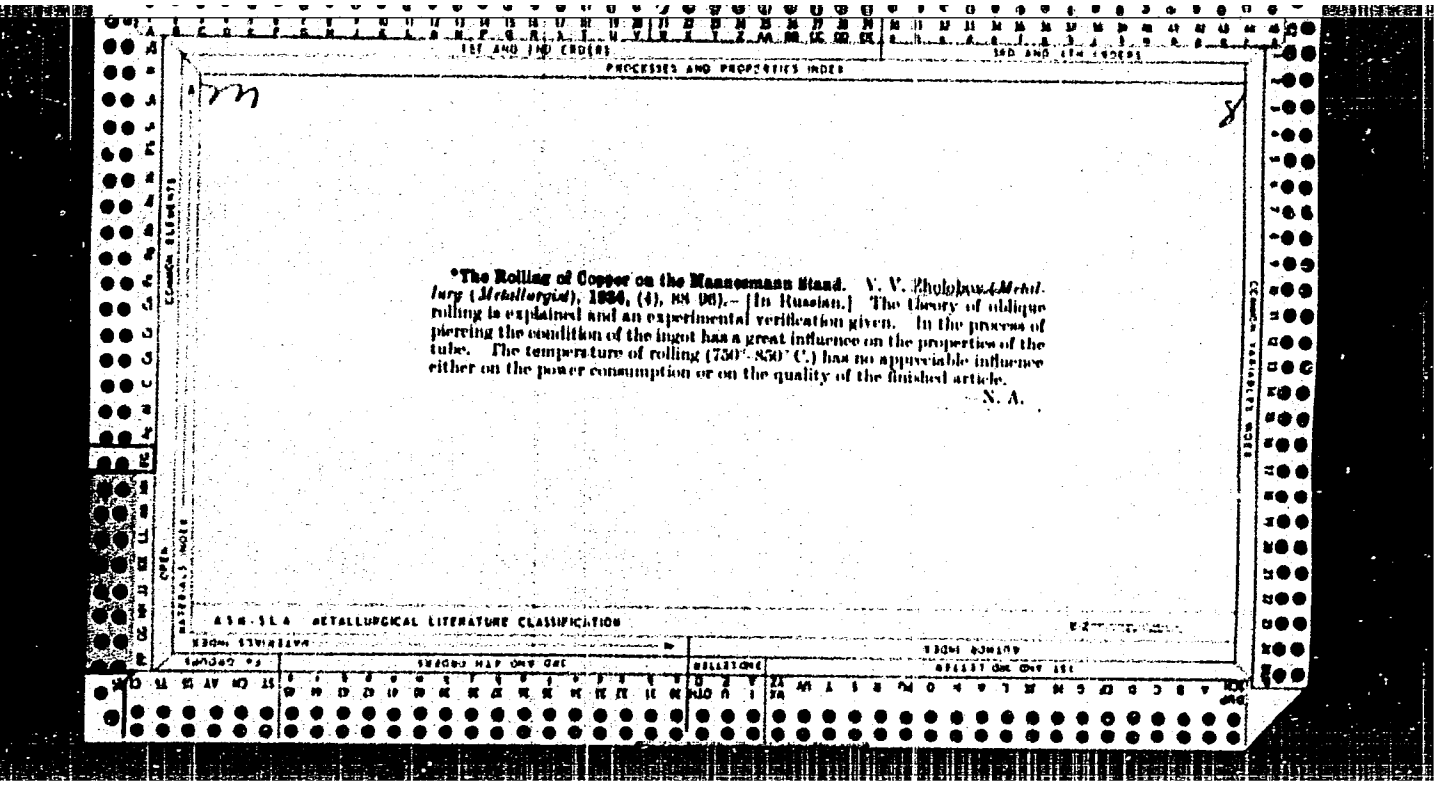
Foreign exchange and the financial condition of Brazil. Den. i kred. 21 no.9:75-85 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

*Investigation of the Conditions of Producing Copper Tubes [Rods] by Pressing from the Point of View of Quality. V. V. Zholobov. (*Metallurg (Metallurgist)*, 1934, (4), 82-88).—[In Russian.] In the pressing of copper rods the scrap produced should not amount to more than 8% of the weight of the ingot. The microstructure of the scrap has been investigated. [*Note by Abstractor:* The word "tubes" is printed in error in the title; all the work was carried out on rods.]—N. A.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

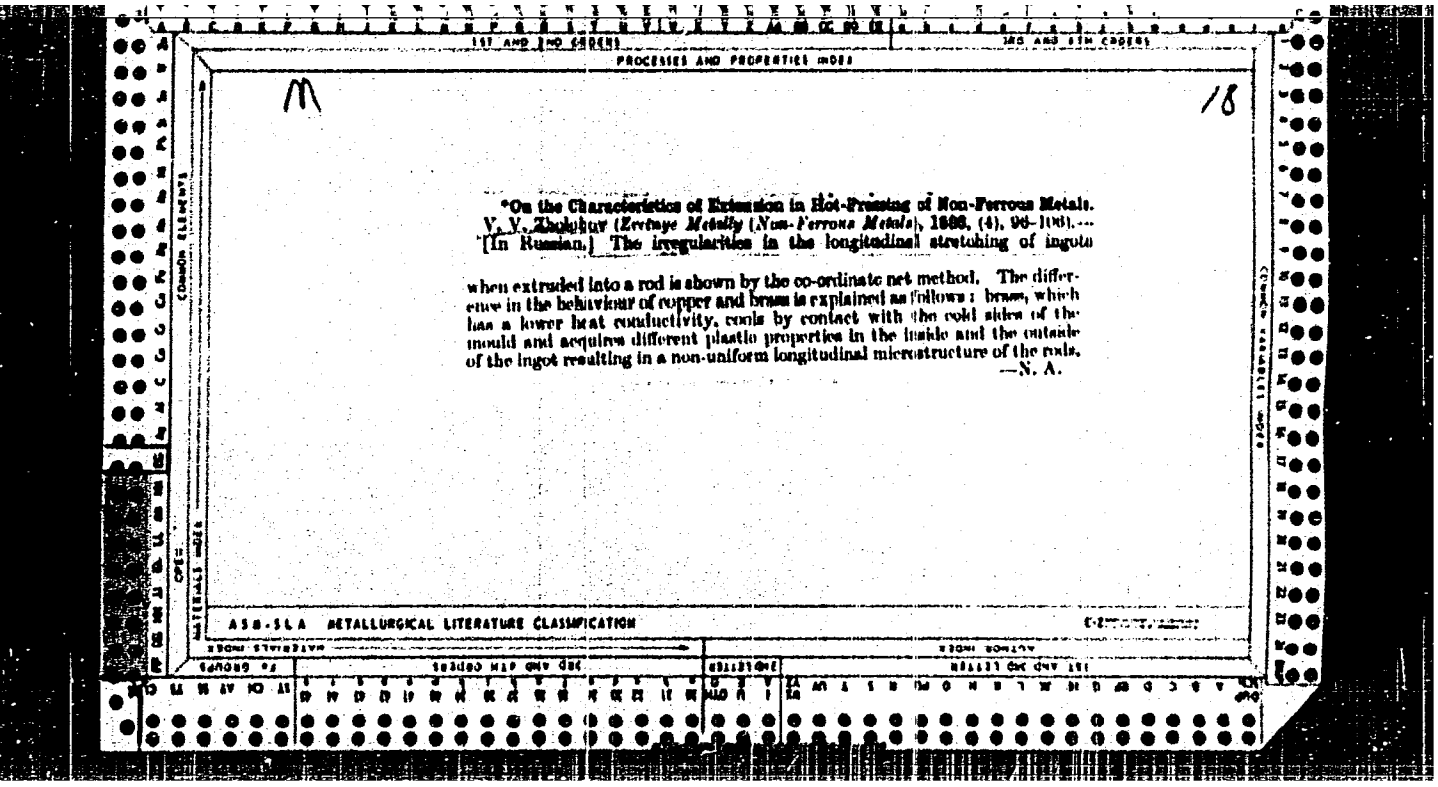


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

***The Rolling of Copper on the Mannesmann Stand.** V. V. Kholodov. (*Metallurg* (*Metallurgist*), **1934**, (4), 88–96).— [In Russian.] The theory of oblique rolling is explained and an experimental verification given. In the process of piercing the condition of the ingot has a great influence on the properties of the tube. The temperature of rolling (750°–850° C.) has no appreciable influence either on the power consumption or on the quality of the finished article.

—N. A.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND CODES

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH CODES

M

18

*On the Characteristics of Extension in Hot-Pressing of Non-Ferrous Metals. V. V. Zhelubtsov (*Tsvetnye Metally* (*Non-Ferrous Metals*), 1956, (4), 98-100).—[In Russian.] The irregularities in the longitudinal stretching of ingots when extruded into a rod is shown by the co-ordinate net method. The difference in the behaviour of copper and brass is explained as follows: brass, which has a lower heat conductivity, cools by contact with the cold sides of the mould and acquires different plastic properties in the inside and the outside of the ingot resulting in a non-uniform longitudinal microstructure of the rods. —N. A.

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

CODES

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

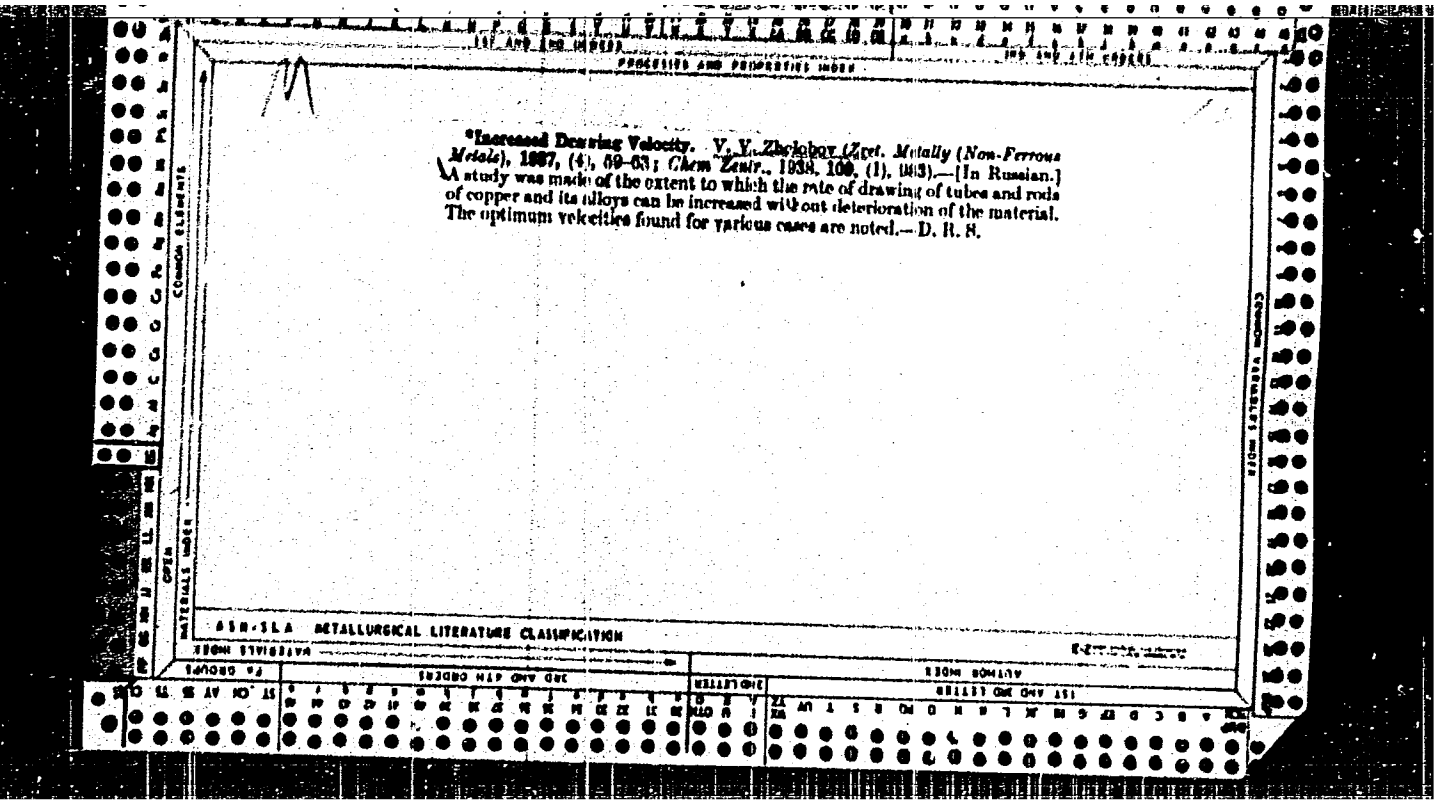
MATERIALS INDEX

3RD AND 4TH CODES

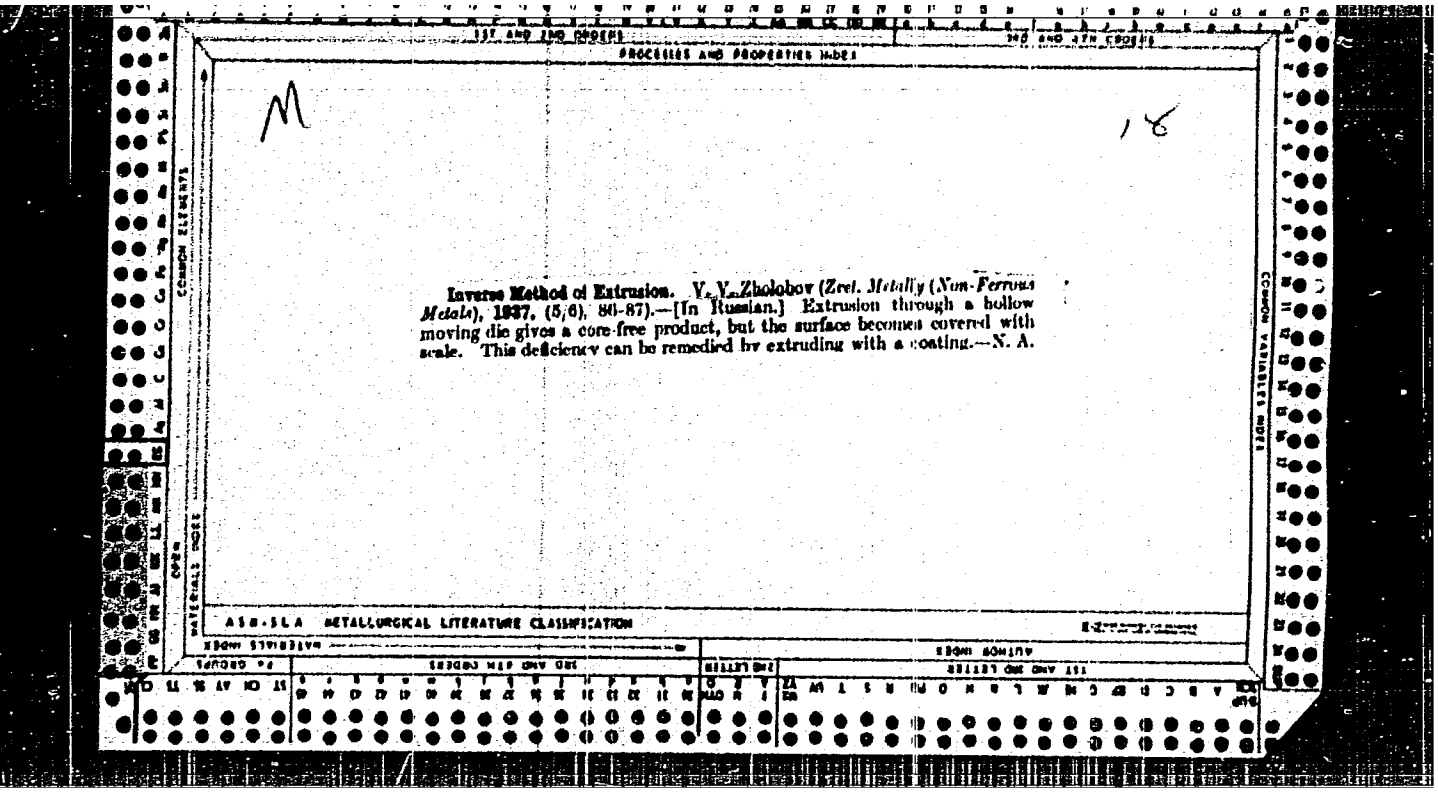
2ND LETTER

AUTHOR INDEX

1ST AND 3RD LETTER



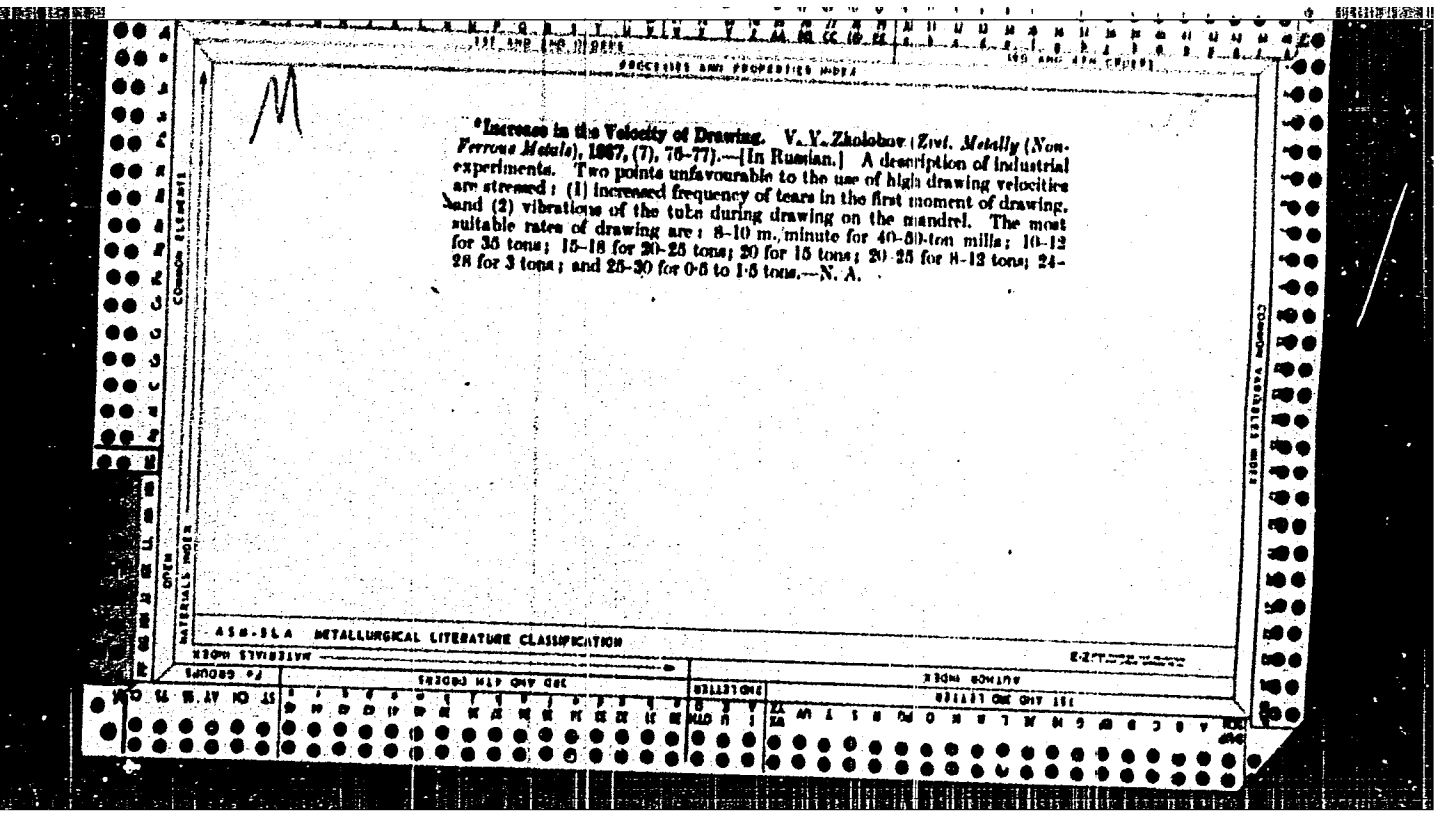
***Increased Drawing Velocity.** V. V. Zhelobov (*Zavt. Metally (Non-Ferrous Metals)*, 1937, (4), 59–63; *Chem. Zentr.*, 1938, 109, (1), 1053).—[In Russian.] A study was made of the extent to which the rate of drawing of tubes and rods of copper and its alloys can be increased without deterioration of the material. The optimum velocities found for various cases are noted.—D. R. S.



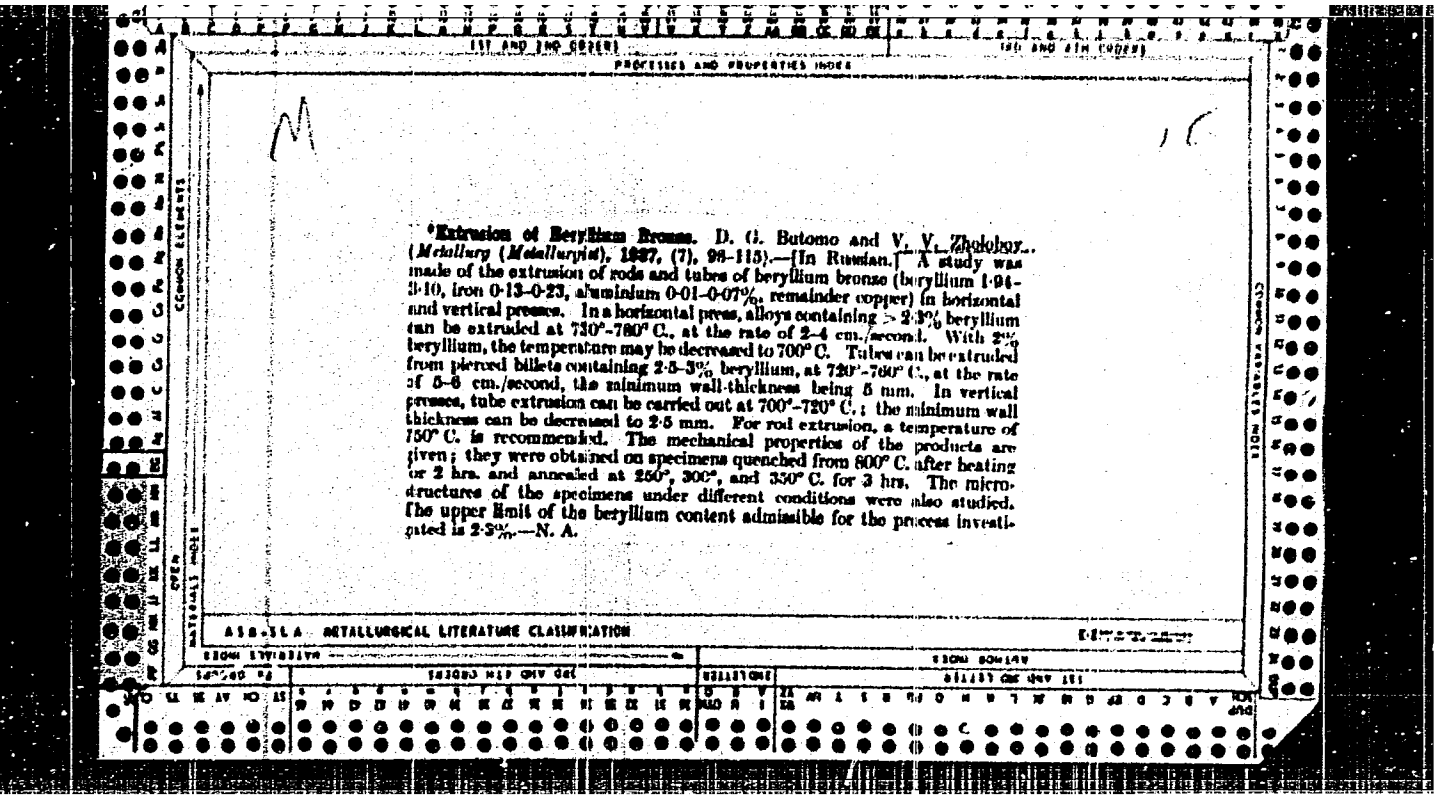
M

16

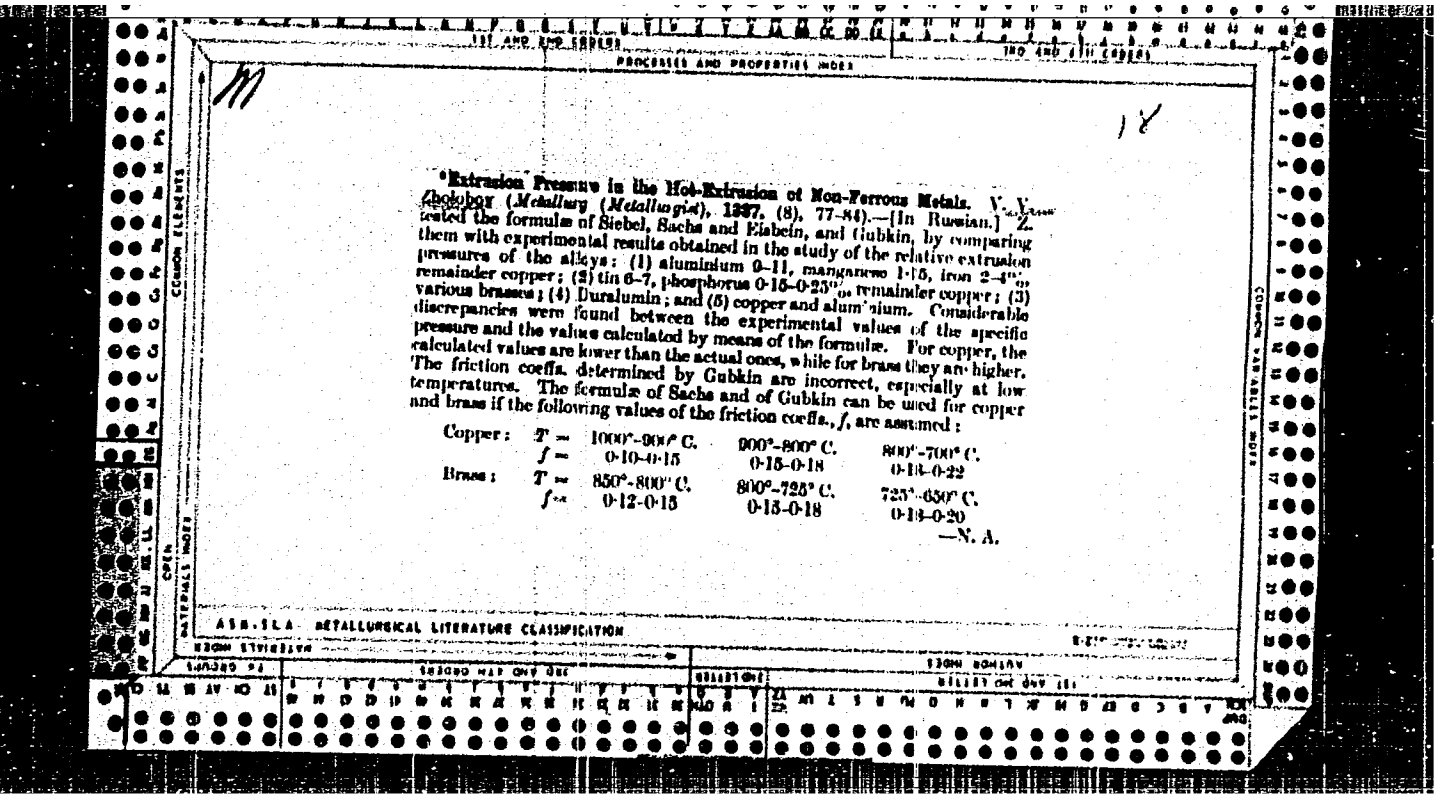
Inverse Method of Extrusion. V. V. Zholobov (*Zvet. Metally* (*Non-Ferrous Metals*), 1937, (5/6), 86-87).—[In Russian.] Extrusion through a hollow moving die gives a core-free product, but the surface becomes covered with scale. This deficiency can be remedied by extruding with a coating.—N. A.



Increase in the Velocity of Drawing. V. V. Zholobov (*Tsvet. Metally* (*Non-Ferrous Metals*), 1957, (7), 76–77).—[In Russian.] A description of industrial experiments. Two points unfavourable to the use of high drawing velocities are stressed: (1) increased frequency of tears in the first moment of drawing, and (2) vibrations of the tube during drawing on the mandrel. The most suitable rates of drawing are: 8–10 m./minute for 40–80-ton mills; 10–12 for 35 tons; 15–18 for 20–25 tons; 20 for 15 tons; 20–25 for 8–12 tons; 24–28 for 3 tons; and 25–30 for 0·6 to 1·5 tons.—N. A.



Extrusion of Beryllium Bronze. D. G. Butomo and V. V. Zholobov. (*Metallurg* (*Metallurgist*), 1937, (7), 98–115).—[In Russian.] A study was made of the extrusion of rods and tubes of beryllium bronze (beryllium 1·94–2·10, iron 0·13–0·23, aluminium 0·01–0·07%, remainder copper) in horizontal and vertical presses. In a horizontal press, alloys containing > 2·3% beryllium can be extruded at 730°–760° C., at the rate of 2–4 cm./second. With 2% beryllium, the temperature may be decreased to 700° C. Tubes can be extruded from pierced billets containing 2·5–3% beryllium, at 720°–760° C., at the rate of 5–6 cm./second, the minimum wall-thickness being 5 mm. In vertical presses, tube extrusion can be carried out at 700°–720° C.; the minimum wall thickness can be decreased to 2·5 mm. For rod extrusion, a temperature of 750° C. is recommended. The mechanical properties of the products are given; they were obtained on specimens quenched from 800° C. after heating for 2 hrs. and annealed at 250°, 300°, and 350° C. for 3 hrs. The microstructures of the specimens under different conditions were also studied. The upper limit of the beryllium content admissible for the process investigated is 2·5%.—N. A.



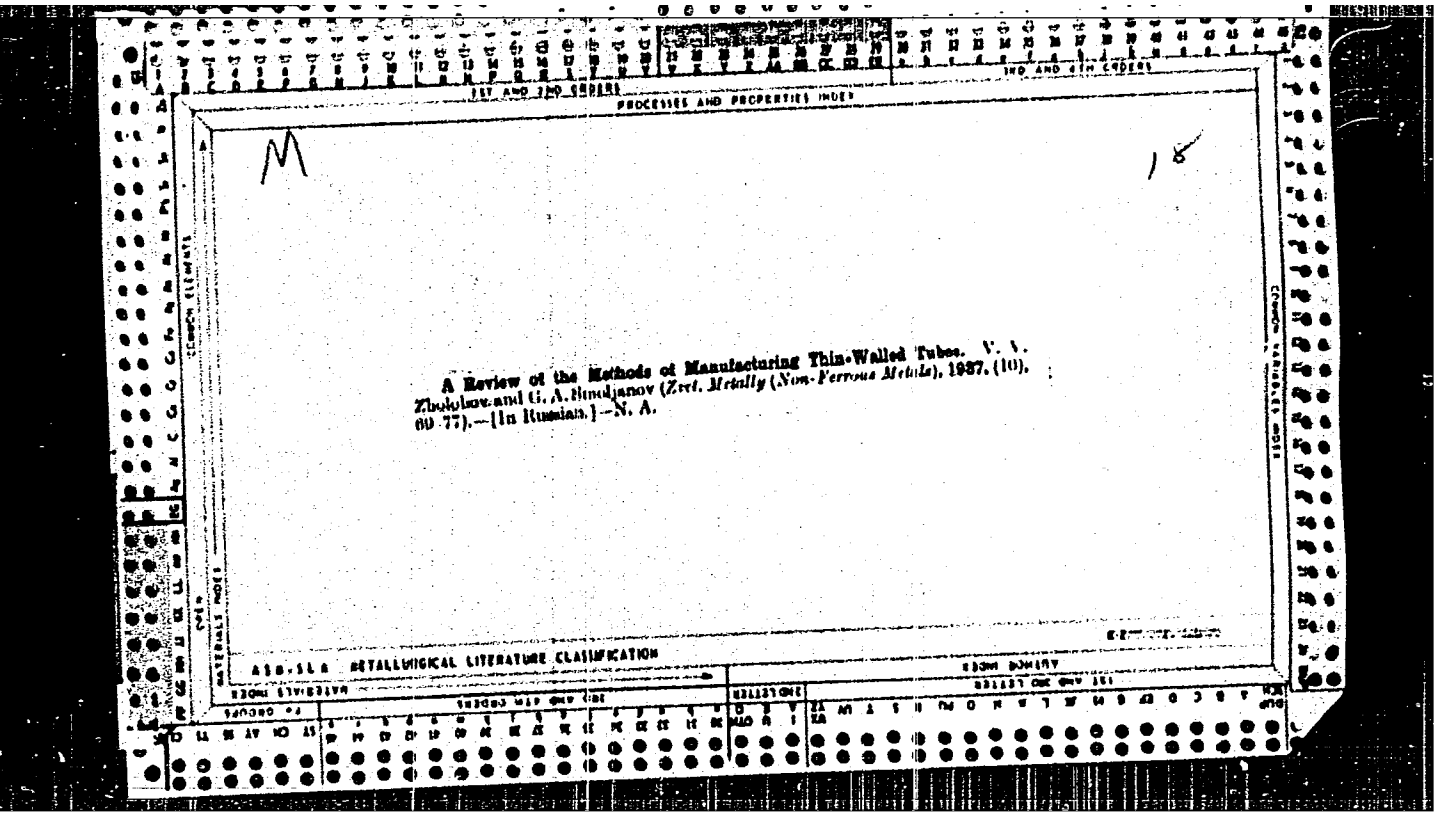
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Extrusion Pressure in the Hot-Extrusion of Non-Ferrous Metals. V. V. Zhelobov (*Metallurg* (*Metallurgist*), 1937, (8), 77–84).—[In Russian.] The author tested the formulæ of Siebel, Sachs and Elsbein, and Gubkin, by comparing them with experimental results obtained in the study of the relative extrusion pressures of the alloys: (1) aluminium 9–11, manganese 1·15, iron 2–4%, remainder copper; (2) tin 6–7, phosphorus 0·15–0·25%, remainder copper; (3) various brasses; (4) Duralumin; and (5) copper and aluminium. Considerable discrepancies were found between the experimental values of the specific pressure and the values calculated by means of the formulæ. For copper, the calculated values are lower than the actual ones, while for brass they are higher. The friction coeffs. determined by Gubkin are incorrect, especially at low temperatures. The formulæ of Sachs and of Gubkin can be used for copper and brass if the following values of the friction coeffs., f, are assumed:

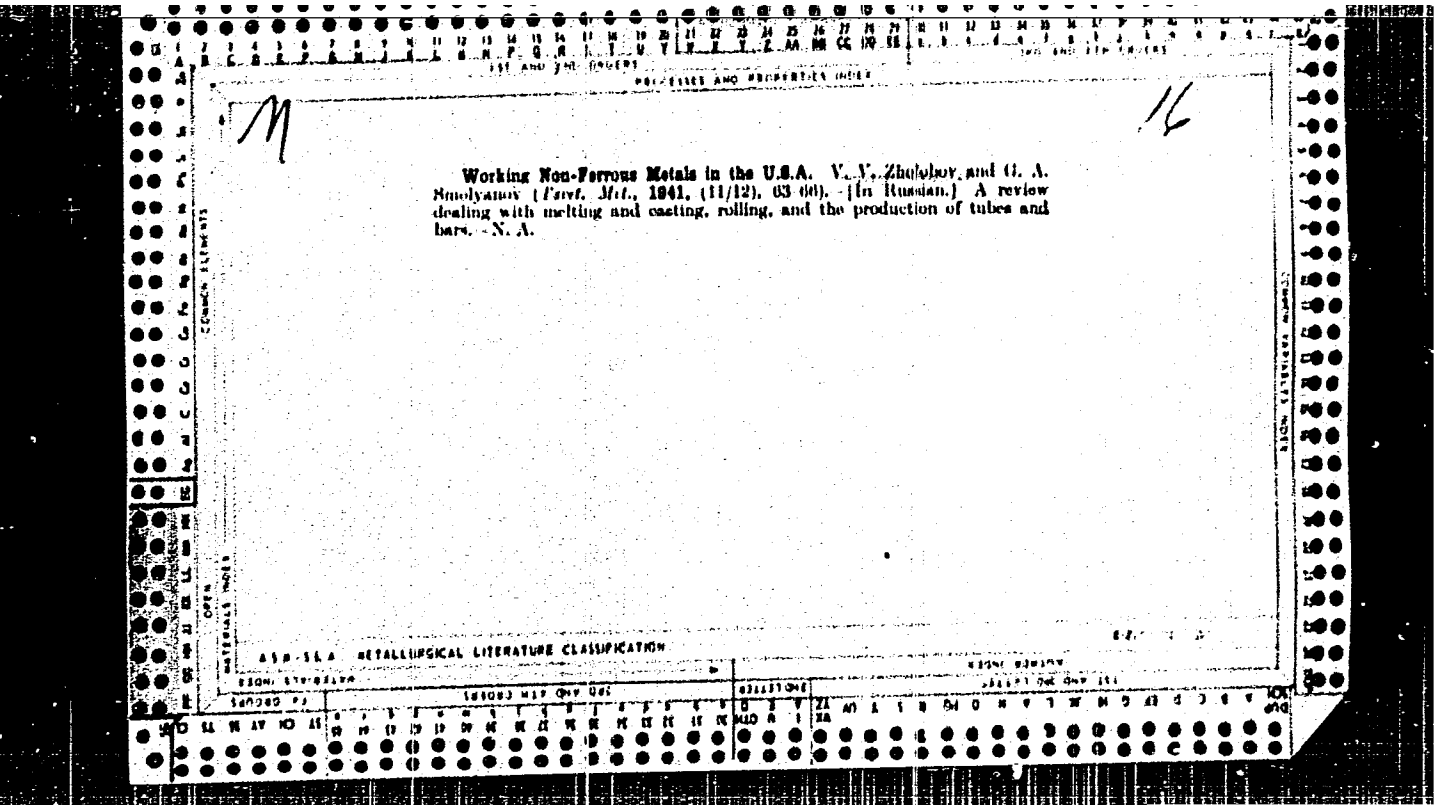
Copper:	T =	1000°–900° C.	900°–800° C.	800°–700° C.
	f =	0·10–0·15	0·15–0·18	0·18–0·22
Brass:	T =	850°–800° C.	800°–725° C.	725°–650° C.
	f =	0·12–0·15	0·15–0·18	0·18–0·20

—N. A.

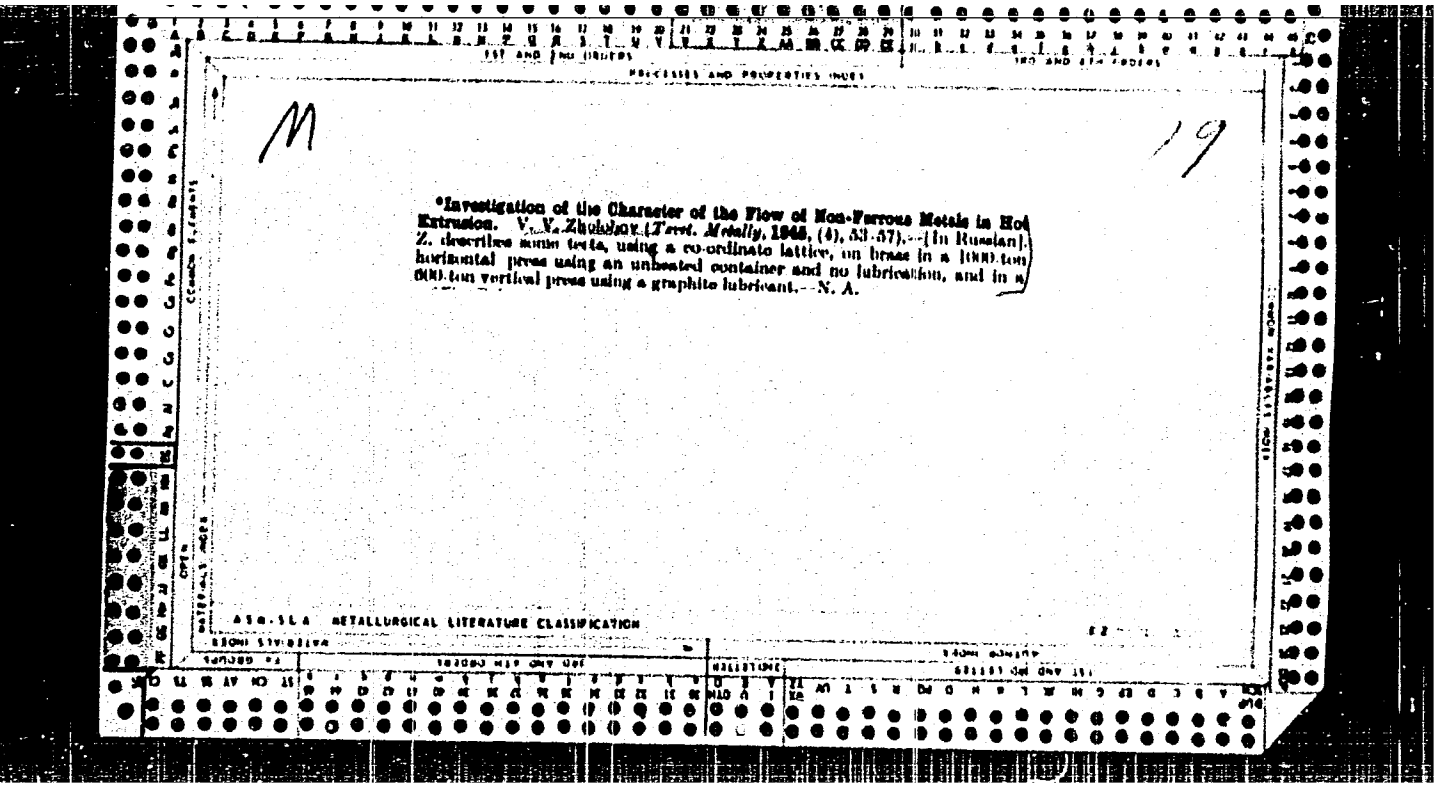
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



A Review of the Methods of Manufacturing Thin-Walled Tubes. V. V. Zhukhov and G. A. Rindjanov (*Zvet. Metally* (*Non-Ferrous Metals*), 1937, (10), 69-77).—[In Russian.]—N. A.



Working Non-Ferrous Metals in the U.S.A. V. V. Zhuleboy and G. A. Smolyanov (*Tsvet. Met.*, 1941, (11/12), 63-66). - [In Russian.] A review dealing with melting and casting, rolling, and the production of tubes and bars. - N. A.



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*Investigation of the Character of the Flow of Non-Ferrous Metals in Hot Extrusion. V. V. Zhukov. (*Tsvet. Metally*, 1955, (4), 53-57).--[In Russian]. Z. describes some tests, using a co-ordinate lattice, on brass in a 1000-ton horizontal press using an unheated container and no lubrication, and in a 6000-ton vertical press using a graphite lubricant.--N. A.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PHASE I TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT AID 231

BOOK

Call No.: TN693.C9Z5

Author: ZHOLOBOV, V. V. and ZEDIN, N. I.

Full Title: METALLOGRAPHICAL ATLAS OF COPPER AND COPPER ALLOYS

Transliterated Title: Metallograficheskiy atlas po medi i mednym splavam

Publishing Data

Originating Agency: None

MAR 24 1954

Publishing House: State Publishing House of Scientific and Technical Literature on Ferrous and Nonferrous Metallurgy

Date: 1949 No. pp.: 187 No. of copies: 2,000

Editorial Staff

Editor: Gagen-Torn, V. O., Professor Tech. Ed.: None

Editor-in-Chief: None Appraiser: None

Text Data

Coverage: This atlas covers the macro- and microstructure of copper and its ternary and binary alloys (brasses and bronzes). Diagrams and photos given are explained in a detailed introduction discussing characteristics and physical properties of various alloys under differing conditions.

This is a useful compilation, but it is based on non-Russian sources, and presents no new data.

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Metallograficheskiy atlas po medi i mednym splavam AID 231 - I

Purpose: Intended for a wide circle of engineers, technicians and scientific workers connected with the production and application of copper and its alloys.

Facilities: None

No. of Russian and Slavic References: 36 out of 81 (1904-1947). The authors emphasize that they based their material on works by: Prof. M. P. Slavinskiy, Prof. V. O. Gagen-Torn, Eng. D. G. Butomo, K. V. Gagen-Torn, I. E. Garshkov, B. F. Grashchenko, S. A. Kushakevich and M. I. Makushenko.

Available: Library of Congress.

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Zholobov, V. V.

ALEKSEYEV, N.S.; BELYAYEV, A.P.; BUGAREV, L.A.; BUTOMO, D.G.; VASIL'YEV, Z.V.; VERIGIN, V.N.; VOROB'YEV, G.M.; GAYLIT, A.A.; GOL'SHTEYN, P.M.; GOKHSHTEYN, M.B.; ZHOLOBOV, V.V.; ZEDIN, N.M.; IVANOV-SKOBLIKOV, N.I.; KUTEPOV, Ya.V.; LANDTSHOV, A.D.; MARAYEV, S.Ye.; MILLER, L.Ye.; OL'KHOV, N.P.; PERLIN, I.L.; POSTNIKOV, N.N.; ROZOV, M.N.; CHERNYAK, S.N.; CHUPRAKOV, V.Ya.; TSEKTER, Ya.A.

Vladimir Oskarovich Gagen-Torn; obituary. TSvet.met. 27 no.5:67-68 S-O '54. (MIRA 10:10)

(Gagen-Torn, Vladimir Oskarovich, 1888-1954)

Zholobov, Viktor Vladimirovich

ZHOLOBOV, Viktor Vladimirovich; BOGOYAVLENSKIY, Konstantin Nikolayevich; ZUBTSOV, Mikhail Yefimovich; LANDIKHOV, Aleksandr Denisovich; LEKARENKO, Yevgeniy Moiseyevich; POSTNIKOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; MILLER, L.Ye., inzhener, retsenzent; BAZHENOV, M.F., inzhener, retsenzent; CHERNOV, A.N., redaktor; STARADUBTSEVA, S.N., redaktor; ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Working non-ferrous metals and alloys by pressure] Obrabotka tsvetnykh metallov i splavov davleniem. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1955. 486 p.
(Non-ferrous metals--Metallurgy) (MLRA 8:12)

AUTHOR: Zholobov, V.V. 136-11-15/17

TITLE: Conference on Pressing of Non-ferrous Metals (Soveshchaniye po pressovaniyu tsvetnykh metallov)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1957, No.11, p. 81 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An All-Union Conference on pressing non-ferrous metals and alloys was held in Leningrad on May 28-30, 1957. Ten papers were read relating to problems of combating pressed distortions on pressed components and also on the method of calculation of the forces arising during the pressing operations.
Engineer A.B. Koshurin ("Krasnyy Vyborzhets" Works) read the paper "On pressing with a Mobile Liner of the Container";
Engineer A.P. Semenov, of the same works, read the paper "On Methods of Eliminating Pressed Distortions";
Candidate of Technical Sciences N.D. Khaborov (VIAM) read the paper "On the Lubricants Used During Pressing of Light Metals".
The papers relating to the problem of calculation of the pressing stresses were read by Professor I.L. Perlin, K.V.Gagen-Torn (Giprotsvetmetobrabotka), V.V. Zholobov (VAMI) and L.A. Shofman (TsNIITmash). Representatives of over twenty works, institutes and other organisations participated and there was a total of over 70 people. A resolution was arrived at to speed up work for the construction of the hydraulic tube press of 1 000 tons and to fit in one of the works a horizontal,

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hydraulic press for manufacturing rods of heavy non-ferrous metals by the method of "reverse" pressing. It was also decided to continue investigations relating to the selection of lubricants in pressing non-ferrous metals. It was recommended that the formula for calculating the pressing forces arrived at by Professor I.L. Perlin should be subjected to practical verification. It was also decided to contact the Standards Committee for the purpose of working out standards for the strength characteristics of metals and alloys at elevated temperatures.

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Card 2/2

1. Nonferrous metals pressing-Conference

ZHOLOBOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk,

"Working titanium and its alloys" by G.A. Smolianov, G.N. Krucher. Reviewed by V.V. Zholobov. TSvet. met. 30 no.12:78-79 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Titanium--Metallurgy)
(Smolianov, G.A.) (Krucher, G.N.)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 86 (USSR) SOV/137-58-11-22442

AUTHOR: Zholobov, V. V.

TITLE: The Rolling and Extrusion of Titanium and its Alloys (Prokatka i pressovaniye titana i yego splavov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mezhvuz. nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii na temu: "Sovrem. dostizh. prokatn. proiz-va", Leningrad, 1958, pp 240-244

ABSTRACT: The results of an investigation of the possibility of extrusion (E) of Ti and its alloys are set forth. The plasticity of Ti and its alloys makes it possible to produce E products of any complex form. Pure Ti should be extruded at 850-950°C, while alloys of Ti with Al and Cr should be extruded in the 900-1050° interval. Induction heating is the best heating method. The best E results are obtained on high rates of flow (0.5-4.0 m/sec). Good durability is displayed by dies of R18 Steel and VK8 cermet. 3 mm is the minimum thickness of Ti tube walls produced by E. It is found that sleeves of pure Ti and tubes of 82-146 mm diam, of 12-20 mm wall thickness, can be made on a helical rolling mill. Rolling and piercing showed sleeves of VT1D alloy to be readily pierceable at high speeds, at

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A-U Aluminium Magnesium Inst.

The Rolling and Extrusion of Titanium and its Alloys (SOV/137-58-11-22442

1000-1100°. This alloy is found to be readily subject to rolling. The possible yield of good Ti in E is ≤80%, as against ≤95% in tube and rod production.

M. Z.

Card 2/2

Zholobov, V.V.

AUTHORS: Zholobov, V.V. and Landikhov, A.D. 136-58-3-12/21

TITLE: Plastic properties and microstructure of technical titanium produced in arc furnaces (Plasticheskiye svoystva i mikrostruktura tochnicheskogo titana dugovoy plavki)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958. Nr.3. pp. 66 - 69 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The aim of this work was to establish the temperature range for the pressure forming of arc-melted technical titanium. Ingots 150 and 200 mm in diameter were produced in an inert atmosphere in two arc furnaces. The smaller ingots contained 0.19 - 0.20% oxygen, the larger 0.01 - 0.008, and there were other minor differences in composition and in hardness (table.1). Tensile test pieces were turned after two-stage pressing and tensile tests were carried out at rates of 0.3 mm/minute in an open platinum resistance furnace at 20 0 800 and 20 - 1000 C. The oxygen content was found to affect the plastic properties: below 400°C the high-oxygen metal has a high strength and low plasticity, but above 400°C oxygen content has a small effect, higher oxygen again resulting in lower plasticity. Photomicrographs at X100 of sections etched with hydrofluoric acid show microstructure of the metal in the pressed state in relation to temperature and purity and also in the hardened state for different hardening temperatures. There are 5 figures, 3 tables and 3 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

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ASSOCIATION: VAMT

1. Titanium-Deformation-Temperature factors

ZHOLOBOV, V.V., kand.tekhn. nauk; SMIRNOV-ALYAYEV, G.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

"Steel pressing" by L.V. Prozorov. Reviewed by V.V. Zholobov, G.A. Smirnov-Aliaev. Vest. mash. 38 no.4:84-85 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Steel forgings)
(Prozorov, L.V.)

MATVEYEV, Boris Ivanovich; kand.tekhn.nauk; ZHURAVLEV, Fedor Vasil'yevich. Prinimali uchastiye: PEVZNER, S.B., inzh.; OGURCHIKOV, L.G.; ZHURAVSKIY, Ye.B.. ZHOLOBOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; KUNYAVSKAYA, T.M., red.; ORESHKINA, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Technology of forging light alloy shapes with variable and periodic cross sections] Tekhnologiia pressovaniia profilei peremennogo i periodicheskogo secheniia iz legkikh splavov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo obor.promyshl., 1959. 126 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Forging) (Light metals)

25(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3356

Zholobov, Viktor Vladimirovich, and Grigoriy Ivanovich Zverev

Pressovaniye metallov (Extrusion of Metals) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1959. 542 p. 4,250 copies printed.

Reviewers: S.I. Gubkin, Member of the BSSR Academy of Sciences, Professor, Doctor of Chemical Sciences (Deceased); L.V. Prozorov, Doctor of Technical Sciences; M.V. Rozanov, Engineer; and Ye. B. Zadov, Engineer; Ed. (Title page): I.L. Perlin, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Ed. (Inside book): V.S. Rzheznikov; Ed. of Publishing House: M.S. Arkhangel'skaya; Tech. Ed.: Ye.B. Vaynshteyn.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers, technicians, and students working or specializing in the manufacture of tubes, rods and shapes chiefly from nonferrous metals.

COVERAGE: This book contains material on the theory and practice of metal extrusion including a description of extrusion processes for a variety of metals and alloys. The construction, mounting

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and operation of the equipment used are examined. The appendix contains a number of tables and data sheets pertaining to the calculation and performance of presses and extrusion tools. There are 174 references: 148 Soviet, 19 English, 6 German, and 1 Italian.

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3. Comparison of extrusion with other methods of metal forming 21

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2. Indirect and combined extrusion of tubes 26

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E193/E483

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AUTHOR: Zholobov, V.V. (Leningrad)

TITLE: The Character of Flow of Titanium and its Alloys During Extrusion

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1960, No.4, pp.73-77 + 1 plate

TEXT: The object of the investigation, described in the present paper, was to study the effect of extrusion temperature and type of the lubricant used on the flow of extruded titanium grade VT1, a medium strength titanium alloy OT4 and a high strength titanium alloy VT3, with particular reference to the formation of extrusion defects. The experiments were carried out on a 200 t horizontal press with the container 50 mm diameter and a die aperture of 15 to 16 mm, giving 90% reduction in area of the extruded metal. The container temperature was maintained at 300 to 500°C and the VT1, OT4 and VT3 alloys were extruded at 850 to 1080, 900 to 1000 and 950 to 1100°C, respectively. In addition to the oil-base lubricants, containing additions of graphite flake, bentonite or molybdenum disulphide, low melting

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The Character of Flow of Titanium and its Alloys During Extrusion

glasses of the following composition were used:

No.1: 24.8% - SiO_2, 2.5% ZrO_2, 3.3% Al_2O_3, 10.4% B_2O_3, 14% BaO, 10.7% CaO, 3.6% SrO, 5.3% Li_2O, 11.5 Na_2O, 13.9% K_2O.

No.2: 23.8% - Na_2O, 32.4% P_2O_5, 20.2% Al_2O_3, 16.9% B_2O_3, 6.7% Cr_2O_3.

No.3: 24.9% PbO, 5.5% B_2O_3, 33.2% SiO_2, 11.5% TiO_2 11.7% Na_2O, 2.8% Li_2O, 10.4% K_2O.

The performance of the oil-base mixtures containing about 30% of the solid lubricants, added singly or in combination, was as a rule quite satisfactory but when a 90/10 machine oil/graphite flake mixture was used it was impossible to ensure uniform flow of the extruded metal and at higher extrusion temperatures (1050°C in the case of the VT1 alloy), the formation of the extrusion defect was observed. The application of glass-lubricant was found to offer

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The Character of Flow of Titanium and its Alloys During Extrusion

no special advantages and created problems of its own, owing to the tendency of the scrap plugs to adhere to the container walls, which caused difficulties in removing the plugs and shortened the life of the container linings. The temperature of the billets had far greater effect on the quality of the extruded rod than the type of lubricant employed and uniform flow of the metal could be ensured at all temperatures $> 875°C$, i.e. at temperatures at which titanium exists in its α-modification. However, extrusion of titanium in the α-range requires relatively high pressures. Since the pressure of 100 kg/mm^2, employed in the course of the present investigation, is practically equal to the maximum pressure attainable on extrusion presses used in the Soviet industry, it was concluded that the prospects of improving the efficiency of the extrusion of titanium alloys and reducing the proportion of scrap are somewhat limited until more powerful presses become available. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 6 references: 5 Soviet and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: April 30, 1960
Card 3/3

S/180/60/000/004/013/027
E111/E452

AUTHORS: Zholobov, V.V. and Kudukis, A.S. (Leningrad)

TITLE: Corrosion Stability of Titanium Alloys

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1960, No.4, pp.77-80

TEXT: After a brief review of the literature on the corrosion stability of titanium alloys, the authors describe their own experiments aimed at finding their suitability for chemical-plant construction. Soviet alloys type VT-5, VT-3 and VT-3-1 and some American alloys were studied in the laboratory in the following media: 10%, 50% and concentrated sulphuric acid; 10%, 20% and concentrated hydrochloric acid; 20% and concentrated phosphoric acid; 20% acetic acid. Tests were at 18 to 20°C for 65 days. Corrosion was estimated as the weight-loss rate per unit surface (g/m^2 hour). Results are shown diagrammatically in Fig.1 to 3. In addition, the corrosion of the following alloys were compared with that of technical titanium in boiling concentrated sulphuric acid for 4 hours: IMP1-A (titanium obtained by powder metallurgy), TiMo30, TiSi1, TiA13Cr5, TiA13V2, TiA13Sn11, TiA16Mo3Cr3.

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Corrosion Stability of Titanium Alloys

Results (Fig.4) show that of these materials only TiMo30 and TiSil had higher resistance to corrosion than technical Ti. VT-5, VT-3 and VT3-1 had low stability in sulphuric and hydrochloric acid, fairly low in phosphoric and high in acetic. There are 4 figures and 8 references: 5 Soviet, 1 English, 1 German and 1 Italian.

SUBMITTED: April 29, 1960

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S/136/60/000/04/019/025
E193/E283

AUTHOR: Zholobov, V. V

TITLE: Choice of the Most Economical Method of Fabrication of Thin-Walled Tubes

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1960, Nr 4, pp 76-79 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The large variety of available methods of production of metal tubes makes it difficult to select the most economical process without preliminary calculations. The following list includes the most frequently used methods of fabrication of cold-drawn tubes of non-ferrous metals and alloys: (1) extrusion of thin-walled (2 mm) blanks on a horizontal press, followed by drawing; (2) extrusion of blanks with thick (4 to 10 mm) walls, followed by cold rolling on mills of the KhPT type; (3) extrusion of thick-walled blanks, followed by double rolling on a cold-rolling mill; (4) extrusion of bar stock on a horizontal press, followed by extrusion of blanks on a vertical press, followed by drawing; (5) extrusion (on a horizontal press) of thick-walled blanks, drawing on multiple die drawing benches, followed by drawing on high speed drawing machines; (6) preparation

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Choice of the Most Economical Method of Fabrication of Thin-Walled Tubes

of blanks by rotary-piercing, drawing on multiple die drawing benches or cold-rolling, followed by drawing on high speed drawing machines; (7) preparation of thick-walled blanks by rotary-piercing, followed by extrusion on vertical press and either cold-drawing or cold-rolling of the extruded stock (1 to 1.25 mm wall thickness). Some of these schemes, e.g. scheme Nr 6, are not used in the Soviet Union because of the lack of suitable equipment; some (schemes 6, 7) have not been applied in the Soviet Industry because of the adopted policy of applying extrusion in fabrication of tubes. Regarding the remaining five schemes, that are applicable under the existing conditions, calculations carried out by Karpachev (Ref 3), showed that scheme Nr 4 is less economical than scheme Nr 3. Some of the results obtained by Karpachev relating to the fabrication of tubes 25 mm diameter, 1 mm thick, from brass L68, are given in Table 1 where column 1 reads: yield, % of tube from the billets; production costs, consumption of electric power, wages, and cost of metal per 1 t of tubes (in roubles-kopecks); the second

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Choice of the Most Economical Method of Fabrication of Thin-Walled Tubes

and third columns give the figures for scheme Nr 4 and Nr 3, respectively, the last column giving the saving (-) or losses (+) resulting from using scheme Nr 3. It will be seen that saving achieved by application of scheme Nr 3 is entirely due to savings in metal consumption. The results of calculations carried out by Perlin and Grinberg (Ref 4) showed that the cost of material discarded during the fabrication of tubes both from heavy (L62) and light (AMg and D1) alloys is always less in cold rolling than in drawing. The results of these calculations are given in Table 2, where column 1 gives the code of the alloy and the dimensions (outside and inside diameter, mm) of the tubes, columns 2 and 3 the losses (roubles) in wasted material during fabrication of tubes, according to scheme Nr 4 and Nr 2, respectively, column 4 giving the saving (roubles per 1 t of tubing) attained by using scheme Nr 2. Analysis of these results and results of similar calculations, obtained by other workers, led the present authors to several conclusions. (1) The most economical process among those discussed is that

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Choice of the Most Economical Method of Fabrication of Thin-Walled Tubes

corresponding to scheme Nr 5; if, at present, it is not more widely used in the Soviet industry, it is only because of the shortage of automatic drawing benches and high-speed drawing machines. (2) The degree of utilization of the metal (the proportion of scrap produced) is the main factor, determining the economical efficiency of any process for production of non-ferrous tubes up to 50 mm diameter; as a rule, the process giving the lowest consumption of metal is most economical. (3) Considerable savings of non-ferrous metals can be obtained by reducing the wall thickness of the tubes produced; this, however, cannot be achieved without re-equipping most of the plants with modern machinery and without modifying the existing processes. There are 2 tables and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: VAMI

Card 4/4

KHIZHNYAK, P.D., glavnyy red.; GLAZOV, G.A., zam.glavnogo red.; BLYUMBERG, V.A., red.; VASIL'KOV, B.A., red.; GLUSHKOV, A.T., red.; ZHOLOBOV, V.V., red.; KAMNEV, P.V., red.; KANTIYEV, N.M., red.; KISELEV, M.I., red.; KOSTYGOV, I.N., red.; MOISEYEV, A.A., red.; NOVIKOV, A.P., red.; SIMIN, S.A., red.; CHERNYSHEV, P.S., red.; SHAGURIN, K.A., red.; SHUB, I.Ye., red.; DEMENT'YEVA, I.K., red.; SEMENOVA, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Experience of mechanical engineers; technical information publication] Opyt mashinostroitelei; informatsionno-tekhnicheskii sbornik. Leningrad, Sovet nar.khoz.Leningr.ekon.administrativnogo raiona. TSentr.biuro tekhn.informatsii, 1960. 88 p. (MIRA 13:11)

(Mechanical engineering)

ZHOLOBOV, VIKTOR VLADIMIROVICH

The extrusion of Metals, by V.V. Zholobov and G.I. Zverev. New York, USJPRS, 1961.

XVI, 634 p. Illus., Diagrs., Graphs, Tables (JPRS: 7855; CSO: 4873-N)

Translated From the Original Russian: Pressovaniye Metallov, Moscow, 1959.

Bibliography p. 575-585

S/136/62/000/008/003/004
E193/E383

AUTHOR: Zholobov, V.V.

TITLE: On the index of nonuniformity of deformation in extrusion

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 8, 1962, 62 - 67

TEXT: In contrast to other metal-working processes, extrusion is characterized by a high degree of nonuniformity of deformation which profoundly affects the process itself and the quality of extruded products. Earlier studies of this subject led the author to the conclusion that the flow of extruded metal depended on the ratio of external to internal friction, the degree of nonuniformity of deformation increasing as this ratio becomes larger. This view has recently been criticized and the object of the present work was to expand and substantiate this theory. To this end, the author analyzed a large body of experimental evidence pertaining to extrusion of various nonferrous alloys (rods and tubes) in terms of an index N , given by:

On the index of ....

$$N = \frac{T_{кр} + T_{м} + T_{п}}{B_{м}} \qquad (3)$$

for extrusion of rods and by:

$$N = \frac{T_{кр} + T_{м} + T_{п}}{R_{м} + T_{ип}} \qquad (4)$$

for extrusion of tubes, where $T_{кр}$, $T_{м}$ and $T_{п}$ are forces required to overcome friction, respectively, on the walls of the container, in the compression zone of the deformation region and in the sizing part of the die, $R_{м}$ is the force required to produce a given degree of deformation (i.e. to overcome the internal friction of the material) and $T_{ип}$ is the force required to overcome the friction on the plug surface (in

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ZHOLOBOV, V.V.

Modern achievements in the production of nonferrous metal pipes, rods and shapes. TSvet. met. 35 no.3:92-93 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Nonferrous metals) (Rolling (Metalwork))

L 10754-63 EPR/EPF(c)/EWT(1)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS-AFFTC/ASD-Pi-4/
Pr-4--NW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3002802 S/0148/63/000/006/0153/0155

AUTHOR: Zamyatnin, M. M.; Zholobov, V. V.; Tomilov, M. Ye; Shutov I. A.

TITLE: Effect of low temperature on mechanical properties of titanium and its alloys

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 6, 1963, 153-155

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, titanium alloys, mechanical properties, subzero temperatures

ABSTRACT: Because of insufficiency of available data, an investigation was made of the mechanical properties of the VT1-1 and VT1-2 commercial-grade titanium and titanium alloys VT3-1(1.0—2.0% Mo, .50—2.50% Cr, 4.5—6.2% Al), VT5 (4—5.5% Al), OT4 (1.0—2.0% Mn, 2.0—3.5% Al) at temperatures ranging from 20 down to -186C. Results of the tests are shown in Table 1 of the Enclosure. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

Ass: Leningrad Technological Institute of the Refraction Industry. All-Union Aluminum-Magnesium Instiutute.

Card 1/3

L 36062-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWP(l) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6007779 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0136/66/000/002/0069/0071

AUTHOR: Zholobov, V. V.; Kryazhev, K. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Differences in the wall thickness of tubes produced on horizontal presses

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 2, 1966, 69-71

TOPIC TAGS: copper, copper alloy, wall thickness, metal tube, metal pressing, dimension analysis, metal deformation / M1 copper, MES copper, MNZh5-1 copper alloy

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the dependence of tube wall thickness on such technological factors as length of the billet, ratio between the diameters of container and billet, and degree of deformation. The investigation was performed on a 1,500 ton horizontal hydraulic press with a piercing device; the specimens 100 to 200 mm in length were taken from the tubes thus produced and their wall thickness was measured in four directions through 90° each over the tube perimeter, with the relative nonuniformity of wall thickness P_o being determined from the formula

$$P_o = \frac{t_{max} - t_{min}}{t_{max} + t_{min}}$$

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.2/.8:621.774.38

L 36062-66 5
ACC NR: AP6007779

where t_{max} is the maximum wall thickness, in mm, and t_{min} is the minimum wall thickness, also in mm. Findings: For billets 150, 200, 250 and 300 mm long, P_o increases with increasing length of billet. The tubes were made of M1 and MES copper and of MNZh5-1 Cu-Ni alloys. It was established in particular that, for tubes measuring 40x2.5 mm, produced from billets with diameters of 145, 140, 135 and 130 mm in containers of 155-mm diameter, the nonuniformity of wall thickness increases with increasing ratio of cross sectional area of the container to the cross sectional area of the billet. As for the effect of the degree of deformation ϵ, it was established that P_o markedly increases with increasing ϵ. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table and 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13, 11 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 /

Card 2/2 vmb

PAULIN, Zdenek; ZHOLOBOVA, M.R.[translator]; BORISOV, L.P., red.

[Wonders of sound] Chudesa zvuka. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 78 p. (MIRA 18:11)

VOZNESENSKIY, N.N., dotsent; ZHOLOBOVA, V.S., diplomnitsa

Some properties of Soviet make active dyes. Tekst. prom. 25 no.12: 54-57 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.

ZHOLUDOV, Ya.S., inzh.; KONOPLEV, Ye.I., inzh.

Calculation of the temperature mode of finned water walls. Teploenergetika 12 no.5:71-74 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Podol'skiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod im Ordzhonikidze.

ZHOLOBOVA, M. (Rostov-na-Donu); SHCHEGOLEV, N. (Rostov-na-Donu); BRODSKIY, A. (Kiyev); BARANENKO, S.; SUBBOTIN, O.; BASHMAKOV, V.; KOVALEVA, M.; GERMER, V.; YEGOR'YEVA, A., kand.geograf.nauk; PUZYR', V.; GOL'D, M. (g.Baku)

Readers' letters. NTO 4 no.1:26,27,29,41,50,56 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Predsedatel' soveta nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva Ukrainskogo filiala Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gazovoy promyshlennosti (for Baranenko). 2. Direktor Omskogo Doma tekhniki nauchno-tekhnicheskikh obshchestv (for Subbotin). 3. Uchenyy sekretar' Leningradskogo oblastnogo pravleniya nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva energeticheskoy promyshlennosti (for Germer). 4. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Leningradskogo oblastnogo pravleniya nauchno-tekhnicheskogo gornogo obshchestva (for Yegor'yeva). 5. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Latviyskogo basseynovogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva vodnogo transporta (for Puzyr').
(Technological innovations)

BESPYATOV, M.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZHOLOBOVA, V.; OVCHARENKO, V.Ye., inzh.

Determining the moisture content of fat-containing products with the aid of Fischer's reagent. Masl.-zhir. prom. 25 no.11:21-24 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Lenina (for Bespyatov). 2. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut masloshirovoy promyshlennosti (for Ovcharenko).
(Oils and fats--Analysis) (Moisture)

ZHOLOBOVA, Z. P.

Cand Agr Sci - (diss) "Growth and development of Siberian larch and warty /borodavchataya/ birch in field-protected plantings of the Central Volga Region under various methods of inter-row treatment." Moscow, 1961. 18 pp; (Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 231)

ZHOLODNYUK, M.S.

25812. ZHOLODNYUK, M.S. Dymy kak metod bor'by s naruzhnymi vidami golovni. Trudy Vsesoyuz. In-Ta zashchity rasteniy, vyp. 2,1949, S. 162-70

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey Vol. 34, Moskva 1949

BUSEV, A.I.; ZHOLONDKOVSKAYA, T.N.; KUZNETSOVA, Z.M.

Separation of indium and gallium by means of diethyldithiocarbaminate. Zhur.anal.khim. 15 no.1:49-56 J-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University.
(Indium--Analysis) (Gallium--Analysis) (Carbamic acid)

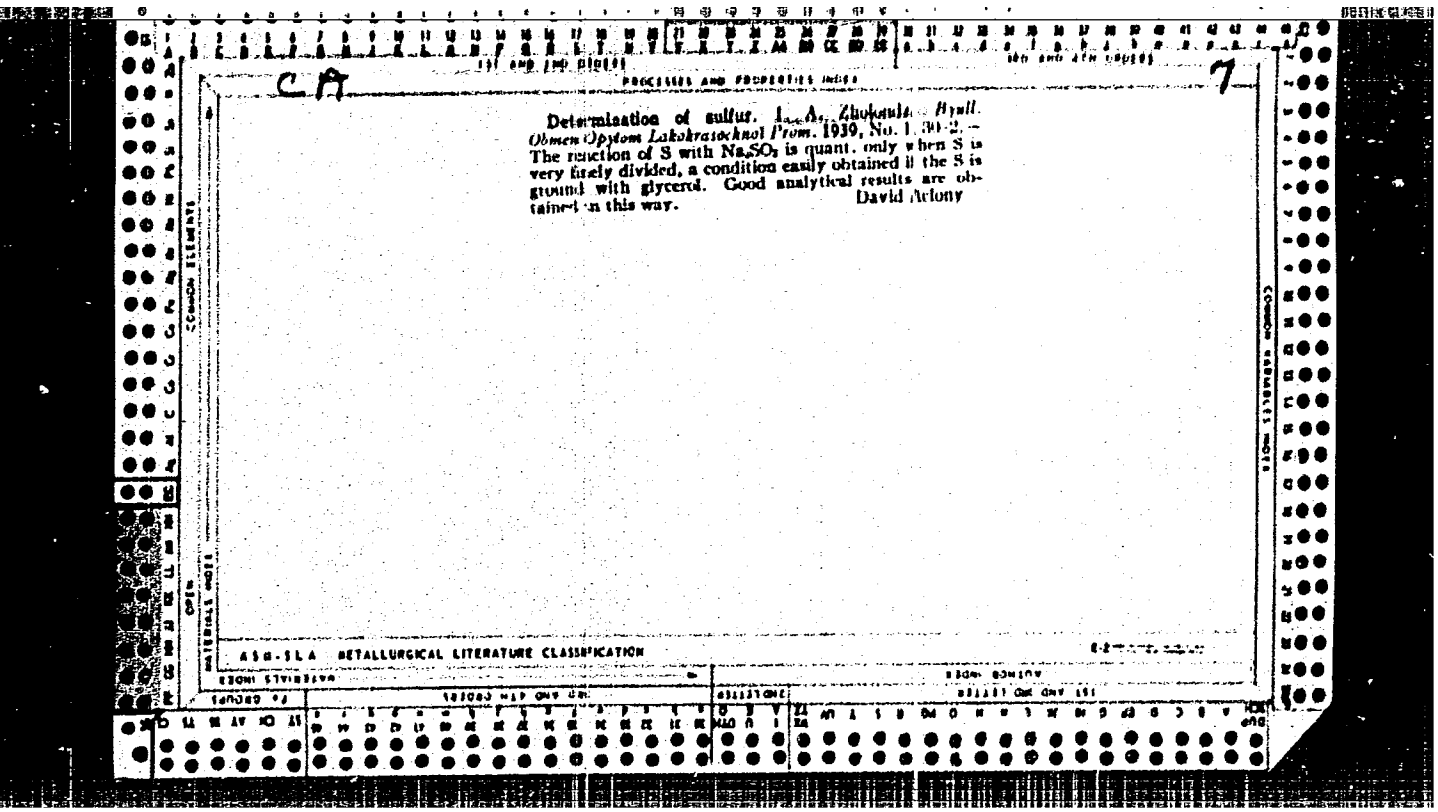
ZHOLONDKOVSKIY, O.I.

Improving atmospheric conditions in rolling mills. Metallurg 9 no.2:29-30 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

ZHOLONDKOVSKIY, O.I.; YURGA, M.F.

Two-stage cyclone dust collector. Der.prom. 11 no.1:23-24 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

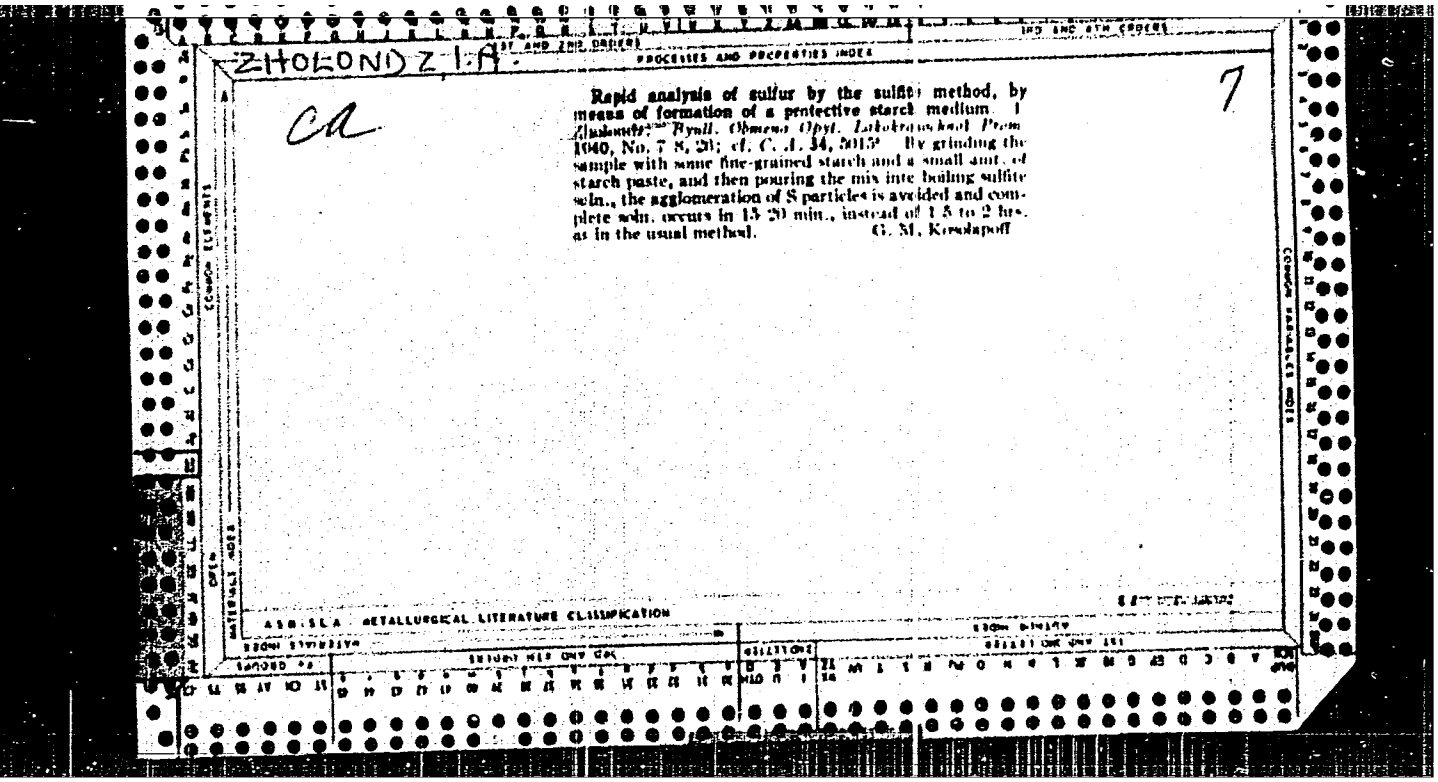
(Dust collectors)



CA 7

Determination of sulfur. I. A. Zholkuln. Byull. *Obmen Opytom Lakokraiochnol Prom.* 1939, No. 1, 30-2.—The reaction of S with Na_2SO_3 is quant. only when S is very finely divided, a condition easily obtained if the S is ground with glycerol. Good analytical results are obtained in this way.
David Arlony

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



ZHOLONDZ, I. A.

CA

7

Rapid analysis of sulfur by the sulfite method, by means of formation of a protective starch medium. I Zholondz. *Byull. Obsheva Ispyt. Lakokrasochnol Prom* 1940, No. 7-8, 20; *cf. C. A.* 34, 2015⁹. By grinding the sample with some fine-grained starch and a small amt. of starch paste, and then pouring the mix into boiling sulfite soln., the agglomeration of S particles is avoided and complete soln. occurs in 15-20 min., instead of 1.5 to 2 hrs. as in the usual method. G. M. Kresdapoff

Z/011/62/019/012/002/005
E112/E435

AUTHORS: Zholonds, I.A., Finkelshteyn, M.I.

TITLE: Coating materials preventing deposits of paraffin in crude-oil pipe-lines

PERIODICAL: Chemie a chemická technologie. Přehled technické a hospodářské literatury, v.19, no.12, 1962, 564, abstract Ch 62-7622. (Lakokras. Materialy, no.4, 1962, 40-44)

TEXT: During the testing of various coating materials for resistance to crude-oil and abrasion, the interesting observation was made that some of the compositions prevented, to a considerable degree, the depositing of paraffin in solid form. The coating materials can therefore be applied successfully as protective coatings to the interior of crude-oil pipe-lines. Coatings based on epoxy-resins, e.g. E-40 gave the best results. A two-component lacquer, based on E-40, was applied in three coats, containing hardening catalyst and plasticizer. Drying temperature was 70°C. However, three protective coats with a bakelite lacquer gave also sufficient protection against paraffin deposition. The bakelite coats were hardened for 2 hours at 100°C.

Card 1/1 [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

ZHOLONDZ', V.Ya.

Thermoresistant inclinometer for a single cable with a pressure compensator. Razved.i prom.geofiz. no.43:127-129 '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

(Inclinometer)

S/276/63/000/002/025/052
A052/A126

AUTHORS: Zholondz', L.L., and Finkel'shteyn, M.I.

TITLE: Paint coatings preventing paraffin deposition on inside surfaces of oil pipes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, no. 2, 1963, 103, abstract 2B547 (Lakokrasochn. materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 4, 1962, 40-44)

TEXT: The results of investigations of the resistance of various paint coatings to crude oil and abrasion are reported. It is established that by applying paint coatings to inside surfaces the paraffin deposition on them can be prevented. A long-time protection against paraffin deposition cannot be achieved when pipes are used under conditions of industrial wells subjected to the action of rapidly moving oil carrying sand and stones. By a 3-layer application of bakelite varnish and 3.40 (E.40) resin base varnish a fairly durable and effective protection of inside pipe surfaces against paraffin deposition can be achieved if oil pipes operate under conditions of ejecting horizontal lines.
(Abstracter's note: Complete translation.)

Card 1/1