

118-58-5-9/18

A Complex Automation of Basic Operations on the Mine's Surface

control of all surface mechanisms from 5 operating points (enumerated in the article). The system of operation and control is based on a wide application of low-voltage apparatus and semiconductor elements. The Institute "Gipro-ugleavtomatizatsiya" has designed constructions in cooperation with the Konotopskiy zavod "Krasnyy metallist" (Konotop Plant "Krasnyy metallist") for the automatic and remote control of surface operations using relays, starters, switches, semiconductor elements and other devices and apparatuses, but they have not found practical application yet. Even without a thorough reconstruction, good results are being achieved by using the automation means already devised. According to the DonUGI, a labor force reduction of 20-25% can be obtained on the surface of a medium Donbass mine (production 700 tons per day) by bringing into use the worked-out schemes and means of automation at the skip lift, exchange of tubs in the cages, sorting, coal loading into RR wagons and rock dumping. This surface automation is lagging far behind foreign practice. A plan for 1958-1965 provides for the

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118-58-5-9/18

A Complex Automation of Basic Operations on the Mine's Surface

the introduction of complex automation to all basic operations on the mine's surface and shaft bottoms at 305 operating mines.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

1. Mines-Operation
2. Mining engineering-USSR

SIMOLIN, V.A., dotsent; ALEKSEYEV, S.I.

Osteomas of the cranium according to data of the otorhinolaryngological department of the N.A. Semashko Clinical Hospital for a period of ten years. Zhur. ush. nos. i gorl. bol. 23:33-35 N-D '63.  
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent V.A. Simolin) Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i ushnogo otdeleniya Gor'kovskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy im. N.A. Semashko.

L 40048-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m) IJP(c) WW

ACC NR: AP6022032

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/003/0202/0205

AUTHOR: Alekseyev, S. I.; Karpukhin, V. I.; Nikolayenko, V. A.ORG: Institute of Atomic Energy, GKAE, Moscow (Institut atomnoy energii GKAE)TITLE: X-ray diffractometer with an ionization chamber /19

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1966, 202-205

TOPIC TAGS: x ray diffraction study, x ray diffractometer, ionization chamber

ABSTRACT: The reflected x-rays are recorded by an ionization chamber and an electrometer amplifier. The latter's signal is fed to a recording potentiometer (10-mv scale); simultaneously, the potentiometer receives camera-angle marks. The argon-filled ionization chamber has electrodes spaced by 10 mm. A specially-selected peanut-size 6N15P triode is used as an electrometer tube. Amplifier noise,  $10^{-15}$  amp; measurable currents,  $10^{-14}$  amp. These characteristics are given: recording-system sensitivity, 100 quanta/sec of  $K\alpha$ -copper radiation; repeatability of line intensity recording,  $\pm 5\%$ ; time constant, 15--25 sec depending on sensitivity; x-ray pictures with an intensity up to 50000 quanta/sec can be recorded. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [03]

SUB CODE: 20, 09 / SUBM DATE: 30Mar65 / ORIG REF: 001

Card 1/1 *gd*

UDC: 539.261

ALEKSEYEV, S.K.; SHCHUTSKOY, K.A.

Stability of the form of the frequency characteristic of  
an electron tube amplifier with two-stage filters. Elektros-  
viaz' 18 no.2:69-73 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

ALEKSEYEV, Sergey Konstantinovich; SHCHUTSKIY, K.A., dots., red.

[Calculation of optimum alternatives in multiple stage amplifiers] Raschet optimal'nykh variantov mnogokaskadnykh usilitelei. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 190 p.  
(MIRA 18:6)

RODIONOV, Leonid Yevgen'yevich, dots.; BUGAYETS, Yevgeniy Andreyevich, dots.;  
ALEKSEYEV, S.L., starshiy prepodavatel'; SLAVOROSOV, A.Kh., red.  
izd-va; GALANOVA, V.V.; tekhn. red.

[Surveying in ope-pit mining] Marksheiderskie raboty pri otkrytykh  
razrabotkakh. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo po gornomu delu,  
1961. 334 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zauchnyy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Rodionov,  
Bugayets, Alekseyev) (Mine surveying)

BLOKHA, Yevgeniy Yevtikhiyevich; ALEKSEYEV, Sergey Leonidovich;  
SLAVOROSOV, A.Kh., red.izd-va; SUKHININA, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Surveying and geology in mining enterprises] Markshaidersko-  
geologicheskaya sluzhba na gornykh predpriyatiyakh. Moskva,  
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 89 p.  
(MIRA 14:4)

(Mine surveying)

(Mining geology)



RODIONOV, Leonid Yevgen'yevich. Prinsipal uchastiye ALEKSEYEV, S.I.,  
gornyy inzh., SLAVOROSOV, A.Kh., red.izd-va; BERESLAVSKAYA,  
L.Sh., tekhn.red.; LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn.red.

[Mine surveying in open pit mining] Marksheiderskoe obsluzhi-  
vanie otkrytykh gornyx razrabotok. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.  
izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 219 p. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Strip mining) (Mine surveying)

ALEKSEYEV, S.

"Experiences of School Radio Club with Television," Radio No 1, 1952.

MLRA Apr 1952



ALEKSEYEV, S.

Sensitive indicator. Radio no.8:46 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)  
(Radio, Short-wave--Receivers and reception)

FILE A. D. Y. E. J.

ZIMIN, D.; URAL'SKIY, Yu.; SOKOLOV, V.; ALEKSEYEV, S.

Preparing for the content of ultrahigh-frequency radio operators.  
Radio no. 12:46 D '53. (MLRA 6:12)

(Radio, Short-wave)

ALEKSEYEV, S. M.

S. M. Alekseyev, Radio v shkole /Radio in School/ (from the series "Iz opyta peredovogo uchitelya"), Uchpedgiz, 7 sheets, 30,000 copies

Sets forth the results of many years of work by the author in organizing a radio circle and guiding its work. It gives circuits and designs of radio sets built by the pupils themselves and the program of the radio circle's work.

Intended for physics teachers.

SO: U-6472, 23 Nov 1954

ALEKSEYEV, ~

USSR/ Miscellaneous - Radio amateurs

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 21/40

Authors : Alekseev, S., Instructor of the Moscow 59th High School

Title : Obstacles to the development of radioamateur activities in the field of short-wave and ultrashort-wave operation

Periodical : Radio 10, 29-30, Oct 1954

Abstract : Obstacles to the development of activities of short-wave and ultrashort-wave radio operators are discussed. The author attributes the slow progress, in the above field, to the lack of interest on the part of the DOSAAF radio-club leaders as well as to the low qualifications of the technical supervisors attached to these clubs.

Institution: .....

Submitted: .....

ALEKSEYEV, Sergey Makarovich; ZIMIN, Dimitriy Borisovich; TROITSKIY, L.V.,  
redaktor; GRIGOR'YEVA, A.I., redaktor; ANDRIANOV, B.I., tekhnicheskiy  
redaktor.

[Ultra-short wave radio stations for schools] Shkol'naiia UKV radiostan-  
tsiia. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1956. 70 p. (MIRA 9:6)  
(Radio, Shortwave)



ALEKSEYEV, S. (Moskva).

Master oscillator for UHF transmitter. Radio no.10:  
27 '56.

(MLRA 9:11)

(Radio, Shortwave--Transmitters and transmission)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

809

Alekseyev, Sergey Makarovich

Radiolyubitel'skaya UKV apparatura (Microwave Equipment for Radio Amateurs)  
Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 175 p. (Series: Massovaya radiobiblioteka,  
vyp. 287) 75,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Bakinov, V.N.; Tech. Ed.: Medvedev, L.Ya.; Editorial Board of Series;  
Berg, A.I., Dzhigit, I.S., Kulikovskiy, A.A., Smirnov, A.D., Tarasov, F.I.,  
Chechik, P.O., Shamsbur, V.L.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for members of high school radio clubs. It  
can also be useful to individual radio amateurs working in the microwave range.

COVERAGE: The book presents a description of home-built microwave apparatus for  
amateur radio communication. Attention is given to the construction of  
microwave adapters, receivers, transmitters, and transmitter-receiver sets  
for use on frequencies of 38-40, 144-146, and 420-425 megacycles. Several  
types of microwave antennas as well as essential measuring equipment used

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Microwave Equipment for Radio Amateurs

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by radio amateurs are discussed. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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## Microwave Equipment for Radio Amateurs

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Card 5/6

ALEKSEYEV, Sergey Makarovich; YEPREMOVA, Ye. M., red.; TROITSKIY, L.V., red.; FAYNSHMIDT, F.Ya., tekhn. red.

[The ShK-2 transmitter-receiver for school use] Shkol'naya radio-  
stantsiya. ShK-2. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1962. 119 p.  
(MIRA 16:2)

(Radio--Education and training)

ALEKSEYEV, S.M.; BOL'SHOV, V.M.; VITKOV, M.G.; GUKIN, V.I.; IVANOV,  
V.M.; MALININ, R.M.; PILTAKYAN, A.M.; PLENKIN, Yu.N.;  
SOBOLEVSKIY, A.G.; BURLYAND, V.A., red.; BORUNOV, N.I.,  
tekhn. red.

[Handbook for beginning radio amateurs] Spravochnik nach-  
naiushchego radioliubitelia. Pod obshchei red. R.M.Malinina.  
Izd.2., stereotipnoe. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 623 p.  
(Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no.400) (MIRA 16:5)  
(Radio--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)  
(Radio operators--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SCV/5822

Alekseyev, Semen Mikhaylovich, Yakov Vladimirovich Balkind, Aleksandr Mironovich Gershkovich, Veniamin Semenovich Yerebin, Aleksandr Solomonovich Povitskiy, and Naum L'vovich Umanskiy

Sovremennyye sredstva avariynogo pokidaniya samoleta (Modern Facilities for the Emergency Abandonment of an Airplane) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961. 450 p. Errata slip inserted. 4000 copies printed.

Reviewer: A. G. Brunov, Engineer; Ed.: A. I. Sokolov, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: A. G. Belevtseva; Tech. Ed.: P. V. Shcherbakov; Managing Ed.: S. D. Krasil'nikov.

**PURPOSE:** This book is intended for engineering and technical personnel in the aircraft industry, scientific workers, and flying and technical personnel of the Soviet Air Force.

**COVERAGE:** Based on non-Soviet sources, the book reviews briefly the development of flyers' escape equipment, describes the construction of ejection seats, and gives design and calculation.

Card 1/2

Foreword

3

Ch. I. General Information on Modern Escape Facilities for Aircraft Crews in Distress

5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000100920020-7"

Card 2/2



ALEKSEYEV, S. N.

"Heat of Adsorption from Solutions at Various Temperatures," Zhur. Fiz. Khim.,  
23, No 9, 1949.

ALEKSEYEV, S. N.

Pumping Machinery

Calculation of the resistance in the pipes of concrete pumps. Mekh. stroi, 9, no. 1, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

BARLYAYEV, K.M.; ALEKSEYEV, S.N.

[Concrete pumps] Betononasosy. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashino-  
stroit.lit-ry, 1953. 110 p. (MIRA 6:8)

(Concrete construction) (Pumping machinery)

ALEKSEYEV, S.N.

BESSER, Ya.R., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SATS, M.N., inzhener.

"Concrete pumps." K.M.Barlaev, S.N.Alekseev. Reviewed by I.A.R.Besser,  
M.N.Sats. Mekh.stroi. 11 no.6:31-32 Je '54. (MIRA 7:6)  
(Concrete construction) (Pumping machinery)

ALEKSEYEV, S. N.

97 - 1 - 8/10

**AUTHOR:** Moskvin, B.M., Dr. of Technical Science, Prof., and Alekseev, S.N.,  
Candidate of Technical Science.

**TITLE:** Method of Improving Corrosion Resistance in the Reinforcement  
of Concrete Construction. (Sposoby povysheniya korrozionnoy  
stoikosti armatury zhelezobetonnnykh konstruksiy.)

**PERIODICAL:** Beton i zhelezobeton, 1957, No. 1, pp. 28-29, (U.S.S.R.)

**ABSTRACT:** The corrosion resistance of steel is affected by the quality of  
the concrete used, and decreases with decreasing alkalinity,  
i.e. when the hydrogen ion concentration falls below 9.5  
which can occur due to the carbonization of the cement matrix  
which is in direct contact with the reinforcement. The degree  
of carbonization depends on the permeability of the protective  
layer, the permeability being a function of the density and of  
the thickness of the layer. Considerable reduction of the  
permeability can occur during autoclave curing, especially  
when cement containing silica additives is used. In all these  
cases the degree of corrosion is influenced by the thickness of  
the protective layer both during the initial stages of the hardening

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97 - 1 - 8/10

## TITLE:

Method of Improving Corrosion Resistance in the Reinforcement of Concrete Construction. (Sposoby povysheniya korroziionnoi stoikosti armatury zhelezobetonnykh konstruksiy.)

and during the final stages when corrosion is retarded by the formation of metal recommended to ensure a substantially thick protective layer. Various methods devised to achieve this protective coating were submitted to the authorities, e.g. the coating of the reinforcement with a cement slurry containing various additives, coating with a layer of bitumen, etc. The first method did not prove to be successful, the second method, although more advantageous, has the following disadvantages: the adhesive properties of the concrete and the steel are not utilised, it is difficult to ensure the coating of all steel surfaces, and there is the undesirable effect of heat on the bitumen during autoclave treatment. The best method of protecting steel surfaces appears to be the "neutralisation" of the surfaces of the reinforcement. Ordinary concrete, due to its high degree of permeability, acts as a "neutraliser". Experiments were carried out to bring about this "neutralisation" artificially. Various inorganic salts are known to act as oxidising agents and thus act as "neutralisers", e.g. chlorides, nitrates, phosphates and some alkaline metal salts.

Card 2/3

97-57-9-9/17

**AUTHOR:** Alekseyev, S. N. (Candidate of Technical Sciences).  
**TITLE:** Damage to Columns of Reinforced Concrete Water-Cooling Tower Built From Concrete Liable to Deterioration by Frost. (Razrusheniye kolonn zhelezobetonnoy gradirni iz nemorozostoykogo betona).

**PERIODICAL:** Beton i Zhelezobeton, 1957, Nr.9. pp.368-369. (USSR).

**ABSTRACT:** The reinforced concrete hyperbolic-shaped water-cooling tower of the TETs, No.16 of the Mosenergo, discussed in an article entitled "Construction of a Reinforced Concrete Hyperbolic Water-Cooling Tower" by I. F. Otlivnoy, Sh.Kh. Kulakhmetov and N. Ya. Turchin (Ref.1), is carried on 72 inclined pre-cast reinforced concrete columns, octagonal in section, and 340 mm high. The columns are reinforced with 8 steel bars of 24 mm diameter, and spiral reinforcement of 8 mm diameter at 100 mm intervals. Concrete Mark 140 should have been used, but the columns were made from concrete Mark 200, and no frost-resistance tests were carried out. The cement used was of the pozzolana Portland cement type Mark 400 having slump test values of 4-6 cm, with a water/cement ratio of 0.59. 1 m<sup>3</sup> of this concrete contains 300 kg cement, 601.8 kg of sand and 1280 kg of aggregate. Test cubes after 7 days showed strength of 113.4 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, and after 28 days

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97-57-9-9/17

Damage to Columns of Reinforced Concrete Water-Cooling Tower Built from Concrete Liable to Deterioration by Frost.

198.6 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>: The sand and aggregate were from the Petrovsk pit. The sand was not sieved and the aggregate was not washed. The concrete was mixed in mixers, put into wooden form-work, and consolidated by 1-21 type vibrator. The concrete was hardened by steam-curing at a temperature of 70-80°C for 18-24 hours. The final strength of the concrete was 80-190 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. The water-cooling tower was put into use in 1955. In the spring of 1957, considerable deterioration of the columns occurred, especially where the cooled water flowed. The columns developed cracks on the surface, and the concrete broke off in slabs, so that the spiral reinforcement was in many cases exposed (see Fig.1). The lower part of the columns were covered by deposits of calcium carbonate, the result of alkalization due to water (see Fig.2). Some cracks were 5-7 cm deep, exposing not only the spiral reinforcement, but also the main reinforcement. This is caused by freezing of porous concrete saturated with water. The low frost-resistance property of the concrete is due to insufficient density caused by the use of pozzolana Portland cement and the high water content. The damaged parts

Card 2/3.



97-57-9-9/17

Damage to Columns of<sup>a</sup> Reinforced Concrete Water-Cooling Tower Built  
From Concrete Liable to Deterioration by Frost.

of the column were removed, and the columns were cased in steel mesh, and a fresh layer of concrete applied. Experience shows that for this type of construction, high density concrete should be used to prevent destruction by ice formation in the pores.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

1. Water tower-Construction
2. Concrete-Reinforced
3. Concrete-Deterioration
4. Concrete-Weather factors

Card 3/3

MOSKVIN, V.M., doktor tekhn.nauk prof.; ALEKSEYEV, S.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Durability of concretes during freezing and thawing in saline solutions.  
Trudy NIIZHB no.2:25-43 '58. (MIRA 11:9)  
(Concrete--Corrosion) (Concrete--Testing)

ALEKSEYEV S.N.

MO:KVIN, V.M., prof.; ALEKSEYEV, S.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; BATRAKOV, V.G.,  
insh.

Effect of the added quantity of tripoli earth on the frost resistance  
of concrete. Bet. i shel.-bet. no.2:60-62 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.  
(Concrete--Cold weather conditions)  
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

MOSKVIN, V.M., doktor tekhn.nauk prof.; ALKSEYEV, S.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Protecting the reinforcing steel in various concretes from corrosion.  
Trudy NIIZHB no.2:134-146 '58. (MIRA 11:9)  
(Steel--Corrosion) (Reinforced concrete)

SOV/97-58-10-9/17

AUTHORS: Alekseyev, S.N., and Rozenfel'd, L.M.:  
(Candidates of Technical Sciences)

TITLE: Corrosion of Reinforcement in Articles made from Autoclave-Cured Cellular Clinker Concrete (O korrozii armatury v izdeliyakh iz avtoklavnogo yacheistogo zolobetona)

PERIODICAL: Beton i zhelezobeton, 1958, Nr 10, p 388 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Kurakhovka factory for building materials produces from cellular concrete large wall panels and slabs for industrial buildings. Cellular concrete has the following aggregate per 1 m<sup>3</sup>: 260-280 kg portland cement or slag portland cement mark 400, and 520-560 kg ground slag. For aeration of the concrete hydrolyzed blood is used (GK). Tests of the technical advisory bureau TsNIPS showed that it is possible to use in cellular concrete, instead of sand, clinker from Kurakhovka Hydro-electric Power Station. The volumetric weight of aerated clinker concrete, in the case of wall panels and slabs type KAP, is between 800-900 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and the strength in compression 60-70 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. Large panels up to 6.5 x 1.5 m, 20-30 cm thick, were used in Lugansk Hydro-electric Power Station. Intensive corrosion of

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SOV/97-58-10-9/17

Corrosion of Reinforcement in Articles Made from Autoclave-Cured Cellular Clinker Concrete

the reinforcement of these wall panels was observed, and specialists were called in from the Institute for Concrete and Reinforced Concrete (Institut betona i zhelezobetona) ASIA SSSR. It was found in the majority of cases that when panels had been deposited in the open the reinforcement corroded, especially in those cases when panels had been stored for a long time in the open: these were badly corroded and showed hair cracks running along the ribs on the inside. The same corrosion appeared in KAP slabs. Tests showed that the water content of those aerated clinker concrete slabs, which cracked due to exposure to weather, reached 40-45%, whereas when these left curing the water content was not higher than 20-25%. The high water content of aerated clinker concrete accelerates corrosion of reinforcement. Further, the tests showed that after accelerated curing, i.e. drying, provided the panels are protected against rain, corrosion ceased and did not recur. To protect the reinforcement used in aerated clinker concrete

Card 2/3 against corrosion various protective coatings are applied

SOV/97-58-10-9/17

Corrosion of Reinforcement in Articles made from Autoclave-Cured Cellular Clinker Concrete

and the articles are kept under cover. The Central Laboratory for Corrosion of the Institute for Concrete and Reinforced Concrete recommended the following effective procedures to protect the reinforcement: (1) coating the reinforcement with a cement-casein suspension with the addition of a passivating agent, as, for example, sodium nitrate. (2) storing finished articles under cover: if there is no covered store available it is advisable to protect the surfaces from water by using hydrophobic or other film forming materials affording weather protection. There are no figures, no references.

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Alekseyev, S.N.

32-1-44/55

TITLE: An Apparatus for the Photographing of an Evolute Surface of Cylindrical Metal Bodies for the Purpose of Carrying Out Corrosion Tests (Pribor dlya fotografirovaniya razvertki poverkhnosti tsilindricheskikh obraztsov metalla pri ispytanii na korroziyu).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 1, pp. 108-109 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The principle of the apparatus recommended here consists in taking a photographic picture of the surface of a cylindrical body through a narrow slit which corresponds to the length of the axis of this body; by causing the cylindrical body to revolve round its axis in front of the film camera a film is obtained that represents the unrolled surface of the cylindrical body. The same effect can be obtained if the film camera moves synchronically round the cylindrical body, but the first-mentioned order is technically more easily to be attained, and therefore it serves as the principle upon which the apparatus recommended is based. The apparatus is represented in form of a drawing and described. There are 2 figures.

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An Apparatus for the Photographing of an Evolute Surface  
of Cylindrical Metal Bodies for the Purpose of Carrying  
Out Corrosion Tests

32-1-44/55

ASSOCIATION: Scientific Research Institute for Concrete and Reinforced  
Concrete of the Academy of Building and Architecture,  
USSR (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona  
Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Metallurgy 2. Corrosion-Test methods 3. Cameras

SOV/97-59-1-5/18

**AUTHORS:** Moskvina, V.M., Member of ASIA SSSR, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; ~~Aleksayev, S.N.~~ Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Batrakov, V.G., Engineer

**TITLE:** Silico-Organic Additive for Increasing Frost-Resistance of Concrete (Kremniyorganicheskaya dobavka dlya povysheniya morozostoykosti betona)

**PERIODICAL:** Beton i Zhelezobeton, 1959, Nr 1, pp.19-21 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** Frost-resistance of mortars and concretes can be considerably increased by the addition of a new hydrophobic compound GKZh-94. The optimal quantity of additive recommended to secure frost-resistance is 0.1% (by weight of binder). While this additive retards hardening in the initial stages, concrete and mortar have normal strengths after 28 days. Tests with GKZh-94 (discovered by Candidate of Technical Sciences M.N. Plungyanskaya) in the form of a 50% aqueous emulsion were carried out by the Laboratory for Protection of Concrete and Reinforcement from Corrosion, of the Institute of Concrete and Reinforced Concrete ASIA SSSR (Laboratoriya zashchity betona i armatury ot korrozii Instituta betona i zhelezobetona ASIA SSSR). GKZh-94 has the following properties: it does not

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Silico-Organic Additive for Increasing Frost-Resistance of Concrete

encourage corrosion; it does not form harmful gaseous products; it easily emulsifies in water, and emulsion is permanent. Tests were carried out on test cubes, 70 x 70 x 70 mm in size, 3, 7 and 28 days after application of the solution mixed in the proportion of 1/3. The water absorption was tested by submersion in water for 24 hours of test cubes 40 x 40 x 160 mm. Previously the cubes were dried out to a constant weight. Frost resistance tests were carried out, by an accelerated method, by means of freezing and defreezing of test cubes in a 5% solution of natrium sulphate. Results of these tests are given in Table 1. The addition of small quantities of GKZh-94 (0.01 - 0.1% by weight of cement) has no effect on the normal consistency of cement. When the addition reaches 0.5% or more the density increases. The time of setting of cement increases with increased quantity of the additive. The addition of 0.1 - 0.01% by weight of cement slightly increased the strength of samples. The addition of 0.12 - 0.2% retards the growth of strength, but after 28 days the strength of concrete is slightly higher than the standard

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samples. When 0.2% or more additive is used, the strength is lower proportionally to the quantity of additive, and after 28 days the strength does not reach the value of standard test cubes. 0.1% of additive GKZh-94 does not lower the water absorption of mortar, but with increased amount of additive the water absorption falls steeply. The optimal frost-resistance was found with additive of 0.07 - 0.12% by weight of cement, and this amount also adds to the strength of the test cubes. The optimal quantity of this compound, therefore, taking into account frost-resistance and strength, is 0.1% by weight of cement. Further tests were carried out using various types of concrete, cements and aggregates treated with GKZh-94. Table 2 gives data of the mineralogical composition of clinkers. A detailed description of various tests and testing apparatus used is given. Results of tests for frost-resistance of concrete made from cement based on tripoli are given in Table 3; and values given in Table 4 show that the soundness of concretes based on pozzuolana cement can be increased by the addition of GKZh-94. The percentage of additive

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Silico-Organic Additive for Increasing Frost-Resistance of Concrete

GKZh-94 and its effect on the strength of concrete after 3, 7, 28 and 90 days of hardening are given in Table 5. Test cubes were tested for breakage on apparatus IChMK-2. There are 1 figure and 5 tables.

Card 4/4

A. EKSEYEV, S. N., kand. tekhn. nauk

Units for carrying out accelerated freezing and thawing tests  
on concrete. Trudy NIIZHB no.12:113-124 '59.

(MIRA 13:8)

> (Frost resistant concrete--Testing)

MOSKVIN, V.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; ALEKSEYEV, S.N., kand.tekhn.  
nauk

Protecting reinforcements in porous concretes from corrosion.  
Trudy NIIZHB no.8:144-150 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona  
Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.  
(Reinforced concrete--Corrosion)

MOSKVIN, V.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; ALEKSEYEV, S.N., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
BATRAKOV, V.G., inzh.

Effect of various cements on the strength of concretes and rein-  
forcements. Trudy NII ZHB no. 9:4-20 '59 (MIRA 13:3)  
(Cement) (Reinforced concrete--Testing)



ALEKSEYEV, S.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Measuring potentials of reinforcements as a means of evaluating  
the protective characteristics of concrete. Trudy NIIZHB no.9:  
21-27 '59 (MIRA 13:3)  
(Reinforced concrete--Corrosion)

MOSKVIN, V.M., doktor tekhn. nauk. prof.; ALEKSEYEV, S.N., kand. tekhn. nauk.;  
BATAKOV, V.G., inzh.

Effect of some organic admixtures on the frost resistance of  
concretes. Trudy NIIZHB no.9:70-82 '59 (MIRA 13:3)  
(Frost resistant concrete)

ALEKSEYEV, S.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; BATRAKOV, V.G., inzh.

Carrying out freezing and thawing tests on concretes subjected  
to actions of saline solutions. Trudy NIIZHB no.12:66-76 '59.  
(MIRA 13:8)

(Frost resistant concrete--Testing)

MOSKVIN, V.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; ALEKSEYEV, S.N., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
KLIMOVA, G.D., red.izd-va; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Instructions for protecting reinforcements of reinforced  
concrete construction elements from corrosion] Ukazaniia po  
zashchite armatury zhelezobetonnykh konstruksii ot korrozii.  
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.ma-  
terialam, 1960. 24 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut betona  
i zhelezobetona, Perovo. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroi-  
tel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Moskvina).  
(Reinforcing bars--Corrosion)

ALEXEYEV, S. N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4491

Akademiya stroitelstva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut betona i zhelezobetona

Korroziya zhelezobetona i metody zashchity (Corrosion of Reinforced Concrete and Methods of Protection Against It) Moscow, Gosstroyizdat, 1960. 131 p.  
Errata slip inserted. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 15) 5,000 copies printed.

Ed.: V.M. Moskvina, Corresponding Member, Academy of Building and Architecture USSR, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: M.N. Kuznetsova; Tech. Ed.: E.M. El'kina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientific research workers and construction engineers specializing in reinforced-concrete structures.

COVERAGE: The collection of 9 articles deals with corrosion processes which occur in reinforced concrete and methods of combating them. Increasing the durability of reinforced concrete through the use of admixtures of organosilicon compounds or by using protective coatings with lacquers and enamels is analyzed. Ways of avoiding deformations in reinforced concrete caused by frost are discussed. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each article.

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ALEKSEYEV, S.<sup>N.</sup> kand.tekhn.nauk

Protecting reinforcements of reinforced concrete construction  
elements from corrosion. Stroitel' no.9:26-27 S '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

(Reinforced concrete--Corrosion)

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2209, 1273

20491  
S/097/60/000/009/002/008/XX  
A053/A029

AUTHORS: Moskvin, V.M., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Alekseyev, S.N. Candidate of Technical Sciences; Batrakov, V.G., Engineer

TITLE: Effect of Certain Organic Admixtures on the Frost Resistance of Concrete

PERIODICAL: Beton i zhelezobeton, 1960, No. 9, pp. 389 - 393

TEXT: Kh.M. Leybovich and M.M. Kapkin, Candidates of Technical Sciences at NIItsement have demonstrated that by introducing the necessary quantity of silico-organic compounds a marked increase in frost resistance can be obtained (Ref. 1). This has been confirmed by the works of M.N. Plungyanskaya, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and V.M. Moskvin, Professor (Ref. 2). In previous works (Ref. 3) it had been established that the addition of ГКЖ -94 (GKZh-94) silicoorganic liquid a product of hydrolysis of the ethyl dichlorosilane amounting to 0.1% of the weight of cement increases the frost resistance of concrete 3 - 5 times. The article describes the results of investigations pertaining to the influence of other well-known admixtures, such as sodium abietate (vinsol), and distillation wash from sulfite alcohol. The experimental investigation took place in the Central Labora-

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X

S/097/60/000/009/002/008/XX  
A053/A029

Effect of Certain Organic Admixtures on the Frost Resistance of Concrete

tory of Corrosion of the Institut betona i zhelezobetona (Institute of Concrete and Reinforced Concrete). The tests were made with concrete prisms 7 x 7 x 22 cm made from Portland cement of 400 brand and puzzuolanic cement of 400 brand. Sand and gravel (5 - 20 mm fractions) were employed as fillers. The article gives the chemical composition of the cements. The following admixtures were used: a 50% water emulsion of silicoorganic GKZh-94 liquid, nonsaponified abietic resin in powder form, sodium abeitute in powder form (CHB - SNV), sulfite-alcohol dregs as liquid concentrate. The admixtures were added to the concrete in the following quantities: GKZh-94 0.1% (based on 100% emulsion), abietic resin 0.02%, sulfite-alcohol dregs 0.2% (based on the dry substance). After the samples had been produced and permitted to dry during 28 days, they were submerged in baths with aggressive solutions in which they were kept for 48 hours, after which they were alternately frozen at -20°C and defrosted at +25 - 35°C during 8 hours. The degree of destruction of the samples was evaluated by measuring the frequency of the transversal oscillation of the bending of the sample on the ИЧМК-2 (ИЧМК-2) device and by weighing the sample; this permitted to calculate the dynamic module of elasticity of the concrete. The durability of the concrete was judged by the

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S/097/60/000/009/002/008/X.A  
A053/A029

Effect of Certain Organic Admixtures on the Frost Resistance of Concrete

number of cycles of freezing and defrosting a concrete sample could stand until suffering a decrease of 25% in the dynamic module of elasticity or a loss of 5% of the original weight. A number of graphs shows the influence which the above-cited organic admixtures have on concrete made from Portland cement and from puzziolanic cement. Two comparative tables give the state of durability of the two kinds of concrete treated with different organic admixtures; the aspect of the respective samples having undergone the tests are shown on a photograph. The superiority of the silicoorganic compound GKZh-94 over the hitherto best-known admixtures is proved. The superior frost resistance obtained with GKZh-94 is mainly due to the development of fine-pore structure in the concrete, while the water-repellent effect is only temporary; in the event of lasting contact of concrete with water. The utilization of GKZh-94 is recommended particularly for hydrotechnical installations. There are 3 tables, 2 sets of graphs, 1 photograph and 3 Soviet references.

X

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ALEKSEYEV, S.N., kand. tekhn. nauk

Protecting reinforcements from corrosion in porous concretes.  
Trudy NIIZHB no.15:58-71 '60. (MIRA 13:9)  
(Reinforced concrete) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

MOSHCHANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhn. nauk. Prinsipali uchastiye: MOSKVIN, V.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; ~~ALEKSEYEV, S.N.~~, kand. tekhn. nauk; KAPKIN, M.M.; MEDVEDEV, V.M.; PODVAL'NIY, A.M., inzh.; STRASHNYKH, V.P., red.izd-va; MOCHALINA, Z.S., tekhn. red.

[Regulations on the use and protection of reinforced concrete in shops with corrosive media]Instruktsia po primeneniui i zashchite zhelezobetona v tsekhakh s agressivnymi sredami. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1961. 29 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut betona i zhelezobetona, Perovo. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Moshchanskiy).  
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)  
(Reinforced concrete)

S/081/61/000/024/041/086  
B117/B147

AUTHOR: Alekseyev, S. N.

TITLE: Corrosion and protection of the reinforcement of ordinary and prestressed reinforced concrete structures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1961, 311, abstract 24I249 (Tr. N.-i. in-ta betona i zhelezobetona Akad. str-va i arkhitekt. SSSR, no. 22, 1961, 25-39)

TEXT: Methods of preventing corrosion of the reinforcement in concrete by agents not affecting the concrete are described. The principal causes of reinforcement corrosion under these conditions are the permeability of concrete to moistness and gas and also the possibility that oxygen penetrates to the surface of the reinforcement. The latter is corroded both by the destruction of the protective layer and if its thickness and density are insufficient. Owing to corrosion products, a considerable radial pressure is exerted upon the concrete by its reinforcement, and the resulting cracks lead to further corrosion. The corrosion of the reinforcement is intensified or retarded in the former case by the action  
Card 1/2

Corrosion and protection ...

S/081/61/000/024/041/086  
B117/B147

of additives containing sulfate and chlorine ions, and in the latter case by the action, of salts of nitric, chromic, benzoic, and other acids. The operating cross-section of prestressed wire-reinforced structural parts diminishes quickly, and corrosion is intensified thereby. The use of compact concretes with protective additives is recommended.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/?

ALEKSEYEV, Sergey Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; GLEZAROVA, I.L.,  
red. izd-va; RODIONOVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Corrosion and protection of reinforcement in concrete]Korro-  
zija i zashchita armatury v betone. Moskva, Gosstroizdat,  
1962. 186 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Concrete reinforcement)  
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

ALEKSEYEV, Sergey Nikolayevich; KORBUT, L.V., red.; SATAROVA,  
A.M., tekhn. red.

[Commercial study of livestock, poultry, and slaughter  
products] Tovarovedenie skota, ptitsy i produktov uboia.  
Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1962.  
167 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Animal products--Specifications)

ALEKSEYEV, S.N.; ANTIPIN, V.A.; ARTAMONOV, V.S.; BALALAYEV, G.A.,  
inzh.; VOLODIN, V.Ye.; GOL'DENBERG, N.L.; GORINA, B.S.;  
GOFEN, D.A.; GRISHIN, M.Ye.; DERESHKEVICH, Yu.V.;  
DORONENKOV, I.M.; KLINOV, I.Ya., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.;  
LEYRIKH, V.E.; LUTONIN, N.V.; MOLOKANOV, A.V., dots.;  
NOGIN, A.Ya.; PAKHOMOV, N.M.; PROTOSAVITSKAYA, Ye.A.;  
ROMOV, I.V.; CHAPLITSKIY, L.A.; TSEYTLIN, A.G.; STRAV'YE, P.K.;  
MOSHCHANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.;  
PEREVALYUK, M.V., red.izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Corrosion protection in the construction of industrial  
buildings] Zashchita ot korrozii v promyshlennom stroitel'-  
stve. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 406 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Corrosion and anticorrosives)  
(Industrial buildings)



ALEKSEYEV, S. N., kand. tekhn. nauk; LYAKHOVICH, I. A., inzh.;  
SERKOVA, Z. V., inzh.

Using KAP mesh reinforced foam concrete slabs as coverings.  
Prom stroi 41 no. 12:30-31 D '63. (MIRA 17:5)

MOSKVIN, V.M.; ALEKSEYEV, S.N.; NOVGRODSKIY, V.I.

Passivation and the destruction of the passivity of steel reinforcements in concrete. Zashch. met. 1 no.5:559-564 S-0 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona.

I. 26775-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6017466

SOURCE CODE: UR/0097/65/000/007/0008/0010

AUTHOR: Moskvin, V. M. (Doctor of technical sciences; Professor); Alekseyev, S. N.  
(Candidate of technical sciences); Novgorodskiy, V. I. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Normalizing the width of fissures in prestressed reinforced concrete constructions

SOURCE: Beton i zhelezobeton, no. 7, 1965, 8-10

TOPIC TAGS: reinforced concrete, high strength steel, corrosion, electric conductivity

ABSTRACT: Fissures up to a certain width in prestressed concrete cause no reduction in the load-carrying capacity or service life, no reduction in the usefulness of the structures. Whereas earlier planning of stress-reinforced constructions did not permit fissures where loads were encountered recently, as a result of successes in the study of the influence of fissures on the stress-deformative state of constructions and longevity of rods, it has become possible to plan some constructions with allowance for the formation of fissures. This has been responsible, to a great degree, for the wide application of stressed-rod fittings. The high-strength steel used in such constructions has high carbon content, resulting in the danger of intercrystalline corrosion. Investigations have shown that the corrosion process in the reinforcement depends on the width of fissures, the aggressiveness of the

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UDC: 624.012.45.001.5

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ACC NR: AP6017466

surrounding medium, reinforcing-rod diameter, composition and stress state, concrete density and electrical conductivity. The authors therefore conclude that in non- or weakly aggressive media, prestressed concrete constructions with cracks (from 0.05 to 0.3 mm) may be used. The exact crack width permissible depends on the action of the external medium, type of construction and reinforcement. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2 *plw*

I-40167-66

ACC NR: AP6025602

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0042/0042

39  
B

INVENTOR: Alekseyev-Mokhov, S. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Electric motor with a rolling cylindrical rotor. Class 21, No. 183274

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obratzys, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966; 42

TOPIC TAGS: electric motor , *ELECTRIC ROTATING EQUIPMENT*

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces an electric motor with a rolling cylindrical rotor (see Fig. 1). The rolling surfaces are conical. The rotating speed

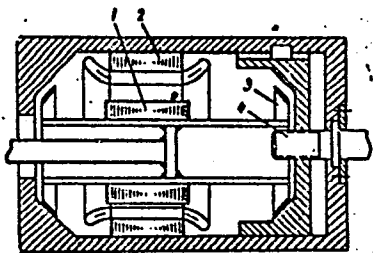


Fig. 1. Electrical motor with a rolling cylindrical rotor

- 1 - Rotor; 2 - stator; 3 - conical surfaces;
- 4 - screw.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.313.39

ALEKSEYEV, S.P.

Control of city noises. Gor.khos.Mosk. 21 no.7:31-34 J1 '47.

(MIRA 6:11)  
(Noises)

~~A. S. S. S. S.~~  
A

Noise (in Moscow) Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1948. 97 p. (51-17828)

Q0243.A4

ALEKSEYEV, S. P.

Physics

"Street noises of Moscow," Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR Ser. Fiz., 13, No. 6, 1949.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.



ALEKSEYEV, S., prof.

Noise measuring station. Zhil-kom. khez. 8 no.5:26 '58.

(MIRA 11:6)

(Moscow--Noise--Measurement)

ALEKSEYEV, S.P., prof.

Operations of a noise controlling station. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 33 no.2:  
32-35 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Nachal'nik stantsii po bor'be s shumami g.Moskvy.  
(Moscow--Noise)

ALEKSEYEV, S.P., prof.

Studies on the level of noise in residential buildings in Moscow.  
Gig.i san. 26 no.1:69-72 Ja' '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Simmetricheskaya stantsiya Spetsial'nogo arkhitekturno-konstruktorskogo byuro Arkhitekturno-planirovochnogo upravleniya Moskvy.

(MOSCOW--NOISE)

ALEKSEYEV, Sergey Petrovich; TIKHONOV, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk,  
nauchnyy red.; RYCHEK, T.I., red.; DORODNOVA, L.A.,  
tekhn. red.

[Noise control in residential and industrial buildings]  
Bor'ba s shumami v zhilykh i proizvodstvennykh zdaniyakh  
Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1963. 110 p. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Noise control)

ALEKSEYEV, S.P., prof.; FRIDMAN, S.A., red.

[Controlling factory noise in industrial enterprises; a  
correspondence seminar] Bor'ba s proizvodstvennym shu-  
mom na promyshlennyykh predpriyatiyakh; zaochnyy seminar.  
Kiev, Lektsiya 3. 1963. 50 p. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kiyevskiy dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy.

ALIKSBERG, S. S.  
S. S. Aleksyev, Arkhitekturnyy ornament (Architectural Ornamentation), Taken from literature on architecture and construction.

A scientific monograph giving a theoretical analysis of the bases of ornamentation as a field of imitative art, and examines the peculiarities of Soviet architectural ornamentation. Illustrations consist of original photographs, most of which were taken for use in this booklet.

The booklet is intended for architects, construction engineers, and readers who are interested in the problems of art.

SO: Sovetskiye knigi (Soviet Books), No. 187, 1953, Moscow, (U-6472)

ALEKSEYEV, Sergey Sergeevich; KUDRYAVTSEVA, G.A., red.; MAKAROVA, A.N.,  
tekhn. red.

[Liability for the failure to fulfill the plan of railroad  
freight transportation] Grazhdanskaya otvetstvennost' za  
nelypolnenie plana zheleznodorozhnoi perevozki gruzov. Moskva,  
Gos. izd-vo iurid. lit-ry, 1959. 175 p. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Railroad law) (Railroads--Freight)

GAL'TSOV, A.D.; DENISYUK, I.N.; LEVANDOVSKIY, S.N.; LOSEV, A.G.; PEZIK, M.O.; PETROCHENKO, P.F.; SAVOS'KIN, N.M.; TRUBITSKIY, G.R.; KHISIN, R.I.; KHROMILIN, V.A.; ALEKSEYEV, S.S., retsenzent; GAL'PERIN, L.I., retsenzent; GRANOVSKIY, Ye.N., retsenzent; ZAKHAROV, N.N., retsenzent; KVASHNIN, S.A., retsenzent; KERKESH, V.V., retsenzent; KOTENKO, I.N., retsenzent; LIVSHITS, I.M., retsenzent; LERNER, G.V., retsenzent; NEVSKIY, B.A., retsenzent; NOVIKOV, V.F., retsenzent; RAZAMAT, E.S., retsenzent; SERGEYEV, A.V., retsenzent; STEFANOV, V.P., retsenzent; TOLCHENOV, T.V., retsenzent; FEDOTOV, F.G., retsenzent; VOL'SKIY, V.S., red.; SERUZHLESTRAKH, Ye.I., red.; USPENSKIY, Ya.K., red.; SEMENOVA, M.M., red.; izd-va; MODEL', B.I., tekhn.red.

[Handbook for work-norm experts in machine manufacture] Spravochnik normirovshchika-mashinostroitelia v 4 tomakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry. Vol.1. [Fundamentals of technical normalization] Osnovy tekhnicheskogo normirovaniia. 1959. 676 p. (MIRA 12:12)

(Standardization)



ALEKSEYEV, S. V., ZHULINSKIY, A. P.

Lumbering

Hauling timber with the hoist TL-Z and leaving "tree islands" for natural propagation of trees. Les. khoz. 5 no. 4, 1952

2

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1953, Uncl.

ALEKSEYEV, S V

729.412  
.A31

Vyborochnyye rubki v lesakh severa (Selective cuttings in Northern forests, b ) S. V. Alekseyev i A. A. Molchanov. Moskva, Akademkniga, 1954.

145 p. illus., tables.

At head of T.-P.: Akdemiya nauk SSSR. Institut Lesa.

"Literatura": p. 147.

ALEKSEYEV, S.V., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SHALAGAY, Ye.I.

Beginning of spring in the northern Taiga. Priroda 45 no.4:128 Ap '56.

(MIRA 9:7)

1. Severnaya lesnaya opytnaya stantsiya, stantsiya Obozerskaya, Arkhangel'skoy oblasti.

(Arkhangel'sk Province--Spring)

Elektrotekhnicheskiy spravochnik. 2d Ed. Moscow, 1946. 437 p. A reference manual for engineers and technicians of electric power stations, contains data on standards, catalogs, instructions, regulations and safety technique; published as a Government edition of Energetics Literature.

ALERSEIEV, S. V. and Kulikovskiy, A.A.

"Installation, Maintenance, and Repair of Overhead High-Tension Current Lines,"  
State Electric Power Publishing Bureau, 1947.

Guide for electricians on duty at high tension substations. Approved as a textbook for  
coursed in training worker cadres. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1948. 303 p. (49-29363)

ALEKSEYEV, S. V.

"Manual for Electric Engineering," (Elektrotekhnicheskiy Spravochnik; Elektricheskiye Ustanovki Vysokogo Napryazheniya Stantsiy, Podstantsiy Liniy Elektropredach), Moscow, GOSENERGOIZDAT, 1950. 495 pp.

ALEXSEYEV, S. V., et. al.

Technology

Spravochnik po montazhu, eksploatatsii i kommutatsionnoi apparatury vysokogo napriazheniia (Manual for the assembly, use and repair of a high-voltage switch apparatus). (Moskva), Gosenergoizdat, 1951. 216 p.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, November 1952 UNCLASSIFIED.



ALEKSEYEV, S.V.

[Manual for electricians at high-voltage substations] *Rukovodstvo dlia  
deshurnogo elektromontera podstantsii vysokogo napriazhenia. Izd. 2.,  
perer. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1953. 239 p. (MLRA 6:12)  
(Electric substations)*

ALEKSEYEV, S.V.

Cause of uneven voltage distribution according to phase. Energetik 1 no.  
2:39 J1 '53. (MLRA 6:8)

(Electric lines)

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Electric Cables

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

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Handbook for the High-Voltage Substation Electrician, Gosenergoizdat, 15 sheets. YA

The handbook consists of four parts. The first and second parts give brief information on the equipment of high-voltage substations, the layout and design of distribution units, and the particular needs of substations. The third part describes problems of operation of the equipment of substations, and the fourth part is devoted to the operative work of the substation electrician.

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SO: U-6472, 12 Nov 1954



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Elek.sta. 25 no.3:42-43 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:6)  
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sta. 25 no.6:58 Je '54. (MIRA 7:7)  
(Electric circuit breakers)

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AID P - 1640

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 22/23

Author : Alekseyev, S. V.

Title : Preventing moisture from getting into porcelain bushings  
of 6 kw transformers

Periodical : Energetik, 1, 38-39, Ja 1955

Abstract : The author describes 5 methods of effective insulation,  
using cork, rubber washers, laquer, portland-cement and  
insulating oil to prevent moisture from penetrating  
into the porcelain bushings of 6 kw transformers.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date



AID P - 3561

Subject : USSR/Electricity  
Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 25/27  
Author : Alekseyev, S. V.  
Title : ~~Methods of determining the degree of moisture in~~  
transformer windings  
Periodical : Energetik, 11, 37-39, N 1955  
Abstract : Replying to a question from a reader, the author explains  
the methods used to determine the degree of moisture in  
transformer windings. Three tables.  
Institution : None  
Submitted : No date

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Wiring diagram of a welding transformer. *Energetik* 4 no.8:40 Ag '56.  
(Electric transformers) (MIRA 9:10)

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