## ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, Ye.P.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Sensory Organs.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 36937.

Author : Arkhangolskaya, E.P.
Inst

Titlo : The Dynamics of Changes in the Blind Spot of One Eye in Traumatic Conditions of the Other Eye.

Orig Pub: Za sots zdravookhr. Yzbekistana. 1956, No 5, 48-50.

Abstract: In 100 patients with various traumatic conditions of the eye, there was noted an enlargement of the blind spot (S) of the healthy eye in 89% of the cases. The duration and the extent of the enlargement of S was in direct relationship to the extent of the trauma. Speedy primary treatment decreased the extent and duration of the S in the healthy eye. Dilation of the veins and arteries of the retina and hyperemia

Card : 1/2

ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, Ye.P., kand.meditsinskikh nauk; KASIMOV, T.Ya., dotsent

Case of metastase of a tumor from the abdominal cavity into the labyrinth of the ethmoid with germination in the orbit. Med. zhur. Uzb. no. 9:77-78 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta. (ORBIT (EYE)—TUMORS)

# ARKHANCEL'SKAYA, Ye.F., kand.med.nauk Sclerotomoiridectomy in the light of gonioscopy. Oft.zhur. 15 no.4: 207-211 '60. (MIRA 13:11) 1. Iz kafedry galznykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent T.Ya.Kazymov) Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta. (SCLERA.-SURGERY) (IRIS (EYE).-SURCERY) (OPHTHALMOSCOFY)

Atypical course of a melanoma of the chorioid. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.9:
61 S '61.

1. Iz kliniki glaznykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent T.Ya.Kazymov)
Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(MELANOMA) (CHOROID\_TUNONS)

Ophthalmological symptoms in various blood diseases. Oft.zhur. 16 no.5;301-304 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz glaznoy kliniki (zav. - dotsent T.Ya.Kazymov) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta. (BLOOD-DISEASES)

(EYE-DISEASES AND DEFECTS)

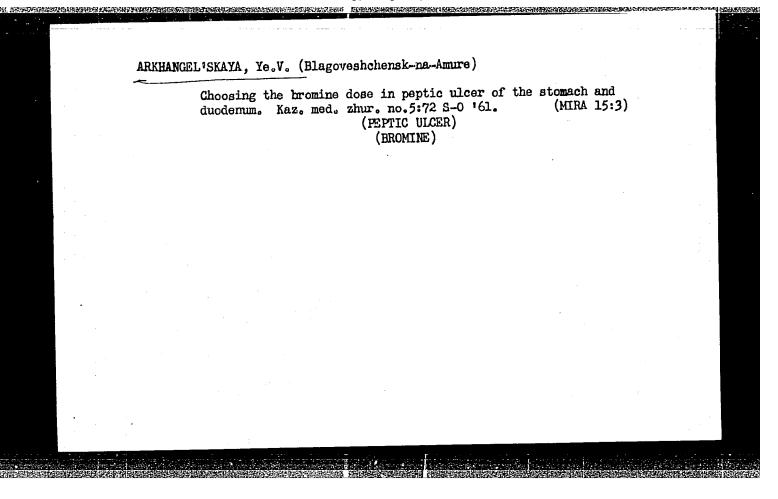
KASYMOV, T.Ya., dotsent; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, Ye.P., assistent

Our experience in the preoperational preparation of glaucoma patients. Med.zhur.Uzb. no.8:52-55 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(GLAUCOMA) (EYE—SURGERY)

ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, Ye. V.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Problem of the metabolism of bromine in ulcer disorders." Chita, 1961. 20 pp; (Kuybyshev State Medical Inst); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 223)



ARKHANCEL'SKAYA, Z. S. - "A study of the protein and phosphorus content of the

muscles in hyper- and hypothyreosis". Kiev, 1955. Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR. Kiev State U imeni T. G. Shevchenko, Chair of Animal Biochemistry. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Biological

Science.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 43, 22 October 1955. Moscow

ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, Z.S.; KUSHKO, O.V.; POLUBOYARINOVA, A.G.

Study of the method of blood conservation without a stabilizer. Trudy Kiev. nauch.—issl. inst. perel. krovi i neotlozh. khir. 3:40-47 '61.

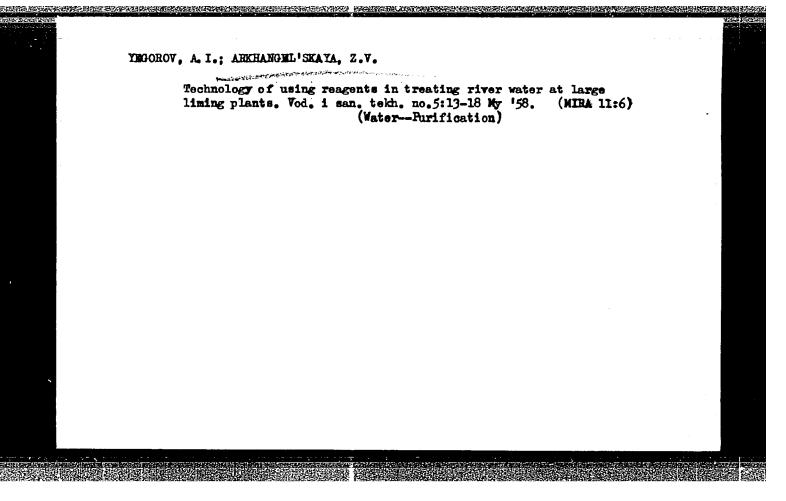
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Kiyevskiy institut perelivaniya krovi.

ARKHANGEL SKAYA, Z. V.

"An Investigation of the Process of Softening Water by the Prescipitation Method." Cand Tech Sci, All-Union Sci-Res Inst of Water Supply, Sewerage, Hydraulic Engineering Structures, and Engineering Hydrogeology, 8 Jan 55. (VM, 29 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12) SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55



Investigating and regulating the work of contact clarifiers under conditions of industrial use. Issl.po vodopodg. no.3:75-124 159.

(Filters and filtration)

(Filters and filtration)

YEGOROV, A.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, Z.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Investigating and regulating the work of contact clarifiers. Vod.i san.tekh. no.8:21-23 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

l. Ysesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodosnabzheniya, kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy gidrogeologii (VODGEO). (Water--Purification)

ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, Z.Ye., arkhitektor; VASIL'YEV, Ye.V., arkhitektor

Improving the design of enterprises serving public needs. Gor. khoz.

Mosk., 33 no.2:15-20 S'99. (MIRA 12:11)

(Municipal services) (Architecture—Designs and plans)

DESYATKOV, G.V., inzh., red.; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, Z.Ye., arkhitektor, red.

TRADORES ANTONIO DE SECONDE PRESENTACIONAMENTA DE SECONDE DE SECONDE DE SECONDE DE SECONDO D

[Instructions for designing public service enterprises]
Ukazaniia po proektirovaniiu predpriiatii bytovogo obsluzhivaniia (SN 294-64). Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 17 p.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po grazhdanskomu stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture. 2. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po grazhdanskomu stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture (for Desyatkov). 3. TSentra''nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut tipovogo i eksperimental'nogo pitaniia i bytovogo obsluzhivaniia torgovykh zdaniy (for Arkhangel'skaya).

ARKHANGEL'SKAYA-LEVINA, M.S.

Appendicitis

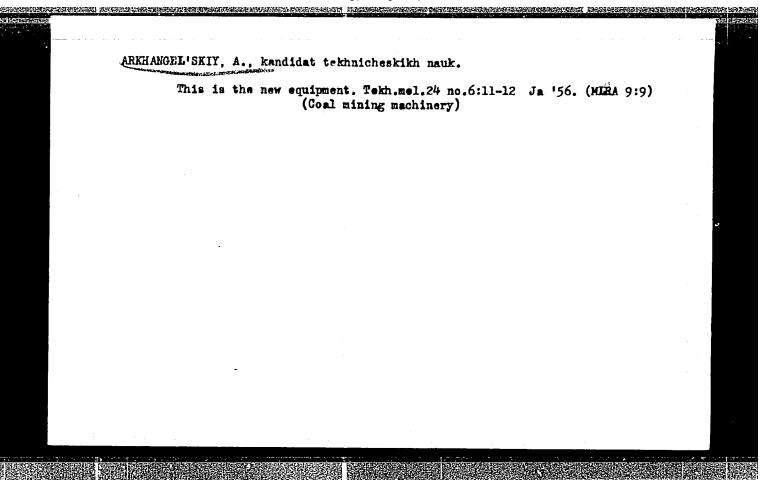
Appendicitis and its effect on the development of ulcer. Vest. khir 72 No.2 March-April'\$2

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952 UNCA-SSIFIED

## ARKHANGKL'SKAYA-LEVINA, Mariya Semenovna [Mathodological menual for practical studies in general surgery] Metodicheskoe posobie k prakticheskim zaniatiiam po obshchei khirurgii. Leningrad, Medgis, 1959. 203 p. (MIRA 13:7) (SURGERY-STUDY AND TRACHING)

ARKHANGEL'SKAYA-LEVINA, Mariya Semenovna; GAMOV, V.S., red.;
FEDOROVSKAYA, N.V., red.

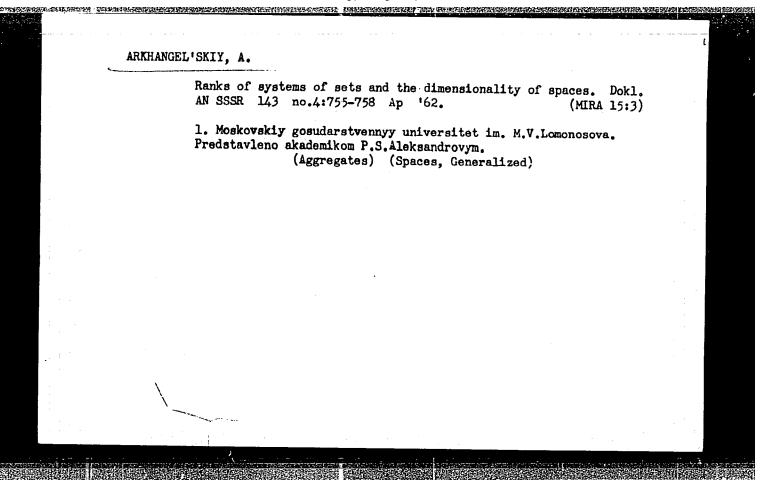
[Basic stages in the management of surgical patients]
Osnovnye etapy vedentia khirurgicheskikh bol'nykh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Neditsina," 1964. 226 p. (MIRA 17:6)

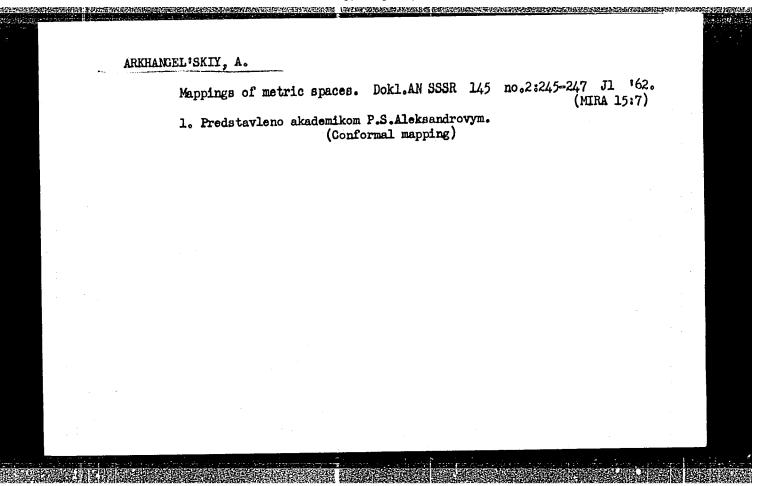


## ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.

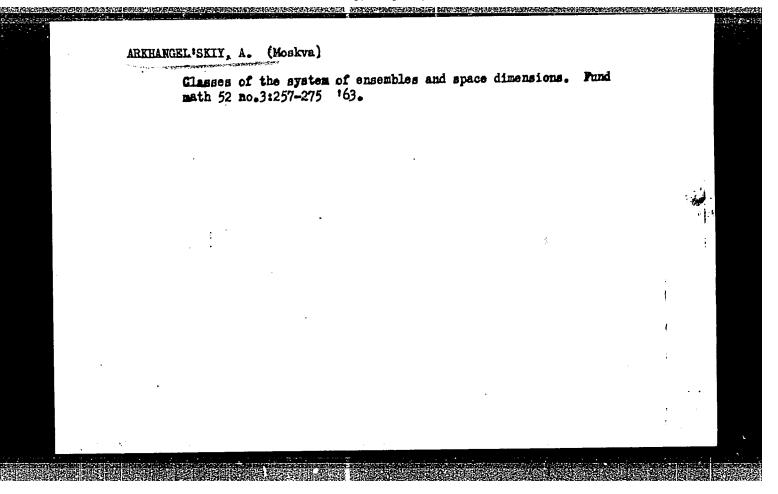
New criteria for the paracompactness and metrizability of an arbitrary T1-space. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.1:13-15 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova. (Topology)

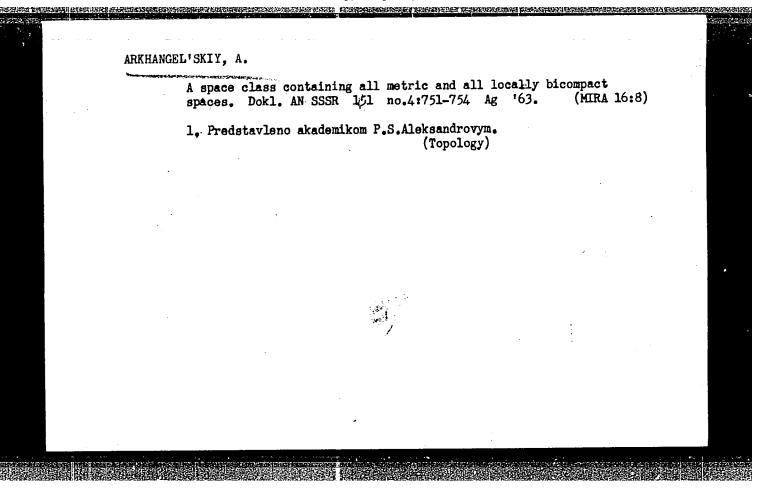




ARKH	ANGEL'SKYY, A.					
-	Open and almost 147 no.5:999-10	open mappings	of topologic	cal spaces. Dol	cl. an SSSR (MIRA 16:2)	
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## ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A. Bicompact sets and the topology of spaces. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.1:9-12 My '63. (MIRA 16:6) 1. Predstavleno akademikom P.S.Aleksandrovym. (Aggregates) (Topology)



ARCHANGIELSKI, A. [Arkhangel'skiy, A.]; HOLSZTYNSKI, W.

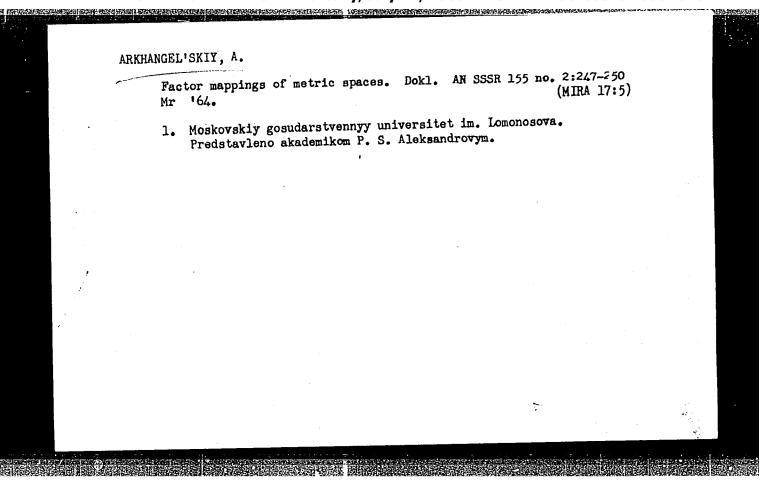
Networks in topologic spaces. Bul Ac Pol mat 11 no.8:493-497 '63.

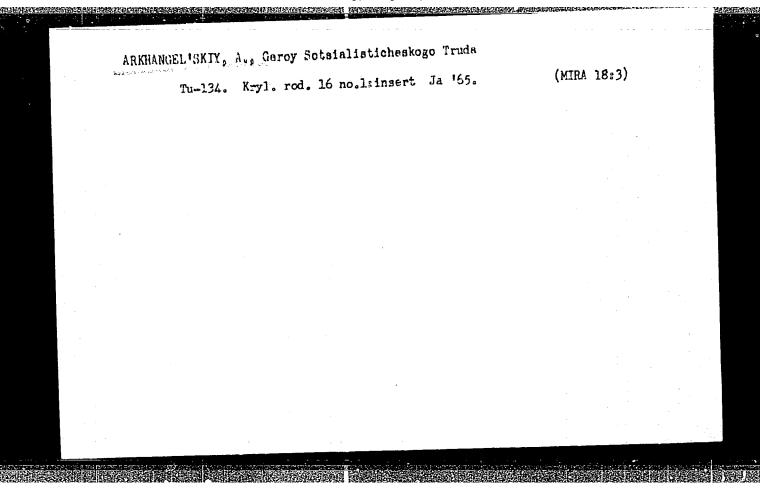
1. Universite de Moscou et Chaire de Mathematique, Universite de Varsovie. Presente par K. Borsuk.

## ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.

Some types of factor mappings and the relations between classes of topological spaces. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.4:743-746 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom P.S. Aleksandrovym.





## ARKHANGEL SKIY, A.

Condition for the conservation of metrizability in factor mappings. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.1:9-12 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted January 16, 1965.

## ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.

Behavior of metrizability in factor mappings. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.2:247-250 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted January 16, 1965.

AREA HANGE LISK LISK LIBOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2555

Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo priborostroitel noy promyshlennosti. Ukrainskoye respublikanskoye pravleniye

Novyge metody kontrolya i defektoskopii v mashinostroyenii i priborostroyenii [doklady Respublikanskoy konferentsii] (New Methods of Inspection and Flaw Detection in the Machinery and Instrumentmanufacturing Industries [Reports of the Conference Held at Kiyev, 1956]) Kiyev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1958. 264 p. 4,700 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk USSR.

Ed.: A. Amelin; Tech. Ed.: P. Patsalyuk; Editorial Board: I.I. Greben', B.D. Grozin, A.Z. Zhmudskiy, G.N. Savin (Resp. Ed.), I.D. Faynerman (Dep. Resp. Ed.), and A.A. Shishlovskiy.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers, scientific workers, and technicians dealing with problems of inspection and flaw detection.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of scientific papers presented at a Card 1/9

New Methods of Inspection (Cont.)

SOV/2555

conference sponsored by the Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR, and the Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo priborostroitel'noy promyshlen-nosti, Ukrainskoye pravleniye (Ukrainian Branch, Scientific and Technical Society of the Instrument-manufacturing Industry). The papers deal with modern methods of inspection and flaw detection used in the machinery- and instrument-manufacturing industries. The subjects discussed include the use of electron microscopes in the investigation of metal surfaces; X-ray, gamma-ray, luminescense, magnetic, and ultrasonic methods of flaw detection; use of radioactive isotopes; X-ray diffraction methods of metal analysis; and the use of interferometers for measuring length and thickness and determining the coefficient of linear thermal expansion. No personalities are mentioned. References follow several of the papers.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction

3

Semirog-Orlik, V.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Institut stroitel noy mekhaniki ANUSSR, Kiyev (Kiyev Institute of Structural Mechanics, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR). Use of Electron Microscopy of Surface Layers of Metal 5

New Methods of Inspection (Cont.) SOV/2555		
Arkhangel'skiy, A.A., Engineer, I.V. Vorob'yev, Engineer, O.D. Kovrigin, Engineer, and G.D. Latyshev, Leningradskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (Leningrad Railroad		
Engineers Institute). Pulse-counting Method of Gamma-ray Flaw Detection		
Bogdanov, V.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Novocherkassk Polytechnical Institute) Selection of Radioactive Sources for Measuring Equipment	• 25	
Movchan, B.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Institut elek- trosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona, Kiyev (Kiyev Electric Welding In- stitute imeni Ye.O. Paton). Use of Radioactive Isotopes in the Detection of Flaws in Welds	41	
Zhmudskiy, A.Z., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, Gosuni- versitet imeni Shevchenko, Kiyev (Kiyev State University imeni Shevchenko). X-ray Diffraction Method of Inspecting Finished Parts	50	
Card 3/9		

New Methods of Inspection	(Cont.)	SOV/2555
Genkin, V.M., Engineer, G Diffraction Quantitative Photographs	Gor'kiy "Krasnoye Sormovo" Phase Analysis Using Stand	Plant. X-ray dard X-ray
	Pakchanin, Candidate of Pr yev State University imeni ngth and Crack Formation i	l Shevchenko. In Case-hardened
Yevgrafov, A.V., Engineer Methods and Equipment for	, and P.M. Yelchin, Moscow Luminescent Flaw Detection	75 TSNIITMASh.
Yakovlev, B.M., Engineer, bile Plant). Experience G Analysis, Gor'kiy Automob	Avtozavod, g. Gor'kly (Go ained at the Laboratory fo ile Plant	or'kly Automo or Spectral 85
Yeremin, N.I., Candidate of TsNIITMASh. New Development Flaw Detection and Magnet:	of Physical and Mathematic ents in the Field of Magne ic Metallography	al Sciences, tic-particle
Zhigadlo. A.V., Candidate Card 4/9	· ·	87 stitut, p/ya

New Methods of Inspection (Cont.)	SOV/2555
126, Moskva (Institute, Post Office Box 126, Mosco Methods and Equipment for Magnetic Inspection of F Parts	w). Improved erromagnetic
Landa, V.A., Engineer, Moscow VNII. Instruments fo Quality Control Method of the Heat Treatment of To High-speed Steels	
Entin, S.D. Candidate of Technical Sciences, Mosco Application of a Magnetic Method for Investigating Austenitic Alloys	- Market and
Khimchenko, N.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Prikhod'ko, Engineer, Kiyev Electric Welding Institue.O. Paton. Ultrasonic Structural Analysis of Med	L L
Gubanova, M.R., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Moscow TsNIITMASh. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection in Me	d I.N. Yermolov,
Gurevich, A.K., Engineer, Leningrad NII of Bridges. Card 5/9	Ultrasonic

	New Methods of Inspection (Cont.) SOV/2555		
	Detection of Flaws in Fillet Welds	143	
	Khimchenko, N.V., V.P. Yesilevskiy, Engineer, and V.A. Tsechal', Engineer, Kiyev Electric Welding Institute imeni Ye.O. Paton. Ultrasonic Detection of Flaws in Electro-slag Welds	_	
	Trushchenko, A.A., Engineer, Kiyev Electric Welding Institute ime Ye.O. Paton. Testing Welds for Permeability	.149 ni 161	
÷	Romanova, M.F., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, Leningrad VNII imeni Mendeleyev. Ways of Improving the Accuracy of the Interference Method of Measuring Length	173	ļ
	Kostyshin, M.T., and A.A. Shishlovskiy, Kiyev State University imeni Shevchenko. Use of MII Microinterferometers for Determining Thicknesses and Refractive Indexes	180	
	Volkova, Ye. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Leningrad VNII imeni Mendeleyev. Interference Method of Measuring the Coefficient of Linear Thermal Expansion of Solid Bodies	188	
	Card 6/ 9	100	
:			

New Methods of Inspection (Cont.) SOV/2555	
Lisitsa, M.P., and N.G. Tsvelykh, Engineers, Kiyev State University imeni Shevchenko. Use of the MII-1 Interference Microscope for Measuring Very Thin Coatings and Phase Displacement	198
Gidel' A.Yu., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Leningrad VNID imeni Mendeleyev. Method of Determining the Shape of Spherical, Conical, and Pyramidal Vertexes of Different Bodies	· .
Yeremin, D.M., Engineer, Khar'kovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta imeni Kirova (Khar'kov Railroad Engineers Institute imeni Kirov). Photon Counters Sensitive to Ultraviolet and Visible Radiations	209
Tsukkerman, S.T., Professor, Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki (Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics). Pneumatic Oscillograph	214
Shmarts, V.D., Engineer, Dnepropetrovskiy zavod, p/ya 186 (Dnepropetrovsk Plant Post Office Box 186) MT-DA3 Magnetic	
Card 7/9	226

New Methods of Inspection (Cont.)		
Gushcha O T -	SOV/2555	
Gushcha, O.I., Engineer, Kiyevskiy institut (Kiyev Mining Institute, Academy of Sciences ments for Checking the Condition of Hoisting Samarin, F.A. Western	instru-	<b>.</b>
for Determining Type of Steel by a Thermoole	Podberez'ye . Device	35
Grioning v. r	- or to identiod	12
Grigulus, Yu. K., Engineer, Laboratoriya mand 2 Measuring Instruments	segeraporon of TGP-1	
Kestel man, N.Ya., and L.I. Kotlyar, Candidat Sciences, Politekhnicheskiv institut, Odessa nical Institute). Automatic Recording Device Macroroughness of Surfaces	ולכ	6
Origent, I. M., Engineer, Moscow. Description	249 n of Physical Methods Laboratoriya	Э
	254	ļ
Card 8/9		

New Methods of Inspection (Cont.)

SOV/2555

Decisions of the Ukrainian Republic Conference on Problems of New Methods of Inspection and Flaw Detection in the Machinery- and Instrument-manufacturing Industries

257

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Card 9/9

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Using the scintillation counter in gamma flaw detection. Zav. lab. 23 no.4:430-436 '57. (MERA 10:6)

1. Leningradskiy institut inshenerov shelesmodoroshnogo transporta. (Gamma rays) (Scintillation counters)

(Nondestructive testing)

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SOV/137-58-11-23749

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 268 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Arkhangel'skiy, A. A.

TITLE: Scintillation Flaw Detection with Gamma Rays (Stsintillyatsionnaya gam-

ma-defektoskopiya)

PERIODICAL: Sb. Leningr. in-ta inzh. zh.-d. transp., 1958, Nr 158, pp 186-196

ABSTRACT: A procedure was developed for flaw detection for railroad purposes

with gamma rays employing scintillation counters for recording the intensity of radiation. NaI crystals activated with Ta were found to be the most suitable as counters. From the radiation source located in a Pb container the initial beam passes through a collimator, the test specimen, and a second collimator and finally falls on the crystal. The diameters of both Pb collimators are 5 - 10 mm, the height of the first one is 60-100 and that of the second one 50-70 mm. The optical contact between the crystal and the photo-cathode is ensured by a thin layer of silicone lubricant. At the inlet of the counting unit an amplitude discriminator is installed to intercept the soft scattered radiation and the noises of the photomultiplier. In all cases the width of the flaw

was assumed to be equal to the diameter of the crystal. With Co60 as

Card 1/2

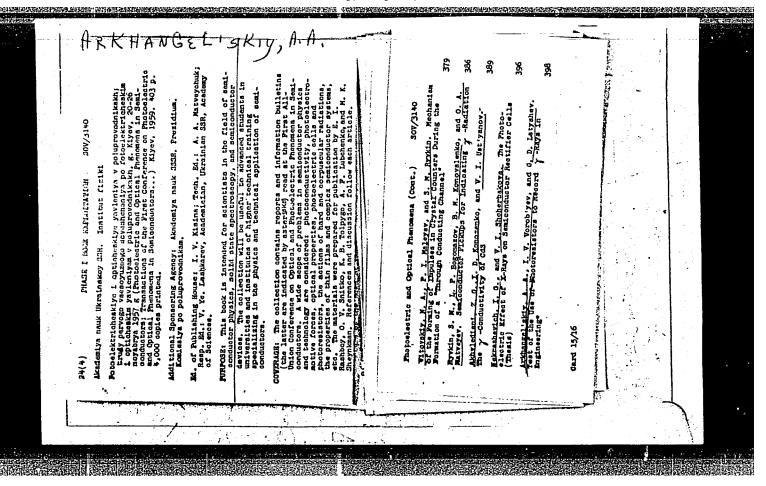
SOV/137-58-11-23749

Scintillation Flaw Detection with Gamma Rays (cont.)

the radiation source and a steel specimen 86.5 mm thick, troughs 0.22 mm deep (0.25%) of the thickness of the specimen) became distinctly apparent; with Ir 192 as the source and an article 30 mm thick the sensitivity is 0.03 mm. The detectability of the flaws is independent of the depth at which they occur. A procedure based on the mean photomultiplier current is also described.

P. S.

Card 2/2



S/194/62/000/005/058/157 D256/D308

AUTHORS:

Arkhangel'skiy, A.A., Vorob'yev, I.V., and Latyshev,

TITLE:

Experience of industrial application of photoresistors

for gamma-ray registration

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 5, 1962, abstract 5-3-61 sh (Fotoelektr. i optich.

yavleniya v poluprovodnikakh, Kiev, AN UkrSSR, 1959, 398-400)

TEXT: Preliminary experiments on gamma-ray detection by photoresistors are described, conducted in order to determine the possibilities of applications in defectoscopy, thickness control etc. Co60 gamma-rays were directed upon a thallium activated sodium or cesium iodide crystal and the emitted light was focussed onto the photoresistor. The photocurrent was recorded using a single-valve ampli-fier. The dependence of the sensitivity of the method upon the thickness of the absorbing material was investigated. Best results were obtained using monocrystalline photoresistors type  $\phi \text{CK-MI}$  (FSK-MI) Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102020 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

TATARINOV, B.P., doktor tekhn.nauk; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.A., inzh.

Possibilities for the utilization of radioactive isotopos
in railroad transportation. Zhel.dor.tranps. 41 no.8;34-38
in railroad engineering (MIRA 12:12)

(Radioisotopes--Industrial application)
(Railroad engineering)

### ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.A.

LATYSHEV. G.D.

176

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5410

Tashkentskaya konferentsiya po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii, Tashkent, 1959.

Trudy (Transactions of the Tashkent Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy) v. 2. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 1960. 449 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR.

Responsible Ed.: S. V. Starodubtsev, Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR. Editorial Board: A. A. Abdullayev, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; D. M. Abdurasulov, Doctor of Medical Sciences; U. A. Arifov, Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR; A. A. Borodulina, Candidate of Biological Sciences; V. N. Ivashev; G. S. Ikramova; A. Ye. Kiv; Ye. M. Lobanov, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; A. I. Nikolayev, Candidate of Medical Sciences; D. Michanov, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; A. S. Sadykov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR; Yu. N. Talanin,

Card 1/202

Transactions of the Taikent (Cont.)

Candidate of Phydica and Mathematics; Ya. Kh. Turakulov, Doctor of Miological Sciences. Ed.: R. I. Khamidov; Tech. Ed.: A. G. Babakhamova.

PUNFOSE: The publication is intended for scientific workers and apecialists employed in enterprises where radicactive interpes and nuclear radiation are used for research in chemical, geological, and bechnological fields.

COVERAGE: This collection of 133 articles represents the second volume of the Transactions of the Taskhent Conference on the Fasceful Yeas of Atomic Energy. The individual strictes deal with a wide range of the Individual salvais of nuclear radiation, including; production and chemical analysis of nuclear indicative isotopes; inventigation of the Kinetics of chemical reactions by means of isotopes; application of spectral analysis for the tanufacturing of radioactive preparations; radioactive methods for determining the content of elements in the rock; and an analysis of methods for obtaining pure substances. Certain

Card 2/20

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	176		
Transactions of the Tashkent (Cont.) SOV/5410			
instruments used, such as automatic regulators, flowmeters, level fauges, and high-sensitivity gamma-relays, are described. No personalities are mentioned. References follow individual articles.			
TABLE OF CONTENTS:			
RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES AND NUCLEAR RADIATION IN ENGINEERING AND GEOLOGY			•,
Lobanov, Yp. M. [Institut yadernoy fiziki UzSSR - Institute of Nuclear Physics AS UzSSR]. Application of Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiation in Uzbekistan	7		
Taksar, I. M., and V. A. Yanushkovskiy [Institut fiziki AN Latv SSR - Institute of Physics AS Latvian SSR]. Problems of the Typification of Automatic-Control Apparatus Based on the Use of Radioactive Isotopes			
Card 3/20	9		
		2	

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		12	
	 Transactions of the Tashkent (Cont.) SOV/5410		
	Bornkhov, M. Yu., and A. T. Lebedev [Institute of Nuclear Physic AS UzSSR]. A Unified Radioactive Isodromic Regulator (URIR)	59 8	
	Borukhov, M. Yu., and B. K. Mal'tsev [Institute of Nuclear	32	A CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF TH
	Betin, Yn. P., B. I. Vorkhovskiy, H. G. Zelevinskaya, and V. V. Yakushin [Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk USSR - Physics Institute AS USSR]. Methods for Increasing the Adeuracy of Measurements of Radioactive Radiation Flux	36	•
	Snisarenko, A., Z. Tarasova, Ye. Nepamyashchiy, and V. Novopol'skiy [Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlen-nosti-Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry]. Determination of the Wear of Car Tires by Means of Isotopes	43	
	Arkhangel'skiy, A. A., and G. D. Latyshev [Institute of Nuclear		
	Arkhangel skiy, A. A., and G. D. Edyphid	•	
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•	Transactions of the Tashkent (Cont.) SOV/5410			Ì
· ·	Physics AS KazSSR]. Experimental Application of the Scintillation Gamma-Defectoscope	47	- <u>1</u> - <u>4</u>	
	Levitakiy, R. V., A. M. Gurevich, D. F. Pavlov, and M. Doolotbekov. [Institute of Nuclear Physics AS UZSSR]. Gamma Radiography Reinforced Concrete	<b>53</b> .		
	Yakobson, I. I. [Tashkentskiy institut inzhenerov zheloznodorom nogo transporta - Tashkent Institute of Railroad Transportation Engineers]. Gammagraphy of Parts of Rolling Stock	<b>5</b> 9		**.
	Chubarov, L. B. [Tashkent Institute of Railroad Transportation Engineers]. Gammagraphy of Welded Joints of Pipes in the Circulation System	69		
	Muminov, M. M. [Uzbekskiy gosudarstvernyy universitet im. A. Navoi - Uzbek State University imeni A. Navoi]. Possibility of Applying Radioactive Cobalt for Quality Control in Brickwall Laying	71	-	:
	Card 6/20			

21,6000 also 2220

31558 S/081/61/000/022/038/076 B110/B101

AUTHORS:

Arkhangel'skiy, A. A., Stepanov, S. A.

TITLE:

Devices for controlling the contamination of air and sur-

faces by soft β-radiators

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1961, 270, abstract 221310 (Sb. "Radioakt. izotopy i yadern. izlucheniya v nar.

kh-ve SSSR. v. I". M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 144-146)

TEXT: The authors describe a 50-liter flow-type ionization chamber for recording the contamination of air by C<sup>14</sup> and S<sup>35</sup> in the order of 10<sup>-9</sup> curies/liter. Tube counters with thin mica windows or scintillation counters are used for determining the contamination of working places and clothing. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

X

Card 1/1

S/031/61/000/003/001/001 A161/A133

24.7900

Shernovcy, A. I.; Arkhangel'skiy, A. A.; Latyshev, G. D., Member of

the Academy of Sciences KazSSR

TITLE:

AUTHORS:

The practice of using nuclear resonance in magnetic flaw detection

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Vestnik, no. 3, 1961, 105 - 107

TEXT: Brief information is given on preliminary experiments with a new magnetic flaw detection method developed at the authors' laboratory. The method's principle is measurement by nutation. It is said to be the only method rendering possible the measurement of weak and nonuniform magnetic fields, which cannot be done by two other existing methods - "nuclear induction" (G. Bloch, W. W. Hansen, M. E. Packard, 1946) and "adsorption method" (E. M. Purkell, N. C. Gorrey, R. U. Round, 1946). There are several different types of magnetic probes used for magnetic flaw detection. The sensitive element in the described method is a nuclear magnetic resonance pickup. The experiment unit is illustrated in a block diagram. Water from the mains is driven through a container placed in a strong magnetic field produced by a magnet and flows through a pipe. The coil of the nuclear resonance pickup is set on the pipe end and connected to a detector. It is desir-

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Card 1/3

s/031/61/000/003/001/001 A161/A133

The practice of using nuclear resonance ....

able that the magnetic field surrounding the coil be 30 oe with not more than 0.5 oe/cm nonuniformity. A miniature radio-frequency coil can be placed at any spot on the pipe. The force lines of the coil must penetrate the entire cross section area of the pipe. The water volume under the simultaneous effect of a radio-frequency field produced by the coil presents the effective volume in which the mean field intensity is measured, i.e., it is the work volume of the magnetic probe. This volume can practically be reduced to only 0.01 cm<sup>3</sup>. The radio-frequency field in the coil is produced by a generator. The water passing the container obtains a polarization vector that depends on the time during which the water was in the magnetizing field ( $\tau$ ) and the field intensity ( $H_{00AM}$ ).

 $M = X_0 H_{000M} \quad (1-e - \overline{T_1}),$  where  $X_0 = 3 \cdot 10^{-10}$ ; T - longitudinal relaxation time (for nonpurified water  $T_1 \simeq 2.3$  sec). The polarized water flows over a pickup, and the nuclear resonance signature. nal produced in it has an amplitude proportional to M. If the intensity of any nonuniform field is required the field pickup is placed into it. When the frequency of the field of the coil (i.e., the frequency from the generator) becomes equal to the frequency of nuclear precession in the mean field of the nutation

Card 2/3

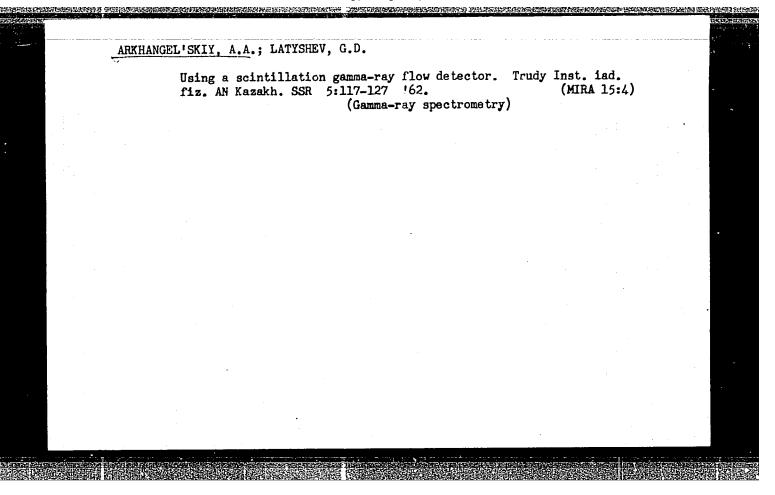
The practice of using nuclear resonance ...

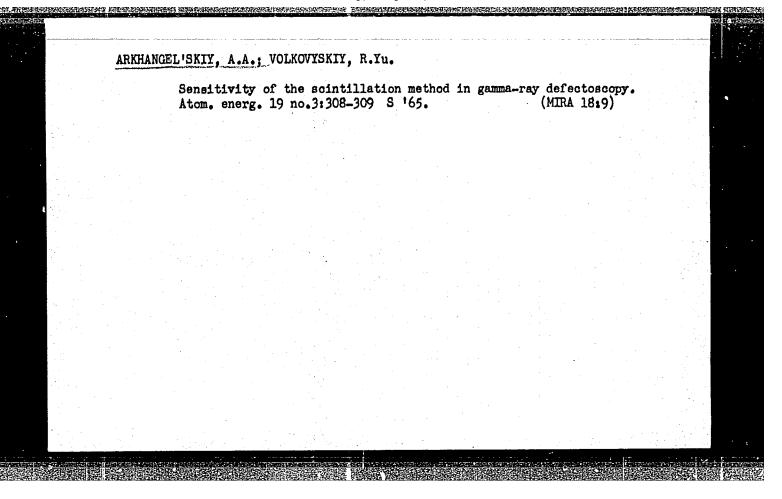
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pickup, the polarization vector of water flowing through this volume will change. It can disappear, or change the pole. The nuclear resonance signal in the circuit will correspondingly disappear or change the pole. The intensity of field being measured can be determined by reading the generator frequency (ω) on the scale:

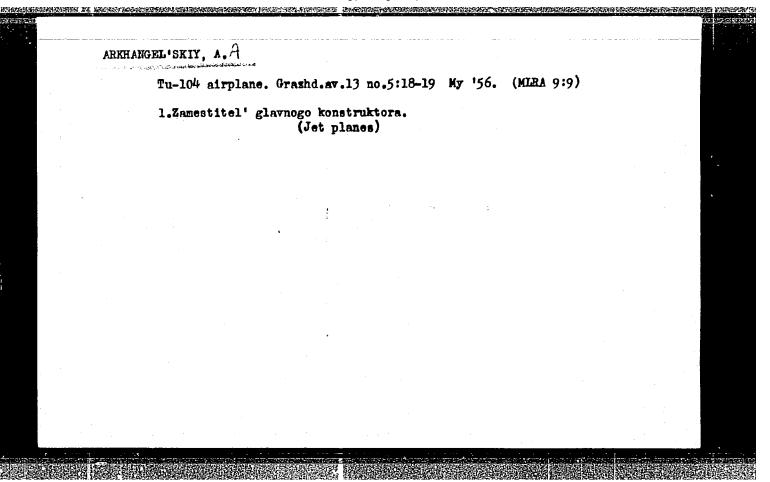
oersted. The major advantage of the method is that the sensitive element always shows the mean field intensity, regardless of how it is directed. The small size of the sensitive element and absolute measurement units are the other advantage. Measurements are possible at a very small distance from the workpiece surface (below 1 mm), which is impossible with the existing permalloy pickups even of best designs. In experiments the probe was clamped in a special holder and moved along the surface of the test specimens. The probe displacement is shown in millimeters on the horizontal axis in three included graphs, and the field intensity in oersted on the vertical. Data are presented obtained on a specimen with one simulated orack under a 3-mm thick steel plate and from a specimen with two simulated cracks at close distance. The specimens were ground steel bars and plates connect. ed in the circuit of a small electromagnet. The field intensity at 5 mm from the specimen was about loe. Cracks were imitated by putting the plates together. Card 3/3

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			Using nuclear resonan SSR 17 no.3:105-107 M	ce in magnetic flaw detection.	Vest.AN Kazakh. (MIRA 14:3)	
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ACC NR. AP6003964 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/003/0308/0309  AUTHOR: Arkhangel'skiy, A. A.; Volkovyskiy, R. Yu.
ORG: none
TITLE: Sensitivity of the scintillation method in gamma-ray defectoscopy
SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 3, 1965, 308-309
TOPIC TAGS: gamma flux, gamma ray, metal test, scintillation, test method, defectoscopy
ABSTRACT: The dependence of the dimension of the minimum detectable defect, Delta X <sub>min</sub> , on the thickness of the machine part and on the integral gamma flux incident on the machine part is studied, assuming that measurement sensitivity is determined by statistical error - i.e., by fluctuations in the number of gamma quanta - and not by instrument error. A formula is derived for the variation of the sensitivity with the incident integral flux and the machine-part thickness. Results of calculations are compared with those of previous experiments, for the variation of sensitivity with the square root of the inverse source activity and the variation of Delta X <sub>min</sub> with machine-part thickness, for a OCo source.  Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 8 formulas.
SUB CODE: 20, 13 / SUBM DATE: 14Sep64 / ORIG REF: 005
Card 1/1 UDC: 620.179.15



AKKHANGELOKIT, A.A.

86-2-41/45

AUTHOR:

Arkhangel'skiy, A.A., Hero of Socialist Labor

TITLE:

The Fastest Airliner (Samyy bystrokhodnyy passazhirskiy

samolet)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozdushnogo flota, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 75-78 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author states that the construction of Tu-114, I1-18, and AN-10 airliners as well as of powerful bombers and supersonic fighters proves the fact that the Soviet Union leads in the field of jet aviation. The collective of designers under the direction of chief designer A.N.

Tupolev are busy designing high-speed airliners of great load capacity and of long ranges. According to the author, the airliner Tu-114 is undergoing flight tests at the present time. The Tu-114 is a cantilever monoplane with sweptback wings and empennage and is equipped with four powerful turboprop engines. Under normal conditions the airliner accomodates 170 passengers. For long-range, intercontinental flights the number of passengers is reduced to 120, but on short trips between Moscow and the resorts in the Caucasus and Crimea the airliner is capable of carrying 220 persons. A well-established airconditioning.

Card 1/2

86-2-41/45

The Fastest Airliner (cont.)

good soundproofing and comfortable seats make the passengers feel very comfortable throughout the non-stop flights of 10 - 12 hours duration between Moscow and such remote places as Vladivostok, Peking, Rangoon, New York. The Tu-ll4 is equipped with the most modern devices of air navigation, radio navigation, and automatic piloting. Thanks to the high load capacity, long range and speed, as well as the efficiency of turboprop engines the cost of flight operation is reduced considerably and does not exceed the cost of transportation by railroad. According to the author, the Tu-ll4 is the world's largest aircraft with turboprop engines. It was designed by N.D. Kuznetsov, Hero of Socialist Labor, and the great power output of its engines is superior to all other edsting engines abroad. Five photos.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Cari 2/2

SOV/24-58-11-6/42

AUTHORS: Arkhangel'skiy, A. A. and Kulebakin, V. S.

TITLE: Academician A. N. Tupolev, on the occasion of his

70th birthday

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh

Nauk, 1958, Nr 11, pp 4-6 (USŚR)

ABSTRACT: Tupolev ended his studies on aviation in 1918. He took

a very active part in organising the Central Aero-Hydrodynamic Institute (TsAGI), which was created in 1918 on the initiative of N. Ye. Zhukovskiy. It was in this Institute that the entire scientific activity in the aviation field was concentrated in the Soviet Union

between 1923 and 1940. This Institute was also responsible for training strong teams of scientists who are at present occupying leading positions in almost all the Soviet aviation research institutes. The type designations, mostly prewar, of the aircraft are briefly designation which were developed with the direct co-

enumerated which were developed with the direct cooperation or under the guidance of Tupolev. The Tu-104 developed in 1955 is claimed to be one of the best

passenger jet aircraft at present available; its cruising speed is 800 km/hr and due to the fact that the cabin

Card1/2

SOV/24-58-11-6/42

Academician A. N. Tupolev, on the Occasion of his 70th Birthday

is pressurized it can fly at an altitude of 10 000 m. A modification of this is the Tu-110 which has four engines instead of the two of the Tu-104 and has a carrying capacity of 100 to 120 passengers. The most recent type in this series is the Tu-114. The aircraft Tu-104 and Tu-114 carry modern means of navigation, radio navigation and automatic pilots so that the aircraft can fly at any time of the day or night. Tupolev has contributed greatly to aviation science, he developed the fundamentals of aerodynamic calculation of an aircraft, the theory of stressing, etc. In addition to designing aircraft, A. N. Tupolev has designed a number of types of naval torpedo launches. Tupolev became an active member of the Ac.Sc. USSR in 1953. He has been awarded the Lenin Order, the Suvorov Second Degree Order, two Red Banner Orders, the Order of the Red Star, several Stalin Prizes and others,

Card 2/2

SOV/85-58-10-15/34

AUTHOR:

Arkhangel'skiy, A., Hero of Socialist Labor

TITLE:

Stages in Creative Work (Etapy tvorcheskogo puti)

PERIODICAL:

Kryl'ya rodiny, 1958, Nr 10, pp 11-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author, who belonged to the first group of aviation students organized by Professor N.Ye. Zhukovskiy, "Father of Russian Aviation" (1910-1913), describes the early stages in the development of aviation, with particular emphasis on the activities of Andrey Nikolayevich Tupolev, the Soviet Union's oldest aircraft designer. From the time The Tsentral nyy aerogidrodinamicheskiy institut (Central Aerohydrodynamic Institute) (TsAGI) was established in 1918 on the initiative of Professor Zhukovskiy and with Lenin's consent, Tupolev, then fresh from defending his thesis, became his teacher's closest assistant and collaborator in the new organization. There are 6 photographs showing early Soviet planes and aviation personnel. [See cutside front cover]. [To be continued.]

TIONG COVOL). (== "

Card 1/1

sov/85-58-11-22/33

AUTHOR:

Arkhangel'skiy, A., Hero of Socialist Labor

TITLE:

Stages in Creative Work (Etapy tworcheskogo puti) (Concluded)

PERIODICAL: Kryl'ya rodiny, 1958, Nr 11, pp 20-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author continues to relate events dating back to 1929, concerning plans for construction of passenger airplanes in which A. N. Tupolev played a major role. He describes the improvements achieved in the construction of later models, including the Tu-114 passenger airplane. There are 6 photographs showing the ANT 9, 4, 20, 44, 42 and the Tu-114.

Card 1/1

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda.

Creator of winged giants. Kryl. rod. 14 no.11:8-11 N '63. (MIRA 16:11)

WA(h) (中(k)/マコ(h)/マコ(n)/FA/FA(h)/FMP(h)/T-2/FMP(w)/EMP(v) S/0085/65/000/001/016E/016H ACCESSION NR: AP5004448 25 AUTHOR: Arkhangel'skiy, A. (Hero of socialist labor) 11 TITLE: The Tu-134 [aircraft] В SOURCE: Kryl'ya rodiny, no. 1, 1965, 16E-16H TOPIC TAGS: passenger aircraft, jet aircraft, transport aircraft, ducted fan jet engine ABSTRACT: The Soviet aircraft-design office headed by the Designer-in-Chief Academician A. N. Tupolev has developed a new commercial airliner, the Tu-134. This aircraft is said to be a further levelopment of the Tu-124 model, which was the first turbojet airplane to the post to revolve cassenger traffic over short air routes. The powerplants of the Tu-134 were moved toward the tall; r. . . . . . the fuselage — a design feature employed by this office first in 1946 and again in 1957. The following performance characteristics are given: payload — up to 7500 kg; cruising speed — 800 to 980 km/hr; operating range with full payload up to 2000 km; maximum range with fewer passengers — up to sold km; takeoff-runway length for 1500-km flight range —  $1600 \, \mathrm{m}$ , and for the maximum range —  $1800 \, \mathrm{m}$ . The aircraft is powered by ducted-fan jet engines built by a team of engineers headed by Card 1/8 9

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ACCESSION NR: AP5004448

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Chief Designer P. A. Solov'yev. The fuel comsumption is lower than that of the engines on the Tu-124. A new landing-gear design tensures the absorption of shock while taxiing and during takeoffs and landings. The passenger compartment is separated from is the 64-passenger tourist version. The passenger compartment is separated from the cockpit by a vestibule with a hatch, a baggage compartment, buffet, and cloakroom. There are two cargo hatches located on the right side of the plane, which are used for servicing the baggage compartments. Equipment is located under the floor of the cabin and in the unpressurized tail section. It can be reached through hatones in the skin of the fuselage is well as through hatches in the floor. The cargo hatches can also be used as emergency exits. The front baggage-compartment hatch, which opens onto the top of the plane, as well as the two size butches, opening onto the wing, can be used for the same purpose. The economy version of this aircraft accommodates 72 passengers. Ther versions can be irranged by repositioning the seats and the bulkheads; the track-mounted seat units are easily realranged. A constant temperature is automatically maintained in the cabin through the use of panel-type heating, normal ventilation, and individual outlets for fresh, cooled air. During flight passengers are furnished both not and cold food from a kitchenbuffet. In flight tests conducted by A. D. Kalina and N. N. Kharitonov the new aircraft revealed a high degree of simplicity and reliability in both handling and control. Orig. art. has: 12 figures.

Card 2/3

AUTHOR:

Makarenko, F.A.

11-12-7/10

TITLE:

Contemporary State and Fundamental Problems of Soviet Hydrogeology (Sovremennoye sostoyaniye i osnovnyye problemy so-

artification de la companie de la c

vetskoy gidrogeologii)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957,

# 12, pp 97-108 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A wide network of special scientific institutes which are engaged in various research in the field of hydrogeology and engineering geology spans the USSR. Increased emphasis is laid on specialized geologic research, such as geological geochemistry, ore mineralogy, geomorphology, soil geobotany, volcanology and finally hydrogeology, linked up anew with these sciences, the methods of which essentially aided the studies of water resources. The tremendous importance of subsurface waters was first stressed by V.I. Vernadskiy, A.F. Fersman, A.D. Arkhangel'skiy, B.B. Polynov, A.P. Vinogradov, N.M. Strakhov and others. The rules of formation of subsurface water resources, their economic importance and their conservation became one of the primary objectives of present hydrologic institutes. The academicians F.P. Savarenskiy, V.I. Vernadskiy, member-correspondent N.N. Slavyanova, G.N.

Card 1/5

Contemporary State and Fundamental Problems of Soviet Hydrogeology

Kamenskiy and others are prominent among numerous groups of Soviet geologists engaged in hydrogeologic research. Hydrogeology, being the only science dealing with subsurface water resources, and, in accordance with specialization taken place in geology and geography, is subdivided into several branches, such as mining and mineral hydrogeology, hydrogeology of waters associated with crude oil, radiohydrogeology, hydrogeothermics, hydrogeology of mineral waters and hydro-geochemistry. As a consequence, numerous scientific problems arise, which can be classified as follows: 1. Origin and formation of subsurface waters. 2. General theory and dynamics of subsurface waters. 3. Subsurface flow and connections of subsurface waters with surface waters. 4. Zones and geologic rules of the distribution of subsurface water resources. 5. Equilibrium, reserves and conservation of subsurface water resources. 6. Mineral waters, mineralized waters and brines. Thermal waters, their role in the thermic equilibrium of the earth's crust and their utilization for thermification and power engineering. 8. Correlation of waters with mountain rocks. 9. Hydrodynamical and hydrochemical basis for the study of the system of subsurface waters. 10. General prob-

Card 2/5

Contemporary State and Fundamental Problems of Soviet Hydrogeology

lems of hydrochemistry and geochemistry of subsurface waters. 11. Hydrogeochemical and hydrogeological criterions and methods of prospecting for minerals. 12. Problems of radiohydrogeology. As to the genesis of subsurface waters, modern hydrogeology arived to the conclusion that underground water resources originate mainly from filtration, partly from processes of condensation, from ancient seas, lagoons and other deposits submerged together with rock formations of basins, and several other processes. Detailed studies are presently conducted in different regions of the USSR on geological, zonal, geochemical, biogeochemical, geothermal, and hydrodynamic conditions as well as the regularity of formation and diatribution of water resources. The publication of V.I. Vernadskiy in 1936 laid the foundation for systematic studies of subsurface water resources of the USSR. At this time, extensive geologic-geochemical research was conducted by A.D. Arkhangel'skiy, E.S. Zalmanzon and other scientists. Deep drilling operations provided extensive data for the preparation of hydrogeological maps, which were issued at a scale of 1:500,000 by the Ministry of Geology and Conservation of

Card 3/5

Contemporary State and Fundamental Problems of Soviet Hydrogeology

Natural Resources (Ministerstvo geologii in okhrany nedr). Small scale maps on subsurface water and deep underground water resources were prepared by I.K. Zaytsev and V.I. Dukhanin. To study the interaction between water and mountain rocks, studies of reactions under field conditions and in laboratories were conducted. For several years G.N. Kamenskiy worked successfully on problems pertaining to the flow, storage, and supply of subsurface water resources. In the entire area of the Russian plateau, in some areas in Central Asia and in some regions of the European part of the USSR the flows of subsurface waters were investigated. Studies of the origin and location of mineral waters were taken up by N.N. Slavyanov, I.I. Volodkevich and other geologists. It was found that the methods used successfully by hydrogeologists and hydrochemists at the prospecting for oil, gas and metals could also be applied at hydrogeochemical and hydrogeological research.. Various hydrochemical methods perfected by A.A. Brodskiy, A.I. Germanov, A.V. Shcherbakov and others are now widely used for prospecting oil and ore deposits. Studies for the use of thermal waters for heating purposes were initiated by the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry of

Card 4/5

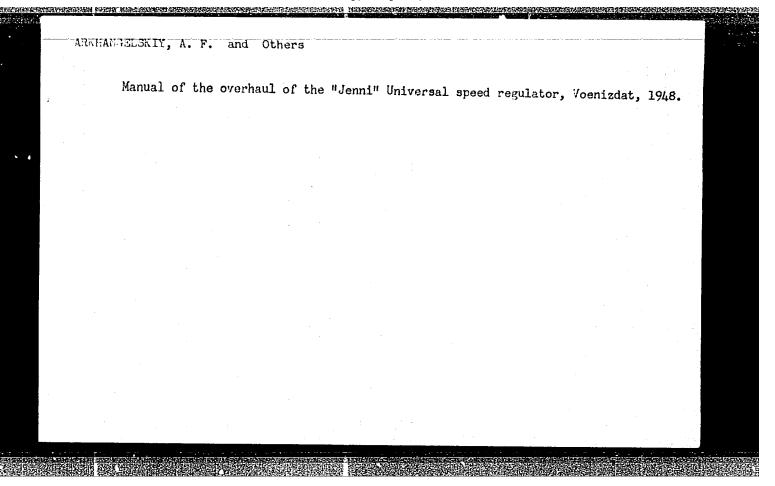
Contemporary State and Fundamental Problems of Soviet Hydrogeology

the USSR Academy of Sciences (Institut geokhemii i analiticheskoy khimii AN SSSR), the Laboratory of Hydrogeological Problems and the Institute for Physics of the Earth of the USSR Academy of Sciences (Laboratoriya gidrogeologicheskikh problem i institut fiziki zemli AN SSSR). Thermal, high-thermal and superheated waters located in deep Mesozoic strata occur within the area of the large west Siberian artesian basin over an expanse of more than 2 million sq km. The use of these waters for thermification has started. Based on present data, it has been estimated that more than 60 cities of the USSR, including rural districts, can be centrally heated by thermal waters.

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Library of Congress

Card 5/5



ARKHANGTELESKIY, A. F.

28379

Voprosy organizatsii vzryvnykh rabot pri prokhodke stvolov. Shornik rabot vniiomtss (vsyesoyuz. Nauch - isslyed. In - t organizatsii i myekhanizatsii shakhtnogo stroitva), Byp. 1, 1949, S. 12 - 17.

So: Letopis No. 31:

YARUSHIN, N. P., ARMHANGFLISXIY, A. F.,
MINAS'YAN, V. P.

Ventilation of vertical mine shafts in the process of their sinking. Ugol'
27 no. 4, 1952

SO: August, 1952.

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And the state of t	PRASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/270	Akadesiya nauk SSSB. Institut avtomatiki i telemakini. 1957 Seatiar po pnevmogidraviloheskoy avtomatike lat. 186. Seatiar po pnevmogidraviloheskoy avtomatiki febornik! Slatemy, ustroystva i elementy pnevmog i gidroavtomatiki in Slatemy, ustroystva i elementy previces, and Elements in Rippensatio and givensilo Circuite Devices, and Elements SSSR, Freenastio and Geniecalism of Raperiy! Noscow, Idd-oo AssSR,	Automatical Defrate ally inserted. 2.10 1959. 23) P. Errate ally inserted. Sciences, Professor; Besp. Ed.: M. A. Aytarman, Doctor of Secmital Sciences, P. Polyakom Ed. of Publishing House: A. A. Tal: Tech. G. G. G. C.	Typestand workers and engineers in the transport and scoessories research workers and engineers in the security of the section of presumetic and hydraulic equipment and scenario of the section of the s	COVERAGE: This collection during for Automation, may the process of the collection is a variety of the collection is divided into the following three grouns: The collection is divided into the Automatic circuits of pneumatic meny developed permanenteers nearly developed including regulating units, transmitters and Mydraulio devices, including regulating units, transmitters and Mydraulio devices, including regulating important purpose devices.	and sutiliary equippent and 2' come as controlled and permanent raulio devices for automation, such as controlled and permanent process and disphragues. We personalities are mationed. Refer- ences follow several of the pe	Googgestern unit Googgestern unter Googgestern und Googgestern	Agedatalus, 3, M., and V.A. Bakhadze (Moscoul, Problems in constructing Primary Instruments - Differential Pressure Train- liter With Preumatic Porce Componention This paper is a theoretical discussion of differential transliters dealing with their sensitivity, errors, and	Kreening Yu. V. (Roscog). Electropheumatic Transducers, IAT 77 MS SSSS	Delitivat, V. N. (Moscon). Static Characteristics of a fracumetro 86 Major With Constant Pressure Prop in Nozzles This paper discusses the static characteristics of a back-fring paper discusses the static characteristics of a back-pressure type pressure relay with indicators that are not pressure to minute gap character.	Zaschatelev, S.M., and W.A. Bukhadze /Hoscoy/. Differential Pressure Transitions With Freumatic Force Compensation (Review of Enn-Soviet Designs)	Tomny J. P. Moscow7. General-purpose Mydraulic Power 99	Arkhangel'skiy A.P. Hydraulto Universal Varlable-speed 103 Transfillon (UES) This paper describes an axial-piston varlable-speed transfiston. It sechnical specifications and fields of smiles from are discussed.	Separation of the state of the second state of the separation of the second sec		
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ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A. F.

"Hydraulic Universal Velocity Regulator." (URS) and its Application in National Economy"  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{N}}$ 

report presented at the Scientific Seminar on Pnsumo-Hydraulic Automation, 28-29 May 1957, at the Inst. for Automation and Remote Control (IAT), Acad. Sci. USSR

Avtomika i Telemekhanika, 1957, Vol. 18, No. 12, pp. 1148-1150, (author SEMIKOVA, A. I.)

117-58-5-9/24 Arkhangel'skiy, A.F., Engineer AUTHOR:

Lapping Machine for Lapping Spherical Plunger Heads TITLE:

(Stanok dlya dovodki sharovykh golovok shtokov)

Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 5, pp 24-25 (USSR) PERIODICAL:

The finishing polish of the spherical plunger heads of hydraulically operated speed controllers is done at the Kirov ABSTRACT: Plant in Chelyabinsk by means of a special lapping machine which consists of a head stock and tail stock, both being

mounted on a common stand, facing each other as is shown in figure 1. The tail stock has a fixed spindle, while the head stock has a driving shaft and a countershaft with a speedchange gear. Each stock is driven by a separate electric motor. The head stock is fitted with a lap and the tail stock with a thrust lap, rotating in opposite directions. The prccess of machining consists of 2 operations - grinding and

finishing polish. After having cleaned the plunger head of scales, immersed it in emulsion and covered it with abrasive

powder, it is placed in the recess of the lap of the head stock and backed against the thrust lap of the tail stock, care

Card 1/2

117-58-5-9/24

Lapping Machine for Lapping Spherical Plunger Heads

being taken that during the lapping operation the plunger head is moved in all directions to ensure even grinding. The finishing polish operation is basically the same, the only difference being that a special polishing emulsion is used, coasisting of finely-dispersed aluminum oxide, oleine acid and

stearine. There is 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kirovskiy Plant in Chelyabinsk (irovskiy zavod g. Chelyabinsk)

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AND THE PROPERTY.

2. Lapping machines-Operation AVAILABLE: 1. Lapping machines-Applications Card 2/2

KRASTOSHEVSKIY, L.S.; DANCHICH, V.V.; AVDIYENKO, T.G.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.F.;

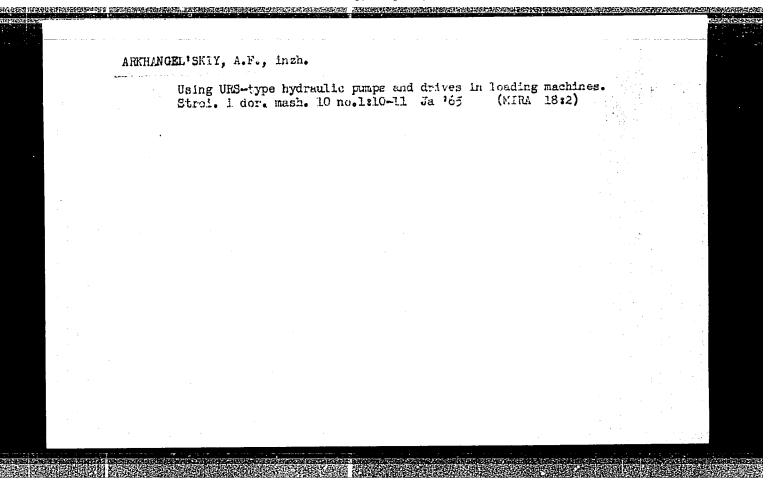
GAK, A.M.; YEPIFANTSEV, Yu.P.; ZELINSKIY, V.M.; IVANOV, P.S.; IVASHCHENKO,
P.R.; KALININA, M.D.; KRAVCHENKO, A.G.; KOTLYAROVA, A.V.; KRUGLYAKOVA,
M.D.; LEVIKOV, I.I.; LIBKIND, R.I.; NIKOLAYEVA, N.A.; NAUMENKO, V.F.;
PRESHMAN, I.B.; PRISYAZHNIKOV, V.S.; POBEDINSKAYA, L.P.; POKALYUKOV,
S.N.; POPOV, A.A.; SOLOMENTSEV, M.N.; TARASOV, I.V.; FILONENKO, A.S.;
SHISHOV, Ye.L.; SHRAYMAN, L.I.; YAKUSHIN, N.P.; ZVORYKINA, L.N., red.
izd-ya; LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn.red.

[Korizontal mining in foreign countries] Provedenie gorizontal nykh vyrabotok za rubezhom. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 342 p. (MIRA 12:4)

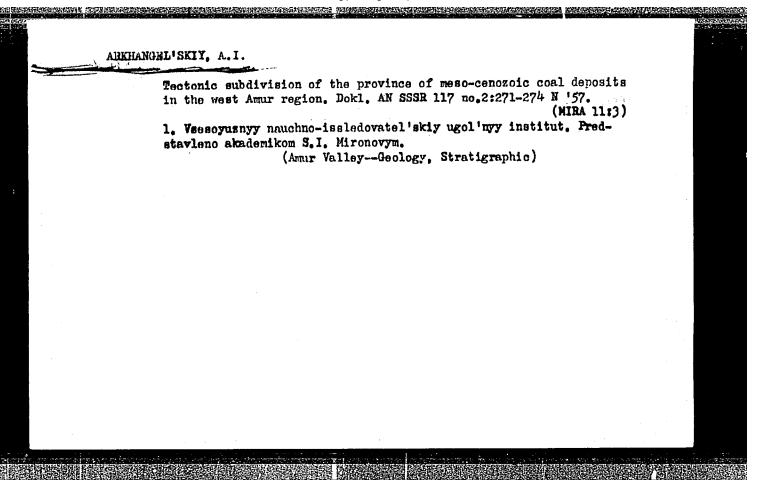
Constant discharge pump for the hydraulic units of a heavy tractor. Stroi, i dor.mash. 7 no.10:15-16 0 '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

(Pumping machinery) (Tractors—Equipment and supplies)



# ARKHANGEL'SKIY. A.F., inzh. The PNB-3M loading machine with hydraulic drive. Gor. zhur. no.5: 41-42 My '65. (MIRA 18:5) 1. Chelyabinskiy traktornyy zavod.



3 (5) SOV/11-59-4-6/16 AUTHOR: Arkhangel'skiy, A. I. Coal Bearing Mesozoic Deposits of the Eastern Slope of the TITLE: Malyy Khingan Mountain Range and Adjacent Regions (Uglenosnyy Mezozoy vostochnogo sklona khrebta Malyy Khingan i sopredel'nykh oblastey) PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 79 - 90 (USSR) ABSTRACT: The author describes the results of prospecting operations for new coal deposits in the Jewish Autonomous Oblast and in the adjacent western regions of the Amur river. The operations were conducted by the Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources of the USSR and the central geological management of the former Ministry of the Coal Industry of the USSR. Comparing the fossilized flora of these regions found in beds and seams, the author finds that the formation of these coal deposits (described in Card 1/2 detail) occured in three phases: 1) Middle and Lower

507/11-59-4-6/16 Coal Bearing Mesozoic Deposits of the Eastern Slope of the Malyy Khingan Mountain Range and Adjacent Regions

> Jurassic periods; 2) Upper-Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous periods, and 3) Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary periods, the first two phases corresponding to the upper and middle structural stages of Mesozoic Folding and the third - to the Cenozoic Folding. The quality of coal of the regions adjacent to Birobidzhan is very poor. There are 1 map, 1 table and 15 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy n.-i. ugol'nyy institut (VUGI) (The All-Union Scientific Research Coal Institute (VUGI) Moscow.

SUBMITTED:

April 30, 1958.

Card 2/2

3(0) AUTHOR:

Arkhangel'skiy, A. I.

807/20-125-2-37/64

TITLE:

On the Stratigraphy of the Carboniferous Sediments of the Eastern Slope of the Malyy Khingan Range (K stratigrafii uglenosnykh otlozheniy vostochnogo sklona khrebta Malogo Khingana)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 2, pr 369-371

(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Up to now the sediments mentioned in the title had been described as being of Jurassic or Triassic age (Refs 1-3 et al). The paleobotanical investigations carried out by Ru Estalin (Ref 4) and by the author on the one hand facilitated the age determination, and on the other hand proved the contemporaneity of said sediments with those of the catchment areas of the rivers Zeya and Bureya and of the upper course of the river Amur. The author presents a cross section of the sediments concerned together with the formation situated above and below them. A) Birskaya Suite (I3-Cr;) b with

Card 1/3

3 subdivisions and a total thickness of 5:0 m. The middle one contains 4 coal seams in tufaceous polymict aleurites and

SOV/2c-125-2-37/64

On the Stratigraphy of the Carboniferous Sediments of the Eastern Slope of the Malyy Khingan Range

sandstones. In them, 10 species in plant remains were determined by R. Z. Genkina. B) Langarinskaya Szite  $(I_{172})$ ? (cf Ref 3) shows 2 subdivisions. In the upper one. small, thin, indeterminable pelecypode and gastropode shells were found. In the carboniferous sediments 36 km wast of Bira railway station, 13 fossil plant species were found. They date from the Lower Jurassic age (Ref 6). The above-mentioned floristic complexes indicate an Upper-Jurassic-Lower-Cretaceous age. The determination (by G. Ya. Krymgolits) as Lower-Jurassic or a belemnite of the type Cylindrothsutis stimula found in this area does, in the light of the data presented in the papers under consideration not seem to be correct. For the carboniferous sediments of the Bira foot the author postulates a Middle-Lower-Jurassic age. Thus the conclusions (Ref 5 et al) as to the contemperaneity of said rocks on the left and right banks of river Bol'shaya Bira (Ugol'naya Sopka region) do not tally with the new paleobotanical findings. It seems that the carboniferous rocks of the Butefskaya suite  $(I_2)$  of the upper-Amur coal region, of the Zeyskaya suite  $(I_{1-2})z$ ? (Zeya catchment area) and of the lower carboniferous mass  $(I_2)$  in

Card 2/3

SOV/20-125-2-37/64 On the Stratigraphy of the Carboniferous Sediments of the Eastern Slope of the Malyy Khingan Range

the Kheganskiy district in northern Manchuria are to be added to the sedimentary formations which are synchronous with the lower carboniferous mass of (conditionally) Middle Jurassic age on the eastern slope of the Malyy Khingan. In the Bureya catchment area there are no age analogies with said rocks, as Middle Jurassic rocks are represented there by maritime facies. There are 5 Soviet references.

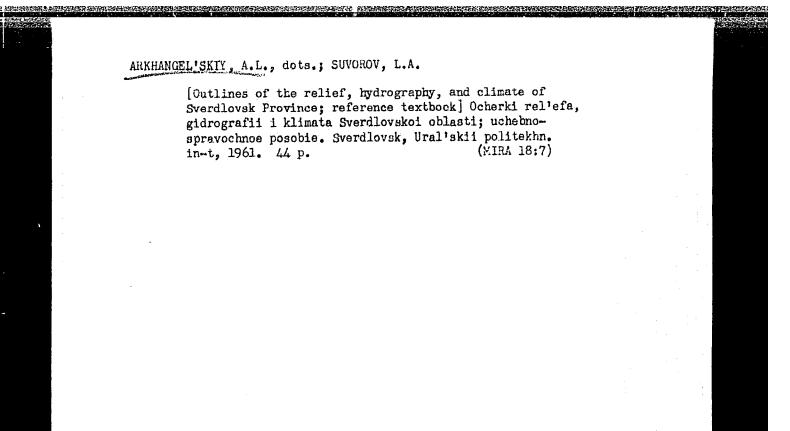
ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut

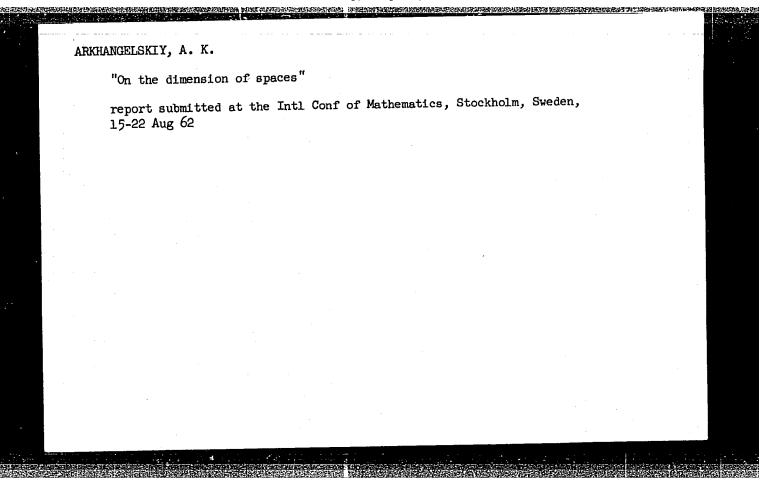
(All-Union Scientific Coal Research Institute)

PRESENTED: November 21, 1958, by S. I. Mironov, Academician

SUBMITTED: November 21, 1958

Card 3/3





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zav.; gor. zhur. 6 no.9:190 '63. 1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kirova. Rekomendovana kafedroy geologii i mineralogii.

(MIRA 17:1)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.M.

(aleksandr Nickhaylovich)

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9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952, Uncl.

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