ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, Ye.P.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Sensory Organs. T

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

Author : Arkhangelskaya, E.P.
Inst :
Title : The Dynamics of Changes in the Blind Spot of One Eye in Traumatic Conditions of the Other Eye.

Orig Pub: Za sots zdravookhr. Uzbekistana. 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

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ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, Ye.P., kand.meditsinskikh nauk; KASYMOV, 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)

ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, Ye.P., kand.med.nauk

Sclerotomoiridectomy in the light of gonioscopy. Oft.zhur. 15 no.4: 207-211 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent T.Ya.Kazymov) Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(SCLERA--SURGERY)
(IRIS (EYE)--SURGERY)
(OPHTHALMOSCOPY)

ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, Ye.P., kand.med.nauk; KASYMOV, T.Ya., dotsent

Atypical course of a melanoma of the chorioid. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.9: 61 S '61. (MIRA 15:2)

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

- ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, Ye.P., kand.med.nauk

Ophthalmoiogical 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)

ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, Ye.V. (Blagoveshchensk-na-Amure)

Choosing the bromine dose in peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum. Kaz. med. zhur. no.5:72 S-O '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(PEPTIC ULCER)
(BROMINE)

ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, Z. S.

ARKHANGEL'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

YEGOROV, A. I.; AKHANGEL'SKAYA, Z.V.

Technology of using reagents in treating river water at large liming plants. Vod. i san. tekh. no.5:13-18 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Water--Purification)

YEGOROV, A.I.; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, Z.V.

Investigating and regulating the work of contact clarifiers under conditions of industrial use. Issl.po vodopodg. no.3:75-124 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(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)

1. Vsesoyuznyy 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.9:15-20 S '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Municipal services) (Architecture--Designs and plans)

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

[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'52

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952 UNCLASSIFIED

ARKHANGEL'SKAYA-LEVINA, Mariya Semenovna

[Methodological manual for practical studies in general surgery] Metodicheskoe posobie k prakticheskim zaniatiiam po obshchei khirurgii. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1959. 203 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(SURGERY--STUDY AND TEACHING)

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

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

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

This is the new equipment. Tekh.mol.24 no.6:11-12 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Coal mining machinery)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.

New criteria for the paracompactness and metrizability of an arbitrary T_1-space. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.1:13-15 N '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

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

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.

Ranks of systems of sets and the dimensionality of spaces. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.4:755-758 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom P.S.Aleksandrovym.
(Aggregates) (Spaces, Generalized)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.

Mappings of metric spaces. Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.2:245-247 Jl '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Predstavleno akademikom P.S.Aleksandrovym.
(Conformal mapping)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.

Open and almost open mappings of topological spaces. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.5:999-1002 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Predstavleno akademikom P.S. Aleksandrovym.
(Topology)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A. (Moskva)

Classes of the system of ensembles and space dimensions. Fund math 52 no.3:257-275 '63.

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)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.

A space class containing all metric and all locally bicompact spaces. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.4:751-754 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Predstavleno akademikom P.S.Aleksandrovym.
(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.

Factor mappings of metric spaces. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 2:247-250 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

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

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda

Tu-134. Kryl. rod. 16 no.1:insert Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

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.

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, M.M.

25(6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2555

Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo priborostroitel'noy promyshlennosti. Ukrainskoye respublikanskoye pravleniye

Novyye metody kontrolya i defektoskopii v mashinostroyenii i priborostroyenii [doklady Respublikanskoy konferentsii] (New Methods of Inspection and Flaw Detection in the Machinery and Instrument-manufacturing 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

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conference sponsored by the Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR, and the Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo priborostroitel'noy promyshlennosti, 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:

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

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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GO/bg
11-20-59

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A. A., CHUMAKOV, M. P., [illegible], POVALISHINA, T. P., PEL'TSOVA, A. P., [illegible], SHUBLADZE, M. [illegible], LEONT'YEVA, G. [illegible], SOLOV'YEV, K. F.

"New data on the Tula fever with a renal syndrome, and the natural reservoirs of this infection." p. 124.

Desyatoye soveshchaniye po prirodnoochagovym boleznyam, 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1, 294pp.

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.A.; LATYSHEV, G.D.

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

1. Leningradskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.
(Gamma rays) (Scintillation counters)
(Nondestructive testing)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.A.

21(8) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/[illegible]

Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po primeneniyu radioaktivnykh i stabil'nykh izotopov i izlucheniy v narodnom khozyaystve i nauke. Moscow, 1957.

Trudy... Mashinostroyeniye i priborostroyeniye (Transactions of the All-Union Conference on the Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in the National Economy and Science; Machine and Instrument Manufacturing) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 355 p. 4,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: USSR. Glavnoye upravleniye po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii, and Akademiya nauk SSSR.

Editorial Board of Set: V.I. Dikushin, Academician (Resp. Ed.), N.N. Shumilovskiy (Deputy Resp. Ed.), Yu. S. Zaslavskiy (Deputy Resp. Ed.), L.K. Tatochenko, B.I. Verkhovskiy, S.T. Nazarov, L.I. Petrenko, and N.G. Zelevinskaya (Secretary).

Ed. of Publishing House: P.N. Belyanin; Tech. Ed.: T.P. Polenova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for specialists in the field of machine and instrument manufacture who use radioactive isotopes in the study of materials and processes.

COVERAGE: This collection of papers covers a very wide field of the utilization of tracer methods in industrial research and control techniques. The topic of this volume is the use of radioisotopes in the machine-and instrument-manufacturing industry. The individual papers discuss the applications of radioisotope techniques in the study of metals and alloys, problems of friction and lubrication, metal cutting, engine performance, and defects in metals. Several papers are devoted to the use of radioisotopes in the automation of industrial processes, recording and measuring devices, quality control, flowmeters, level gauges, safety devices, radiation counters, etc. These papers represent contributions of various Soviet institutes and laboratories. They were published as Transactions of the All-Union Conference on the Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in the National Economy and Science, April 4-12, 1957. No personalities are mentioned. References are given at the end of most of the papers.

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 gamma-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 Co^{60} as

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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.

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.A.

24(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3140

Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut fiziki

Fotoelektricheskiye i opticheskiye yavleniya v poluprovodnikakh; trudy pervogo vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po fotoelektricheskim i opticheskim yavleniyam v poluprovodnikakh, g. Kiyev, 20-26 noyabrya 1957 g (Photoelectric and Optical Phenomena in Semiconductors; Transactions of the First Conference on Photoelectric and Optical Phenomena in Semiconductors...) Kiyev, 1959. 403 p. 4,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Prezidium. Komissiya po poluprovodnikam.

Ed. of Publishing House: I. V. Klaina; Tech. Ed.: A. A. Matveychuk; Resp. Ed.: V. Ye. Lashkarev, Academician, Ukrainian SSR, Academy of Sciences.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists in the field of semiconductor physics, solid state spectroscopy, and semiconductor devices. The collection will be useful to advanced students in universities and institutes of higher technical training specializing in the physics and technical application of semiconductors.

COVERAGE: The collection contains reports and information bulletins (the latter are indicated by asterisks) read at the First All-Union Conference on Optical and Photoelectric Phenomena in Semiconductors. A wide scope of problems in semiconductor physics and technology are considered: photoconductivity, photoelectromotive forces, optical properties, photoelectric cells and photoresistors, the actions of hard and corpuscular radiations, the properties of thin films and complex semiconductor systems, etc. The materials were prepared for publication by E. I. Rashba, O. V. Snitko, K. B. Tolpygo, A. F. Lubchenko, and M. K. Sheynkman. References and discussion follow each article.

Photoelectric and Optical Phenomena (Cont.) SOV/3140

Vitovskiy, N. A., P. I. Maleyev, and S. M. Ryvkin. Mechanism of the Forming of Impulses in Crystal Counters During the Formation of a Through Conducting Channel" 379

Ryvkin, S. M., L. P. Bogomazov, B. M. Konovalenko, and O. A. Matveyev. Semiconductor Pickups for Indicating γ-Radiation 386

Akhriyeva, Z. G., I. D. Konozenko, and V. I. Ustyanov.* The γ-Conductivity of CdS 389

Kakrasharich, I. G., and V. I. Shcherbakova. The Photoelectric Effect of X-Rays on Semiconductor Rectifier Cells (Thesis) 396

Arkhangel'skiy, A. A., I. V. Vorob'yev, and G. D. Latyshev. Use of the Use of Photoresistors to Record γ-Rays in Engineering" 398

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

AUTHORS: Arkhangel'skiy, A.A., Vorob'yev, I.V., and Latyshev, G.D.

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. Co^{60} 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 amplifier. 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 ФСК-М1 (FSK-MI)

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

Possibilities for the utilization of radioactive isotopes in railroad transportation. Zhel.dor.tranps. 41 no.8:34-38 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Radioisotopes--Industrial application)
(Railroad engineering)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.A.

~~LATYSHEV, G.D.~~

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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. N. Lobanov, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; A. I. Nikolayev, Candidate of Medical Sciences; D. Nishanov, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; A. S. Sadykov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR; Yu. N. Talanin,

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Transactions of the Tashkent (Cont.) SOV/5410

Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; Ya. Kh. Turakulov, Doctor of Biological Sciences. Ed.: R. I. Khamidov; Tech. Ed.: A. G. Babakhanova.

PURPOSE : The publication is intended for scientific workers and specialists employed in enterprises where radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation are used for research in chemical, geological, and technological fields.

COVERAGE: This collection of 133 articles represents the second volume of the Transactions of the Tashkent Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The individual articles deal with a wide range of problems in the field of nuclear radiation, including: production and chemical analysis of radioactive isotopes; investigation of the kinetics of chemical reactions by means of isotopes; application of spectral analysis for the manufacturing of radioactive preparations; radioactive methods for determining the content of elements in the rocks; and an analysis of methods for obtaining pure substances. Certain

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instruments used, such as automatic regulators, flowmeters, level gauges, and high-sensitivity gamma-relays, are described. No personalities are mentioned. References follow individual articles.

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RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES AND NUCLEAR RADIATION IN ENGINEERING AND GEOLOGY

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 surfaces by soft β-radiators

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1961, 270, abstract 22I310 (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^{14} and S^{35} in the order of 10^{-9} 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.]

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

24.7900

AUTHORS: Shernovcy, A. I.; Arkhangel'skiy, A. A.; Latyshev, G. D., Member of the Academy of Sciences KazSSR

TITLE: 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. Blooh, 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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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^3. 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 (τ) and the field intensity ($H_{подм}$).

$$M = X_0 H_{подм} (1 - e^{-\frac{\tau}{T_1}}),$$

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 signal 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

The practice of using nuclear resonance ...

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: $H = \frac{\omega}{\gamma}$, where $\gamma = 4250 \cdot 2\pi \frac{1}{oe \cdot sec}$. In the test unit the measurement accuracy was determined by the frequency measurement accuracy and amounted to 0.004 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 crack 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 connected in the circuit of a small electromagnet. The field intensity at 5 mm from the specimen was about 1oe. Cracks were imitated by putting the plates together.
There are 4 figures.

Card 3/3

ZHERNOVOY, A.I.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.A.; LATYSHEV, G.D., akademik

Using nuclear resonance in magnetic flaw detection. Vest.AN Kazakh. SSR 17 no.3:105-107 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Akademiya nauk KazSSR.
(Metals--Defects) (Nuclear magnetic resonance)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.A.; LATYSHEV, G.D.

Using a scintillation gamma-ray flow detector. Trudy Inst. iad. fiz. AN Kazakh. SSR 5:117-127 '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Gamma-ray spectrometry)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.A.; VOLKOVYSKIY, R.Yu.

Sensitivity of the scintillation method in gamma-ray defectoscopy.
Atom. energ. 19 no.3:308-309 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

L 27861-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(l)/ETC(m) DIAAP WW/DM

ACC NR: AP6003964 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/003/0308/0309

AUTHOR: Arkhangel'skiy, A. A.; Volkovyskiy, R. Yu. 16

ORG: none B

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_{min}, 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_{min} with machine-part thickness, for a ^{60}Co source. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 8 formulas. [NA]

SUB CODE: 20, 13 / SUBM DATE: 14Sep64 / ORIG REF: 005

Card 1/1 UDC: 620.179.15

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.A

Tu-104 airplane. Grazhd.av.13 no.5:18-19 My '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Zamestitel' glavnogo konstruktora.
(Jet planes)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, 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, Il-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,

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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-114 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-114 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 existing engines abroad. Five photos.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 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 (USSR)

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 enumerated which were developed with the direct co-operation 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

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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.

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 outside front cover]. [To be continued.]

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SOV/85-58-11-22/33

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

TITLE: Stages in Creative Work (Etapy tvorcheskogo 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.

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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)

L 39913-65 EWA(h) EWP(k)/EWT(l)/EWP(m)/FA/FA(h)/EWP(h)/T-2/EWP(w)/EWP(v) Pf-4/
Peb EM

ACCESSION NR: AP5004448 S/0085/65/000/001/016E/016H

AUTHOR: Arkhangel'skiy, A. (Hero of socialist labor)

TITLE: The Tu-134 [aircraft]

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 development of the Tu-124 model, which was the first turbojet airplane [illegible] to regular passenger traffic over short air routes. The powerplants of the Tu-134 were moved toward the tail [illegible] 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 850 km/hr; operating range with full payload — up to 2000 km; maximum range with fewer passengers — up to 3000 km; takeoff-runway length for 1500-km flight range — 1600 m, and for the maximum range — 1800 m. The aircraft is powered by ducted-fan jet engines built by a team of engineers headed by

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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 ensures the absorption of shock while taxiing and during takeoffs and landings. The basic version of the Tu-134 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 hatches in the skin of the fuselage as 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 side hatches, opening onto the wing, can be used for the same purpose. The economy version of this aircraft accommodates 72 passengers. Other versions can be arranged by repositioning the seats and the bulkheads; the track-mounted seat units are easily rearranged. 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 hot and cold food from a kitchen-buffet. 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. [VM]

AUTHOR: Makarenko, F.A. 11-12-7/10

TITLE: Contemporary State and Fundamental Problems of Soviet Hydrogeology (Sovremennoye sostoyaniye i osnovnyye problemy sovetskoy 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.

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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. 7. 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-

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 radio-hydrogeology. 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 distribution 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

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

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.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

ARKHANGELSKIY, A. F. and Others

Manual of the overhaul of the "Jenni" Universal speed regulator, Voenizdat, 1948.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00010202(

ARKHANGIELSKIY, A. F.

28379

Voprosy organizatsii vzryvnykh rabot pri prokhodke stvolov. Sbornik rabot vniiomtss (vsyesoyuz. Nauch - isslyed. In - t organizatsii i myekhanizatsii shakhtnogo stroitva), Byp. 1, 1949, S. 42 - 47.

So: Letopis No. 34

YAKUSHIN, N. P., ARKHANGEL'SKIY, 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.

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A. F.

28(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2702

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Seminar po pnevmogidravlicheskoy avtomatike. 1st, Moscow, 1957

Sistemy, ustroystva i elementy pnevmo- i gidroavtomatiki; [sbornik] (Pneumatic and Hydraulic Circuits Devices, and Elements in Automation; [Collection of Papers]) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 233 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,700 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: M. A. Ayzerman, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: A. A. Tal'; Tech. Ed.: T. P. Polyakova.

PURPOSE: This collection of papers is intended for scientific research workers and engineers in the field of design and construction of pneumatic and hydraulic equipment and accessories for automation.

COVERAGE: This collection contains papers read at the Seminar on Pneumatic and Hydraulic Devices for Automation, May 28, 1957. The collection is divided into the following three groups: 1) newly developed pneumatic and hydraulic circuits 2) pneumatic and hydraulic devices, including regulating units, transmitters and transducers, actuating mechanisms, special-purpose devices, and auxiliary equipment and 3) elements of pneumatic and hydraulic devices for automation, such as controlled and permanent nozzles and diaphragms. No personalities are mentioned. References follow several of the papers.

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A. F.

"Hydraulic Universal Velocity Regulator." (URS) and its Application in National Economy"

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.)

AUTHOR: Arkhangel'skiy, A.F., Engineer

117-58-5-9/24

TITLE: Lapping Machine for Lapping Spherical Plunger Heads (Stanok dlya dovodki sharovykh golovok shtokov)

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

ABSTRACT: The finishing polish of the spherical plunger heads of hydraulically operated speed controllers is done at the Kirov 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 speed-change 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 process 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

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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, consisting of finely-dispersed aluminum oxide, oleine acid and stearine. There is 1 figure and 1 table.

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

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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

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-va; LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn.red.

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

1. Kharkov. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii i mekhanizatsii shakhtnogo stroitel'stva.
(Mining engineering)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.F., inzh.

Constant discharge pump for the hydraulic units of a heavy tractor. Stroi.i dor.mash. 7 no.10:15-16 O '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

(Pumping machinery) (Tractors--Equipment and supplies)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.F., inzh.

Using URS-type hydraulic pumps and drives in loading machines.
Stroi. i dor. mash. 10 no.1:10-11 Ja '65 (MIRA 18:2)

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.

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.I.

Tectonic subdivision of the province of meso-cenozoic coal deposits in the west Amur region. Dokl. AN SSSR 117 no.2:271-274 N '57.
(MIRA 11:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom S.I. Mironovym.
(Amur Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

3 (5) SOV/11-59-4-6/16

AUTHOR: Arkhangel'skiy, A. I.

TITLE: Coal Bearing Mesozoic Deposits of the Eastern Slope of the 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 detail) occured in three phases: 1) Middle and Lower

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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.

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3(0) SOV/20-125-2-37/64

AUTHOR: Arkhangel'skiy, A. I.

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, pp 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 Ko Kai-lin (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) B i r s k a y a S u i t a (I_3-Cr_1)b with 3 subdivisions and a total thickness of 510 m. The middle one contains 4 coal seams in tufaceous polymict aleurites and

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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) L a n g a r i n s k a y a S u i t e (I_{1-2})? (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 west 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. Krymgol'ts) as Lower-Jurassic or a belemnite of the type Cylindrotheutis 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 contemporaneity 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})? (Zeya catchment area) and of the lower carboniferous mass (I_2) in

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.

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