S/057/61/031/001/016/017
B104/B204

21.2000

AUTHORS: Komar, A. P., Mikheyev, G. P., and Chernov, N. N.

TITLE: A System for the extremum control of the intensity of gamma radiation of a synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 31, no. 1, 1961, 109-115

TEXT: The authors describe an extremum control system which had been constructed for the synchrotron of the institute mentioned under Association and which controls simultaneously two parameters which, essentially, determine the stability of the intensity of gamma radiation. In the first part of this paper, an extremum controller with one input parameter is studied. The so-called step modulation of the input parameter is mentioned as the most favorable control method. The injection time T is considered to be the input parameter. This injection time changes with a constant frequency and the amplitude δT. Thus, the initial quantity, i.e., the intensity of gamma radiation assumes the values I' according to the injection time T, and I" according to the injection time $T + \delta T$. The sign of the difference $(I'' - I')$ is determined from these values.

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If $(I'' - I') < 0$, the operating point is to the left of the extremum, and if it is > 0, it is to the right of it. Thus, $T = k\,\mathrm{sign}(\bar{I}'' - \bar{I}')$ (1), where T is the increment of the injection time, $\bar{I}''$ and $\bar{I}'$ are the mean values of the intensities corresponding to the injection times T and $T + \delta T$. For improving the quick response, the authors, in the scheme developed by them, used not only the sign of $(I'' - I')$ according to (1), but also the amount of this difference according to the relation $T = \frac{1}{k}(\bar{I}'' - \bar{I}')$ (2), where k is the negative feedback factor. In order that the quantity $\delta(\Delta T)$ be as small as possible, a high amplification factor is necessary for the feedback. A scheme based on this principle is shown in Fig. 1 as a block diagram, whereas in Fig. 2 it is shown as a circuit diagram. A parameter which just as important for a synchrotron, is the instant T_{hf} where the high-frequency voltage is connected to the resonator of the synchrotron. It is shown that for normal operation of a system of several extremum controllers the demand that the extremum controllers do not act upon one another need not necessarily be fulfilled.

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This demand may be satisfied if the extremum controllers operate alternatively. In this way, however, a reduction of the quick response is caused, and the question is examined how far an incomplete decoupling of the two extremum controllers is permissible. For this purpose, it is sufficient to modulate the two input parameters by means of another frequency. Fig. 3 shows a system of two extremum controllers which operate according to this principle. Blocks (1) and (2) correspond to blocks (1) and (2) in Fig. 1, the dashed blocks correspond to the dashed block in Fig. 1. By means of this extremum controller, T and T_{hf} are controlled, and the good results obtained from this controller are discussed. Scientific collaborator A. V. Kulikov is thanked for interest and advice. There are 4 figures and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR Leningrad
(Institute of Physics and Technology AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1960

A system for the extremum control...

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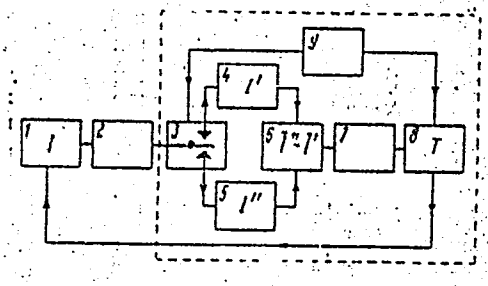

Fig. 1

Legend to Fig. 1:
Block diagram of the extremum controller. 1) Intensity pickup. 2) Amplifier. 3) Commutator. 4) and 5) Storage circuits. 6) Comparator. 7) Integrator. 8) Input parameter controller. 9) Command device.

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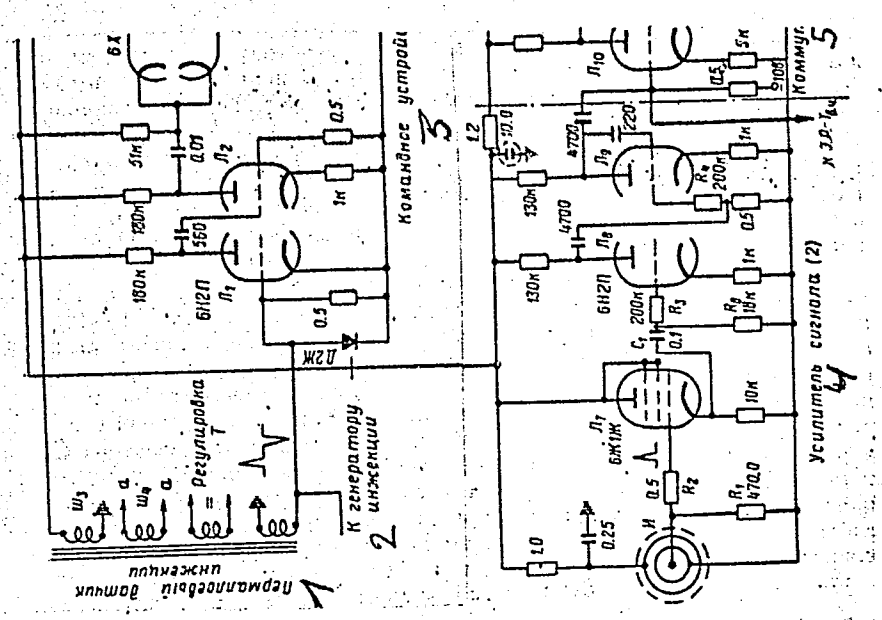

Fig. 2

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A system for the extremum control...

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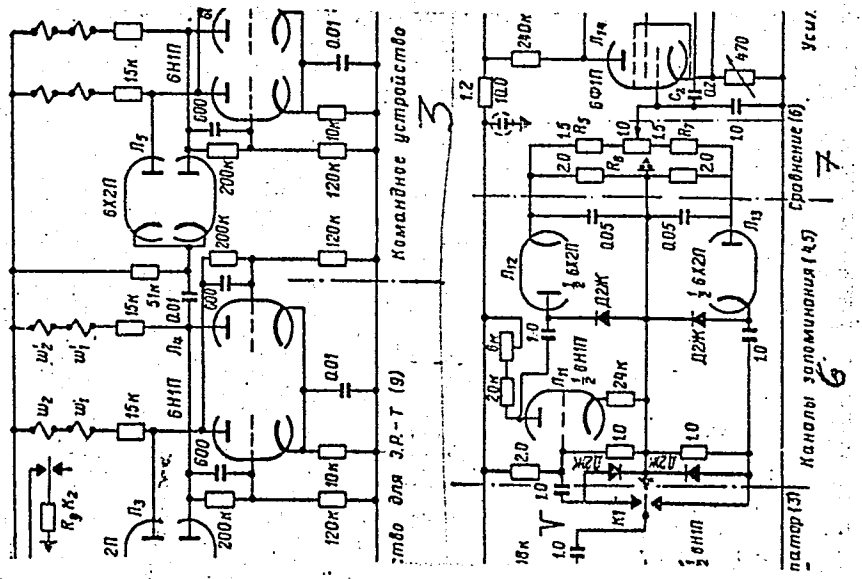

Fig. 2
(cont'd)

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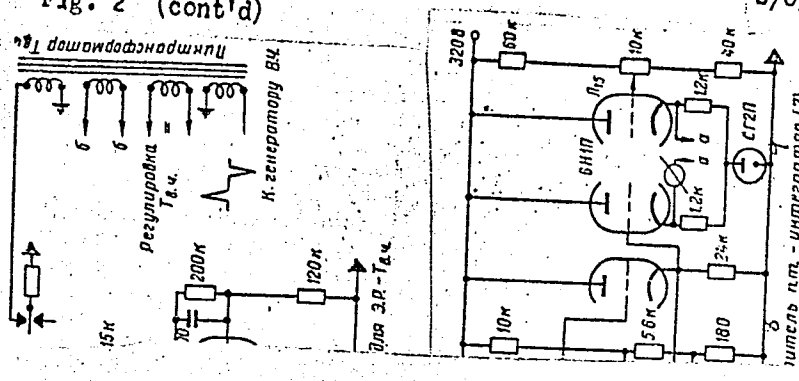
A System for the extremum control. . .

Fig. 2 (cont'd)



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Legend to Fig. 2:
Circuit diagram of the extremum controller.
1) Injection pickup.
2) To the injection generator. 3) Command device. 4) Signal amplifier. 5) Commutator. 6) Storage channel.
7) Comparator.
8) Integrator

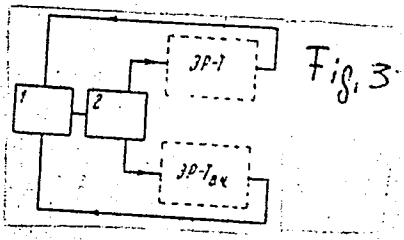

Fig. 3

Legend to Fig. 3:
1) and 2) the same blocks as those in Fig. 1. Dashed blocks correspond to the dashed block in Fig. 1.

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B104/B205

21.2100

AUTHORS: Chernov, N. N. and Chesnokov, V. I.

TITLE: Improvement of the stability of synchrotron parameters by stabilizing the power supply of the electromagnet

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 31, no. 5, 1961, 627-629

TEXT: It is noted that the instabilities of the intensity and energy of gamma emission of a synchrotron are caused chiefly by the varying voltage of the power source feeding the electromagnet. The advantages of a power source independent of the industrial power system are mentioned, and the difficulties associated with the stabilization of alternating currents are discussed. The current stabilizer shown in Fig. 1 is designed for the power source of a synchrotron. Stabilization is done in such a way that the positive feedback will be proportional to the amplitude of the pick-up signal which is determined by the amount and sign of voltage variation. The stability of gamma bremsstrahlung could be increased by the use of such a stabilizer (Fig. 2) which had a stabilization coefficient of 16. The voltage fluctuations of the mains could be lowered from 10 to 0.5%.

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Thus, it was also possible to improve the stability of the final electron energy and to reduce the variation in electron energy occurring with a change of the supply voltage by 10% from 0.8% to 0.05% with the use of the stabilizer described here. The variation in the final energy of the particles, caused by fluctuations in the mains, could be lowered considerably. There are 2 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR Leningrad (Institute of Physics and Technology imeni A. F. Ioffe, AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: July 6, 1960

Legend to Fig. 1: Stabilizer for the power supply of a synchrotron.

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Improvement of the stability...

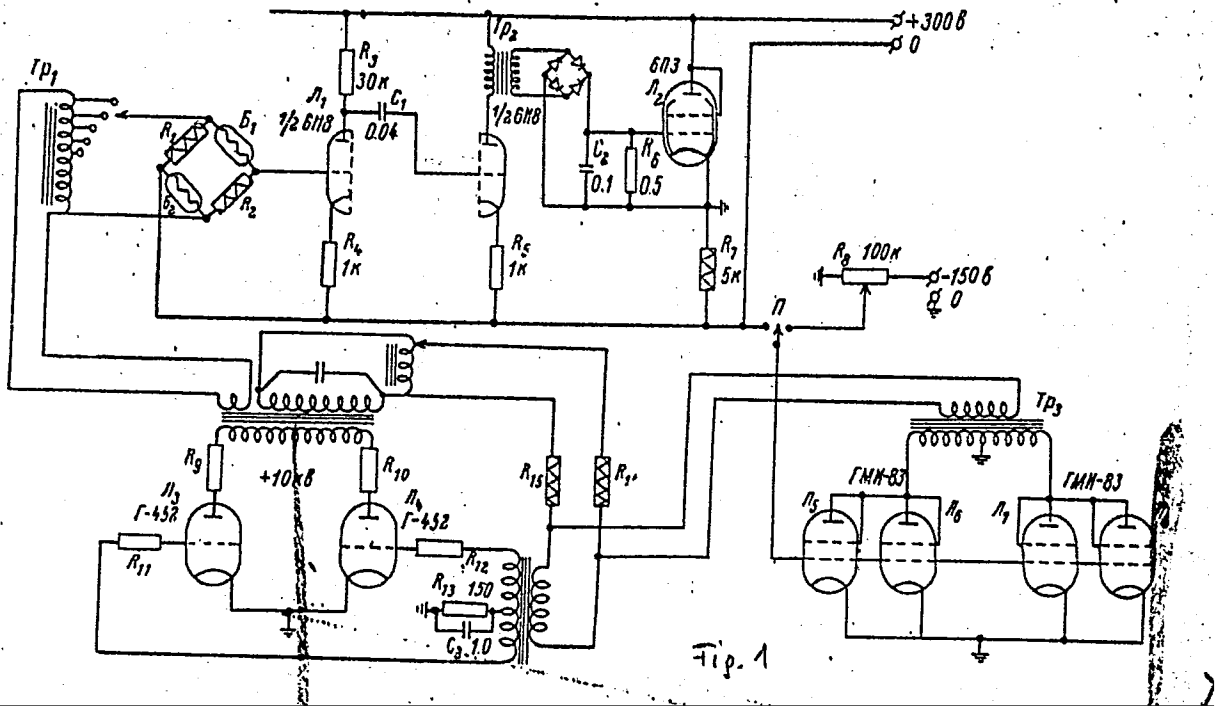

Fig. 1

Improvement of the stability...

Legend to Fig. 2: Intensity of gamma emission as a function of the mains voltage. I) With stabilization; II) without stabilization.

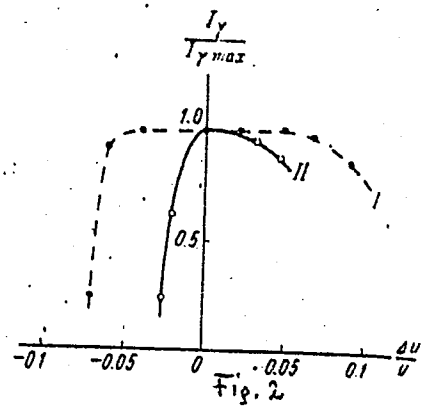

Fig. 2

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B116/B201

26.2240

AUTHORS: Komar, A. P., Mikheyev, G. F., Fominenko, V. P. and Chernov, N. N.

TITLE: Study of electron capture with steady betatron acceleration

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 31, no. 6, 1961, 740-745

TEXT: The authors wanted to determine the part played by the individual sections of the capture range, i.e., the contribution of the electrons captured onto the various instantaneous orbits to the total current of all captured electrons. The investigation was conducted by the method earlier described by the authors (Ref. 1: ZhTF, 30, no. 7, p. 855-859, 1960). This method made it possible to inject the electrons only into the previously chosen narrow section $\delta - \delta$ of the instantaneous orbits within the capture interval a_1 (Fig. 1). This was achieved with the aid of a special injector device provided with deflector plates, which made it possible (1) to cut off the voltage pulse U(t) of injection on the side of the large or small t values to any pulse duration (Fig. 2A and B);(2) to cut out an interval

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in any pulse section by completely cutting off the residual pulse portion (Fig. 2 б); (3) to shift the injection pulse with or without the interval along the time axis. The injection pulse displayed a sine shape, and had a duration of 12 μsec and an amplitude of 40 kv. The intensity of gamma radiation was checked while conducting the experiments, instability amounting to 5% at most. The experiments were made on the synchrotron of FTI AN SSSR with an initial betatron acceleration. The radius of the equilibrium orbit was R_o = 32 cm, the coefficient of the magnetic field drop was n=0.67, and the steepness of increase of the magnetic field during injection was 1 örsted/μsec. Figs. 3 and 4 present typical experimental dependences of gamma radiation intensity on the position of the square pulses cutting off one or the other part of the injection pulse. Each figure refers to a definite position of the injection pulse with respect to the moment at which the magnetic field of the betatron passes through zero. The corresponding capture interval is represented by the Д curves. The А and б curves represent the change of intensity when cutting off the injection pulse on the side of the larger (А curve) and the smaller (б curve) t values

Study of electron capture...

by the square pulse applied to one of the plates. The δ curves refer to the "scanning" of the injection pulse with the aid of the slit in time which has a width of 0.2 μsec and a spacing of 0.2 μsec (Fig. 2). The Γ curves denote the angle of capture values for the usual location of the injector at the external edge of the accelerator. The investigation allows the following to be stated: 1) The space charge generated by the electrons escaping from the injector before and behind the capture interval has no effect upon the conditions of capture. 2) Under optimum capture conditions, capture takes place chiefly into the orbits near the equilibrium orbits. The initial amplitudes of the free radial oscillations of the electrons will in this case equal about half the chamber width. As a consequence, the focal points of radial oscillations are located on the boundaries of the region of acceleration. This nonuniform distribution of electrons in the chamber also determines the intensity limit. 3) Extremum intensity can be attained with different capture intervals $\Delta t'$. The $\Delta t'$ interval must satisfy the capture in the orbits near the equilibrium orbit. To each $\Delta t'$ value corresponds a definite emission current and the 1st harmonic of nonuniformity of the magnetic field. This holds as long as the emission current is sufficiently large for realizing a collective

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Study of electron capture...

interaction. Strong "contraction" effects arise at weak emission currents. 4) The capture in every section of the interval Δt_1 takes place such that the intensity up to the value of Δt_1 that is sufficient for the emission current chosen and for the 1st harmonic of nonuniformity of the magnetic field, rises in proportion to the duration of the interval. Although an increase of the interval duration from Δt_1 to Δt_2 allows electrons to reach the chamber that correspond to a capture onto the orbits near the equilibrium orbit, the intensity of gamma radiation does not increase. This indicates that, with the use of this mode of injection, the limit of the mean electron density in the chamber is attained already in the interval Δt_1. Further injecting even leads to a decrease of intensity. 5) The change of nonuniformity of the magnetic field with a change of the emission current depends upon the space charge produced by the electrons circulating in the chamber during the capture interval only. 6) It is noted that several authors hold the view that the intensity may be augmented by changing the form of the injection pulse. The authors of the present paper believe that such an increase can be brought about by a proper choice

of the capture interval. This interval must be sufficiently large for the orbits near the equilibrium orbit, corresponding to the available invariable nonuniformity of the magnetic field of the accelerator concerned. The main contribution of one or the other front of the injection pulse is also explained thereby. With weak emission currents, an additional rise of intensity can be achieved owing to contraction effects. There are 5 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR Leningrad (Institute of Physics and Technology imeni A. F. Ioffe, AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: July 25, 1960

CHERNOV, N. N. (Kiyev); MEL'NICHENKO, A. I.

Rail welding on the track. Put' i put. khoz. 6 no.8:28-29 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Nachal'nik Kiyevskoy distantsii puti (for Mel'nichenko).

(Railroads—Rails—Welding)

CHERNOV, N.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; TKACH, I.T., inzh.; GOTLIB, A.D., doktor tekhn. nauk, rukovoditel' raboty; Prinimala uchastiye: PECHENNIKOVA, I.S., inzh.

Comparing the performance of blast furnaces in plants of the Dnieper Economic Region. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.4:6-10 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod-vtuz (for Chernov). 2. Pridneprovskiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva (for Tkach).

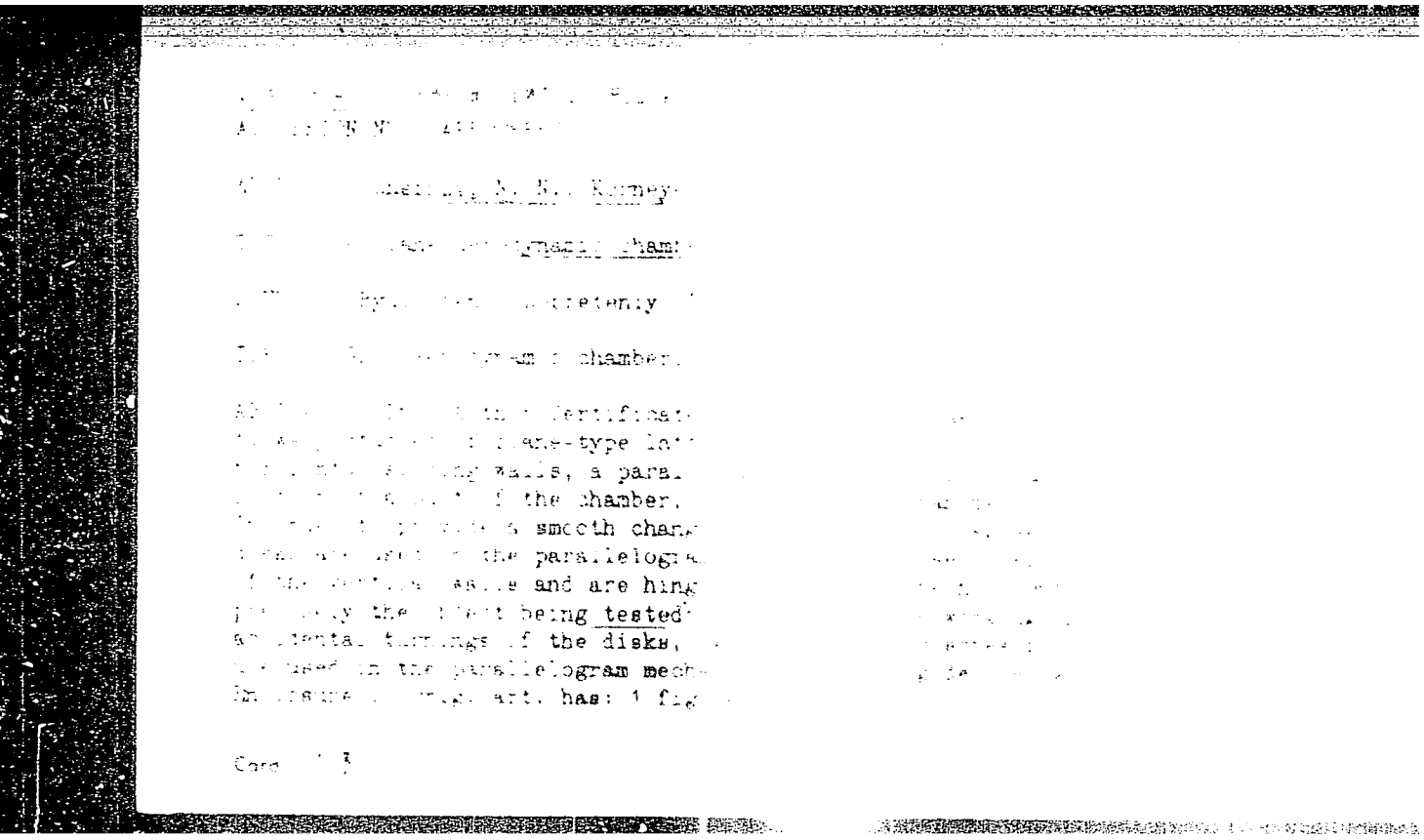
CHERNOV, N.N.; TKACH, I.T.

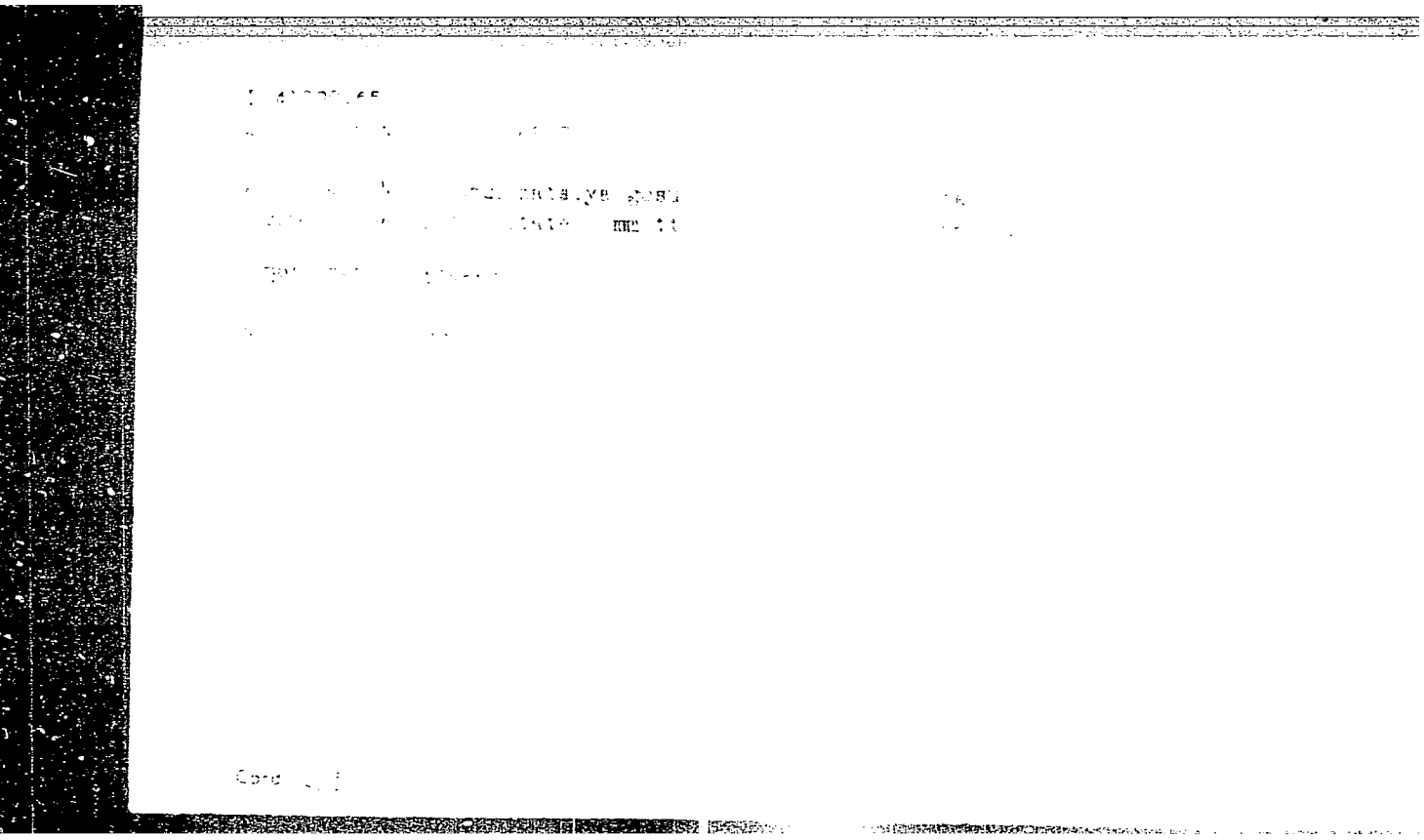
Analyzing the performance of blast furnace plants in the Dnieper Economic Region operating with a various degree of forced working. Metallurg 8 no.9:4-9 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

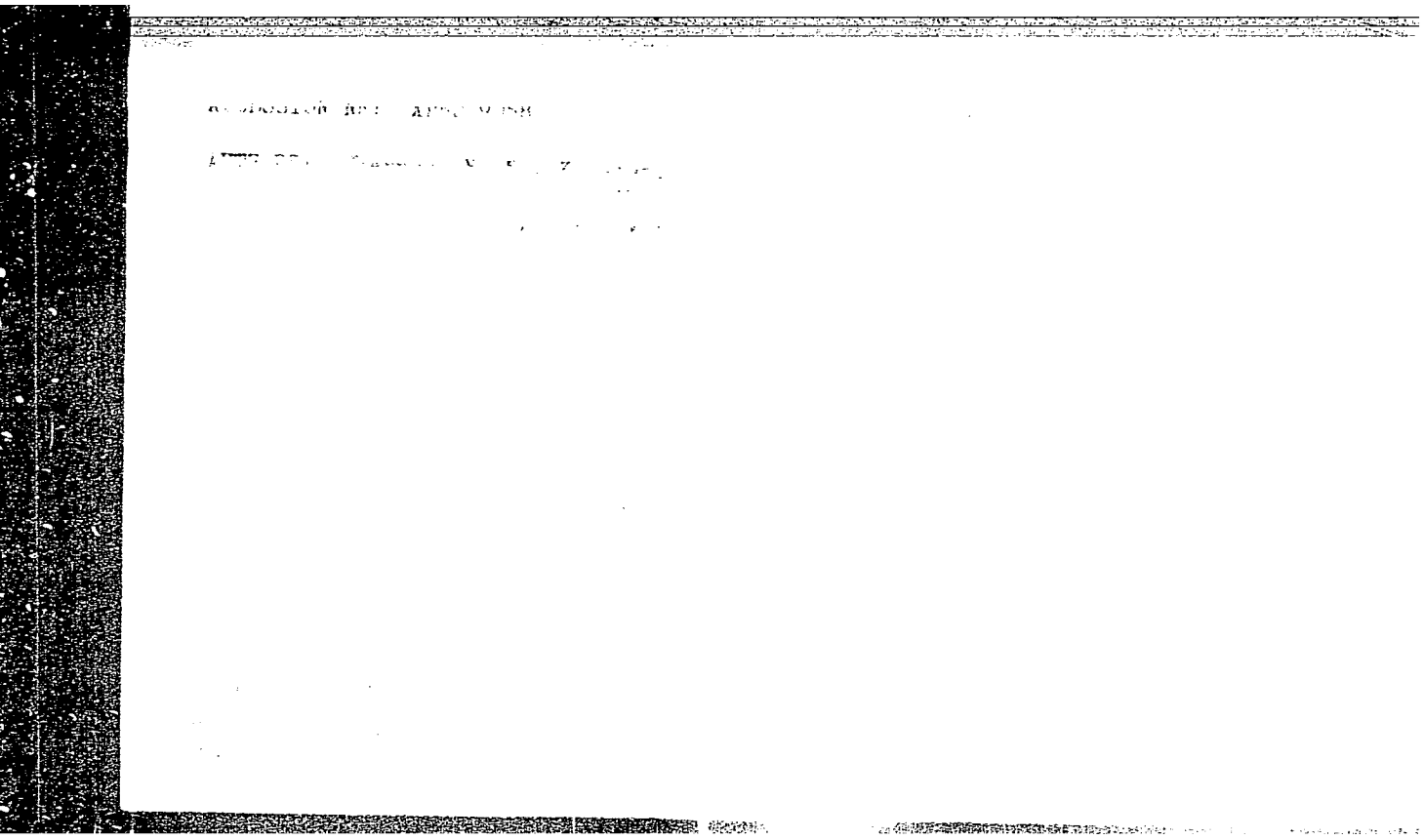
1. Dneprodzerzhinskiy zavod-vtuz i Pridneprovskiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Dnieper Economic Region—Blast furnaces)

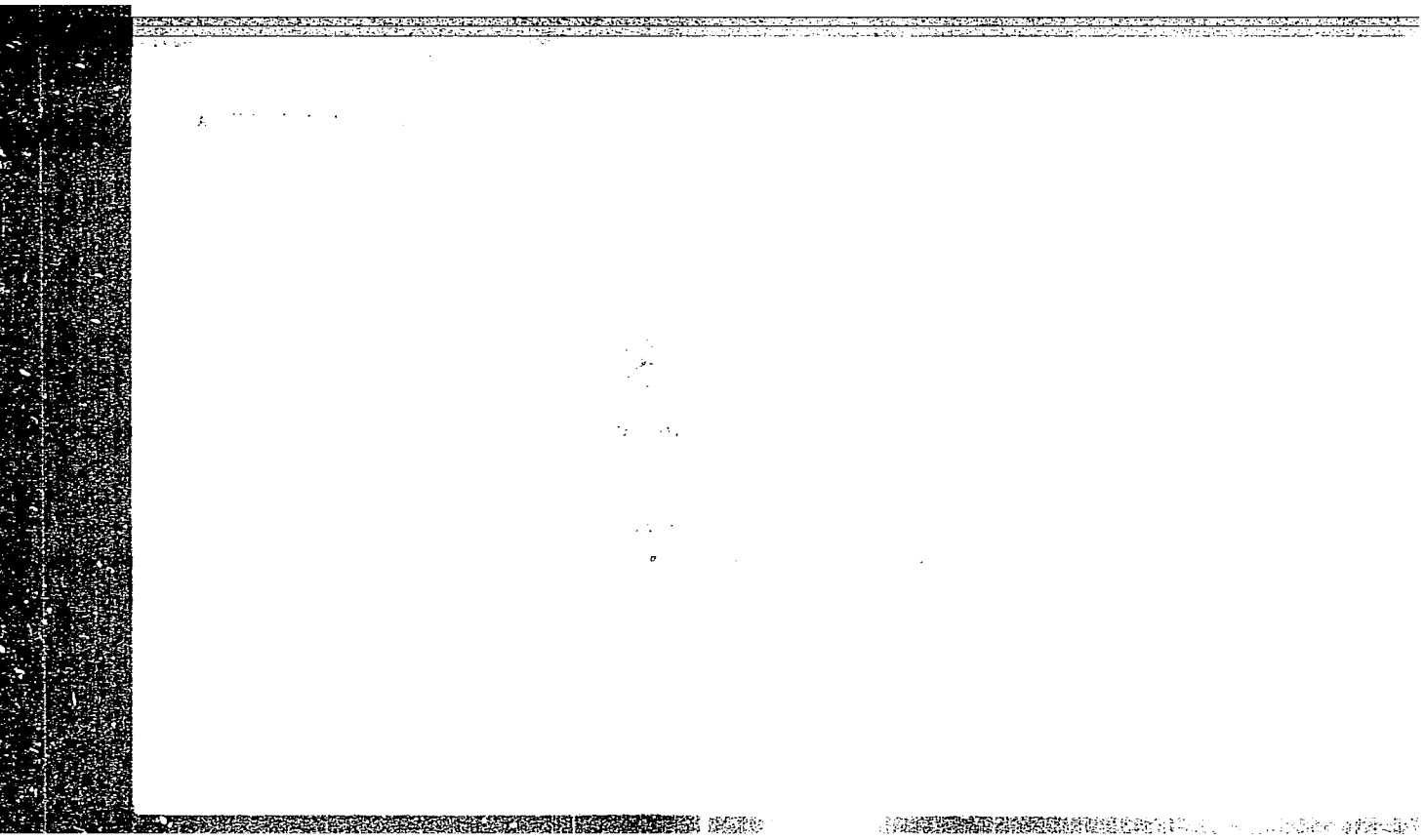
CHERNOV, N.N. (Kiyev)

Reconditioning of continuous rail lengths by welding. Put' i put.khoz. 8 no.3:22-23 '64. (MIRA 17:3)









APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000308530010-1"

CHERNOV, Nikolay Nikitich; CHECHURO, Anatoliy Nikolayevich

[Operation of an open-hearth furnace] Vedenie domennoi pechi. Moskva, Metallurgiia, 1965. 223 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

CHERNOV, N.P.; FUTORYAN, S.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ZUDAKIN, I.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Multistep milling cutters for rapid machining] Skorostnoe frezerovanie stupenchatymi frezami. Konstruktsiia i ekspluatatsiia. Izd. 2-e, dop. i perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo oboronnoi promysh., 1954. 126 p. (MLRA 8:3)

(Metal-cutting tools)

L 18225-63 EPA/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AEDC/AFFTC/ASD/APGC Paa-4/Pr-4 MN
ACCESSION NR: AT3001862 S/2909/62/000/006/0082/0093

AUTHORS: Voinov, A.I.; Fastova, K.N.; Zaytsev, V.A.; Chernov, N.P. 72

TITLE: Investigation of the effect of antidetonation additives on the processes that precede detonation in an engine

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Institut dvigateley. Trudy, no. 6, 1962, 82-93

TOPIC TAGS: detonation, knock, antidetonation, antiknock, Fe, Cu, pentacarbonyl, dicyclopentadiene, dicyclopentadienyl, pre-ignition, self-ignition, cold flame, mixture, rich, lean

ABSTRACT: This paper describes an experimental investigation of the effects of various metal-organic antidetonation (antiknock) additives on the various stages of the pre-combustion process in an engine intended to determine the distinctive characteristics of the mechanism of their action. The test equipment and methodology are described, and the processing and evaluation of the test data are detailed. It is established that, for any given level of antiknock effectiveness, the various metal-organic compounds tested affect the other stages of the pre-combustion reaction differently. (a) Tetraethyl (TE) and "ferrocene" or iron dicyclopentadienyl (FC) do not exert any noticeable effect on the inception of the cold-flame

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oxidation and, basically, act only on the development of the second stage of the pre-combustion process by shifting the boundary of the self-ignition of the hot combustion toward the side of higher temperatures and pressures. (b) Iron pentacarbonyl [$(FeCO_5)$ (hereinafter: IP)] and [$(C_8H_{16})_5Fe(CO)_5$]$_3$ (hereinafter: IIP) inhibit sharply the initial stages of the pre-combustion reaction, shift the boundary of the formation of the cold flame toward higher temperatures and pressures, and reduce it in size so that in rich mixtures there is no region of cold-flame oxidation at all. The entire character of the pre-combustion oxidation is altered: The hot-explosion region is shifted toward higher pressures and temperatures, with the minimums appearing in the temperature range of 760 to 800°K. (c) $C_{10}H_{16}N_2O_2Cu$ (hereinafter: III) appears to be comewhat intermediate between TE and IP, namely, it delays the beginning of the cold-flame oxidation, but to a smaller degree than IP, and gives the hot-detonation boundary a form that is similar to that afforded by IP (with a pressure minimum for rich mixtures); however, the detonation boundary lies much lower than with IP and, for lean mixtures, it may even be lower than for pure gasoline. Enrichment of the mixture with IP leaves the detonation boundary virtually unchanged, whereas with pure gasoline and all other additives it is displaced toward lower pressures. The peculiarities of a metal-organic antiknock additive are not determined by the presence in it of a specific metal. TE and FC contain different metals, but act almost identically on

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ACCESSION NR: AT3001862

the pre-ignition processes, whereas FC and carbonyl products of Fe (IP and IIP) act distinctly differently. It is concluded that the self-ignition tendency of a fuel-air mixture not only is not identical with its tendency toward detonation, but is not even single-valuedly related to it. Orig. art. has 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED:	00	DATE ACQ:	11Apr63	ENCL:	00
SUB CODE:	CH, PR, PH	NO REF SOV:	005	OTHER:	002

Card 3/3

SAPOZHNIKOVA, S.A., doktor geogr. nauk, prof., red.; GUK, N.I., nauchn. sotr., red.; KEKUKH, A.M., nauchn. sotr., red.; KAGANER, M.S., nauchn. sotr., red.; PRIKHOT'KO, G.F., nauchn. sotr., red.; CHERNOV, N.P., red.

[Atlas of agricultural climatology of the Ukrainian S.S.R.] Agroklimaticheskii atlas Ukrainskoi SSR. Kiev, Urozhai, 1964. 36 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kiev. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut. 2. Direktor Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo gidrometeorologicheskogo instituta, Kiev (for Prikhot'ko). 3. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut, Kiev (for Guk, Kekukh, Kaganer).

PERESYPKIN, Vladimir Fedorovich; DOLIN, Vladimir Gdalich; YEFIMOV, Gendrikh Aleksandrovich; LOBOV, Viktor Pavlovich; LOPATIN, Valentin Matveyevich; MEL'NICHUK, Aleksandra Semenovna; CHERNOV, N.P., red.

[Present-day chemical means for plant protection (pesticides)] Sovremennye khimicheskie sredstva zashchity rastenii (pestitsidy). Kiev, Urozhai, 1964. 345 p. (MIRA 18:1)

CHERNOV, N. V.

USSR/Medicine - Cholera, Typhoid, Diphtheria FD 162

Card 1/1

Author : Kosmodamianskiy, V. N., Chernov, N. V., and Suvalova, Ye. P.

Title : Koz'ma Trofimovich Glukhov, 1879 - 1953. Obituary

Periodical : Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 5, 85-86, May 1954

Abstract : On December 6, 1953, Koz'ma Trofimovich Glukhov, Head of the Chair of Infectious Diseases of the First Leningrad Medical Institute imeni I. P. Pavlov, member of the CPSU, Doctor of Medical Sciences, died in Leningrad. A biographical sketch of his life and work is given. He worked on many infectious diseases, primarily, cholera, typhoid and diphtheria.

Institution :

Submitted :

SAPOZHNIKOVA, S.A., doktor geogr. nauk, prof., red.; CHERNOV, N.P., red.

[Agroclimatic atlas of the Ukrainian S.S.R.] Agroklimaticheskii atlas Ukrainskoi SSR. Kiev, Urozhai, 1964. 7 p. 36 maps. (MIRA 18:1)

CHERNOV, N.V., dots.

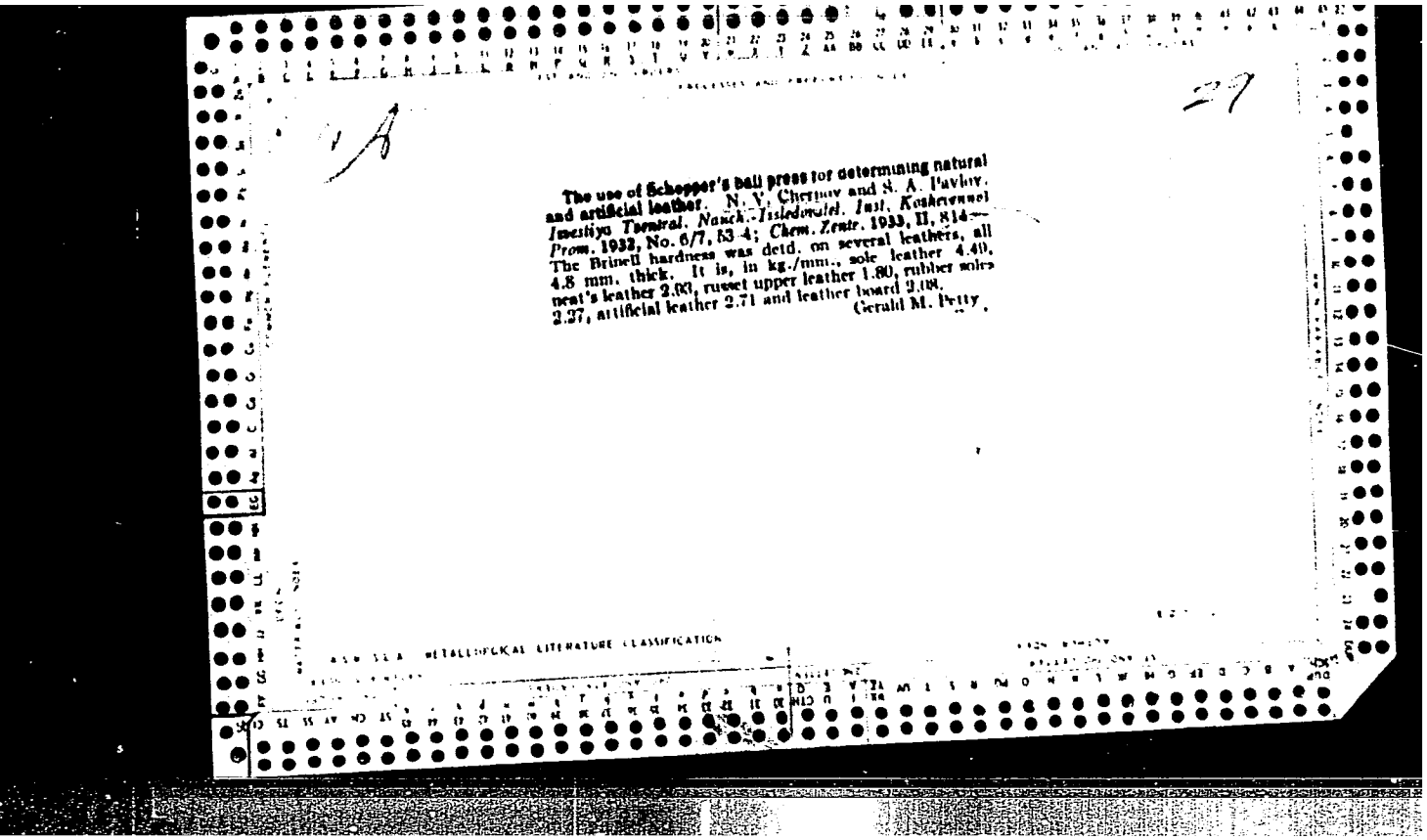
Vaccine therapy in dysentery. Trudy LMI 2:242-250 '55 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. prof. K.T. Glukhov [deceased]) Pervogo Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P. Pavlova.
(DYSENTERY)

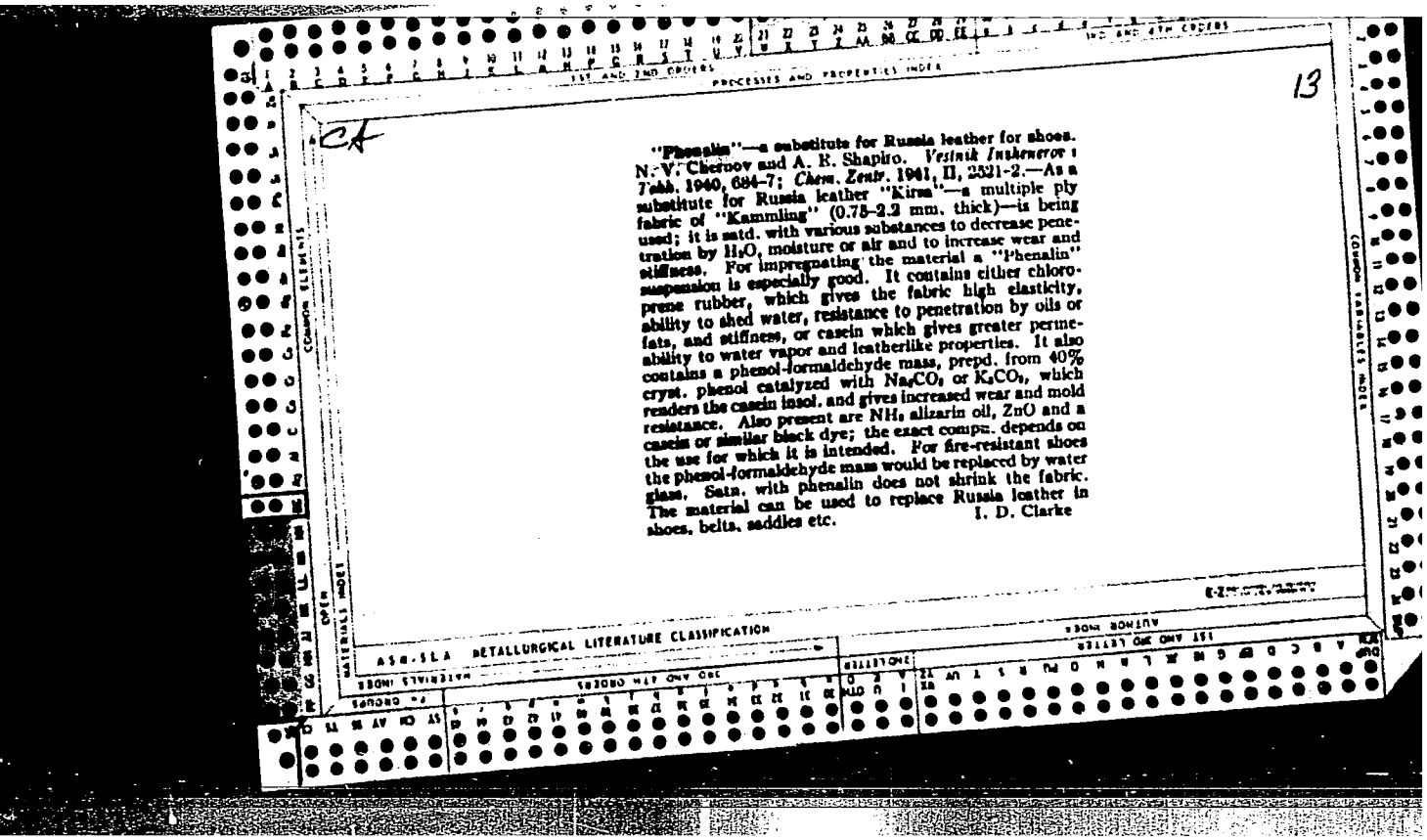
ASHKENAZI, A.I.; GOLOVTEYEVA, A.A.; SANKIN, L.B.; CHERNOV, N.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Collagen pins for internal fixation in fractures. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.leg.prom. no.5:57-63 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti i TSentral'nyy institut travmatologii i ortopedii. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii kozhi i mekha.
(COLLAGEN) (INTERNAL FIXATION IN FRACTURES)

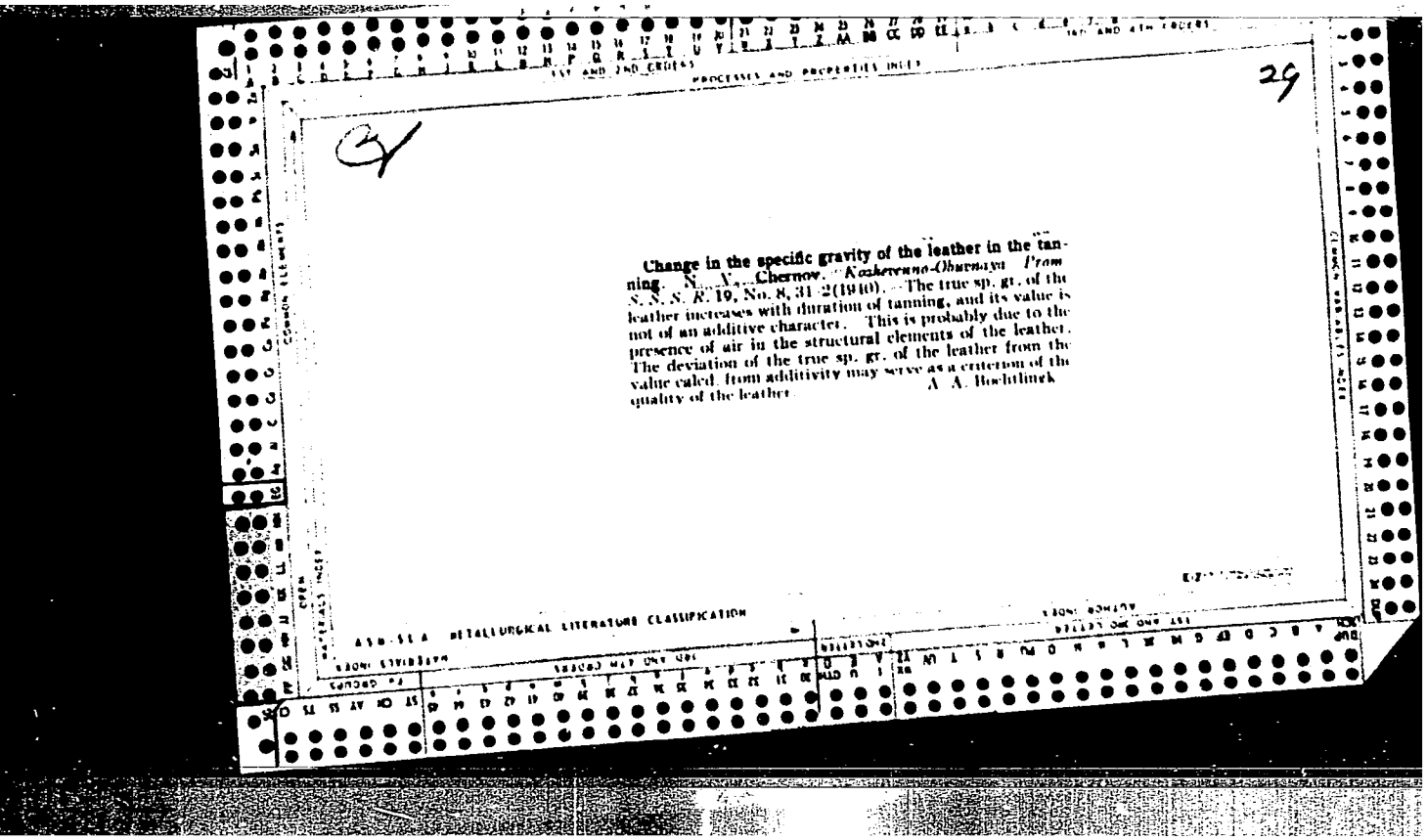


The use of Schopper's ball press for determining natural and artificial leather. N. V. Chernov and S. A. Pavlov. *Izvestiya Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevennoi Prom.* 1932, No. 6/7, 53-4; *Chem. Zentr.* 1933, II, 814—The Brinell hardness was detd. on several leathers, all 4.8 mm. thick. It is, in kg./mm., sole leather 4.40, neat's leather 2.03, russet upper leather 1.80, rubber soles 2.37, artificial leather 2.71 and leather board 2.08.
Gerald M. Petty.

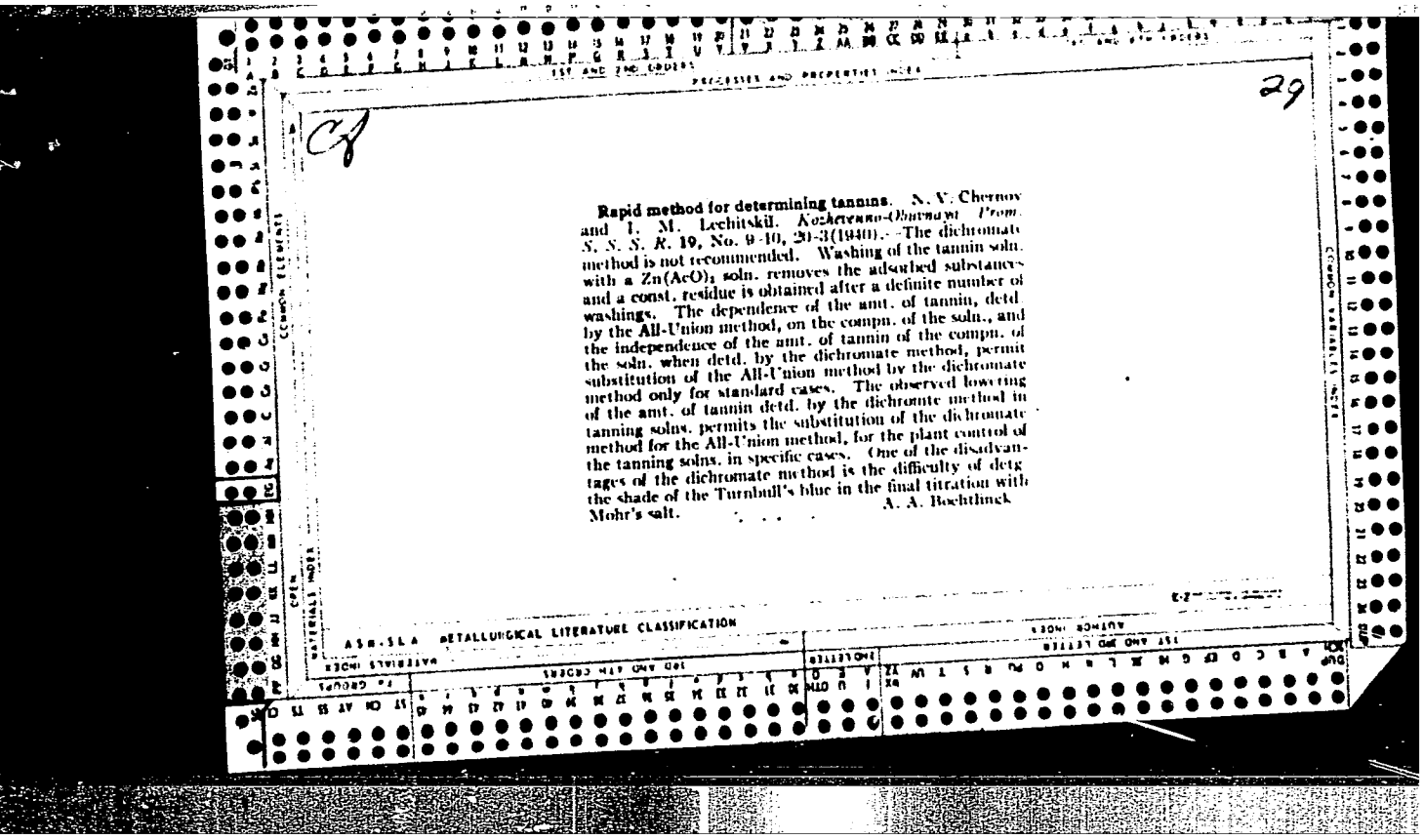


"Phenalin"—a substitute for Russia leather for shoes. N. V. Chernov and A. E. Shapiro. *Vestnik Inzhenerov i Tekh.* 1940, 684–7; *Chem. Zentr.* 1941, II, 2321–2.—As a substitute for Russia leather "Kirsa"—a multiple ply fabric of "Kammling" (0.75–2.2 mm. thick)—is being used; it is satd. with various substances to decrease penetration by H_2O, moisture or air and to increase wear and stiffness. For impregnating the material a "Phenalin" suspension is especially good. It contains either chloroprene rubber, which gives the fabric high elasticity, ability to shed water, resistance to penetration by oils or fats, and stiffness, or casein which gives greater permeability to water vapor and leatherlike properties. It also contains a phenol-formaldehyde mass, prepd. from 40% cryst. phenol catalyzed with Na_2CO_3 or K_2CO_3, which renders the casein insol. and gives increased wear and mold resistance. Also present are NH_3, alizarin oil, ZnO and a casein or similar black dye; the exact compn. depends on the use for which it is intended. For fire-resistant shoes the phenol-formaldehyde mass would be replaced by water glass. Satn. with phenalin does not shrink the fabric. The material can be used to replace Russia leather in shoes, belts, saddles etc.

I. D. Clarke

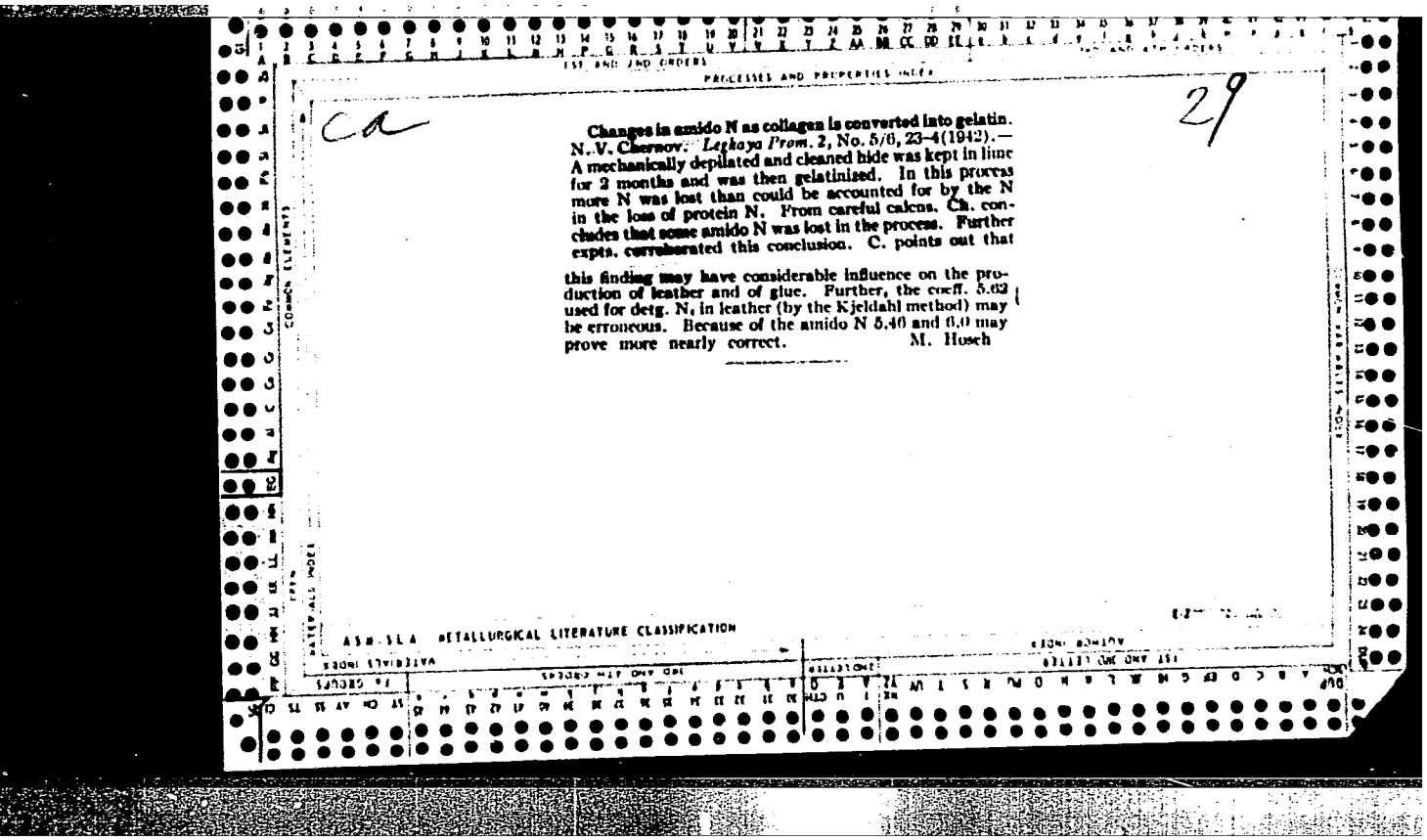


Change in the specific gravity of the leather in the tanning. N. V. Chernov. *Kozhevenno-Obuvnaya Prom. S. S. S. R.* 10, No. 8, 31–2(1940).—The true sp. gr. of the leather increases with duration of tanning, and its value is not of an additive character. This is probably due to the presence of air in the structural elements of the leather. The deviation of the true sp. gr. of the leather from the value calcd. from additivity may serve as a criterion of the quality of the leather. A. A. Buchtilinck



29

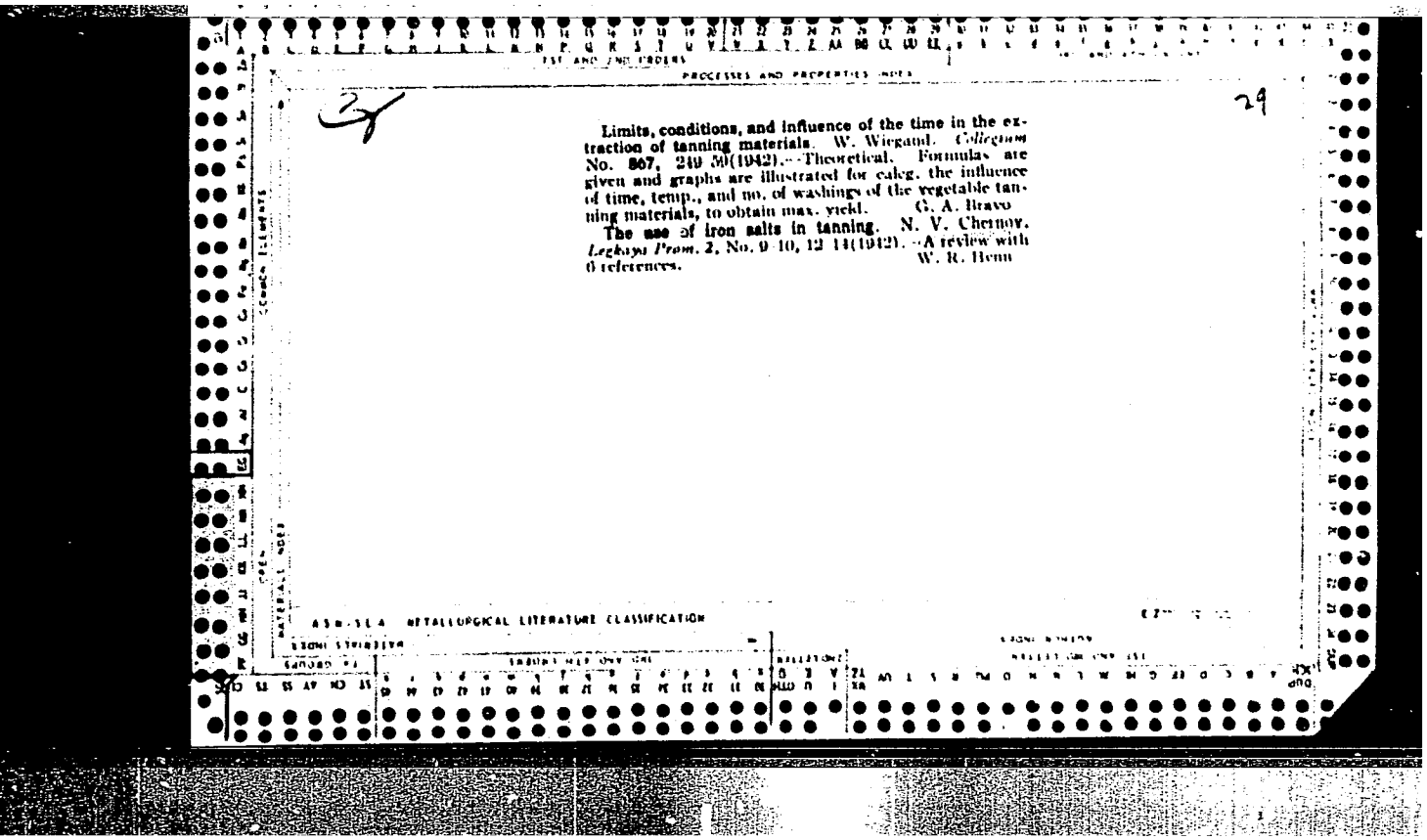
Rapid method for determining tannins. N. V. Chernov and I. M. Lechitskii. *Kozhevenno-Obuvnaya Prom. S. S. S. R.* 19, No. 9-10, 30-3(1940).—The dichromate method is not recommended. Washing of the tannin soln. with a $Zn(AcO)_2$ soln. removes the adsorbed substances and a const. residue is obtained after a definite number of washings. The dependence of the amt. of tannin, detd. by the All-Union method, on the compn. of the soln., and the independence of the amt. of tannin of the compn. of the soln. when detd. by the dichromate method, permit substitution of the All-Union method by the dichromate method only for standard cases. The observed lowering of the amt. of tannin detd. by the dichromate method in tanning solns. permits the substitution of the dichromate method for the All-Union method, for the plant control of the tanning solns. in specific cases. One of the disadvantages of the dichromate method is the difficulty of detg. the shade of the Turnbull's blue in the final titration with Mohr's salt. A. A. Bochtlinck



Ca

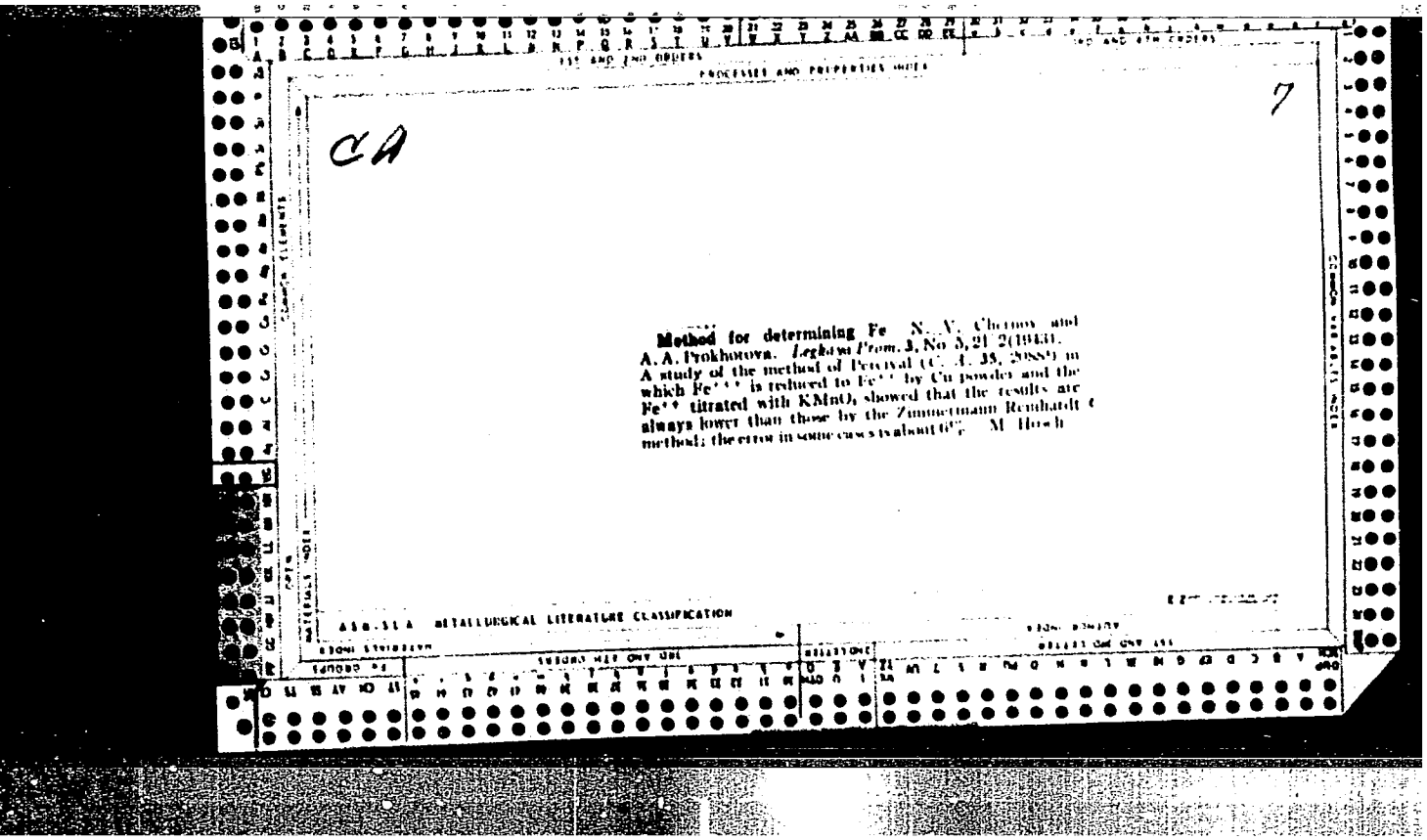
29

Changes in amido N as collagen is converted into gelatin. N. V. Chernov. *Legkaya Prom.* 2, No. 5/6, 23–4(1942).— A mechanically depilated and cleaned hide was kept in lime for 2 months and was then gelatinized. In this process more N was lost than could be accounted for by the N in the loss of protein N. From careful calcns. Ch. concludes that some amido N was lost in the process. Further expts. corroborated this conclusion. C. points out that this finding may have considerable influence on the production of leather and of glue. Further, the coeff. 5.62 used for detg. N, in leather (by the Kjeldahl method) may be erroneous. Because of the amido N 5.40 and 6.0 may prove more nearly correct. M. Husch



Limits, conditions, and influence of the time in the extraction of tanning materials. W. Wiegand. *Collegium* No. 867, 249-59(1942).—Theoretical. Formulas are given and graphs are illustrated for calcg. the influence of time, temp., and no. of washings of the vegetable tanning materials, to obtain max. yield. G. A. Bravo

The use of iron salts in tanning. N. V. Chernov. *Legkaya Prom.* 2, No. 9-10, 12-14(1942).—A review with 6 references. W. R. Henn



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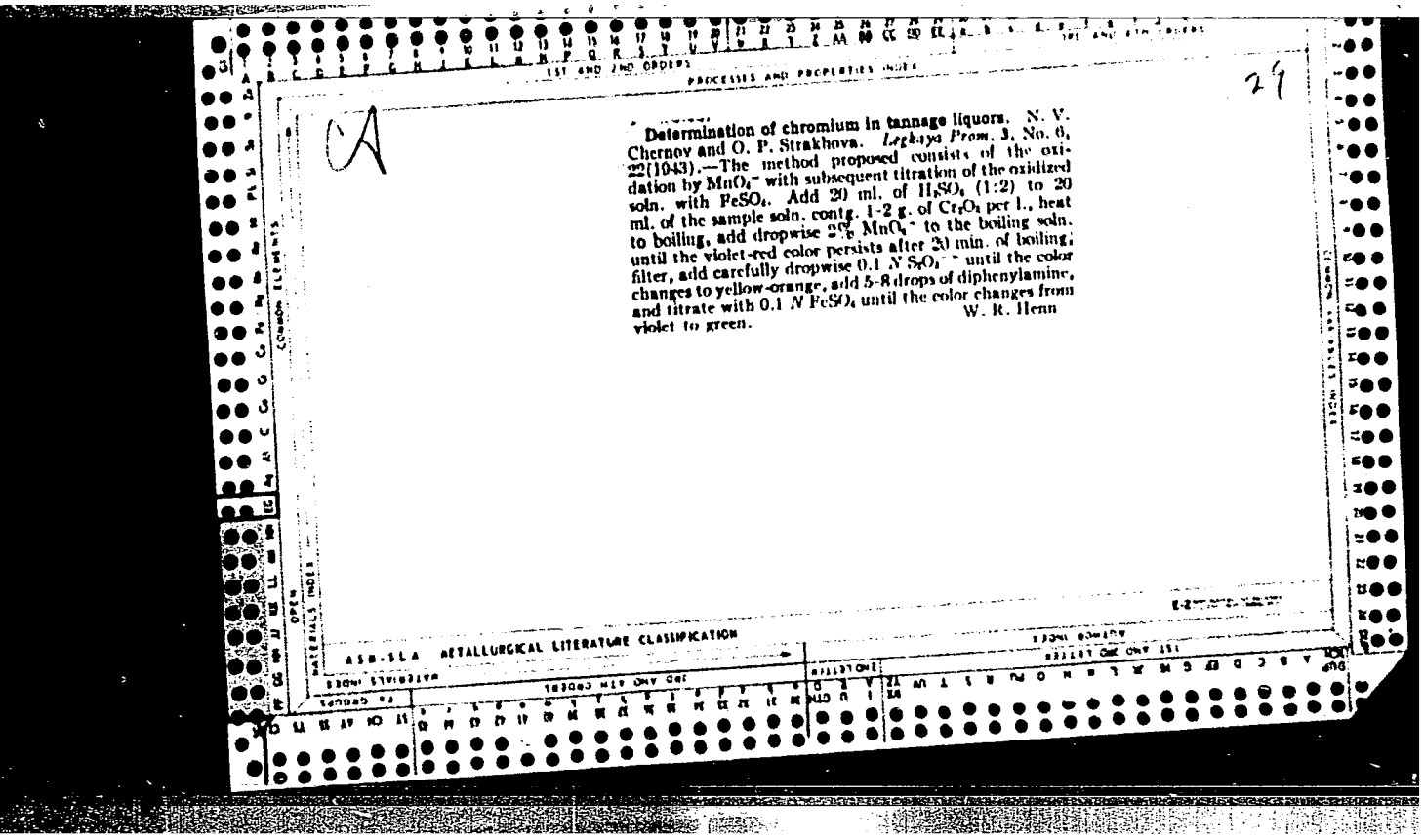


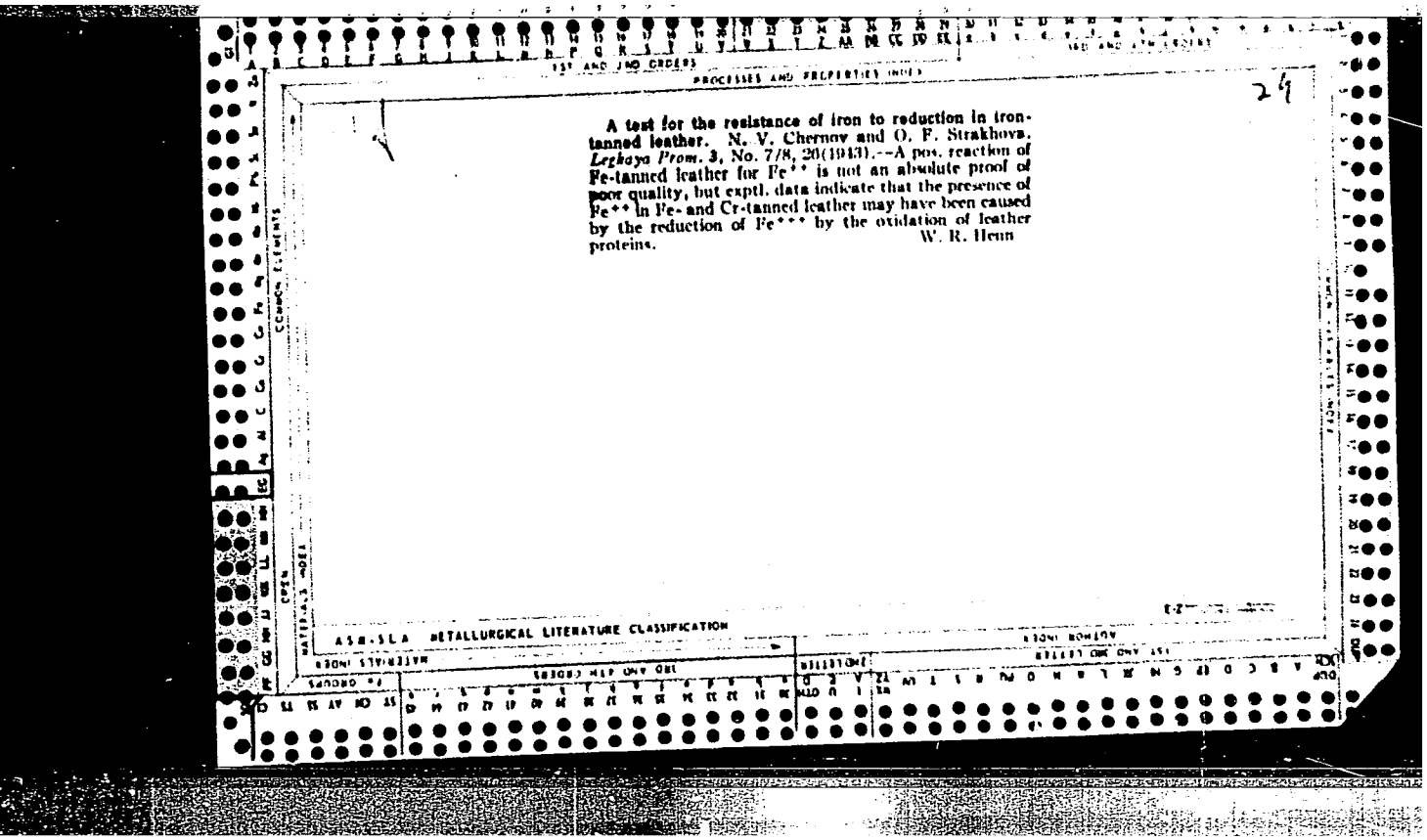
CA

27

Determination of chromium in tannage liquors. N. V. Chernov and O. P. Strakhova. *Legkaya Prom.* 3, No. 6, 22(1043).—The method proposed consists of the oxidation by MnO_4^- with subsequent titration of the oxidized soln. with $FeSO_4$. Add 20 ml. of H_2SO_4 (1:2) to 20 ml. of the sample soln. contg. 1-2 g. of Cr_2O_3 per l., heat to boiling, add dropwise 2% MnO_4^- to the boiling soln. until the violet-red color persists after 20 min. of boiling, filter, add carefully dropwise 0.1 *N* $S_2O_3^{--}$ until the color changes to yellow-orange, add 5-8 drops of diphenylamine, and titrate with 0.1 *N* $FeSO_4$ until the color changes from violet to green.

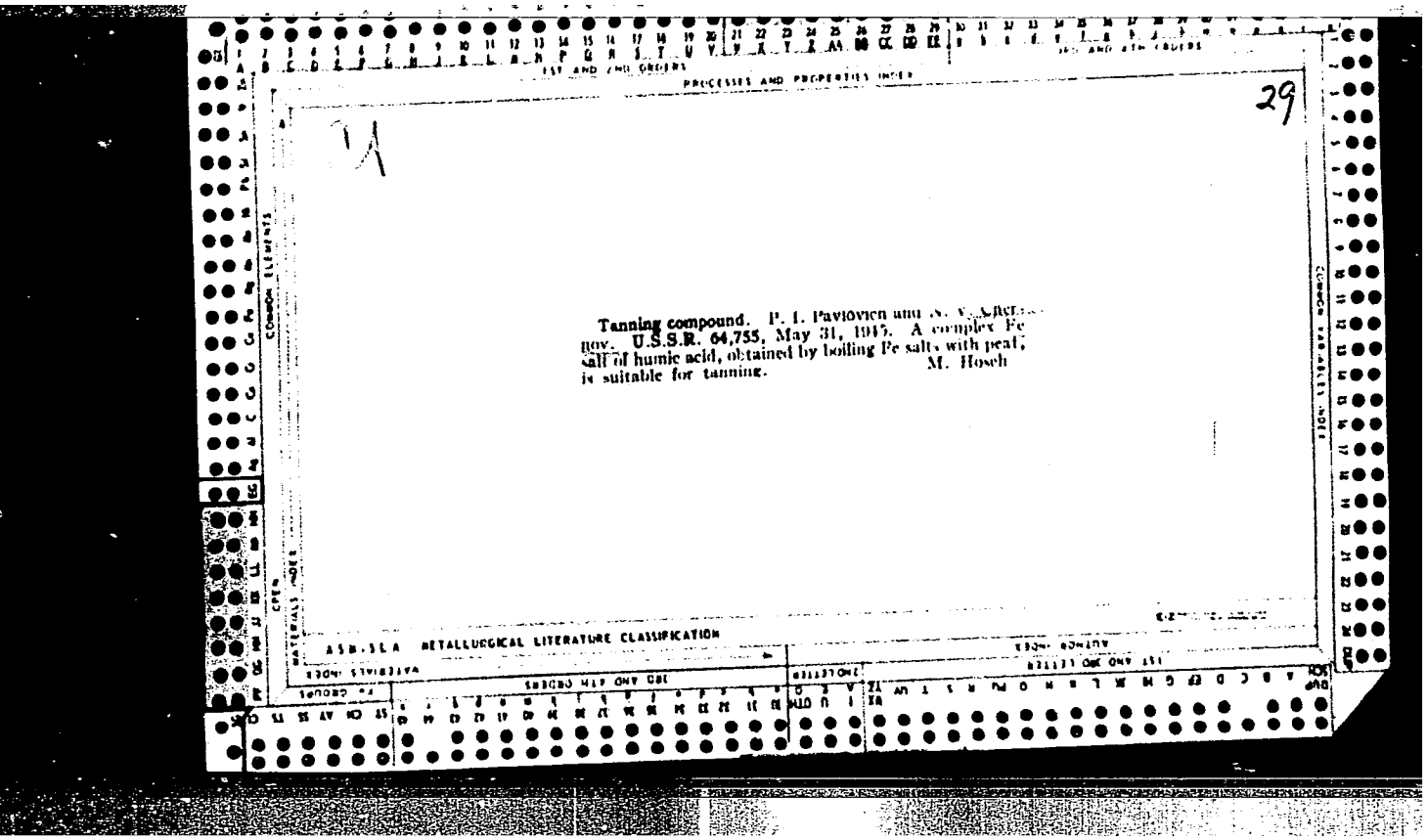
W. R. Henn

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



A test for the resistance of iron to reduction in iron-tanned leather. N. V. Chernov and O. F. Strakhova, *Legkaya Prom.* 3, No. 7/8, 20(1943).—A pos. reaction of Fe-tanned leather for Fe^{++} is not an absolute proof of poor quality, but exptl. data indicate that the presence of Fe^{++} in Fe- and Cr-tanned leather may have been caused by the reduction of Fe^{+++} by the oxidation of leather proteins.

W. R. Henn



29

Tanning compound. P. I. Pavlovich and [illegible]. Russ. U.S.S.R. 64,755, May 31, 1945. A complex Fe salt of humic acid, obtained by boiling Fe salts with peat, is suitable for tanning. M. Hosch

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

Soluble proteins of animal hides N. V. Chetnov and V. B. Komina (Light Ind. Tech. Inst., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* **15**, 473-7(1950).—The sol. hide proteins contain tryptophan; the insol. ones do not. This test was used to check the completeness of protein extn. by water, 5% NaCl soln., and half-satd. $Ca(OH)_2$. Each of these solvents extd. the same amt. of N material. About 25-33% of the N in the ext. is pptd. by heating in acid soln. $Cu(OH)_2$ or tannin ppts. about 50% of the N. It is suggested that other proteins besides albumins and globulins are extd. by aq. and NaCl solns. H. Priestley

1951

CHERNOV, N.V.

Dimensional changes of chrome-vegetable-tanned leather during filling. N. S. Afonskaya and N. V. Chernov. *Legkaya Prom.* **14**, No. 3, 23–4(1954).—Dimensional changes depend on nature of fillers. Oak ext, glucose, and sulfurized fish oil decrease shrinkage, both of area and thickness; $MgSO_4$, "Askangel," and castor oil decrease thickness shrinkage chiefly, while alizarin oil and fish oil decrease area shrinkage. Na_2SO_4 did not affect shrinkage. Even for fillers of the same chem. nature, shrinkage differs in character. With increasing content of fillers (glucose, sulfurized fish oil), shrinkage decreases but character of shrinkage remains the same.

B. Z. Kamich

(1)

Chernov, Nik

CHERNOV, N.V.

ANDREYEV, A.B.; ANTONOV, A.I.; ARAPOV, P.P., BARMASH, A.I., BEDNYAKOVA, A.B.; BEMIN, G.S.; BERESNEVICH, V.V.; BERNSHTEYN, S.A.; BITYUTSKOV, V.I.; BLYUMENBERG, V.V.; BONCH-BRUYEVICH, M.D.; BORMOTOV, A.D.; BULGAKOV, N.I.; VEKSLER, B.A.; GAVRILENKO, I.V.; GENDLER, Ye.S., [deceased]; GERLIVANOV, N.A., [deceased]; GIBSHMAN, Ye.Ye.; GOLDOVSKIY, Ye.M.; GORBUNOV, P.P.; GORYAINOV, F.A.; GRINBERG, B.G.; GRYUNER, V.S.; DANOVSKIY, N.F.; DZEVUL'SKIY, V.M., [deceased]; DRUMAYLO, P.G.; DYBETS, S.G.; D'YACHENKO, P.F.; DYURMBAUM, N.S., [deceased]; YEGORCHENKO, B.F. [deceased]; YEL'YASHKEVICH, S.A.; ZHEREBOV, L.P.; ZAVEL'SKIY, A.S.; ZAVEL'SKIY, F.S.; IVANOVSKIY, S.R.; ITKIN, I.M.; KAZHDAN, A.Ya.; KAZHINSKIY, B.B.; KAPLINSKIY, S.V.; KASATKIN, F.S.; KATSAUROV, I.N.; KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I.; KOLESNIKOV, I.F.; KOLOSOV, V.A.; KOMAROV, N.S.; KOTOV, B.I.; LINDE, V.V.; LEBEDEV, N.V.; LEVITSKIY, N.I.; LOKSHIN, Ya.Yu; LUTTSAU, V.K.; MANNENBERGER, A.A.; MIKHAYLOV, V.A.; MIKHAYLOV, N.M.; MURAV'YEV, I.M.; MYDEL'MAN, G.E.; PAVLYSHKOV, L.S.; POLUYANOV, V.A.; POLYAKOV, Ye.S.; POPOV, V.V.; POPOV, N.I.; RAKHLIN, I.Ye., RZHEVSKIY, V.V.; ROZENBERG, G.V.; ROZENTRETER, B.A.; ROKOTYAN, Ye.S.; RUKAVISHNIKOV, V.I.; RUTOVSKIY, B.N. [deceased]; RYVKIN, P.M.; SMIRNOV, A.P.; STEPANOV, G.Yu, STEPANOV, Yu.A.; TARASOV, L.Ya.; TOKAREV, L.I.; USPASSKIY, P.P.; FEDOROV, A.V.; FERE, N.E.; FRENKEL', N.Z.; KHEYFETS, S.Ya.; KHLOPIN, M.I.; KHODOT, V.V.; SHAMSHUR, V.I.; SHAPIRO, A.Ye.; SHATSOV, N.I.; SHISHKINA, N.N.; SHOR, E.R.; SHPICHENETSKIY, Ye.S.; SHPRINK, B.E.; SHTERLING, S.Z.; SHUTYY, L.R.; SHUKHGAL'TER, L. Ya.; ERVAYS, A.V.;

(Continued on next card)

AMDREYEV, A.B. (continued) .... Card 2.

YAKOVLEV, A.V.; ANDREYEV, Ye.S., retsenzent, redaktor; BERGEN-GEYM,B.M., retsenzent, redaktor; BERMAN, L.D., retsenzent, redaktor; BOLTINSKIY, V.N., retsenzent, redaktor; BONCH-BRUYEVICH, V.L., retsenzent, redaktor; VELLER, M.A., retsenzent, redaktor; VINOGRADOV, A.V., retsenzent, redaktor; GUDTSOV, N.T., retsenzent, redaktor; DEGTYAREV, I.L., retsenzent, redaktor; DEM'YANYUK, F.S., retsenzent; redaktor; DOBROSMYSLOV, I.N., retsenzent, redaktor; YELANCHIK, G.M. retsenzent, redaktor;ZHEMOCHKIN, D.N., retsenzent, redaktor; SHURAVCHENKO, A.N., retsenzent, redaktor; ZLODEYEV, G.A., retsenzent, redaktor; KAPLUNOV, R.P., retsenzent, redaktor; KUSAKOV, M.M., retsenzent, redaktor; LEVINSON, L.Ye., [deceased] retsenzent, redaktor; MALOV, N.N., retsenzent, redaktor; MARKUS, V.A. retsenzent, redaktor; METELITSYN, I.I., retsenzent, redaktor; MIKHAYLOV, S.M., retsenzent; redaktor; OLIVETSKIY, B.A., retsenzent, redaktor; PAVLOV, B.A., retsenzent, redaktor; PANYUKOV, N.P.,retsenzent, redaktor; PLAKSIN, I.N., retsenzent, redaktor; RAKOV, K.A. retsenzent, redaktor; RZHAVINSKIY, V.V., retsenzent, redaktor; RINBERG, A.M., retsenzent; redaktor; ROGOVIN, N. Ye., retsenzent, redaktor; RUDENKO, K.G., retsenzent, redaktor; RUTOVSKIY, B.N., [deceased] retsenzent, redaktor; RYZHOV, P.A., retsenzent, redaktor; SANDOMIRSKIY, V.B., retsenzent, redaktor; SKRAMTAYEV, B.G., retsenzent, redaktor; SOKOV, V.S., retsenzent, redaktor; SOKOLOV, N.S., retsenzent, redaktor; SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.O., retsenzent, redaktor; STRAMENTOV, A.Ye., retsenzent, redaktor; STRELETSKIY, N.S., retsenzent, redaktor;

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ANDREYEV, A.V.,(continued) .... Card 3.

TRET'YAKOV, A.P., retsenzent, redaktor; FAYERMAN, Ye.M., retsenzent, redaktor; KHACHATYROV, T.S., retsenzent, redaktor; CHERNOV, H.V., retsenzent, redaktor; SHERGIN, A.P., retsenzent, redaktor; SHESTO-PAL, V.M., retsenzent, redaktor; SHESHKO, Ye.F., retsenzent, redaktor; SHCHAPOV, N.M., retsenzent, redaktor; YAKOBSON, M.O., retsenzent, redaktor; STEPANOV, Yu.A., Professor, redaktor; DEM'YANYUK, F.S., professor, redaktor; ZNAMENSKIY, A.A., inzhener, redaktor; PLAKSIN, I.N., redaktor; RUTOVSKIY, B.N. [deceased] doktor khimicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; SHUKHGAL'TER, L. Ya, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, redaktor; BRESTINA, B.S., redaktor; ZNAMENSKIY, A.A., redaktor.

(Continued on next card)

ANDREYEV, A.V. (continued) .... Card 4.

[Concise polytechnical dictionary] Kratkii politekhnicheskii slovar'. Redaktsionnyi sovet; IU.A.Stepanov i dr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry, 1955. 1136 p. (MLRA 8:12)

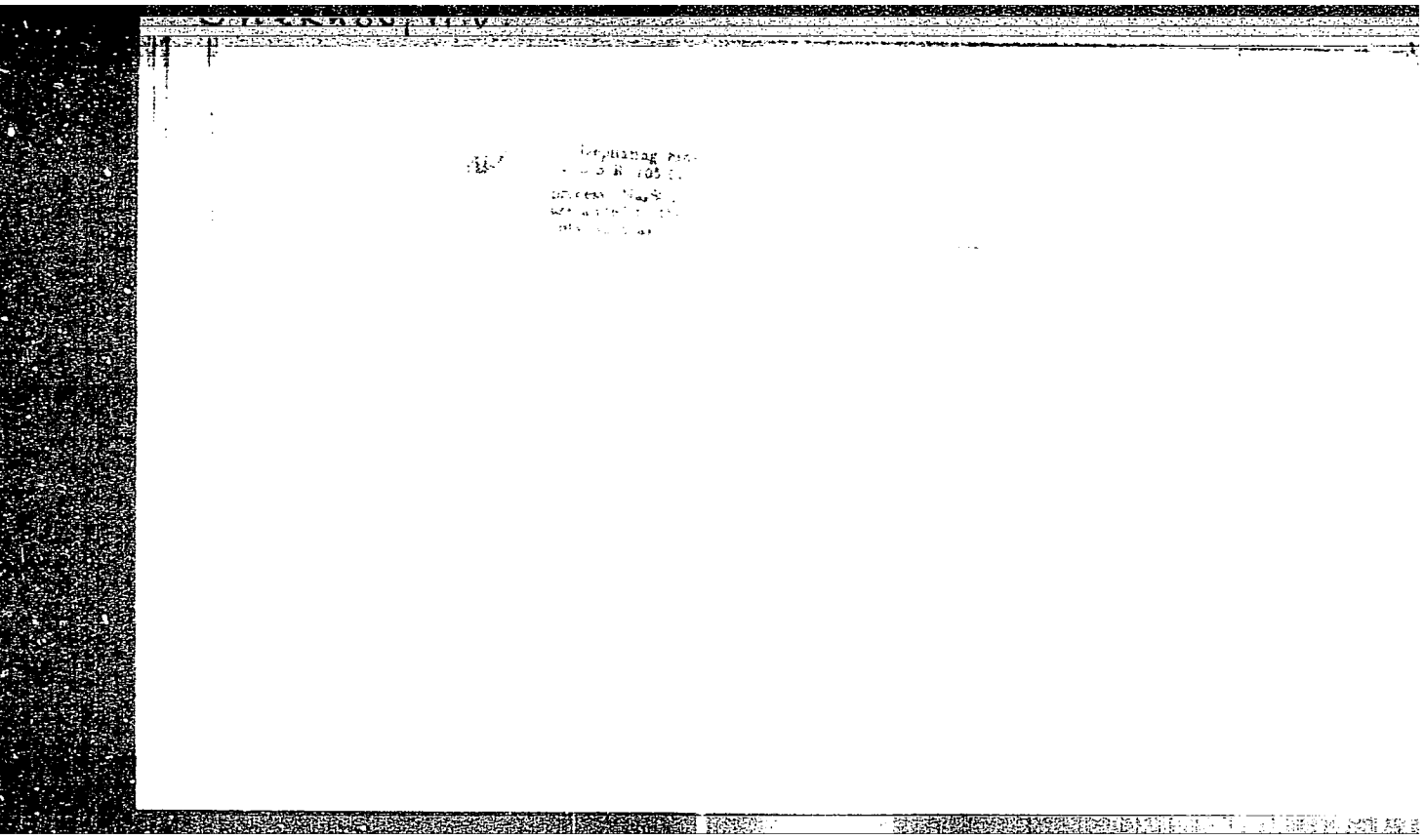
1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Plaksin)
(Technology--Dictionaries)

LEVENKO, P.I.; CHERNOV, N.V.

New developments in stiff and Russian leather tanning. Leg.prom. 15 no.9:38-40 S '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Tanning)

KUTUANIN, Georgiy Isaakovich, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; CHERNOV, N.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; ANRUNG, S.L., redaktor; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Studies in the physical and mechanical properties of leather] Issledovanie fiziko-mekhanicheskikh svoistv kozhi. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo Ministerstva tekstil'noi promyshl. SSSR, 1956. 194 p. (MLRA 9:7)
(Leather)



CHERNOV, N.V.

SAFONOVA, Z.V., inzhener.; CHERNOV, N.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor

Wear of sole leather and its relation to the coefficient of rolling. Leg.prom. 17 no.4:40-41 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Leather--Testing) (Tanning)

CHERNOV, N.V.

GRINSHTEYN, Ya.G.; CHERNOV, N.V.

The S-181 automatic nut-cutting machine. Stan. i instr. 28 no.5: 18-19 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Bolts and nuts) (Screw cutting machines)

CHERNOV, N.V.

CHERNOV, Nikolay Vladimirovich, prof.; ARONINA, Yu.N., dots.; GAYDAROV, L.P., dots.; STRAKHOV, I.P., prof.; SHESTAKOVA, I.S., prof.; KOTOV, M.P., prof., retsenzent; MIKHAYLOV, A.N., prof., retsenzent; RAZUMOVSKAYA, Ye.V., red.; KNAKNIN, M.T., tekhn.red.

[Chemistry of the leather and fur industries] Khimiia kozhevennogo i mekhovogo proizvodstva. Pod boshchei red. N.V.Chernova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1957. 456 p. (Fur) (Chemistry, Technical) (Leather industry) (MIRA 11:3)

CHERNOV N.V.

SAVEL'YEV, A.I., inzh.; SHESTAKOVA, I.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.;
CHERNOV, N.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Wearing out of hairs of furs. Leg. prom. 18 no.3:43-46 Mr '58.
(Fur) (MIRA 11:4)

CHERNOV, Nikolay Vladimirovich; ARONINA, Yuliya Naumovna; GAYDAROV, Leonid Petrovich; GOLOVTEYEVA, Alevtina Alekseyevna; STRAKHOV, Ivan Pavlovich; SHESTAKOVA, Irina Sergeyevna; YEGORKIN, N.I., prof., retsenzent; KOTOV, M.P., prof., retsenzent; PLEMYANNIKOV, M.N., red.; KNAKNIN, M.T., tekhn.red.

[Leather and fur technology] Tekhnologiia kozhi i mekha. Pod obshchei red. N.V.Chernova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1959. 719 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii kozhi i mekha Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti (for Chernov, Aronina, Gaydarov, Golovteyeva, Strakhov, Shestakova).
(Leather) (Fur)

PARKHOMENKO, Vasiliy Georgiyevich; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, N.A., prof., retsenzent; BULGAKOV, N.V., prof., retsenzent; ZAYTSEV, V.G. (Moskva), kand.tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SHEKLAKOV, D.M. (Moskva), prepodavatel', retsenzent; PISHCHANSKAYA, B.A. (Odessa), prepodavatel', retsenzent; GUTAN, M.K., prepodavatel', retsenzent; GOL'DIN, A.E., prepodavatel', retsenzent; KHRYPOV, N.N. (Sverdlovsk), prepodavatel', retsenzent; DERYABINA, L.I., prepodavatel', retsenzent; YEMEL'YANOV, D.M. (Leningrad), prepodavatel', retsenzent; GONCHAROVA, L.D. (Simferopol'), prepodavatel', retsenzent; MATVEYEV, Ye.P., prepodavatel', retsenzent; ALEKSEYEV, I.M., prepodavatel', retsenzent; DUDINSKIY, S.L. (Leningrad), prepodavatel', retsenzent; BABUN, V.B. (Khar'kov), kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; CHERNOV, N.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, spetsred.; BORISOVA, G.A., red.; SUDAK, D.M., tekhn.red.

[Introduction to the study of commerial wares] Vvedenie v tovarovedenie promyshlennykh tovarov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo torg.lit-ry, 1959. 135 p. (MIRA 12:7)
(Commercial products)

OVRUTSKIY, Matvey Shlemovich; CHERNOV, N.V., prof., retsenzent; MIKHAYLOV, A.N., prof., retsenzent; VOLKOV, V.A., inzh., retsenzent; GUSEVA, A.I., red.; KNAKNIN, M.T., tekhn.red.

[New methods of tanning hard leathers; tanning of hard leathers with the use of chromium syntan, aluminum syntan, and chromium silicate complex compounds] Novye metody dubleniia zhestkikh kozh; dublenie zhestkikh kozh s primeneniem khromsintanovykh, aliumosintanovykh i khromosilikatnykh kompleksnykh soedinenii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1959. 171 p. (MIRA 13:3)

(Tanning materials)

CHERNOV, N.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; ARONINA, Yu.N., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Determining the stretch of fur semifinished products. Izv. vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.leg.prom. no.3:62-65 '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii kozhi i mekha.
(Hides and skins)

DZHANASHIA, G.I., inzh.; CHERNOV, N.V., prof.

Determining the qualitative characteristics of chrome rig leather and semi-finished products by the volumetric yield. Kozh.-obuv.prom. no.12:13-15 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Leather)

DZHANASHIYA, G.I., inzh.; CHERNOV, N.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Quality characteristics of chrome pigskin and its semifinished products evaluated by the volumetric output. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.leg.prom. no.3:89-95 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii kozhi i mekha.
(Hides and skins)

CHERNOV, N.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; SHESTAKOVA, I.S., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; GOLOVTEYEVA, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; ULANOV, S.A., inzh.

Effect of the bouquet and visosity of the tanning solutions on tanning kinetics. Nauch. trudy MTILP no.24:21-29 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii kozhi i mekha Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

(Tanning)

USILOV, V.A., aspirant; CHERNOV, N.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Effect of the breaking strain on the breaking strength of the hide substance. Nauch. trudy MTILP 25:58-60 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii kozhi i mekha Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

USILOV, V.A., aspirant; CHERNOV, N.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Relation between the strength limits of leather and fiber bundles in tensile deformation. Nauch. trudy MTILP no.26: 114-117 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii kozhi i mekha Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

GOLOVTEYEVA, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; SHESTAKOVA, I.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; CHERNOV, N.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Problem of dissolving and reconstituting collagen. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. leg. prom. no.5:62-67 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii kozhi i mekha.

GOLOVTEYEVA, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; SHESTAKOVA, I.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; CHERNOV, N.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Problems of the dissolving and reconstitution of collagen. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. leg. prom. no.4:72-83 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii kozhi i mekha.

GOLOVTEYEVA, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; SHESTAKOVA, I.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; CHERNOV, N.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; KARPACHEV, P.S., inzh.

Effect of mechanical actions on the acceleration of dye penetration in tannin tanning. Nauch. trudy MTIIP no.27:93-98 '57. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii kozhi i mekha Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

STRAKHOV, Ivan Pavlovich, prof.; ARONINA, Yuliya Naumovna, dots.; GAYDAROV, Leonid Petrovich, dots.; GOLOVTEYEVA, Alevtina Alekseyevna, dots.; CHERNOV, Nikolay Vladimirovich, prof.; SHESTAKOVA, Irina Sergeyevna, prof.; KOTOV, M.P., prof., retsenzent; KLOCHKOV, S.A., inzh., retsenzent; GRACHEVA, A.V., red.; PLEMYANNIKOV, M.N., red.

[Chemistry and technology of leather and fur] Khimiia i tekhnologiia kozhi i mekha. Moskva, Legkaia industriia, 1964. 621 p. (MIRA 18:2)

PIVNENKO, G.P.; CHERNOV, N.Ye.; SALO, D.P.

Efficient technological processes in preparing drugs used in the form of drops. Apt. delo 10 no. 1:34-37 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(DRUG INDUSTRY)

CHERNOV, M.Ye. [Chernov, M.IU.]; PIVNENKO, G.P. [Pivnenko, H.P.]

Preparation of dry stable juice from the herb of celandine. Farmatsev. zhur. 18 no.1:44-49 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii lekarstv i galenovykh preparatov Khar'kovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta.

CHERNOV, O.

Dragonflies. Vokrug sveta no.12:32 D '54. (MIRA 8:1)
(Dragonflies)

O.I. Chernov

AUTHOR: Solomonov, M. SOV/24-58-4-38/39

TITLE: Combating Sudden Ejections of Coal and Gas From Coal Mines (Bor'ba s vnezapnymi vybrosami uglya i gaza v ugol'nykh shakhtakh) (Conference at the Institute of Mining of the Ac.Sc. USSR) (Soveshchaniye v Institute gornogo dela Akademii nauk SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 4, pp 155 - 156 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On February 17 - 21, a conference was held at the Institut gornogo dela Akademii nauk SSSR (Mining Institute of the Ac.Sc.USSR) on the results and prospects of research work on combating sudden ejections of coal and gas and coal explosions in mines. Members of the Central Commission for combating sudden ejections of coal and gas, representatives of scientific research and project institutes and of higher teaching establishments participated in the conference. After a brief opening speech by Academician A.A. Skochinskiy, the following papers were read at the conference: "Investigation of the Conditions in the Field of Application of Local Methods of Preventing

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Sudden Ejections of Coal and Gas in preparatory workings and in drawing (V.V. Khodot); "Development of a Combination of Measures for Safe Mining of Coal in Stopes in Unprotected Zones of Seams Which are Dangerous From the Point of View of Sudden Ejections of Coal and Gas" (M.M. Krichevskiy); "Finding a Safe and Productive System of Working Individual Steeply Sloping Seams Which Have an Inclination to Develop Sudden Ejections of Coal and Gas" (B.S. Lokshin); "Finding an Effective System of Working Thin Seams for the Purpose of Utilising Them as Protective Seams" (B.S. Lokshin); "System of Working of the "Pugachevka" Mine of the im. Artem Trust of Dzerzhinskugol' (M.I. Zhizlov); "System of Working Individual Seams of the Central Donbass region Where There is a Danger of Sudden Ejections of Coal and Gas (D.F. Borisov); "Safe and Effective Methods of Working Coal Seams of the Yegorshinskiy deposits Which are Dangerous From the Point of View of Sudden Ejections of Coal and Gas" (D.F. Borisov); "Investigation of the Tendency to Ejections of Coal of the Makhnevskiy anthracite

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deposits and Justification of Rational Methods of Mining This Coal (I.N. Sidorov); "Method of Detection of Sections Which Are Dangerous as Regards Sudden Ejections in Seams of the Yegorshinskiy mining region" (O.I. Chernov); "Development of Geophysical Methods and Apparatus for Establishing and Studying the Forerunners of Sudden Ejections of Coal and Gas" (M.S. Anteyferov); "Results of Scientific Investigations on the Problem of Combating Shocks in Coal Mines During 1957" (S.G. Avershin); "On the State of Designing and Testing Drilling Machines and Equipment for Passing Through Galleries in Seams Which Are Dangerous From the Point of View of Ejections of Coal and Gas" (K.B. Kogan). On the basis of the presented papers and discussions, the participants in the conference concluded that in 1957 progress was achieved in the theory of sudden ejections of coal and gas.

Some of the interesting items discussed at the conference are briefly summarised.

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CHERNOV, O.I., inzh.

Classification of warning signs of sudden outbursts of coal and gas. Vop. bezop. v ugol'. shakh. 1:68-70 '59.

Predicting the danger of sudden outbursts in sections of coal mine seams. Ibid.:88-106 (MIRA 17:12)

CHERNOV, O.I., inzh.; ROZANTSEV, Ye.S.

Sudden outbursts of coal and gas and efforts to control them in eastern coal basins of the U.S.S.R. Vop. bezop. v ugol'. shakh. 1:70-88 '59. (MIRA 17:12)

TABAKOV, A.G.; CHERNOV, O.I.

Improving degasification methods in Kuznetsk Basin mines.
Vop. bezop. v ugol'. shakh. 1:107-119 '59.
(MIRA 17:12)

CHERNOV, O.I.; CHIBISOV, I.V.

Degasification of coal seams in the Kuznetsk Basin. Vop. bezop. v ugol'. shakh. 1:119-131 '59. (MIRA 17:12)

CHERNOV, O.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ROZANTSEV, Ye.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Preventing coal and gas outbursts in opening heavy seams with cross-headings. Bezop.truda v prom. 4 no.4:4-6 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti.
(Coal mines and mining—Safety measures)

CHERNOV, O.I., inzh.

Creating safe conditions in the making of crosscuts opening up thick seams subject to sudden outbursts of coal and gas. Nauch. soob. VostNII no.1:14-20 '61.

Determination of gas liberation from each borehole as a method of establishing the danger of seams toward sudden outbursts of coal and gas. Ibid.:21-29 (MIRA 18:5)

BOBROV, Ivan Vladimirovich; ZAYTSEV, A.P., retsenzent; CHERNOV, O.I., retsenzent; KARPOV, A.M., otv. red.; RATNIKOVA, A.P., red. izd-va; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Safe methods of carrying out development workings in seams subject to sudden outbursts of coal and gas] Sposoby bezopasnogo provedeniia podgotovitel'nykh vyrabotok na plastakh, opasnykh po vnezapnym vybrosam uglia i gaza. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961. 257 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Donets Basin--Mine gases)

CHERNOV, O.I., inah.; ROZANTSEV, Ye.S., inzh.; PUZYREV, V.N., inzh.

Sudden coal and gas outbursts in Karaganda mines. Bezop.truda v prom. 5 no.4:4-6 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti truda v gornoy promyshlennosti.
(Karaganda Basin—Coal mines and mining—Accidents)

ROZANTSEV, Ye.S., inzh.; CHERNOV, O.I.

Protection of miners baring seams subjected to sudden outbursts.
Bezop.truda v prom. 5 no.12:15-17 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Coal mines and mining--Safety measures)

CHERNOV, O.I.; ROZANTSEV, Ye.S.

First sudden gas and coal outbursts during stoping operations in the Kuznetsk Basin. Ugol' 36 no.4:44 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti.
(Kuznetsk Basin—Mine gases)

CHERNOV, O.I., inzh.

Study of the possibilities of preventing bumps by wetting coal seams. [Trudy] VNIMI no.49:158-163 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti.

CHERNOV, O.I.; PUZYREV, V.N.

Various degrees of danger of outbursts in coal seams along the height of the level. Nauch. soob. VostNII no.3:65-70 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

CHERNOV, O.I.; ROZANTSEV, Ye.S.

Investigation for the purpose of determining the number of advance boreholes while mining development workings on seams presenting a danger of sudden outbursts of coal and gas. Nauch. soob. VostNII no.3:71-79 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

CHERNOV, O.I.; GORBACHEV, A.T.

Methods, systems and nature of the degassing of coal beds through wells. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.12:16-27 '62.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti, Kemerovo i Institut gornogo dela Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

CHERNOV, O.I.; ROZANTSEV, Ye.S.

Some results of studying the zones of influence of advancing boreholes in thick seams subjected to sudden outbursts of coal and gas. Ugol' 38 no.1:43-45 Ja '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti.

CHERNOV, O.I., inzh.; MURASHEV, V.I., inzh.

Filling the mined-out area in the Prokop'yevsk-Kiselevsk area of the Kuznetsk Basin. Ugol' 38 no.9:8-10 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti.

CHERNOV, O.I.; MURASHEV, V.I.; SHLIOMOVICHUS, Ya.G.

Effect of wetting the coal on its mechanical properties and on the stressed state of the coal massif. Vop. gor. davl. no.21:72-84 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti.

CHERNOV, O.V.

Histogenesis of the peripheral nervous system of the epiglottis in man. Dop.AN URSR no.4:517-522 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR V.G.Kas'yanenko [V.H.Kas'ianenko].
(EPIGLOTTIS--INNERVATION)

CHERNOV, O.V., assistent

Reactive changes in the nerve fibers of the epiglottis following the action of some physical, chemical, and biological irritants. Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl. bol. 20 no.4:29-36 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii i embriologii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.I.Zazybin) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(EPIGLOTTIS--INNERVATION)

KABAK, K.S. (Kiyev, Brest-Litovskoye shosse, d.82); KOLOMIYTSEV, A.K. (Kiyev, Brest-Litovskoye shosse, d.82); OSAULENKO, V.Ya. (Kiyev, Brest-Litovskoye shosse, d.82); CHERNOV, O.V. (Kiyev, Brest-Litovskoye shosse, d.82)

Reaction of the peripheral nerves of the skin to synthetic suture material. Nov. khir. arkh. no.5:92-95 S-O '60. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR prof. N.I.Zazybin) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(SKIN--INNERVATION) (SUTURES)

ACC NR: AP7004790 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/001/0125/0126

INVENTOR: Tutorskaya, N. N.; Chernov, O. V.; Podvigina, O. P.; Koroleva, S. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Alloy for brazing zirconium. Class 49, No. 190178 [announced by State Scientific Research and Design Institute of Alloys and Non-Ferrous Metals Processing (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proektnyy institut splavov i obrabotki tsvetnykh metallov)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1967, 125-126

TOPIC TAGS: brazing alloy, copper containing palladium containing alloy, zirconium containing alloy, titanium containing alloy, metal brazing

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces an alloy containing copper and palladium for brazing zirconium. To improve the quality of brazed joints, zirconium is added to the alloy. In a variant, components of the alloy are set as follows: palladium 19—20%, zirconium 3—4.5%, copper balance; in alloy containing 17—20% palladium, and 2—3% zirconium, 1.0—1.5% titanium is added (copper balance). [AZ]

SUB CODE: 11,13/ SUBM DATE: 20Jun64/ ATD PRESS: 5117

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.791.36

CHERNOV, P.

"The fight against interferences in the television reception," Radio, 1951.

2241 Chernov, P.

Opyt Vyrashchivaniya Vysokikh Urozhaev Kukuruzy Na Silos (V Litov. SSR). Bil'nyus, 1954. 23l. 30sm. (Resp. Lektsionnoye Byuro Glav. UPR. Kul'tprosvetuch-Rezhdeniy M-Va Kul'tury Litov. SSR. V Pomoshch' Lektoru). 200 EKZ. Bespl.- Otpech. M Nozhit. A Pparatom.- Na Pravakh Ru Kopisi-
(54-56579) 633.15:631.563.5(47.45)

CHERNOV, P.

USSR/ Electronics - Cables

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 28/31

Authors : Chernov, P.

Title : Ribbon type cables

Periodical : Radio 11, 58-59, Nov 1954

Abstract : A ribbon-type low-attenuation balanced cable, manufactured under the trade name KATB (KATV) and used as a feeder line for receiving television-antennas within the city limits, is described. The wave resistance (impedance) of the cable is 300 ohms, and the attenuation per kilometer length is 14 nepers. The cable, having no screening envelope, requires special mounting on insulators. The method of mounting and the type of insulators, made of a material called "Getinaks", are shown. Diagrams; drawings; illustrations.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...