11(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2476

Aliverdizade, K.S., A.A. Daniyelyan, V. I. Dokumentov, A.K. Ibatulov, V.O. Pakhlavuni (Deceased), L.G. Chicherov, and S.V. Yurkevskiy

Raschet i konstruirovaniye oborudovaniya dlya ekspluatatsii neftyanykh skvazhin (Design and Construction of Equipment for Oil Well Exploitation) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1959. 652 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,500 copies printed.

Exec. Ed.: A.A. Gor'kova; Tech. Ed.: E.A. Mukhina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians of oilfields, machine-building and repair plants, and scientific research institutes. It may also be useful to students of petroleum vuzes and departments.

COVERAGE: The authors discuss calculation and design principles of equipment used in oil well operation. In some instances the design of production equipment is also discussed. No personalities are mentioned. There are 66 references, all Soviet.

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Design and Construction of Equipment (Cont.) SOV/2476

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DANIYELYAN, A.A.

Develop automatic control in oil field production. Bezop. truda v prom. 3 no.11:8 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Direktor Azerbaydzhanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Oil fields--Production methods)
(Automatic control)

DANIYELYAN, A.A

ABRAMOV, M.A.; ALIVERDIZADE, K.S.; AMIROV, Ye.M.; ARENSON, R.I.; ARSEN'YEV, S.I.; BAGDASAROV, R.M.; BAGDASAROV, G.A.; BADAMYANTS, A.A.; DANIYELYAN, G.N.; DZHAFAROV, A.A.; KAZAK, A.S.; KERCHENSKIY, M.M.; KONYUKHOV, S.I.; KRASNOBAYEV, A.V.; KURKOVSKIY, A.I.; LALAZAROV, G.S.; LARIONOV, Ye.P.; LISTENGARTEN, M.Ye.; LIVSHITS, B.L.; LISIKYAN, K.A.; LOGINOVSKIY, V.I.; LYSENKOVSKIY, P.S.; MOLCHANOV, G.V.; MAYDEL'MAN, N.M.; OKHON'KO, S.K.; ROMANIKHIN, V.A.; ROSIN, I.I.; RUSTAMOV, E.M.; SARKISOV, R.T.; SKRYPNIK, P.I.; SOBOLEV, N.A.; TARATUTA, R.N.; TVOROGOVA, L.M.; TER-GRIGORYAN, A.I.; USACHEV, V.I.; FAYN, B.P.; CHICHEROV, L.G.; SHAPIRO, Z.L.; SHEVCHUK, Yu.I.; TSUDIK, A.A.; ABUGOV, P.M., red.; MARTYNOVA, M.P., vedushchiy red.; DANIYELYAN, A.A.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Oil field equipment; in six volumes] Neftianoe oborudovanie; v shesti tomakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.3. [Petroleum production equipment] Oborudovanie i instrument dlia dobychi nefti. 1960. 183 p. (MIRA 13:4)

(Oil fields--Equipment and supplies)

DANIYELYAN, A.A.

New designs of the Azerbaijan Research Institute of Oil Machinery.
Neftyianik 5 no.9:20 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Direktor Aziimasha.
(Oil fields--Equipment and supplies)

DANIYELYAN, A.A.; DADASHEV, B.A.

Oil well tubing standards must further the mechanization of oil field operations. Neft. khoz. 38 no.10:26-28 O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Oil wells--Equipment and supplies)

DANIYELYAN, Armais Avakovich; OSIPOV, K.G., red.; SOLGANIK, G.Ya., ved. red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Drilling machines and mechanisms] Burovye mashiny i mekhanizmy. Izd.2., dop. i perer. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 470 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Oil well drilling—Equipment and supplies)

DANIYELYAN, A.A.; ADAMSKIY, V.V.

Specialized transportation centers for movable oil field equipment. Neft. khoz. 39 no.5:53-56 My '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Oil fields--Equipment and supplies)

KERSHENBAUM, Yakov Markovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; YUDOLOVICH, Mark Yakovlevich, inzh.; DANIYELYAN, A.A., kand. tekhn.nauk, zasl. inzh. Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR, retsenzent; SOLGANIK, G.Ya., ved. red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Repair and assembly of oil-field equipment] Remont i montazh neftepromyslovogo oborudovaniia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft.i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1962. 395 p. (MIRA 15:1)

(Oil fields—Equipment and supplies)

SHATSOV, N.I.; RAKOV, P.P., inzh.; AVETISOV, A.A., inzh.; DANIYELYAN, A.A.; BERLIN, S.G.; GLYADKOVA, V.I., starshiy tekhnik; KARASIK, G.Ye., inzh.

Standardized oil well drilling terminology. Neft. khoz. 40 no.5:66-69 My '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov RSFSR po koordinatsii nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot (for Rakov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po tekhnike bezopasnosti v neftyanoy promyshlennosti (for Avetisov). 3. Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya (for Daniyelyan, Berlin). 4. Bashnefteproyekt (for Glyadkova). 5. Gosudarstvennoye ob"yedineniye Azerbaydzhanskoy neftyanoy promyshlennosti (for Karasik).
(Oil well drilling--Terminology)

DANIYELYAN, A.A.; IBRAGIMOV, E.S.; KURBANOV, N.G.

Basic trends in the over-all mechanization of extradeep well cementing. Azerb.neft.khoz. 41 no.8:40-44 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Oil well cementing)

DANIYELYAN, A.A.; ALIVERDIZADE, K.S.

Basic trends in the construction of units for underground repair of wells. Neft. khoz. 40 no.8:49-56 Ag '62. (MIRA 17:2)

TER-GRIGORYAN, A.I.; DANIYELYAN, A.A.; SHAPIRO, Z.L.

Equipment for the hermetic sealing of the well head in deep drilling. Neft. khoz. 41 no.2:19-25 F '63. (MIRA 17:8)

DANIYELYAN, A.A.; KAS'YAN, T.V., spets. red.

[High-efficiency machining of parts on copying lathes] Vysokoproizvoditel'naia obrabotka detalei na tokarno-kopiroval'nykh stankakh. Erevan, Aiastan, 1964. 99 p. (MIRA 18:8)

CHOLAKHYAN, D.P.; DANIYELYAN, A.Kh.

Studying the process of fertilization and the initial stages of embryogenesis in corn pollinated by different methods. Izv. AN Arm. SSR Biol. i sel'khoz. nauki 11 no.6:57-67 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1.Kafedra Darvinizma i genetiki Yerevanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Corn (Maize)) (Fertilization of plants)

DANIYELYAN, A.Kh.

Studying the initial phases of embryogenesis in corn. Nauch. trudy Erev.un. 64:203-206 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Kafedra darvinizma i genetiki Yerevanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Corn (Maize)) (Fertilization of plants)

DANIYELYAN, A.Kh.

Effect of various pollination methods on certain stages of embryogeny in corn under conditions prevailing in the Ararat Plain. Nauch. trudy Erev. un. 69 Ser. biol nauk no. 8:155-160 pt. 1 '59. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Kafedra darvinizma i genetiki Yerevanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(ARARAT REGION—CORN BREEDING) (BOTANY—EMBRYOLOGY)

DANIYELYAN, A.Kh.

Embryological study of the process of fertilization in tobacco in Kamo District. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Biol.nauki 15 no.7:67-69 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kafedra darvinizma i genetiki biologicheskogo fakul'teta Yerevanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(FERTILIZATION OF PLANTS)
(KAMO DISTRICT--TOBACCO)

DANIELYAN, A.M.

Rezanie metallov i instrument. Moskva. Mashgiz, 1950. 450 p. illus.
Bibliography: p. 445-(447).

Metal cutting and the tool.

DLC: TJ1230.D3

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

1. DANILEVSKIY, DR. A. M.

2. USSR (600)

7. Heat Phenomena in Gearmilling, Herald of Machine Construction No. 12, Dec 1952

9. Compilation of Information of the USSR Machine and Machine Tools Industry Contained in Soviet Publications. [redacted]

DANIYELYAN, A.M.

PHASE I TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT AID 438 - I

BOOK Call No.: AF637182

Author: DANIYELYAN, A. M., Dr. of Tech. Sci.

Full Title: EFFECT OF HEAT AND THE WEAR OF TOOLS IN THE METAL CUTTING PROCESS

Transliterated Title: Teplota i iznos instrumentov v protsesse rezaniya metallov

Publishing Data

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Scientific and Technical Publishing House of Literature on Mechanical Engineering

Date: 1954 No. pp.: 276 No. of copies: 5,000

Editorial Staff: The author acknowledges the collaboration of Pevtsov, G. A., Kand. of Tech. Sci., Leont'yev, A. A., Maslennikov, V.G., Levin, L. M. and Lider, V. Ya.

Text Data

Coverage: The book deals with problems of heat phenomena occurring in the cutting process, deformation of the metal in the zone of cutting, and the abrasion of the cutting tool. The author points out the importance of the heat effect on all main phenomena of the cutting process: deformation of metals, friction coefficient, cutting tool pressure, durability of tools, surface conditions, etc. He describes numerous tests carried out by Soviet metallurgists and bases his con-

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clusions on data obtained from these tests. Ch. I discusses factors affecting the deformation of the metal tooled: elasticity of the metal, cutting speed, shear thickness, angle of cutting, metal hardening, shrinkage of cuttings, deepness of recess, etc. Ch. II analyses and evaluates various methods of measuring the cutting temperature. These methods are divided in three groups: (1) analytical methods; (2) indirect methods of temperature measurement relating to colors of heated metals, use of fusible agents, residual effects of temperature on the structure of the material of tools, traces of deformation left on the working surface, and calorimetry; (3) direct methods of temperature measurements: methods of thermo-couples and the radiation method. Ch.III gives general information on abrasion of metals, special features of the abrasion of cutting tools, methods of abrasion testing and a review of the most important Soviet papers on the subject treated. Ch. IV describes tests carried out by the author and other Soviet mechanical engineers in order to establish rules governing wear and heat factors when different kinds of tools are used. Ch. V discusses factors affecting the abrasion of cutting tools: cutting speed, temperature, cooling, shape of tools, etc.

The book is a result of experimental research conducted by the author over a period of years. It contains data on practical technical

application. The wear formulae presented in this book were proposed by the author in his previous works. These formulae have been criticised by M. I. Klushin in his Metal Cutting (Rezaniye metallov), Moscow, 1953. A reply to this criticism is given on pp. 264-266 of the present volume.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Purpose: The book is intended for engineers of metal cutting plants, scientific workers, teachers and "Aspirants" of schools of advanced studies in mechanical engineering.

Facilities: None

No. of Russian and Slavic References: About 20 bibliographical footnotes.

Available: A.I.D., Library of Congress.

POD''YEMSHCHIKOVA, Yelena Konstantinovna; DANIYELYAN, A.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, retsenzent; ISAYEV, P.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, redaktor; SUVOROVA, I.A., redaktor; GLADKIKH, N.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Highspeed milling of grooves by slab mills] Skorostnoe frezerovanie pazov diskovymi frezami. Moskva, Ges.izd-vo obor.promyshl. 1955.140p. (Milling machines) (MLRA 9:5)

DANIYELYAN, A.M., dokter tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor.

Effect of the ground shape of twist drills on cutting temperatures and forces. Vest.mash.35 no.11:48-51 N '55. (MLRA 9:2)
(Drilling and boring)

DANIYELYAN, A.M.

122-1-11/34

AUTHOR: Daniyelyan, A.M., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor.

TITLE: The heat balance in the cutting of the titanium alloy BT2 (Teplovoy balans pri rezanii titanovogo splava VT2)

PERIODICAL: "Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya" (Engineering Journal), 1957, No.1, pp. 39 - 43 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Reference is made to the author's recently published work on the analysis of metal cutting processes by their heat balance and on the study of the cutting temperature as the main factor in machining. ("Teplovoy Balans Pri Rezanii Metalov" published by AN SSSR, 1955) Experiments with the machining of a titanium alloy by tungsten carbide tipped tools are reported. A hollow cylindrical blank was clamped through a plastic cone for thermal and electrical insulation. The tool was also insulated. As in earlier work, the heat in the tool tip was measured by allowing the chips to fall into a calorimetric device. The temperature in the cutting zone was measured by using the insulated blank and tool as a natural thermo-couple. The total heat was determined by measuring the vertical cutting force component and computing the power put in by the work spindle. The test results are plotted against the speed of cutting. The chip and cutting tool temperatures are compared. The heat removed by the chip is larger in steel than in

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A005/A001

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Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1961, No. 1, pp. 19-20, # 1B176

AUTHOR: Danielyan, A. M.

TITLE: The Thermal Balance at Cutting of Steel

PERIODICAL: V sb.: "Teplovyye yavleniya pri obrabotke metallov rezaniyem". Moscow, 1959, pp. 106-126, 6

TEXT: The tests have been conducted with hollow cast steel ingots of 40X (40Kh) (σ_b = 68 kg/mm^2 and H_B 190) grade. In the high speed range (v > 70 m/min), the cutting was performed with the one-piece hard-alloy cutters of the T60K6 (T60K6) make, in the low speed range (v < 70 m/min), with one-piece high-speed cutters of the P18 (R18) make. The cutting temperature was measured by the natural thermocouple method. The calorimetric method was used for determining the average temperature of the chip, the cutter, and the processed part, as well as the heat supplied to them. The experiments were carried out under various conditions but with equal cutting duration. It turned out that 82% of the total heat amount is supplied to the chip at the cutting speed range up to 400 m/min; a further in-

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The Thermal Balance at Cutting of Steel

crease in the cutting speed leads to a decrease in the percentage of heat in the chip (at v = 700 m/min it is 70%); the heat percentage in the work piece decreases for increasing cutting speed from 20 to 350 m/min; for a further increase of speed, the heat percentage in the work piece increases; an insignificant percentage (0.7 - 8%) of the total heat amount is supplied to the cutter; the heat percentage in the cutter decreases with the cutting speed increasing from 10 to 600 m/min, for a further cutting speed increase, it increases a little. The average percentages are given characterizing the heat balance in turning the steel 40Kh at the cutting speeds 20 - 50 and 100 - 350 m/min. - There are 16 figures.

I. Bernshteyn

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

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S/121/61/000/012/005/007
D040/D112

AUTHORS: Daniyelyan, A.M., and Bobrik, P.I.

TITLE: Peculiarities of the heat phenomena in cutting refractory alloys

PERIODICAL: Stanki i instrument, no. 12, 1961, 25-27

TEXT: The article describes an experimental investigation of the heat balance, i.e. the amount of heat absorbed by the chip, tool and workpiece (Q_{chip}, Q_{tool}, and $Q_{workpiece}$), in cutting ЭИ867 (EI867) and ЭИ827 (EI827) refractory alloys, which possess great mechanical strength, particularly at high temperatures. Solid cutters of ВК8 (VK8) alloy were used in the tests. The total amount of liberated heat was determined by the value of the work expended in the cutting process. A dynamometer was used for measuring the tangential component of the cutting force; the force component in the feed direction was ignored in view of its insignificant value. Q_{chip}, Q_{tool} and $Q_{workpiece}$ were determined by measuring the temperature of water in calorimeters of different shapes and sizes. The effect of the feed, cutting speed and cutting depth on the heat balance was studied in three separate series

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of experiments. Increasing the cutting speed, increased the proportion of Q_{chip} and reduced that of $Q_{workpiece}$ and Q_{tool} in both alloys, although the absolute values of all three components increased. At low cutting speeds, the quantity of heat absorbed by the chip was above 40%, a fact not previously mentioned in the literature. Increasing the feed also increased the proportion of Q_{chip}, which was partly due to the diminished contact area between the chip and the cutter, but the absolute values of Q_{tool} and $Q_{workpiece}$ also increased. The cutting depth had less effect on the heat balance expressed in % than either the feed or cutting speed, but increasing the cutting depth increased the absolute values of Q_{chip}, Q_{tool} and $Q_{workpiece}$ to a much greater extent that increasing the feed or cutting speed. It is pointed out that the values of Q_{tool} and $Q_{workpiece}$ expressed in % were 2-3 times higher for the EI867 and EI827 alloys than for the EI437 refractory alloy. Conclusions: (1) The high percentage of heat transferred to the workpiece and the cutter is characteristic in cutting EI827 and EI867 alloys, (2) Low cutting speeds must be used in view of the high cutting temperature recorded in the tests (2-4 times above the temperature reached when cutting machinery steels), (3) The proportion (and absolute quantity) of heat

transferred to the chip, rises abruptly when the feed and cutting speed are increased; (4) The heat balance for the EI827 and EI867 alloys may be characterized by the following mean values when s = 0.12 mm/rev and t = 1.5 mm):

Heat transfer	Amount of heat in % at v (in m/min)	
	3 - 15	15 - 2[illegible]
Into the chip ...	25	45
Into the workpiece ...	45	35
Into the cutter ...	30	20

(5) Measures have to be taken to lower the temperature in the cutting zone e.g. by cooling. There are 7 figures and 3 Soviet references.

S/121/62/000/006/010/011
D040/D113

AUTHORS: Daniyelyan, A.M., and Gritsayenko, Yu. A.

TITLE: Vibrational cutting

PERIODICAL: Stanki i instrument, no. 6, 1962, 43-44

TEXT: In February 1962, a conference was held in Moscow by the Moskovskoye NTO Mashprom (Moscow NTO Mashprom) and the Moskovskiy dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy im. F.E. Dzerzhinskogo (Moscow House of Scientific and Technical Propaganda im. F.E.Dzerzhinskiy) to discuss the development of the use of ultrasonic vibration in metal cutting. Seven reports heard at the conference are reviewed and the work done by different organizations outlined. Generally, research seems to be in the embryo stage, and any final recommendations for industry are as yet impossible. Most experiments were conducted at low cutting speed. The proper cutting speed range and the effect of ultrasonic vibration on the size of plastic deformation, the wear and durability of tools, the cutting force and temperature, the strain hardening of metal in the cutting zone, machining accuracy, surface finish, optimum vibration frequency and optimum wave orientation

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have not yet been clarified. No instruments are yet available for measuring the real parameters of ultrasonic vibration in the cutting process. TsNIITMASh experimented with vibrational turning of 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) steel; increased durability was observed only at certain vibration amplitudes where vibrations occurred at right angles to the tool surface subject to the highest wear. Metal temperature in vibrational cutting was higher than in conventional cutting, the chip shrinkage was halved, the mean cutting effort reduced, and the work surface finish improved. The same was observed in turning and reaming 2 other steels and the BT 2 (VT2) titanium alloy. Data compiled by MVTU im. Baumana (MVTU im. Bauman) showed that the life of drills in drilling holes in nuts of stainless steel was trebled; even better tool life was observed in cutting heat-resistant steels with high-speed steel cutters when the vibration was perpendicular to the work surface, and the vibration amplitude was low (10μ); frequencies and amplitudes below 500 cps in work with hydraulic and electrohydraulic devices permitted dependable splitting of chips and reduced the cutting effort; the temperature dropped in certain cutting conditions. The Tul'skiy mekhanicheskiy institut (Tula Mechanical Engineering Institute) could raise the feed of drills

DANIYELYAN, A.M. doktor tekhn.nauk, prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR; PARSHIN, I.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Effect of the material of the cutting part and the cross section of the cutting tool on thermal deformations of the tool. Trudy MATI no.53:5-7 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Metal-cutting tools—Testing)

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S/536/62/000/053/001/002
1048/1248

AUTHORS: Danıyelyan, A. M., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Prof., and Bobrik, P. I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent

TITLE: Some problems of the physics of cutting of refractory alloys

PERIODICAL Moscow. Aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 53, 1962, Issledovaniya v oblasti mekhanicheskoy obrabotki metallov 8-22

TEXT: Physical phenomena associated with the cutting of a Ni-Cr-Al alloy (alloy A) and a Ni-Cr-Al-Co alloy (alloy B) were studied. The hardness of these alloys increased after application of high pressures, e.g., the hardness on the surface of a Brinell identation impression (3000 kg. load) was 9-12 Rockwell units higher than that on the remaining surface of the specimen. The force required for cutting increased with increasing rates of feeding and was generally 2-3 times as high as that required for the cutting of conventional construction steels. The cutting force decreased sharply with increasing cutting velocity. The cutting temperature was 300-400° at a cutting velocity of 2-3 m./min., and 1000° m./min. The main factor affecting the cutting temperature was the cutting velocity; the rate of feeding and the cutting depth were of little importance. The relative amounts of heat transferred to the specimen and the cutter decrease, while that transferred to the shavings increases with increased cutting velocity. Sample values for the distribution of the heat evolved during cutting at a velocity of 3-15 m./min., a feeding of 0.12 mm./turn, and a cutting depth of 1.5 mm are to the specimen 45%, to the cutter 30%, and to the shavings 25% of the total. There are 22 figs. and 2 tables

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DANIYELYAN, A.M.; GRITSAYENKO, Yu.A.

Utilization of vibrations in machining. Stan.i instr. 33 no.6:43-44 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Metal cutting—Vibration)

L 27904-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d) IJP(c) HJW/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5001353 S/2536/64/000/060/0005/0018

AUTHOR: Danilyelyan, A.M. (Deceased) (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor)

TITLE: Some problems of heat generation and dynamics in the cutting of heat-resistant lithium alloys

SOURCE: Moscow, Aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 60, 1964, Povysheniye resursa raboty aviatsionnykh detaley tekhnologicheskimi sredstvami (Increasing the efficiency potential of aircraft parts by technological procedures) 5-18

TOPIC TAGS: lithium alloy, heat resistant alloy, alloy cutting, alloy machining, alloy strength, alloy deformation / alloy EI867

ABSTRACT: The authors note that the cutting of modern heat-resistant alloys, principally of the lithium group, involves serious production difficulties. In a number of instances, for example, low cutting modes, vibrations and various other unfavorable factors prevent the use of higher-quality materials. This fact, coupled with the quite definite effect that the cutting process has on the strength of machine parts, points to an intimate relationship between problems of machin-

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ACCESSION NR: AT5001351

ability and those of increasing the operational characteristics of parts manufactured of heat-resistant alloys. The present article deals with a study of the laws governing the cutting of two heat-resistant alloys of the lithium group, conventionally designated "C" and "D", the "C" alloy being, moreover, considerably stronger than the "D". Both alloys have relatively low plasticity and were machined on a type 1K62 screw-cutting lathe. Cutters of alloy VK8 were used during the lathe work to increase the reliability of the results. Samples measuring 35X90 in diameter were cut from castings of the heat-resistant alloy, with a modernized DK-1 dynamometer used to measure the cutting forces. The heat balance was determined by means of fin heaters with double walls, with the water temperature in the calorimeters measured by a mercury thermometer calibrated every 0.10. The purpose of the first series of tests was to study the effect of the cutting mode on chip deformation. The assumption of the authors that the low plasticity of the "C" and "D" alloys would have a substantial effect both on the form of the shrinkage and on its deformation was found to be untrue, and the shrinkage factor of the chip was seen to vary within the usual limits (1.5 - 4). The shrinkage and, consequently, the deformation factor was considerably (1.5 - 2 times) greater for the stronger and harder "C" alloy than for the "D" alloy. Graphs are given in the article illustrating the experiments on the measurement of

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ACCESSION NR: AT5001351

the cutting forces. The authors show that strength characteristics alone can provide no reasonably accurate estimate of the resistance of metals to cutting. The entire problem of the relationship of the cutting forces to such factors as the speed of cutting and the rate at which the work is fed is discussed in detail in the article. Considerable attention is given to the study of heat phenomena in this paper. The cutting temperature was measured by the method of the natural thermocouple, and the special rig, designed to calibrate this thermocouple, is described in full. Results are presented in the form of composite graphs and also in two tables (one for each alloy) showing the amount of heat in percentages-minimum, mean and maximum - for the three heat-absorbing elements - chip, part and cutter. Among the results mentioned by the authors it was found that for the "C" alloy the cutting speeds equivalent to temperatures of 800 - 900C are 12-15 m/min, and that the temperature responses of this alloy approximate those of alloy KI867. Moreover, it is noted that a high percentage of heat going to the cutter and part (with maximum values to 55-70%) is characteristic of the thermal balance obtained in the cutting of these alloys. Metal deformation in the machining of these materials is relatively small (k = 1.6-3.5). Orig. art. has: 11 figures, 3 tables and 12 formulas.

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L 27904-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5001351

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Moscow national technical engineering institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IE, NM

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

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L 3513-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG

AM5019283 BOOK EXPLOITATION UR/

UDK621.90:669.14.018.44

Daniyelyan, Arutyum Mkrtichevich (Doctor of Technical Sciences; Professor); Bobrik, Petr Ivanovich; Gurevich, YAnkel' Leybovich; YEgorov, Ivan Sergeyevich

Machining heat-resistant steel, alloys and refractory metals (Obrabotka rezaniyem zharoprochnykh staley, splavov i tugoplavkikh metallov) Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye", 1965. 306 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 5700 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: machining, heat resistant steel machining, refractory metal machining, heat resistant alloy machining, titanium alloy machining, beryllium machining, rare metal machining

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for engineering personnel of machine-building plants, scientific research institutes, and engineering design bureaus. It may also be useful to students of schools of higher technical education specializing in technology. The book reviews specific technological features and aspects of various procedures of machining heat-resistant and refractory metals

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and alloys. In particular, it deals with metal turning, milling, boring, threading, and broaching. Suggestions are made on the selection of materials used for contact surfaces of tools, tool shapes, and efficient machining conditions. It also presents an analysis of thermal phenomena observed in the process of machining.

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SUB CODE: MM SUBMITTED: 17Mar65 NO REF SOV: 105

OTHER: 35

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DANIYELYAN, A. N.

High-Speed and Super-Speed Cutting of Metals. I. M. Bespronvany, A. N. Danielian, A. V. Pankin, and N. I. Resnikov. (Vestnik Inzhenerov i Tekhnikov, No. 2, 1946, pp. 65-73.) The Engineers' Digest, Vol. 3, No. 11, November, 1946, pp. 565-567, figs. 7 references. (An abridged translation.)

1. DANIYELYAN, D. O.

2. USSR (600)

4. Wine and Wine making

7. More about so-called "trifles," Vin. SSSR, 12, No. 1, 1953.

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

MINASYAN, Sh.; DATTYAN, E.; DANIYELYAN, E.

High-speed mining of a crosscut at the Kafan Copper-Mining Combine. Prom.Arm. 4 no.6:48-52 Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Sovnarkhoza Armyanskoy SSR (for Minasyan, Davtyan). 2. Kafanskiy mednorudnyy kombinat.
(Kafan--Copper mines and mining)

DANIYELYAN, E.Ye.; STREL'NIKOVA, V.G.

Cases of mycosis caused by the fungi Microsporum gypseum and Microsporum lanosum in Erivan. Zhur. eksp. i klin. med. 3 no.1: 105-108'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Yerevanskiy gorodskoy kozhno-venerologicheskiy dispanser.
(ERIVAN — MYCOSIS) (ERIVAN — MICROSPORUM)

DANIYELYAN, E.Ye.; MIRAKYAN, M.Ye.; AYRAPETYAN, M.A.

Occupational skin aspergillosis. Vest. derm. i ven. 38 no.4:83-85 Ap '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - dotsent G.D.Ter-Grigoryan) Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy (dir. R.A. Aydinyan) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Armyanskoy SSR.

DANIYELYAN, E.Ye.

Fungi and epidemiology of trichomycoses in the Armenian S.S.R. Vest. derm. i ven. 38 no.10:48-51 O '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - dotsent G.D. Ter-Grigoryan) Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

FILATOV, V.I., doktor med. nauk; DANIYELYAN, F.A.

Role of the blood and blood substitutes in the prophylaxis and treatment of burn exhaustion. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 9 no.9:22-25 S '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Khirurgicheskaya klinika (nachal'nik - prof. T.Ya.Ar'yev) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena akademii imeni S.M.Kirova, Leningrad.

GYUSYAN, R.R.; DANIYELYAN, F.D.

New and rare species of bats in the Armenian S.S.R. Izv. AN Arm. SSR biol. nauki 16 no.8:113-114 Ag'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Biologicheskiy fakul'tet Yerevanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

DANIYELYAN, F.D.

Mechanism of reproductive isolation in some forms of Lacerta saxicola Eversmann occurring in Armenia. Izv. AN Arm.SSR. Biol.nauki 19 no.10:75-80 O '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra zoologii. Submitted December 2, 1964.

DANIYELYAN, G., inzh.

Ways of saving electric power in hydroelectric power plants.
Prom.Arm. 5 no.11:47-49 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Armenia—Hydroelectric power stations)

DANIYELYAN, G. A.

Daniyelyan, G. A. - "The initial plate in fresh injuries of the wrist and fingers," Sbornik nauch. trudov (In-t gematologii i perelivaniya krovi. Fak. khirurg. klinika Yerevansk. med. in-ta), 111, 1948, p. 111-27

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh statey, No. 15, 1949.)

DANIYELYAN, G. A.

"Initial Plastic and Reconstructive Operations in 'Fresh' Injuries to the Wrist and Fingers." Cand Med Sci, Yerevan Medical Inst, 15 Dec 54. (K, 5 Dec 54)

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

DANIYELYAN, G. A.

"Early Clinical Roentgenological Diagnosis of Cancer of the Esophagus and Certain Precancerous Conditions." Cand Med Sci, Yerevan State Medical Inst, Yerevan, 1955. (KL, No 11, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

FANARDZHYAN, V.A.; DANIYELYAN, Gr.A.

Differential X-ray diagnostics of stomach cancer. Izv.AN Arm. SSR.Biol. i sel'khoz.nauki. 11 no.12:39-47 D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Yerevanskiy institut rentgenologii i onkologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya ArmSSR.
(STOMACH--CANCER) (DIAGNOSIS, RADIOSCOPIC)

DANIYELYAN, G.A.

No. 834

834 Functional Alterations of the Gastro-Intestinal Tract under the Influence of Various Pharmacological Preparations in Radiography

FANARDSCHJAN, W. A. FANARDZHAN, V. A. Moskau (Sowjetunion)
DANIEL'JAN, G. A DANIYELYAN, G. A Moskau (Sowjetunion)

Radiological observations on functional alterations of the gastrointestinal tract occurring under the influence of compounds such as morphine, atropine, pilocarpine, physostigmine, adrenaline and others, have already been published in the literature. Already in 1912 Schlesinger demonstrated radiographically the stimulating effect of small doses of morphine upon the musculature of the stomach. This publication reports on radiographical examination results in relation to the influence of carbomom and proserine on the motorial function of the digestive tract. Carbomom belongs to the group of the so called diazetylcholine, which is a diazetylcholinetrimethylester derivative of the carbonic acid. Carbomom, as a cholinomimetic substance, acts on the H cholinreactive system. Experimental work shows that carbomom represents an effective stimulant of the reflexively respiration and acts on the chemoreceptors of the sinus carotidis pulsus. Proserine is a synthetic substitute for physostigmine. As in the latter it possesses an anticholinesterase activity. Above all, proserine influences the M cholinreactive systems and simultaneously stimulates the H cholinreceptors of the vegetative ganglia. Proserine is more stable than eserine (physostigmine), less toxic for the central nervous system and better tolerated in therapeutical doses. The preparations were used by us in healthy and sick persons, in various kinds of diseases of the digestive tract. Special attention was paid by us to the differentiation of organic damages to the stomach in correlation to pathological conditions of functional origin.

Proserine was administered to the patients either by subcutaneous injection of 1 ml of a 0.05% solution or orally as powders of 0.015 mg each. The alterations in the radiographic picture of the barium filled stomach usually started 10—15 minutes after subcutaneous injection or 25—35 minutes after oral administration. The radiographically identifiable changes were of different duration. On the average they lasted for 60—80 minutes. There was a close correlation between the intensity and length of tone from the intake of the drug.

The alterations of the gastro-intestinal tract caused by the action of proserine consist of:

1. Increased tone of the gastric musculature, which sometimes assumes impressive shapes.
2. Increase of the gastric peristalsis.
3. Accelerated evacuation of the barium in the stomach, which was observed in practically all cases, only where a definite cancerous or ulcerous stenosis of the gastric exit was present, an identifiable difference in time concerning the evacuation of the barium could not be observed.
4. Strongly increased peristalsis of the duodenum (especially of the arched portion) and of the small intestine.
5. Increased tone of the large bowel.

Carbomom is used by us as a 10% solution of 0.1 to 0.5 ml. The effect upon the respiration is very soon even after about 1—2 minutes, frequently even earlier. The respiration of the examinee is increased and becomes superficial up to 30—40 respirations per minute in addition an acceleration of the pulse was observed up to 100 per minute; the quality of the pulse was weak.

The described symptoms lasted on an average for 10—15 minutes, their intensity remaining practically constant. Afterwards the pulse normalized while accelerated respiration continued. The latter became normal step by step within 30—60 minutes. The effect of carbomom upon the motoric function of the gastro-intestinal tract is generally analogous to the action of proserine.

Our examinations permit conclusions being drawn as to the usefulness of proserine and carbomom in radiological practice regarding differential diagnosis in gastro-intestinal diseases.

No. 835

835 Roentgen-diagnostic Significance of Some Pharmacological Effects for Accurate Diagnosis of Gastric Disorders

STERN B. M. SHTERN Leningrad (Sowjetunion)

1. Swellings of the gastric mucosa accompanying inflammatory changes and tumours may frequently form a serious impediment to accurate diagnosis of the main disorder.
2. This induced the author to search for pharmacological effects capable of acting on the functional conditions of the gastric mucosa and of contributing to the elimination or reduction of its swelling.
3. Excellent results were obtained by preparing the patient by means of a mixture consisting of a weak parasympathetic solution with a small quantity of adrenalin. These two preparations contribute in a defined ratio to the reduction and elimination of swellings of the gastric mucosa. The mixture is taken by the patient according to a fixed schedule in the course of a meal prior to X-ray examination.
4. Numerous observations establish that in the presence of an inflammatory condition of the gastric mucosa, one might after starting with the successive ingestion of the simple sympathomimetic mixture, rapid reduction of inflammatory changes in true gastritis, as well as in gastritis associated with ulcers, was observed improving thereby the visibility of the defect in the
5. In the presence of which gastric peristalsis, even unsystematical mental exposures do not always supply the material substrate for a plausible diagnostic decision on the inflammatory swelling of the gastric mucosa. In such cases the pharmacological effect of morphia is recommended. This pharmacological test supplies the prerequisites for a considerable increase in the value of mental exposures as a method for the detection of an inflammatory swelling in the so called small form of gastric cancer.
6. Continuous spasms accompanying many gastric disorders can be eliminated in some cases with the aid of the pharmacological influence of phenazone (Antipyrine) — in the absence of contraindication — This has a mild and sufficiently rapid spasmolytic effect, enhancing the value of the X-ray examination.
7. The factors enumerated above as to pharmacological influence can facilitate the solution of a number of diagnostic problems and the accuracy of the main diagnosis, as well as to reduce the number of gastric disorders not recognizable by radiography.

836 Osteoporosis as a Sign of Osseous Dystrophy

SEDGENIDSE, G. A. SEDGENIDZE Moskau (Sowjetunion)
LINDENBRATEN, L. D. Moskau (Sowjetunion)

Osteoporosis develops by reflexively action and represents the result of deep seated neurotrophic disorders of the bone tissue. Experimental investigations by G. A. Sedgenidze and D. G. Kowalenko has demonstrated that even by a transient interruption of the afferent impulses by a novocain block the development of osteoporosis is significantly arrested and its intensity diminished. Apart from a reduction in the total number of the bone lamellae, osteoporosis is also characterized by dystrophic changes in the elements of the bone tissue. The lamellae and trabeculae are thinned, flattened and sometimes deformed. The nuclei of the endosteum cells surrounding the lamellae and trabeculae are subjected to degenerative changes and the medulla bone marrow is transformed to fibrous connective marrow. The disintegration of the lamellae and the structural changes occur according to biological laws and in the known sequence. Initially, those lamellae disintegrate which do not bear the chief weight and are less important from the functional standpoint. The basal lamellae, arranged according to lines of force and carrying a larger part of the functional burden, do not change but are in some cases reinforced, i. e., they thicken.

The radiographic method appears to be the only hopeful and objective means of recognizing osteoporosis in the living subject. The radiological detection of osteoporosis be subject of the usual exposures, by exposures with direct enlargement, and tomographic, the determination of its extent, the degree and character, and its evolution, all have an important diagnostic and prognostic significance.

Presented at the Ninth International Congress of Radiology, Munich, 23-30 July 1959.

FANARDZHYAN, V.A., prof. (Yerevan, ul.Dzhrashat, 90); DANIYELYAN, G.A., kand.med.nauk

Functional changes in the gastrointestinal system under the action of proserine. Vest. rent. i rad. 35 no. 5:8-11 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i meditsinskoy radiologii (zav. - prof. V.A. Fanardzhyan) Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor - prof. L.B. Arutyunyan).
(ALIMENTARY CANAL) (NEOSTIGMINE)

PANARDZHYAN, V.A., prof.; DANIYELYAN, Gr.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Modern state of X-ray diagnosis of stomach cancer. Vop.rent.i onk. 6:233-241 '61. (MIRA 16:2)
(STOMACH—CANCER) (DIAGNOSIS, RADIOSCOPIC)

DANIYELYAN, G.A., kand.med.nauk

Plastic surgery of the large intestine in gastrectomies necessitated by cancer. Vop.rent.i onk. 6:243-248 '61.

(MIRA 16:2)

(INTESTINES—SURGERY) (STOMACH—CANCER)

PANARDZHYAN, V.A., prof.; PANI[illegible]YAN, Gr.A., dotsent

X-ray diagnosis of duodenal cancers. Vopr. rent. i onk. [illegible]
'63 (MIRA 17:7)

FANAROZHYAN, V.A., prof.; [illegible] YAN, G.A., kand. med. nauk

Detection of tumorous cells in the blood of patients with cancer. Vop. rent. i onk. 7(3):[illegible] (MIRA 17:8)

DANIYELYAN, G.A., kand. med. nauk; AYRAPETYAN, I.N.

Experience in the use of mechanical suture appliances. Vop. rent. i onk. 7:275-279 '63 (MIRA 17:2)

DANIYELYAN, G.A., [illegible]
sotrudniki AVAMYAN, A.A., [illegible]

Nonspecific inflammatory [illegible]
rent. 1 ark. 78[illegible]

DANIYELYAN, G.A., kand. med. nauk; BARKHUDARYAN, Ye.Kh., kand. med. nauk

Value of palliative operations in cancer of the gastrointestinal tract and the pancreas. Vop. rent. i onk. 7:297-303 '63 (MIRA 17:1)

DANIYELYAN, G.A.

Replacement of the stomach in resections and total gastrectomies with a portion of the transverse colon. Khirurgiia 40 no.9:24-27 S '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. G.A. Daniyelyan) Instituta rentgenologii i onkologii (direktor - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. V.A. Fanardzhyan) AN Armyanskoy SSR, Yerevan.

DANIYELYAN, G.A., kand. med. nauk

Formation of an artificial stomach from a segment of the transverse colon following gastrectomy for cancer. Vest. khir. 94 no.2:108-109 F '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (rukovoditel' - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik G.A. Daniyelyan) Yerevanskogo instituta rentgenologii i onkologii (dir. - prof. V.A. Fanardzhyan) AMN SSSR.

DANIYELYAN, G.A.; MIRAKYAN, M.M.

Experimental substitution of the stomach following its resection and gastrectomy by a segment from the large intestine. Eksper. khir. i anest. 9 no.5:27-30 S-O '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. G.A.Daniyelyan) Instituta rentgeno-radiologii i onkologii (direktor - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. V.A.Fanardzhyan) AMN SSSR, Yerevan.

DANIYELYAN, G.M.; KISTRUSSKIY, V.I.

Multilinear conveyor in the cutting-out department of a shoe factory. Leg.prom. 16 no.9:43-46 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Bakinskoy obuvnoy fabriki No. 1 imeni A.I. Mikoyana (for Daniyelyan)
(Baku--Shoe industry) (Conveying machinery)

DANIYELYAN, G.N.

ABRAMOV, M.A.; ALIVERDIZADE, K.S.; AMIROV, Ye.M.; ARENSON, R.I.; ARSEN'YEV, S.I.; BAGDASAROV, R.M.; BAGDASAROV, G.A.; BADAMYANTS, A.A.; DANIYELYAN, G.N.; DZHAFAROV, A.A.; KAZAK, A.S.; KERCHENSKIY, M.M.; KONYUKHOV, S.I.; KRASNOBAYEV, A.V.; KURKOVSKIY, A.I.; LALAZAROV, G.S.; LARIONOV, Ye.P.; LISTENGARTEN, M.Ye.; LIVSHITS, B.L.; LISIKYAN, K.A.; LOGINOVSKIY, V.I.; LYSENKOVSKIY, P.S.; MOLCHANOV, G.V.; MAYDEL'MAN, N.M.; OKHON'KO, S.K.; ROMANIKHIN, V.A.; ROSIN, I.I.; RUSTAMOV, E.M.; SARKISOV, R.T.; SKRYPNIK, P.I.; SOBOLEV, N.A.; TARATUTA, R.N.; TVOROGOVA, L.M.; TER-GRIGORYAN, A.I.; USACHEV, V.I.; FAYN, B.P.; CHICHEROV, L.G.; SHAPIRO, Z.L.; SHEVCHUK, Yu.I.; TSUDIK, A.A.; ABUGOV, P.M., red.; MARTYNOVA, M.P., vedushchiy red.; DANIYELYAN, A.A.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Oil field equipment; in six volumes] Neftianoe oborudovanie; v shesti tomakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.3. [Petroleum production equipment] Oborudovanie i instrument dlia dobychi nefti. 1960. 183 p. (MIRA 13:4)

(Oil fields--Equipment and supplies)

DANIYELYAN, G.Ye., inzhener.

Disconnecting charging and load currents with cut-out switches. Elek.sta. 24 no.7:53-54 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:7)
(Electric switchgear)

DANYELYAN, G.E.

NIKOLAYEVA, N.V., inzhener; PAMYATNYKH, A.S., inzhener; MUSATOV, T.P., inzhener; MAKHMUROV, L.D., inzhener; DANYELIAN, G.E., inzhener; IOFFE, E.F., inzhener; GRUZDEV, A.V., inzhener; KLEMENT'YEV, D.P., inzhener; MOS'KIN, V.S., inzhener.

On the organization of service for district substations. Elek. sta.25 no.2:36-42 F '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Azenergo (for Nikolayeva, Pamyatnykh and Makhmurov). 2. Donbassenergo (for Musatov and Danyelian). 3. Mosenergo (for Klement'yev). 4. Gorenergo (for Ioffe, Gruzdev and Mos'kin). (Electric substations)

DANIYELYAN, G.Ye., inzh.

Checking the conditions of contacts in air circuit breakers by means of a measuring rod. Elek.sta. 29 no.11:80-81 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Electric contactors--Testing)

USSR / Forestry. Forest Management. K

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 7, 1958, 29540.

Author : Daniyelyan, I. A.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Forestry in the Armenian SSR.
(Lesnoye khozyaystvo Armyanskoy SSR)

Orig Pub: Lesn. kh-vo, 1957, No 9, 14-18.

Abstract: No abstract.

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DANIYELYAN, L.A., starshiy dorozhnyy master (g. Kirovakan)

Selfless act. Put' i put.khoz. no.10:39 O '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Railroads--Safety measures)

DANIYELYAN, L.Ye.

Motion of a viscous liquid in an open channel with an arbitrary porous bottom. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 18 no.1: 100-107 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

BABADZHANYAN, G.A.; DANIYELYAN, L.Ye.

Flow of a viscous fluid in an open porous channel. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 16 no.3:83-90 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Fluid mechanics)

DANIYELYAN, M.K.

11(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2925

Baku. Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftepererabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti imeni V. V. Kuybysheva.

Sbornik trudov, vyp. 2. (Collection of Works, No. 2) Baku, Azneftneizdat, 1958. 373 p. Errata slip inserted. 500 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Azerbaydzhan. Ministerstvo neftyanoy promyshlennosti.

Ed. of Publishing House: T.E. Al'tman; Editorial Board: V.S. Aliyev, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, V.S. Gutyrya, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, A.M. Kuliyev, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, M.M. Indukov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, V.Ya. Masumyan, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, F.G. Suleymanova, Candidate of Technical Sciences, A.M. Levshina, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, M.B. Al'tman, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, I.M. Orudzheva, Candidate of Technical Sciences, M.M. Melik-Zade, Candidate of Chemical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for chemical engineers, technicians, and refiners concerned with advanced methods of petroleum conversion.

COVERAGE: The collection presents an analysis of different types of crudes extracted in Azerbaydzhan and of the products recovered from these crudes through petroleum conversion processes. The dewatering, desalting and demulsifying of crudes is described and the suitability of these crudes for the recovery of diesel fuels is discussed. Results of catalytic cracking performed over a fluidized bed synthetic catalyst and the chemical composition of gasoline produced by two-stage catalytic cracking are analyzed. Attrition and deactivation of catalysts as well as catalyst circulation in a hyperflow system are reviewed. Various lube oil additives and the production of different types of oils and of carbon black are outlined. References accompany individual articles.

Masumyan, V.Ya., M.K. Daniyelyan, K.I. Antonova, Kh.M. Sultanova, and A.S. Arustamov. Preliminary Treatment of Baku Crudes for Refining 16

Agayeva, S.A., V.V. Yermakhin, A.G. Ismaylov, A.V. Rudinov (deceased), L.A. Kulikova, M.N. Nadirova, A.E. Tertaryan (deceased), G.A. Tertaryan. Azerbaydzhan Crudes as a Raw Material Source for Diesel Fuels 34

Nasirov, A.B., V.S. Gutyrya, and D.I. Zul'fugarly. Effect of Certain Conditions of Catalytic Cracking Performed Over a Fluidized Synthetic Silica Alumina Catalyst on the Formation of Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Gasoline 44

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SOV/81-59-3-28908

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 8, p 497 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Masumyan, V.Ya., Daniyelyan, M.K., Antonova, K.I., Sultanova, Kh.M., Arustamov, A.S.

TITLE: The Preparation of Baku Petroleum for Processing

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Azerb. n.-i. in-t neftepererabat. prom-sti, 1958, Nr 2, pp 16 - 33 (Azerb. summary)

ABSTRACT: A comprehensive thermomechanical process has been developed for preparing Baku petroleum for processing. Demulsification is carried out at a temperature of 110 - 140°C and a pressure of up to 6 atm, and the decomposition of emulsion is carried out in a mixer, where the preliminarily heated petroleum is subjected to intensive mixing. The separation of the principal mass of drill water is carried out in the first group of dehydrators. The second mixer is fed with petroleum, containing 2 - 3% of water, and washing water; as a result of vigorous mixing the salts pass into the washing water. The settling of the

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The Preparation of Baku Petroleum for Processing SOV/81-59-8-28908

washing water is carried out in the second sections of the dehydrators, after which the petroleum is cooled and passes into the storage tank for the prepared petroleum. The method developed makes it possible to reduce the consumption of demulsifier by 55 - 60%.

N. Kel'tsev

Card 2/2

S/065/63/000/001/001/005
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Indyukov, N.M., Daniyelyan, E.K.

TITLE: Hydrocarbons of the naphthalene series in naphtha and gas oils from catalytic cracking

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.1, 1963, 16-19

TEXT: Alkyl naphthalenes were isolated from naphtha and light and heavy gas oils from catalytic cracking to satisfy the increasing industrial demand for phthalic anhydride. The naphthalene hydrocarbons were isolated from aromatic portions of the oils separated on silica gel and distilled to produce 10°C cuts. Alkylnaphthalenes in the cuts were separated via picrate formation. The naphtha fractions contained naphthalene (0.59% of the original naphtha), β-methylnaphthalene (3.66%), 1,6-dimethylnaphthalene (2.15%). The light gas oil fractions contained dimethylnaphthalenes (2.05%) and trimethylnaphthalenes (2.43%). The heavy gas oil fractions contained dimethylnaphthalenes (3.3%), trimethylnaphthalenes (1.38%) and tetramethylnaphthalenes (1.12%). There are 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: INKhP AN Azerb SSR (INKhP AS Azerb SSR)

Card 1/1

INDYUKOV, N.M.; DANIYELYAN, M.K.

Study of naphthalene from petroleum raw material. Khim. prom. 41 no.2:22-24 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

DANIELYAN, N. A. Cand Ped Sci -- (diss) "Methods of ~~TXX~~ Studying Russian Dialects in the Non-Russian (Azerbaydzhani~~an~~ and Armenian) Schools of Azerbaydzhan." Mos, 1957. 8 pp 22 cm. (Academy of Pedagogical Sciences RSFSR, Scientific Research Inst ~~for TXXX~~ of Methods of Instruction, ~~Training Methods~~), 100 copies (KL, 26-57, 114)

1. DANIYELYAN, N. M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Armenia - Oak

7. Spot seeding oak in Northern Armenia. Les. khoz. 6, No. 3, 1953.

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

PERSHIN, G.N.; BELIKOV, G.P.; DANIYELYAN, N.M.; KATUNINA, V.I.

Antibacterial and antiviral effect of some lactones and lactams. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.3:109-114 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni Ordzhonikidze i TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy dezinfektsionnyy institut.

DANIYELYAN, S. G. Dr. Vet.Med.

"Pellagra in Swine," Veterinariya, No.1, 1950

DANIELYELYAN, S.G., kand.vet.nauk

Treating osteomalacia in cows with tricalcium phosphate.
Veterinariia 35 no.12:51-53 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Yerevanskiy zooveterinarnyy institut.
(Osteomalacia) (Calcium phosphates) (Cattle--Diseases)

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