S/145/60/000/003/009/010 D221/D301

AUTHORS:

Melamed, V.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent and Davidyuk, V.I., Engineer

TITLE:

On the problem of evaluating plastic deformation of copper during machining

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 3, 1960, 97 - 105

TEXT: The authors apply the method of induced thermoelectric motive force, developed by Professor N.F. Kunin, in investigating the plastic deformation of chips. This is based on internal changes in the physical properties of the latter and not on the outside phenomena of plastic deformation in the metal. The changes in chip contraction and thermo-electric qualities of the deformed chip were examined in relation to the thickness of cut and the rake of tool. Plastic deformation is accompanied by work hardening which is explained by distortion of crystal matrix, produced from the transfer card 1/5.

On the problem of evaluating ...

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gy determines the new thermo-electric properties of deformed metal as compared to the characteristics of the non-deformed metal. This enables realization of the chemically homogeneous thermocouple, one part of which is deformed and the other part is annealed. The examination of the thermo-electric motive force in relation to the plastic deformation of copper was carried out in tension, torsion, rolling and bending. In all cases it proved to be proportional to the relative deformation, C = Be, where C is the thermoelectric force due to 1°C in temperature difference; B is a constant depending on the nature of metal and conditions of deformation; & is the relative deformation. The plastically deformed chip contains the results of all phenomena that take place during machining. The tests were carried out on a screw-cutting lathe, 1615, with an optical device on the dynamometer. A support held an indicator for precise measurement of chip thickness. The tools were made of W X-15 (ShKh-15) steel with various cutting angles and lapped edges. The copper specimens, were accurately machined and annealed in hermetic crucible to prevent oxidation. The unavoidable thin film of scales was removed by pickling. The annealed specimens were shaped. The second chip was deformed. The choice of copper is due to the following Card 2/5

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considerations: There is no welding of chip which flows out; the method of thermo-electric motive force is fully applied for investigating plastic deformations due to tension, compression and torsion of copper, and during measurements the whole circuit is of one homogeneous metal. The experimental apparatus is shown in Fig. 2. The contact point of first and second ships was cooled to 0°C in container 1 with melting ice. The free ends of obtained thermo-couple were placed in container 2, which held paraffin at room temperature. The changes in temperature of ice and paraffin were measured by precise thermometers 3 and 4. The difference of temperatures between two containers produced the thermo-electric force, measured by galvanometer . The results of tests on the investigation of the effect of cut thickness and the rake on longitudinal contraction of chip were plotted. The above demonstrate that the first chip has a greater contraction than the second. The larger contraction corresponds to greater force P_z . The thermo-electric force drops with the increase of cutting angle δ . A deeper cut decreases the plastic deformation of the chip, but the latter increases with larger rakes. The relative shear &, does not depend on the depth of cutting, and Card 3/5

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\$/145/60/000/005/009/010 D221/D301

therefore, cannot express the plastic deformation of chip. The longitudinal contraction falls somewhat with increase of chip thickness. The chip becomes wider with greater thickness of cut and larger rake. There are 7 figures and 9 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyayatva (Chelyabinsk Institute of Mecha-

nization and Electrification of Agriculture)

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1959

Card 4/5

NAME OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

(MIRA 14:

Cutting force and chip shrinkage in cutting-off a workhardened me'at the law, vyc. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.6:147-153

1. Chelyabinskiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii salibbo e khozyayatva.
(Metal cutting)

35955

S/126/62/013/001/016/018 E073/E535

1.1100

AUTHORS: Kunin, N.F., Melamed, V.I. and Davidyuk, V.I.

TITLE: On the relation between various types of deformation

and the process of machining metals

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.13, ap.1, 1962, 154-157

TENT: According to existing views, the process of cutting plastic metals is based on plastic deformation of the metal which is transformed into chip. In establishing quantitative relations between various types of plastic deformation, two means are available, the first is to find a flow curve for the metal which is the same for all types of deformation, the second consists of establishing the equivalent specific deformation work for various methods of deformation. In establishing equivalent flow curves, it is necessary to plot a single flow curve for various types of deformation; thereby, the degree of deformation and the stress state are taken as equivalents. As a criterion of the coincidence of flow curves for various types of deformation, experimental results were used which are based on Card 1/3

On the relation between various ... S/126/62/013/001/016/018 E073/E535

purely mechanical tests of measuring the size of the metal before and after deformation. In machining, the dimensions of the deforming metal layer before and after deformation are determined from the deformation of the chip and, therefore, establishment of quantitative relations between various types of deformation in the process of cutting can be related only to this quantity, which is an external feature and does not determine the plastic deformation of the metal itself. In investigating the equivalent specific deformation work for various methods of deformation, the method of induced thermo e.m.f. can be applied. It was found possible to plot a single curve of the change in the induced thermo e.m.f. caused by distortions in the crystal lattice resulting from plastic deformation as a function of the specific deformation work. On the assumption that the nature of internal changes in the metal is the same for all types of plastic deformation, the method of induced thermo e.m.f. can also be applied in studying the process of machining. The results are given of measurements of the induced thermo e.m.f. of chips produced during turning of copper discs on a thread-cutting lathe. The chip was cut at a speed of 8 m/min, whereby the thickness of the chip was varied Card 2/3

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On the relation between various ... S/126/62/013/001/016/018 E073/E535

between 0.1 and 0.82 mm. It was found that the dependence of the thermo e.m.f. on the specific deformation work can be expressed by means of a single general curve for torsion, tens.on, rolling and cutting. For all these types of deformation, approximately the same induced e.m.f. corresponds to equal deformation work. The assumption that the equivalence of deformation should be evaluated on the basis of equivalence of specific deformation work was confirmed by the thermo e.m.f. method as being valid also for the case of the machining of copper. Measurements of the induced thermo e.m.f. of chip may prove useful for finding generally valid relations inter-linking of deformation. There are 3 figures.

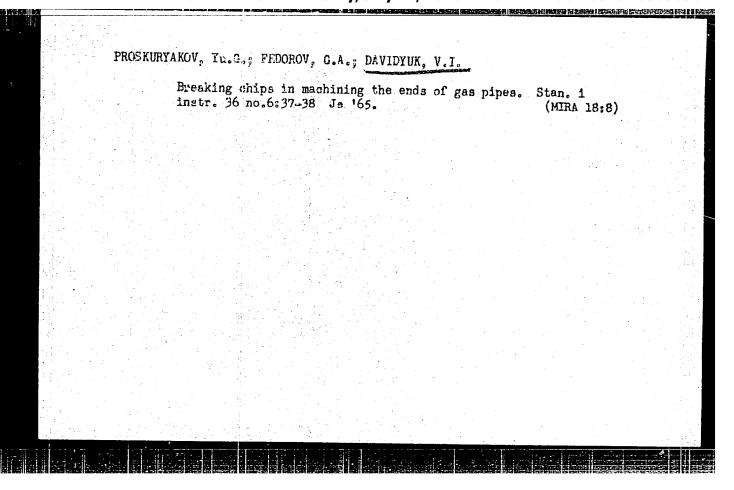
ASSOCIATION:

Chelyabinskiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva (Chelyabinsk Institute of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture)

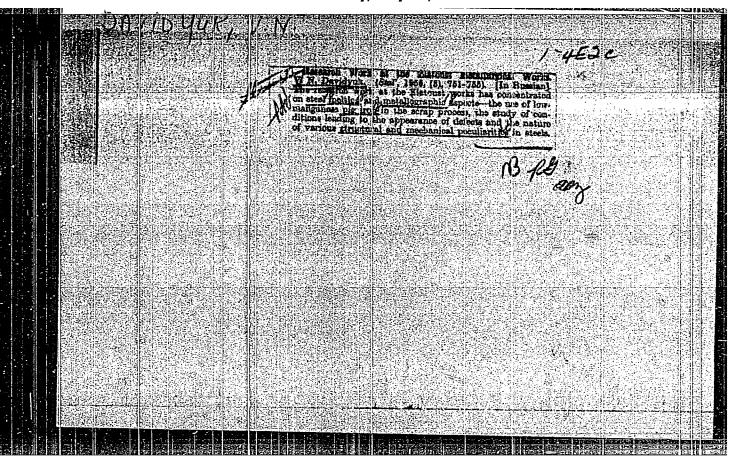
SUBMITTED:

April 3, 1961

Card 3/3



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00050981



133-58-4-25/40

AUTHORS: Chekhomov, O. M. and Davidyuk, V. N., Engineers

TITLE: On the Problem of Axial Defects in Cold Drawn Ball Bearing Steel (K voprosu ob osevykh defektakh v

kalibrovannoy sharikopodshipnikovoy stali)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 4, p 354 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The defect appeared in the form of a small crack in the fracture of rods (Figs.1-3). A study of a large number of longitudinal cross-sections of ingots indicated that one of the probable causes of the defect of cold drawn steel is the porosity of the axial part of the ingot. In the axial zone of 2.6 ton ingots of steel ShKhl5SG a coarse porosity reaching more than two-thirds of the total ingot height was observed. In order to obtain a more dense axial zone, the ingot mould was redesigned (increased taper and increased shrinkage head, Fig.4). With the new shape of ingot moulds the proportion of defective heats decreased from 28.9% to 13.0%. The use of these moulds for steel ShKh6, semis of which undergo

2 20 mm 4 presentable 10 mm 1

Card 1/1 large reduction, brought to zero the proportion of rejects due to axial defects.

There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy Zavod (Zlatoust Metallurgical Works)

1. Steel--Fracture 2. Ingots--Porosity 3. Molds--Design

s/133/60/000/009/003/015 A0511/A029 Khasin, G.A., Engineer and Davidyuk, AUTHORS: 1. A new method was employed at the Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy Newsin Brief PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, No. 9, pp. 807-808 Zavod (Zlatoust Metallurgical Plant) for the self-lubrication of ingot molds TITLE: during hottom pouring. Before the pouring process organic substances (petrolatum, paraffin, stearin, etc.) were fed into the ingot mold which was graduallavum, paramin, sucarin, euc., were red into one ingo more million non branche.

The organic material partly burns above the middle of the motel and her advantages. rising level of the metal and has a deoxidizing effect while at the same time coating the walls of the ingot mold uniformly with soot. 2. In the Zlatoust Metallurgical Plant in cooperation with the Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona (Institute of Electrowelding imeni Ye.O. Paton) a method was developed for the mirrors of bassing the glas both which source as a best course in a justice of the state for the purpose of keeping the slag bath which serves as a heat source in a liquid state during the hordening of the conting by conducting through the hordening of the conting by conducting the conting through the co quid state during the hardening of the casting by conducting through the bath a number of the casting by conducting the decrease of a current (40 V) 1,500 = 1,700 a). This method resulted in the decrease of waste products during the conversion of the castings. 3. When casting openhearth steel with the addition of silicochrome (Type 20), furnace-ferrosilicon Card 1/3

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and partly also ferrochrome and 45 %-ferrosilicon could be raplaced. 4. In the checkerwork of regenerators (in the upper IV-XVIrows) new type of silicate chromate brick was used (Type 3Π - ZL), at the Zlatoust Metallurgical Plant. In open-hearth furnaces at a temperature of $1,340^{\circ}\text{C}$ of the upper checkerwork these bricks have to be replaced after 250-300 castings. 5. In order to decrease the gas-saturation of the metal when casting in basic arc furnaces, non-ferrous manganese was applied during oxidation, while during the period of boiling for preliminary deoxidation an amount of about 10 kg/t pig iron and silicomanganese (about 4 kg/t) were added. After careful removal of the oxidizing slag the necessary amount of aluminum required for the alloy was added. The refining slag was about 2-2.5 % of the charge. The quality of the experimental casting was satisfactory, the melting time was shortened and the power consumption was reduced. 6. Pulverized nickel suboxides? with a Ni content of 79-80 %, were used when casting 40 XH (40KhN) \$12-20XH3A (12-20KhN3A) \$17 XH2 (17KhN2) \$12-20 × 2 H 4 A (12-EOKh2N4A) (30-37× H 3 A (30-37KhN3A) (15× CHTA(15KhGNTA)) type Martin steels and 1×18 H9T (1Kh18N9T) type electrosteel without any difficulty and without causing any deterioration of the quality. Nickel suboxides can be utilized almost entirely; however, in the open hearth furnaces the consumption of pig-iron increased to some extent and in electrofurnaces the time of

Card 2/3

S/133/60/000/010/009/013 A054/A029

AUTHORS:

Khasin, G.A., Engineer; Davidyuk, V.N.

TITLE:

News in Brief

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, No. 10, pp. 934 - 935

TEXT: In order to examine hot drawing of high-alloy steels of low plasticity (P18, P9, X18 = R18) R9, Kh18) tests on a laboratory scale were carried out in the Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Zlatoust Metallurgical Plant) to determine the mechanical properties during extension. It was found that below 600°C the strength of these steel grades changed only slightly, whereas above this temperature the change came very suddenly. Maximum plasticity in Kh18 steel was obtained in the temperature ranges between 150 - 170°C and 325 - 350°C, in R18 steel between 260 - 320°C. In the tests on an industrial scale the packets were heated before reaching the drawing die with the aid of a transformer of 45 kw (380/25 v, 1,500 amp); two drawing dies were applied, the drawing rate was 46 and 10 m/min. The efficiency of hot drawing was proved mainly for steels which did not deform easily. When cooling rods of 1X1849T (1Kh18N9T) type steel rapidly after rolling from 970 - 1,020°C for 9 - 17 sec, the steel obtained the

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S/133/60/000/010/009/013 A054/A029

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mechanical properties required without any subsequent heat treatment, which resulted in a considerable saving. It was found that during cold drawing fractures occured in some types of steel, mainly in those in which the carbon and the chrome content were near the upper limit of the prescription. X-ray analyses revealed that the high degree of brittleness had to be put down to the presence of trigonal carbide (Cr7C3), the microhardness of which is 2,100 kg/mm², beside the usual cubical carbide (Cr23C6) having a microhardness of 1,650 kg/mm2. Tests on an industrial scale showed that a long period of heating before rolling deteriorates the plastic properties of steel and results in rupture during drawing This can be prevented by subjecting the steel to a recrystallizing tempering at 7400C after every reduction, with a subsequent rapid cooling in water. Laboratory tests showed that 910XHM (U10KhNM) and 45XHMPA (45KhNMFA) Stypes of steel were suitable for the production of rollers. The 45 KnNMFA type rollers displayed a greater strength than those made of "50" types of steel. The surface hardness of the 45KhNMFA type steel rollers could further be improved by increasing the velocity of cooling after their normalization with subsequent tempering. In order to make the bite smoother with the 45KhNMFA steel rollers, the calibration should be modified or the strip should be introduced in a coercive manner under the roller.

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KHASIN, G.A.; MENUSHENKOV, P.P.; PETROV, A.K.; OKHRIMOVICH, B.P.; DAVIDYUK,
V.N.; FILATOV, S.K.; VASIL'YEV, P.V.; LOKTIONOV, M.V.; GUREVICH, Yu.G.

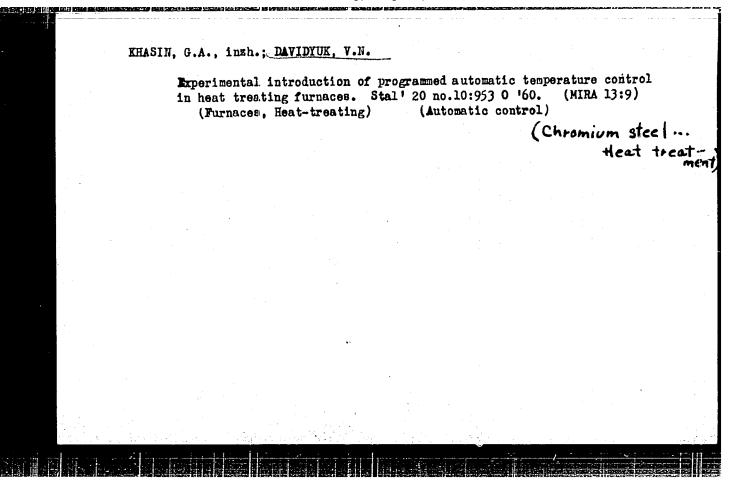
New method of mold coating with petrolatum. Metallurg 5 no.5:21-24,
My '60.

1. Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod i Chelyabinskiy
politekhnicheskiy institut.

(Ingot molds) (Petrolatum)

KHASIN, G.A., inzh.; DAVIDYUK, V.N.

Investigating resistance to deformation under the effect of tension and upsetting of carbon and alloy steels at various temperatures and speeds. Stal. 20 no.10: 953 0 '60. (NIRA 13:9) (Metals—Testing)



S/133/62/000/004/001/008 A054/A127

AUTHORS:

Sergeyev, G.N.; Khasin, G.A; Davidyuk, V.N., Engineers

TITLE:

Casting flat alloy-steel ingots

PERIODICAL:

Stal', no. 4, 1962, 309 - 312

TEXT: Besides other defects, alloy-steel and alloy ingots of the conventional square and circular section type very often have an insufficient density, mostly in the axial zone. This is caused mainly by an increased carbon content, the presence of alloying elements, impurities in the form of high-melting non-metallic inclusions and an increased gas saturation of the metal. In the bottom part of the ingot the density is usually satisfactory, due to the accelerated solidification of the metal caused by intensive cooling from the sides and from the mold bottom. Evidently, the axial porosity of the ingot can, therefore, be reduced by modifying the solidification conditions of the metal accordingly: by an increase of the heat extraction from the ingot bottom which intensifies solidification from the bottom upward or by a more thorough heating of the ingot head. These conditions can be ensured partly by a change of the ingot

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Casting flat alloy-steel....

geometry (greater conicity, smaller height-to-average cross section ratio, larger dead head volume) and, partly, by a more intense heating of the head. The most favorable conditions for obtaining a uniform, dense macrostructure are given in the electroslag remelting process. At the Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Zlatoust Metallurgical Plant) tests were carried out to cast ingots requiring a uniform macrostructure. The test ingots were shorter, their height-to-cross section ratio was considerably smaller (1,65) than in the conventional ingots, their conicity was greater (up to 10%), which promotes crystallization from the bottom upwards; the weight of the liquid metal in the head was greater (up to 37% of the total ingot weight). Under these conditions the pores forming are easily filled with liquid metal and this ensures a higher density in the axial zone of the ingot. The shorter ingot shape, however, involves other difficulties: larger parts must be cropped, the yield of first-grade steel decreases, heating, forging and rolling are more difficult. Shortened ingots are, therefore, cast only in special cases (large section rods from certain steel grades and alloys). To obtain a uniformly dense macrostructure under more favorable conditions, cooling has to be accelerated. This can only be achieved, however, by an increase of the cooling surface in relation to the volume-unit of the solidifying metal, in other words, by a reduction of the

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	s/133/62/000/004/001/008 A054/A127
ingot thickness. At the Zlatoust Metallurgical P test ingots were cast, with a 135-kg riser, havin (in brackets the corresponding data for convention)	lant 0.75-ton, 500 x 250 mm
Ingot weight-(ton) Riser weight-to-total ingot weight ratio (for liquid metal, %) Conicity of the ingot (sidewise) % Ingot height-to-average section ratio Lateral cooling surface-to-ingot volume ratio (without bottom part) dm ² /dm ³	18 (37) 5.63 (10.8) 2.32 (1.64 1.16 (0.97)
Mold weight-to-ingot weight ratio (without riser) The new geometry of the ingots permits a more ration of P 18 (R13), 3M 756 (E1756), 3M 961 (E1756), and dense; when flat, 0.75 ton R-18 high-speed	2.29 (2.54) Apid solidification. The axial 1961) steel ingots is fine-grained steel ingots were converted into
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Casting flat alloy-steel...

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rods at least 50 mm in diameter, the carbide non-homogeneity could be reduced to the standard degree [TOCT 5951-51 (GOST 5951-51)]. When flat R18, R9 and EIJ47 ingots were cast with petrolatum, their surface was greatly improved. The EI736 ingots, which usually have intergranular cracks and slag-inclusions in the conventional and shortened ingots, are free from these defects when they have a flat shape. There are no difficulties in heating, forging and rolling them. High-alloy steels and alloys should be cast into flat ingots of not more than 1 ton. For less alloyed steels an optimum configuration of heavy-weight flat ingots has to be developed and tested. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy sovnarkhoz (Chelyabinsk Sovnarkhoz)

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s/133/62/000/006/001/015 A054/A127

AUTHORS:

Khasin, C. A., Davidyuk, V. N., Engineers

At the Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Zlatoustovsk Metal-

TITLE:

lurgical Plant)

Stal', no. 6, 1962, 518 - 520 PERIODICAL:

JK-6 (LK-6) light-weight bricks, containing kaolin, sawdust and lignine are used for lining the extension pieces of 3.6-ton stainless steel ingots. Since they have been introduced, the head crop could be reduced by 26. The riser for 4.6-ton open-hearth steel ingots was lined with a mixture containing 36% non-calcined vermiculite, 14% aluminum, 10% ferrosilicon (of 45%), 40% charcoal, small coke and 10% of NAM-4 (PAM-4) powder above 100%. 1.5 kg mixture was used for 1 ton of liquid steel. In another version 3 kg calcined vermiculite was added to 1 ton of steel; this version was more effective. 2) In co-operation with the Satkinskiy institut ogneuporov (Satkinsk Institute of Refractory Material) a method has been developed for ramming the hearth bottom, using a mixture of crushed magnesite powder and 3 - 5% titaniummagnetite concentrate. This method

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reduced the magnesite powder consumption for electric steel smelters by 3 - 6 kg/ton of steel. 3) When using petrolatum (0.3 kg/ton) in smelting 1 X 18 H9T (1Kh18N9T) grade steel, the ingots can be delivered for rolling in hot condition and the yield of flawless product increases; the depth of roughing the 1Kh18N9T tube blanks can be reduced from 10 to 5 mm. This increases the flawless output by 7%. 4) In co-operation with the Ural'skiy institut chernykh metallov (Ural Institute of Ferrous Metals) new slags for smelting carbon steels in basic openhearth furnaces were tested. One composition contained 17 - 85% mervinite (3CaO.MgO.2SiO2) and orthosilicate, the balance consisting of spinel [(Mg, Mn,Fe)O . (Al,Fe,Cr,Mn)₂0₃] and RO-phase (Fe,Mn,Mg oxides). For chrome-molybdenum steels the percentage of the first two constituents was 61 - 73, that of the latter 25 -28. 5) In cooperation with the Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye. O. Patona (Electric Welding Institute im. Ye. O. Paton) the electroslag refilling method for electrosteels was investigated. 570 half-ton ingots were tested under the following conditions: Duration of refilling, min. 5 - 8 8 - 18 Current, a 1,000 600 200 The best flux was the AH Φ -6 (ANF-6) brand, preheated to 600 - 800°C;

the best

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material for lining the extension pieces was chamotte. 6) The 3.6-ton electric steel ingots were poured in thin-walled (90 mm) molds, (the mold weight to ingot. weight ratio, without riser, was 0.945). As compared with conventional 2.7-ton weight ratio, without riser, was 0.945). As compared with conventional 2.7-ton ingots, the macrostructure of 18 XHBA (18KhNVA), IX15 (ShKh15) and 1 X 18H 9 T (1Kh18N9T) grades was denser, it was satisfactory also after deformation. 7) Rejects due to spot formation were reduced by modification of the smelting technology of 35 XIOA (35KhYuA) and 38 XMIOA (38KhMYuA) steels. At the beginning of "clean" rimming 10 kg/ton pig iron, silicomanganese and 45-% ferrosilicon (in amounts of 3 - 4 kg/ton), aluminum (1 kg/ton) are added and then the required amount of ferrochrome. After chrome is smelted, the oxidizing slag is tapped and the 0.08 - 0.14% silicon containing metal alloyed with aluminum and kept under lime-fluorspar slag for 30 minutes. 8) The technology for producing CB04 X 19 H9 (SV04Kh19N9) and CB 06 X 19 X 9 T (SV06Kh19N9T) steels was introduced. Smelting takes place in basic electric furnaces, on carbon steel scrap, with oxidation and remelting of alloy steel scrap; oxygen is blown through the bath. Chrome, nickel and manganese are added in amounts within narrower limits than usual (18 - 18.8%, 9.5 - 10%, 1.3 - 2% respectively); petrolatum(0.3 kg/ton) is used. 8) 08 X 20 H10 F 6 (08Kh20N10G6) steel is smelted in basic arc furnaces with

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oxidation or remelting alloy steel scrap. Carbon, manganese, chrome and nickel are added within narrower limits (0.08 - 0.1%, 6 - 7%, 20 - 20.7%, 10.5 - 11% respectively). The carbon content should not exceed 0.05% at the end of the oxidizing period. Deoxidation takes place with 10 kg/ton siliconmanganese and 1 kg/ton aluminum lumps. Prior to tapping ferrotitanium is added in an amount to obtain 0.2% Ti in the finished steel. 9) To increase the ductility of H -42 (N-42) steel during forging the smelting process was changed. In one of the versions tested the bath was first reduced with pig iron (5 kg/ton), ferromanganese (1.6 - 4.5 kg/ton) and aluminum (0.3 kg/ton), after the iron ore was charged. In the second version, the pig iron was added with the current switched off, a "secondary" rimming was caused, while the electrodes were immersed in the bath for 1.5 - 12 seconds. The samples of the second version showed a higher ductility. 30 - 40 minutes after the beginning of refining, 0.5 kg/ton aluminum lumps and before tapping, again 1 kg/ton aluminum were added. The second version was adopted. 10) To improve the smelting technology of the Y7AB (U7AV) and 3N 474 (EI474) steel grades, sulfur is added immediately after tapping the oxidizing slag; refining takes place under chamotte slag, by oxidizing it first with crushed coke and next with 75-% ferrosilicon. 11) Square and circular molds were

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At the Zlatoustovskiy...

S/133/62/000/006/001/015 A054/A127

tested for the electroslag remelting process. In the square copper molds (430 x 430 mm in size), with spraying cooling system, $\rm III\,X15$ (ShKh15) grade, 2-ton ingots were remelted, at 60 v and 850 - 900 kw, applying AH Φ -6 (ANF-6) flux; remelting took an average of 6.5 hours. The ingots were rolled on the 950 stand without finishing; the electroslag remelted steel had a dense macrostructure.

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8/133/62/000/009/008/009 A054/A127

AUTHORS:

Khasin, G.A., Davidyuk, V.N.

TITLE:

At the Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Zlatoust Metallur-

gical Plant)

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 9, 1962, 854

TEXT: In cooperation with the NIIMetiz and the Chelyabinskiy nauchnoissledovatel skiy institut metallurgii (Chelyabinsk Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgy) a method has been developed for hot drawing packs of high-speed steels. Before starting the process, the drawing dies are heated to 350°C; the metal is heated in a lead bath. A mixture of silver graphite and saw dust in a proportion of 3:1 is applied for coating. Hot drawing increased the output of the drawing equipment by a factor of 1.7, reduced the annealing time by a factor of 2.9, the labor required for 1 ton finished product by 9.6 man-hours, the operation cycle by 37.2 hours and production cost by 177.63 rubles/ton. 2) A technology for obtaining calibrated and polished 1 X 21 H5T (3 M811) [1Kh21N5T (E1811)] steel has been introduced. The steel is

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At the Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy

cast into 2.7 and 1 ton ingots. The billets are made from the large ingots by rough-relling, from the small ones by hammering prior to rough rolling. The heat treatment of the metal and its preparation for drawing and polishing are carried out according to the technology for X 18 H10 (Kh18N10) steel. To prevent increased wear of the drawing dies, the reduction rate is 16 - 18%. The mechanical properties of the steel after polishing, annealing or hardening comply with Group I of TY 291-60 (TU 291-60).

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8/133/62/000/009/007/009 A054/A127

AUTHORS:

Khasin, G.A., Davidyuk, V.N.

TITLE:

At the Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Zlatoust Metal -

lurgical Plant)

PERIODICAL:

Stal', no. 9, 1962, 849

TEXT: 30-kg ingots and wire rods of H.42 (N42) and X23 H18 (Kh23N18) steel were tested. Smelting took place in an h-f induction furnace with the addition of carium in the form of ferrous cerium and cerium dioxide. These additives did not affect the macrostructure of the test steels in the cast as in additives did not affect the macrostructure to 1,200°C increased the ductility the forged condition. Raising the temperature to 1,200°C increased the ductility of both grades; beyond this temperature the ductility was reduced. In the N42 grade the ductility decreased in proportion to the amount of cerium. The ductility was not affected when ferrocerium was added to the Kh23N18 grade in an amount to ensure a 0.05 - 0.20% cerium content, neither did the addition of cerium dioxide with a 0.05 - 0.15% cerium content, at 1,100 - 1,150°C change the steel properties. The latter improved, however, when 0.20% Ce was added. The ductility of Kh23N18 steel at 1,200°C increased considerably, when cerium dioxide (0.05 - 0.20% Ce), was added.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00050981

STROGANOV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; BOGATENKOV, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOLOSOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZVEREV, B.F., inzh.; DAYIDYUK, V.N., inzh.; POPOV, R.V., tekhnik

Heat balance of the riser head of an ingot. Stal' 22 no.1:27-29 (MIRA 14:12)

Ja '62. (Steel ingots) (Heat—Transmission)

SERGEYEV, G.N., inzh.; KHASIN, G.A., inzh.; DAVIDYUK, V.N., inzh.

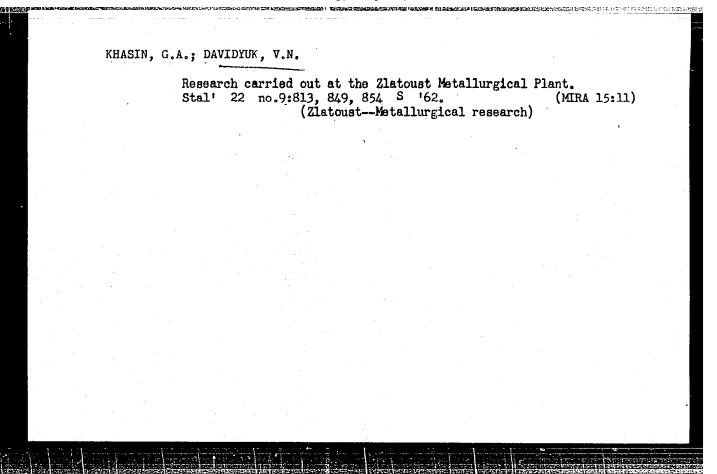
Use of flat ingots of alloyed steel. Stal: 22 no.4:309-312 Ap 162.

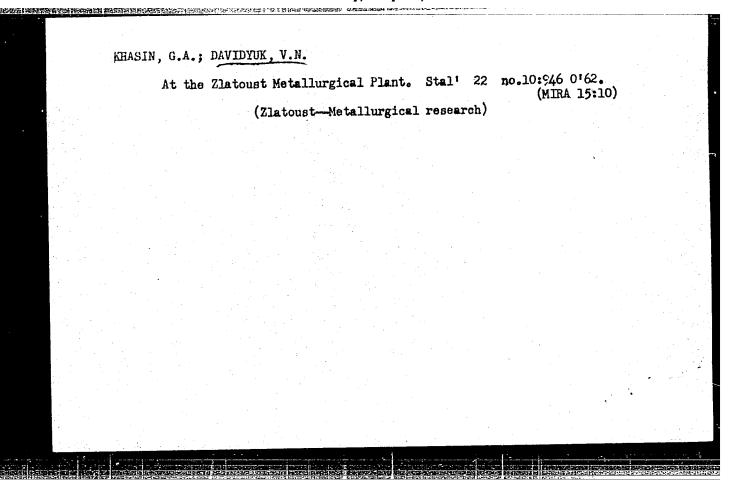
1. Chelyabinskiy sovnarkhoz i Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod. (Steel ingots)

KHASIN, G.A., inzh.; DAVIDYUK, V.N., inzh.

Steel smelting; new developments in research. Stal' 22 no.6:
518-520 Je '62.

(Steel-Metallurgy)





KHASIN, Gersh Aronovich; OKHRIMOVICH, Boris Pavlovich; DAVIDYUK, Viktor nikolayevich; ROZIN, Bentsian Borisovich; GEYFMAN, Roma Samuilovich; MIKHAYLOVA, Ye.P., red.izd-va; OBUKHOVSKAYA, G.P., tekhn. red.

HER BRINGER MENDES TO THE TOTAL TOTAL TO THE TOTAL T

[Pouring of alloyed steel with the use of petrolatum]Razlivka legirovannoi stali s petrolatumom. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. (MIRA 16:3) (Steel ingots) (Metalworking lubricants)

L 17244-63	BD8	
ccession nr: AP30	05556	8/0133/63/000/008/0720/0720
THORS: Khasin, C	. A.; Davidyuk, V. K.	53
TIE: a) Welting b) Manufac	high-chromium steels un turing steel Sv-08khl9NF 8, 1963, 720	er lire-elumina slag
OPIC TAGS: lime-	alumina alag, chromium ate	eel, reduction, forging, rolling
NF-6 (in proportional conder (1.5 kg/T).	on of 2 to 1), fragments The percentage composite	of aluminum (3 kg/T), and aluminum ton of the sleg was: CaO 58, Al ₂ O ₃ steel, slag was fluid and contained
3-30% of aluminum %. The loss of c se of electrical ned by 20-30 minu t was also possib	oxide, while the content brondum, manganese, and the energy was reduced by 400 tes, and the work of the le to use inferior types	of iron oxides was lowered to less than tanium in steel was lowered by 2-5%, the kwh/T, the period of melting was short-personnel was lightened. In many cases of iron, to assure a more constant o diminish the chemical interaction
Cord 1/2		

ICCESSION NR: AP30055	56					
cossible to obtain a material in ladle should to 1120-11400 and them	the furnace lining. the reduction of steel takes place under lime-alumina slag, it is a metal of desired chemical composition. The temperature of tould be 1540-1570C. Prior to forging, the metal should be heated them should be forged with weak blows. Bars of 75cm ² forged foresent good rolling material.					
ASSOCIATION: Zlatoust Plant)	ovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Z <u>latou</u>	st Metallurgical				
SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 26Aug63	ENCL: 00				
SUB CODE: ML	NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 000				
技术的证明,他们还是有关的证明。						
Gard 2/2						

مريف منها أحطبنان بنيانا أنهيه الرقي بداء تولفن بإمام نفدق تعدريوا بالمولوك بربيان فيمواجونوه	D5557 S/0133	/63/000/008/0747/0
AUTHORS: Khasin, G.	A.; Davidyuk, V. N.	57 56
MME: a) Plastici	ty improvement in steel EI256 10	
b) Developm applications	ment of the superscale inspection method and	the expansion of
SOURCE: Stal', no.	8, 1963, 747	
TOPIC TAGS: steel E	I256, plasticity, supersonic inspection, de equency:	fect , defecto-
the temperature should be be be be be to be the best of the best o	ts in fine-grained metal are best detected megaherts. When zones of coarse grains are 1.5 megaherts. It is more to mea a frequent	At the end of roll: by defectoscopes a
requency should be	for the empretus IIII 11	
THE TANKSING OF EAT	for the apperatus UDM-1M,	
	1.5 megahertz. It is moner to me a from	

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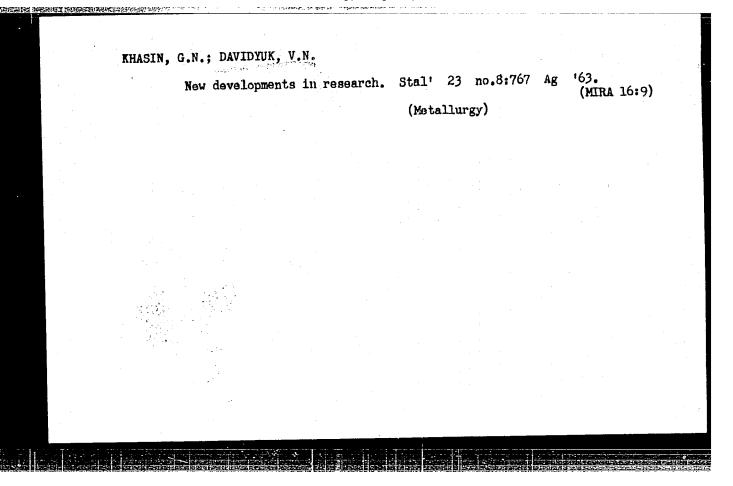
ACCESSION NR: AP3005 ASSOCIATION: Zlatous Plant)	557 tovskiy metallurgicheskiy savod ((Zlatoustovsk Metallurgical			
SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 26Aug63		ENCL: 00		
SUB CODE: ML	NO REP SOV: 000		OTHER: 000		
Cord 2/2					

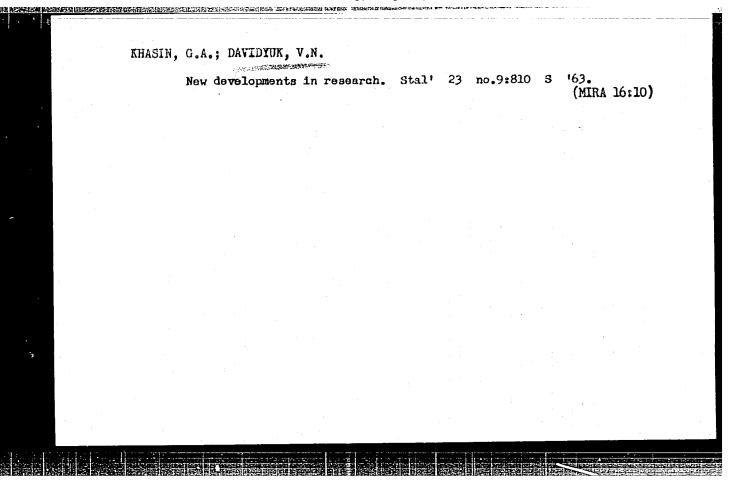
ACCESSION NR: AP300555	8/0	0133/63/000/008/0767/0°
AUTHORS: Khasin, G. N.	(1) 15. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16	//
TITLE: Introduction of	new hot-forming steels into the star	ming industry
SOURCE: Stal', no. 8,	法证证 医骨髓 电设置 计分类系统 医外腺 医二甲基氏征 人名英格兰 二十二二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二	
TOPIC TMS: steel 5KhS die, cutting blade	VÆ, 4Kh3VWF, 5Kh4SV4WF, 5Kh3V	73MF, 6KhV2S, stamping
ABSTRACT: Steels 5KhqV	A Khavis and Skhygvais have	
Cubes of steel 4Kh3VMF rendured only 1500-500. due to their poor anneal cutting operations; blackblades of steel 5Kh4SV41 while similar blades of	Z, 4Kh3VhF, and 5Kh4SV4MF have been were found 45% more durable than in withstood 2399-582 stampings, while concludes of steel 5KhSV2F were the least ling. Hot-cutting blades of steel 41 des of 5Kh2V3MF endured only 4-10 open MF, hardened to 50 Rockwell, leated if steel 6KhV2Stendured only 2-3 operativskiy metallurgicheskiy savod (Zlatou Vskiy metallurgicheskiy savod (Zlatou NATE ACQ: 26Augt3)	serts of steel <u>5KMV</u> , whes of steel 5KMV of resistant, probably (h3VMF lasted for 20 orations. Cold-cutting operations.

SERDYUKOV, G.V., inzh.; KHASIN, G.A.; DAVIDYUK, V.N.

New developments in research. Stal' 23 no.8:719-720 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

(Steel--Metallurgy)





KHASIN, G.A.; DAVIDYUK, V.N.; FRANTSOV, V.P., inzh.; KHITRIK, A.I., inzh.; MATVEYEV, Yu.M.; VARNAVSKIY, I.; RYSYUKOV, N.; ZHURAVLEV, S.

New developments in research. Stal' 24 no.10:880, 898, 909, 917, 930, 942, 946 0 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

BABIY, A.S.; TOL'SKIY, A.A.; KHASIN, G.A.; DAVIDYUK, V.N.

New developments in research. Stal' 25 no.8:739 Ag '65.
(MTRA 18:8)

SHUSHLEBIN, B.A., inzh.; MATSEPON, Yu.A.; KHASIN, G.A.; DAVIDYUK, V.N.

New developments in research. Stal' 25 no.8:824 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

L 27432-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) ACC NR. AP6017776 SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/65/000/009/0819/0819 AUTHOR: Khasin, G. A.; Davidyuk, V. N. ORG: Zlatoust Metallurgical Plant (Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod) TITIE: Production of OKh18Ni2T steel SOURCE: Stal', no. 9, 1965, 819 TOPIC TAGS: steel, vacuum melting, induction furnace, vacuum furnace, argon, ductility, steel structure, titanium/OKhl8N12T steel The melting of grade OKhl8N12T steel in vacuum induction furnaces and subsequent pouring into ingots weighing (mass) 0.5 ton (megagrams) in an argon atmosphere provides satisfactory dustility of metal in the conversion process. "Titanium crust" on the periphery and a "titanium crust" in the cross section of the specimens are is basic defect of the steel macrostructure. SUB CODE: 11, 13, 20 / SUBM DATE! UDC: 669.187.2.083.4 : 621.365.5.001.5

27435-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD ACC NR. AP6017775 SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/65/000/009/0819/0819 AUTHOR: Khasin, G. A.; Davidyuk, V. N. ORG: Zlatoust Metallurgical Plant (Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod) TITLE: Vacuum arc melting of 30KhGSNA steel SOURCE: Stal', no. 9, 1965, 819 TOPIC TAGS: vacuum melting, steel, manganese, silicon, steel structure, nonmetallic inclusion, solid mechanical property/30KhGSNA steel ABSTRACT: Melting was done in a 380-mm diameter crystallizer with a current strength ranging from 5 to 5 ka. Loss of manganese and silicon amounted to 34% and 6.5% respectively. Steel quality as to macrostructure, contamination with nonmetallic inclusions, and mechanical properties satisfied requirements of technical specifications. [JPRS] SUB CODE: 11, 13, 20 / SUBM DATE: none UDC: 669.187.2.083.4 : 621.365.2.001.5

MOROZOVA, V.G.; KREYDENKOV, G.P.; DAVIDZON, R.M.

Biostratigraphy of Paleocene sediments in the Tajik Depression.

Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 40 no.3:34-56 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

CEPLECHA, Z.; JEZKOVA, M.; NOVAK, M.; RAJCHL, J.; SEHNAL, L.; DAVIES, J.G.

Ondrejov double-station meteors during the IGY and IGC. Biul astr Cz 15 no. 4:144-155 '64.

1. Astronomical Institute, Czechoslovak Academy c' Sciences, Ondrejov (for all except Davies). 2. Nuffield Radio Astronomy Laboratories of the Manchester University (for Davies).

Migrig Control of the service of the

Fister, V.; DAVIIA, D. Effect of the anemisation and of chlorpromasine on the resistance of albino rats to acute hypoxia. Acta med. ingosl. 13 no.4:424-432 159. 1. Zavod za patofisiologiju Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu. (ANEMIA exper.) (CHIORPROMAZINE pharmacol.) (ANOXIA exper.)

FISTER, Vjekoslav (Zagreb); DAVILA, Dusan (Zagreb)

Chronic hypoxia and regeneration of thyroid gland in rat. Biol glas 13 no.4:401-402 160.

1. Zavod za patolosku fiziologiju Medicinskog fakulteta Sveucilista u Zagrebu. 2. Clan Urednistva, "Bioloski glasnik; Periodicum biologorum" (for Fister).

(HYPOXIA) (RATS)

DAVILA, Dusan; FISTER, Vjekoslav; BAIC, Dusan, JANJIC, Ivan

Influence of thyroidectomy and largactil on the body weight and on the polycythemia caused by a chronic intermittent hypoxia in albino rats. Biol glas 14 no.1/2:77-86 '61.

1. Zavod za patolosku fiziologiju Medicinskog fakulteta Sveucilista u Zagrebu. 2. Clan Urednistva, "Bioloski glasnik, Periodicum biologorum" (for Fister).

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SERVED BETTER BE

USSR/Musen and Animal Physiology. Lactation.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 93517.

Author : Davilenko, A.O.

Inst Title

: Influence of Conditioned Reflexed on Activity of

Marmary Glands.

Orig Pub: Pediatriya, akusherstvo i ginekologiya, 1956, No 3,

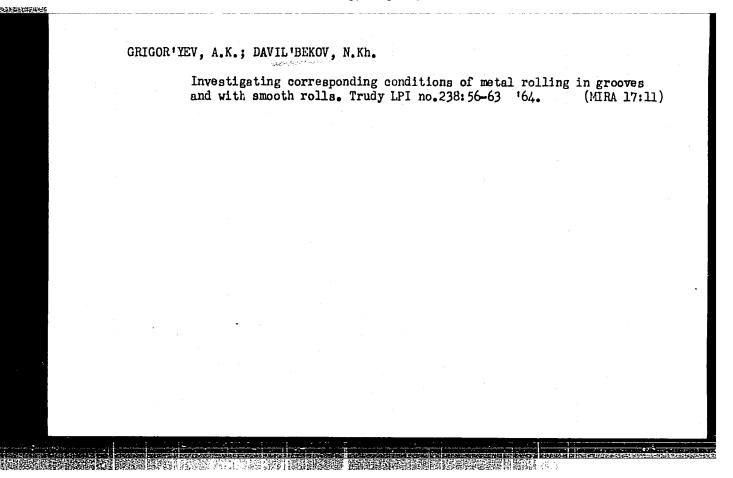
45-48.

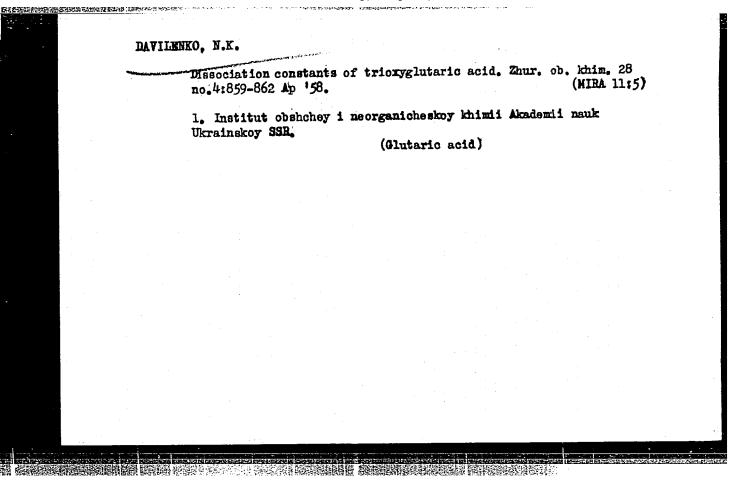
Abstract: For indication of the functional state of the narmary

glands (MG) of nursing mothers (50), the difference in the temperature of the MG and the grein was taken. Conditioned stimuli were: washing of the hands before nursing, doming of a mask, cry of the child, verbal stimuli, rhythm of nursing. When a setting was created

Card : 1/2

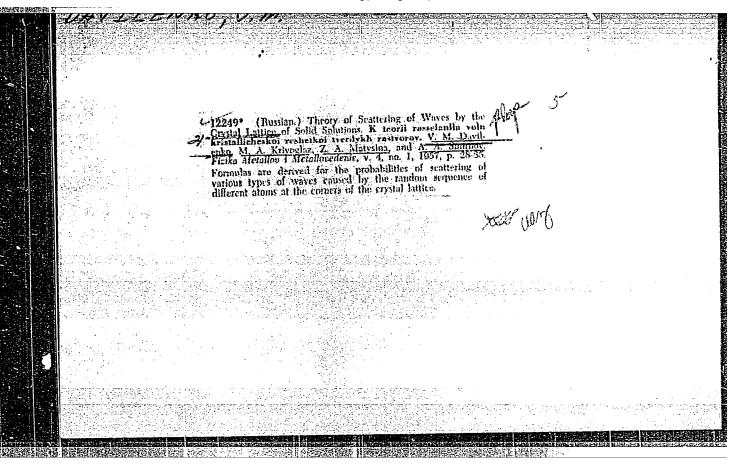
81.





Determining metal pressure on the rolls during rolling in diamond passes. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.7:116-119 '65. (MIRA 18:7)								
	1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.							

	Coefficients of metal deformation during rolling in a cogging- down pass. Trudy IPI no.243:54-65 '65.									
	down pas	B. Truay	L TLT HO	· 245 ; 74	رن ے ۔ ارن	٠.	(MIR	A 18:6)		
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DAVILOVA, V. V.

Dissertation: "A Method of Determining Small Amounts of Fluorine and Its Use in Geochemical Investigations." Cand Geol-Min Sci. Institute of Geological Sciences, Acad Sci USSR, 12 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 3 Jun 54)

30: 3UM 318, 23 Dec 1954

BOGDANOVICH, Oleg Vyacheslavovich; RINKEVICHYUS, Viktoras Vintsevich [Rinkevicius, V.V.]; DAVIMAS, L.[translator]; BLYUVSHTEYNAS, Yu. [Bliuvshteinas, J.], red.; MUNITSAS, B., tekhn. red.

[Concise address and reference book of Vilnius as of July 1, 1960] Kratkaia adresno-spravochnaia kniga po sostoianiiu na l iulia 1960 goda. Vil'nius, Profizdat IRSPS, 1960. 253 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Vil'na, Upravleniye mestnogo khozyaystva.
(Vilnius—Directories)

HOBREG, DAVINIC, M.

YUGOSLAVIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Η

Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding

Materials. Concretes.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 65168

: Davinic Miodrag Author

: Reconstruction of the Production of Curved Glass Inst Title

Orig Pub: Tehnika, 1957, 12, No 11, Nem. ind. 11, No 11, 174-

Abstract: In the production of curved glass, the illuminat-

ing gas used for heating the furnaces has been replaced by generated gas, with which curved glass

of very good quality is obtained. As a consequence

Card 1/2

DAVINITS, E.

Application of free-piston gas generators in power plants; also, remarks by O. Rittner and others. p.41.

ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA. (Energiagazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Egyesulot) Budapest, Hungary Vol. 12, no.1, Jan. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC., Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959 Uncl.

DAVINITS, Elemer "Increasing the output of heat power plants with coupled gas and steam cycles and by applying gas generators with free pistons" by Dr.H.Horgen and P.Szereszewski. Energia es atom 13 no.4/5:170-

172 Ap-1ty 60.

1. HOTERV.

[Surface phenomena in aluminosilicates] Poverkhnostave invientia na aliumosilikatakh; sbornik statet. This is Metsniereba, 1965. 123 p. (MRR 16:12) 1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Tiflits. Institut fiziolenkos i organicheskoy khimii.

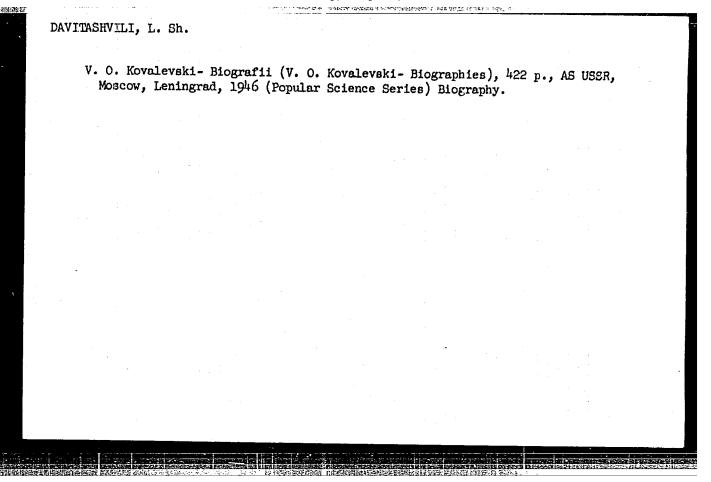
"Darwinism and the problem of extinction." (p. 267)
by Davitashvile, L. S.

SO: Advances in Modern Biology (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologie)
Vol. XI, No. 2, 1939

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"Davitashvili, L. Sh. (Tiflis, 1943, 117 pages) Revioued by Schmidt, G. A.

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Ecogenesis of types, classes, and other subdivisions of the organic world. Soeb.AN Gruz.SSR 8 no.5:313-319 '47. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Gruzinskey SSR.2.Akademiya nauk Gruzinskey SSR, Tbilisi. (Ecology) (Paleontology) (Evolutions)

DAVITASHVILI, L.A.

Ecogenesis of natural regions and habitat types. Soob.AN Gruz. 8 no.6:387-391 47. (MLFA 9:7)

1.Deystvitel nyy chien Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR.2.Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Tbilisi. (Ecology) (Peleontology) (Evolution)

DAVITASHVILI, L.Sh.

Ecogenetic processes of particular significance. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 8 no.7:435-439 47. (MLRA 9:7)

l.Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Grusinskoy SSR.2.Akademiya nauk Grusinskoy SSR. Tbilisi.
(Ecology) (Paleontology) (Evolution)

DAVINGHUILI, L. SH.

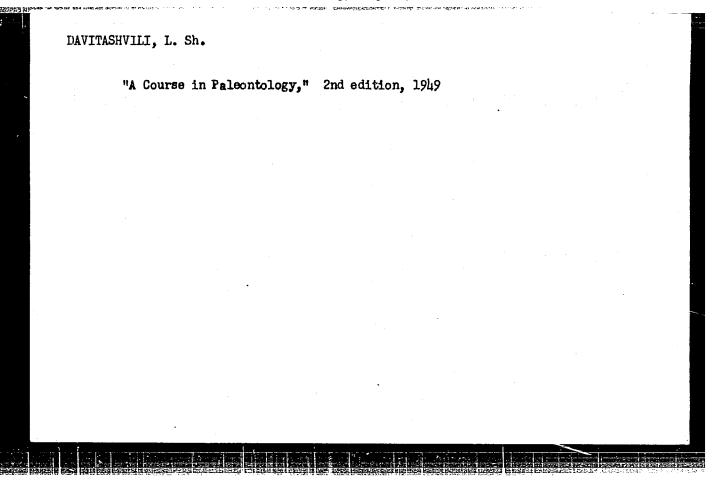
Acting Member of the Georgian Academy of Sciences (1949)

"The History of Evolutionary Paleontology from Darwin to Our Day," 1948.

Stalin 2nd Prizes, 1948, publ.

Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. 1, No. 15, 1949, page 16. (In Library)

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Member, Georgian Mepublic Academy of Science
Palaontology

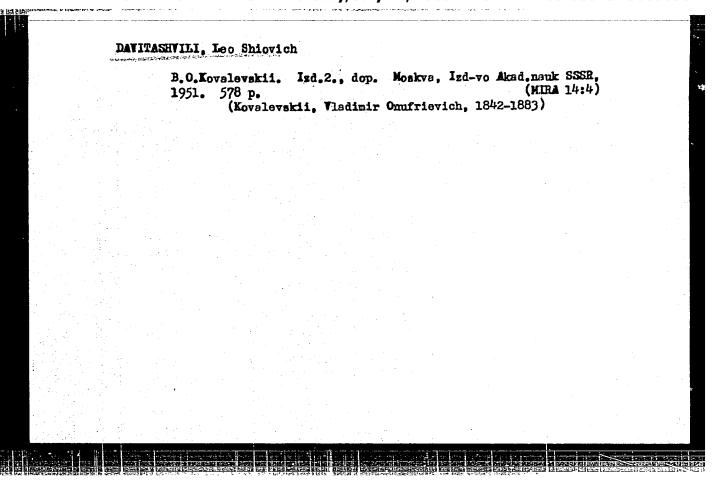
"Ar Institute's Serious Mistakes", Letter to Editor, Pravda, 1949.

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DAVITASHVILI, L. SH.

Davitashvili, L. SH. "V. O. Kovalevskiy and T. Hexli as naturalists and evolutionists," (An outline of a comparative study), Trudy in-ta istorii Yestestvoznaniya (Akad. nauk SSSR), Vol III, 1919, p. 351-67

SO: U-5241, 17 December 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 26; 1949)



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Fresent state of Soviet paleontology and prospects for its development. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. Biol. No 2, 1952.

Concept in Mussian paleontology of the inheritance of acquired characteristics by organisms. Trudy Inst.ist.est. 5:51-92 '53. (MLRA 6:7) (Variation (Biology)) (Heredity)

DAVITASHVILI, L.Sh.

RUL'YE, K.F.; DAVITASHVILI, L.Sh.; MIKULINSKIY, S.R.; PETROVSKIY, R.G., akademik, redaktor; AMMENEV, N.N., akademik, redaktor; BYKOV, K.M., akademik, redaktor; KAZANSKIY, B.A., akademik, redaktor; OPARIN, A.I., akademik, redaktor; SHMIDT, O.Yu., akademik, redaktor; SHCHERNA-KOV, D.I., akademik, redaktor; YUDIN, P.F., akademik, redaktor; KOSHTOYANTS, Kh.S., redaktor; SAMARIN, A.M., redaktor; MAKSIMOV, A.A., redaktor; LEBEUEV, D.M., doktor geograficheskikh nauk, redaktor; FIGUROVSKIY, N.A., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KUZNENSOV, I.F., kandidat filosofskikh nauk, redaktor; OZNOBISHIN, D.V., kandidat istoricheskikh nauk, redaktor;

[Selected biological works] Isbrannye biologichoskie proisvedeniia. Redaktsiia, statia i kommentarii E.Sh.Davitashvili i S.R.Mikulin-skogo. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR. 1954. (MIRA 7:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Koshtoyants, Samarin, Maksimov) (Biology)

ALIZADR, K.A.; DAVITASHVILI, L.Sh., redaktor; ABRAMOVICH, M.V., doktor geologo-mineralogichosaiki nauk; redaktor; VASILEVSKIY, Ya., redaktor

> [Akchaghylian stage of Azerbaijan] Akchagyliskii iarus Azerbaidzhana. Baku, Ivd-vo Akad. nauk Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR, 1954. 343 p. (MIRA 8:6) illus.

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1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk SSSR (for Davitashvili). (Azerbai jan-Geology, Stratigraphic)

ANILINSKIY, I.Ya; DAVITASHVILI, L.SH; POLYAKOV, I.M., redaktor;

KISELEVA, A.A., textmitthesky redaktor.

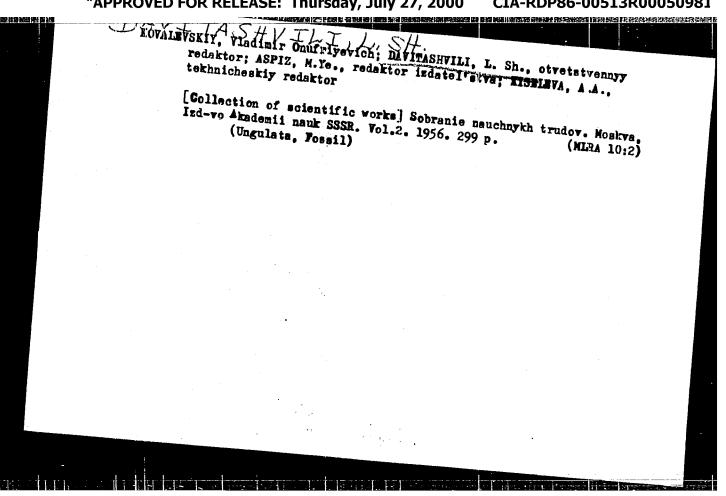
[Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire and his fight with Cuvier]Zhoffua
Sent-Iler i ego bor'ba protiv Kiuv'e. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1955. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AM Gruzinskoy SSE(for Davitashvili)
(Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Etienne, 1772-1844)
(Cuvier, Georges, 1769-1832)

DAVITASHVILL, Leo Shiowich; POLYAKOV, I.A., otvetstvennyy redaktor;
MIKULHISKIY, S.P., redaktor izdatel'stva; ASTAF'YEVA, G.A.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Historical sketch of the teaching of the evolutionary process]
Ocherki po istorii ucheniia ob evoliutsionnom progresse. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1956. 226 p. (MLRA 9:11)

(Evolution)



15-57-5-5819

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5,

p 15 (USSR)

Davitashvili, L. Sh., Khimshiashvili, N. G. AUTHORS:

The History of the Term "Paleontology" and Some Other Scientific Names for Organisms From the Goologic Past TITLE: (K istorii termina "paleontologiya" i nekotorykh drugikh

nazvaniy nauki ob organizmakh proshlykh geologicheskikh

vremen)

Vopr. istorii yestestvozn. i tekhniki, 1956, Nr 2, PERIODICAL:

pp 176-181.

Until recently the opinion was held that the term "paleontology" was proposed almost simultaneously by the Russian scientist Fischer Von Waldheim (Fisher fon ABSTRACT:

Val'dgeym) and by the French scientists Blenville

(Blenvil'). The authors have established the fact that

the term "paleontology" was first introduced by Blenville in 1825 in his book "Handbook on Malacology and Conchology." It is proposed that the term "paleocard 1/2

_luly 27, 2000

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DAVITASHVILL, L.SH.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 2, 15-57-2-1378

pp 28-29 (USSR)

AUTHOR:

Davitashvili, L. Sh.

TITLE:

A Study of Ecogenesis of Herbaceous Mesophile and Kerophile Phytocenoses (K izucheniyu ekogeneza travyanistykh mezofil'nykh i kserofil'nykh fitotsenozov)

PERIODICAL:

Soobshch. AN GruzSSR, 1956, Vol 17, Nr 2, pp 111-117

ABSTRACT:

The process of grass cover development started before the Miocene epoch. Data from pollen analysis and paleontology indicate that the herbaceous grasses began to develop as early as the end of the Oligocene. Highly valuable data for the acquisition of knowledge about the ecology of herbaceous plants which inhabited the primary steppe areas can be obtained by a parallel study of pollen and seed pods of the grass family. The ecogenesis of the fossil flora sheds light on the climatic conditions during the emergence of herbaceous plants.

Card 1/1

E. D. Z.

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15-57-1-106

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1,

p 15 (USSR)

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TITLE:

Development of Faunas in the Black Sea Basin During the Pliocene (O razvitii faun Chernomorskogo basseyna

v techeniye pliotsena)

PERIODICAL: Soobshch. AN GruzSSR, 1956, Vol 17, Nr 3, pp 227-234

ABSTRACT:

The article presents the sequence of succession of the bentonic molluscan faunas in the Black Sea Basin during the entire Pliocene from the Pontian to the Chauda. It traces the development of separate forms and of some basic groups from the Pontian to the Cimmerian, from the Cimmerian to the Kuyalnik, from the Kuyalnik to the Guria and from the latter to the Chauda. The Guria and Chauda complexes, which are considered very different from the "Pontian" faunas, are shown to be related to

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Development of Faunas (Cont.)

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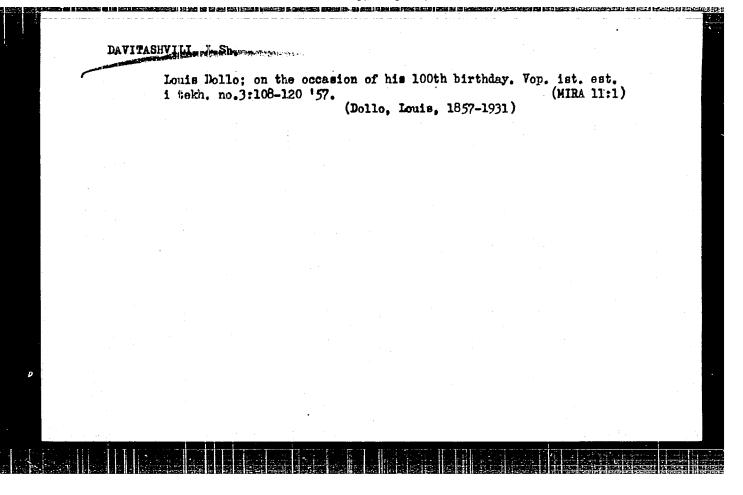
the complexes of the preceeding periods. The author further notes the zoological and geographical differences in the separate parts The author further notes of the Pliocene seas. The southeastern part, which includes the Rion embayment, remained specifically unique from the Pontian throughout the entire Pliocene. Here the horizons are more closely related to one another paleontologically than the contempory horizons in other locations. The existence of such direct sequence of paleontological complexes difies the assumption that the Black Sea Basin contained a sea with fauna of different origin in the periods separating the various ages. Thus, the assumption that after the Kuyalnik the entire Black Sea Basin was filled with waters of the Akchagyl Sea is quite erroneous. All facts point only to the presence of an Akchagyl Sea bay in the region of the northern Black Sea. Statements of some investigators insisting on the existence of the Akchagyl in Moldavia are baseless, as is the insistence on the presence of the Akchagyl mactras in the Pontian of the Don River lowlands. These "mactras" proved to be the common Pliocene Card 2/2

A. G. E.

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