GOLOBORODʹKO, O.N. [Holoborod'ko, O.N.], kand.ekon.nauk, dotsent

Economic competition between two systems. Nauka i zhyttia 11 no. 4:11-14 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Economic conditions)

NECHIPORENKO, Z.Yu. [Nechyporenko, Z.IU.], GIMMEL'REYKH, N.G.; GOLOBORODKO, O.P. [Holoborod'ko, O.P.], studentka

Content of adenylic system components and glycogen in the myocardium in circulatory disturbance. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 37 no.3: 352-359 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut biokhimii AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

ACCESSION NR: AP4037990 S/0198/64/010/003/0263/0270

AUTHOR: Buyvol, V. N. (Buyvol, V. N.) (Kiev); Goloborod'ko, S. O. (Goloborod'ko, S. A.) (Kiev); Shnerenko, K. I. (Kiev)

TITLE: Stress distribution in a spherical shell with a hole stiffened on the edge by an elastic ring

SOURCE: Prykladna mekhanika, v. 10, no. 3, 1964, 263-270

TOPIC TAGS: spherical shell, shallow shell, spherical shallow shell, stress concentration, stress distribution, minimum stress concentration

ABSTRACT: The stress field around a circular hole in a shallow spherical shell under uniform internal pressure is investigated. The edge of the hole is stiffened by a thin elastic ring which is rigid in flexure and in tension. The hole has a cover transmitting only shear stresses. All these component parts (the shell proper, the stiffening ring, and the hole cover) are treated separately, and the forces and moments acting on them are calculated taking into account the interaction between shell and ring, and ring and cover. The effect of

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ACCESSION NR: AP4037990

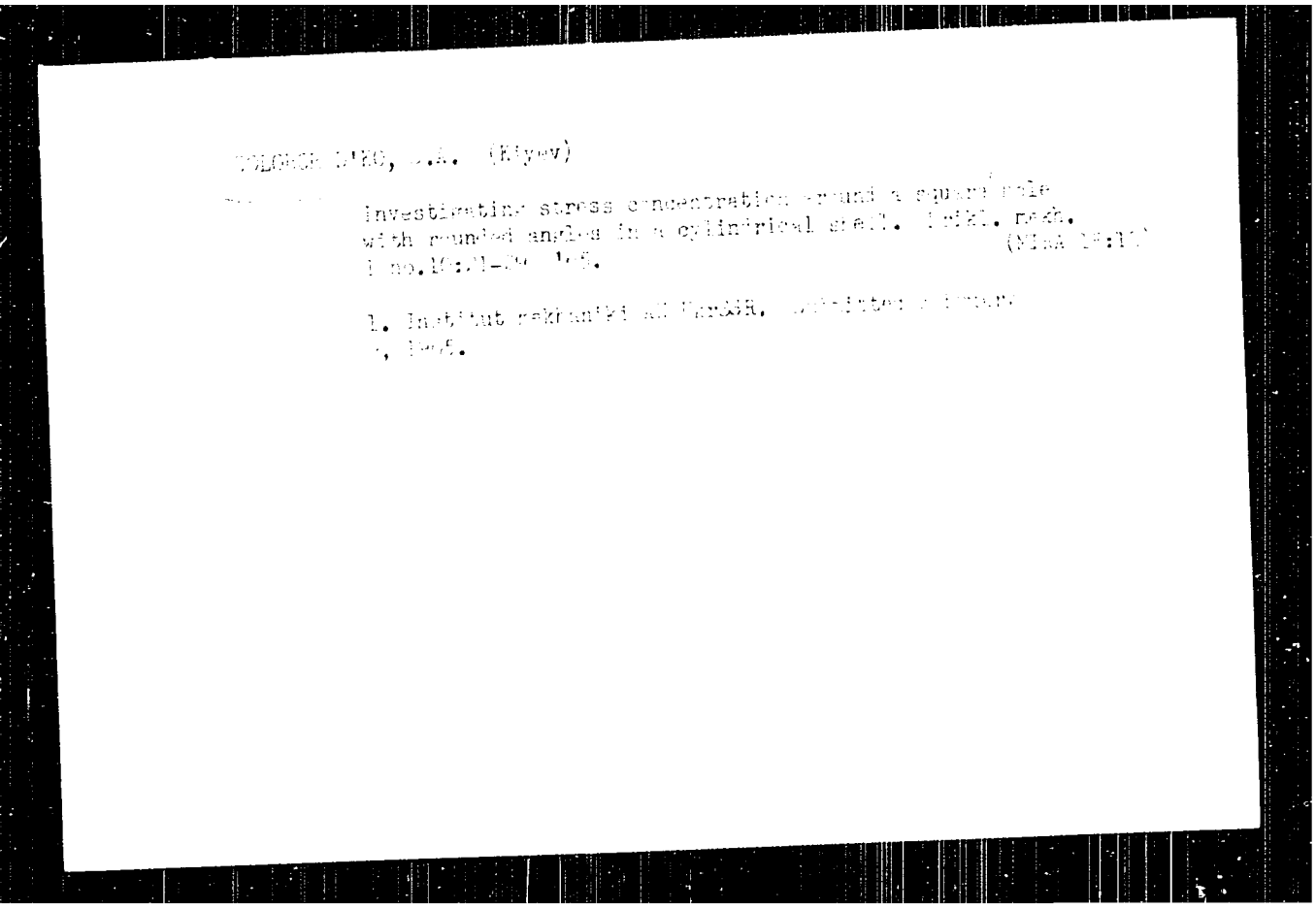
rigidities of the stiffening ring on the stress distribution around the hole is evaluated in numerical examples, and it is shown that by varying the flexural and tensile rigidities a combination of them can be found that will make the stress concentration at the hole edge a minimum. The values of rigidity parameters for such an optimum ring and for an almost perfectly rigid ring are determined. Orig. art. has: 13 formulas and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut mekhaniky* AN URSR (Institute of Mechanics, AN URSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Apr63 DATE ACQ: 12Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2



[illegible], A.A. (Kiyev)

Investigating stress concentration around a square hole with rounded angles in a cylindrical shell. Prikl. mekh. 1 no.10:71-74 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN USSR. Submitted [illegible]

L 15004-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWA(h) Pf-4/Pg-4
ASD(f)-2/AFTC(p) EM

ACCESSION NR: AP5000105 S/0198/64/010/006/0594/0599

AUTHORS: Guz', O. M. (Guz', A. N.)(Kiev); Golobonod'ko, S. O. (Golobonod'ko, S. A.) (Kiev)

TITLE: The stress state near a square orifice with rounded corners in a cylindrical shell

SOURCE: Pry*kladna mekhanika, v. 10, no. 6, 1964, 594-599

TOPIC TAGS: shell structure, stress concentration, cylindrical shell

ABSTRACT: This paper supplies a solution to the indicated problem, obtained by disturbance to the "form of the boundary" (O. M. Guz'. Pro nablizheny*y metod viznacheniya kontsentratsiyi napruzhen' bilya kry*voliniyny*kh otvoriv v obolonkakh, Pry*kladna mekhanika, vol. 8, no. 6, 1962) for small orifices, according to A. I. Lur'ye (Kontsentratsiya napryazheniy v oblasti otverstiya na poverkhnosti krugovogo tsilindra, PMM, vol. 10, no. 3, 1946). The stress about the opening has been computed by the formula $T_{\alpha\beta} = T_{\alpha\beta}^{(0)} + \varepsilon T_{\alpha\beta}^{(1)} + \varepsilon^2 T_{\alpha\beta}^{(2)} + \ldots$ with consideration of the zero $\left(T_{\gamma\gamma}^{(0)} = 3ph + 2ph\cos 2\gamma + 2\pi\beta^2 ph\left[1 + \frac{5}{4}\cos 2\gamma\right]\right)$, first

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ACCESSION NR: AP5000105

$(T_s^{(0)} = 2ph\cos 2\gamma + 18ph\cos 4\gamma + 6ph\cos 6\gamma + \pi\beta^2 ph\left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{2}\cos 2\gamma + 12\cos 4\gamma + \frac{15}{2}\cos 6\gamma\right])$, and

second $(T_s^{(1)} = 2ph\cos 2\gamma + 6ph\cos 6\gamma + 54\,ph\cos 8\gamma + 18ph\cos 10\gamma +$

$+ \pi\beta^2 ph\left[5 + 9\cos 2\gamma + 3\cos 4\gamma + \frac{21}{2}\cos 6\gamma + 36\cos 8\gamma + \frac{45}{2}\cos 10\gamma\right])$ approximations. For the case when $\nu = 0.3$, formulas are given for determining T_B at the edge of the orifice when the diagonal of the square is directed along the generatrix

$(T_s|_r = ph\,(3 + 2{,}25\cos 2\gamma + 2\cos 4\gamma + 0{,}74\cos 6\gamma + 0{,}67\cos 8\gamma + 0{,}22\cos 10\gamma + 0{,}65\frac{r_0^2}{Rh}[4{,}26 +$

$+ 6{,}00\cos 2\gamma + 3{,}41\cos 4\gamma + 1{,}93\cos 6\gamma + 0{,}89\cos 8\gamma + 0{,}56\cos 10\gamma]))$ (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosures) and at an angle $\pi/4$ to the generatrix

$T_s|_r = ph\,(3 + 1{,}80\cos 2\gamma - 2\cos 4\gamma - 0{,}59\cos 6\gamma + 0{,}67\cos 8\gamma + 0{,}22\cos 10\gamma + 0{,}65\frac{r_0^2}{Rh}[4{,}01 +$

$+ 4{,}44\cos 2\gamma - 2{,}59\cos 4\gamma - 1{,}41\cos 6\gamma + 0{,}89\cos 8\gamma + 0{,}56\cos 10\gamma])$ (see Fig. 2 on the Enclosures). Table 1 on the Enclosures gives the values of the concentration coefficient for the plate and the shell at the zero, first, and second

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ACCESSION NR: AP5000105

approximations at different points about the orifice. The numerical results given in this table show the nature of the convergence of the solution obtained. Furthermore, from this, one must conclude that the maximal coefficient of stress concentration for the square orifice in the shell, as well as in the plate, differs substantially from k_{max} for a circular orifice. Table 2 on the Enclosures shows the effect of curvature on the stress concentration. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 tables, and 13 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut mekhaniky* AN URSR (Institute of Mechanics, AN Ukr SSR)

SUBMITTED: 28May63 ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: AS NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 3/5

L 15004-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000105

ENCLOSURE: 01

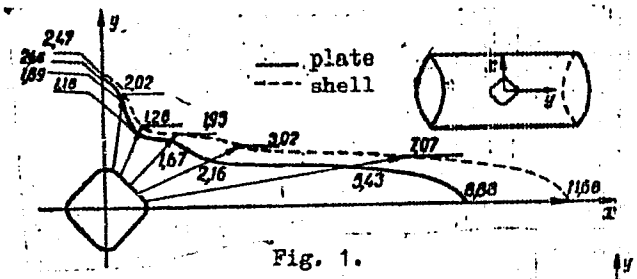

Fig. 1.

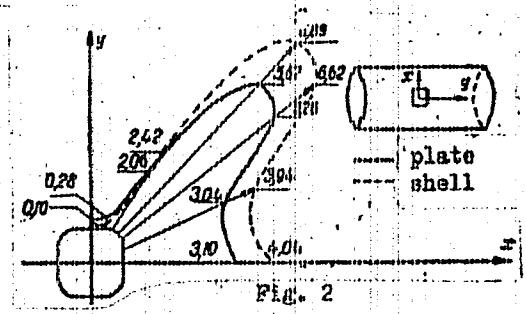

Fig. 2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5000105

ENCLOSURE: 02

Approximation	zero	first	second	Exact Solution
$k^{pl}/_{\gamma=0}$	5	7,89	8,88	9,36
$k^{sh}/_{\gamma=0}$	7,11	11,23	12,87	—
$k^{pl}/_{\gamma=\frac{\pi}{2}}$	1	2,11	2,46	2,61
$k^{sh}/_{\gamma=\frac{\pi}{2}}$	0,76	1,95	2,48	—
$k^{pl}/_{\gamma=\frac{\pi}{4}}$	3	1	1,67	1,50
$k^{sh}/_{\gamma=\frac{\pi}{4}}$	3,94	1,85	2,08	—

Table 1

$\frac{r_0}{\sqrt{Rh}}$	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,0
$\varepsilon=\frac{1}{9}$; $k^{cs}/_{\gamma=0}$	12,87	11,66	10,17	9,98	9,32	8,99	8,48
$\varepsilon=\frac{1}{9}$; $k^{cs}/_{\gamma=\frac{\pi}{2}}$	2,48	2,473	2,464	2,463	2,462	2,461	2,46
$\varepsilon=\frac{1}{9}$; $k^{cs}/_{\gamma=\frac{\pi}{4}}$	2,08	1,95	1,85	1,77	1,72	1,68	1,67
$\varepsilon=\frac{1}{9}$; $k^{cs}/_{\gamma=\frac{\pi}{4}}$	7,42	6,89	6,41	6,11	5,86	5,72	5,67

Table 2

Card 5/5

L 9233-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWA(h)/ETC(m) WW/EM

ACC NR: AP6000238 SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/65/001/010/0021/0029

AUTHOR: Goloborod'ko, S. A. (Kiev)

ORG: Institute of Mechanics, AN UkrSSR (Institut mekhaniki, AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of stress concentration around square holes with rounded corners in a cylindrical shell

SOURCE: Prikladnaya mekhanika, v. 1, no. 10, 1965, 21-29

TOPIC TAGS: cylindrical shell structure, shell theory, stress concentration, stress analysis, approximation method

ABSTRACT: A third approximation operator was obtained for the tangential component of stresses in shells with elliptic, triangular, and square holes. The governing equation for stress distribution in a cylindrical shell with holes is given by

$$\nabla^2\nabla^2\Phi + 8\beta^2\frac{\partial^2\Phi}{\partial x^2} = 0,$$

$$\beta^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3(1-\nu^2)}\,r_0^2}{4Rh};\quad \Phi = w + in\varphi$$

Card 1/3

where R is the radius of curvature of the surface, h is the shell thickness, and r_0 is the mean hole radius. The holes on the cylinder surface are described by the function

$$Z = \zeta + \frac{\varepsilon}{\zeta^N} \quad (Z = x + iy;\ Z = re^{i\theta};\ \zeta = \rho e^{i\gamma})$$

and the various stress components are expanded in powers of ε

$$T_n\Big|_\Gamma = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^j T_n^{(j)};\quad T_s\Big|_\Gamma = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^j T_s^{(j)};\quad S_{ns}\Big|_\Gamma = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^j S_{ns}^{(j)}.$$

The j-th approximation is typically described by

$$T_n^{(j)} = T_r^{(j)}\Big|_{\substack{r=1\\ \theta=\gamma}} + \sum_{m=0}^{j-1} \left[L_1^{(j-m)} T_r^{(m)} + L_2^{(j-m)} \left(T_\theta^{(m)} - T_r^{(m)}\right) + L_3^{(j-m)} S_{r\theta}^{(m)}\right]\Big|_{\substack{r=1\\ \theta=\gamma}}$$

where the third approximation operator $L_1^{(3)}$ is calculated in detail. The above stress components are then calculated for the particular case corresponding to

$$T_x^0 = ph;\quad T_y^0 = qh;\quad S_{xy}^0 = \tau h$$

up to order ε^3. Numerical results are obtained for the case of uniform internal

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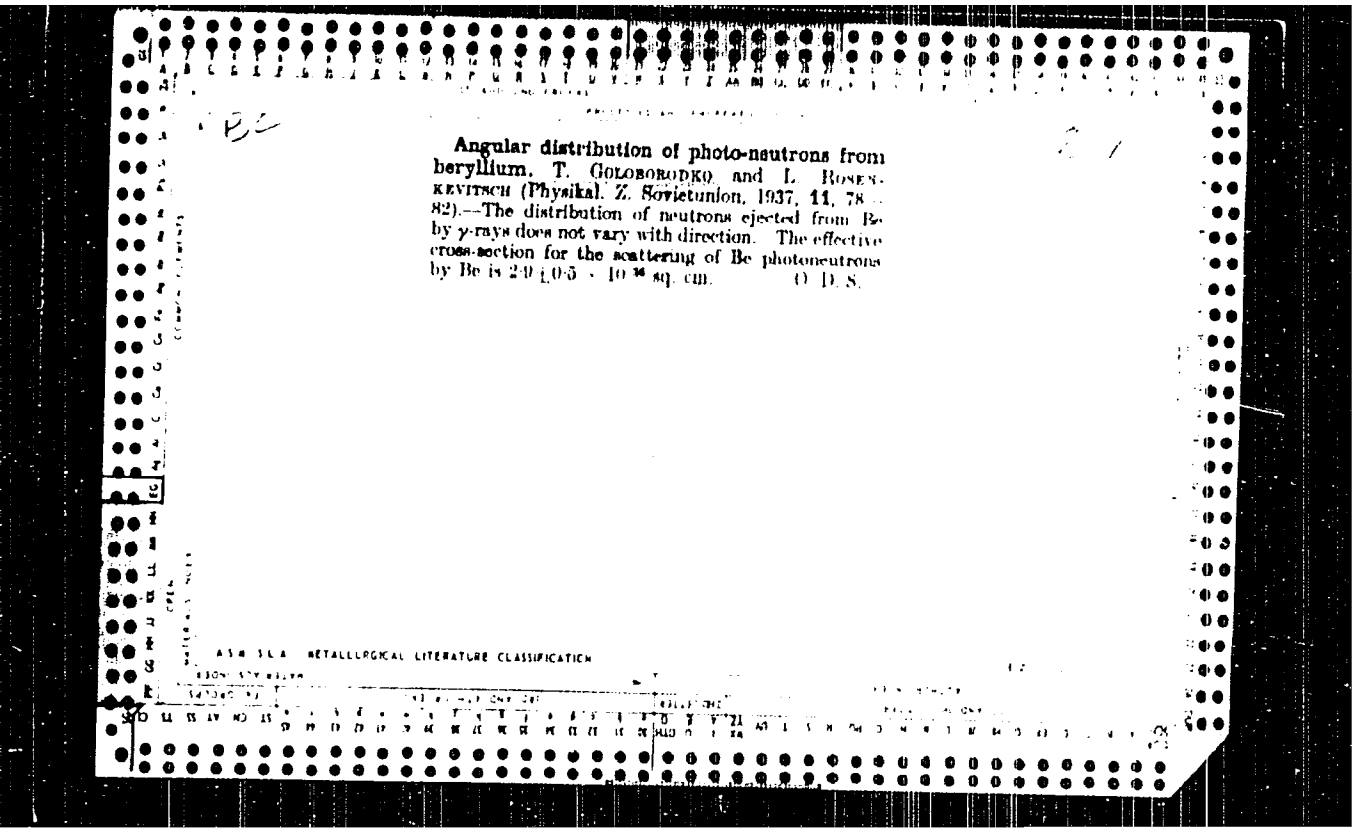
pressure in the cylinder $p = p_0R/2h$ and the various coefficients tabulated. It is shown that the maximum stress concentration in the shell obtained from the second order approximation differs from the exact solution by 5--6% and from the third order approximation, by 2--3%. Orig. art. has: 15 equations and 5 tables.

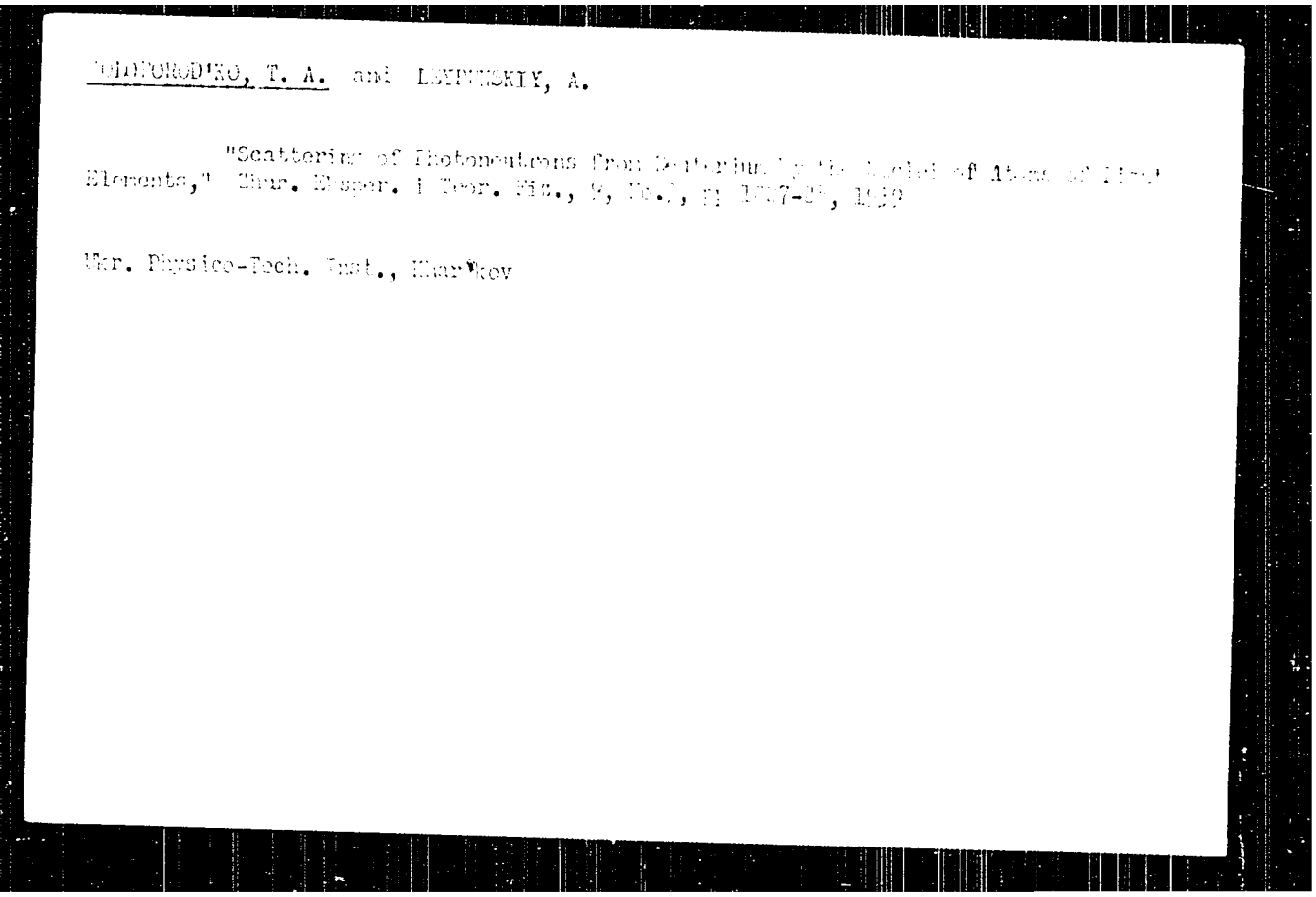
SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Feb65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3



Angular distribution of photo-neutrons from beryllium. T. Golosorodko and L. Rosenkevitsch (Physikal. Z. Sovietunion, 1937, 11, 78–82).—The distribution of neutrons ejected from Be by γ-rays does not vary with direction. The effective cross-section for the scattering of Be photoneutrons by Be is $2{\cdot}0 \pm 0{\cdot}5 \times 10^{-24}$ sq. cm. O. D. S.

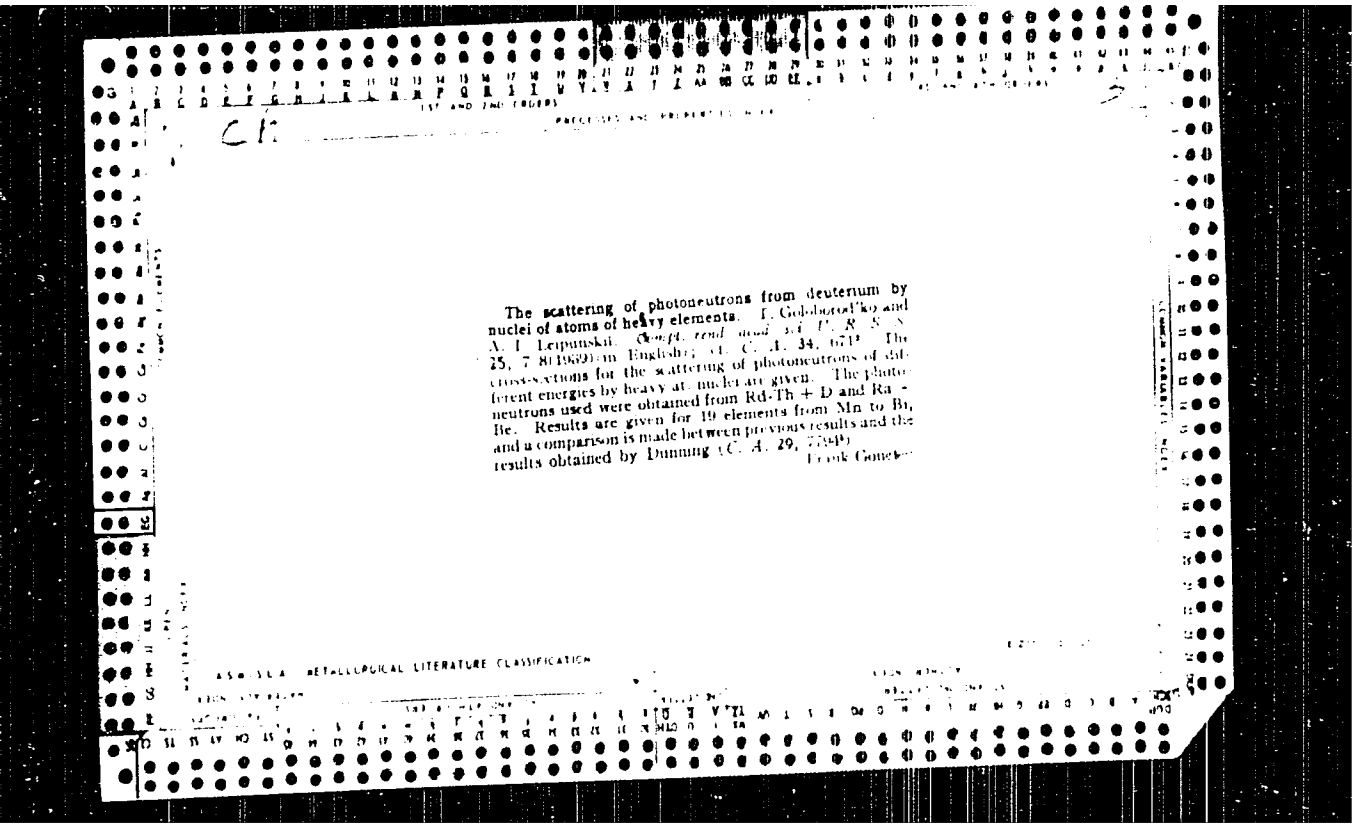
A.S.M. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



[illegible], T. A. and LAPTSKIY, A.

"Scattering of Photoneutrons from Deuterium [illegible] Nuclei of Atoms of Light Elements," Zhur. Eksper. i Teor. Fiz., 9, No.1, pp 127-[illegible], 1939

Ukr. Physico-Tech. Inst., Kharkov



The scattering of photoneutrons from deuterium by nuclei of atoms of heavy elements. I. Goldsborodko and A. I. Leipunskii. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 25, 7 811939)(in English); cf. C. A. 34, 671[9]. The cross-sections for the scattering of photoneutrons of different energies by heavy at. nuclei are given. The photoneutrons used were obtained from Rd-Th + D and Ra + Be. Results are given for 19 elements from Mn to Bi, and a comparison is made between previous results and the results obtained by Dunning (C. A. 29, 7594).

Frank Gonick

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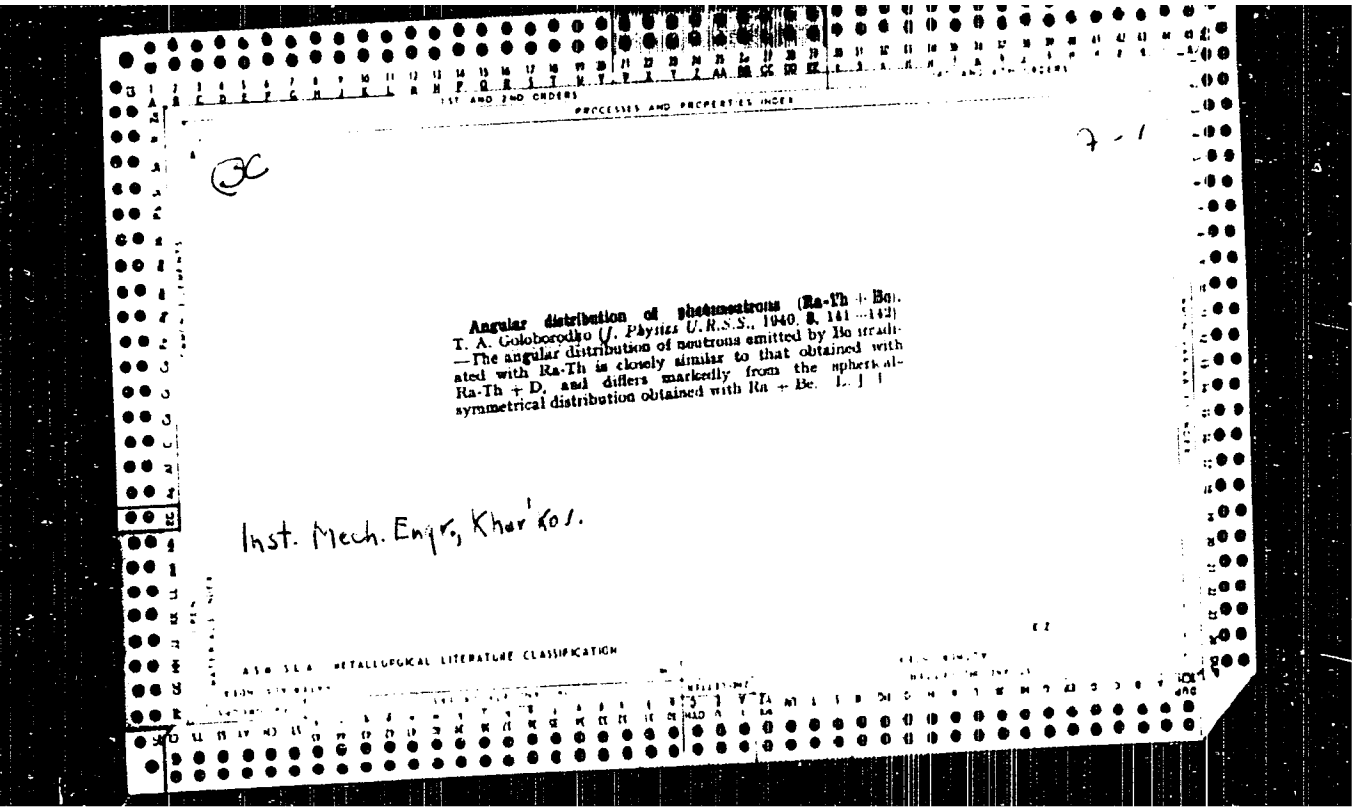
3

Nuclear cross sections for neutrons with 800 e. kv energy in the region of light elements. I. Goldobortal'ko and A. I. Leipunskii. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 26, [illegible] (1940) (in English); cf. C. A. 34, [illegible]. Cross sections for scattering of [illegible] neutrons from Ra-Be were measured for 16 light elements, from H to Ca. As previously found for [illegible] neutrons, the cross sections vary irregularly with the at. no. In [illegible] case is the value for the higher energy neutrons greater than that for those of the lower energy. A. [illegible] Allen

Ukr. Phys-Tech. Inst., Kiev

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

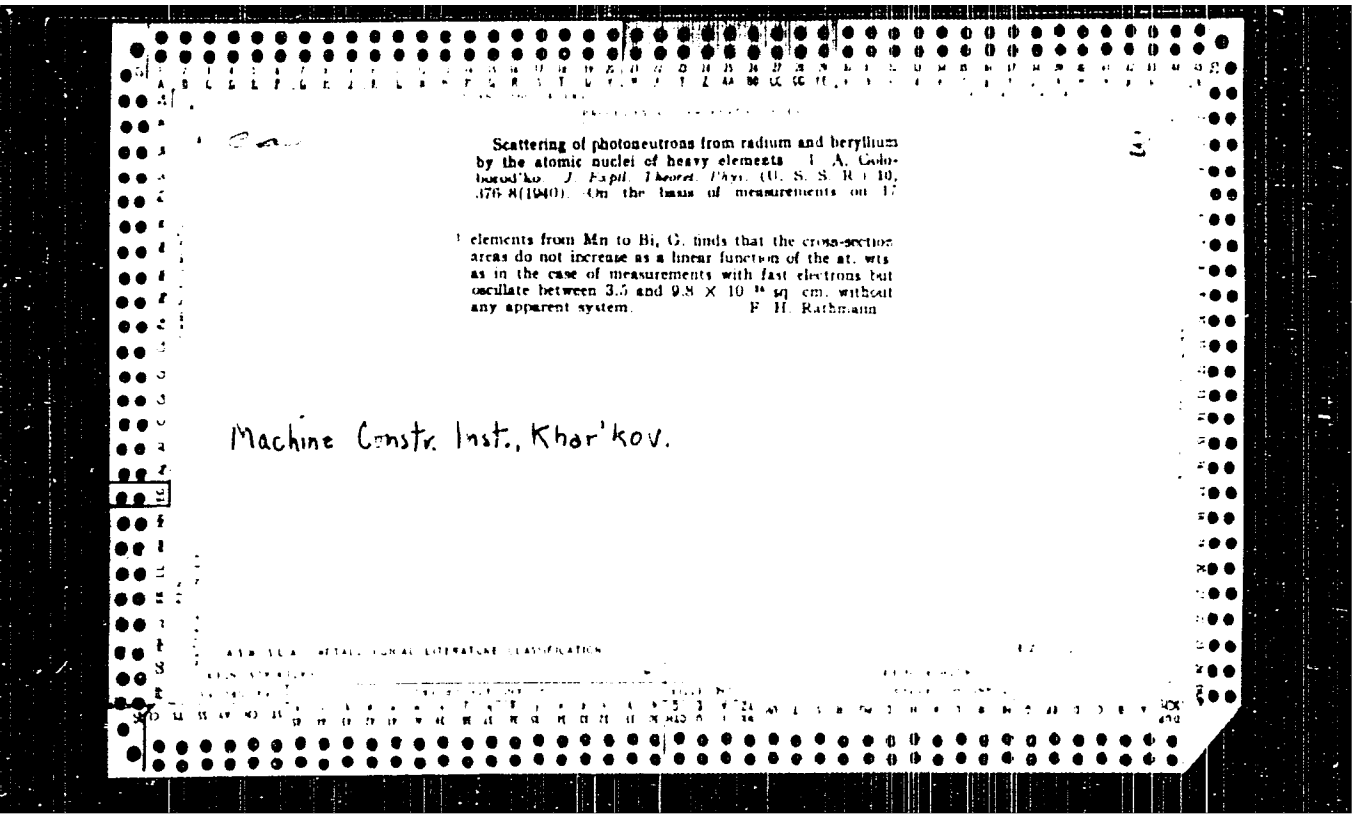
7-1

EC

Angular distribution of photoneutrons (Ra-Th + Be). T. A. Goloborodko (*J. Physics U.R.S.S.*, 1940, **3**, 141—142). —The angular distribution of neutrons emitted by Be irradiated with Ra-Th is closely similar to that obtained with Ra-Th + D, and differs markedly from the spherically-symmetrical distribution obtained with Ra + Be. L. J. I.

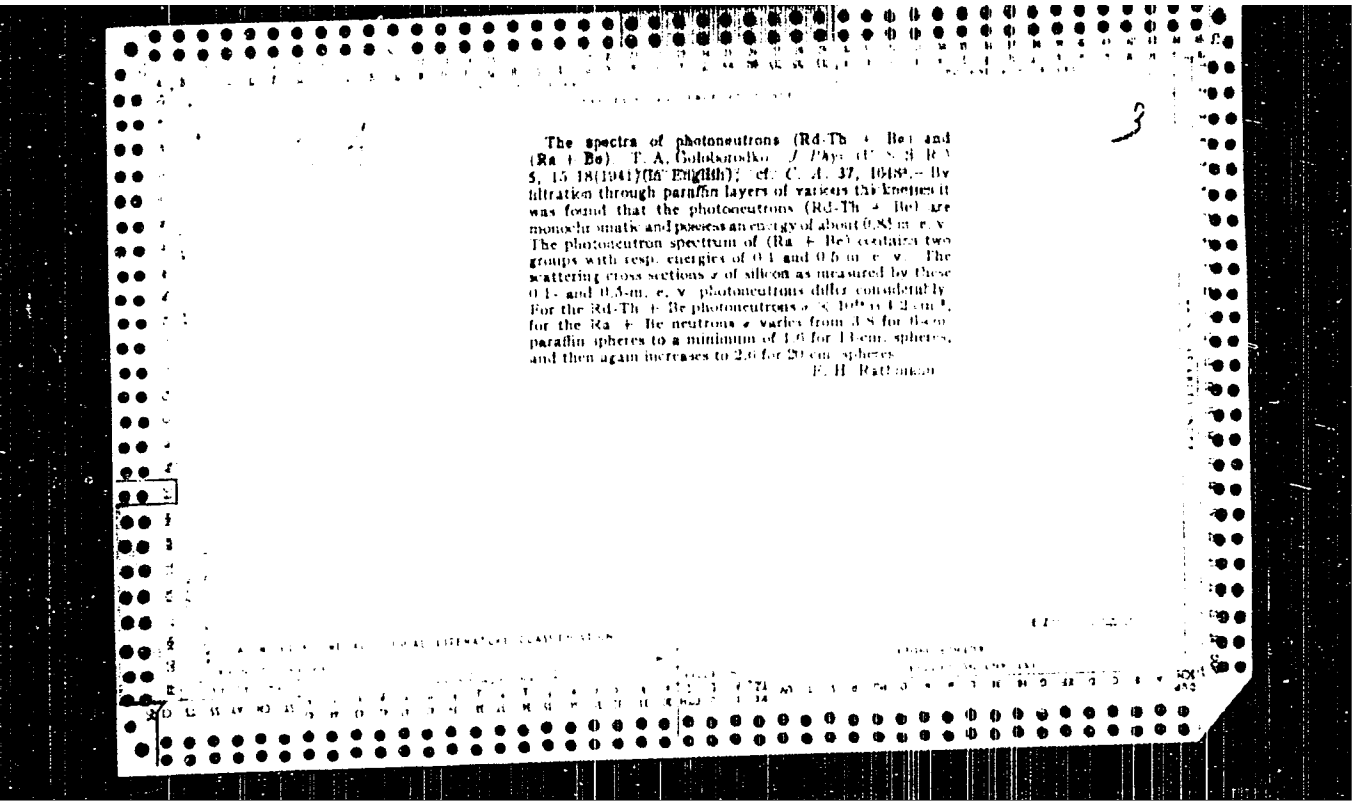
Inst. Mech. Engrs, Khar'kov.

A 5 6 S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



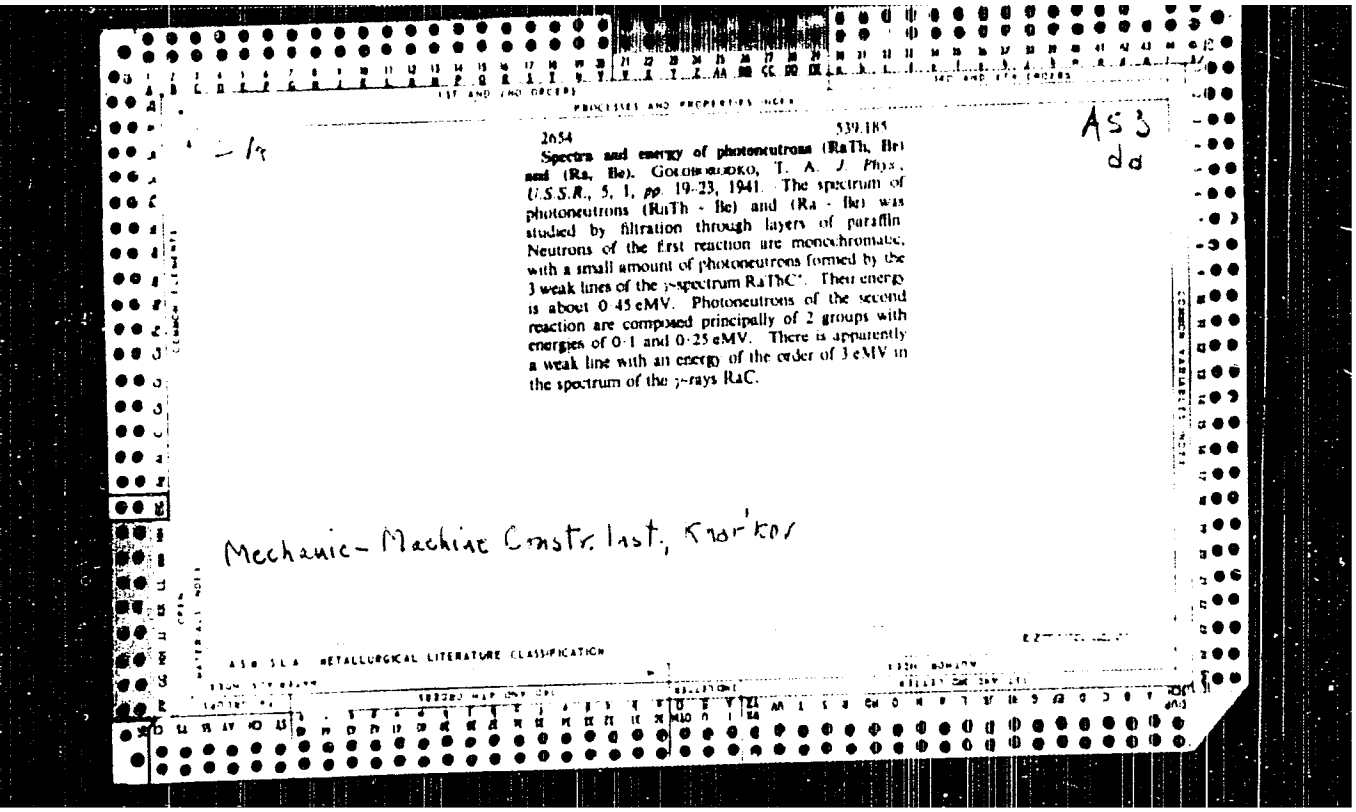
Scattering of photoneutrons from radium and beryllium by the atomic nuclei of heavy elements. I. A. Golobokov'ko. *J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 476-8(1940). On the basis of measurements on 17 elements from Mn to Bi, G. finds that the cross-section areas do not increase as a linear function of the at. wts. as in the case of measurements with fast electrons but oscillate between 3.5 and 9.8 × 10⁻²⁴ sq. cm. without any apparent system. F. H. Rathmann

Machine Constr. Inst., Khar'kov.



The spectra of photoneutrons (Rd-Th + Be) and (Ra + Be). T. A. Goldsmolko. *J. Phys. (U.S.S.R.)* 5, 15-18(1941)(In English); cf. *C. A.* 37, 1648⁹.—By filtration through paraffin layers of various thicknesses it was found that the photoneutrons (Rd-Th + Be) are monochromatic and possess an energy of about 0.85 m. e. v. The photoneutron spectrum of (Ra + Be) contains two groups with resp. energies of 0.1 and 0.5 m. e. v. The scattering cross sections σ of silicon as measured by these 0.1- and 0.5-m. e. v. photoneutrons differ considerably. For the Rd-Th + Be photoneutrons $\sigma < 10^{-24}$ to 1.2 cm^2, for the Ra + Be neutrons σ varies from 4.8 for the paraffin spheres to a minimum of 1.6 for 11-cm. spheres, and then again increases to 2.6 for 20-cm. spheres.

E. H. Rattinkin



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Spectra and energy of photoneutrons (RaTh, Be) and (Ra, Be). GOLOVASHCHENKO, T. A. *J. Phys., U.S.S.R.*, 5, 1, *pp.* 19-23, 1941. The spectrum of photoneutrons (RaTh - Be) and (Ra - Be) was studied by filtration through layers of paraffin. Neutrons of the first reaction are monochromatic, with a small amount of photoneutrons formed by the 3 weak lines of the γ-spectrum RaThC''. Their energy is about 0·45 eMV. Photoneutrons of the second reaction are composed principally of 2 groups with energies of 0·1 and 0·25 eMV. There is apparently a weak line with an energy of the order of 3 eMV in the spectrum of the γ-rays RaC.

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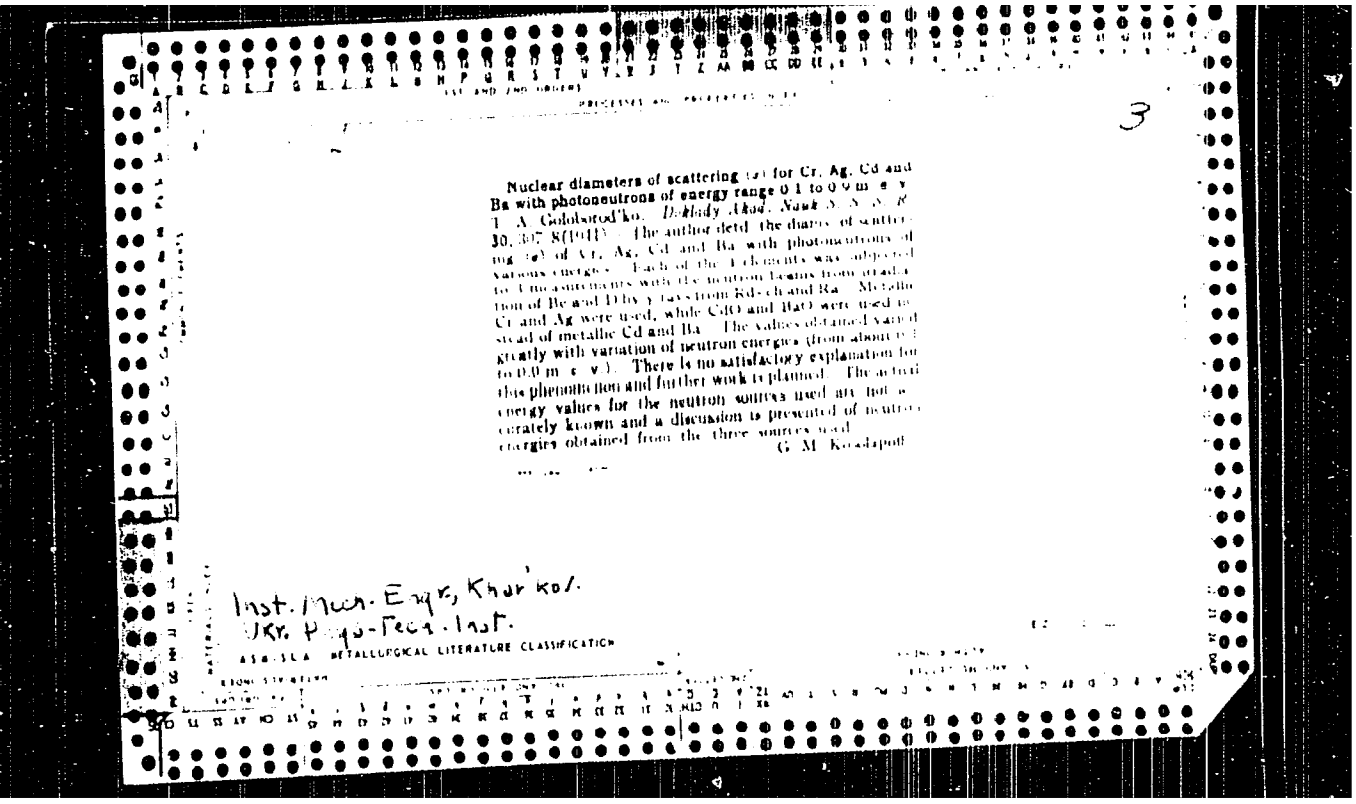
Mechanic-Machine Constr. Inst., Kharkov

A53 SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

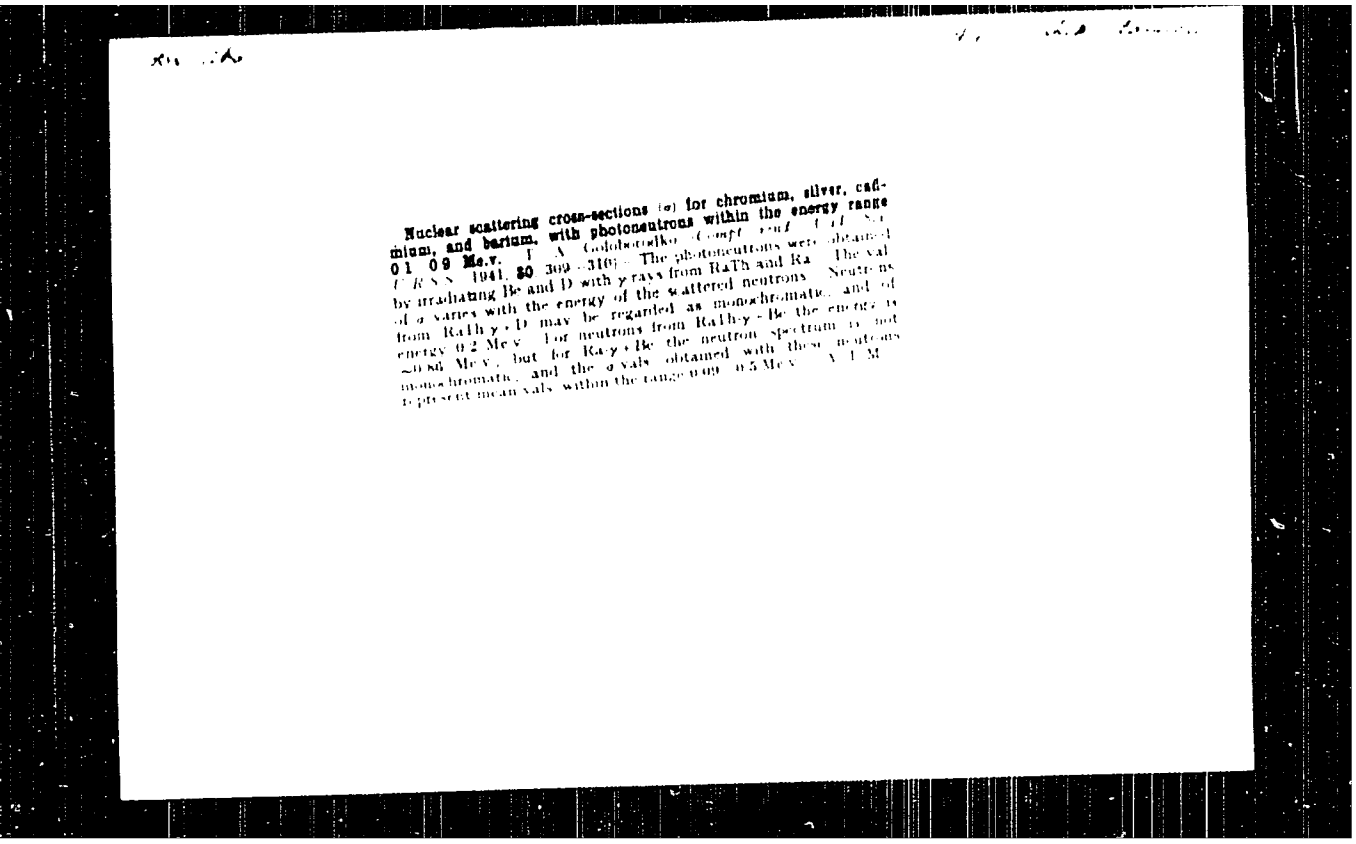


3

Nuclear diameters of scattering for Cr, Ag, Cd and Ba with photoneutrons of energy range 0.1 to 0.9 m e v
I. A. Goloborod'ko. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 30, 307-8(1941). The author detd. the diams. of scattering of Cr, Ag, Cd and Ba with photoneutrons of various energies. Each of the 4 elements was subjected to 4 measurements with the neutron beams from irradiation of Be and D by γ rays from Rd + Ch and Ra. Metallic Cr and Ag were used, while CdO and BaO were used instead of metallic Cd and Ba. The values obtained varied greatly with variation of neutron energies (from about 0.1 to 0.9 m e v). There is no satisfactory explanation for this phenomenon and further work is planned. The actual energy values for the neutron sources used are not accurately known and a discussion is presented of neutron energies obtained from the three sources used.
G. M. Kovalenoff

Inst. Nucl. Engrs, Khar'kov.
Ukr. Phys-Tech. Inst.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



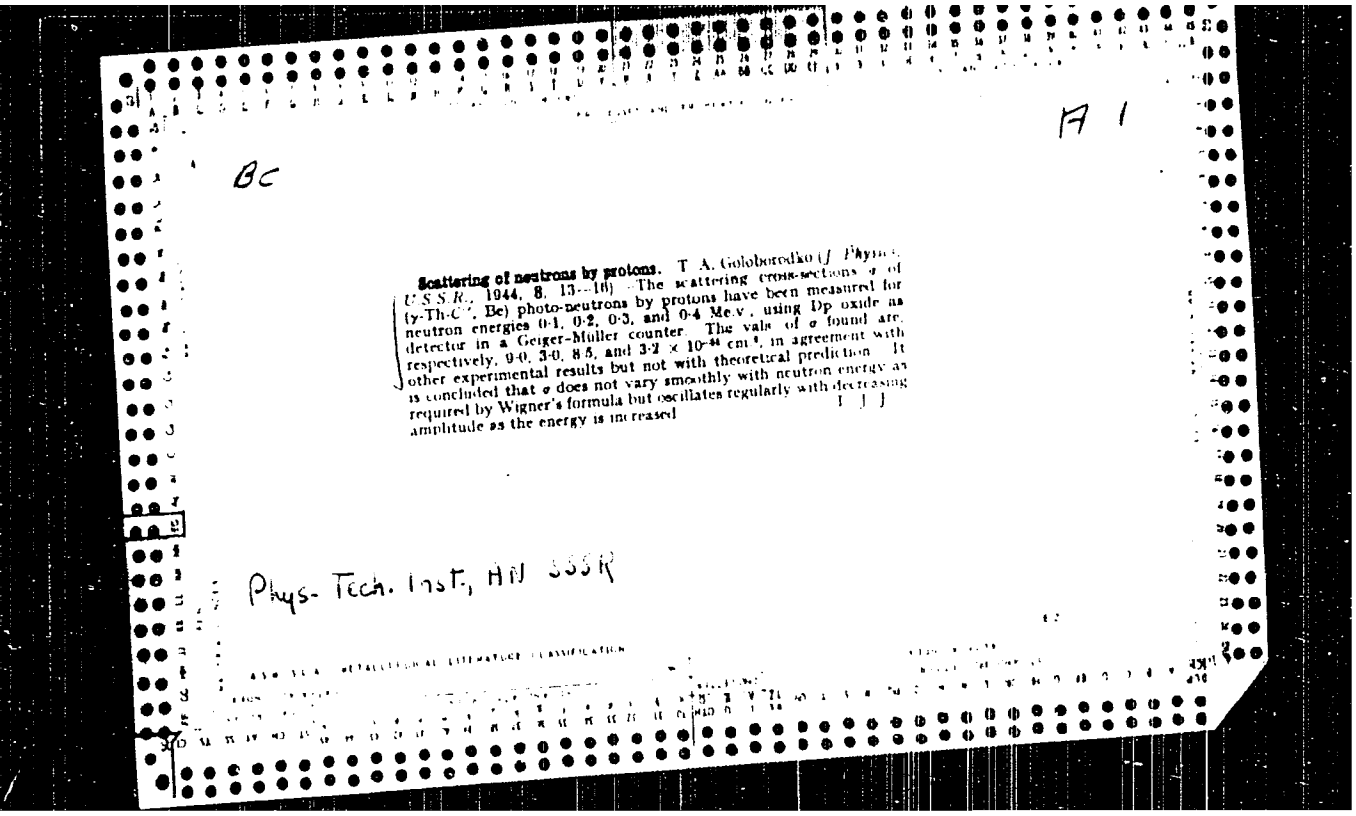
Nuclear scattering cross-sections (σ) for chromium, silver, cadmium, and barium, with photoneutrons within the energy range 0·1–0·9 Mev. I. A. Golubovskiĭ. *Compt. rend. (Doklady) Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.* 1941, **30**, 309–310.—The photoneutrons were obtained by irradiating Be and D with γ rays from RaTh and Ra. The value of σ varies with the energy of the scattered neutrons. Neutrons from RaTh γ + D may be regarded as monochromatic, and of energy 0·2 Mev. For neutrons from RaTh γ + Be the energy is ~0·8 Mev., but for Ra γ + Be the neutron spectrum is not monochromatic, and the σ vals. obtained with these neutrons represent mean vals. within the range from 0·5 Mev. A. J. M.

Nuclear scattering cross-sections for heavy elements with photo-neutrons of about 800 ke.v. T. A. Goloborod'ko and A. I. Leipunski (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1941, **30**, 708–709).—The σ_{an} are given for various elements as far as Bi for photoneutrons from RaTh D (~200 ke.v.) and RaTh Be (~800 ke.v.). These results are compared with those of Amaldi using neutrons from (Be + ? supposedly 100–200 ke.v. There is considerable agreement, but it is concluded that Amaldi's neutron spectrum was other than he believed. H. V. S. B.

Angular distribution of photo-neutrons ... Be [illegible]

[illegible] Using the method previously described (A. 1941, I 449) the angular distribution of faster photo-neutrons was determined with a larger amount of paraffin than usual surrounding the chamber in order to absorb slower neutrons. With a sphere of paraffin of diameter 13 cm., I_{90}/I_0 1.42, whereas with a sphere of paraffin of diameter 6 cm., I_{90}/I_0 1.05.

V. I. M.

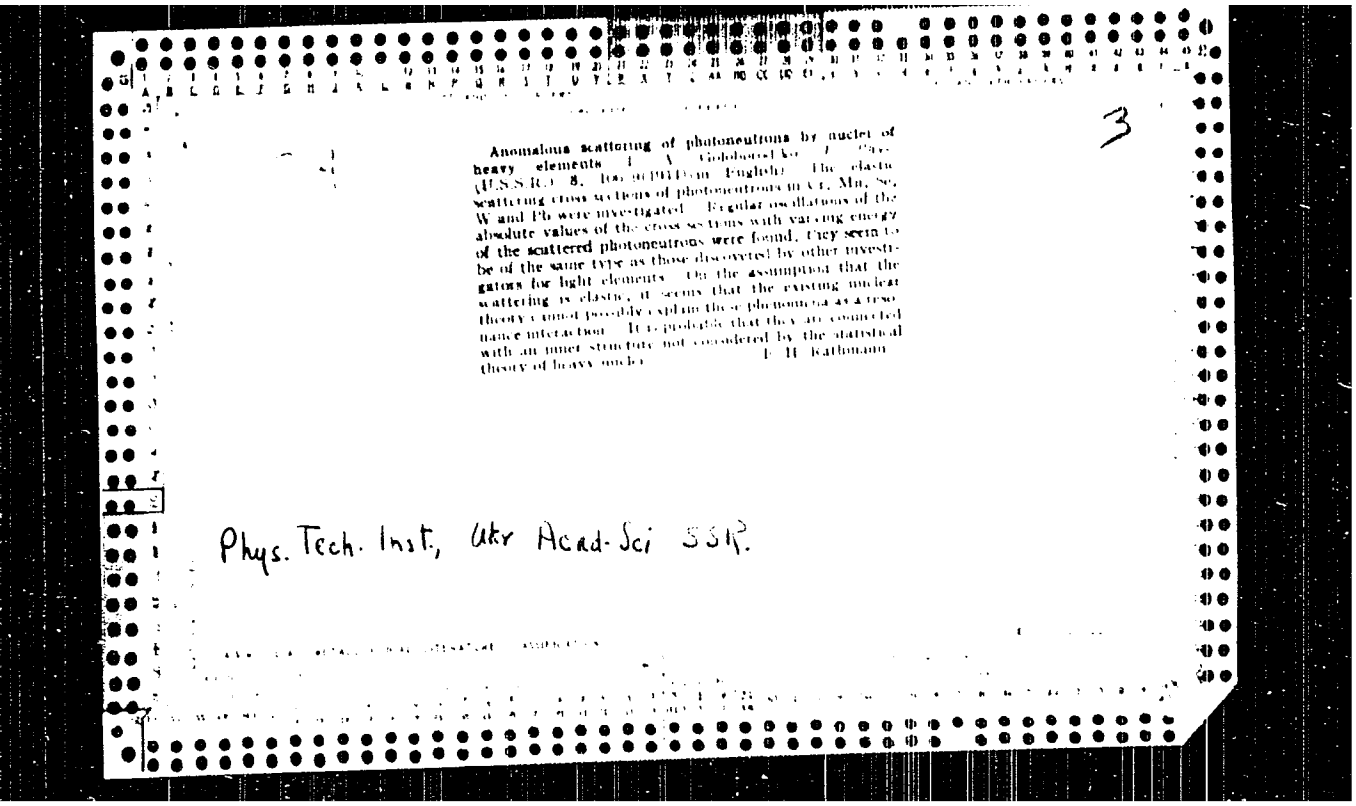


Bc

A 1

Scattering of neutrons by protons. T. A. Gologorodko (*J. Physics, U.S.S.R.*, 1944, **8**, 13—16). The scattering cross-sections σ of (γ-Th-C″, Be) photo-neutrons by protons have been measured for neutron energies 0·1, 0·2, 0·3, and 0·4 Me.v., using Dp oxide as detector in a Geiger-Müller counter. The vals of σ found are, respectively, 9·0, 3·0, 8·5, and 3·2 × 10^{-24} cm^2, in agreement with other experimental results but not with theoretical prediction. It is concluded that σ does not vary smoothly with neutron energy as required by Wigner's formula but oscillates regularly with decreasing amplitude as the energy is increased. [J. J.]

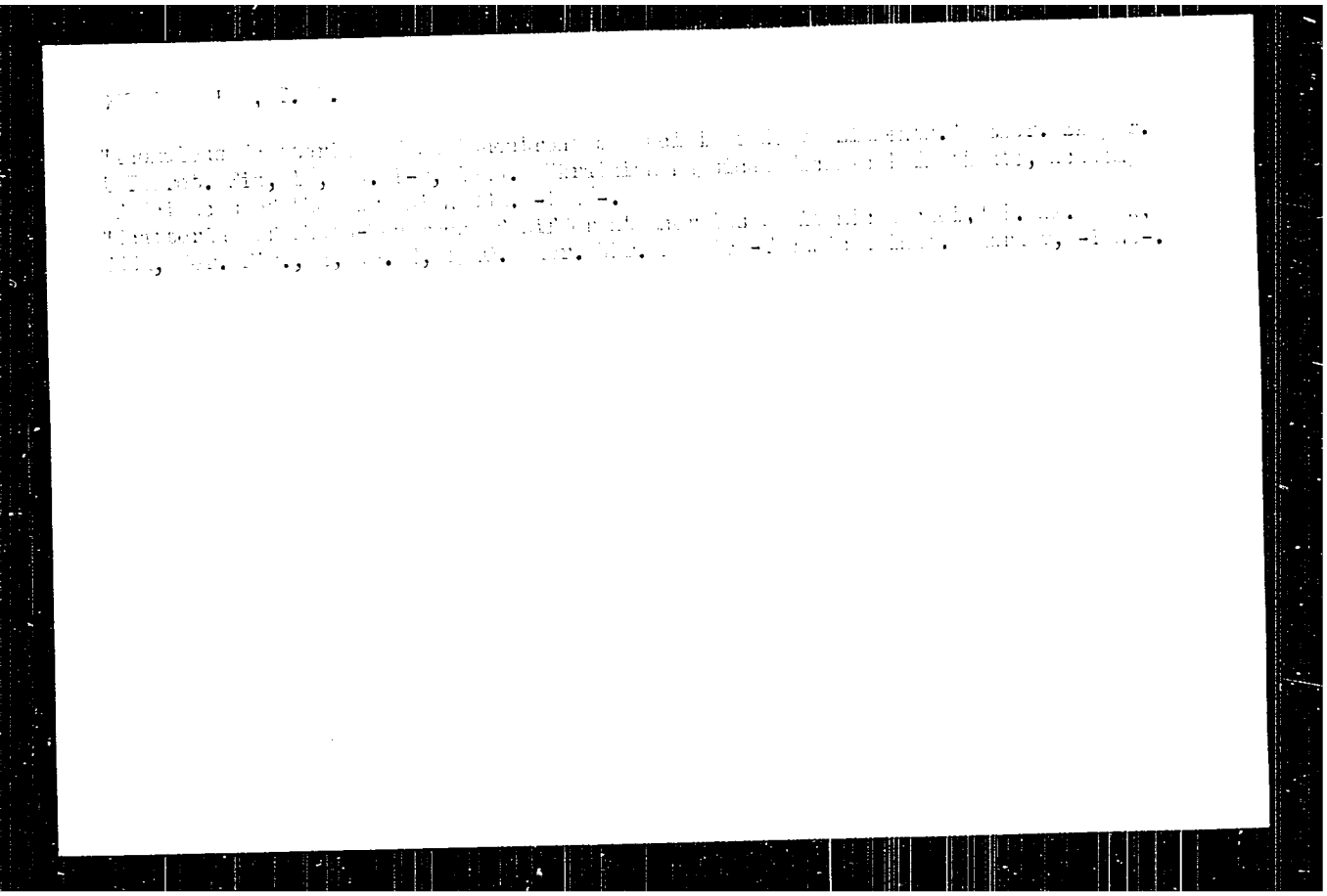
Phys-Tech. Inst., AN USSR



3

Anomalous scattering of photoneutrons by nuclei of heavy elements I. V. Gorbunov and V. [illegible] (U.S.S.R.). Zh. eksper. teor. Fiz. 8, [illegible] (1938). From English. The elastic scattering cross sections of photoneutrons in Cu, Mo, Sn, W and Pb were investigated. Irregular oscillations of the absolute values of the cross sections with varying energy of the scattered photoneutrons were found. They seem to be of the same type as those discovered by other investigators for light elements. On the assumption that the scattering is elastic, it seems that the existing nuclear theory cannot possibly explain these phenomena as a resonance interaction. It is probable that they are connected with an inner structure not considered by the statistical theory of heavy nuclei. I. H. Rathmann

Phys. Tech. Inst., Ukr Acad. Sci SSR.



USSR/Physics Jan 1947
Photo- Neutrons
Resonance

"Resonance Phenomena in the Elastic Scattering of Photoneutrons with Energies of 0.1 to 0.4 Mev by Atomic Nuclei," T. Goloborodko, Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, 5 pp

"Journal of Physics" Vol XI, No 1, pp 44-48

The comparatively high energy intervals between maximum and minimum levels(of the order 100 Kev) is argued to be due to the resonance interaction of neutrons with nuclei. The hypothesis is advanced that the surface layer of all nuclei is of the same

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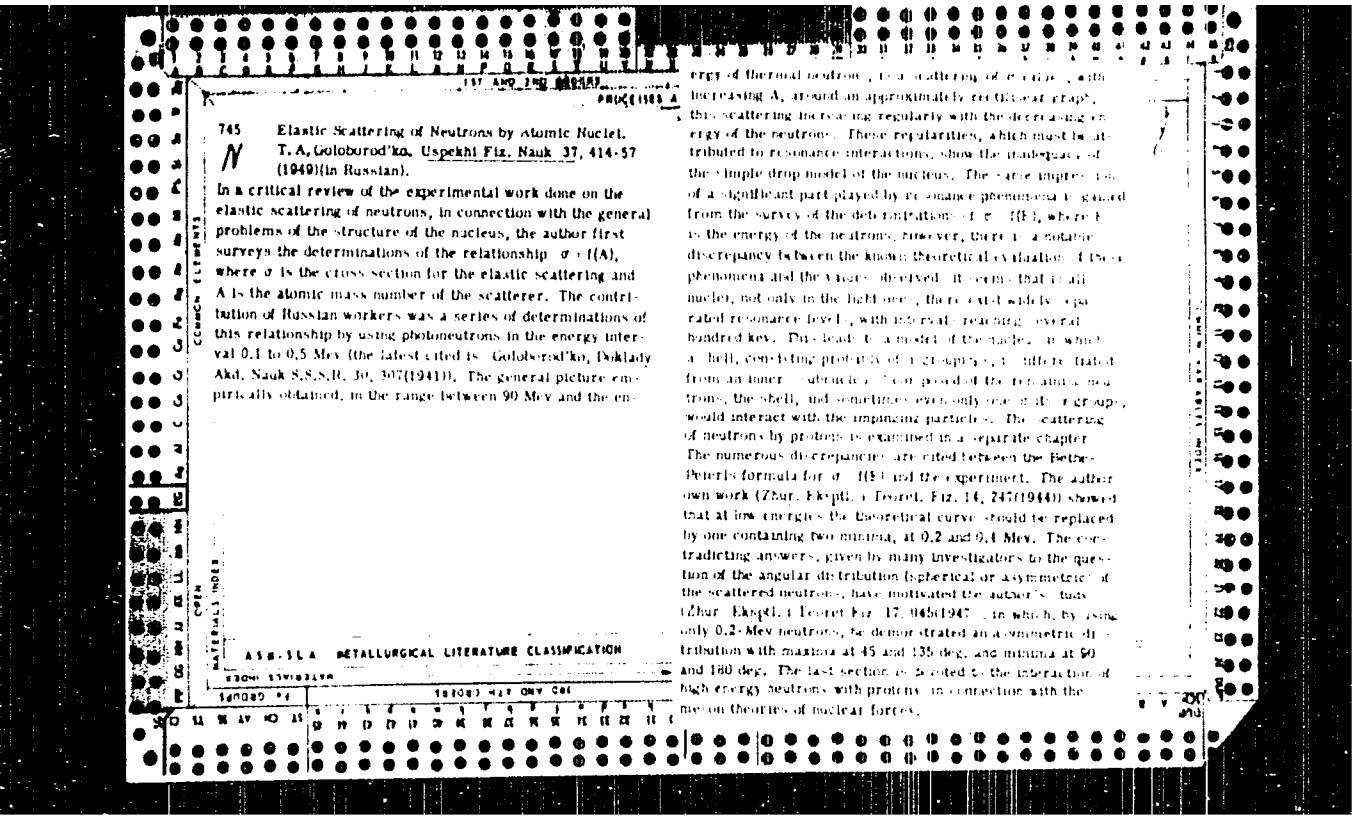
structure and this layer is supposed to consist of alpha particles.

BS 26T69

GOLOBORODKO, T.

Angular dist[illegible]ibution of 0.2 m.e.v. neutrons scattered **by protons**. [illegible] A. [illegible] (Phys. [illegible], [illegible] Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Zhur. Eksptl. [illegible]* 17, 945-6(1947). The angular distribution of [illegible] group of neutrons from Ra-Be scattered by p[illegible] shows the anomaly of m[illegible] deviating from spher[illegible] symmetry in a central coordinate system [illegible] with [illegible] the center of gravity neutron-proton; in the [illegible] coordinate system, detr[illegible] scattering is observed at angles greater than 90°; in that system, there are 2 maxima, at 25 and 68°, and [illegible] min. at 45°. These anomalies [illegible] with neutrons of energies higher than 0.2 m.e.v. The observed anomalies indicate an inelastic [illegible] between neutron and proton. [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515730002-8"



745 Elastic Scattering of Neutrons by Atomic Nuclei. T. A. Goloborod'ko. Uspekhi Fiz. Nauk 37, 414-57 (1949)(in Russian).

In a critical review of the experimental work done on the elastic scattering of neutrons, in connection with the general problems of the structure of the nucleus, the author first surveys the determinations of the relationship $\sigma = f(A)$, where σ is the cross section for the elastic scattering and A is the atomic mass number of the scatterer. The contribution of Russian workers was a series of determinations of this relationship by using photoneutrons in the energy interval 0.1 to 0.5 Mev (the latest cited is Goloborod'ko, Doklady Akd. Nauk S.S.S.R. 30, 307(1941)). The general picture empirically obtained, in the range between 90 Mev and the energy of thermal neutrons, [illegible] scattering of neutrons, with increasing A, around an approximately rectilinear graph; this scattering increasing regularly with the decreasing energy of the neutrons. These regularities, which must be attributed to resonance interactions, show the inadequacy of the simple drop model of the nucleus. The [illegible] of a significant part played by resonance phenomena is gained from the survey of the determinations of $\sigma = f(E)$, where E is the energy of the neutrons. However, there is a notable discrepancy between the known theoretical evaluation of these phenomena and the values observed. It seems that in all nuclei, not only in the light ones, there exist widely separated resonance levels, with intervals reaching several hundred kev. This leads to a model of the nucleus in which a hull, consisting protons of a few types, is differentiated from an inner substructure, composed of the remaining neutrons, the shell, and sometimes even only one of the groups, would interact with the impinging particles. The scattering of neutrons by protons is examined in a separate chapter. The numerous discrepancies are cited between the Bethe-Peierls formula for $\sigma = f(E)$ and the experiment. The author's own work (Zhur. Eksptl. i Teoret. Fiz. 14, 247(1944)) showed that at low energies the theoretical curve should be replaced by one containing two maxima, at 0.2 and 0.4 Mev. The contradicting answers, given by many investigators to the question of the angular distribution (spherical or asymmetric) of the scattered neutrons, have motivated the author's tests (Zhur. Eksptl. i Teoret. Fiz. 17, 1065(1947)), in which, by using only 0.2-Mev neutrons, he demonstrated an asymmetric distribution with maxima at 45 and 135 deg. and minima at 90 and 180 deg. The last section is devoted to the interaction of high energy neutrons with protons, in connection with the meson theories of nuclear forces.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GOLOBORODKO, T.A. (Kherson)

Statistical relationship between the amplitudes of the brightness variation of variable stars and their spectral class. Biul.VAGO no.25:26-30 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Stars, Variable)

GOLOBORODʹKO, T.A.

Amplitude-period relation of semiregular variables and Mira Ceti-type stars. Biul.VAGO no.26:41-48 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

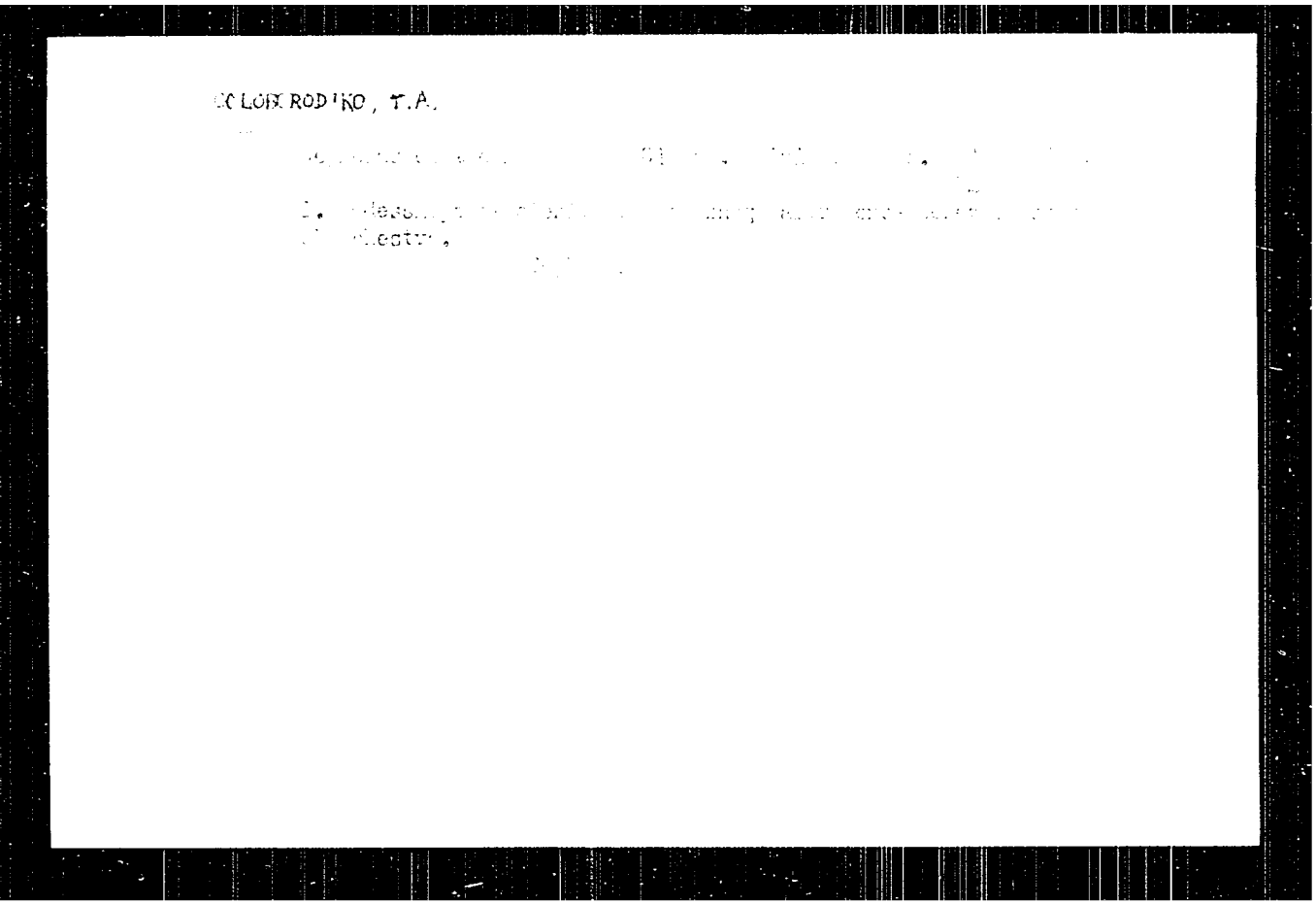
1. Odesskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo astronomo-geodezicheskogo obshchestva.
(Stars, Variable)

GOLOBORODʹKO, T.A.

Period-luminosity relation of cepheids. Bull.VAGO no.28: 16-20 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Khersonskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo astronomo-geodezicheskogo obshchestva.

(Cepheids)



GOLOBORODKO, T.A.

Empirical relation between the rotational and orbital momentums of major planets. Astron.zhur. 39 no.4:761-763 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Planets)

GOLOBORODʹKO, T.A.

Relation between the mass-radiation and the mass-radius of double stars. Biul. VAGO no.31:37-43 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Odesskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo astronomo-geodezicheskogo obshchestva.

(Stars—Masses)

ACCESSION NR: AT4016597 S/2556/63/000/034/0014/0019

AUTHOR: Goloborod'ko, T. A.

TITLE: The law of planetary distances

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye astronomo-geodezicheskoye obshchestvo. Byulleten', no. 34, 1963, 14-19

TOPIC TAGS: Bode-Titius law, astronomy, Neptune, Pluto, planet, Jupiter, Saturn, planetary astronomy, solar system, satellite, Uranus, cosmogony

ABSTRACT: Investigation of the Titius-Bode law revealed that there is an exponential dependence between the distances between planets and their sequence numbers. The generally accepted formulation of this law contains two errors which result in sharp discrepancies between the computed and true R (distance) for Neptune, Pluto and Mercury. Random deviations ΔR from an exponential distribution have the specific character of quasi-periodic variations. As a result, it is impossible to represent planetary distances by an exponential or any other functional dependence with great accuracy, if these variations are assumed random. The formulation of the law of planetary distances derived by V. G. Fesenkov and similar formulas derived by G. M. Idlis for the satellites of planets also are erroneous because they are based on these random variations in R. The distributions of the distances of the

Card 1/2

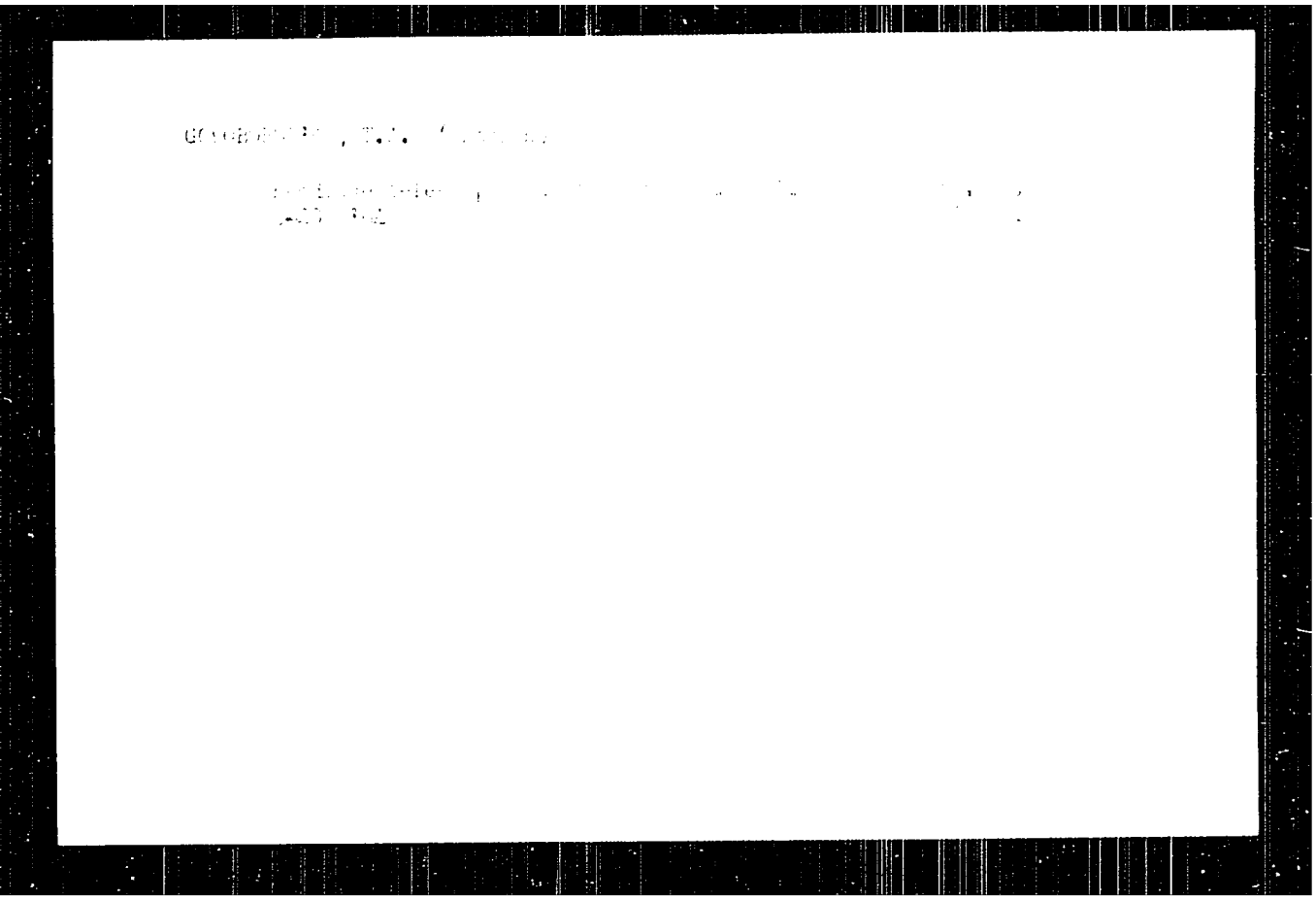
ACCESSION NR: AT4016597

regular satellites of Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus, as well as the distribution of the distances between planets are expressed most simply by exponential dependences of their sequence numbers. Quasi-periodic R variations are observed clearly only for the satellites of Saturn. The R distributions of planets and their satellites, determined by various investigators, either do not differ from an exponential distribution or are erroneous. The Titius-Bode law is a true cosmogonic law of the solar system and not a purely random mathematical rule. It apparently is a corollary of a more general law governing the process of formation of planets (or protoplanets) during the formation of the solar system. Orig. art. has: 11 formulas, 2 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: VSESOYUZNOYE ASTRONOMO-GEODEZICHESKOYE OBSHCHESTVO (All-Union Astronomical and Geodetic Society)

SUBMITTED: 00Mar61	DATE ACQ: 24Feb64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: AS	NO REF SOV: 006	OTHER: 000

Card 2/2



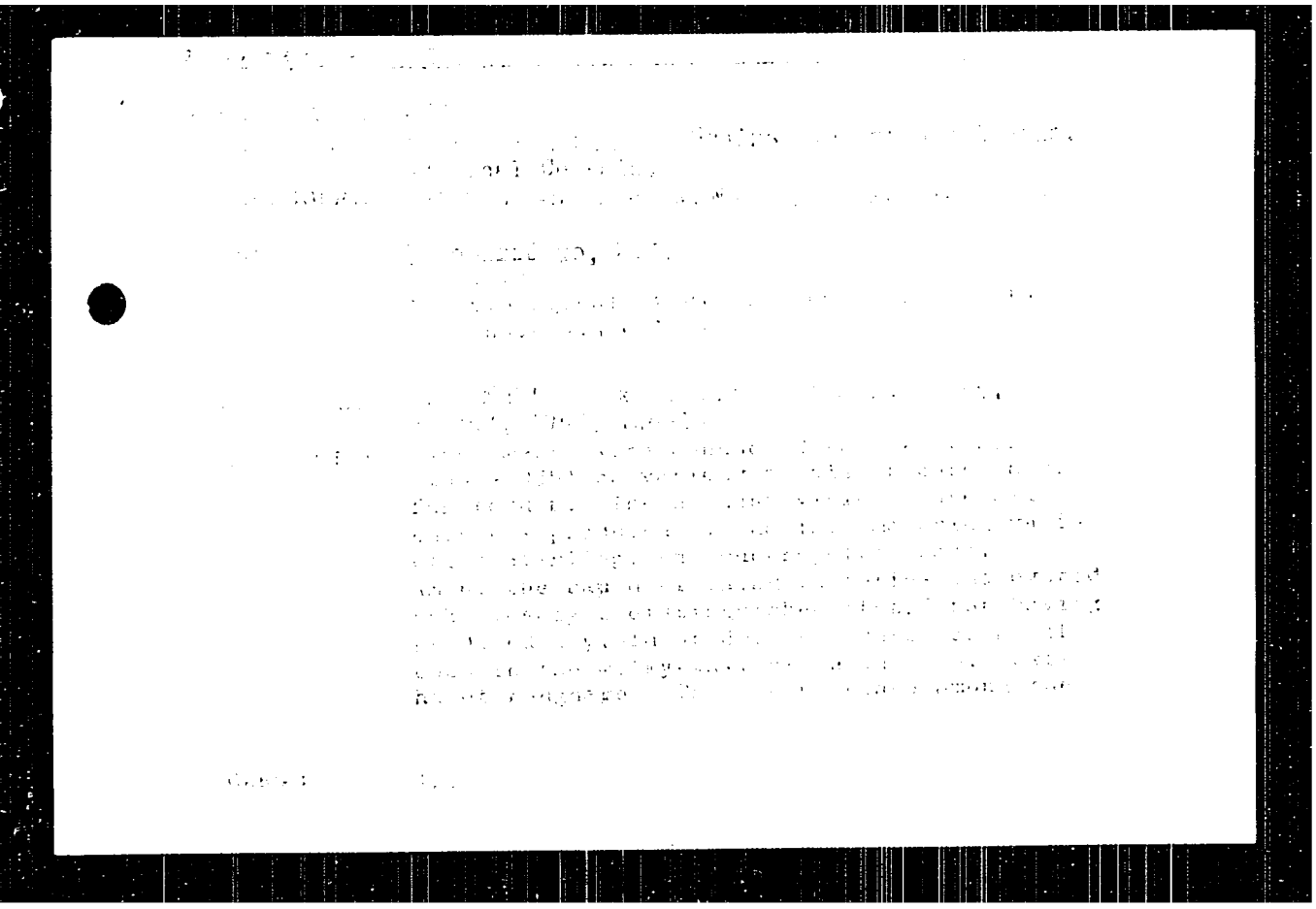
GOLOBORODʹKO, V.I.

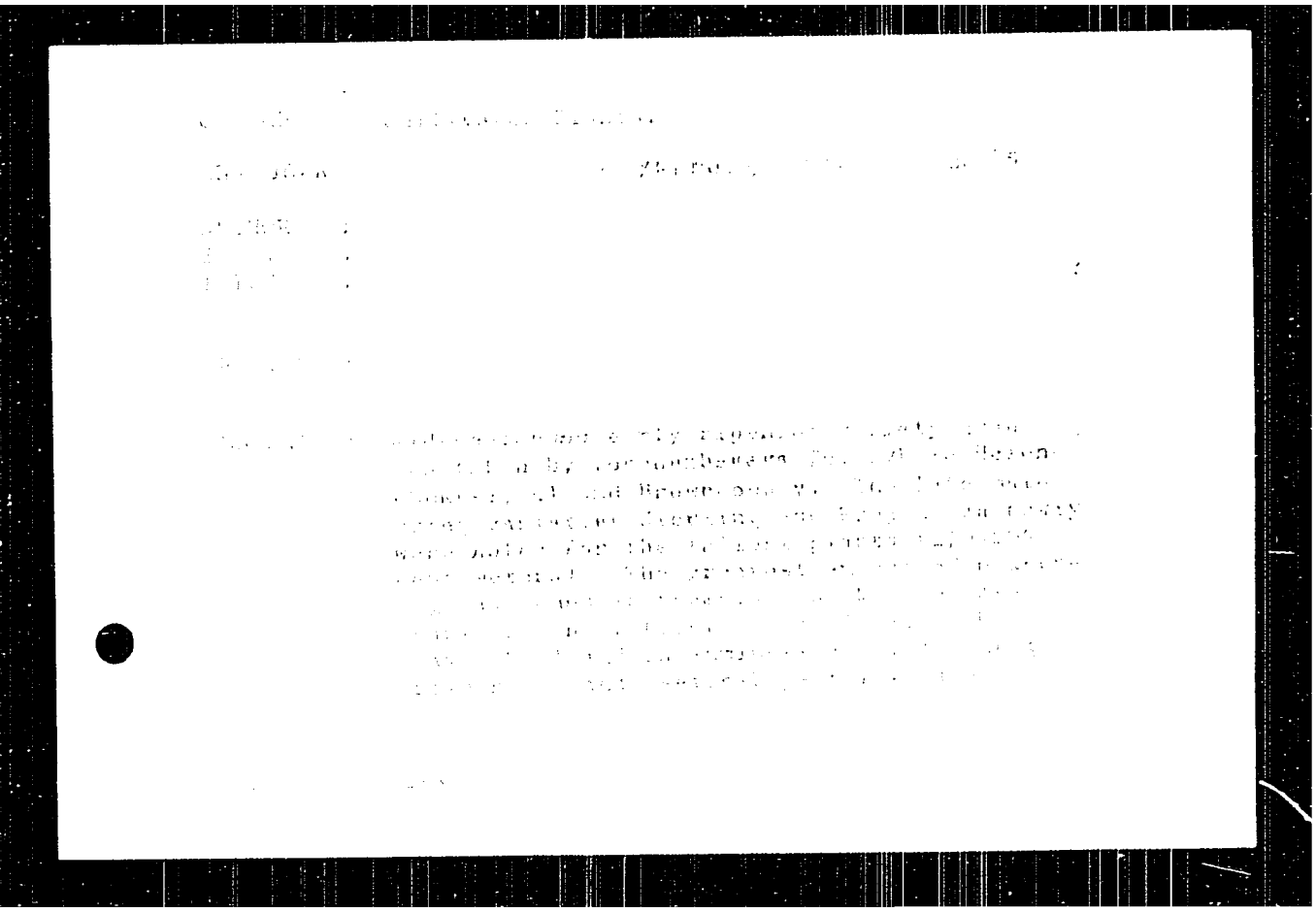
Mastering the [illegible] of electric [illegible]. Elektrichestvo no.7:40 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:8)

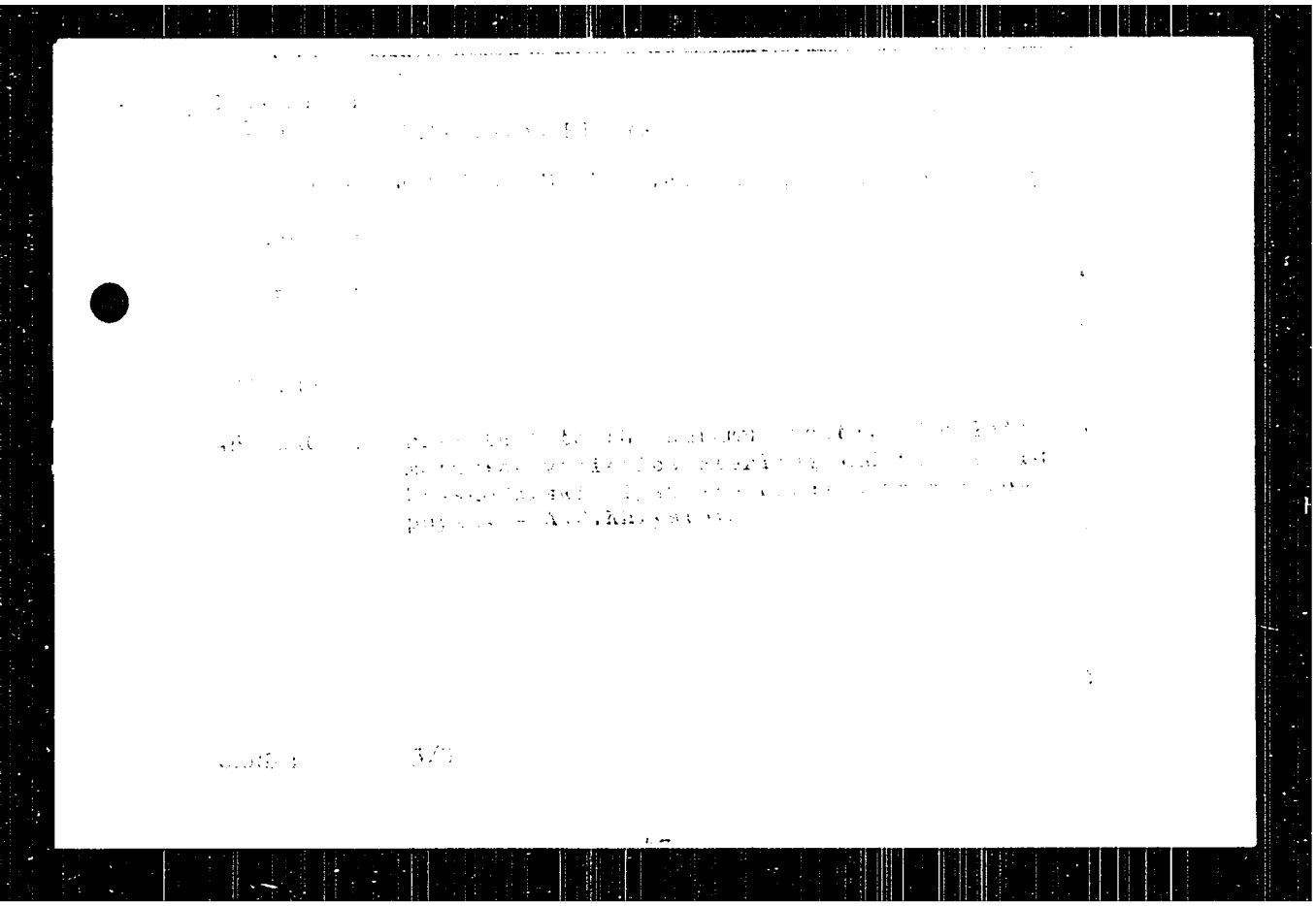
[illegible]OBOROD'KO, F. S. and OSTAPENKO, I. G. (Epizootologist and Chief Veterinary Surgeon) (Novoserzhantsk raion, Poltava Oblast');

"Prophylaxis and treatment of calves infected with coccidiosis"

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, no. 10, October 1961, pg. 58







DONETS, G. (Rostov-na-Donu); KUZ'MIN, A. (Irkutsk); MEN'SHEJEV, L. (Saratov); LICHKOV, [illegible] (Arkhangel'sk); TUK'IN, Yu. (Sverdlovsk); CITCHENKO, I. (Sochi); KULINTSEVA, [illegible] (Novosibirsk); ALIMOV, R. (Alma-Ata); GOLOBORODOV, M. (Syktyvkar)

Outposts of air transportation. Grazd.av. 21 no.4:23-24 Ap '61. (MIRA 16:5)

(Aeronautics, Commercial)

ACCESSION NR: AP3000986

B/0149/63/000/002/0167/0171

AUTHOR: Stepanov, M. A.; Kurdyumov, A. V.; Goloborodov, V. N.

TITLE: Corrosion resistance of iron-aluminum alloys in fluorine at temperatures of 500--700C

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 2, 1963, 167-171

TOPIC TAGS: iron-aluminum alloys, iron-aluminum-calcium alloys

ABSTRACT: The corrosion behavior of Fe-Al and Fe-Al-Ca alloys in a fluorine atmosphere at 500--700C was studied. The alloys were melted in an h-f induction furnace from Armco iron with AV000 [99.99% pure] Al added in amounts ranging from 5.5 to 31.0%. In one case, 1.5% Ca and 5.5% Al were added. The microstructure of all the alloys was found to consist of Alpha solid solution and, in most cases, a second component of undetermined composition along the grain boundaries. Hardness increased with increasing Al content from 84 R sub B at 5.5% Al to 45 R sub C at 31% Al. Results of corrosion testing showed that none of the alloys was corrosion resistant

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP3000986

under the test conditions and that the corrosion products possessed no protective properties. At 500C the corrosion rate (weight gain) in 5- to 10-hr tests varied from 10 to 57 g/m sup 2 times hr; at 600--700C the rates were still higher. The Fe-Al-Ca alloy specimen was almost completely destroyed in the test at 500C. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov. Kafedra litaynogo proizvodstva (Moscow Steel and Alloy Institute. Department of Founding)

SUBMITTED: 06Jul62 DATE ACQ: 21Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

KURDYYMOV, A.V.; GOLOBORODOV, V.N.; STEPANOV, M.A.

Effect of magnesium and calcium on the corrosion resistance of nickel in an atmosphere of fluoride at 700-860°. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 6 no.4:138-144 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov, kafedra tekhnologii liteynykh protsessov.

(Nickel--Corrosion)
(Metals at high temperatures)

BULGARIA/Zooparasitology - Parasitic Protozoa. Flagellates. G.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 95956

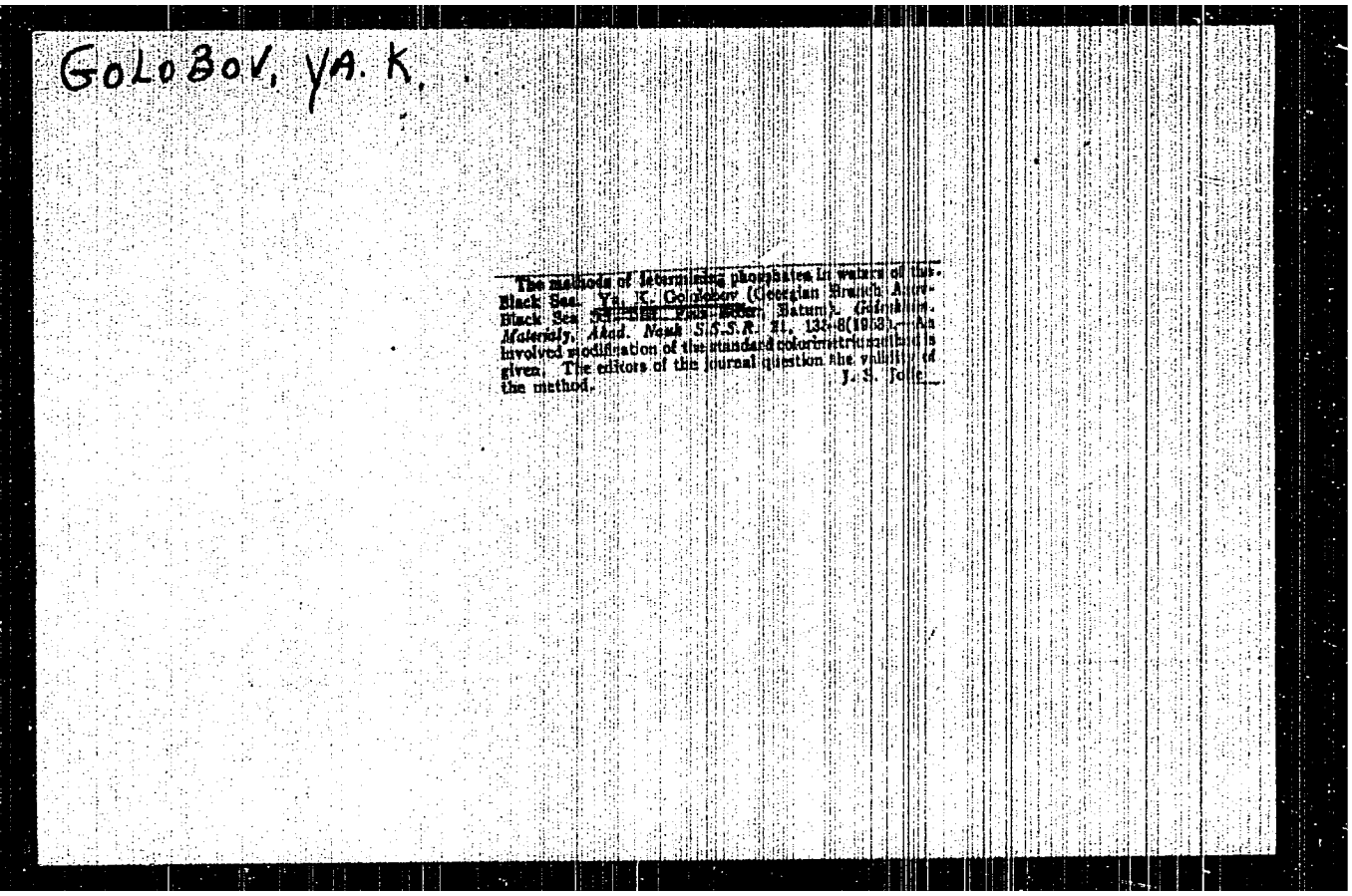
Author : Angelov, St.; Golobov, N.; Gigov, A.; Nikolov, P.
Inst : -
Title : On the Problem of Toxoplasmosis in Animals in Bulgaria.

Orig Pub : Izv. Mikrobiol. in-t, Bolg. AN, 1957, 3, 35-44

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 2 -



GOLOBOV, YA. K.

The methods of determining phosphates in waters of the Black Sea. Ya. K. Golobov (Georgian Branch Acad. Black Sea Station, Batum). (Trudy Im. Materialy, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 21, 132-8(1953).— An involved modification of the standard colorimetric method is given. The editors of this journal question the validity of the method.

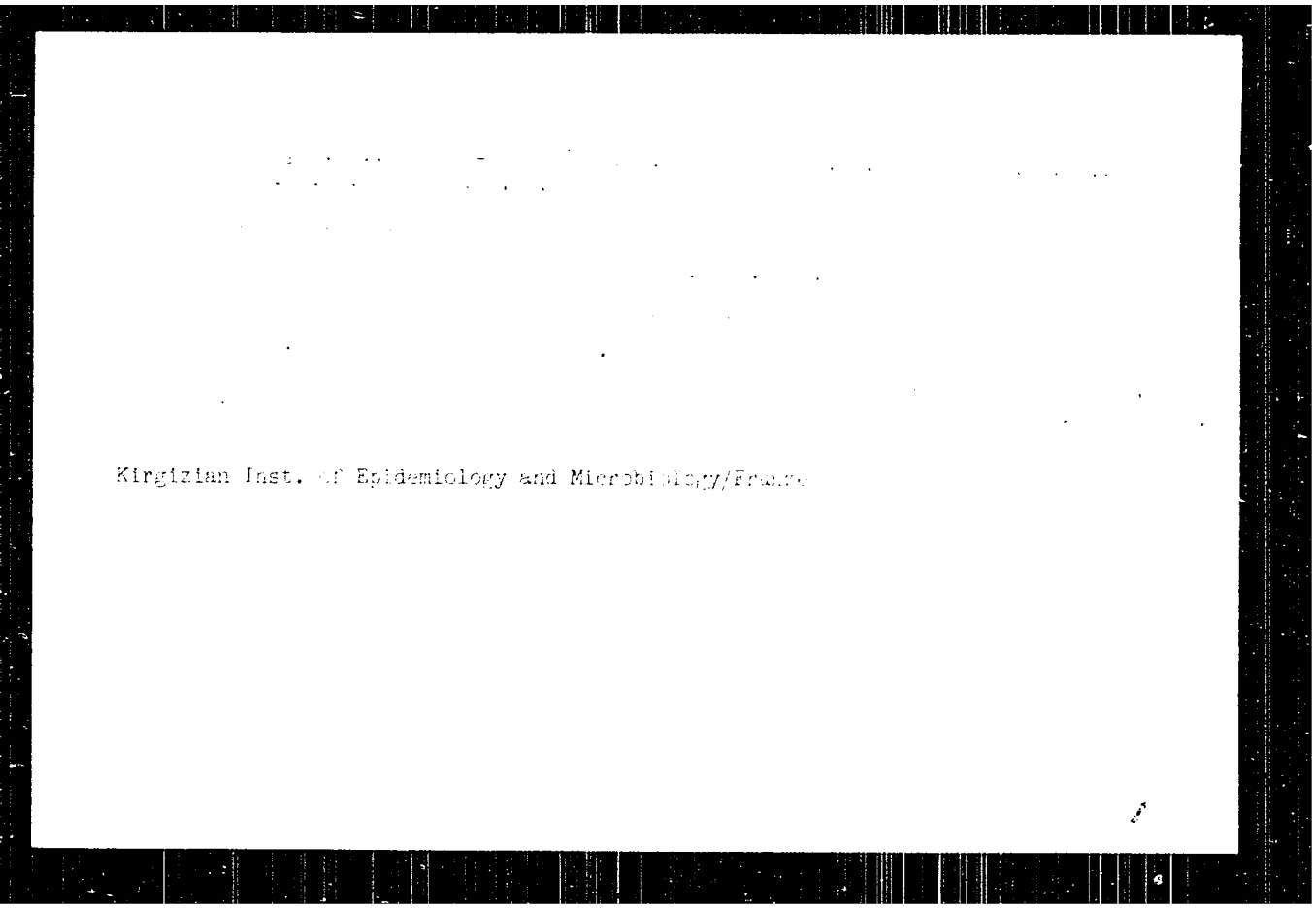
J. S. Jo

ZAYTSEV, I.A., inzh.; GOLOBURDIN, B.A.

Motorship "Orenburg." Sudostroenie 29 no.10:3-6 O '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

ZAYTSEV, I.A., inzh., GOLOBURDIN, B.A., inzh.

Self-cleaning, automatic filters for oil and fuel. Sudostroenie 29 no.11:26-28 N '63. (MIRA 17:12)



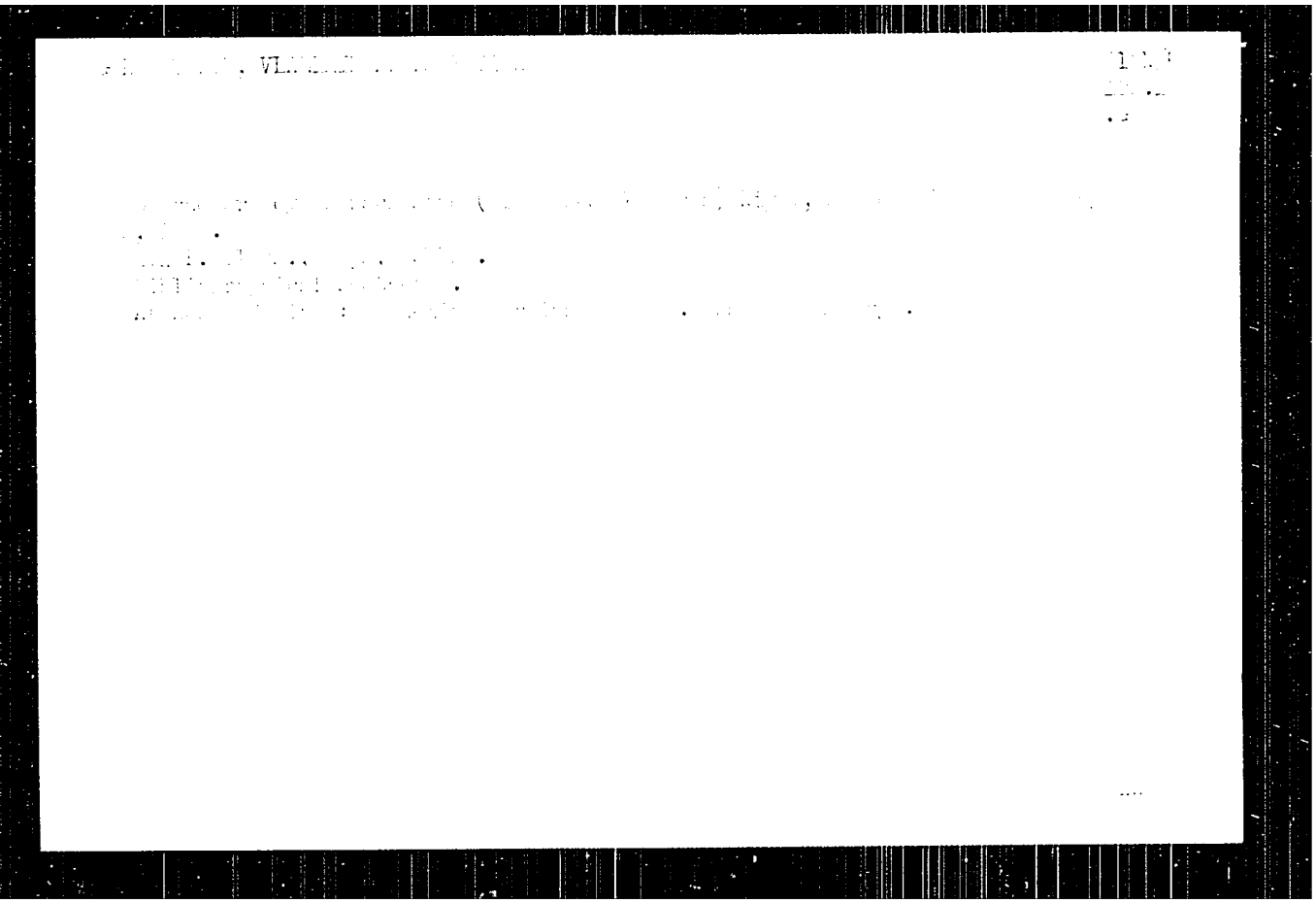
Kirgizian Inst. of Epidemiology and Microbiology/Frunze

TARVIT-GONTAR', I.A.; LOGACHEVA, L.S.; KIGHATOV, [illegible].A.; KIREYEVA, O.V.; ROSHKO, N.P.; GOLOBUTO, V.V.; KODIONOV, V.P.

Study of centers of tick-borne spirochetosis, and methods for the control of carriers. Sov. zdrav. Kir. no.1:44-46 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz Kirgizskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (direktor - kand.med.nauk V.M.Perelygin), Respublikanskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach - A.A.Mashkevich) i Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskogo otryada Leningradskogo rayona (glavnyy vrach - P.P.Yagudyayev).

(LENIN DISTRICT (OSH PROVINCE)--SPIROCHETOSIS)
(TICKS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)



RABEN, A.S.; BOGDANOVICH, N.K.; GOLOCHEVSKAYA, V.S.

Case transformation of sarcoidosis into reticulosarcinatosis.
Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi no.11:33-38 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedr propedevticheskoy terapii lechebnogo fakul'teta (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.Kh. Vasilenko) i kozhnykh bolezney (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. V.A. Rakhmanov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova i patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. I.V. Davydovskiy) bol'nitsy imeni Medsantrud.
(GRANULOMA BENIGNUM) (RETICULO-ENDOTHELIAL SYSTEM--TUMORS)

NERODA, L.; GOLOD, A.

Consolidation of enterprises into firms contributes to the improvement of operations. Mias.ind. SSSR 33 [i.e.34] no.2:51 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. L'vovskaya myasnaya firma "Prikarpat'ye".
(Lvov--Meat industry)

ZASLAVNOV, D.I., gornyy inzh.; GOLOD, A.B., gornyy inzh.

Over-all mechanization of stoping operations. Ugol' 35 no.5:9-12 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy ugol'nyy institut, g. Shakhty [ShakhtNIUI].
(Donets Basin--Stoping (Mining)
(Coal mining machinery)

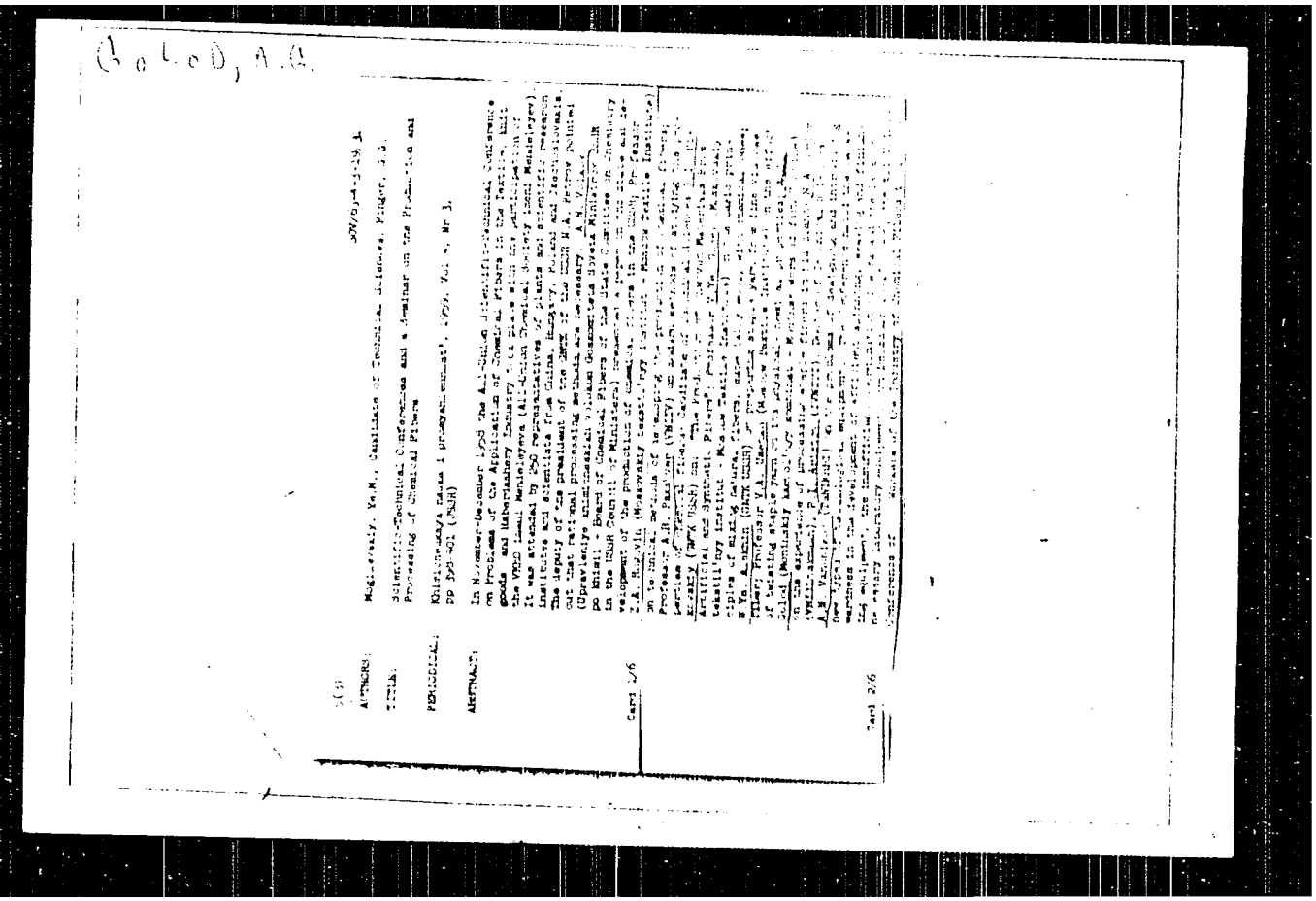
GOLOD, A.G.

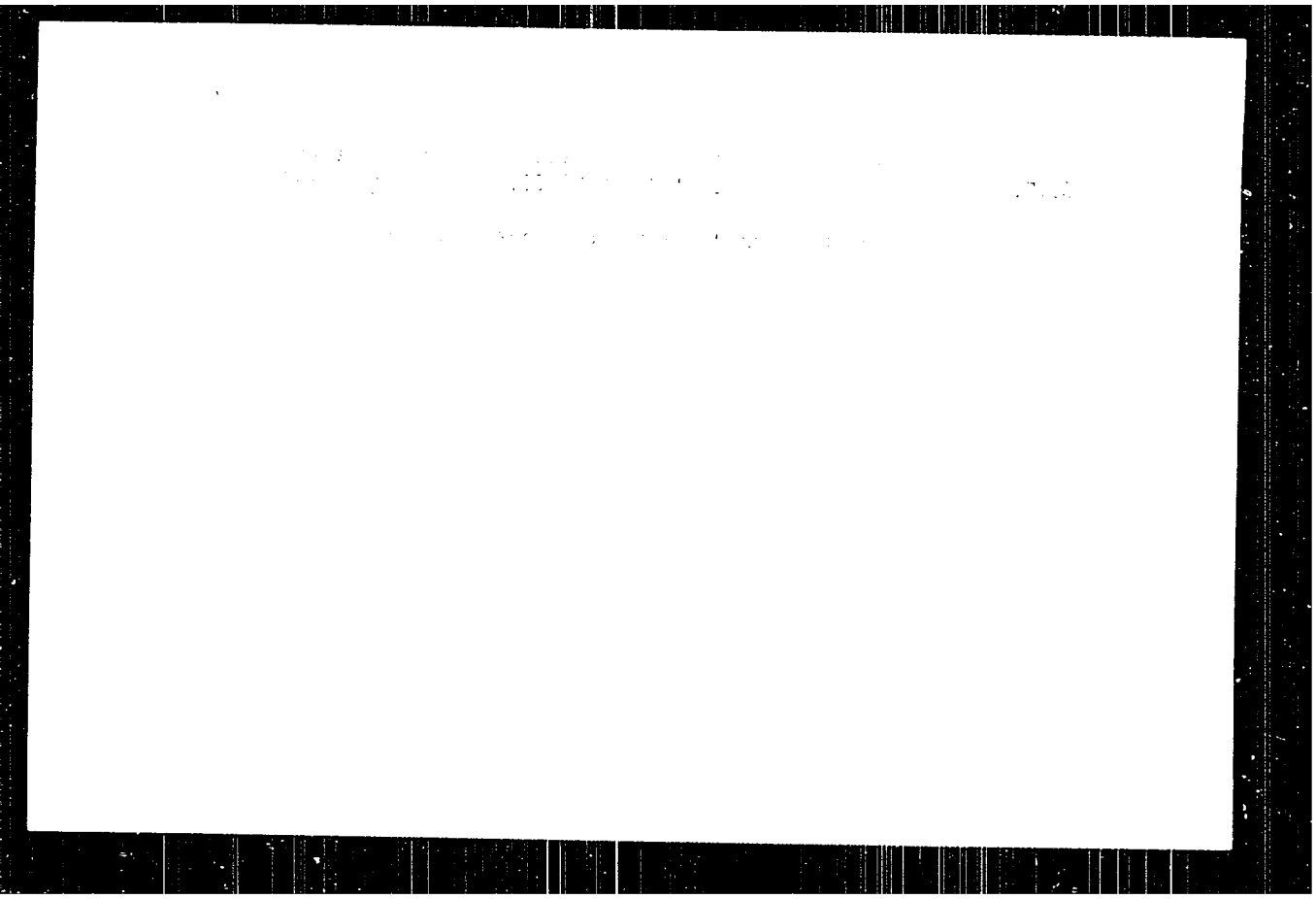
On the size of staple thread. Tekst.prom. 14 no.8:28-30 Ag '54.
(MLRA 7:10)

1. Zaveduyushchiy pryadil'nym proizvodstvom Moninskogo kamvol'-
nogo kombinata.
(Thread)

OZEROV, Boris Viktorovich; GOLOD, A.G., retsenzent; SOKOLOVA, V.Ye., redaktor; MEDVEDEVA, L.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Design and operation of roving machinery for comb spinning fine wool] Ustroistvo i obsluzhivanie mashin ravnichnogo assortimenta grebennogo priadeniia tonkoi shersti. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekh. izd-vo Ministerstva legkoi promyshl. SSSR, 1956. 238 p. (MLRA 9:9)
(Woolen and worsted manufacture)
(Spinning machinery)





GOLOD, A.S., inzhener.; SAMOKHIN, M.I., inzhener.

Introduction of advanced technilogical processes at the plants of the Ministry of Machinery Construction and Precision Instrument Manufacture. Proizv.-tekh.inform. no.2:3-9 '51. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Tekhnicheskiy otdel Ministerstva mashinostroyeniya i priborostroyeniya SSSR.
(Efficiency, Industrial)

L 41215-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AR6015911 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/022/S027/S027

AUTHOR: Titov, A. P.; Kotov, V. V.; Golod, A. Ye.; Travnikova, N. I.

TITLE: Effect of the nature of the emulsifier on the structure of the polymer

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 22S159

REF SOURCE: Tr. Labor. khimii vysokomolekul. soyedineniy. Voronezhsk. un-t, vyp. 3, 1964, 112-115

TOPIC TAGS: emulsion polymerization, isoprene

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the effect of the nature of the emulsifier on the ratio of 1,4-cis-, 1,4-trans-, 1,2-, and 3,4-linkages in isoprene polymers prepared by emulsion polymerization by a standard method at 5° and a pH of the aqueous phase from 2 to 10 in the presence of K soap of SKZh, Nekal, OP-10, or esteramine sulfate. The conversion reached 7-29% in the various experiments. It is shown that the content of linkages of different configurations in the polymer is practically independent of the conversion, changes only slightly with the pH of the aqueous phase, and very appreciably from one emulsifier to another. A difference in the mechanisms of polymerization was observed when ionogenic and nonionogenic emulsifiers were employed. V. Kopylov. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 07,11

Card 1/1 MLP

Testing basic coagulants for purification of waste waters from yeast plants. N. F. Fedorov and B. M. Gokal. *Nauch. Trudy Leningrad. Inzhener.-Stroitel. Inst.* 15, 81–105(1953); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 48824.—Coagulation of waste water from fermentation plants operating on molasses could be done with Fe sulfate combined with lime. The best results were obtained with $FeSO_4$ (calcd. as FeO) 200 and CaO 600 mg./l. This treatment raised the transparency of the most contaminated water from 1.2 to 13 cm., the stability from 11 to 30%, while the oxidizability was lowered by 13%. Upon coagulation was obtained a sediment of approx. 15% with a moisture content of approx. 99%. The water after coagulation had a pH of approx. 8.5 and was free of bacteria. The water could be discharged directly into the watershed without preliminary neutralization. Other waste waters (from the filter presses, from washing app., etc.) behaved similarly. Coagulation with lime alone or with Al salts combined with preliminary alkalization did not give good results.

M. Hosth

GOLOD, B. M.

GOLOD, B. M. --"Studies of Methods for the Purification of Industrial Waste Water of Yeast Plants." (Dissertations For Degrees In Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions) (22) Min Higher Education USSR, Leningrad Order of Labor Red Banner Engineering Construction Inst, Leningrad, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 29, 16 July 1955

* For the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences

YURKEVICH, I.D., akademik; GOLOD, D.S., inzh.

Studying soil conditions and the production of some types of spruce forests. Sbor. nauch. trud. BLTI no.11:5-42 '58. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Akademiya nauk Belorusskoy SSR (for Yurkevich).
(White Russia—Spruce)
(White Russia—Forest soils)

GCLOD, D.S.

Types of Norway spruce (Picea excelsa Link.) in the White Russian S.S.R. Sbor. bot; rab. Bel. otd. VBO no.2:32-40 '60. (MIRA 15:1)

(White Russia—Norway spruce)

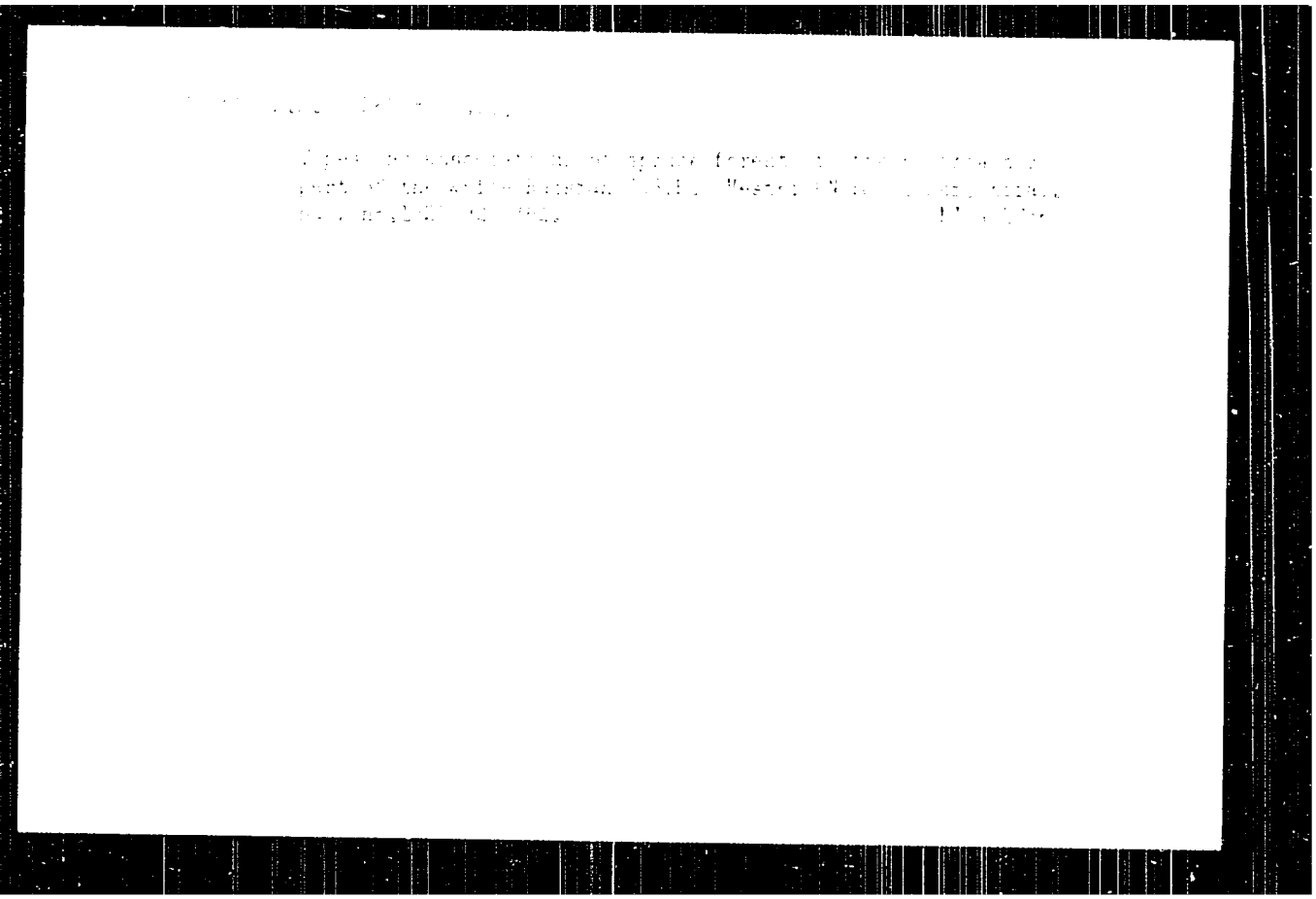
GOLOD, D.S.

Some characteristics of the distribution of different forms of the Norway spruce by forest types. Sbor. nauch. rab. Bel, otd. VBO no.3:15-22 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Spruce)

YURKEVICH, I.D.; GOLOD, D.S. [Holad, D.S.]

Scientific principles of forest management in the White Russian S.S.R. Vestsi AN BSSR Ser. biial. nav. no.2:5-16 '63 (MIRA17:3)



BUDNEVICH, S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GOLOD, I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Cooling water to the dew point of outside air. Khol.tekh. 13 no.3:66-68 Jl-S '53. (MLRA 6:11)

(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

GOLOD, I.Kh., inzh.

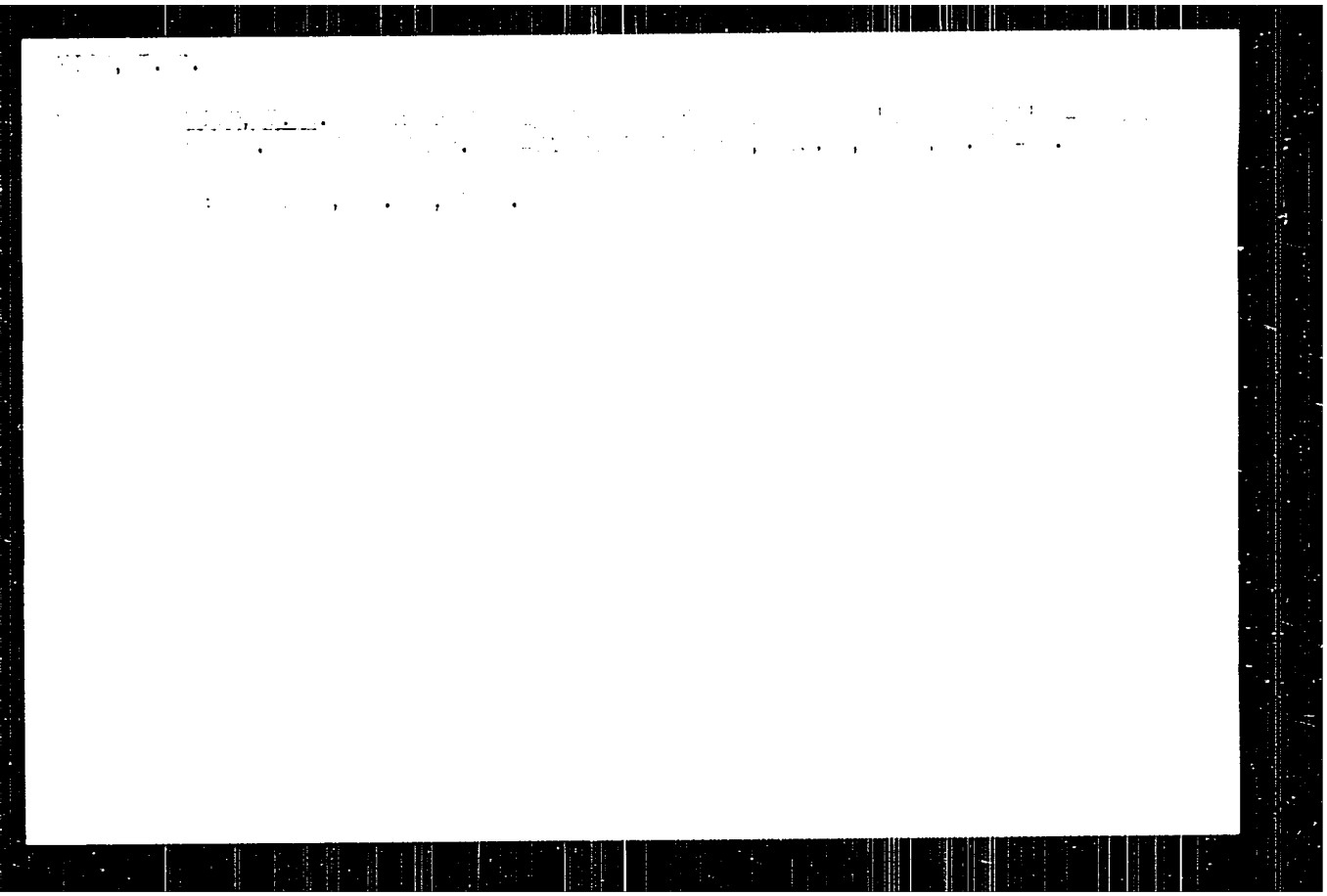
Efficient systems of pouring gates. Mash.Bel. no.4:86-87 '57.
(MIRA 11:9)

1. Zavod im. Kirova, g.Gomel'.
(Foundry machinery and supplies)

GOLOD, I.S. (Sverdlovsk)

Antibodies to the inhibitor of the rheumatoid factor.
Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 7 no.1:76-77 Ja-F'63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz Gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy ,Sverdlovska No.23,i kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. Ya.G. Uzhanskiy) i kafedry gospital'noy terapii pediatricheskogo fakul'teta (zav. - prof. O.I.Yasakova) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES) (RHEUMATIC FEVER)



GOLOD, I.S.

Film roller mechanisms used in developing. Trudy LIKI no.3:159-167 '55. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Kafedra kinoapparatury.
(Cinematography--Developing and developers)

GOLOD, I.S.; PROVORNOZ, S.M., otvetstvennyy redaktor; YAKOBSON, A.Kh., redaktor; MALEK, Z.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Film developing machinery] Proiavochnye mashiny. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1956. 362 p. (MLRA 10:3)
(Photography--Developing and developers)

GOLOD, I.S.; GARANCH, M.I.

The deformation of film in its photographic chemical processing through the developing machine. Trudy LIKI no.4:92-102 '56.
(MLRA 10:5)

1.Kafedra kinoapparatury.
(Cinematography--Films)

GOLOD, I. S.

AMELINA, K.S.; GOLOD, I.S.

Study of the change in the geometrical dimensions of the motion-picture film positive and of the matrix in hydrotype printing. Trudy LIKI no.4:103-108 '56. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Kafedra obshchey fotografii i tekhnologii obrabotki kinoplenki i kafedra kinoapparatury.
(Color cinematography)

GOLOD, I.S.

Tension of the motion-picture film caused by friction of the photographic solutions. Tekh.kino i telev. 4 no.9:39-40 S '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro.
(Motion-picture photography—Developing and developers)

BERNSHTEYN, M.D.; GOLOD, I.S.; GOLOSIYEVSKIY, S.Ya.; GAYTSEV, A.N.; POGORELOV, B.V.; SMIRNOV, S.V.; SHAMSHTEYN, M.G.; SHVAKOV, A.G.

23KTK-1 motion-picture contact printer set. Tekh.kino i telev. 4 no.10:10-19 O'60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. TSentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Ministerstva kul'tury SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut, Laboratoriya obrabotki tsvetnykh fil'mov.
(Motion-picture photography--Equipment and supplies)
(Color photography--Printing processes)

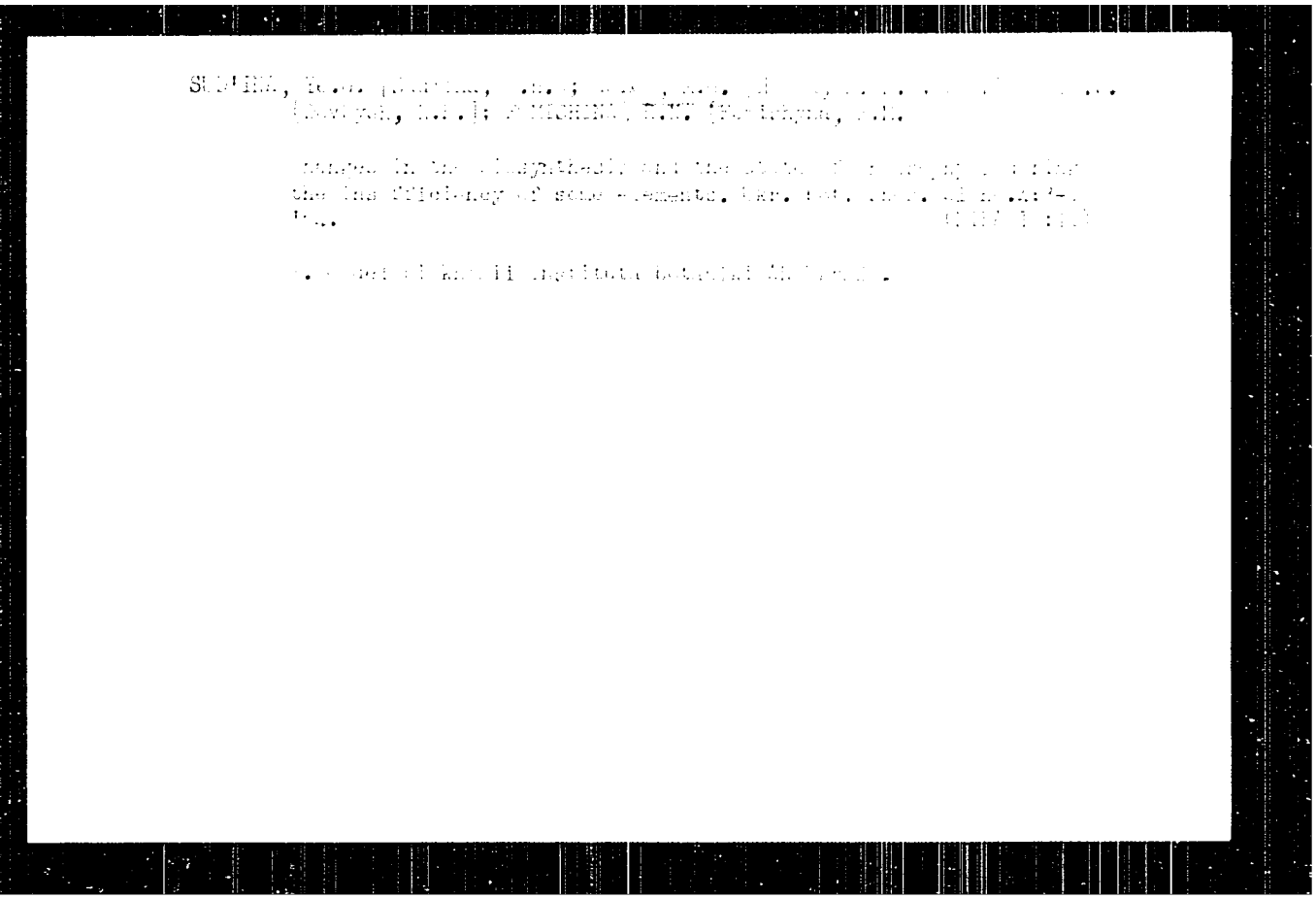
PROVORNOV, Sergey Mikhaylovich; GOLOD, Iosif Semenovich; [illegible], Naum Davydovich. Prinimal uchastiye PAVLIDI, S.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; EYDINOVA, L., red.; PEREGUDOVA, M., tekhn. red.

[Equipment for motion-picture film printing] Kino-kopirovel'naia apparatura. Moskva, Iskusstvo, 1962. 314 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Motion-picture photography--Equipment and supplies)

SUD'INA, Ye.G.[Sudyna, O.E.]; GOLOI, M.G. [Holoi, M.H.]

Photochemical activity of chlorophyll and the durability of the chlorophyll-protein-lipoid complex. Ukr. bot. zhur. 20 no. 5:3-11 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut botaniki AN UkrSSR, otdel biokhimii.



SAPOZHNIKOV, M.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GOLOD, M.S., inzhener, redaktor; SOSULINA, V.N., redaktor; TOKER, A.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Handbook on safety measures for installers of boiler equipment] Pamiatka po tekhnike bezopasnosti dlia montazhnikov kotel'nykh ustanovok. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1953. 38 p. (MLRA 7:8)
(Boilers--Safety measures)

GOLOD, M.Ya., inzh.

Automatic program regulator for thermal treatment of welded joints. Elek.sta. 29 no.11:65-66 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Steampipes) (Automatic control)

GOLOD, M.Ye.; KUCHERSKIY, L.Z.

Changing production procedures for pipes with a diameter of 6-12 x 1 mm. Sbor.rat.spredl.vnedr.v proizv. no.5:32 '60. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Pervoural'skiy Novotrubnyy zavod.
(Pipe mills)

L 1256-66 EWA(h)/EWT(1)

ACCESSION NR: AP5024371

UR/0286/65/000/015/0043/0043
621.317.7

AUTHOR: Kalashnikov, V. G.; Golod, O. S.

TITLE: A method for continuously varying the phase of a sinusoidal oscillation. Class 21, No. 173273

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 43

TOPIC TAGS: oscillation, electronic equipment, phase control, phase variation, phase regulator

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for continuously varying the phase of a sinusoidal oscillation, where the phase of the input signal is shifted by 90° and both signals are fed to multipliers. Time lag is reduced by feeding to the second input of each multiplier a control voltage whose amplitude varies in proportion to the sine and cosine respectively of the required phase shift angle. The frequency of this control voltage depends on the required rate of change in phase. A common summation unit is used for vector addition of the output signals

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ACCESSION NR: AP5024371

from the multipliers.

ASSOCIATION: Organizatsiya gosudarstvennogo komiteta po radioelektronike SSSR (Organization of the State Committee for Radio Electronics, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 30Sep63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SOSINA, Yelena Ivanovna, kand. sel'khoz. nauk; GOLOB, O.V., red.; BEYSHENOV, A., tekhn. red.

[Collective and individual viticulture] Kollektivnoe i priusadebnoe vinogradarstvo. Frunze, Kirgizskoe gos. izd-vo, 1960. 59 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Viticulture)

IVANOV, Engel' Danakeyevich; GOLOD, O.V., red.; CHOTIYEV, S., tekhn. red.

[Virus diseases of farm animals] Virusnye bolezni sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zhivotnykh. Frunze, Kirgizskoe gos. izd-vo, 1960. 24 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Virus diseases) (Veterinary medicine)

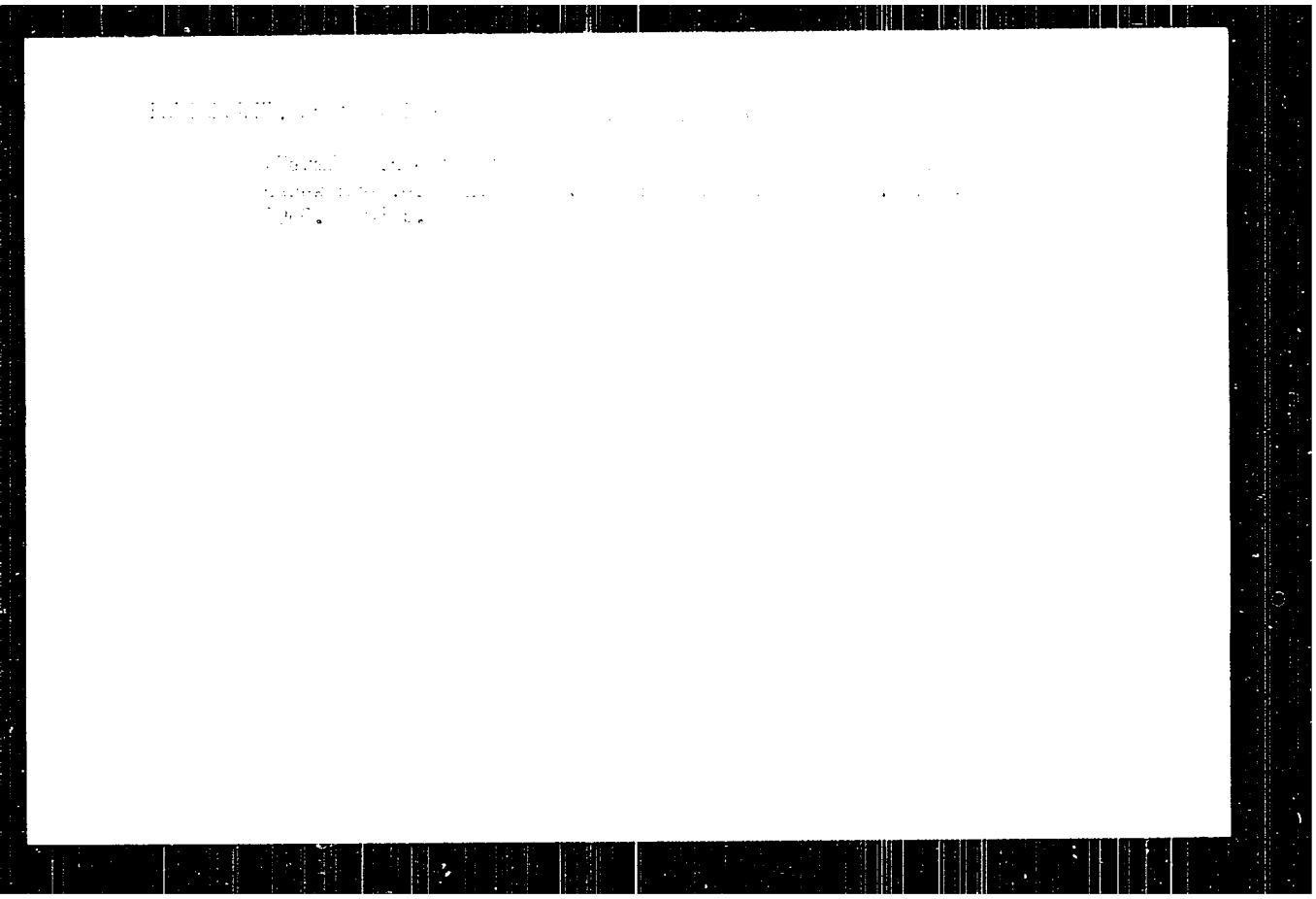
MAMBETOV, Bolot Mambetovich; GOLOD, O.V., red.; BEYSHENOV, A., tekhn.red.

[Development of water resources in the Kirghiz S.S.R.] Razvitie vodnogo khoziaistva v Kirgizskoi SSR. Frunze, Kirgizskoe gos. izd-vo, 1960. 123 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Kirghizistan--Water resources development)

KOSYACHENKO, I.V.; MYTSIK, I.P.; USTYUGOV, P.G., red.; GOLOD, O.V., red.; BEYSHENOV, A., tekhn.red.

[Let's double the milk yields] Udvoim nadoi moloka. Frunze, Kirgizskoe gos.izd-vo, 1960. 78 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Kirgiziya" Alamedinskogo rayona (for Kosyachenko). 2. Glavnyy zootekhnik kolkhoza imeni Lenina Alamedinskogo raycna (for Mytsik).
(Alamedin District--Dairying)



GEKHT, P.Sh., inzh.; GOLOD, V.P., inzh.

Shavers for removing edges and burrs from [illegible]. Vest.mash.
40 no.1:56-60 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Gear-cutting machines)

SHUTEYEV, Mikhail Fedorovich; NOSOVETS, Fedor Gerasimovich; GOLOD, O.V., red.; TYURYAYEV, M.A., tekhn. red.

[Experience in cultivating the opium poppy] Opyt vozdelyvaniia opiinogo maka. Frunze, Kirgizskoe gos. izd-vo, 1961. 43 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Poppy)

OTTSELAYNEN, V.P., zootekhnik; POPOV, L.P., zootekhnik; USTYUGOV, F.G., red.; GOLOD, O.V., red.; BEYSHENOV, A., tekhn. red.

[More meat for the country] Bol'she biasa strane. Frunze, Kirgizskoe gos.izd-vo, 1961. 79 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kolkhoz "Niva" Kalininskogo rayona, Kirgiz (for Ottselaynen).
2. Kolkhoz imeni Lenina Alamedinskogo rayona, Chuyskoy doliny, Kirgiz (for Popov).

(Chuya Valley--Meat)

L 15242-65 ASD(a)-5

ACCESSION NR: AP5001435 S/0115/64/000/008/0019/0021

AUTHOR: Golod, S. D.; Nikitin, V. A.

TITLE: IZS-8 surface spherometer

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 8, 1964, 19-21

TOPIC TAGS: spherometer, measuring instrument, spherical geometry/IZS-8 spherometer

Abstract: A description is given of a new IZS-8 surface contact spherometer designed for measuring the radii of curvature of the individual spherical surfaces of parts with large dimensions and weights. They may be used for measuring the radii of concave and convex spherical surfaces from 80-40,000 mm. Until recently there have been no surface spherometers made in the USSR. These instruments have been imported from the GDR (Zeiss) and West Germany (Askania). The IZS-8 has several advantages over these foreign instruments: higher accuracy in measuring the radii of curvature of parts with large dimensions; support ring ball bearings which turn in sockets to compensate for wear, instead of the ribbon supports in foreign instruments; measurement of the deflection index of the spherical segment by comparing the imlex with the scale of the instrument directly whereas

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