

AUTHOR: Gorokhov, V.I. SOV/128-58-12-13/21

TITLE: The Casting of Gate Valves in Chill Molds (Otlivka klinketov zadvizhek v kokil')

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 12, p 22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A Raised production of steel gate valves at the Yugo-Kamskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod imeni Lipse (Yugo-Kamskiy Machine Building Plant imeni Lipse) was obtained by replacing sand molds by chill molds. This change was made possible by a slight change of the gate valve design. There is 1 diagram.

Card 1/1

TSAREVA, S.A.; GOROKHOV, V.I. (Saratov).

Use of streptomycin, biomycin and levomycetin in tularemia. Klin.  
med. 38 no.3:77-82 Mr'60. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz Institua mikrobiologii i epidemiologii Yugo-Vostoka SSSR,  
Saratov.

(TULAREMIA)	(STREPTOMYCIN)
(AUREOMYCIN)	(LEVOMYCETIN)

Gorokhov, V.M.

3-58-2-25/33

**AUTHORS:** Gorokhov, V.M., Professor, and Rozhdestvenskiy, B.P. Dotsent

**TITLE:** A Conference of Instructors in Pedagogics and Psychology  
(Soveshchaniye prepodavateley pedagogiki i psikhologii)

**PERIODICAL:** Vestnik Vyshey Shkoly, 1958, # 2, page 78 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** From 17 to 19 October 1957, a scientific-practical conference of instructors of the chairs of pedagogics and psychology of the universities and pedagogical institutes in the Middle Volga and the Urals region was held in Kazan'. Representatives of 3 universities and 9 pedagogical institutes, directors and chiefs of the teaching sections of secondary schools, collaborators of the Tatarskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya uchiteley (Tatar Institute for the Development of Teachers), and others participated in the conference work.

At the plenary sessions and meetings of the 3 sections - pedagogical, psychological and history of pedagogics - 25 reports on various questions of development of the Soviet school were heard. M.F. Shabayeva, Senior Scientific Collaborator of the APN RSFSR, submitted a report on the theme "The Soviet School and Pedagogics Over the 40 Years of Soviet Power". Candidates of Pedagogical Sciences N.A. Polovnikova

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A Conference of Instructors in Pedagogics and Psychology 3-58-2-25/33

and A.I. Golubev reported on the organization of polytechnical education in the Tatar and Mordvinian Autonomous Republics. Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences B.P. Rozhdestvenskiy and G.A. Petrova spoke of the organization of aesthetic education in the schools of the Tatar Autonomous Republic; Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences A.A. Vanshteyn discussed the mutual relation between theory and practice in teaching pedagogics. The Kazan' conference decided to establish a permanent organizational bureau for preparing and conducting conferences.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (Kazan' Pedagogical Institute); Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.Ul'yanova (Lenina) (Kazan' State University im.V.I.Ul'yanov (Lenin))

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

10(2)

AUTHOR:

Gorokhov, V. M., Engineer

SOV/119-59-9-17/19

TITLE:

New Devices for the Transmission of Pulses From Viscous  
Gradually Solidifying and Aggressive Media

PERIODICAL:

Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 9, pp 30-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The title devices were constructed at the factory "Teploavtomat" where they were also first produced in series. The separating device is fitted in a piping and effects transmission of the pressure of the gradually solidifying medium to the intermediate medium (transformer oil, or glycerin) through an elastic separating diaphragm. The casing of this device and the separating diaphragm are arranged so as to permit flow of the gradually solidifying medium through the device. Thus a possible solidification of the medium to be regulated is avoided. The instrument of the type UVS-1, illustrated in a figure, for the transmission of the impulses of viscous and gradually solidifying media consist of a casing, an elastic separating diaphragm, and a cover. The factory "Teploavtomat" produces such devices for mounting them in pipe lines with diameters of 50, 80, and 100 mm, and for pressures of up to 25 kg per cm<sup>2</sup> of the medium

Card 1/2

New Devices for the Transmission of Pulses From  
Viscous Gradually Solidifying and Aggressive Media

SOV/119-59-9-17/19

to be controlled. Errors in measurement of pressure with the device UVS-1 do not exceed 0.01 kg per cm<sup>2</sup>. Separating devices for the transmission of pulses (via pressure) of aggressive media have also been developed in this factory. Production of this device has been started. The device type UAS-1 for transmitting pulses from aggressive media is constructed similarly to the above device UVS-1. The only difference is, that the device UAS-1 has a low cover with a feed pipe for the aggressive medium. The device is mounted separately from the piping or separately from the apparatus and is adapted for operation at pressures of up to 25 kg per cm<sup>2</sup>. The instability does not exceed 0.01 kg per cm<sup>2</sup>. There are 2 figures.

Card 2/2

24(8)

AUTHORS:

Gorokhov, V. M., Engineer, Kovalevskiy, G. Ye.

SOV/119-59-10-17/19

TITLE:

A Dilatometric Pneumatic Temperature Feeler of the Type DTDP

PERIODICAL:

Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 10, pp 30 - 31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This temperature feeler was developed at the Khar'kovskiy zavod "Teploavtomat" (Khar'kov factory "Teploavtomat"). Some construction elements of feelers were used here, which were developed at the NIIST Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (Scientific Research Institute of Sanitary Technics of the Academy for Building and Architecture USSR). The feeler is provided for air-conditioning equipment, but can also be used for automation purposes and other technological processes. The heat sensitive system of the feeler consists of a brass tube with a high linear coefficient of thermal expansion, and of an invar rod, whose linear coefficient of thermal expansion is practically nil. A temperature change of the medium to be measured causes a displacement of the free end of the invar rod, which leads to a change of the distance between valve and valve seat. This alters the pressure drop in the valve of the compressed air at a pressure

Card 1/2

A Dilatometric Pneumatic Temperature Feeler of the  
Type DTDP

SOV/119-59-10-17/19

of  $1.1 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ , which causes a change in pressure at the exit of the instrument. By choosing between two different directions of flow, an increase of the pressure, when increasing the temperature for example, or a decrease, can be obtained at the exit of the instrument. A manometer permits to read the pressure at the exit of the instrument, and a dial gauge indicates the temperature to which the instrument is adjusted. There are 2 figures.

Card 2/2



25(2)

AUTHORS: Gorokhov, V. M., Engineer, Lukashenko, A. I., Engineer SOV/119-59-12-16/18  
Grishakin, V. I., Engineer,

TITLE: The Direct Pneumatic Piston Drive PSP-1

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 12, p 27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The test and design office of the factory "Teploavtomat" developed the pneumatic drive of which a sectional view is presented in figure 1. With unchanged command air pressure, the strain produced by this pressure in the diaphragm is compensated by a spring. Valve 11 remains in mid-position. If the command air pressure changes, the valve is shifted from the mid-position, and the working pressure displaces the piston. A general view is shown in figure 2. It is further said that a suggestion of the Institut avtomatiki i telemechaniki (Institute of Automation and Telemechanics) was realized in designing this pneumatic drive. There are 2 figures.

Card 1/1

S/119/60/000/06/07/016  
B014/B014

AUTHORS: Gomel'skiy, Yu. S., Engineer, Gorokhov, V. M., Engineer

TITLE: An Automatic Electronic-hydraulic Controller of the  
Factory "Teploavtomat"

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1960, No. 6, pp. 18-19

TEXT: This automatic controller was developed by the Experimental and Design Office of the firm "Teploavtomat" (block diagram in Fig. 1, circuit diagram in Fig. 2). It is manufactured in the form of an astatic controller with one, two, or three balancing parameters, or as a static controller with one balancing parameter. The mode of operation of this controller, which consists of several feelers, a three-stage amplifier, and a slave, is described in detail. Differential transformer feelers of the firm "Manometr", inductive feelers of the firms "Komega" and "Energopribor", or ferrodynamic feelers of the firm KIP may be used for this instrument. A photograph of the electronic control unit is reproduced in Fig. 3. There are 3 figures.

Card 1/1

GOMEL'SKIY, Yu. S.; GOROKHOV, V. M.

Electronic hydraulic regulators designed by the "Teploavtomat"  
Plant. Priborostroenie no.12:20-23 D '62.

(MIRA 16:1)

(Electronic control)

L.10207-66

ACC NR: AP5028511

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/020/0096/0096

AUTHORS: Gorokhov, V. M.; Grishakin, V. I.; Magner, E. D.

33  
B

ORG: none

TITLE: A hydraulic two-stage amplifier. Class 42, No. 175744 [announced by Ex-  
perimental Construction Bureau "Teploavtomat" (Opytno-konstruktorskoye byuro  
"teploavtomat")]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobretaniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 96

TOPIC TAGS: hydraulic pressure amplifier, negative feedback, convergent nozzle

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a two-stage hydraulic amplifier. The amplifier contains a housing, two covers, a piston, two nozzles, a control lever-baffle, two nozzles in a negative feedback line, and two lever-baffles for the negative feedback line. In order to increase the negative feedback coefficient and to ensure the possibility of tuning under pressure, the amplifier has two cylindrical springs which rest against the covers, and lever-baffles which press them against projections on the ends of the piston (see Fig. 1). The lever-baffles are freely supported on shafts. The axes of the feedback nozzles are opposed.

Card 1/2

UDC: 681.142--522

ACC NR: AP5028511

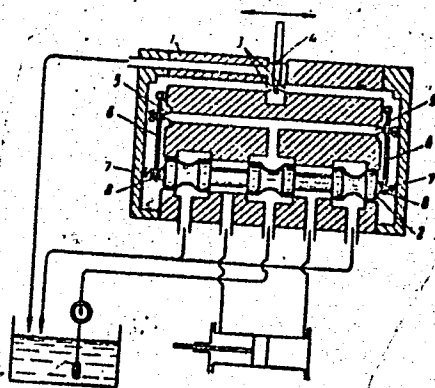


Fig. 1. 1 - Housing; 2 - piston;  
3 - two nozzles; 4 - lever-baffle;  
5 - nozzle in feedback line;  
6 - lever-baffle in feedback line;  
7 - springs; 8 - projections;  
9 - nozzle in feedback line.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 29Dec63

Card 2/2

I 10202-66 EWT(d)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(1) LJP(c) BB/GG

ACC NR: AP5028512

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/020/0097/0097

AUTHORS: Vaynshteyn-Kovalevskiy, G. Ye.; Gorokhov, V. M.; Koynash, P. I.; Lanin,

N. D. 44

44

44

44

57

ORG: none

B

TITLE: A pneumatic lever multiplication unit. 4 Class 42, No. 175745 [announced by Experimental Construction Bureau "Teploavtomati" (Opytno-konstruktorskoye byuro "teploavtomat"); Central Scientific Research Institute of Comprehensive Automation (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii)] 44

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 97

TOPIC TAGS: pneumatic computer, pneumatic device, positive feedback

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate 66, 44 presents a pneumatic lever multiplication unit. The unit consists of two input sylphon bellows, three bars, a balance arm, a movable support, a feedback bellows, a pneumatic amplifier with a controllable nozzle, and three tuning springs. In order to multiply pneumatic signals that vary on both sides of an arbitrary zero, taking into account the sign of the output signal, the upper part of the moving support is made in the form of two bent elbows, so that the moving support can be placed above or below the turning axis of the balance arm. The bars have joints on their ends and can impart forces of both signs.

Card 1/1

UDC: 681.142-525

ЭНП(4)/ЭНП(1)/ЭА/Т-2/ЭНП(1) Рз-4/Рк-4/Р1-4/Р0-4/Р1-4

Авторы: Броkhov, V. M.; Lukashenko, A. I.

Электropневматический конвертер. Класс 47, № 10, 1977

Исобретение относится к электropневматическим устройствам

и предназначено для преобразования электрических сигналов в пневматические

Этот патентный документ вводит электropневматический конвертер. The

device is a pneumatic converter which changes electric signal into a proportional

output signal and a power amplifier. The device is designed for producing an integral

output signal from the output signal and input signal, clamping the output signal

to the input signal, and amplifying the output signal.

The device includes a pneumatic converter, a power amplifier, and a clamping

device. The pneumatic converter is designed for producing an integral

output signal from the output signal and input signal, clamping the output signal

to the input signal, and amplifying the output signal.

The device is designed for producing an integral output signal from the

output signal and input signal, clamping the output signal to the input

signal, and amplifying the output signal.

Содержание

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the output signal.

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ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP, EC

Card 2/2



J, 23954-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1)/EWA(h) WW

ACC NR: AP6009912

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/004/0108/0108

AUTHOR: Lanin, N. D.; Gorokhov, V. M.; Rozanov, G. G.

47  
46

ORG: none

B

TITLE: An electropneumatic transducer. Class 42, No. 179101

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 4, 1966, 108

TOPIC TAGS: pneumatic device, electromechanic converter, pneumatic computer, pneumatic servomechanism

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces an electropneumatic transducer which contains series-connected electromechanical and mechanical-pneumatic units with a power amplifier. An electrical signal is converted to a continuous pneumatic signal which varies in a direction which is determined by the sign of the input signal at a speed determined by the amplitude of the input signal. The device is designed for manual control. The unit contains a pneumatic integrator with its input connected to the output of the mechanical-pneumatic system, while its output is connected to the power amplifier and a servosystem. The transducer also has a device for fixing the output pressure which consists of a servosystem with its rod connected to spring-return baffles and limiters for the upper and lower output pressures. The position of the rod is fixed by a pneumatic brake system with the input channel connected to a solenoid valve controlled by the system for chargeover of operating conditions.

15

UDC: 681.142-525

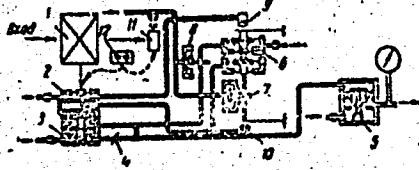
2

Card 1/2

I 23954-66

ACC NR: AP6009912

input



1--input converter; 2--converter for changing force to proportional air pressure;  
3--adder; 4--variable choke; 5--power amplifier (output); 6--servosystem; 7--pneumatic  
brake system; 8--pneumatic valve; 9 and 10--limiters for the upper and lower output  
pressures; 11--solenoid valve; 12--manual control mechanism. <sup>14</sup>

SUB CODE: 13/      SUBM DATE: 01Mar62/      ORIG REF: 000/      OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 *V*

L 04459-67

ACC NR: AT6021746

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0211/0213

AUTHOR: Gorokhov, V. M.; Lanin, N. D.; Kronberg, A. V.

39

ORG: none

TITLE: An electropneumatic transducer (D)

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Pnevmoavtomatika (Pneumatic automation). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 211-213

TOPIC TAGS: pneumatic servomechanism, pneumatic control system, pneumatic device

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the operating principles of an electropneumatic transducer designed for converting continuous or on-off output signals of an electron converter into continuous pneumatic signals varying within 0.2-1 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. The transducer incorporates an electric-to-pneumatic signal converter and a pneumatic integrator.

A schematic diagram of the electropneumatic transducer is shown in Fig. 1. In this system the electric input signal is converted by means of

Card 1/5

04439-67  
ACC NR: AT6021746

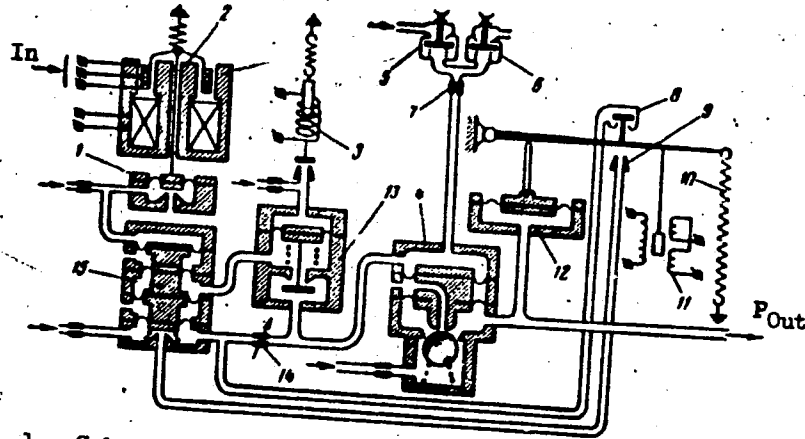


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of the electropneumatic transducer

- 1 - Force-to-pressure converter; 2 - electrodynamic relay; 3 - integrator electropneumatic valve; 4 - integrator power amplifier;
- 5, 6 - integrator pneumatic valves; 7 - restriction; 8, 9 - nozzles;
- 10 - spring; 11 - differential transformer; 12 - diaphragm-type drive;
- 13 - integrator pneumatic valve; 14 - integrator restriction;
- 15 - diaphragm adder.

Card 2/5

L 04459-67

ACC NR: AT6021746

electrodynamic relay 2 into a proportional force and then, through element 1, into a pressure difference proportional to the input signal. This pressure is passed on to the diaphragm adder 15 of the integrator. Variable restricter 14, the opening of which determines the time constant of the integrator, is located at the output of the adder. Electropneumatic valve 3 sets the output pressure (position of the servo mechanism) during power failure in the electrical circuit and during the transition to manual remote control. When this valve is de-energized, the line pressure which controls the operation of pneumatic valve 13 drops and the latter cuts off the feedback chamber of the adder, thus excluding the possibility of integration of random input signals.

During manual remote-control operation, an electric signal is sent simultaneously to the moving coil of the electrodynamic relay and to electro-pneumatic valve 3; as a result, the signal is integrated while being transmitted. A local manual change of pressure is accomplished by means of pneumatic valves 5 and 6, which can be used either to increase the pressure in the input chamber of power amplifier 4 through the use of the high-pressure line or to relieve it. The rate of change of the output pressure is controlled by restriction 7. The feedback signal is picked off from dif-

Card 3/5

L 04459-67

ACC NR: AT6021746

ferential transformer 11. The motion of the transformer plunger is controlled by spring-loaded diaphragm drive 12.

The electropneumatic transducer is equipped with protective nozzles 8 and 9. When the pressure drops below  $0.2 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ , nozzle 9 closes and prevents further lowering of the pressure. When the pressure is increased to  $1 \text{ kg/cm}^2$  nozzle 8 opens, thus excluding the possibility of a further increase.

A circuit diagram of a transducer of electric on-off signals is shown in Fig. 2. The signal enters one of the electropneumatic solenoid relays 3 whose core position determines the pneumatic output signal. The system employs a lever-type integrator (lever 7, on which moments of forces developed by the four bellows are compared). From relay 3, signals  $\text{Pin}^+$  and  $\text{Pin}^-$  are sent to bellows 11 and 12, while positive and negative feedback signals are fed to bellows 9 and 10, respectively. Local control valves 1, together with nozzles 13, maintain the output pressure variation within  $0.2\text{-}1 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ .

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L 04459-07

ACC NR: AT6021746

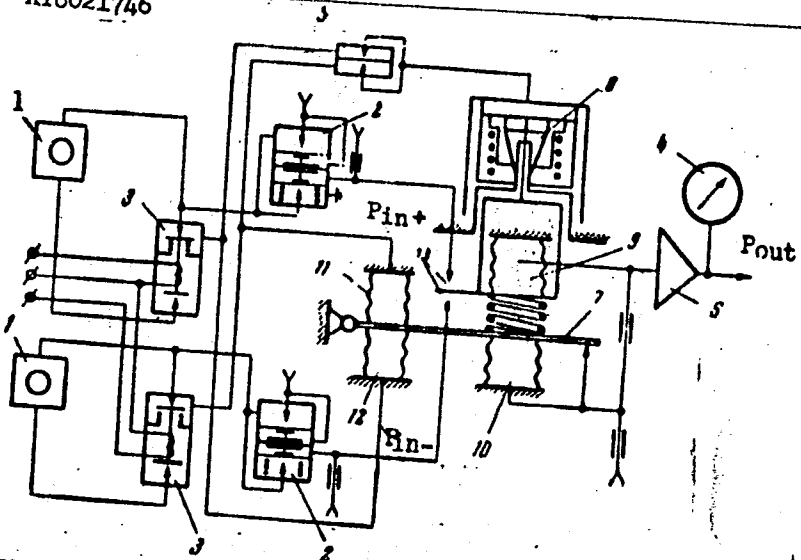


Fig. 2. Schematic diagram of the on-off signal transducer.

- 1 - Control valves; 2, 3 - relay; 4 - pressure gage; 5 - OR element; 6 - power amplifier; 7 - lever; 8 - braking device; 9, 10, 11, 12 - bellows; 13 - nozzles.

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: 03Feb66  
Card 5/5 *eqh*

ACC NR: AT6021747

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0214/0216

AUTHOR: Gurokhov, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Two-channel null-balancing pneumatic recorder

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Pnevmoavtomatika (Pneumatic automation). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 214-216

TOPIC TAGS: pneumatic device, pneumatic servomechanism, pressure measurement, pressure measuring instrument

ABSTRACT: A two-channel, null-balancing, pressure recording instrument based on two identical pneumatic servosystems (shown in Fig. 1) is described. The pressure to be measured  $P_x$  is introduced into the diaphragm chamber. The force exerted onto diaphragm  $I$  is transmitted through pivoted lever 2 and balanced by feed-back spring 3. The change in the unknown pressure  $P_x$  changes the force on the diaphragm, causing the lever to rotate through a certain small angle. This changes the differential gaps between nozzles 4, 5 and the flap mounted on lever 2. The imbalance in the airflow through the nozzles generates differential pressure in cylinder 6, forcing the piston to move until the balance pressure is restored. Thus the piston displacement is proportional to the

Card 1/2



ATG021747

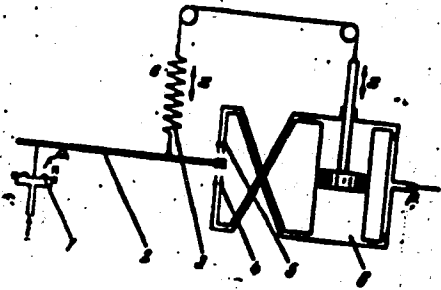


Fig. 1.

variation of the pressure being recorded. The piston is connected through a system of strings and pulleys to the recording styluses. The recording accuracy is better than 0.5%. Both styluses traverse the full width of the paper. To prevent collisions, a skip mechanism in one of the styluses raises the other during an intersect. The trace interrupt due to skip is less than 2 mm. The paper transport is driven by a synchronous motor with a speed range of 15 mm/hr to 4 m/min. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 13,14/

SUBM DATE: 03Feb66

Card 2/2

34064

S/701/61/000/000/005/005  
B124/B138

18. 2400 (2408)

AUTHORS: Livanov, V. A., Gorokhov, V. P., Golofayev, T. I., Malyavkins, V. P.

TITLE: Analysis of aluminum alloys with the ARL quantometer

SOURCE: Fotoelektricheskiye metody spektral'nogo analiza; sbornik statey. Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961, p. 87 - 95

TEXT: The article sets out the results of a study of the effect of certain factors on operating conditions for the ARL quantometer and the accuracy of analytical results, together with data on standards and samples for analysis by it. Analytical lines given in Table 1 were used together with the aluminum line (2567.9 Å) as reference. The whole analytical operation took 8 to 10 minutes. A Sulzer air-conditioner was used for temperature control. At constant temperature the position of the carriers remains unchanged. Calibration was carried out with standards with maximum and minimum concentrations of all the elements in each group of aluminum alloys. The quantometer channels were previously adjusted to VIAM standard samples with a shape slightly modified by the authors (Fig. 1). Standard specimens Card 1/82

34064

S/701/61/000/000/005/005  
B124/B138

Analysis of aluminum ...

of the alloys A16 (D16) and AMr6 (AMg6) were analyzed chemically and with the quantometer at the same time. The copper and magnesium content varied between the lower and upper layers of the sample (0.3 - 0.7% Cu and 0.5 - 0.6% Mg). Standards were produced by semicontinuous casting in the form of billets, 56 mm in diameter, in order to eliminate segregation. Analysis showed that the distribution of copper (mean value 4.6%) and magnesium (mean value 6.5%) is fairly uniform in D16, AMr-3 (AMg-3), and AMg6, while that of the other components is always uniform. As piping occurred when the samples were cast cold, the sizes of the standard samples were modified as shown in Fig. 16, and the shell mould shown in Fig. 6 was suggested for casting annular specimens. Analytical results obtained with the quantometer in dependence on the depth of the analyzed layer and the temperature of the shell mould before casting show that the position of the working zone varies in the samples. With annular specimens, consistent results are obtained both by chemical methods and the quantometer. The water-cooled mould shown in Fig. 8 is suggested for more uniform crystallization conditions. Although segregation is not completely eliminated along the specimen, results obtained for layers at the same depths are in good agreement. There are 9 figures and 4 tables.

Card 2/8

S/137/62/000/005/147/150  
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Livanov, V. A., Gorokhov, V. P., Golofayev, T. I., Malyavkina, V. P.

TITLE: Analysis of Al alloys on ARL quantometer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1962, 6, abstract 5K37  
(V sb. "Fotoelektr. metody spektr. analiza". Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961, 87-95)

TEXT: The data of studying the effect of certain factors on the working conditions of the quantometer and on the accuracy of the analysis are reported, as well as the results of the investigation of standards and samples selected for the analysis on the quantometer. Standards of Д16 (D16) and AMr 6 (AMG6) alloys were subjected at the same time to a chemical analysis and to an analysis on the quantometer. The results of the analysis on the quantometer, corresponding to those of the chemical analysis, were obtained at the height of 3 - 4 mm from the lower plane of the sample. ✓

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

L. Vorob'yeva

Card 1/1

S/048/62/026/007/018/030  
B104/B138

AUTHORS: Livanov, V. A., Gorokhov, V. P., Golofayev, T. I., and Malyavkina, V. P.

TITLE: Analysis of aluminum alloys with the multichannel ARL quantometer

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 7, 1962, 914-918

TEXT: The ARL quantometer was tested and was found rapid and accurate. As the instrument has no arrangements for the rapid transport and treatment of samples, nor for the supply of information, the advantages of rapid operation are, however, partly lost. Laboratory staff could be reduced by automating the analysis. To improve the accuracy and stability of analysis on copper and magnesium present in large amounts, better quality must be used. There are 2 figures and 4 tables.

Card 1/1

MALAN'IN, A.V., inzh.; KOLPASHNIKOV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOROKHOV,  
V.P., inzh.

Investigating conditions of seizing during the mutual plastic  
deformation of duralumin-type alloys with alloys of the system  
Al - Mg. Trudy MATI no.57:66-90 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

ACCESSION NR: AP4038808

S/0128/64/000/005/0014/0016

AUTHORS: Kurdyumov, A. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Skuchilov, A. I. (Engineer); Gorokhov, V. P. (Engineer); Kofman, L. M. (Engineer)

TITLE: Purification of AMg-6 alloy from oxide films by filtration through grain filters

SOURCE: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 5, 1964, 14-16

TOPIC TAGS: grain filter, filtration, aluminum alloy, alloy AMg 6, oxide film, scab formation, aluminum titanium alloy, aluminum manganese alloy, carnallite flux, gas content, Dardell Gudchenko method, alloy AK6, alloy D16

ABSTRACT: The effectiveness of grain filters (with different chemical compositions) in freeing aluminum alloys AMg-6, AK6, and D16 of various nonmetallic inclusions (gases, slags, and oxide films) was studied experimentally. Aluminum AMg-6 was filtered in a device shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosures. Here: 1- mixer; 2- siphon; 3- intermediate container; 4- filter; 5- casting box; 6- automatic regulator of metal level in crystallizer; 7- crystallizer; 8- ingot. Two filter types were tested: 1) magnesite grains (8-10 mm); 2) calcium fluoride and magnesium fluoride grains. The filtration material was cleaned by compressed air, heated to

Card 1/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4038808

500-600C, and poured into the filter box of the casting device. The metal passed through these filters before entering the crystallizer. In the process of metal pouring the melt samples were collected for chemical analysis. Their gas content was determined by the Dardell-Gudchenko method. The results showed that filtering of the alloys produced a considerable purification. According to the diagram shown in Fig. 2 of the Enclosures the ingots filtered through the magnesite grains (curve 2) had one half as many impurities, and those filtered through the fluoride grains (curve 3) had one third as many impurities as the nonfiltered samples (curve 1). Dark inclusions of magnesium oxide and spinel were practically absent. Gas concentration in ingots showed in a direct relation to the degree of their pollution (see Fig. 3 of the Enclosures). Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 05Jun64

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/5



ACCESSION NR: AP4038808

ENCLOSURE: 01

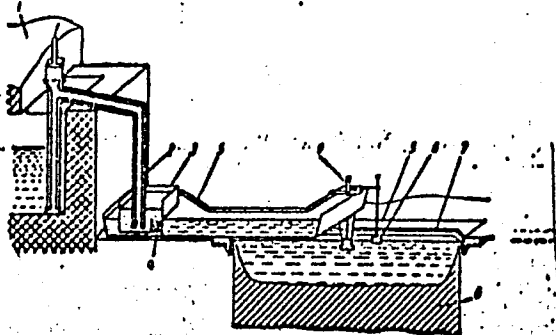
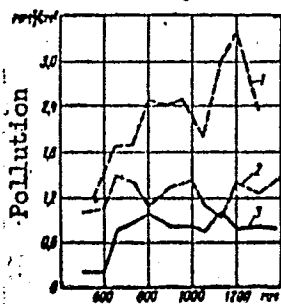


Fig. #1.

Card 3/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4038808

ENCLOSURE: 02

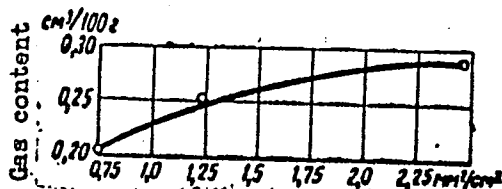


Distance from the top of the ingot.  
Fig. #2

Card 4/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4038808

ENCLOSURE: 03



Pollution  
Fig. #3

Card 5/5

AUTHOR: Gorokhov, V. S., Engineer

SOV/67-11-5-9/15

TITLE: Oxygen Stations in Works of the Federal German Republic  
(Kislородnyye stantsii na zavodakh FRG)

PERIODICAL: Kislород, 1958, Vol 11, Nr 5, pp 53 - 54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A short description of the oxygen plant of the Mannesmann works in Duisburg is given with the following data: Oxygen of a purity of 98.5%, 4250 Nm<sup>3</sup>/hour for steel melting, and from another mine oxygen of a purity of 99.5%. Besides, nitrogen of a 97-98% purity is obtained. For the compression of oxygen compressors of the firm Brown and Boveri are mentioned, furthermore an oxygen plant of the firm Linde with a capacity of 10 000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/hour and an oxygen purity of 95% and nitrogen 18 000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/hour is mentioned. A layout of the oxygen station, a distribution scheme and an outside view (photograph) of the plant Mannesmann, Duisburg, are presented. There are 3 figures.

Card 1/2

GOROKHOV, V. S.

AUTHOR: Gorokhov, V. S., Engineer

67-1-9/20

TITLE: ~~The Four-Stage Turbocompressor DEMAG~~ (Chetyrekhstupenchaty turbokompressor DEMAG)

PERIODICAL: Kislod, 1958, , Nr 1, pp. 40 - 41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author gives a description of the mentioned turbocompressor of a power rating of 6 000 - 12 000 m<sup>3</sup>/h, which was exhibited by the factory "DEMAG" (DDR) in the 1957 fair at Hannover. (Model designation of these turbocompressors are: VK12 and VK13). There are 3 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress  
1. Turbocompressors-Characteristics

Card 1/1

GOROKHOV, V.S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3922

Usyukin, Ivan Petrovich, Ivan Grigor'yevich Aver'yanov, Vladimir Semenovich Gorokhov, Anatoliy Maksimovich Gorshkov, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich Zakharov, and Nikolay Kasperovich Yelukhin

Mashiny i apparaty ustanovok razdeleniya vozdukhа metodom glubokogo okhlazhdeniya; atlas konstruksiy (Machinery and Apparatus for Air Separation by Low-Temperature Refrigeration; Atlas of Designs) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 189 p. Errata slip inserted. 5,000 copies printed.

Ed.: I.P. Usyukin, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Reviewers: I.K. Kondryakov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and M.P. Malkov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Eds.: P.M. Ionov, Engineer, B.N. Bol'shakov, and N.S. Kasperovich; Managing Ed. for Catalogs and Albums: K.A. Ponomareva, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: A.Ya. Tikhanov.

PURPOSE: This atlas is intended as a design manual for students of schools of higher technical education and can be used by planning and design offices and scientific research institutes in the study of problems of low-temperature refrigeration and the use of oxygen as a means of raising industrial output.

Gard 1/12

Machinery and Apparatus (Cont.)

SOV/3922

COVERAGE: The atlas contains basic designs of Soviet and non-Soviet plants for separating air by the low-temperature refrigeration method. Also included are types of expansion engines and turbines, pumps for liquid oxygen, basic types of heat exchangers and rectification equipment used in oxygen and nitrogen plants, containers for storage and transportation of liquid gases, and auxiliary apparatus for drying and cleaning air. The operation of typical accessories under low-temperature conditions is shown. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

3

DESCRIPTION OF AIR-SEPARATION PLANTS

Commercial Oxygen [99.2 to 99.5% Pure] Gas and Pure Nitrogen [99.99%] Plants

KKH-50 commercial-oxygen plant

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KKH-50-T commercial-oxygen plant

5

AKB-115/18 pure-nitrogen and commercial-oxygen plant

5

UKKS-100 commercial-oxygen plant

5

Card 2/12

S/081/62/000/018/026/059  
B177/B186

AUTHORS: Gorokhov, V. S., Salov, B. S., Zhuravleva, I. N., Voskresenskiy, V. G.

TITLE: Air-separation plant SP-5(BR-5) designed by VNIKIMASH

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 18, 1962, 339; abstract 18K67 (Tr. Vses. n-i. in-ta kislородn. mashinostr., no. 4, 1961, 3 - 25)

TEXT: A flow diagram is given, together with a description of the sub-assemblies, of the BR-5 air-separation plant, having an output of 5000 m<sup>3</sup> O<sub>2</sub> per hour designed to produce low-purity and high-purity oxygen with extraction of a krypton concentrate. The separating unit works on the principle of a single low pressure, with expansion of part of the air in a turbo-expander from which it is led into the central section of the upper column. The tripleblast principle prevents the regenerators freezing. The plant is equipped with remote-control and telemetering instruments. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1



GOROKHOV, V.S., inzh.; CHERNYSHOV, B.A., inzh.; NARINSKIY, G.B.,  
kand.tekhn.nauk

"VNIIMASH BR-6" nitrogen-oxygen separation unit. him.mashinostr.  
no.4:4-7 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Gases--Separation)

SHARFMAN, V.S.; GOROKHOV, S.S.; MILOVSKIY, A.V.

Age of metamorphic strata in the Or'-Ilek interfluve. Vest.  
AN Kazakh. SSR 20 no.8:62-65 Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

L 16473-65 ENG(j)/SWI(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/ENP(t)/ENP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4  
 IJP(c)/RPL/Pa-4/ESD(gs)/AEDC(a)/ASD(a)-5/ASD(p)-2/ASSTR/ATCC(a) JF/JW/JW

ACCESSION NR AM4049552

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

8-1

Iepifanova, V. I. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Aksel'rod, L. S. (Doctor of Technical Sciences); Gorokhov, V. S. (Engineer); Dy'khno N. M. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Cherny'shev, B. A. (Engineer); Grushevskiy, I. I. (Engineer); Antipenkov, V. M. (Engineer); ... Engineer; ... Slavskaya, I. A. (Engineer); Sergeyev, S. I. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Denishchul, B. V. (Engineer); Kaganer, M. G. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Vasyunina, G. V. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Glebova, L. I. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Dartsenko, G. F. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Katina, N. P. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); ... Morozov, A. ... (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Martyushov, B. ... (Engineer);

Purifying air by deep cooling; technology and apparatus, in two volumes.

V. 2: Industrial plants, machinery and accessory equipment (Razdeleniye ... metoda metodom glubokogo okhlazhdeniya; tekhnologiya i oborudovaniye, ... tomakh. t. 2: Promy'shlenny'ye ustanovki, mashinnoye i vspomogatel'noye oborudovaniye), Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye", 1964, 291 p., illus., biblio., index. Errata slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: oxygen generation, argon, crypton, neon, xenon, centrifugal  
 Card 1/3

L 16473-65

ACCESSION NR AM4049552

compressor, pump, liquid oxygen, liquid nitrogen, air purification

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

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Part 1. Industrial equipment

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Part 4. Storage, transportation, gasification

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E 14472-A

AM4049552

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Ch. XIV. Purification of additions -- 447  
Ch. XV. Basic information on materials used in oxygen generation equipment -- 513  
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Subject index -- 577

SUB CODE:GC

SUBMITTED: 08Feb64

NR REF SOV: 060

OTHER: 029

Card 3/3

YEPIFANOVA, V.I., doktor tekhn. nauk; GOROKHOV, V.S., inzh.; CHERNYSHEV,  
B.A., inzh.; NARINSKIY, G.B., kand. tekhn. nauk

Nitrogen-oxygen BR-6 plant developed by the All-Union Scientific  
Research Institute of Industrial Oxygen Apparatus Construction.  
Trudy VNIKIMASH no.10:3-46 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

GOROKHOV, V.S.; RYZHOV, Yu.V., inzh., retsenzent; KARGANOV, V.G.,  
inzh., red.

[Apparatus of air separation plants; design and construction] Apparaty ustanovok dlia razdelenia vozdukha; konstruirovaniie i raschet. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965.  
234 p. (MIRA 18:12)

L 36287-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(l)/EPI/EWP(h) IJP(c) WW/JW/JD

ACC NR: AT6016840

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2800/65/000/010/0003/0046

AUTHOR: Yepifanova, V. I. (Doctor of technical sciences); Gorokhov, V. S. (Engr.); Chernyshev, B. A. (Engr.); Narinskiy, G. B. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: None \*

TITLE: The VNIKIMASH BR-6 nitrogen oxygen apparatus

SOURCE: \*Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kislородnogo mashinostroyeniya. Trudy, no. 10, 1965. Apparaty i mashiny kislородnykh ustanovok (Apparatus and machinery of industrial oxygen plants), 3-46

TOPIC TAGS: liquid nitrogen, liquid oxygen, chemical plant equipment, chemical production

ABSTRACT: \* The authors describe in considerable detail the VNIKIMASH BR-6 apparatus developed by the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Oxygen Equipment Building (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kislородnogo mashinostroyeniya) for the production of 15,000 m<sup>3</sup>/hr of nitrogen containing 0.002% O<sub>2</sub>, 7840 m<sup>3</sup>/hr. of industrial oxygen with a concentration of 95% O<sub>2</sub>, and 160 m<sup>3</sup>/hr of 99.5% pure O<sub>2</sub>. The apparatus operates with a single low pressure circuit, used previously in technical oxygen devices only. The paper discusses

Card 1/2

UDC: 62-1:661.935



L 36287-66

ACC NR: AT6016840

the basic features of the apparatus and the selection and development of the technological design of the unit and technological diagrams. The following main components are treated in detail: regenerators, carbon dioxide freezing traps, fractionating columns, condensers-evaporators, supercoolers, N and O reheaters, technical oxygen column, block housing, armature, compressed-gas motor, and the remote and automatic control system. The results of a test run of the apparatus are presented. The article concludes with a brief comparison of the apparatus with the characteristics of the "Linde" (West Germany) and "Kobe-Steel" (Japan) devices. The BR-6 is already in use in chemical enterprises of the Soviet Union, Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria. Orig. art. has: 16 figures and 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 2/2 *HS*

ACC NR: AR6032311 SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/66/000/010/L007/L007

AUTHOR: Yepifanova, V. I. ; Gorokhov, V. S. ; Chernyshev, B. A. ; Narinskiy, G. B.

TITLE: Nitrogen-oxygen plant VNIKIMASH BR-6

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Part II, Abs. 10L55

REF SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n. -i in-ta kriogen. i kislородn. i kompressorn. mashinostr., vyp. 10, 1965, 3-46

TOPIC TAGS: nitrogen, oxygen, oxygen plant, nitrogen plant

ABSTRACT: The technical characteristics of the equipment are given and its basic features are pointed out. The flow chart is presented and the basic equipment is analyzed. A comparison is made of the VNIKIMASH BR-6 plant with those manufactured by foreign firms. Orig. art. has: 7 reference items. M. Gusev. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 07/

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AR6035070 SOURCE CODE: UR/0282/66/000/008/0052/0053

AUTHOR: Yepifanova, V. I.; Gorokhov, V. S.; Chernyshev, B. A.;  
Narinskiy, G. B.

TITLE: VNIKIMASH BR-6 nitrogen and oxygen plant

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimicheskoye i kholodil'noye mashinostroyeniye, Abs.  
8.47.369

REF SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n. -i. in-ta kriogen., kislородn. i kompressorn.  
mashinostr., vyp. 10, 1965, 3-46

TOPIC TAGS: nitrogen, oxygen, ammonia

ABSTRACT: The All-Union Scientific-Research Institute for Oxygen Equipment developed a VNIKIMASH type BR-6 machine designed to produce 15,000 m<sup>3</sup> per hour of nitrogen with a 0.002% content of O<sub>2</sub>; 7840 m<sup>3</sup> per hour of low-purity oxygen with 95% O<sub>2</sub>; and 160 m<sup>3</sup> per hour of high-purity oxygen with a 99.5% concentration of O<sub>2</sub>. As a basis for the development of the new equipment, the designers used the G-6800 air-fractioning unit with production capacity of 5400 m<sup>3</sup>/hr of nitrogen with 0.02—0.05% O<sub>2</sub>, and 1400 m<sup>3</sup>/hr of oxygen with a

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.59

ACC NR: AR6035070

90—92% concentration of O<sub>2</sub>. The latter did satisfy the industrial demands for ammonia with respect to both quality and quantity as well, or with regard to the flow chart and equipment. The new BR-6 plants have been providing adequate supplies of pure nitrogen and technical oxygen to synthetic ammonium other chemical plants. The BR-6 plant consists of several air turbocompressors an air-fractioning unit, turboexpanders, a controlling and measuring instrument panel, switching mechanism, preheaters, and other equipment. Unlike the G-6800 machine operating at two pressure levels, the BR-6 nitrogen-oxygen plant is designed for a low pressure level, a system used earlier only in technical oxygen plants. The low-pressure system makes it possible to eliminate reciprocating engines, chemical air purifiers for removing carbon dioxide from the air, an ammonium refrigeration unit, and reversible heat exchangers for freezing out the moisture thus resulting in a highly efficient unit, simple in construction and dependable and convenient in operating. The principal considerations in designing the BR-6 plant were (on comparison basis) a flow chart with an improved organization of heat exchange, removal of air impurities, rectification, and refrigeration cycle. Orig. art. has: 7 bibliographic titles, and 16 diagrams. [KP]

SUB CODE: 07/

Card 2/2

GOROKHOV, V.V.

112-3-6585

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 3,  
p. 211 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gorokhov, V.V.

TITLE: Solution of Basic Problems in Concrete Work at the  
Gor'kovgesstroy Semiautomatic Production Line  
(Resheniye osnovnykh voprosov poluavtomaticheskoy potochnoy  
linii v proizvodstve betonnykh rabot na Gor'kovgesstroye)

PERIODICAL: Tr. 2-go nauch.-tekhn. soveshchaniya po proyektir.  
i str-vu gidroelektrostantsiy, Moscow-Leningrad, 1956,  
pp. 74-85

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Gorokhov, V.V., Engineer SOV/111-58-12-14/38

TITLE: On ~~Tele-Control~~ and ~~Tele-Signaling~~ on Main Cable Lines (O tele-upravlenii i telesignalizatsii na kabel'nykh magistralyakh)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik svyazi, 1958, Nr 12, pp 12-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the suitability of the existing remote control and signalization systems as far as they are applicable to communication cables. The dc pulse system, for example, requires four wires, which seems to be uneconomical. During the past two or three years, frequency remote control systems were introduced using the service communication channels. The latter system has the advantage of functioning without relay contact, is more reliable and less expensive. The author states that eventually remote control and signalization may be avoided or reduced by automation of the remote controlled repeater or amplifier stations. In addition, there is a lack of literature in this field. The communication workers are far behind the achievements obtained in power engineering and other branches of the USSR economy. However, the peculiarity

Card 1/2

On **Tele-Control and Tele-Signaling on Main Cable Lines**

SOV/111-58-12-14/38

of communication facilities requires a different approach to this problem and the remote control systems used in other branches are frequently not suitable for communication purposes. The Communication Facilities Administration must change its attitude towards the problems of remote control, since the work conducted in this direction appears inadequate.

Card 2/2

GOROKHOV, V.V., otv. red.; SIDOROVA, T.S., red.; ROMANOVA, S.F.,  
tekh. red.

[Postal communications] Pochtovaia sviaz'; informatsionnyi  
sbornik. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1963. 155 p. (MIRA 17:1)



PETUKHOVA, Ye.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; ~~GOROKHOV, V.V.~~, veterin.vrach;  
BISLIS, B.I., veterin.vrach; SAVINA, N.D., zootekhnik

Effect of vitamin D and cobalt on the quality of the litter of  
a sow. Veterinaria 37 no.7:71-75 J1 '60. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Vitamins—D) (Cobalt—Physiological effect)  
(Swine—Diseases and pests)

GOROKHOV, V.V.; PAKHOMOV, V.T.; LEYBCHIK, S.G.

Tire 5.60-15 with removable tread rings and a radial spacing of cord threads in the carcass designed for the "Moskvich-407" automobile. Kauch.i rez. 19 no.9:49-53 S '60. (MIRA 13.10)

1. Moskovskiy shinnyy zavod.  
(Tires, Rubber)

DEMIDOV, N.V., kand. veter. nauk; GOROKHOV, V.V., mladeniy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Testing filian in cattle fascioliasis. Trudy VIGIS 10:196-198  
(MIRA 17:9)

GOROKHOV, V.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Experimental study of the effect of some chemical compounds  
on the Galba truncatula mollusk. Trudy VIGIS 11:30-41 '64.  
(MIRA 18:12)

GOROKHOV, Valerian Valerianovich; TISTROVA, O.N., red.

[Defects in the structure of hydraulic engineering  
concrete; defects in the structure of cement stone in  
concrete and mortar and methods of eliminating them]  
Defekty struktury gidrotekhnicheskogo betona; defekty  
struktury tsementnogo kamnia v betonakh i rastvorakh i  
sposoby ikh ustraneniia. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 190 p.  
(MIRA 18:12)

GOROKHOV, Ye.V., inzh.

Properties of St.3 low-carbon steel according to statistical  
data. Prom. stroi. 43 no.10:35-40 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

27.4000 4112,3212 25955

S/141/61/004/001/015/022  
E033/E435

AUTHORS: Tsetlin, M.L., Gorokhov, Yu.S., Matusova, A.P.,  
Mel'nikova, V.A., Tarantovich, T.M. and Shabashov, V.M.

TITLE: An apparatus for registering and diagnosing disorders  
of the rhythmic function of the heart

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiofizika,  
1961, Vol.4, No.1, pp.165-172

TEXT: A description is given of an apparatus for the automatic recording and diagnosis of disorders of the rhythmic function of the heart. The apparatus is a logical device utilizing electronic digital computer elements. The initial data for the apparatus are the lengths of the time intervals between the electrocardiogram peaks (R) indicating the depolarization of the ventricles. The length of these intervals is compared with the mean (normal) length averaged over  $t$  seconds. As a result of the comparison, each interval is assigned one of three letters: "S" (short), "L" (long), "N" (normal). The changeover occurs at  $\pm 25\%$  of the normal interval length. The letters are then assembled into "words". The "words" corresponding to this or that rhythmic disorder (heart block, extra-systoles with, and  
Card 1/2

X

25955

S/141/61/004/001/015/022  
E033/E435

An apparatus for registering ...

without, compensatory pauses, extra-systoles followed by block, paroxysmal tachycardia) are combined in "diagnoses" recorded automatically by the apparatus. The disorders of the rhythmic function of the heart thus detected may serve for the purposes of diagnosing and studying the influence on the patient's organism of various chemical and physical factors. The block schematic of the apparatus is given and the modus operandi described. The apparatus consists of: 1) the transducer of the bipotentials of the heart muscle; 2) the amplifier; 3) the shaper; 4) the "trigger ring"; 5) the pulse tachometer; 6) two reference pulse generators with electronic pulse length control; 7) the memory; 8) the decoder and 9) the registering apparatus. There are 7 figures and 9 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to an English language publication reads as follows: Electronic Engineering, 31, 268 (1959).

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete (The Scientific-Research Physicotechnical Institute, Gorkiy University)

SUBMITTED: September 6, 1960  
Card 2/2



*YOROKHOV, Yu. V.*

USSR/Electronics - Gas Discharge and Gas Discharge Instruments H-7

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 12354

Author : Gorokhov, Yu.V.

Inst : Moscow State University, Moscow.

Title : Observation of Gyromagnetic Resonance of Electrons in Disintegrating Plasma.

Orig Pub : Radiotekhn. i elektronika, 1956, 1, No 6, 794-797

Abstract : The author has determined the complex dielectric constant (by measuring the resonant frequency and the figure of merit) of disintegrating gas-discharge plasma in a narrow-band ten-centimeter antenna switch after a high power, high frequency pulse. Upon superposition of a constant magnetic field with an intensity  $H_0 = mc \omega / e$ , corresponding to the gyromagnetic resonance, there was observed a considerable increase in the absorption

Card 1/2

GOROKHOV, Yu.V.

Removing electrons from the gas in the ten-centimeter antenna switch.  
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; radiofiz. 1 no.3:147-150 ' 58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Electric discharges through gases)



L 41482-65 EWT(1)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/EEC-4/EPA(w)-2/EWA(h) Pm-4/Pz-5/Pe-4/Pab-10/  
Pj-4/Pj-4 IJP(c) WW/AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5005153

S/0188/65/000/001/0085/0086

AUTHOR: Gorokhov, Yu. V.; Modenov, V. P.; Prokof'yeva, S. V. 56  
57

Investigation of the transmission of a  $TE_{11}$  wave through plasma confined  
in a circular waveguide 25 21

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 3. Fizika, astronomiya, no. 1,  
1965, 85-86

TOPIC TAGS: waveguide transmission, circular waveguide, neon plasma, plasma wave  
propagation,  $TE_{11}$  mode

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the transmission coefficient  $T$  for a  $TE_{11}$  wave in a  
circular waveguide on the properties of gas-discharge plasma occupying a finite  
region of the waveguide length was investigated. The waveguide was of the conven-  
tional type, the plasma was homogeneous and took the form of a cylinder with a  
diameter close to that of the waveguide. The plasma formed from neon under 4 to  
10 mm Hg was produced by shf discharge of a pulse magnetron generator (50 kw). To  
reduce ohmic losses to a minimum, the measurements were carried out in a state of de-  
pendence on the temperature of the electrodeless discharge at room temperature.  
The pulse duration was  $10^{-3}$ — $10^{-7}$  sec. The dependence of  $T$  on electron concentra-

Card 1/3

L 41482-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005153

tion in the plasma was observed at 9400 Mc. The resulting curves possessed maximum  
points whose positions were determined by the strength of the applied  
and electron concentration in the plasma. Fig. 1 of the Enclosure  
dependence of  $T$  on the strength of the magnetic field for various values  
of electron concentration. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [KM]

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra radiotekhniki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta  
(Radio Engineering Department, Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 01Apr64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC,ME

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3196

Card 2/3

ALTMARIN, I.P.; TRINTSEVICH, Ye.P.; GOROKHOVA, A.N.

Ion-exchange behavior of gallium on a strong acid cation exchanger  
in hydrochloric alcohol media. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.2:Khim. 19 no.4:54.  
56 01-Ag 14. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

GOROKHOVA, A.N.; ALIMARIN, I.P.; TSINTSEVICH, Ye.P.

Ion-exchange behavior of gallium on a strong acid cation  
exchanger in a medium of hydrochloric acid - organic solvent  
(isopropyl alcohol), ketones, dioxane. Zhur.neorg.khim. 11  
no.1:191-194 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted December 14, 1964.

GOBOKHOVA, A.V.

Vegetable gardening in Irkutsk Province. Trudy Vost.-Sib. fil.  
AN SSSR no.29:66-71 '59. (MIRA 13:9)  
(Irkutsk Province--Vegetable gardening)



ALIMARIN, I.P.; TSINTSEVICH, Ye.P.; GOROKHOVA, A.N.

Behavior of complex compounds of gallium and zinc in ammonium carbonate solution on ion exchange resins. Quantitative separation of gallium from zinc. Vest. Mosk un. Ser. 2: Khim. 15 no.4:46-51 J1-Ag '60.  
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.  
(Gallium compounds) (Zinc compounds)

ALIMARIN, I.P.; TSINTSEVICH, Ye.P.; GOROKHOVA, A.N.

Separation of gallium from zinc in a solution of ammonium carbonate  
by means of ionites. Zav.lab. 26 no.2:144-145 '60.  
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.  
(Gallium--Analysis) (Zinc--Analysis)

50678

S/153/60/003/02/06/034  
B011/B003

5.5700

AUTHORS: Tsintsevich, Ye. P., Gorokhova, A. N.

TITLE: Separation of Gallium From Copper and Nickel by Means of  
the Method of Ion Exchange

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i  
khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 2,  
pp. 245-250

TEXT: In the present paper the authors continue the investigation of  
the behavior of gallium with various complex-forming substances,  
particularly with ammonium carbonate. They applied the method of ion  
exchange. They intended to clarify the possibilities of using the  
soluble carbonate compound of gallium for the separation of the latter  
from nickel and copper. For this reason the authors examined the  
behavior of gallium with  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$  on the cationite of type KU-2 (in  
 $\text{NH}_4$ -form) and on the anionite of type EDE-10P (in  $\text{CO}_3$ -form). The pos-  
sibility of applying the gallium-carbonate complex for the separation

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Separation of Gallium From Copper and  
Nickel by Means of the Method of Ion  
Exchange

S/153/60/003/02/06/034  
B011/B003

of other elements by means of ion exchange was proven by the authors. Particularly the methods of the quantitative separation of gallium from nickel (Table 4) and of gallium from copper were elaborated (Table 6) in ratios of Ga:Ni and Ga:Cu of 1:1 to 1:10,000 in the presence of  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$  and  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ . Gallium can be separated from zinc, nickel and copper in the presence of a 2 M solution of  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$  under the addition of a small ammonium amount by means of the ion-exchange method on anionite EDE-10P ( $\text{CO}_3$ -form). The absorption spectra of the reagent gallion applied for the colorimetric determination of gallium as well as the complex compound of gallium with gallion are shown in Fig. 1. The calibration curve for the determination of gallium by means of gallion is represented in Fig. 2. The distribution of gallium on ionites in the presence of  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$  is given in Table 1. The behavior of gallium on the anionite EDE-10P (in  $\text{CO}_3$ -form) in the presence of  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$  under dynamic conditions is indicated in Table 2. The distribution coefficients of nickel on ionites in the presence of  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$  under static conditions are listed in Table 3. There are 2 figures, 6 tables, and 12 references, X

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Separation of Gallium From Copper and  
Nickel by Means of the Method of Ion  
Exchange

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S/153/60/003/02/06/034  
B011/B003

8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M. V.  
Lomonosova; Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Moscow State  
University imeni M. V. Lomonosov; Chair of Analytical  
Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: October 1, 1959

X

Card 3/3

GOROKHOVA, D.; SHEINA, K.

Potentialities in improving the utilization of working time.  
Biul. nauch. inform.: trud i zar. plata no.7:26-36 '59.  
(MIRA 12:10)

(Moscow-Tim study)

GOROKHOVA, E.L.

USSR /Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary  
Microbiology.

F-6

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35774

Author : Popov, I.S.; Raevskaia, R.G.; Gorokhova, E.L.

Title : Towards an Experimental Study of Blastomycosis

Orig Pub: V sb.; Eksperim. i klinich. issledovaniia II, L,  
1956, Medgiz, 216-217

Abstract: Experiments were conducted on rabbits and mice into which a suspension of yeastlike fungi was injected subcutaneously and intradermally. In a single injection the fungus survived in the organism as a saprophyte, but necrosis appeared only at the place of injection, healing without a scar. The fungus was extracted from the place of injection and from punctations of the internal

Card 1/3

USSR /Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary  
Microbiology.

F-6

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 3577<sup>4</sup>

organs in a series of cases. Repeated infections increased the sensitivity of the animal, at the place of injection an inflammatory reaction developed, and in the internal organs in a series of cases conglomerative tumors and tubercular oozings developed; the fungus *C.albicans* was extracted from all the foci of infection. With the sensibilization of the animals with horse serum there appeared on the place of infection tumors from which the fungus was isolated. It was also extracted from the internal organs, in which no pathological changes were noted. The action on the nervous system by various irritants (the repeated injections of turpentine and oil under the skin, immersion in cold water, accom-

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USSR /Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary  
Microbiology.

F-6

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35774

panied by audible irritants) was not reflected  
on the sensitivity of the animals.

Card 3/3

FILIPPOV, H.A.; GORODHOVA, G.P.

Electromechanical devices for establishing discrete position  
of the angle of rotation. Izv. vuzov, no.10:46-47 0 '55.

(MIRA 10:12)

LEBEDEV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; GOROKHOVA, G.S.; MARINA, Ye.Ye.

Potentials of the traffic capacity of railroads on smooth grade sections in case of electric and diesel traction. Trudy NIIZHT 26:49-61 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Railroad engineering)

GOROKHOVA, I.G.

Studying fluid losses in simple flows under the original pressure.  
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz no. 4:61-66 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Moskovskiy neftyanoy institut im. I.M. Gubkina.  
(Hydraulics)

GOROKHOVA, I.G.

Studying fluid losses in a linear and parallel flow during the elastic  
drive. Trudy MINKHIGP no.29:81-88 '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Oil reservoir engineering)

GOROKHOVA, I.G.

Study of the weighted average formation pressure in elastic drive.  
Trudy MINKHIGP no.33:226-244 '61. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Oil reservoir engineering)

GOROKHOVA, I.G.

Remarks on methods of calculating the accumulation of liquid recovered from a well producing under constant counter-bottom pressure. Trudy MINKHIGP no.33:245-248 '61. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Oil reservoir engineering)

GOROKHOVA, I.G.

Effect of the considerable nonuniformity of a reservoir on the  
yield or bottom pressure of wells in straight-line elastic drive.  
Trudy MINKH1GP no.48:51-59 '64. (MIRA 18:3)



GOROKHOVA, L. N.

Gorokhova, L. N. - "Procedures in the Application of Fertilizers to Edible Root Crops in Connection with Aspects of Feeding Them on the Sod-Podzolic Soils." Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin. All-Union Scientific Inst of Fertilization, Agricultural Engineering, and Soil Science. Moscow, 1956 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 10, 1956, pp 116-127

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Potatoes, Vegetables, Melons.

4-5

Abs Jour : *Izvestiya* - Biol., No 9, 1958, 39303

Author : Gorokhova, L.N.

Inst : -

Title : Fertilization of Vegetable Crops in Beds.

Orig Pub : *Udobroniye i urozhay*, 1957, No 1, 39-41

Abstract : The effectiveness of various methods of fertilizer application to improve the cultivation of beetroot, carrots and onions was studied at the Sverdlovsk field cultivation station. The experiments with the beetroot took place on a weak podzol clayey, medium acid soil. The following mineral fertilizers were used: sodium nitrate, powder-like superphosphate and potassium chloride. The introduction of  $N^{90} P^{90} K^{120}$  during fall reploting increased the yield capacity of the beetroot by 40.8 cwt/ha. The introduction of  $N^{20} P^{30} K^{20}$  with seeds in beds did not cause any increase in yield. The maximum beet yield, 290.3

Card 1/2

- 66 -

G O R O K H O V A , L . V .

VUNDER, P. A.; GOROKHOVA, L. V.

Estrogenous effect of local anesthetics. Doklady Akad. nauk  
SSSR 83 no.4:625-628 1 Apr 1952, (GLML 22:2)

1. Presented by Academician A. D. Speranskiy 8 February 1952.
2. Saratov State University imeni N. G. Chernyshevskiy.

GOROKHOVA, L. V.

Dynamics of the evacuating activity of the duodenum in sheep. Trudy  
Inst. eksp. biol. AN Kazakh SSR 3:24-28 '56. (MIRA 10:1)  
(SHEEP—PHYSIOLOGY) (DUODENUM) (DIGESTION)

*Gorokhova, L.V.*

SUVOROV, N.I.; GOROKHOVA, L.V.

Biocoenological observations in Muyun-Kum of the Kaskelen Valley,  
Alma-Ata Prvince. Trudy Inst. bot. AN Kazakh, SSR 5:116-131 '57.  
(Alma-Ata Province--Botany--Ecology) (MLRA 10:9)  
(Alma-Ata Province--Insects)

GOROKHOVA, L.V.

Regulation of digestion in the duodenum in sheep. Trudy Inst.  
fiziol. AN Kazakh.SSR 2:52-56 '59. (MIRA 13:7)  
(DIGESTION) (DUODENUM)

GOROKHOVA, L.V.; PROKUDIN, A.V.

Specificity of chyme of the small intestine in various ruminant species.  
Trudy Inst. fiziol. AN Kazakh. SSR .5:10-14 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

GOROKHOVA, M.P.

Quality rating of emphysematous carbuncle vaccine in relation  
to its nutritive culture. Trudy Gos.nauch.-kont.inst.vet.prep. 4:  
368-371 '53. (MIRA 7:10)

1. Arnavirskaya biofabrika.  
(Carbuncle) (Vaccines)



**GOROKHOVA, M.V.; SHUMAKOV, B.A.**

Distillation of the Veselyy Reservoir. *Gidrokhim. mat.* 26:116-143  
'57. (MIRA 10:8)

1. Yuzhnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki i  
melioratsii, Novocherkassk.  
(Veselyy (Rostov Province)--Reservoirs) (Water--Composition)



11-03

ACCESSION NRAM5005930

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DATE: 18Jun64

SUB CODE: IE, EC

NOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

NERETIN, V.Ya., st. nauchn. sotr., red.; GRINAVTSEVA, V.P., red.;  
GOROKHOVA, N.A., red.; SHEREMET, S.I., red.; OSTROVSKAYA,  
L.M., red.

[Progress in the diagnosis and treatment of nervous diseases;  
transactions of the Institute] Uspekhi v diagnostike i leche-  
nii nervnykh zabolevanii; trudy instituta. Pod red. V.IA.  
Neretina.. Moskva, 1963. 358 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Moscow. Oblastnoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.