MIKHALENOK, Ye.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; Prinimal uchastiye: ISAYEV, A.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Calculating allowances and determining the economic efficiency of their reduction in large forgings and castings. [Trudy] TSNIITMASH 102:91-118 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Tolerance (Engineering))

ISAYEV, Aleksey Il'ich, doktor tekhn. nauk; KOYRE, Viktor Yevseyevich, kand. tekhn.nauk; ZUBKOVSKAYA, Zinaida Nazarovna, kand. tekhn. nauk; DRAYGOR, D.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; LESOVAYA, Ye.Ye., red.izd-va; MATUSEVICH, S.M., tekhn. red.

[Finish machining of surfaces of large parts] Chistovaia obrabotka ploskostei krupnogabaritnykh detalei. Kiev, Gostekhizdat, 1962. 117 p. (Metal cutting) (MIRA 16:5)

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

AUTHORS: Isayev, A.I., and Anokhin, V.S.

TITLE: Reaming with the aid of ultrasonic tool vibration

PERIODICAL: Stanki i instrument, 33 no. 6, 1962, 22-24

TEXT: Experiments in reaming with a reamer connected to an ultrasonic vibrating system were conducted with 2 different steel grades, and the obtained bore surface finish was class 8 per ГОСТ 2789-59 (GOST 2789-59) standard, or 3 classes higher than in normal reaming. The experimental reamer, shown in a photograph, was used on a lathe, 18 mm in diam. and with a 20 mm long work portion (5 mm cutting length, 8 mm gaging portion, and 7 mm back taper). The latter is joined to the ultrasonic system by a concentrator, which is brazed to a magnetostrictive vibrator and contains multiple spiral grooves which transform longitudinal oscillations of the concentrator into circular oscillations of the reamer. Reaming was conducted with a 5% cutting emulsion and a circular oscillation amplitude of 15 μ and higher. Good finish could only be obtained

Card 1/2

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

Reaming with the aid of ultrasonic tool .....

with left-hand reamer flutes together with right-hand rotation of the machine spindle. The use of ultrasound reduced the reaming time up to 4.2 times, and built-up nose was absent on the cutting edges. Class 8 finish was obtained even in viscous steel 20. The observed effect of different cutting velocity and feed rates is shown graphically. There are 6 figures.

Card 2/2

S/122/62/000/008/004/004
D262/D308

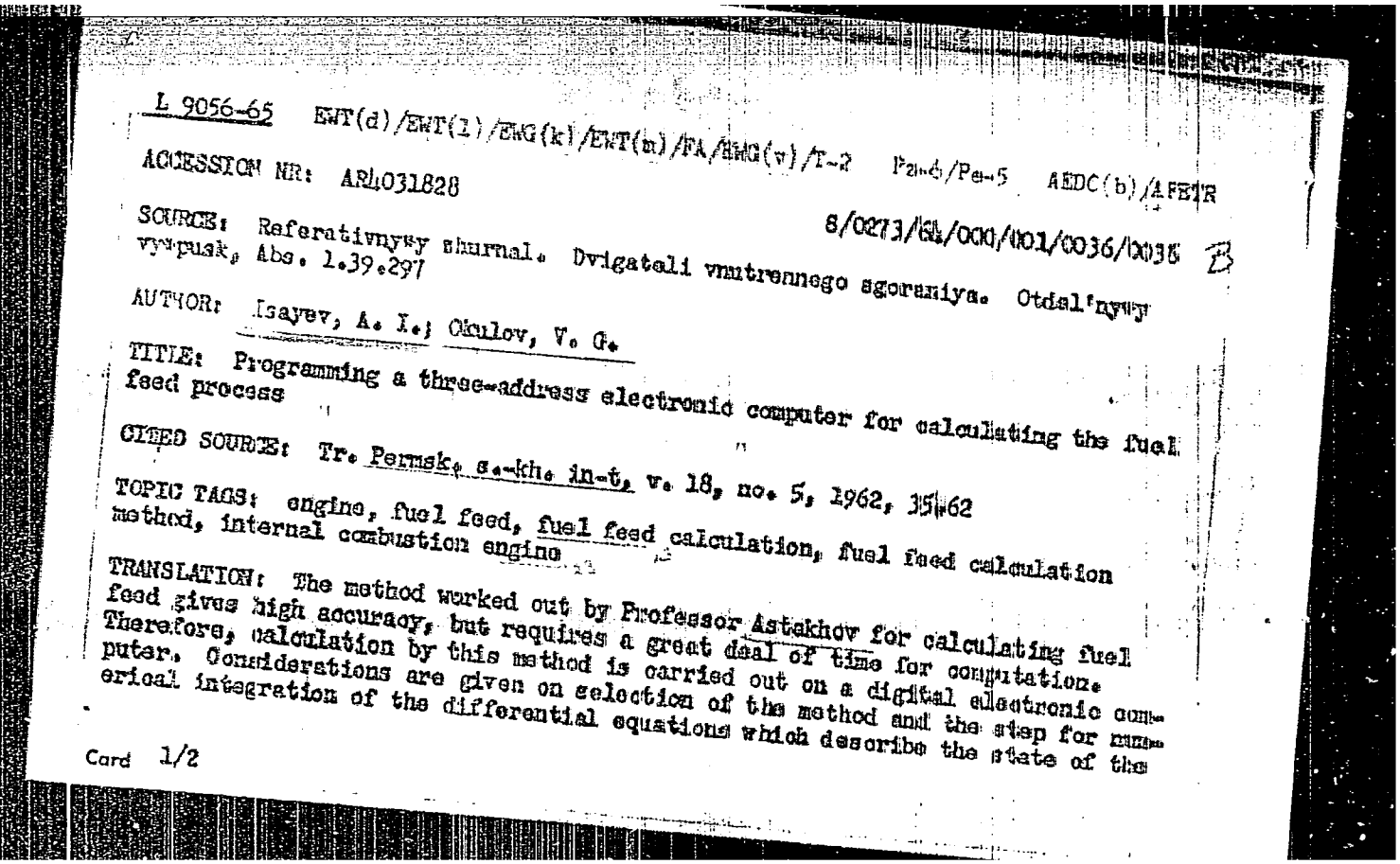
AUTHORS: Isayev, A.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, and Anokhin, V.S., Engineer

TITLE: The effect of ultrasonic vibration on tool durability in metal cutting

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 8, 1962, 60 - 63

TEXT: The article describes a series of experiments conducted when the vibrations are (a) in the direction of the cutting speed, and (b) perpendicular to the worked surface lubricated by transformer oil. The results of the experiments are recorded in form of graphs and analyzed. They show that in case (a) amplitudes of order 2A = 10 - 15 mk are admissible; in case (b) the best results are obtained at amplitudes 4 - 5 mk, at which the tool stability is almost three times greater than without oscillations; the stability drops very sharply at higher amplitudes.

Card 1/2



L 9056-65 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWG(k)/EWT(m)/FA/EWG(v)/T-2 Pa-6/Pe-5 AEDC(b)/AFETR

ACCESSION NR: AR4031828 S/0273/64/000/001/0036/0036

SOURCE: Referativnyy zhurnal. Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniya. Otdel'nyy vypusk, Abs. 1.39.297

AUTHOR: Isayev, A. I.; Okulov, V. G.

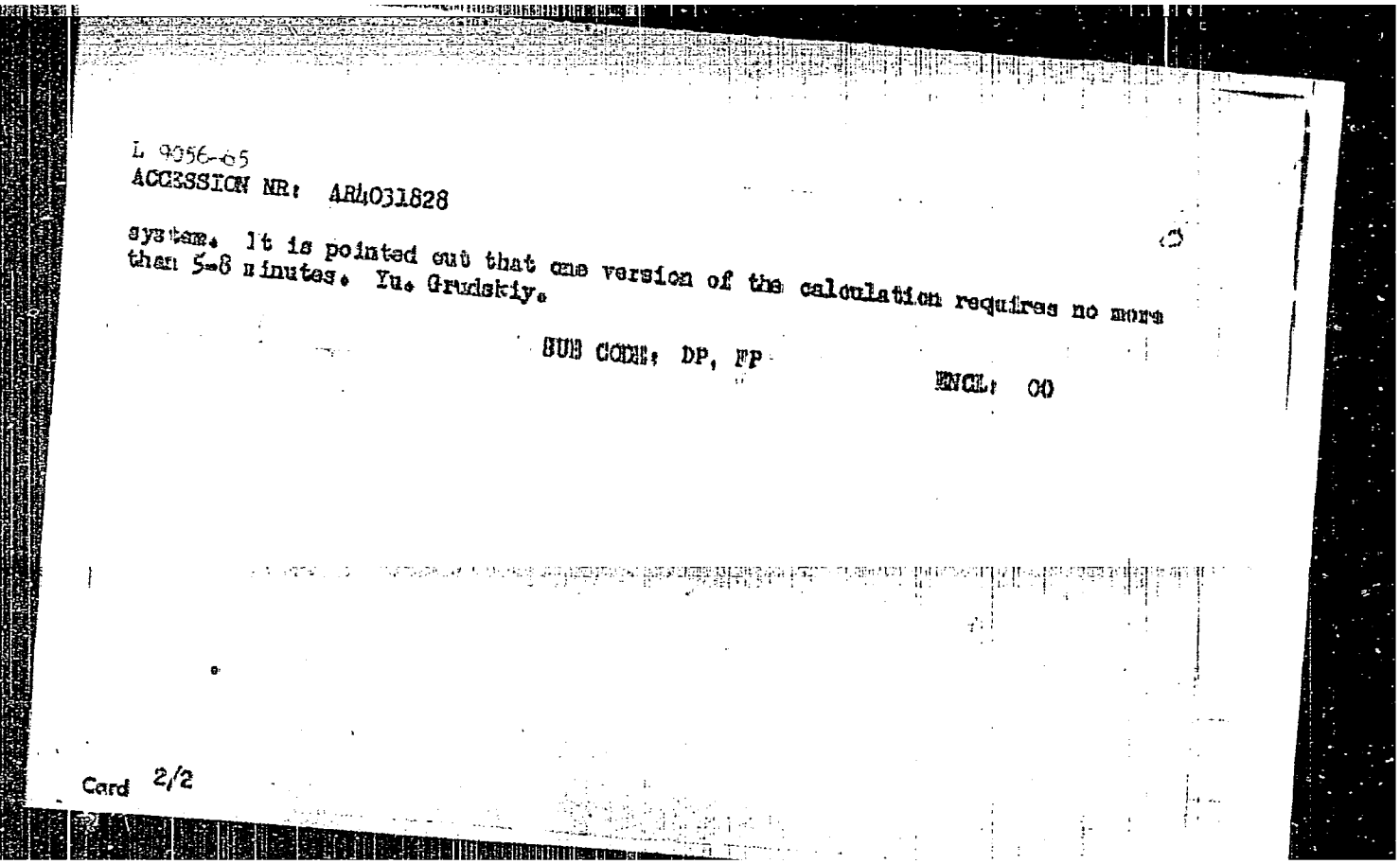
TITLE: Programming a three-address electronic computer for calculating the fuel feed process

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Permsk. s.-kh. in-t, v. 18, no. 5, 1962, 35-62

TOPIC TAGS: engine, fuel feed, fuel feed calculation, fuel feed calculation method, internal combustion engine

TRANSLATION: The method worked out by Professor Astakhov for calculating fuel feed gives high accuracy, but requires a great deal of time for computation. Therefore, calculation by this method is carried out on a digital electronic computer. Considerations are given on selection of the method and the step for numerical integration of the differential equations which describe the state of the

Card 1/2



L 9056-65
ACCESSION NR: AR4031828

system. It is pointed out that one version of the calculation requires no more than 5-8 minutes. Yu. Grudskiy.

SUB CODE: DP, FP

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ISAYEV, A.I., doktor tekhn. nauk

Improving the quality of machines by technological methods. Mashinostroitel' no.6:2-4 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

ACC NR: AR7000940 SOURCE CODE: UR/0273/66/000/010/0034/0034

AUTHOR: Isayev, A. I.; Russkikh, F. P.

TITLE: Role of the elements of a fuel pump in the organization of the process of fuel supply

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniya, Abs. 10.39.250

REF SOURCE: Tr. Permsk. s.-kh. in-t, no. 34, 1966, 3-16

TOPIC TAGS: engine fuel pump, internal combustion engine, fuel pump, fuel supply, internal combustion

ABSTRACT: An account is given of studies conducted to determine the effects of the basic elements of a fuel pump on the process of fuel supply. The study was conducted by computing the supply of fuel on a digital computer. The object of the study was a fuel unit consisting of a nozzle pump an FSh 1.5 x 15 4TH 8.5 x 10, and a connecting high-pressure manifold with a 2-mm internal diameter. [Translation of abstract] [SP]

SUB CODE: 21/

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.43.038.001.5

ACC NR: AR7000941 SOURCE CODE: UR/0273/66/000/010/0036/0036

AUTHOR: Isayev, A. I.; Zakharchenko, V. V.

TITLE: The role of the injector in the organization of the process of fuel feeding

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniya, Abs. 10.39.265

REF SOURCE: Tr. Permsk. s.-kh. in-t, no. 34, 1966, 17-39

TOPIC TAGS: fuel, ~~digital computer~~, fuel injector, FUEL INJECTION

ABSTRACT: A description is given of a study to determine the influence of the individual elements of an injector on the course of the process of fuel feeding. A peg injector was selected for the investigations, which were carried out mainly by calculation on a "Strela" digital computer. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 21/ [GC]

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.436.038.8

ACC NR: AP7002608 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/023/0117/0117

INVENTOR: Yegorov, A. M.; Isayev, A. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: An electrochemical method for machining components with complex shapes. Class 48, No. 189275 [announced by the Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machine Building (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 23, 1966, 117

TOPIC TAGS: electroerosion machining, metal machining, precision finishing

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces an electrochemical method for machining components with complex shapes using movable electodes based on Author's Certificate No. 142141. Sectional electrodes are used to provide greater accuracy in machining three-dimensional curved surfaces with large angles of twist. These electrodes are brought together in pairs successively or simultaneously at the optimum angles to the corresponding sections of the surface being machined, collectively producing the given profile in the finished component.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 09Mar64

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.9.047.7

0930

ISAYEV, A.M.

Azimuthal mounting for the NAFA -3S/25 camera. Biul.sta.opt.nabl. isk.sput.Zem. no.25:9-11 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Bakinskaya stantsiya nablyudeniya iskusstvennykh sputnikov Zemli. (Cameras)

3.2100

S/035/62/000/010/010/128
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Isayev, A. M.

TITLE: Improvement of an instrument for observations of satellites

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 10, 1962, 15, abstract 10A144 ("Byul. st. optich. nablyudeniya iskusstv. sputnikov Zemli", 1961, no 23, 13 - 15)

TEXT: The author reports on the manufacture of an instrument for visual observations of Earth artificial satellites with photographic readings of circles and a contact device for recording time instants. The instrument was designed on the basis of a 10" universal instrument adapted, by means of a worm transmission, for continuous tracking of a satellite from 0° to 360° in azimuth and from 0° to 180° in altitude. "Smena-4" cameras are used for photographing circles. The instrument is controlled semi-automatically.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

M. I.

Card 1/1

S/019/62/000/002/001/08
A152/A126

AUTHORS: Isayev, A. M., Ostrovskiy, A. P., Shnapir, Ya. I., Rashkov, S. Ye., Malyshev, V. Ya., Borisov, B. V.

TITLE: Method of fusion piercing of holes

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, no. 2, 1962, 10 - 11

TEXT: Class 5a, 19$_{10}$. No. 144126 (654505/22 of February 12, 1960). A method of fusion piercing of holes in hard rock, differing from others in that in order to speed up the thermal boring by producing boosted thermal flows from a jet of flame from a torch, liquid fuel components are used, consisting of a liquid oxidizer - nitric acid for example - and a liquid fuel.

Card 1/1

RASHKOV, S.Ye.; ISAYEV, A.M.; OSTROVSKIY, A.P.; SHNAPIR, Ya.I.; MALYSHEV, V.Ya.; BORISOV, B.V.

Method of fire drilling. Gor. zhur. no.7:76 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Boring machinery)

ISAYEV, A.N.

Sector organization of control methods for the reduction and eradication of acute gastrointestinal diseases. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 30 no.7:126-128 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz poliklinik No.12 pri Ob"yedinennoy klinicheskoy bol'nitse No.3 Leningskogo rayona Baku.
(GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES - revention and control)
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - prevention and control)

L 58343-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EPR Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 WW
ACCESSION NR: AT5010451 UR/3136/64/000/723/0001/0008

AUTHORS: Isayev, A. N.; Chernilin, Yu. F.

TITLE: Influence of a moderator temperature on the spatial-energy distribution of neutron fluxes

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, no. 723, 1964. Vliyaniye temperatury zamedlyayushchey sredy na prostranstvenno-energeticheskoye raspredeleniye potokov neytronov, 1-8

TOPIC TAGS: reactor neutron flux, neutron distribution, thermal neutron, monochromatic neutron beam, reactor moderator, reactor reflector, temperature effect

ABSTRACT: The authors estimate the possibility of increasing the neutron flux in the energy interval 0.1--0.5 eV by modifying the neutron energy spectrum and by changing the temperature of the reactor reflector. The main purpose of this study is

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L 58343-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5010451

to find a way of producing a large flux of monochromatic neutrons for various research purposes. The analysis begins with an estimate of the influence of the variation of the temperature and the energy distribution of neutron fluxes in an infinite moderating medium without absorption of neutrons during the course of moderation. Such a neutron spectrum can be produced in the reactor with sufficiently thick reflector and small absorption cross section. In the next step it is assumed that the neutron spectrum of the reaction is such that the slowing-down neutrons have a Fermi distribution and the thermal neutrons have a Maxwellian distribution. The transition between the Fermi and the Maxwell spectra occurs in some energy region in which the neutron spectrum differs somewhat from Maxwellian. The results show that when the reflector temperature is increased from 350 to 1700K the flux of the 0.2--0.5 eV neutrons increases 100 times. Corrections are introduced to allow for the neutron distribution in actual

Card 2/3

L 58343-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5010451

reactors (type IRT and type SM). The results confirm the appreciable increase in the integral flux of thermal neutrons resulting from the increase in the reflector temperature. Original article has: 4 figures, 9 formulas and 1 table

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 58344-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EPR Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 NW

ACCESSION NR: AT5010452 UR/3136/64/000/724/0001/0010

AUTHORS: Isayev, A.N.; Ostapenko, V.V.; Chermilin, Yu. F.

TITLE: Optimal methods for the processing of transient processes

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, no. 724, 1964. Optimal'nyye metody obrabotki perekhodnykh protsessov, 1-10

TOPIC TAGS: reactor control, reactor transient, optimal control

ABSTRACT: The authors attempt to use the transients occurring in a nuclear reactor to determine its kinetic and physical constants. It is pointed out that earlier methods are based on a solution of elementary kinetic equations for some specified law of reactivity variation. Some of the difficulties involved in earlier methods are pointed out. The method described in the article consists of deriving the coefficients of the system of elementary kinetic equations by applying optimal methods for the reduction of the transient curves. The theory of the method

Card 1/3

L 58344-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5010452

is based on the application of variational analysis and probability theory to automatic control, as developed by various authors. It is shown that by constructing a reactor model in analog form it is possible to obtain information on the reactivity state of the reactor, provided the model is part of a feedback control loop based on the difference between the output of the nuclear reactor and its model. The optimization is obtained if extremal parametric control of the model is employed. The coefficients of the system of elementary kinetic equations are thus determined without the need for experimental equipment. The use of high-speed computers, which can search rapidly for a solution of the differential equations satisfying the specified optimality criterion, can provide the solutions of concrete problems in reactor control. Some of the premises discussed in the article are illustrated by concrete examples of calculations performed with an electronic computer. Original article has: 3 figures and 2 formulas

Card 2/3

L 58344-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5010452 0

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP, DP

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 002

Card 1/3

ISAYEV, A.N.; BELOSHEYKOV, A.F.

New machine for general track overhauling. Put' i put. khoz. 9 no.7:6-8 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Nachal'nik opytnoy putevoy mashinnoy stantsii No.27, stantsiya Armavir, Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi (for Isayev).
2. Glavnyy mekhanik mashiny VPO-3000, stantsiya Armavir, Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi (for Beloshеykov).

14460-66 EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JW/JG

ACC NR: AP6003583 SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/66/010/001/0046/0050

AUTHOR: Chernilin, Yu. F.; Ostapenko, V. V.; Isayev, A. N.

ORG: Institute of Atomic Energy im. I. V. Kurchatov, Moscow (Institut atomnoy energii)

TITLE: Certain problems of emergency cooling of the IRT reactor

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 1, 1966, 46-50

TOPIC TAGS: reactor control, nuclear fuel, thermal reactor, nuclear research reactor, nuclear reactor control equipment, cooling rate, nuclear reactor coolant, IRT reactor

ABSTRACT: The thermal operating conditions of the fuel assembly of a thermal research reactor in emergency shutdown of the main circulating pumps are studied. The downward direction of the coolant circulation under normal conditions is assumed. The effect of the safety system trip lag of the fuel assembly on the thermal conditions is estimated. Certain results of electronic and stand modelling are presented. The cross section of the fuel assembly and the schematic drawing of the stand are given. Equations of the safety rod motion (1) and of the water motion in the loop (7) are derived. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 7 formulas. [Based on author's abstract].

SUB CODE: 18, 09/ SUBM DATE: 20Oct64/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.039.566.8

ISAYEV, Aga Nariman Ogly

Experience of a medical sector in the control of gastrointestinal diseases. Sov.med. 23 no.7:141-142 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz poliklinik No.12 pri ob"yedinennoy klinicheskoy bol'nitse No.3 (glavnyy vrach I.G.Kadymov) Leninskogo rayona Baku.
(GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES prev. & control)

ISAYEV, A. N.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Experience of work on decreasing and liquidating gastro-intestinal ailments in districts." Baku, 1961. 22 pp; (Azerbaydzhan State Med Inst imeni N. Narimanov); 200 copies; free; (KL, 7-61 sup, 259)

ISAYEV, A.N.

Advantages of a maximum loading of machines. Put' i put. khoz. 8 no.11:18-19 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Nachal'nik opytnoy putevoy mashinnoy stantsii No.27, stantsiya Armavir, Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi.

ISAYEV, A. N.

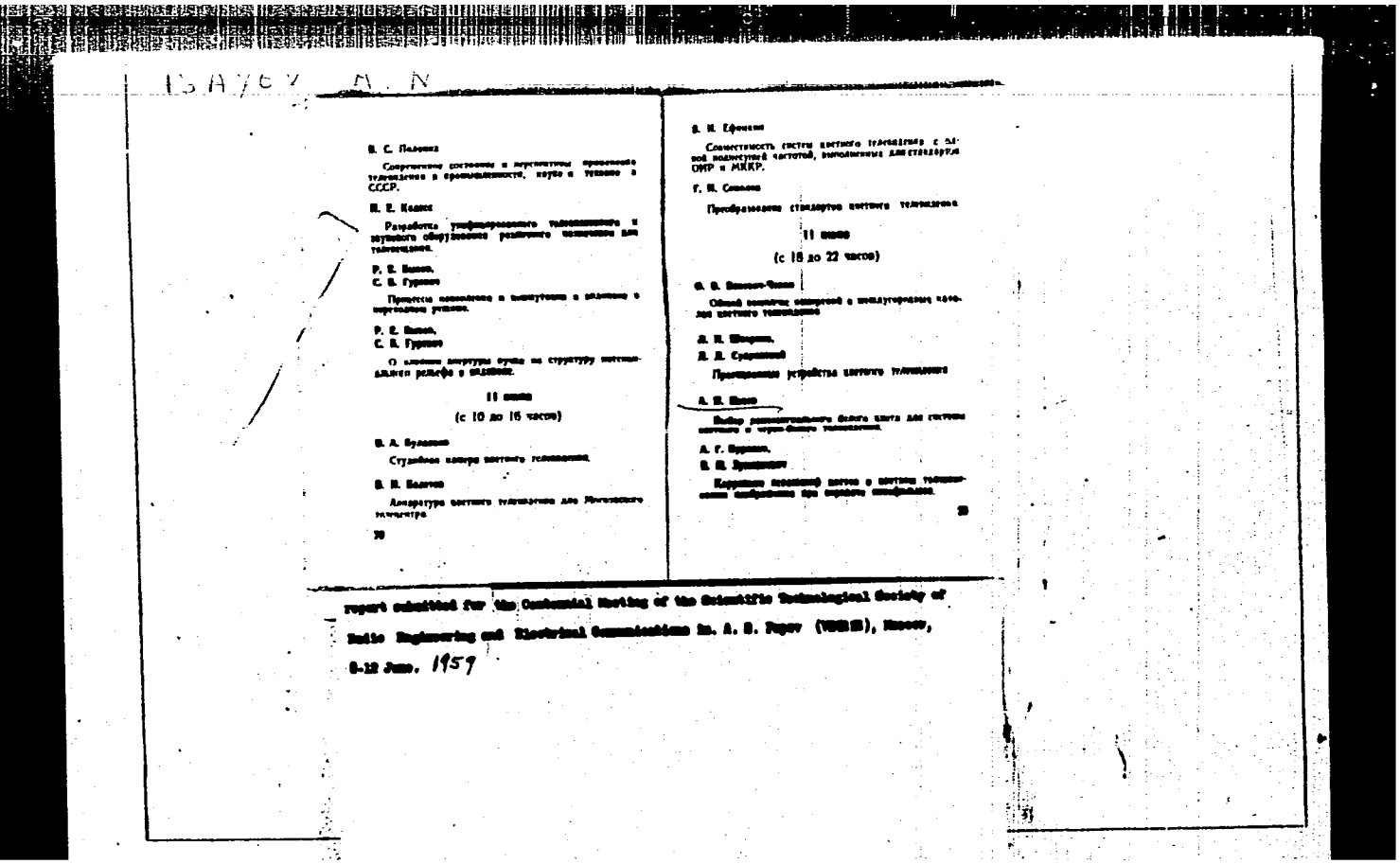
Peat Industry

Method of computing errors in estimating peat reserves. Torf. prom., 29, No. 8, 1952.

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, October 1952. Unclassified.

PICHUGIN, Aleksey Vasil'yevich, dotsent; DUMAYEV, Boris Konstantinovich, inzhener; ISAYEV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, inzhener; MITSKEVICH, Konstantin Mikhaylovich, inzhener; POSTNIKOV, Aleksandr Pavlovich, inzhener; IL'INSKIY, L.L., redaktor; SHABLINSKIY, V.V., redaktor; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Peat beds and prospecting for them] Torfianye mestorozhdeniia i ikh razvedka. Izd. 2-oe, perer. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1956. 280 p. (Peat) (MLRA 9:12)



Report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications im. A. S. Popov (NTORES), Moscow, 8-12 June. 1959

SAMOYLOV, Georgiy Pavlovich; ISAYEV, A.N., otv.red.; VENGRENYUK, L.I., red.; SHEFER, G.I., tekhn.red.

[Repairing television sets; aid for owners of television receivers) Ustranenie neispravnostei v televizorakh; v pomoshch' vladel'tsam televizorov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1958. 157 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Television--Repairing)

NOVAKOVSKIY, S. V.; ISAYEV, A. N.

Effect of the image subject on the selection of the luminance color of the kinescope screen for black-and-white TV and of the equal signal white for color TV. Tekh.kino i telev. 4 no.9:58-62 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva svyazi SSSR.
(Color television)
(Television—Receivers and reception)

ISAYEV, A.N. (g.Armavir)

Competition for a higher labor productivity. Put' i put.khoz. 5 no.12:7 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Railroads--Labor productivity)

ISAYEV, A.N.

Over-all mechanization on a large scale. Put' i put.khoz. 6 no.6:21-23 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Nachal'nik OPMS-27, st. Armavir, Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi.
(Railroads—Equipment and supplies)
(Railroads—Management)

ISAYEV, A.N.

Lowering the incidence and eliminating the occurence of intestinal diseases in a district. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid.i immun. 33 no.4:118-119 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz Ob"yedinennoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.3 imeni Dzhaparidze poliklinicheskogo otdeleniya No. 12 g. Baku.
(INTESTINES—DISEASES)

IVANOV, L.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, starshiy prepodavatel';
ISAYEV, A.N., aspirant

Increasing the coefficient of the useful time of warping machines. Tekst. prom. 22 no.7:72-76 Jl '62.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Kafedra teorii mekhanizmov priborov i mashin Moskovskogo tekstil'nogo instituta.

ISAYEV, A.N.

Effectiveness of complex measures in the control of intestinal diseases in a medical district. Sovet. med. 26 no.5:100-102 My'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Ob"yedinennoy polikliniki No.12 (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach D.A. Gadzhiyev), Baku.

BUNIN, O.A.; MOSKVICHEV, N.T.; PLAKSIN, S.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: GORSHKOV, P.V.; SMIRNOV, V.M.; PAVLOV, V.P.; ISAYEV, A.P.; LAVROV, G.V.

Operation conditions of the dye aging and reducing apparatus. Tekst.prom. 22 no.10:64-67 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Ivanovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekstil'nyy institut.

(Dyes and dyeing—Apparatus)

ISAYEV, A. P., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Research into pressure basin of the type of divisor of irrigation pumping stations." Moscow, 1960. 26 pp with charts; (Moscow Inst of Water Economy Engineers im V. R. Williams); 170 copies; price not given; (KL, 24-60, 132)

ISAYEV, A.P., inzh.

Flow of water into channels through discharge openings of pressure reservoir-divider pumping stations. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 3 no.8:132-141 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov vodnogo khozyaystva imeni V.R. Vil'yamsa. Predstavlena kafedroy nasosnykh stantsiy.
(Water-supply engineering)

ISAYEV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Sprinkler irrigation and technical economic indices of sprinklers. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.9:66-69 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Sprinkler irrigation) (Sprinklers)

PAVLENKO, V.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; ISAYEV, A.P.

Effect of irrigation on the economic effectiveness of the production of eugenol basil. Masl.-zhir. prom. 27 no.12:28-29 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut maslichnykh i efiromaslichnykh kul'tur.

(Kuban--Basil botany/ irrigation)
(Basil (botany) irrigation))

ISAYEV, A.P., kand.ekon.nauk

Increasing the profitableness of the production of essential oil raw materials and of the manufacture of essential oils. Masl.-zhir.prom. 28 no.9:25-26 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut maslichnykh i efiromaslichnykh kul'tur.
(Essences and essential oils)

ISAYEV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; OSENNIY, V.S.

Sprinkler units. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Ges.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekh.inform. 17 no.1:78-81 '64. (MIRA 17:2)

BADAR'YAN, G.G.; TYUTIN, V.A.; CHEREMUSHKIN, S.D.; ZUZIK, D.T.; KHODASEVICH, B.G.; FRAYER, S.V.; GUSAROV, Ye.I.; KAZANSKIY, A.M.; KASSIROV, L.N.; KARAYEV, S.A.; ABRAMOV, V.A.; VASIL'YEV, N.V.; BUGAYEV, N.F.; SAPIL'NIKOV, N.G.; KASTORIN, A.A.; RUDNIKOV, V.N.; YAKOVLEV, V.A.; PERENYKIN, V.I.; ISAYEV, A.P.; KUZ'MICHEV, N.N.; IL'IN, S.A.; PRONIN, V.A.; LUK'YANOV, A.D.; SHAKHOV, Ya.K.; IL'ICHEV, A.K., kand. sel'-khoz. nauk; KOGAN, A.Ya.; TSYNKOV, M.Yu.; BABIY, L.T.; GORBUNOV, I.I.; KOVALEV, A.M.; ROMANCHENKO, G.R.; BRODSKAYA, M.L., red.; IVANOVA, A.N., red.; GUREVICH, M.M., tekhn. red.; TRUKHINA, O.N., tekhn. red.

[Economics of agriculture]Ekonomika sotsialisticheskogo sel'-skogo khoziaistva; kurs lektsii. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1962. 710 p. (MIRA 15:10)

(Agriculture—Economic aspects)

ISAYEV, A. P.

Isayev, A. P. - "The mechanization of plaster mould production," Steklo i keramika, 1949, No 4, p. 14-15

SO: U-5240, 17, Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

24(3) SOV/146-58-4-15/22

AUTHOR: Isayev, A.P., Postgraduate Student

TITLE: A Device for Investigating Friction in Balance Shaft Guides

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 4, pp 93-98 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The oscillatory system balance - hair spring is the most important component of any portable watch mechanism . The damping of the free oscillations of the balance - hair spring system is caused by friction in the balance shaft guides, the air friction of the balance and the elastic hysteresis of the hair spring. The last two factors are of minor importance compared to the first one. The author describes a device and a method for determining the friction in balance shaft guides. The device permits the determination of friction moments during the rotation of the shaft (kinetic friction) and the friction when setting it in motion (static friction). In this paper, the author describes the utilization of the device only for determining the

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A Device for Investigating Friction in Balance Shaft Guides

The friction moment is determined according to the following formula

$$M_T = I \frac{\omega_0 - \omega}{t}$$

where I - inertia moment of the disc with the shaft; ω_0 - initial angular velocity of the disc rotation; ω^0 - angular velocity of the disc after the elapse of time t. The second method consists in measuring the number of rotations of the disc within previously established time intervals. The friction moment is determined according to the following formula

$$M_T = 2I \left(\frac{\omega_0}{t} - \frac{2\pi N}{t^2} \right)$$

where N - number of rotations of the disc within the time t. The author further investigated the difference between the oscillatory balance - hair spring system and the one used for measuring friction. He

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A Device for Investigating Friction in Balance Shaft Guides

found that the replacement of an oscillatory motion by a rotating one does not have any noticeable influence on the character of the dependences of friction on different factors, for example, on the position of the balance shaft. The inertia disc has the same weight as the balance wheel. The initial velocity of the disc is equal to the maximum velocity of the balance when working in watches. The author investigated three methods for setting the inertia disc in motion. Using an air stream or the moving magnetic field of a synchronous motor were found to have certain disadvantages and therefore the magnetic field of a rotating electromagnet was used. The author then described the device in detail. Figure 1 shows the principal electrical circuits, while Figure 2 shows a photograph of the device. The functioning of the device according to the two aforementioned measuring methods is described. The second method has the advantage that subjective reading errors are eliminated. Measurements conducted on the experimental model proved its

A Device for Investigating Friction in Balance Shaft Guides

full suitability for investigating the friction moments in balance shaft guides. The device was designed actually for measuring the friction moment of the balance in the K-12 watch, but it may be converted for measuring the friction moments of the balances of other watches and of instruments with similar shaft guides. The suggested method of friction measurements is an indirect one and its accuracy depends on the errors made when measuring the magnitudes of the aforementioned formulae. Using the first method, the error does not exceed 4%. The device has a high sensitivity and may be used for determining very small friction moments. With this device investigations were performed concerning the influence of different factors on the friction moment in the balance shaft guides of the K-26 watch. The results of these investigations will be published. Finally, the author presents some data of the component parts of the device. A synchronous motor of the PPCh-4 device is used. The stroboscopic lamp is of type IST-10, but also a MN-7 neon

A Device for Investigating Friction in Balance Shaft Guides

tube may be used. Further, thyratron TG1-0.1/1.3, pulse counter SB-1M/100, relay RS-13 and rectifier VSA-5 were used. The power transformer LS-2 supplies the lamp MN-14. The photocurrent amplifier consists of tubes 6Zh4 and 6P6 and kenotron 5Ts4. There are 1 photograph, 1 diagram and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki (Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics)

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1958

ISAYEV, A.P., assistent

Investigating friction in axle guides of watch balance wheels. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. no.3:87-97 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki. Rekomendovana kafedroy priborov vremeni.
(Clocks and watches--Escapements)

S/146/60/003/005/011/017
B019/B054

AUTHOR: Isayev, A. P.

TITLE: Experimental Investigation of the Effect of Impact Overloads on Watch Mechanisms

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 5, pp. 88 - 94

TEXT: The author describes his apparatus for testing units and mechanisms of watches under impact loads of up to 50,000 g. The testing apparatus consists of an accelerator to produce the required acceleration, a cathode follower in which the signal delivered by a piezoelectric sensor is amplified (equivalent to acceleration), and an oscilloscope. In the accelerator a hardened steel block hits, practically in free fall, a plate, thus producing the acceleration. The test piece is attached to the steel block, and is thus subjected to the required stress when hitting the plate. The measurement of acceleration with the piezoelectric sensor is discussed in detail. The shafts of watch balance wheels of standard aviation watches and much smaller K-26 (K-26) type watches were tested. By stepwise

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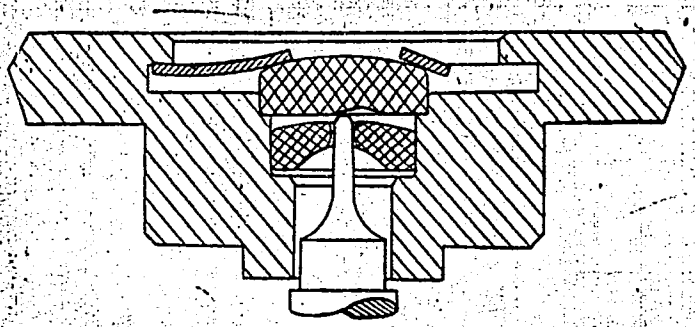
increasing the height of fall, the height was determined at which the shaft was destroyed. The load was applied perpendicular to the shaft axis. The experiment showed that elastic twists of up to 0.04 mm occurred if the cylindrical part of the shaft pivot was 0.4-0.5 mm long and 0.095 mm in diameter. Deformation occurred in the case of greater bendings. Fig.5 shows a shockproof shaft. In this design, a bending of the pivot pin is avoided by a shoulder of the shaft which, on elastic twisting of the pivot, is supported by a boring. The publication of this article was recommended by the Kafedra priborov vremeni (Chair of Chronometers). There are 5 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki (Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics)

SUBMITTED: May 6, 1960

S/146/60/003/005/011/017
B019/B054



Фиг. 5. Конструкция противоударного устройства с удлиненными цапфами

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S/146/61/004/004/014/015
D235/D306

AUTHOR: Isayev, A.P.

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the effect of vibrations on friction in cylindrical guides of the balance axis

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye, v. 4, no. 4, 1961, 101 - 108

TEXT: The experiments were carried out on balance wheels of "Pobeda" watches without the main spring. The following instruments were used: 1) Tone generator type ЗГ-10 (3G-10), 2) Generator of mechanical vibrations ГМК-1 (GMK-1), 3) Cathode-ray oscillograph, 4) Rotating base, 5) Electrical second counters, 6) Frequency divider. The measurements of friction were carried out by the stroboscopic method. Five graphs give a summary of the results. The conclusions are: 1) Vibrational overload affects the frictional moment in the guides in different ways, and depends on the direction of vibrations, position of the axis in space, speed of rotation, frequency of vibration, magnitude of overload and radial clearance. 2) The

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strongest effect of vibration on the moment of friction was observed with the axis in a vertical position, subjected to perpendicular vibration. In this case, with suitable choice of parameters one can obtain the same frictional moment for any position of the axis in the vertical plane. 3) The frictional moment increases substantially with increasing speed of rotation. 4) The magnitude of radial clearance in the guides has a considerable effect on the frictional moment when the axis is horizontal and the vibration vertical. Comparatively small changes in radial clearance (5-10 microns) cause great variations in the frictional moment for vibrational overloads over 1 g. The larger the clearance the smaller the frictional moment. 5) At vibrations with overloads greater than 1g the starting moment is zero. Z.M. Aksel'rod (Ref. 1: Priborostroyeniye 1959, no. 5) is mentioned for his contribution in this field. This article was recommended by the Kafedra priborov vremeni (Department of Time Instruments). There are 6 figures and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki (Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: February 16, 1961

Card 2/2

ISAYEV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

The DU-25 sprinkling system with readily dismountable pipeline. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 32 no.5:37-39 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.

(Sprinkler irrigation)

ISAYEV, Aleksey Stepanovich, inzh.-mekhanik; LEVITUS, B.I., red.; ~~BEYSHENOV, A., tekhn. red.~~

[Mechanization of livestock farms in Kirghizistan] Mekhanizatsiia zhivotnovodcheskikh ferm v Kirgizii. Frunze, Kirgizskoe gos. izd-vo, 1959. 115 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Kirghizistan--Stock and stockbreeding)

URT'YEV, Viktor Petrovich; LUR'YE, Vitol'd Samar'yevich; ISAYEV, Al'bert Semenovich; ORLOV, Nikolay Il'ich; TSYPLUKHIN, Petr Gavrilovich; SOKOLOV, A.N., red.; SHILLING, V.A., red.izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Vacuum arc furnace]Dugovaia vakuumnaia pech'. Leningrad, 1962. 25 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Liteinoe proizvodstvo, no.5) (MIRA 16:2)

(Electric furnaces) (Vacuum metallurgy)

S/2536/64/000/061/0045/0055

ACCESSION NR: AT4044782

AUTHOR: Isayev, A. S.

TITLE: Determination of fatigue failure probability for random static loading

SOURCE: Moscow. Aviatsionny*y tekhnologicheskiy institut. Trudy*, no. 61, 1964. Konstruktsionnaya prochnost' legkikh splavov i staley (Structural strength of light alloys and alloy steels), 45-55

TOPIC TAGS: fatigue failure probability, random static loading, random loading cycle, linear fatigue accumulation, failure period, fatigue testing

ABSTRACT: A method based on the principles of linear fatigue accumulation is presented for calculations of fatigue damage resulting from random static loading. The author introduces a concept of random loading "cycle" and writes its distribution function as $f(\sigma_{min}, \sigma_{max})$. The appropriate fatigue function is now written as

$$N(\sigma_{min}, \sigma_{max}) = m_N(\sigma_{min}, \sigma_{max}) + \mu\sqrt{D_N(\sigma_{min}, \sigma_{max})}, \quad (1)$$

Here the term with m is the mathematical expectation of the fatigue function, the term

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ACCESSION NR: AT4044782

with D is its dispersion, while μ is a random factor characterizing variation in sample properties. Fatigue resulting from random loading at a given time can be determined with probability P within a certain range only from the expression

$$D_t = tN_0 \iint_{(\sigma_{min}, \sigma_{max})} \frac{f(\sigma_{min}, \sigma_{max})\, d\sigma_{min}\, d\sigma_{max}}{m_N(\sigma_{min}, \sigma_{max}) + \mu \sqrt{D_N(\sigma_{min}, \sigma_{max})}} \quad (2)$$

Finally, the author illustrates the calculation of failure probability in time and writes it as

$$P\{1/t < D_1\} = \int_{\mu} f(D_1)\, dD_1. \quad (3)$$

Orig. art. has: 14 equations and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Aviatsionny*y tekhnologicheskiy institut, Moscow (Institute of Aviation Technology)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

2/2
Card

ACCESSION NR: AT4044783 S/2536/64/000/061/0056/0072

AUTHOR: Isayev, A. S.

TITLE: Experimental study of fatigue under random loading

SOURCE: Moscow. Aviatsionny*y tekhnologicheskiy institut. Trudy*, no. 61, 1964. Konstruktsionnaya prochnost' legkikh splavov i staley (Structural strength of light alloys and alloy steels), 56-72

TOPIC TAGS: fatigue testing, random static loading, random load fatigue tester, fatigue tester design, dispersion effect, fatigue crack development, steel 30KhGSA

ABSTRACT: Samples of steel 30KhGSA (tensile strength 110 kg/mm^2) were fatigue tested on a four-stage assembly allowing laboratory simulation of random static loading characterized by ergodicity and with various spectral densities, dispersions and mathematical expectations. Signals (0-30 cycles/sec.) from harmonic generators were multiplied by some function λ (t), varying periodically from 0 to 1, in functional potentiometers used as modulators, then amplified (amplification factor regulated from 0.1 to 10), summed and amplified again, then fed as random static signals to a second stage amplifier, branched to two amplifiers (amplification factor 1.0) and fed into an electromechanical converter (stage three). The latter consisted of a fixed coil producing a strong constant magnetic

ACCESSION NR: AT4044783

field (DC current) and a mobile coil attached to a platform suspended from laminated springs. The signal created a magnetic field in the mobile coil and forces resulting from interaction of both fields displaced the platform, thus deforming the sample mounted on it. Platform displacement was recorded by a loop oscillograph and was also picked up by an electron oscillograph. The test procedure is given in detail. The study was limited to the effects of mathematical expectation and dispersion on period to failure at a constant normalized spectral density. Equivalence factor values were derived experimentally and relate the mean square deviation of random loading to the amplitude of equivalent harmonic load. Development of fatigue cracks differed substantially for random and harmonic loading. Variations in the mean square deviation affected period to failure much more strongly than a change in mathematical expectation. The unit can be used to verify the correctness of any theory of cumulative damage under random loading. Orig. art. has: 22 figures and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Aviatsionny*y tekhnologicheskiy institut, Moscow (Institute of Aviation Technology)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 004

L 23503-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(n)/EWA(l) Pc-4/Pr-4/Peb IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5003891 RM S/0081/64/000/018/S086/S096

B

AUTHOR: Isayev, A. S.; Medvedev, M. M.; Prokhoro V. I.

TITLE: Pressing of Scintillating Plastics

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Stsintillyatory i stsintillyats. materialy. Khar'kov, Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1963, 25-28

TOPIC TAGS: scintillator, plastic, scintillation counter, gamma radiation

TRANSLATION: Scintillating filaments 0.3-5 mm in diameter and 1000-1200 mm long, films, discs and rings of the desired configuration were pressed from scintillating plastics produced from polystyrene containing 2% terphenyl and 0.02% RCRDR. The [illegible] films were [illegible] from a plastic rod which was placed in the press [illegible] ng by periodic pumping down. At 140°C, pumping was stopped and 4-5 kg/cm^2 pressure [illegible] Filaments [illegible] from the opening in the lower mold pass into a vessel with water. Discs and rings were pressed from plastics of random shape by slow increase of the temperature to 100°C, the pressure inside the press being 2-3

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L 3[illegible]
ACCESSION NR: AR5003891

mm Hg. Pumping down then stops, the temperature is raised to [illegible]°C and 5-6 kg/cm^2 pressure is applied. Following this, the specimen is slowly cooled to [illegible]°C, when [illegible]

SUB CODE: [illegible] ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 18S419

AUTH: [illegible], A. [illegible], M. N., Porokhov, V. I., Pilipenko, T. D.

TITLE: Scintillators made from block polystyrene

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Stsintill'yatory i stsintillyats. materialy. Khar'kov, Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1961, 29-32

TOPIC TAGS: [illegible] polymerization, styrene polymerization, polystyrene

TRANSLATION: Scintillators of any desired configuration were produced by pressing [illegible] granules with scintillating substances (1.5% ZnS [illegible]). The temperature was controlled with thermocouples mounted in the [illegible] halves of the press-form. Polystyrene granules were first washed [illegible] water and then with distilled water and dried at 70-80°C. The granules [illegible] in layers, wetted with liquid styrene containing [illegible] scintillating substances. The recommended amount of solution is equal to or greater than 16% of the weight of the scintillator. After 1 hour vacuum treatment

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under 2-3 mm of Hg pressure in the press-form, heating was started at a rate of 50° per hour. After 2 hours holding at 165°C the temperature was lowered to 145°C, 4-5 kg/mm² pressure was applied and the entire mass was slowly cooled. The pressure was removed at 60-50°C and the specimen was withdrawn. Eight hours are required to produce scintillators 20 mm in diameter and 50 mm thick. The pulse amplitude from the scintillators were determined from 4 samples 30 × 30 mm² by irradiation with gamma rays from a Co⁶⁰ source using an FEU-29 photomultiplier. It was found that [illegible] uniformly distributed throughout the scintillator. The [illegible] and the thermal stability of scintillators produced by pressing in [illegible] and by high temperature polymerization of styrene are similar. See also: Polystyrene.

phase separation and the inverse stability of scintillators produced by pressing in a vacuum and by high temperature polymerization of styrene are similar. (See Ref. Zhur. Khim., 1964, 3S370). L. Kotlyarevskaya.

SUB CODE: GP, OC ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ISAYEV, A.S.

Determining the probability of fatigue breakdown in case of a random stationary loading. Trudy MATI no.61:45-55 '64.

Experimental investigation of fatigue under random loading conditions. Ibid.:56-72

(MIRA 17:10)

ISAYEV, A. S.

Automobiles, Electric

I. V. Romanov's electromobiles. Avt. trakt. rpom. No. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. Unclassified.

ISAYEV, A.S., inzhener.

[Soviet automobile construction in the fifth five-year plan] Sovetskoe avtomobilestroenie v piatoi piatiletke. Moskva, Znanie, 1953. 31 p. (MLRA 6:12)

(Automobiles industry) (Hoisting machinery)

ISAYEV, ALEKSANDR SERGEYEVICH

ISAYEV, Aleksandr Sergeyevich; SHVETSOV, I.B., redaktor; DMITRIYEVA, P.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Creators of the first Russian tractors] Sozdateli pervykh otechestvennykh traktorov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1955 23 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii, Ser.4, no.1) (MIRA 8:3)
(Tractors)

ISAYEV, Aleksandr Sergeyevich; SHMIDT, V.O., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; KHOL'PAN, Yu.A., inzhener, redaktor; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Learn about automobiles] Izuchaite avtomobil'. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1957. 339 p. (Automobiles) (MLRA 10:6)

ISAYEV, Aleksandr Sergeyevich, prof.; ZYUZENKOV, I.P., red.; ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Internal combustion engines] Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1960. 31 p. (MIRA 14:4)

(Gas and oil engines)

ISAYEV, Aleksandr Sergeyevich; GUROV, S., red.; KUZNETSOVA, A., tekhn. red.

[Electricity and transportation; from the history of electric railroads and ground trackless electric transportation] Elektrichestvo i transport; iz istorii elektricheskikh zheleznykh dorog i nazemnogo bezrel'sovogo elektrotransporta. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1961. 108 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Electric railroads) (Electric vehicles)
(Railroads, Suspended)

ISAYEV, Aleksandr Sergeyevich; GUROV, S., red.; KUZNETSOVA, A., tekhn. red.

[From automotive carriage to the ZIL-111 automobile; from the history of automobile engineering]Ot samobegloi koliaski do ZIL-111; iz istorii avtomobilia. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1961. 167 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Motor vehicles)

ISAYEV, A.S.

Chemical control of the stem pests of Dahurian larch. Trudy Inst. lesa i drev. 65:105-117 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

GALAYEV, N.[illegible] [illegible] A.V.

Rock pressure control in the "Zapoliarnyy" mine of the Noril'sk Combine. Zap. LGI 49 no.1:13-20 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

ISAYEV, A. V.

Agriculture

Line up the agriculturist's work Sov. agron. 10 No. 6, June 1952.

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

FAKHRUTDINOV, V.Z., inzh.; ISAYEV, A.V., inzh. (stantsiya Yudino, Kazanskoy dorogi)

Organization of classification yard operation during reconstruction. Zhel.dor.transp. 41 no.3:64-66 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Railroads--Yards)

BOGOLYUBOV, B.P., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; YUMATOV, B.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; ISAYEV, A.V., inzh.

Operation of "Ugol'nyy ruchey" open pit in the caved area of the "Zapolyarnyy" Mine. Gor. zhur. no.6:15-18 Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali (for Bogolyubov, Yumatov).
2. Noril'skiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Isayev).
(Noril'sk region—Strip mining)

GALAYEV, N.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk; ISAYEV, A.V., gornyy inzh.

Controlling rock pressure in systems with caving in the "Zapolyarnyy" Mine. Gor. zhur. no.6:25-27 Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut (for Galayev).
2. Noril'skiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Isayev).
(Noril'sk region--Rock pressure)
(Mining engineering)

GRIBIN, Yu.G.; ISAYEV, A.V.; MAKHAN'KO, Yu.A.; POGROMSKIY, D.V.; TUROVTSEV, D.M.; KOLEGOV, A.A.

Determining the strength properties of rocks. Fiz.-tekh. probl. razrab. pol. iskop. no.4:38-40 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Gornometallurgicheskiy kombinat imeni Zavenyagina, Noril'sk. Submitted March 2, 1965.

GALAYEV, N.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk; ISAYEV, A.V., gornyy inzh.-marksheyder

Caving fractured rocks in working flat deposits. Gor. zhur. no.12:5-8 D '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut (for Galayev). 2. Noril'skiy kombinat (for Isayev).
(Mining engineering)

ISAYEV, Anatoliy Vasil'yevich; VAGANOVA, N.A., red.; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhn. red.

[Reference book on nickel-silver tableware] Spravochnik na mel'khiorovuiu posudu. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1962. 47 p. (MIRA 15:8)

(Nickel silver) (Tableware)

AMARIAN, L.S.; BERKOVICH, I.I.; [illegible]

Mechanical stamping press for [illegible] plates. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. in-t nauch. i tekh. inform. [illegible]

(MIRA 17:11)

BUKIN, Anatoliy Nikolayevich; FILIPPOV, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; ISAYEV, Andrey Lyubovich; TSAR'KOVA, Z.I., red.; YELIZAROVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Oscillographic recording of super-high frequency oscillations] Ostsillografirovanie kolebanii sverkhvysokikh chastot. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningradskogo univ., 1963. 211 p. (MIRA 16:4)

(Oscillograph) (Microwave measurements) (Electric measurements)

1. ISAEV, BORIS

2. USSR (600)

4. Electric Machinery

7. Decisive force, Zvezda no. 4, 1953.

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

ISAYEV, B.

During the seven-year plan. (Communist Youth League) Grazhd.av. 18 no.2:12-13 F '61. (Aeronautics, Commerical)

ISAYEV, B.

"The organization of work on government revenue." V. Antipov. Reviewed by B. Isaev. Fin.SSSR 16 no.9:93-94 S'55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Nachal'nik otdela gosdokhodov Moskovskogo oblfinotdela.
(Internal revenue)

ISAYEV, B.A.

Tectonics of the Lagich mountains according to recent investigations. Uch. zap. AGU. Ser. geol. - geog. nauk no.3:43-50 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

ISAYEV, B. I.

6657. Prisposdbleniya dlya ustanovk; passimetrov i klya koncrolya neperpen-kikulyarnost; tortsa otnocitel'no osi rez'govogo otverstiya. L., 1954. 6s. s ill.; i L. chert. 22 sm. (Vsesoyuz. O-vo po rasprostraneniyu polit. i nauch. znaniy. Leningr. dom nauch.-tekhn. propagandy. Inform-tekhn. listok. No. 115 (688)). 3.800 eks. 30k.--Avt. ukazan v kontse teksta. --/55-123zh/ 621.803.3 + 621.993

SO: KNIZHANYA LETOPIS' NO. 6, 1955

SOV/112-59-4-7415

21(4)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 4, p 138 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Andreyeshchev, Ye. A., Isayev, B. I., and Mel'nikov, I. F.

TITLE: Spark Counter for Checking Contamination of Surfaces With Alpha-Active Substances

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issled. v obl. dozimetrii ioniziruyushchikh izluchenly. M., AS USSR, 1957, pp 162-165

ABSTRACT: A portable instrument for monitoring alpha contamination of surfaces is described. A multiwire spark counter with a large-area (150 cm^2) cathode is used. A high voltage (about 4,500 v) is applied to an anode that comprises 25 filaments (tungsten wire of 0.1-mm diameter) which are spanned in parallel with the cathode plane 1.5 mm from the cathode surface. The counting is made either by a neon lamp or by headphones. The instrument efficiency is about 0.5-1%. Its advantages are: (1) absence of background and (2) alpha-particle counting not interfered with by any beta- or gamma-background.

N.G.Z.

Card 1/1

ABADZHI, Kirill Ivanovich; DRUZHININ, Boris Ivanovich; ISAYEV, Boris Ivanovich; RUBINOV, A.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; TUMANOV, L.P., inzh., red.; LEYKINA, T.L., red. izd-va; PETERSON, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Checking relative positions of machine-part surfaces] Kontrol' vzaimnogo raspolozheniia poverkhnostei detalei mashin. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 113 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Machinery--Construction) (Measuring instruments)

ISAYEV, B. L.

Strengthening the finances and circulation of money in Bulgaria. Fin. i kred. SSSR no.6:46-51 Je '53. (MLRA 6:6)
(Bulgaria--Finance) (Bulgaria--Currency question)

ISAYEV, Boris Leonidovich

284/6
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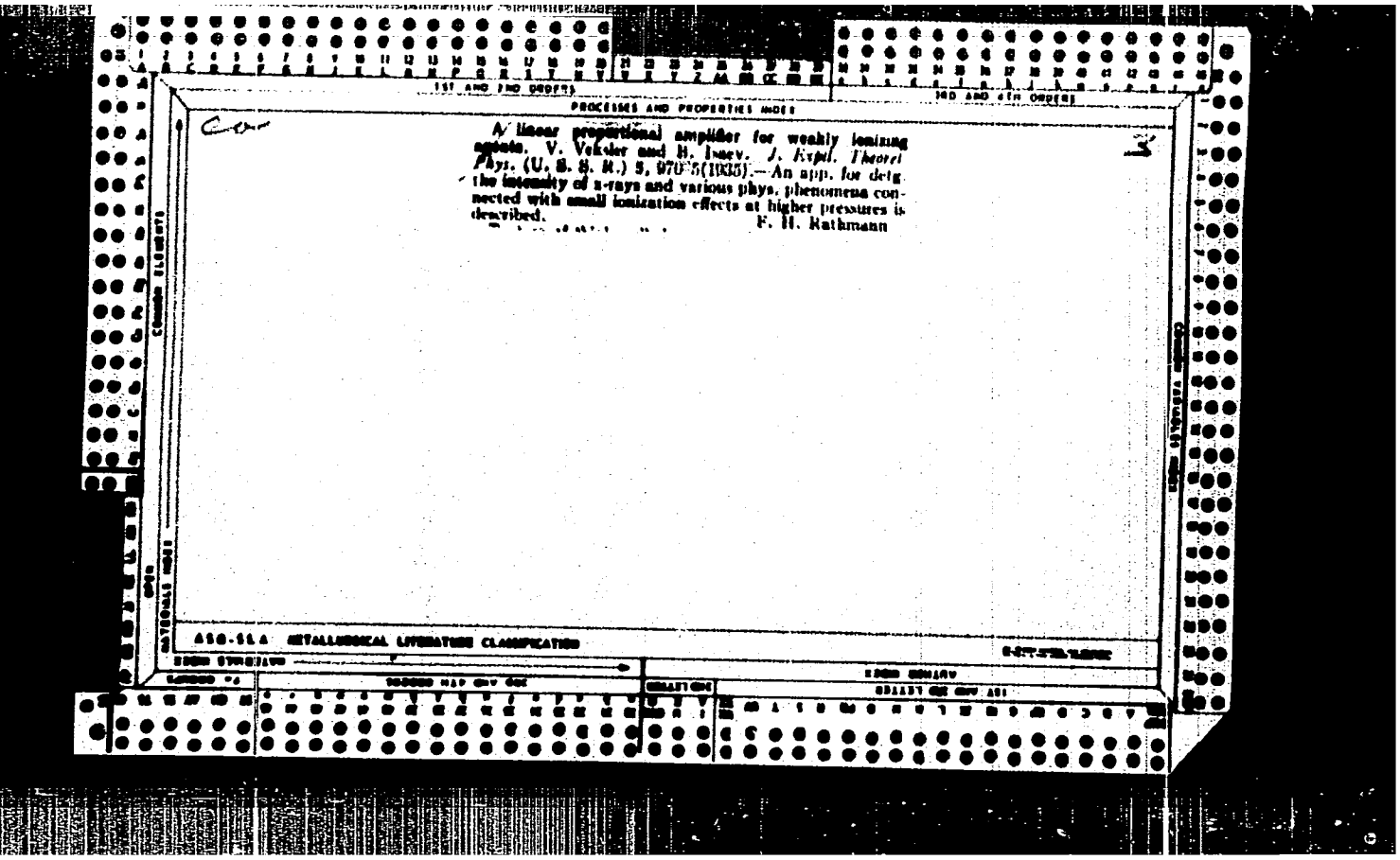
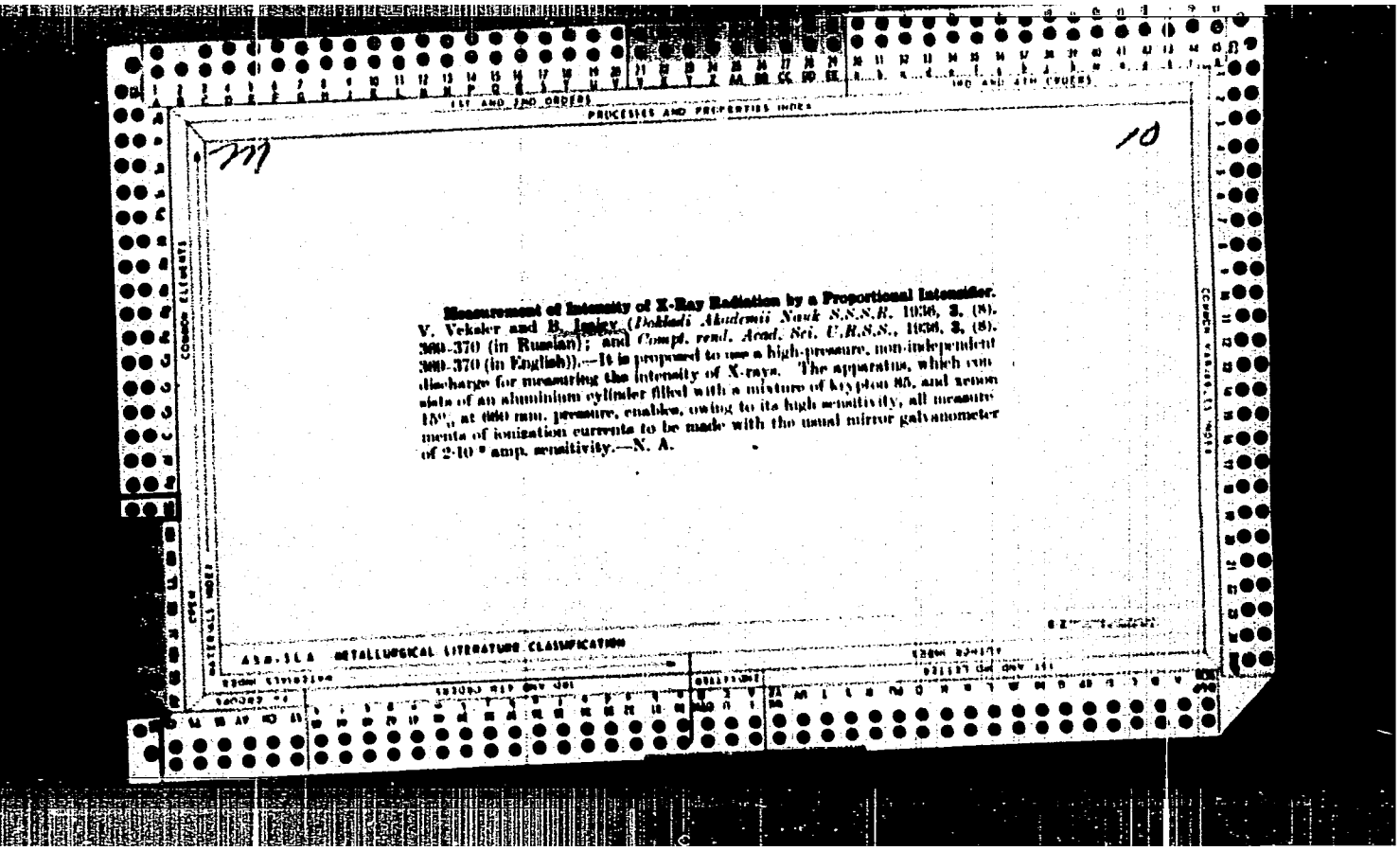
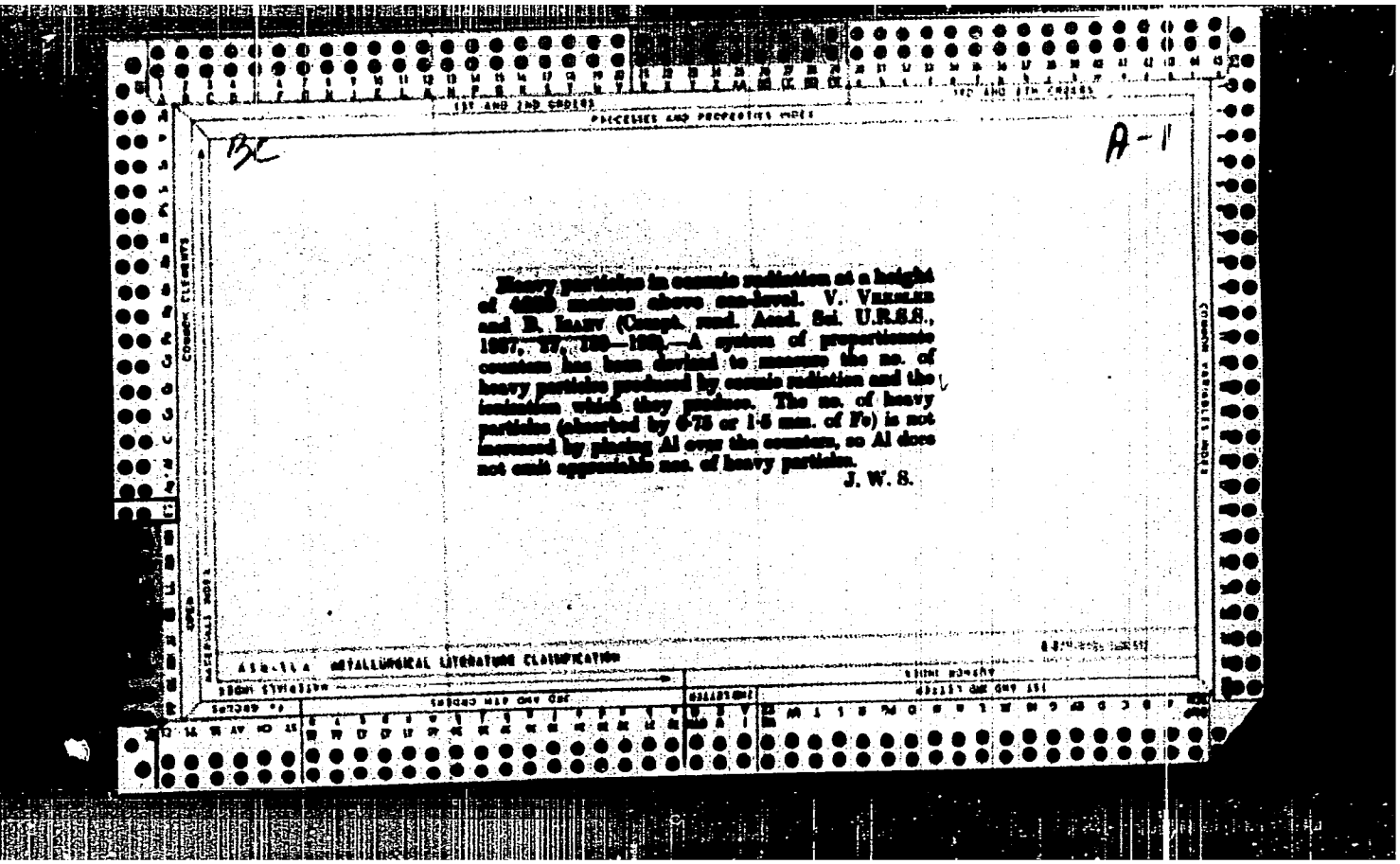
DENEZHNO-KREDITNAYA SISTEMA NARODNOY RESPUBLIKI BOLGARII (MONETARY CREDIT SYSTEM OF THE PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA) MOSKVA, GOSFINIZDAT, 1956. 99P. TABLES. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL FOOTNOTES.



A linear proportional amplifier for weakly ionizing agents. V. Vekšler and B. Isaev. *J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys.* (U. S. S. R.) 5, 970-5(1935).—An app. for detg. the intensity of x-rays and various phys. phenomena connected with small ionization effects at higher pressures is described.
F. H. Rathmann



Measurement of Intensity of X-Ray Radiation by a Proportional Intensifier. V. Veksler and B. Isaiev (*Doklady Akademii Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1936, **3**, (8). 369–370 (in Russian)); and (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1936, **3**, (8). 369–370 (in English)).—It is proposed to use a high-pressure, non-independent discharge for measuring the intensity of X-rays. The apparatus, which consists of an aluminium cylinder filled with a mixture of krypton 85, and xenon 15%, at 600 mm. pressure, enables, owing to its high sensitivity, all measurements of ionisation currents to be made with the usual mirror galvanometer of $2 \cdot 10^{-9}$ amp. sensitivity.—N. A.



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Heavy particles in cosmic radiation at a height of 4000 meters above sea-level. V. Veksler and B. Isaev (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1957, 57, 139—142).—A system of proportionate counters has been devised to measure the no. of heavy particles produced by cosmic radiation and the ionisation which they produce. The no. of heavy particles (absorbed by 6·75 or 1·5 mm. of Fe) is not increased by placing Al over the counters, so Al does not emit appreciable nos. of heavy particles.

J. W. S.