

KAPUSTIN, I. (Yakutsk)

Transistor amplifier with high input impedance. Radio no.9:
25 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Transistor amplifiers)

KATAL'NIKOV, S.G.; PISAREV, V.Ye.; KAPUSTIN, I.A.

Preparation of trimethyl boron specimens for boron isotope
analysis. Zav.lab. 31 no.4:466-467 '65. (MIRA 18:22)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut im. D.I.
Mendeleysva.

L 41040-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) JW/JWD/RM

ACC NR: AP6013732

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/004/0345/0346

AUTHOR: Katal'nikov, S. G.; Paramonov, R. M.; Kapustin, I. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Boron ¹⁰isotope separation using the C₆H₅OC₅H₅·BF₃-BF₃ system ¹

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 4, 1966, 345-346

TOPIC TAGS: isotope separation, boron, boron compound

ABSTRACT: The authors determine the separation constant α by single isotopic equilibration, which comprised mixing for 6 hr a liquid phase in contact with the gaseous phase, and subsequent mass spectrometric analysis of the probe and the standard on an MV-2302 mass spectrometer. The results are shown in Table 1. ²⁶

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UDC: 621.039.32:621.039.322.3:546.27

52
51
B

L 41040-66

ACC NR: AP6013732

Table 1. Boron isotope separation constant (with an average dispersion of 0.0015)

Temperature, °C	α aver
5	1.046
15	1.044
25	1.042
35	1.038

Using an experimental glass model, a study was made of the behavior of the $C_6H_5OC_2H_5 \cdot BF_3 - BF_3$ system during extended operation with thermal flow reversal at the ends of the column. The results show that the isotope exchange based on the phenetole complex, rather than on the chemical exchange distillation of the BF_3 dimethyl ether complex, reduces the production cost by a factor of 2.6, and reduces the volume of the column to one fifth. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 16Sep65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 *llh*

KAPUSTIN, I. I.

15068

USSR/Leather Manufactures 4414.0500 Sep 1947
Labor 5400.

"Utilizing Reserve Capacity for Output of Equipment," I. I. Kapustin, Candidate in Tech Sci, B. D. Brev, Engr, 1 1/2 pp

BRBYCV
"Legkaya Prom" Vol VII, No 9

Latent and actual productive capacities of workshops No 3 and 4 of shoe factory "Burevestnik" are discussed as examples of discrepancy that exists between workshops. If unused capacity were fully exploited, production figures would add considerably to national economy.

10

15068

Kapustin, I.I.

N/5
741.63
.K11

Obuvnyye mashiny (Shoemaking Machines) Uchebnik dlya tekhnikumov promyslovoy kooperatsii. Moskva, Vsesoyuznoye Kooperativnoye Izd-vo, 1949.
307 p. Illus., Diagr., Tables.

KAFUSTIN, I. I.

No. 37358--Raschet optimal'noy proizvoditel'nosti pri proektirovanii mashin.
Trudy seminara po teorii mashin i mekhanizmov. (akad. Nauk SSSR. Inzh. i
mashinovedeniya). T. VIII, VYP. 27, 1949, x. 39-91. Bibliogr: 21 Nazf.

So: 'Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949.

KAPUSTIN, I. I.

Doc Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Fundamentals of the Theory of Footgear Machines." 12/6/50

Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Higher Technical School imeni N. E. Bauman

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

KOL'TSOV, S.K.; KAPUSTIN, I.I., professor; GRINBERG, I.F., redaktor;
BL'KINA, E.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Repair of equipment in light industry] Remont oborudovaniia legkoi
promyshlennosti. Pod red. I.I.Kapustina. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-
tekh. izd-vo legkoi promyshl., 1951. 363 p. (MLRA 8:2)
(Machinery—Maintenance and repair)

KAPUSTIN, I.

Rezanie i Rezuschi Instrument v Kozhevennoobuvnom Proizvodstve (Cutting
and Cutting Tools in Leather and Footwear Industry)

170 p. 1.25

SO: Four Continent Book List, April 1954

KAPUSTIN, I. I.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Kol'tsov, S. K. Kapustin, I. I.	"Repair of Light Industrial Equipment"	All-Union Correspondence In- stitute of the Textile and Light Industry

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

I.I.KAPUSTIN

N/5
662.1
.K8

Osnovy sborki uzlov i mekhanizmov mashin (Fundamentals of assembling connections and gears for motors, by) S. K. Kol'txov i I. I. Kapustin. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1955.

271 p. illus., diags., tables.

PRESNYAKOV, Aleksandr Grigor'yevich; KAPUSTIN, I.I., redaktor; VORONIN, K.P.,
tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Gas batteries] Gasevyyi akkumulyator. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo,
1956. 19 p. (MLRA 9:6)

(Electric batteries)

TREYER, V.N.; ODING, I.A., retsenzent; KAPUSTIN, I.I., professor,
doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; MATVEYEVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Design of machine parts for wear] Raschety detalei mashin na
dolgovechnost'. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry, 1956. 134 p. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR. (for Oding)
(Machinery--Design) (Mechanical wear)

KAPUSTIN, Ivan Il'ich, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; NEBOL'SIN, A.M.,
inzhener, retsenzent; PRONIKOV, A.S., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh
nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; MINAYEVA, T.M., redaktor; MEDVEDEVA, L.A.,
tekhnicheskikh redaktor

[Calculations designs for shoe machinery] Raschet i konstruirovaniye
obuvnykh mashin. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo Ministerstva
legkoi promyshl. SSSR, 1956. 506 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Shoe machinery)

KARUSTIN, I.I.; BOL'SHAKOV, P.A.

Basic problems in the press molding of footwear parts. Leg.prom.
16 no.4:29-32 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(Shoe industry)

KAPUSTIN, I. I.
KVIATKEVICH, I.K.; KAPUSTIN, I.I.; KOBYLKIN, A.P.

Mechanizing the feeding of skins into screw conveyer apparatuses. Leg.
prom. [16] no.11:12-15 N '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Tanning) (Loading and unloading)

Kapustin, I.I.

NOVIKOV, Mikhail Pavlovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; KAPUSTIN, I.I., dokt. tekhn.nauk,
prof., rensent; MOROZOVA, M.N., inzh., red.; SOKOLOVA, T.F.,
tekhn.red.

[Principles of assembling machinery] Osnovy sborki mashin. Moskva,
Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 343 p.
(MIRA 11:3)

(Machinery--Erecting work)

KAPUSTIN, I.I.

ASHRATOVA, S.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KAPUSTIN, I.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Ways of increasing the productivity of sewing machines in the shoe industry. Leg. prom. 17 no.1:25-28 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:2)

(Shoe machinery)

KAPUSTIN, IVAN IL'ICH

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 979

Burov, Petr Ivanovich and Kapustin, Ivan Il'ich

Raschet proizvoditel'nosti rabochikh mashin (Calculating the Productive Capacity of Machine Tools) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 5,500 copies printed.

Reviewers: Vladzhiyevskiy, A.P., Doctor of Technical Sciences, and Levin, A.A., Engineer; Ed.: Reshetnikov, I.I., Engineer; Tech. Ed.: Tikhanov, A.Ya.; Managing Ed. for literature on the economics and organization of production (Mashgiz): Saksaganskiy, T.D.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and designers, manufacturers and economists, and students in engineering vuzes.

COVERAGE: The book discusses the following fundamental problems encountered in calculating and analyzing the productivity of machines included in production-and automatic production lines: the productivity theory; analysis of labor time expenditures; effects of methods and conditions associated with machining;

Card 1/4

Calculating the Productive Capacity of Machine Tools 979

determination of optimum cutting conditions for machine tools with single- and multi-tool setups; determination of the extent of utilization of production machines and automatic lines and their actual productivity. Special emphasis is placed on the mechanization and automation of machining processes. Chapters I, III, IV, VII, and VIII were written by P.I.Burov, Chapters II and VI by I.I.Kapustin, and Chapter V was written jointly by these two authors. There are 23 Soviet references.

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Card 4/4	

KAPUSTIN, I.I., prof.

Introducing automatic control in shoe manufacture. Izv. vys.ucheb.
zav.; tekhnolog. prom. no.1:50-56 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkooy promyshlennosti.
(Automatic control) (Shoe manufacture)

KAPUSTIN, I. I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Devices for automatic guiding of parts. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly;
mash.i prib. no.2:61-67 '58. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Predstavleno kafdroy "Proyektirovaniye mashin i avtomatov"
Vsesoyuznogo zaobnogo instituta tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti.

(Automatic control) (Machine-shop practice)

28(1)

SOV/159-58-3-1/31

AUTHOR: Kapustin, I.I.

TITLE: The Results of the Conference on Production Automation

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Mashinostroyeniye i priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 3, pp 3-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On 16 May 1958, the All-Union Conference of industry workers terminated its work. The conference took place in the Kremlin and was devoted to problems of complex mechanization and automation of production processes. I.I. Kuz'min, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of Gosplan USSR delivered a report on achievements in the field of mechanization and automation of production processes. He pointed out the great importance of complex mechanization and automation for increasing the level of the USSR industry. The experience obtained so far permits a change of automating single production processes to the automation of entire shops and plants. Without diminishing the importance of partial automation, Kuz'min asked the conference participants to work on the deve-

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SOV/159-58-3-1/31

The Results of the Conference on Production Automation

lopment of complex mechanization and to create completely automated shops and installations. Scientists, designers and plant directors participated in the discussion of this report. One of the principal new directions of automation is the basic reconstruction of technological processes which are not suitable for automation, or where automation is applicable only under great difficulties. Here, new technologies must be used. The application of continuous technological processes produces a productivity increase and a considerable simplification of automation problems. Some of the conference participants explained reasons which delay the introduction of automatic equipment. They made suggestions for speeding up the development of new automation devices. It is necessary to develop the experimental basis for introducing the scientific research results to practical application. As an example it was said that a group of research institute workers developed and planned two automatic lines for manufacturing piston rings for a

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The Results of the Conference on Production Automation

period of 8 years. These piston rings were to be used for tractors SKhTZ and STZ. When the assembly lines were completed, there was no longer a demand for such piston rings, since the tractors were outdated and were scheduled to be removed from the assembly lines. Many conference participants complained about the long time elapsing between the completion of scientific research, design work and the date of the practical realization of these projects. It was emphasized that excellent theoretical and design developments must wait many years for their realization. The research results obtained by Soviet scientists, published in periodicals, are sometimes faster realized abroad than in the USSR. Bulky automatic machines and lines, designed for the manufacture of only one product are very expensive and usually cannot be converted for the manufacture of another product. Therefore, they should be replaced by flexible automatic lines using typified units of automatic machines which may also be used on other lines. Pre-

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The Results of the Conference on Production Automation

sently automation devices are available in an inadequate amount and therefore many enterprises are forced to produce their own automation equipment. However, this manufacture of single devices and machines usually leads to an excessive spending of funds for automation. Such large plants, as for example the Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva (Moscow Automobile Plant imeni Likhachev) cannot produce all means of automation required for production. The conference participants criticized the work of vuzes and technical colleges concerning the training of automation specialists and for conducting scientific research work in this field. The automation courses consist only of a few lessons. The conference participants pointed out deficiencies in compiling information and in publishing manuals and training aids. The USSR Ministry of Higher Education produces very little training literature and training aids for automation. Manuals on technology and production organization deal only to a small extent with complex mechaniza-

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SOV/159-58-3-1/31

The Results of the Conference on Production Automation

tion and automation of production processes. The possibility of retraining engineers and technicians was also mentioned. Thereby it is necessary to create laboratories and training facilities especially for this retraining. The introduction of automation causes a basic change in the character of labor. The worker is converted to an adjuster which observes the production process and performs corrections of the machine setting only as far as is required. According to the level of knowledge, he must approach the level of a technician or an engineer. With the further development of automation the requirements for these specialists will increase. At the end of the conference N.S.Khrushchev delivered a speech, pointing out the great importance of mechanization and automation for the USSR economy. He requested the conference participants to use all available means for this purpose. He remarked that the Soviet Union remained behind its possibilities, regarding speed and volume

Card 5/6

The Results of the Conference on Production Automation

SOV/159-58-3-1/31

of introducing mechanization and automation to production processes. N.S. Khrushchev further asked Soviet scientists to realize the practical utilization of scientific research results with a greater speed.

Card 6/6

ZAPUSTIN, I.I., prof.

How machinery is designed. Politekh.obuch. no.10:70-75 0 '58.
(Mechanical engineering) (MIRA 11:11)

11

15(8),25(2)

AUTHOR:

Kapustin, I. Professor, Doctor of
Technical Sciences

SOV/29-58-11-8/28

TITLE:

Machine Construction Without Metal
(Mashinostroyeniye bez metalla)

PERIODICAL:

Tekhnika molodezhi, 1958, Nr 11, pp. 11-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This is a scientific article intended for the lay public dealing with the use of synthetics in mechanical engineering. The common idea that machines have to be made of metal is one that the author himself adhered to for a long time, until chemists had succeeded in developing synthetic materials which could be used for machines. It is an old prejudice to say that synthetics can only be used for fragile articles and toys. They even were derogatorily called "ersatz"-substitutes. Today, however, bolts, rivets, machine parts, springs, bodies, and even parts of the sputniks are being made of synthetics. The production of synthetics is very simple and saves much time. They are pressed or cast. Often their costs are only one tenth of those of articles made of natural materials. Synthetics owe their victory over natural materials to their physico-mechanical properties. They have suf-

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Machine Construction Without Metal

SOV/29-58-11-8/28

efficient viscosity at low temperatures. Their friction coefficient with regard to metals is low. They are resistant to wear and shock. They absorb lubricating oil and can even work without lubrication because they slip well. Generally, the vibration of machine parts is a great disadvantage. It can result in disasters such as boat, air, and railroad accidents. This danger does not exist in the case of synthetics, since they swallow vibrations. Presently nylon ball bearings are extensively produced, and gear wheels are made of kapron and textolite. Another advantage to be mentioned is that synthetic gears preclude the danger of sparking. Levers, balance beams, even connecting rods for high-speed engines are made of synthetic materials. The efficiency of synthetic transmission belts increases to 0,98 or even 0,99, the energy loss being about 1-2 per cent, i.e. only half as much as in the case of leather belt transmissions. Due to the fast development of technology firms are often obliged to shift to new forms of production. Dies, punches, molds, and stencils have to be changed. Their production takes a lot of time and money. The molds needed for their production can easily be made of synthetics, and their life is 3 times as long. Pins of pressed nylon need not be insulated. They also have the great advantage of being flexible and therefore ideally suitable for the connection of

Card 2/3

Machine Construction Without Metal

SOV/29-58-11-8/28

moving parts. Various kinds of springs are also produced of synthetic material. They need not be processed additionally, they look nice, are non-corrosible and remain flexible. They are lighter than metal articles, antimagnetic, and have low heat and current conductivity. All of these properties are very important for machines and tools. Synthetics may also be reinforced to increase their durability, shock resistance, and flexibility. The era of polymeric materials makes it possible to build machines without metal. The use of synthetics makes it possible to build machines the individual parts of which have equal life. Motor-cars are being built whose individual parts remain operative for an equally long time, so that such a car need not be repaired for years, and no spare parts are needed. There are 9 figures.

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: ~~Kapustin, I.~~ Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences 29-58-5-7/26

TITLE: Collaboration Between Artist and Engineer
(Sodruzhestvo khudozhnika i inzhenera)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika Molodezhi, 1958, 26, Nr 5, pp 9 - 11
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Life of modern mankind can not be imagined without machines, says the author. They are around man everywhere and at any time: in factories, enterprises, on the fields, in the forest, on building sites, in mines, on his daily ways and at home. Further technical development brings about further mechanization. All these machines are not to make work easier for man, but to make life more beautiful and more comfortable. Therefore, also the form of the machines is of importance. The first works in the Russian literature of the 20th century regarding technical development from this interesting viewpoint were the articles by Professor P. Strakhov "Aesthetic Tasks of Technology" (1905) as well as the works by Professor A. Sidorov

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Collaboration Between Artist and Engineer

29-58-5-7/26

(1920-1928). At present these problems are dealt with in a great number of books. In modern society everything must be beautiful. Beauty must bring recreation and relaxation to man. Therefore it is necessary to train in the family the children for the beautiful. The housewife and the children learn to live with machines and obtain technical training this way. It is also the woman who can give valuable hints as to the perfection and construction of machines because of her constant handling of them. In developing "beautiful" engineering there are also peculiarities caused mainly by the demands put on them. Thus airplanes and cars changed their look with their increasing speed in the course of time. Many different machines of national economy are produced in beautiful shapes and colors. Therefore it seems justified that artists gain more room in laboratories and workshops. In the Soviet Union as well as abroad the experience shows that work with a nice looking machine increases interest and productivity.
There are 4 figures.

Card 2/2

1. Social sciences--USSR 2. Machines--Design

LEVINSON, Vol'f Naumovich, prof.; KAPUSTIN, I.I., prof., retsenezent;
DUKHOVNIY, F.N., red.; KHAKNIN, M.T., tekhn.red.

[Construction and adjustment of shoe machinery] Ustroiatvo i
naladka obuvnykh mashin. Iss.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.iss-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1959. 345 p.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Shoe machinery)

KAPUSTIN, I.I.

Physicomechanical properties of materials and the geometry of metal-cutting tools. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; mash. i prib. no.1:210-221 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Stat'ya predstavlena kafedroy "Konstruirovaniye mashin i avtomatov" Vsesoyuznogo instituta tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti.

(Metal-cutting tools)

BREYEV, B.D.; KAPUSTIN, I.I.

Methods for increasing the capacity of mass production lines (to
be continued). Kozh.-obuv.prom. no.7:10-11 J1 '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

(Shoe manufacture)

BRUYEV, B.D.; KAPUSTIN, I.I.

Methods to increase the capacity of conveyor production lines
(conclusion). Kosh.-obuv. prom. no.8:7-11 Ag. '59.

(MIRA 13:1)

(Shoe manufacture)

KAPUSTIN, Ivan Il'ich; PEKELIS, V., red.; SHELENSKAYA, M., tekhn.red.

[Production lines in the shoe industry] Konveier skorokhodov.
Moskva, Izd-vo TsK VLKSM "Molodsaia gvardiia," 1960. 79 p.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Shoe manufacture)

SHIROKOV, Pavel Petrovich; KAPUSTIN, Ivan Il'ich; DUKHOVNIY, F.N., red.;
SHAPENKOVA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Machine for measuring areas of plane figures of arbitrary shapes]
Mashiny dlia izmereniia ploshchadei ploskikh figur proizvol'noi
formy. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry, 1960. 147 p.
(Area measurement) (MIRA 13:9)

KAPUSTIN, Ivan Il'ich, prof.; ARTOBOLEVSKIY, I.I., akademik, retsenzent;
GUROV, S., red.; PAVLOVA, S., tekhn.red.

[Creating machinery] Kak sozdaiut mashiny. Moskva, Mosk.rabochii,
1960. 269 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Mechanical engineering)

KAPUSTIN, I.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Pressing of shoe parts. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.prom. no.6:
70-81 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Shoe manufacture)

KAPUSTIN, I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Romance of creative labor ("In search of new developments" by
A.G. Presniakov, "On the research road" by A.G. Presniakov.
Reviewed by I.Kapustin). Tekh.mol. 28 no.9:18 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Technical innovations)
(Presniakov, A.G.)

KOL'TSOV, Stepan Kuz'mich; KAPUSTIN, Ivan Il'ich; MUKHANOV, P.Ya., re-
tsenzent; NEBOL'SIN, A.M., retsenzent; DUKHOVNIY, F.N., red.;
VINOGRADOVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Assembly of units and mechanisms of machinery and automatic
machines] Sborka uzlov i mekhanizmov mashin i avtomatov. Moskva,
Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry RSFSR, 1961. 377 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Automation) (Assembly-line methods) (Machine-shop practice)

ARKHIPOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; KARPACHEV, Pavel Spiridonovich;
MAYZEL', Maks Mikhaylovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.;
PLEVAKO, Nikolay Alekseyevich; ZAYONCHKOVSKIY, A.D., doktor
tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; ZOLOTOV, V.I., inzh., retsen-
zent; ZYBIN, V.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; ~~KAPUSTIN,~~
~~I.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; KOZLOV, B.A.,~~
inzh., retsenzent; POPOV, S.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.,
retsenzent; EPPEL', S.S., kand. tekhn.nauk, dots., retsen-
zent; MINAYEVA, T.M., red.; SHVETSOV, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Basic processes, machinery, and apparatus of light industry]
Osnovnye protsessy, mashiny i aparaty legkoi promyshlennosti.
[By] N.N.Arkipov i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn. lit-ry
RSFSR, 1961. 491 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Industry)

MAKOVSKIY, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; BYSTROV, G.P., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsen-
zent; BAKST, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KAPUSTIN, I.I.,
doktor tekhn.nauk, prof., red.; GOSPODARSKAYA, T.N., red.izd-va;
PARAKHINA, N.L., tekhn. red.

[Automation of technological processes in woodwork] Avtomatiza-
tsiia tekhnologicheskikh protsessov v derevoobrabotke. Moskva,
Goslesbumizdat, 1961. 397 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Woodworking machinery) (Automatic control)

KAPUSTIN, I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; SHCHERBAKOV, R., inzh.

Technology and beauty. Izobr.i rats. no.1:31-35 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:1)

(Technology)

(Aesthetics)

S/145/61/000/012/003/007
D221/D302

AUTHOR: Kapustin, I. I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor

TITLE: The problems of automation in machine assembling

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 12, 1961, 64-75

TEXT: Automatic assembly lines for automobile conrods, reducers etc. are mentioned. However, the total progress in this direction is small. Taking an average of 20% of labor engaged in assembly, one sees that 1 million operators participate in the assembly. There is a gap between the theoretical research of the AS USSR and other institutes and engineering practice as far as contact problems are concerned. The study of L. A. Galin extends the use of the theory of design machine components made from high polymer materials. The distribution of pressures in bearings is dealt with by the hydrodynamic theory of lubrication of Professor N. P. Petrov. The rigidity of flat joints in relation to the surface qua-

Card 1/3

The problems of automation ...

S/145/61/000/012/003/007
D221/D302

lity has been analyzed by P. I. Bobrik. The laboratory of Professor P. K. Oshchenkov at the Institut metallurgii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy AS USSR) has designed devices for the internal inspection of contact surfaces with the aid of ultrasonic vibrations which are described. The theoretical and experimental solution of contact problems permit optimum finish, clearance and other factors of reliability of machines to be determined. The theory of calculating the reliability of equipment by Professor G. A. Shaumyan is applied for automatic machine tools. Soviet designers worked out a classification of components to reduce the variety and to establish typical processes which permit lower costs and better quality to be attained. Automatic devices for cleaning, sorting and inspection are constructed on the basis of research in electronics, mathematical statistics and vibratory feeders at STANKIN, MVTU and ENIMS; automatic devices for orientation with the aid of theoretical developments at the Kiyevskiy and L'vovskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Kiyev and L'vov Polytechnic Institutes), MVTU im. Bauman, and Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut tekstil'noy

Card 2/3

The problem of automation ...

S/145/61/000/012/003/007
D221/D302

promyslennosti (All-Union Correspondence Institute of the Textile Industry). The main task seems to be standardization and the introduction of the best feeding equipment into all industries. The vibratory feeders developed by Professor N. I. Kamyshnyy at the MVTU im. Bauman are given as an example. Higher quality of components is a prerequisite for the automated assembly. An example is the control of cams by electric methods. The author draws attention to the need to improve the laboratories of departments of the technology of machine construction. There are 6 figures and 9 Soviet-bloc references-

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti (All-Union Correspondence Institute of the Textile and Light Industry)

Card 3/3

KAPUSTIN, I.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

"How to learn to make inventions" by G.Al'tshuler. Reviewed
by I.I. Kapustin. IUn.tekh. 6 no.4:74 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Technological innovations)
(Al'tshuler, G.)

KAPUSTIN, I.I.; DOLIN, Ye.A. (Moskva)

Present state of fabric cutting. Shvein.prom. no.6:19-23
N-D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Garment cutting)

KAPUSTIN, I.I.; DOLIN, Ye.A. (Moskva)

Studying the compression of fabrics. Shvein.prom. no.5:18-24
S-O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KAPUSTIN, Ivan Il'ich, doktor techn.ved, prof. (Moscow); BENES, Antonin
[translator]

Production automation, man and work aesthetics. Kozarstvi 14
no.7:200-202 J1 '64.

1. Research Institute of Leather, Gottwaldov (for Benes).

LEVINSON, Vol'f Nukhimovich. KAPUSTIN, I.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk,
retsenzent; DUKHOVNIY, F.N., red.

[Arrangement and adjustment of shoe machinery] Ustroistvo
i naladka obuvnykh mashin. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Moskva,
Legkaia industriia, 1965. 395 p. (MIRA 18:3)

IL'INSKIY, B.Ya., aspirant; KAPUSTIN, I.J., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Output of normalized automatic bunker-type vibratory feeder. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.1:145-150 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promshlen-
nosti.

MAKHLEVICH, L.Ya.; KAPUSTIN, I.I.

Reliability guarantees for machinery. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 7 no.8:
4-7 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

KAPUSTIN, I.I., doktor tekhn. nauk; PEGLOVSKIY, V.L., aspirant

Ways to improve the molding equipment in shoe manufacture.
Kozh.-obuv. prom. 7 no.9:35-38 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

VLADZYEVSKIY, A.P.; KAFUSTEN, I.I.; PETROKAS, I.V.

Overall mechanization and automation and problems in the theory
of the design of automatic machines and lines. Teor. mash. i mekh.
no.107/108:60-68 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

L 38363-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM
ACC NR: AP6019947 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0323/66/000/001/0058/0067 52 B

AUTHOR: Yevdokimov, V. V. (Engr.); Kapustin, I. I. (Prof.; Dr. of Technical Sciences)

ORG: [Yevdokimov] Central Planning and Design Office (Tsentral'noye proyektno-konstruktorskoye byuro); [Kapustin] Department of Machine and Automatic Machine Design, All-Union Textile and Light Industries Correspondence Institute (Kafedra proyektirovaniya mashin i avtomatov Vsesoyuznogo zaochnogo instituta tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Accuracy of the deposition of film coatings on the surface of textile materials

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tekhnologiya legkoy promyshlennosti, no. 1, 1966, 58-67

TOPIC TAGS: textile industry machinery, protective coating, chemical deposition, error statistics

ABSTRACT: Using bottoming machines with doctor systems as an example, the authors consider equipment and technological process errors affecting the accuracy of deposition of a coating. An attempt is made to treat these errors mathematically. Methods of eliminating these errors, adjusting the equipment and controlling the accuracy are discussed in terms of theoretical probability and statistical calculations. In order to increase the accuracy of the deposition of coatings, the bottoming machines should be equipped with automatic devices which eliminate the

Card 1/2

PEGLOVSKIY, V.I., inzh.; KAPUSTIN, I.I., doktor tekhn. nauk

Shrinkage and precision of plastic lasts. Kosh.-obuv. prom.
7 no.12:19-23 D '65. (MIRA 19:2)

KOMAROVSKIY, A.K., gvardii podpolkovnik, voyenny shturman pervogo klassa;
KAPUSTIN, I.I., gvardii mayor, voyenny shturman pervogo klassa

The keeping of a flight attitude by an airplane unit. Mor. sbor.
48 no.6:53-56 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:6)

SOKOLOV, V.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KAPUSTIN, I.I., doktor
tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; SVERDLOV, A.I., kand.
tekhn. nauk, red.; KARGANOV, V.G., inzh., red.;
EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of the design and construction of parts and
units of food machinery] Osnovy rascheta i konstruirova-
niia detalei i uzlov pishchevogo oborudovaniia. Moskva,
Mashgiz, 1963. 315 p. (MIRA 17:3)

IL'INSKIY, D.Ya., inzh.; KAPUSTIN, I.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Design of an automatic vibrating feed bin for the transfer of individual parts. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn. leg. prom. no.5:147-162 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaachnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy proyektirovaniya mashin i avtomatov.

VLADZIYEVSKI, A.P.; KAPUSTIN, I.I.; PETROKAS, L.V. (Moscow)

"Complex mechanisation and automation and the design of automatic machines"

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied
Mechanics, Moscow , 29 January - 5 February 1964

KAPUSTIN, I.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; SHIROKOV, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Mechanization of measurements of the area of flat figures with an arbitrary shape and the outlook for its development. Izv. vys. ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.1:36-44 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Area measurement)

KAPUSTIN, I., professor, doktor tekhn.nauk

Modular design. Tekh.mol. 29 no.4:1-2 Ap '61.
(Machinery--Modular design)

(MIRA 14:5)

KAPUSTIN, Ivan Il'ich; ARTOBOLEVSKIY, I.I., akademik, retsenzent;
GUROV, S., red.

[How machines are created] Kak sozdaiut mashiny. Moskva,
Mosk. rabochii, 1965. 373 p. (MIRA 19:1)

KAPUSTIN, Ivan Il'ich; MAKHLEVICH, Lev Yakovlevich; BAKHTIAROVA,
M.G., red.

[New brands of steels and cast irons and their use in the
machinery industry; a manual] Sovremennye sorta stali i
chugunov i ikh primeneniye v mashinostroyeni; uchebnoye po-
sobie. Moskva, Gizlegprom, 1963. 42 p. (MIRA 18:3)

KAPUSTIN, I.K., veterinarnyy vrach.

Use of ecmonovecillin in catarrhal pneumonia in calves and suckling pigs. Veterinaria 33 no.1:59-60 Ja.'56. (MLRA 9:4)

1.Sevkhoz No.5, Chuguyevskego rayona, Khar'kovskoy oblasti.
(PNEUMONIA) (VETERINARY MEDICINE)

KAPUSTIN, I. K. and FORTUSHNYI, V. A. (Veterinary Surgeon, UNIEV and
Candidate of Veterinary Sciences)

"Penicillin in eye therapy"

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, no. 10, October 1961, pp. 81-89

KAPUSTIN, I. K. - Vet. Surgeon UNIEV

ACCESSION NR: AP4001834

S/0203/63/003/006/1108/1114

AUTHORS: Kapustin, I. N.; Kotkin, B. A.; Smirnov, V. S. Frantsuz, E. T.

TITLE: Some considerations of the design and plan of a neutron monitor

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 3, no. 6, 1963, 1108-1114

TOPIC TAGS: neutron monitor, cosmic ray nucleon component, cosmic ray intensity variation, neutron monitor construction, nuclear physics, neutron counter, neutron monitor parameters, neutron detector, cosmic ray neutron, neutron energy spectrum, gas stabilatron, neutron monitor voltage standard, cosmic ray intensity, cosmic ray counter, cosmic radiation, nuclear particle

ABSTRACT: The basic parameters for a neutron monitor for measuring cosmic rays have been discussed and their individual accuracies evaluated. These entail first the change in the sensitivity of the detector defined by $A = \sum M_k a_k$, where a_k - counter sensitivity in the k-th pocket cross section, M_k - sensitivity of this pocket relative to cosmic rays, given within an accuracy of 1%. Second, a voltage regulator suitable for 2000-volt applications for which a gaseous stabilizer is considered with an accuracy of 0.05%. Thirdly, the transmission coefficient of

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4001834

the amplifier track, which is considered to be a function of input impedance, input capacity, noise level, and amplifying coefficient of the amplifier. The latter is set at a limit of 4 to 8×10^3 . Finally, the monitor includes a zero shift stabilizer with better than 10% accuracy and dead time limit of 200 to 1000 μ sec and a recorder of type STA-2M or IFA-57. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Polyarny*ny geofizicheskiy institut, Kol'skogo filiala AN SSSR
(Institute of Polar Geophysics Kola Department AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 22Feb63

DATE ACQ: 17Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 11005-65 AFWL

ACCESSION NR: AP4047489

S/0120/84/000/005/0196/0197

AUTHOR: Kapustin, I. N.

TITLE: Scaler with an adjustable scaling factor

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1964, 196-197

TOPIC: scaler, scaling factor, adjustable scaling factor

Abstract: This paper describes a scaler with an adjustable scaling factor. The scaling factor is controlled by the feedback current. The number of scaling sections is adjustable. The overall resolution of the scaler is $T = t_1 n + t_2$, where t_1 is the pulse duration in the feedback circuit and n is the number of scaling sections. The overall resolution has 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Polyarnyye geofizicheskiy institut (Institute of Geophysical Instruments)

SUBMITTED: 02Oct63

SUB CODE: EC, NP

NO REF SOV: 002

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

KAPUSTIN, I.N.

Method for determining the dead time of nuclear counters. *Geomag.*
1 ser. 5 no.3:594-595 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Polyarnyy geofizicheskiy institut Kol'skogo filiala AN SSSR.

L 21187-65 EEC-1/EWC(j)/EWV(v)/EWB(h)/EWP(1)/EWT(m)/EWD(t)/ECC =

ACCESSION

AUTHOR: Magustin, I.N.

TITLE: Method for reduction of errors due to misses and accidental coincidences
in counter telescopes. 9m
Held in Moscow 4-10 Oct 1963/

SOURCES: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no.12, 1964, 2082-2084

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray measurement, counter circuit, counter telescop
9m

ABSTRACT: One of the significant sources of error in recording cosmic ray and stellar data by means of counter telescopes is misses resulting from coincidences owing to the dead time of the counters. Use of quenching reduces but does not eliminates misses. This paper describes a method for reducing misses based on the use of devices in such construction the taken into account the maximum magnitude of the counters of the input devices, which must be chosen greater than the dead time of the For the dead-time shaping circuits one can use appropriate quenching which should prolong the effective service life of the counters.

L 21187-65

ACCESSION NR: APS002107

back is provided by means of delay lines greater than
the shaping circuits. A block diagram of the proposed arrangement is given
in addition to the other schematic components. It comprises a coincidence
anticoincidence circuits, and the usual scaler and register. A brief matrix
analysis is given to show that the probable reduction in error is
proposed a multi-stage arrangement to minimize accidental coincidences
incorporated in the design. Its operation is based on the
stracker and the components are more proposed. A practical
indication that electronic equipment of this type was actually built.
Orig. art has 2 formulas and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Polyarny i geofizicheskii institut (Polar Geophysical Institute)

SUBMITTED: (6)

SUB CODE: AA, BC

NR REF SQ: 002

DATE: 1965

2/2

L 4515-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC/EWA(h) GS/GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5022842

UR/0000/65/000/000/0283/0285

AUTHOR: Kapustin, I. N.; Kapustina, A. V.

TITLE: A possible cause of instrumental errors in neutron monitors

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po kosmofizicheskomu napravleniyu issledovaniy kosmicheskikh luchey. 1st, Yakutsk, 1962. Kosmicheskiye luchy i problemy kosmofiziki (Cosmic rays and problems in cosmophysics); trudy soveshchaniya. Novosibirsk, Redizdat Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1965, 283-285

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray measurement, error, radiation counter, neutron counter

ABSTRACT: The cosmic ray registration variations found in neutron monitors showed the existence of significant deviations from the Poisson curve. The authors assumed that these deviations are caused by the appearance of an oxide film on the central high-voltage contacts of the counter. Due to a low counting rate the film reappears after sporadic breakdowns, and this leads to the appearance of false counts. To check this assumption, the authors soldered all counter contacts capable of producing spurious counts. Curves obtained following this procedure exhibited the correct Poisson distribution. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 4 figures.

Card 1/2

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L 4515-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022842

ASSOCIATION: Polyarnyy geofizicheskiy institut Kol'skogo filiala AN SSSR (Polar Geophysical Institute, Kola Branch, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 29Oct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA, NP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

OC

Card 2/2

L 4493-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC/T IJP(c)

GW

UR/0000/65/000/000/0286/0288

ACCESSION NR: AT5022843

AUTHOR: Kapustin, I. N.

TITLE: Visual registration of cosmic ray intensities by a multiple-point automatic potentiometer

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po kosmofizicheskomu napravleniyu issledovaniy kosmicheskikh luchey. 1st, Yakutsk, 1962. Kosmicheskiye luchy i problemy kosmofiziki (Cosmic rays and problems in cosmophysics); trudy soveshchaniya. Novosibirsk, Redizdat Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1965, 286-288

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray measurement, radiation receiver, potentiometer, cosmic ray intensity

ABSTRACT: At the cosmic ray station of the Polar Geophysical Institute, data from the neutron monitor are registered by a six-point 2.5 second electronic automatic potentiometer EPP-09 m with a 100 mv scale placed in parallel with the basic registering device. Presently the registration collects data from two neutron monitor channels. The circuit could, in principle, handle 6 channels. Registration is carried out on graph paper strips giving the number of pulses collected during five minute intervals. The information gathering in the triggers is interrupted during the 1 sec printing time only. The article des-

Card 1/2

L 4493-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022843

cribes various modifications in the EPP-09 m circuit diagram and outlines the general operation of the device. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kosmicheskikh issledovaniy i aeronomii YaF SO AN SSSR (Institute of Cosmic Research and Aeronomy, YaF SO AN SSSR); Polyarnyy geofizicheskiy institut Kol'skogo filiala AN SSSR (Polar Geophysical Institute, Kola Branch, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 29Oct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA, EC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

PC

Card 2/2

L 32733-66 ENI(m)/T IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6011714

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/002/0411/0412

AUTHOR: Kapustin, L. N.; Zhavkov, V. A.

52
B

ORG: Polar Geophysical Institute, Kola Branch of AN SSSR (Polyarnyy geofizicheskiy institut, Kol'skiy filial AN SSSR)

TITLE: Use of the SI-5G counters¹⁹ in the pre-Geiger plateau

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 2, 1966, 411-412

TOPIC TAGS: Geiger counter, particle counter, cosmic ray particle, cosmic ray measurement

ABSTRACT: The comparatively long dead time of counters when operating in the Geiger region and the limited service life appreciably lower the qualitative indices of apparatus recording cosmic rays and its reliability. Consequently, the authors measured the dead time and recorded the counting characteristics in the pre-Geiger plateau in order to find out if counters could operate at low voltages. The counting characteristic curves are given for the SI-5G counter obtained upon changing the voltage from 1000 to 1300 V at a sensitivity of the recording electronic circuit from $1 \cdot 10^{-8}$ to $64 \cdot 10^{-8}$ A. The section of the characteristic curve above 1200 V characterizes the work of the counter in the Geiger plateau. The Card 1/2

UDC 523.165

L 92733-66

ACC NR: AP6011714

section below 1200 V to 20-50 V is apparently unsuitable for operation due to the presence of a pronounced negative slope of the characteristic curve. This negative slope is explained by the dead time of the counter markedly increasing above 1200 V. It is recommended that an operating point be selected approximately 40-50 V below the start of the Geiger plateau. If the operating point is selected to be 1170 V at a sensitivity of the discriminator of $2 \cdot 10^{-8}$ A, the control discriminator should have a sensitivity of $64 \cdot 10^{-8}$ A. The data presented in the article gives grounds to assume that the SI-5G counters can be used in the proportional region in large-area meson telescopes where high reliability of the sensors is required. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: 16Feb65 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2 JS

29664
S/169/61/000/005/023/049
A005/A130

3,2410

AUTHORS: Danilov, A.A., Druzhinin, S.N., Kapustin, I.N., Skripin, G.V.

TITLE: A counter telescope for measuring the hard component of cosmic rays below the ground

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 1961, 11, abstract 5 G 93. (Tr. Yakutsk. fil. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz., 1960, no. 3, 40-45)

TEXT: The authors describe the design of a cosmic ray counter telescope produced in Yakutsk. The telescope consists of three single blocks with a total area of about 0.9 m². To increase the efficiency of the equipment, a quenching circuit is introduced, counter end effects are excluded and automatic control of the stability of the high voltage supplying the counters is effected. The telescope of triple coincidence, installed at a depth of 60 m of water equivalent, allows the recording of the hard component of cosmic rays with an accuracy of 1.4% per hour. The device has been in operation since February, 1958. ✓

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]
Card 1/1

42259

S/845/62/000/004/002/013

E192/E382

76150

AUTHORS: Sokolov, V.D. and Kapustin, I.N.
TITLE: Counter equipment for investigating the neutron component of cosmic rays in the atmosphere
SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Yakutskiy filial. Trudy. Seriya fizicheskaya. no. 4. 1962. Variatsii intensivnosti kosmicheskikh luchey, 10 - 12

TEXT: The equipment is intended for measuring the density of the slow neutrons of cosmic rays at high altitudes (for instance, in artificial satellites). The neutron-detector is in the form of a proportional counter, type CHM-5 (SNM-5), filled with gaseous BF_3 . The amplitude of the ionization pulse in such a counter is much higher than that produced by relativistic particles; the pulse is due to the reaction of $\text{B}^{10}(\text{n}, \alpha)\text{Li}^{7}$, as a result of the capture of a slow neutron by the nucleus of B^{10} . The concept adopted by W.P. Staker (Phys.Rev., 80, 52, 1950) and W.O. Davis (Phys.Rev., 80, 150, 1950) was utilized to eliminate the pulses due to other effects. Thus, a second channel with its own detector was provided. One of the channels utilized a counter

Card 1/2

Counter equipment

S/845/62/000/004/002/013
E192/E382

filled with BF_3 , enriched with the B^{10} isotope, to 80-90%. The counter of the second channel was filled with BF_3 containing only the normal quantity of B^{10} . Such counters had different sensitivities with respect to neutrons but identical sensitivities relative to other events. The auxiliary electronic circuits of the equipment were based on directly heated tubes. The pre-amplifier of each channel, consisting of two tubes, was housed together with the two counters in a sealed container. The pulses from the pre-amplifiers were applied to a univibrator which also acted as a discriminator. The pulses exceeding the discrimination level were amplified by the univibrator and their amplitude was 70 - 80 V at its output, their duration being 100 μs . The pulses operated a shaping univibrator and at its output they had a positive polarity; the output pulses of one of the channels had a duration of 0.76 μs , while that of the other channel was 2 μs . These pulses were applied to a telemetering channel consisting of an audio gating circuit, a modulator and a transmitter. The instrument was supplied from batteries and its weight was 6 kg. There are 2 figures.
Card 2/2

S/203/62/002/004/016/018
I046/I242

96150

AUTHORS: Kapustin, I.N., Starodubtsev, A.M. and Shafer, G.V.

TITLE: Circuit diagram for a transistorized neutron monitor

PERIODICAL: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v.2, no.4, 1962, 777-781

TEXT: The transistorized circuit for neutron monitors is free from the basic faults of vacuum-tube circuits. By increasing the high voltage on the counters to 2200-2400 V (as compared to 1600 - 1800 V for conventional monitors), the amplification factor of the circuit is reduced to 500-1000 (as compared with $\sim 10^4$ in vacuum-tube circuits) and the latter becomes considerably less sensitive to noise. Since no frequent replacement of components is required, the amplification factor of the transistorized circuit is much more stable than that of the vacuum-tube circuit. The device is designed to operate on 110 to 120 V; when disconnected from the mains, the circuit switches over automatically to a 12 V battery. There are 10 figures. ✓

Card 1/2

S/203/62/002/004/016/018
I046/I242

Circuit diagram for a transistorized...

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya fizicheskikh problem Yakutskogo filiala
SO AN SSSR (Laboratory of Physical Problems of the
Yakutsk Division, SO AS USSR) *ic*

SUBMITTED: March 8, 1962

Card 2/2

SOKOLOV, V.D.; KAPUSTIN, I.N.

Counter for studying the neutron component of cosmic rays
in the atmosphere. Trudy IAFAN SSSR. Ser. fiz. no.4:10-14
'62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Neutrons)
(Cosmic rays)

KAPUSTIN, I.N.; STARODUBTSEV, A.M.; SHAFER, G.V.

Radio circuit of a transistorized neutron monitor. Geomag. i aer. 2
no.4:777-781 JI-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Laboratoriya fizicheskikh problem Yakutskogo filiala Sibirskogo
Otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Neutrons) (Radiation—Measurement)

KAFUEBTH, T.S.

Method of removing errors due to miscounting and random coincidences in counter telescopes. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. fiz. 28
no.12:2062-2081, D 1964 (MIRA 18:2)

I. Volyarnyy geofizicheskly institut.

L 43200-65 EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWP(e)/EWP(t) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pet
DIAAP/ISF(c)/RPL WW/SD

introduced and frozen in flask 1. The reaction starts as the flask warms to room temperature. To avoid spontaneous combustion, Diamond solvent is added to flask 1. The reaction mixture is then transferred to flask 2 and Diamond solvent and Chloroform solvent are next mixed in flask 1, forming a white precipitate. Cord 1 7

ART. HAS.

ART. HAS.

... Institut im. D. I. Mendeleev

SUB CORR.

Card 1/3

BORODIN, D.I.; OYKS, G.N.; KAPUSTIN, I.V.; TSYKIN, L.V.

Ejection, fly ash and "explosions" during the bottom blowing of metal in converters. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.9:56-62 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

OYKS, G.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOROKIN, A.A.; KAPUSTIN, I.V.; TSYKIN, L.V.;
BORODIN, D.I.; KUTSENKO, A.D.; RYKHITS, G.N.; ZAGREBA, A.V.;
UL'YANOV, D.P.; TRUSEYEV, A.I.

Trends in the reorganization of the Bessemer furnace
department at the Dzerzhinskii Plant. Met. i gornorud.
prom. no.3:28-30 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:10)

OYKS, G.N., doktor tekhn. nauk; BORODIN, D.I.; TSYKIN, L.V.; KAPUSTIN, I.V.;
SOROKIN, A.A.; KUTSENKO, A.D.; ZAGREBA, A.V.; REKHLIS, G.N.;
TRUSEYEV, A.I.; Primalni uchastiye: GUBENKO, S.M.; FOMIN, S.I.;
KUBLITSKIY, A.M.; SAF'YANOV, V.P.; VOLYNKIN, V.M.

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