KOMAROV, A.I.

KOMAROV, A.I.--"Roentgenographic Investigations of the Surface Layers of Metals in Connection with Dry Friction." * (Dissertation For Degrees In Science And Engineering Defended At USSR Higher Educational Institutionala)(34). Min Education RSFSR, Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst imeni A.I. Gertsen, Chair of Experimental Physics Leningrad, 1955 .

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 34. 20 August 1955

* For the Degree of Candidate in Physicomathematical Sciences

KOMAROV, A.I.

137-58-3-6166

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 245 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Terminasov, Yu.S., Komarov, A.I.

TITLE: X-ray Diffraction Studies of Surface Layers of Metals Subjected to Dry Friction (Rentgenograficheskoye issledovaniye poverkhnostnykh sloyev metallov pri sukhom trenii)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Leningrad. gos. ped. in-t im. A.I.Gertsena, 1957, Nr 140, pp 58-59

ABSTRACT: X-ray diffraction methods, employing an Al standard and photographic reversal in conjunction with Co-Kα irradiation, were employed in order to determine residual stresses of classes II and III in brass and 45-type steel. Specimens were subjected to dry friction under various pressures and at different velocities on a special machine. Distribution of the residual stresses was studied by means of subjecting successive layers of metal to electrolytic etching. It is established that residual stresses of classes II and III, due to friction, increase with increasing pressures up to a certain magnitude which is determined by the velocity of friction. Any further increase in pressure may reduce the extent of lattice distortion, i.e., produce a weakening of the

Card 1/2

X-ray Diffraction Studies of Surface Layers of Metals (cont.)

surface. The velocity of friction affects both the depth and the extent of cold hardening, and the cold hardening, in turn, influences wear-resistant properties of the metal.

A.F.

BLOSHTEYN, I.I., KOMAROV, A.I.; LEVIT, L.B.; FLIS, I. Ye.

Pilot plant for the production of chlorine dioxide. Bum.prom. 36 no.4:6-10 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Chlorine oxide)

CA

23

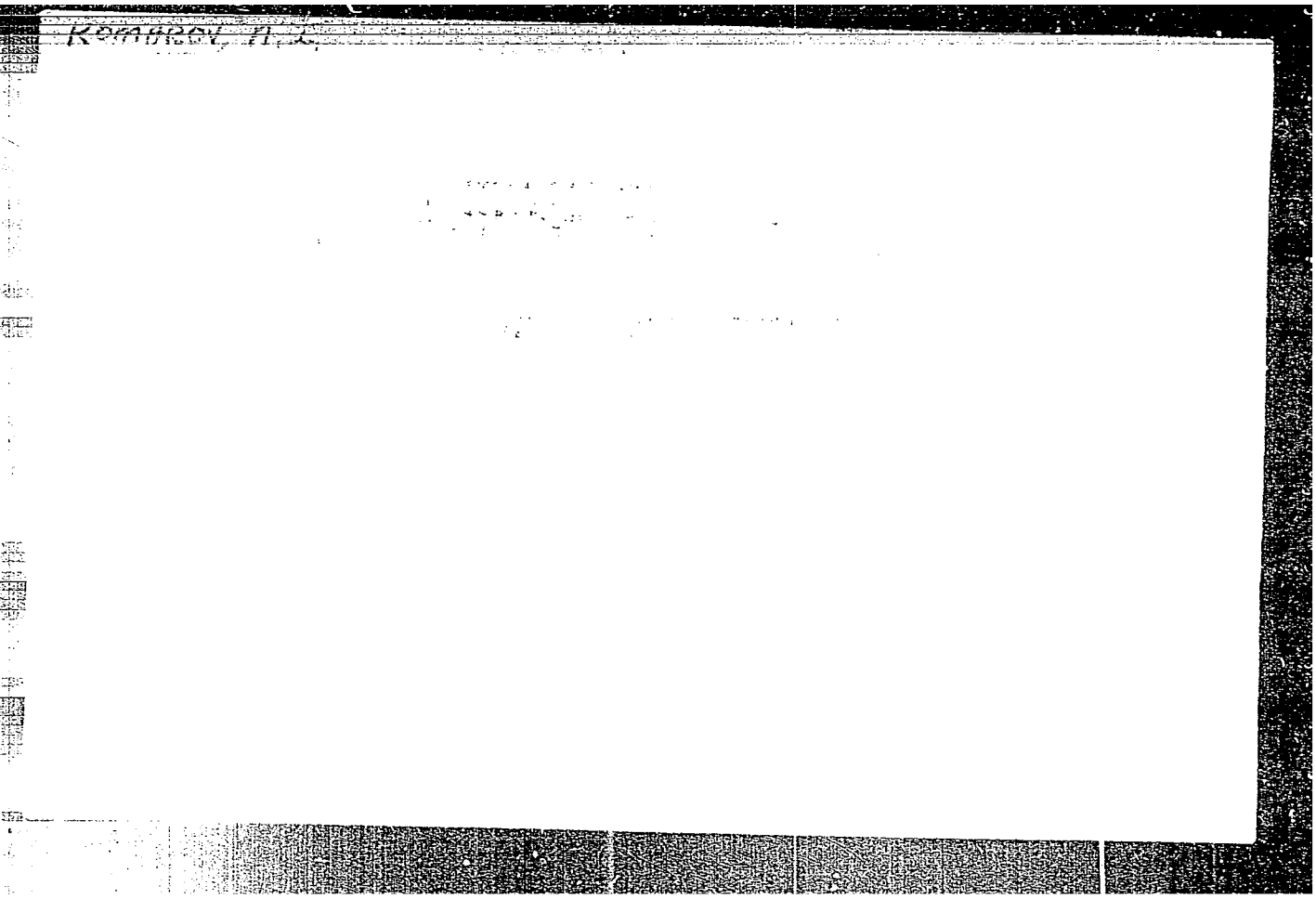
Experiments in the manufacture of viscose pulp. A. I. Komarov. *Bumazh. Prom.* 24, No. 1, 21–6(1949).—A flow sheet is presented for the manuf. of viscose pulp wherein raw stock with 45–55 Bjorkman hardness, a viscosity of 280–300 millipoises, a dirt count of not more than 2600 specks per sq.m., and an uncooked content of not more than 3% is produced by cooking chips having a moisture content of 32–40% with acid contg. 3.7–4.0% total SO_2 of which 60–76% is free SO_2 for 16–20 hrs. to a final temp. of 142–4°. Raw stock at 2.5–3.0% consistency is passed to a chlorinating tower of 150 cu.m. capacity where it is treated with 3% of Cl based on the fiber. The pulp, now with a hardness of 12–15, is treated with alkali, passed over a pressure filter, washed again and then concd. on a vacuum filter to 10–12% consistency. It is then mixed with NaOH and heated to 90–5° in a spiral mixer, whence it enters the top of the refining tower of 165 cu.m. capacity. The product from the bottom of the refining tower is washed and dild. to 5–6% consistency and 0.005 to 0.02% alky. whence it is treated with hypochlorite where it passes up through 1 tower and down through another, each of 110 cu.m. capacity. Contact time in both towers is 3–4 hrs. Cl consumption in these towers is 30% of the total consumed. The product from the towers has a Bjorkman hardness of 8–9, a dirt count of 1500–2000 specks per sq.m., a viscosity not less than 180 millipoises, an alky. of 0.004 to 0.008%, and a Cl content not greater than 0.02% and is passed to the beaters at a pH of 8.8 to 9.2 where addnl. hypochlorite treatment occurs at 36–38° for 3.0–5.5 hrs., hypochlorite consumption amounting to 0.8–1.5% of the fiber. Washing in the beater for 1–2 hrs. is followed by acid treatment for 0.5 hr. and final washing for 1–2 hrs. Over-all Cl consumption in kg./ton of air-dry cellulose is 28–33 in the chlorinating tower, 18–25 in hypochlorite bleaching, and 8–12% in the beaters. The final pressed viscose pulp product has a dirt count of 205 to 490, a moisture content of 6–12%, a viscosity of 120–150 millipoises, a salt content of 0.22 to 0.25%, an α-cellulose content of 91.0–91.8%, resin content of 0.46–0.70%, and a lignin content of 0.70–0.76%.

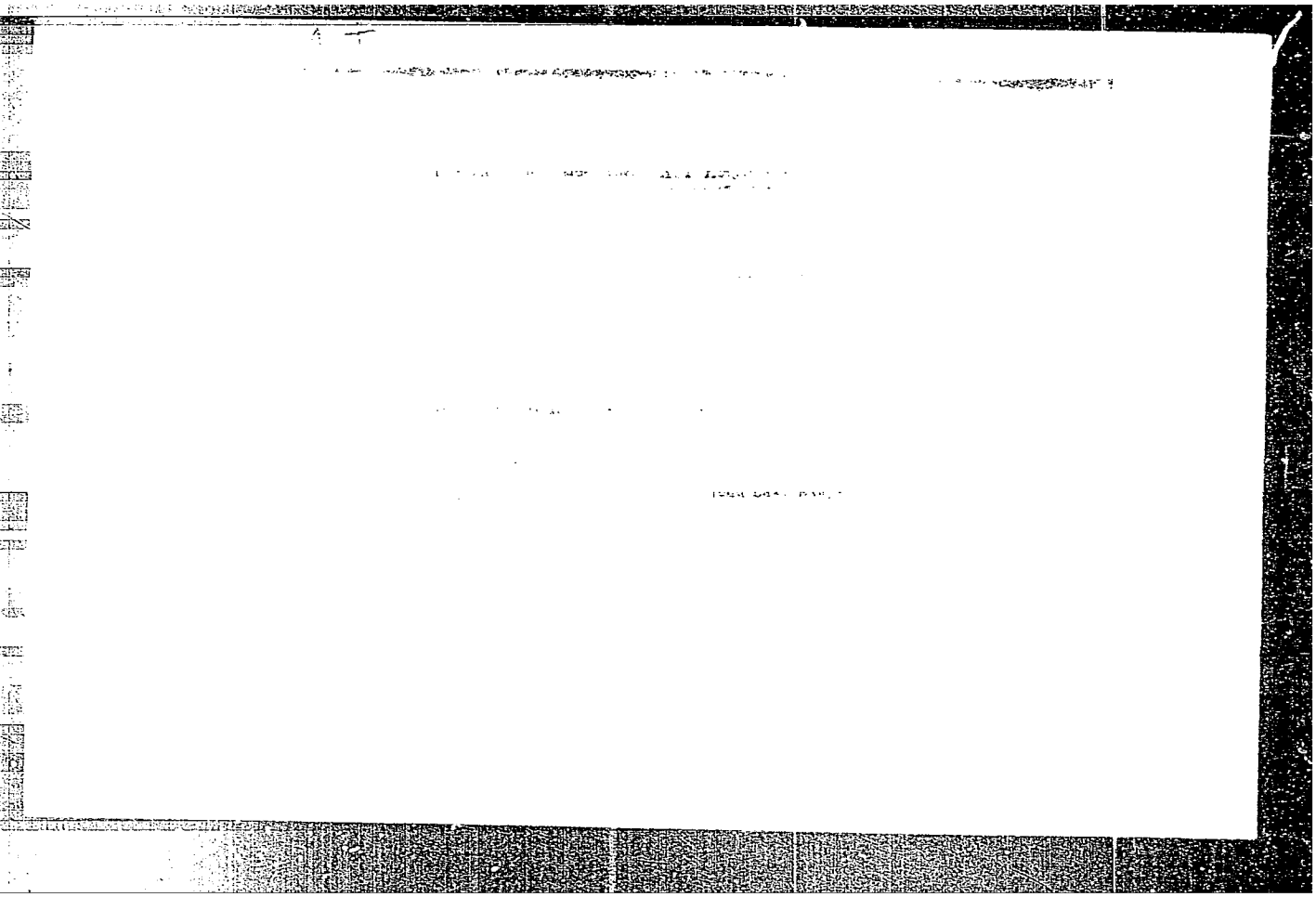
Marshall Sittig

KOMAROV, A.I.; SOLYUS, N.G.

Use of overflow of alkali and of stronger acid in producing viscose cellulose. Bum.prom. 28 no.8:9-12 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Priozerskiy tsellyuloznyy zavod. (Viscose)





APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020017-7"

KOMAROV, A.I., inzh.

Instructions on operating small automatic freon refrigerating plants. Khol. tekh. 38 no.3:50-52 My-Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)
(Freons)

S/146/62/005/003/010/014
D201/D308

AUTHOR: Komarov, A.I.

TITLE: The use of spectrum transformation in determining the correlation functions of low frequency random processes

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye, v. 5, no. 3, 1962, 82-90

TEXT: The author discusses the problem of determining errors of operation of a certain type of correlator. The analysis of errors is carried out using the properties of the random process and of separate sections of the instrument. It is assumed that the random process obeys the normal distribution law, that its mathematical expectation is zero and that the spectral density of the process is uniform within a certain frequency range. It is shown that the relative error in determining points of the correlation function decreases with the increase of the spectrum width of the random process. The spectrum transformation may be obtained with the delay

Card 1/2

circuit of the correlator employing magnetic tape recording and using various speeds in the recording and reproduction. Design formulae for basic correlator element circuits are given. These formulae have been used by the author for the design of a correlator having the following characteristics: 1) Recorder amplifier. Frequency response linear within 1-300 c/s; 2) Delay circuit. Double channel recording, with delay varying in time by relative position shifting of recording heads; 3) The recording amplifier frequency compensated to 40-12,000 c/s; 4) Averaging circuit. Self-recorder with $\frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} \approx 3$ c/s. This instrument was used to determine the correlation curves of sinusoidal functions, from 1 to 200 c/s. The accuracy obtained was 5-6%, due mostly to the poor quality of the tape winding mechanism. Theoretically the correlator using spectrum transformation gives a much greater degree of accuracy. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut im. V.V. Kuybysheva (Kuybyshev Industrial Institute im. V.V. Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1961

Card 2/2

KOMAROV, A.I.

Using spectrum transformation in determining the correlation functions of random processes lying in the range of low frequencies. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. 5 no.3:82-90 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut imeni V.V.Kuybysheva. Rekomendovana kafedroy izmeritel'noy tekhniki.
(Analog computers)

KOMAROV, A.I.; BUKATY, B.B.

Successful measures. Bum.prom. 38 no.2:5-8 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Priozerskiy tsellyuloznyy zavod.
(Priozersk—Woodpulp industry)

KOMAROV, A.I.

Lining of digesters with carbon graphite tiles. Bum. prom. [38] no.6:12-13 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva Estonskoy SSR.
(Woodpulp industry—Equipment and supplies)
(Autoclaves)

MALINOV, Aleksey Romanovich, zhurnalist; KOMAROV, A.I., red.;
AZOVKIN, N.G., tekhn. red.

Sasovo. Riazan', Riazanskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 38 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

(Sasovo (Ryazan Province))—History)
(Sasovo (Ryazan Province))—Description)

KOMAROV, A.I.

Necessary measures for the shift to the new state standards.
Bum.prom. 38 no.9:12 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Direktor Priozerskogo tsellyuloznogo zavoda.

ACCESSION NR: AR4039360 S/0272/64/000/003/0045/0045

SOURCE: Ref. Zh. Metrol. i izmerit. tekhn. Otd. vy*p., Abs. 3.32.317

AUTHOR: Komarov, A. I.

TITLE: Digital indicator for measuring small velocities

CITED SOURCE: Nauchn. tr. vuzov Povolzh'ya, vy*p. 1, 1963, 69-77

TOPIC TAGS: velocity, measurement, gauge

TRANSLATION: Device employing special induction sensors of impulses, with the help of which it is possible to determine magnitude and direction of velocity, is described. Performance of the apparatus is evaluated in measuring velocities from 1 to 30 m/hr, with accuracy to 0.1 m/hr, but practically may be adapted for measurement of arbitrarily small velocities. The change in the limits of measurement is appraised.

DATE ACQ: 22Apr64 SUB CODE: ES ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

OVCHARENKO, D.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOMAROV, A.I., inch.

Some results of investigating the behavior of rocks under triaxial compression. Sbor. DonNGI no.33:163-170 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

ACC NR: AR6032059 SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66/000/007/B008/B008

AUTHOR: Komarov, A. I.

TITLE: Attachment to the "Ural-1" digital computer for analysis of low-frequency random processes

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 7B58

REF SOURCE: Nauchn. tr. vuzov Povolzh'ya, vyp. 2, 1965, 353-367

TOPIC TAGS: digital computer, low frequency, random process, attachment, digital computer attachment

ABSTRACT: A performance evaluation of an attachment to the "Ural-1" digital computer is presented. The attachment operates on individual blocks of the computer and makes it possible to feed in the curve ordinates in binary form, 16 recorded on 35 mm perforated tape. An investigation is made of random processes with uniform and nonuniform spectral density which changes linearly in some frequency range and reaches a maximum at the terminal point of this range. The correlation functions of random processes are determined by this attachment. The

Card 1/2 UDC: 681.142.32.001

ACC NR: AR6032059

time required for calculating the correlation function includes the feeding time and the ordinates computation time. This attachment can be used for transmission of random numbers for the solution of problems by the Monte-Carlo method. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09/

Card 2/2

L 20995-66 EWT(m)

ACCESSION NR: AP5019038 UR/0286/65/000/012/0069/0069
69.057.528

AUTHOR: Vorob'yev, A. I.; Ivanovskiy, G. V.; Komarov, A. K.; Tsikhona, V. A.; Sandomirskiy, G. B.; Rubinshteyn, G. V. 10 B

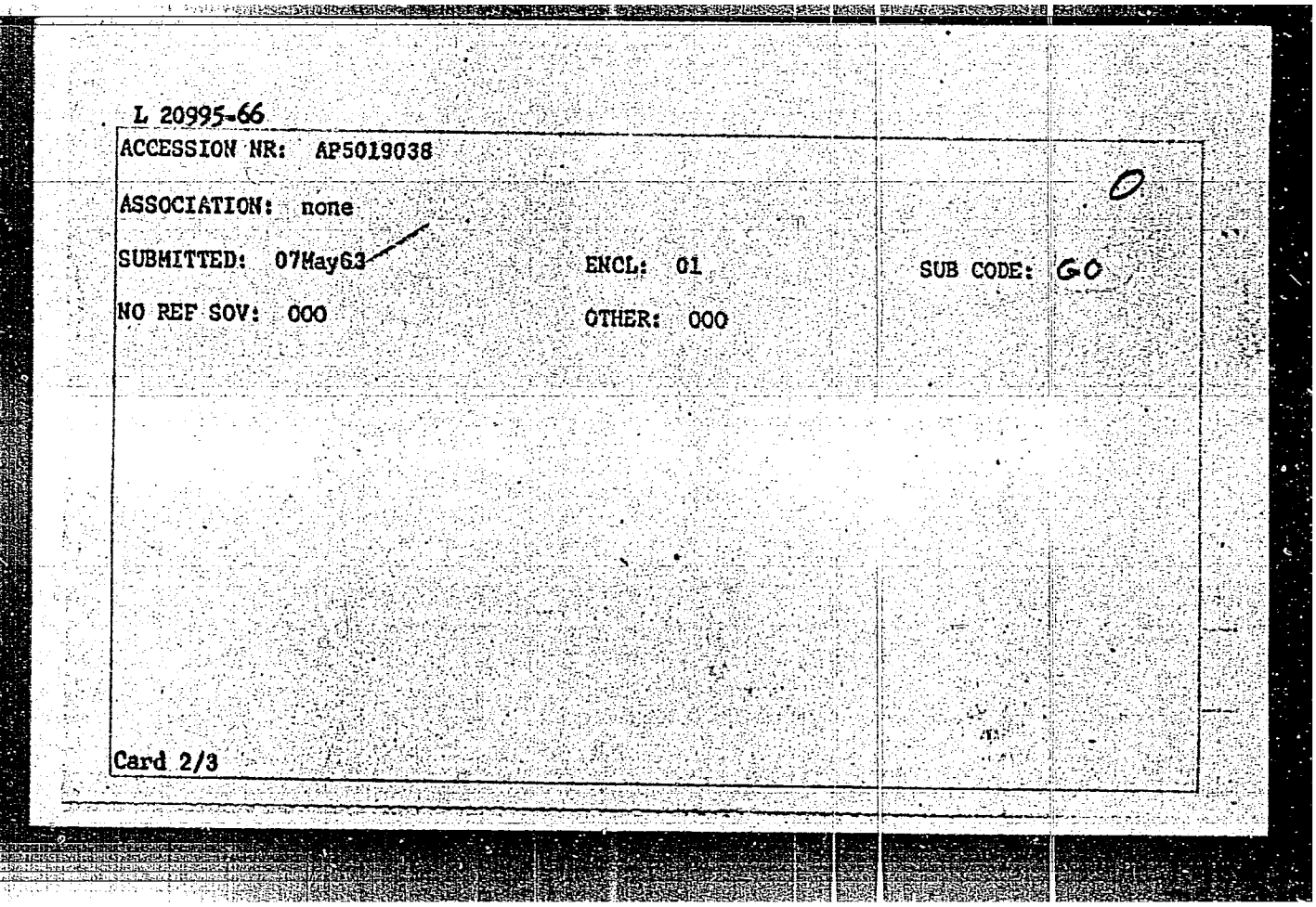
TITLE: A device for preparing concrete 16 forms. Class 37, No. 172020 15

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 12, 1965, 69

TOPIC TAGS: concrete structure, concrete, structural concrete, construction method

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a device for preparing concrete forms. The device is used when the blocks which make up a structure are being joined into a monolithic unit. The apparatus includes a panel which covers the joint, and a clamping attachment. Assembly and disassembly are simplified by making the clamping attachment in the form of a support and pneumatic tubes. The tubes are located between the support and the panel and are drawn together by rods. During setup, the free ends of the rods are connected with support girders located on the other side of the joint. These support girders remain in the structure after the blocks are joined into a single monolithic unit.

Card 1/3



L 20995-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019038

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07May63 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: GO

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 20995-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019038

ENCLOSURE: 01

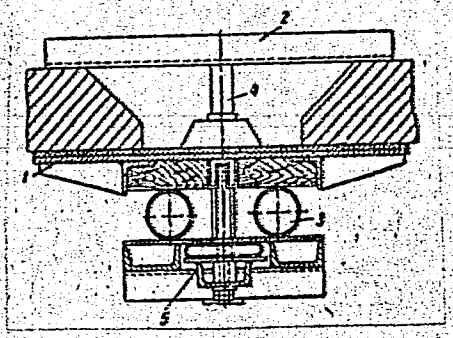


Fig. 1. 1--panel; 2--support; 3--pneumatic tube; 4--rod; 5--support girder

Card 3/3 BK

BORODICH, V. D., [illegible], A. K., [illegible], V. Ya., Golub, A. P., [illegible], M. G., MOROZ, N. K., and [illegible], B. N. 6

"Critical current for Nb-Zr ribbons in external magnetic field."

report to be submitted for the 8th Intl. Conf. on Low Temperature Physics (IUPAP) London, England, 16-22 Sep 62.

KOMAROV, A.M.

MIRZOYEVA, Ye.L.; KOMAROV, A.M.; PODKOPAYEV, I.I.; MITCHENKO, K.D.

Regularizing the wage system in the baking industry; discussion on the article of R.IA. Vorovitskaia, G.I. Kleiman. Khleb.i kond.prom. 1 no.6:24-29 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1.Ministerstvo promyshlennosti prodovol'stvennykh tovarov SSSR (for Mirzoyeva). 2.TSentral'nyy komitet profsoyuza rabochikh pishchevoy promyshlennosti (for Komarov). 3.Tekhnik po trudu Podol'skogo khlebokombinata Moskovskoy oblasti (for Podkopayev). 4. Tekhnik po trudu khlebokombinata v Chernovitsakh (for Mitchenko). (Wages)

SELIVERSTOVA, M.I., KOMAROV, A.M., SPEYT, Yu.A.

Ina iron ore deposit in the Altai. Sov. geol. 3 no.7:121-122 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Inskaya geologorazvedochnaya partiya.
(Ina Valley--Iron ores)

KOMAROV, A. M. and LUKNITSKIY, V. V.

"Handbook for Power Station Heat Engineers", (Spravochnik dlya teplotekhnikov elektrostantsiy), Gosenergoizdat, Moscow-Leningrad, 1949, 359 pp, 30 rubles.

KOMAROV, A. M.

PA 161T10

USSR/Electricity - Power, Electric Jan 50
Fans, Centrifugal

"Increasing the Savings Effected in Forced-Draft Installations," A. M. Komarov, M. I. Nevel'son, Stalin Prize Laureates, 5 pp

"Elek Stants" No 1

Discusses efficiency of new types of Central Aerohydrodynamic Inst centrifugal fans, tested by Orgres (State Trust for Orgn of Regional Elec Power Stations), selection of type and dimensions of blowers and exhaust fans for given parameters, and savings effected by them.

[redacted]

161T10

USSR/Electricity - Power, Electric (Contd) Jan 50

Describes Orgres experiments in reconstructing 37 blowers and exhaust fans, showing reconstructed machines were as efficient, if not more so, than new models.

161T10

KOMAROV, A.M.

AUTHOR: Komarov, A.M. 123 - 1 - 217

TITLE: Increasing the Efficiency of Forced-Draft Installations (Povysheniye ekonomichnosti tyagodut'yevykh ustanovok).

PERIODICAL: Tr. nauch.-tekhn. soveshchaniya po usovershenstvovaniyu sposobov pyleszhiganiya antratsitov i toshchikh ugley. M.-L., Gosenergoizdat, 1955, 146-156.

ABSTRACT: The operative efficiency of forced-draft installations is analyzed. The necessity for reconstruction of many of them is noted. Formulae and method of "Recounting by Similiarity" for determination of needed type and size of reconstructed ventilator are given. Four concrete layouts for reconstruction of exhaust fans are provided. N.I.M.

Ref. Zh., Mashinostroyeniye, Nr.1, 1957, Item 217.

Card 1/2

104-4-7/40

AUTHOR: Komarov, A.M. and Kuznetsov, N.I., Engineers and Nevel'son, M.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: The experience of ORGRES in the reconstruction of draught producing machinery. (Opyt raboty ORGRES po rekonstruktsii tyagodutevykh mashin)

PERIODICAL: "Elektricheskie Stantsii" (Power Stations), 1957, Vol. 28, No.4, pp. 23 - 26 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: An article by Kuptsov in "Elektricheskie Stantsii, No. 7, 1956, severely criticised recent new types of draught fans, in which the blades are bent backwards, which were stated to be of poor characteristics. Kuptsov stated that the advantages of reconstruction of the draught producing equipment resulted not from higher efficiency of the machines but from selecting a machine suitable for the gas duct and by adjustments to the gas duct. A lot of money had been wasted on reconstruction of draught producing equipment in power stations.

This article is a reply to Kuptsov and controverts all his criticisms which are said to be in contradiction to experimental data quoted in the article. Figures are then given for the comparative efficiencies of the old and new types of machines. The results of reconstruction are

1/3

The experience of ORGRES in the reconstruction of draught producing machinery. (Cont.)

104-4-7/40

analysed and it is stated that, of course, the characteristics of the gas duct had been improved and that over the last ten years more than 500 induced draught fans and ventilators have been reconstructed with good effect. There have been a few cases in which the design characteristics were not achieved mainly because of defects of manufacture, which were sometimes unavoidable when the equipment was made in power station repair workshops, but these few cases do not discredit the general procedure of reconstruction.

The cost of reconstruction and the pay-off time is considered and pay-off times of a year or so are quite common. Several minor questions raised by Kuptsov are answered in detail.

It is concluded that Kuptsov's article is unfounded and tendentious, and that the correctness of the policy of reconstruction of draught equipment is fully confirmed. New circuits which are used in reconstruction are much more efficient than older ones and the new machines are more economical. The most promising type of fan is that with the blades curved backwards
2/3 which may be perfected to have an efficiency of 80 - 85% and which should be used for large new boilers and in the reconstruction of existing equipment.

The experience of ORGRES in the reconstruction of draught producing machinery. (Cont.)

104-4-7/40

3/3 There are three Slavic references.

AVAILABLE:

KOMAROV, A.M.

Applying Galerkin's method to studying the development of perturbations of a flow of viscous liquids in a flat channel. Vest Mosk. un. Ser. mat., mekh., astron., fiz., khim. 14 no.2:55-59 '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Kafedra aeromekhaniki i gazovoy dinamiki Moskovskogo gosuniversiteta.
(Hydrodynamics)

KOMAROV, A.M., inzh.

"Preparation of solid fuel" from the new "Regulations for operating electric networks and power plants." Energetik 9 no.11:32-33 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Fuel)
(Electric power plants)

KOMAROV, A.M., inzh.

Discussion of new regulations for engineering operations. Elek. sta. 32 no.7:90-92 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Electric power plants)

LEVIN, Izrail' Moiseyevich; BOTKACHIK, Iosif Azar'yevich; RODDATIS, K.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; IVYANSKIY, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; BRAUDE, I.Ye., inzh.; GOTGEL'F, I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; POSTOLOVSKIY, S.N., inzh., retsenzent; KOMAROV, A.M., inzh.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Flue exhaust and ventilating fans for high capacity electric power plants] Dymososy i ventiliatory moshchnykh elektrostantsii. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1962. 183 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Electric power plants--Ventilation)

KIBRIK, Petr Samoylovich; LIBERMAN, Grigoriy Romanovich; KOMAROV, A.M., red.

[Manual for boiler machinists (firemen)] Pamiatka mashinista (kochegara) parovogo kotla. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 119 p. (MIRA 18:10)

KOMAROV, A.M. (Moskva)

Development of perturbances in a viscous fluid flow in a flat channel. Izv. AN SSSR Mekh. i mashinostr. no.6:142-145 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

EPSHTEYN, V.S.; KOMAROV, A.M., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; CHERNYAK, S.N., inzhener, redaktor; VAYNSHTEYN, Ye.B., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[For perfect quality in rolled iron; work practice of innovators in the Voroshilov factory in Leningrad] Za otlichnoe kachestvo prokata; iz opyta novatorov Leningradskogo zavoda imeni Voroshilova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1954. 38 p. (MLRA 7:9)
(Rolling (Metalwork))

BAKAKIN, V.P.; BUBOK, K.G.; BUGAREV, L.A.; BUNIN, A.I.; VOROB'YEV, K.V.
DROZDOV, V.V.; DOROKHOV, M.S.; ZUBRILOV, S.V.; IGNAT'YEV, L.A.
KARGOPOLOV, I.G.; KLUSHIN, D.N.; KOMAROV, A.M.; KURILOV, M.S.;
LOMAKO, P.F.; MIKULENKO, A.S.; MIKHAYLOV, M.M.; NEMTINOV, B.A.;
OL'KHOV, N.P.; OSIPOVA, T.V.; PAKHOMOV, Ya.D.; PLAKSIN, I.N.;
PODGHAYNOV, S.F.; PUSTYL'NIK, I.I.; ROZHKOV, I.S.; SAVARI, Ye.A.;
SEMYNIN, A.P.; SPIVAKOV, Ya.N.; STRIGIN, I.A.; SUSHENTSOV, S.N.;
SYCHEV, P.S.; TROITSKIY, A.V.; USHAKOV, K.I.; KHARLAMOV, A.Ye.;
SHEMYAKIN, N.I.

Nikolai Konstantinovich Chaplygin. TSvet. met. 28 no.2:57-58
Mr-Ap '55. (MIRA 10:10)
(Chaplygin, Nikolai Konstantinovich, 1911-1955)

YEGOROV, S.M.; KOMAROV, A.M.

Nonferrous-metal pipe plant of the British Company Imperial Chemical Industries (to be concluded). Biul.TSIIN tsvet.met. no.17:38-3 of cover '57. (MIRA 11:7)
(Great Britain--Pipe, Copper)

137-58-5-9643

Komarov, A.M.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 112 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Yegorov, S.M., Komarov, A.M.

TITLE: Imperial Chemical Industries Nonferrous Tube Mill (Zavod po proizvodstvu trub iz tsvetnykh metallov angliyskoy firmy Imperial Kemikel Indastris)

PERIODICAL: Byul. tsvetn. metallurgii, 1957, Nr 18, pp 37-41

ABSTRACT: A process drawing (D) Cu and Al tubing (T) on vertical and horizontal draw blocks (B) is described. The vertical B have overhead drive. A distinctive feature of the vertical and horizontal B is the absence of undercut fillets. The T is wound on the B in uniform turns by automatic translation of the dieholder in the required direction by a special drive.

V.O.

1. Copper tubing--Production 2. Aluminum tubing--Production
3. Industrial plants--Equipment

Card 1/1

POPOV, S.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik, dotsent; KOMAROV, A.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik, assistent SLUCHANOVSKAYA, Z.P.

Aerodynamic resistance of textile threads. Tekst.prom. 22 no.4: 77-83 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Mekhaniko-matematicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(Thread—Testing)

POPOV, S.G., dotsent; KOMAROV, A.M., assistent; SLUCHANOVSKAYA, Z.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Aerodynamic characteristics of ring spinning machine travelers. Tekst.prom. 22 no.11:77-82 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Sotrudniki kafedry aeromekhaniki i gazovoy dinamiki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Spinning machinery)

IOFE, I.L., inzh.; KOMAROV, A.M., inzh.

Effect of auxiliary equipment on work indices of block systems with 150 and 200 Mw. ratings. Teploenergetika 12 no.6:2-10 Je '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy trest po organizatsii ratsionalizatsii rayonnykh elektrostantsiy i setey.

KOMAROV, A. N.

Agriculture

Repairing the tractor "Stalinets-80". Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1958, Uncl.

KOMAROV, Aleksey Nikolayevich; KOSTROVSKIY, Georgiy Ivanovich; DUBROVSKIY, V.A., redaktorp BALLOD, A.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Repair of "Stalinets-80" tractor] Remont traktora "Stalinets-80." Izd. 2-oe, perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 383 p. (MLRA 9:11)

(Tractors--Repairing)

L 08572-67 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) GG/BB

ACC NR: AR6032061 SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66/000/007/B018/B019

AUTHOR: Komarov, A. N.

TITLE: Mathematical logic of arithmetic units (Multistage adder with full parallel carry)

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 7B135

REF SOURCE: Tr. Vses. zaoch. energ. in-ta, vyp. 29, 1965, 16-35

TOPIC TAGS: mathematic logic, arithmetic unit, adder, multistage adder

ABSTRACT: The problem of improving the speed of response of arithmetic units by the apparatus method is studied. It is suggested that multistage adders be designed with a full parallel carry. The block diagram of a 27-digit 3-stage adder is given as an example. With an equipment increase of 1.63, the count rate of the proposed adder increases by a factor of 4.5 as compared to usual adders with a sequential carry. The possibilities and merits of such circuits are investigated. In particular, in an adder with a full parallel carry the sign of an addition of two

Card 1/2 UDC: 681.142.642

L 08572-67

ACC NR: AR6032061

numbers may be determined before the process of adding is completed. Such an adder is convenient in cases of semisynchronous summations, etc. Ways of maintaining accuracy while also accelerating multiplication with the method of remembering carries and the method of multiplying by two digits are studied. A correction circuit ensuring the required accuracy of the results of a multiplication is given. Orig. art. has: 6 illustrations. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09/

Card 2/2

KOMAROV, A. N.

137-1958-1-119

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 18 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Komarov, A. N. /

TITLE: The MPD-6 Washer (Promyvochnyy pribor MPD-6)

PERIODICAL: Kolyma, 1956, Nr 4, pp 13-15

ABSTRACT: The MPD-6 washer is a modification of the MPD-2, which has come into particularly wide use for washing in areas having small backlogs of prepared sands. A special feature of this new washer is a frame for installing a scrubber. It not only serves as runners, as in the MPD-2, but as a feed bin from which the sand is delivered for disintegration in the scrubber box. The framing is of channel and angle sections, with a 4 mm sheet of iron welded underneath to create a greater supporting surface. This design permits the frame to move over marshy terrain. A general view and drawing of the equipment, with an earth-mover in user to deliver sand to the sluice, is presented. The sequence of operations for assembly of the MPD-6 is described.

A. Sh.

Card 1/1

1. Ore washers--Applications 2. Ore washers--Design 3. Ores --Processing--Equipment

S/196/62/000/013/014/018
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Akopyan, A.A., Komarov, A.N., Kolechitskiy, Ye.S., Rodionov, Ya.V., and Fotin, V.P.

TITLE: Testing of 500 kV air circuit breakers on the transmission line between the Volzhskaya GES imeni XXII s"yezda KPSS-Moskva (Volga GES imeni 22nd Congress CPSU-Moscow)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.13, 1962, 19, abstract 13 E 142. (Elektr. stantsii, no.1, 1962, 37-45)

TEXT: Tests were made on 500 kV air circuit-breakers type ВВНР-20001-500/2000 (VVNR-20001-500/2000) with a rated current of 2000 A and a breaking capacity of 20 000 mVA, with ten extinction chambers and with disconnectors having four breaks per phase. The circuit breaker is developed for a recovery voltage of 3.5 U_{phase} = 1160 kV effective with a maximum formation time of 10 milliseconds. According to test laboratory data the disconnector was of reduced electric strength, 2.7 U_{phase} = 820 kV

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effective instead of 3.5 U_{phase} = 1160 kV effective. The principal object of the test was to determine the possibility of doing without shunting resistors of 3000-2000 ohms on the main extinction chambers. These resistors greatly increase the cost of the circuit breakers (1.5 tons of nichrome for a three-phase set) and according to data from preliminary tests on models, they are effective in reducing the overvoltage only when disconnecting unloaded sections of line accompanied by recurrent restriking of the arc in the circuit breaker. Tests were carried out with the circuit shown in the sketch using a reduced working voltage of 430 kV on the receiving end of the transmission line U8. The main tests were carried out on circuit breaker BB3 (sub-station no.2). Protective spark gaps were used to limit the value of the overvoltage. To assess the part played by the electromagnetic instrument voltage-transformers when disconnecting an unloaded line between substations nos. 2 and 4, all three voltage transformers were connected in the red phase, only two in the green phase and none in the yellow phase. Overvoltages and

currents were recorded at three positions: at substations 4 and 2 and at the hydro-power station. Seventy-eight effects were recorded simultaneously with multi-beam cathode-ray oscillographs and forty by means of electromagnetic oscillographs. The programme of investigations included: a) overvoltage measurements on interruption of electrical transmission under conditions of synchronous operation of the Moscow system and of the hydro-power station (the disconnection was effected by circuit breakers BB_1, BB_3 and BB_4); b) similarly but with synchronous operation of the Moscow system and the power station (interruption was effected by circuit breaker BB_3); c) overvoltage measurements on disconnecting an unloaded section of the line 423 km long between substations nos. 4 and 2 with circuit breaker BB_4; d) overvoltage measurements on disconnecting an unloaded section of line 559 km long between the hydroelectric power station and substation no.2 by circuit breaker BB_1; e) overvoltage measurements on disconnecting an unloaded section of the line 423 km long between substations nos. 4 and 2 by circuit breaker BB_3. This section was disconnected as part of an unloaded line 982 km long (breaker BB_4 was first opened). In this case the circuit-breaker

operating conditions were more severe than in tests c and d. Detailed test results are tabulated. During the course of the programme there were cases of disconnecting short-circuits on the line, which occurred during several protective spark gap breakdowns, and also during inter-phase flashover of line insulators during one of the tests. These cases afforded the possibility of checking the reliability of the circuit breakers in disconnecting short-circuits and permitted the following new observations. The overvoltage wave which causes the short-circuit is reflected from the point of the short-circuit with inverted sign and is then doubled on the substation (or power station) busbars if these latter operate under 'dead end' conditions. Dangerous overvoltages then occur on the substation even before disconnection of the short-circuit commences. This circumstance caused additional operations of the protective spark gaps at the hydroelectric station when the protective spark gap operated in no.2 substation (tests on disconnecting unloaded section of 423 km by circuit breaker BB_3) and during interphase flashover of line insulators occurring at the instant of interruption of a line

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Testing of 500 kV air circuit ... S/196/62/000/013/014/018
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length of 981 km by circuit breaker BB4. The following conclusions are drawn from the tests. 1) Tests on circuit breaker VVNR-20001-500/2000 were carried out under difficult conditions in respect of recovery voltage (up to 3.85 U_{phase} with t = 5 - 10 milliseconds). They showed that the circuit-breaker extinction chambers operate with complete reliability under all the required switching conditions (interruption of synchronous and asynchronous transmission, disconnection of unloaded lines, disconnection of short-circuits, etc) without special resistors shunting the extinction chambers. 2) An electric strength of 2.7 U_{phase} for the circuit breaker disconnector is insufficient for reliable operation in a 500 kV electrical transmission system and it should be raised to 3.5 U_{phase}.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 5/05

KOMAROV, A.N., inzh.

Electronic digital printing device for automating fuel weighing operations. Elek. sta. 34 no.9:65-70 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6036859

of attack when the bow wave is approximated by the equation of hyperbola and under certain simplifying assumptions. The results show good agreement with experimental data and also with data obtained from precise calculations by Belotserkovsky's method. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 30 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Nov65/ ORIG REF: 014/ ATD PRESS: 5106

Card 2/2

12(2)

SOV/113-59-3-13/17

AUTHORS: Komarov, A.R.; Khazova, A.V.; Titov, I.V.

TITLE: The Modification of Cast Iron by Using Magnesium Under Pressure (Modifitsirovaniye chuguna magniyem pod davleniyem)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 3, pp 40 - 43 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The imperfection of methods for introducing magnesium and other modifying additions to liquid cast iron is one of the reasons why high-strength cast iron has found no wide-spread use. In the USSR, pure metallic magnesium, its alloys or magnesium-containing mixtures are used as modificators. The author reviews briefly the different methods used in the USSR. At the Gor'kovskiy avtozavod (Gor'kiy Automobile Plant) the modification with pure magnesium was performed under a bell-shaped chamber with a special device providing a sufficiently deep penetration of the magnesium into the liquid

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metal as shown by Figure 1. This method had the disadvantage that the magnesium consumption is up to 1% of the weight of cast iron and it does not reliably provide high-strength cast iron with globular graphite structure. At the Syzranskiy gidroturbinnyy zavod (Syzran Hydraulic Turbine Plant) a method was developed using a forehearth furnace as shown by Figure 2. The magnesium consumption amounts to only 0.4 - 0.6% of the cast iron weight, while the assimilation of the magnesium is up to 10 - 15% compared to 5 - 10% with the first method. However, the operation of the furnace is interrupted and the use of the forehearth capacity is limited to 50 - 60%. At a number of plants, devices for introducing magnesium were tested, whereby a rotat-

ing crucible with a special chamber was used which was connected with the interior cavity by a special canal. The device (Figure 3), designed at the Gor'kiy Automobile Plant, may serve as an example for this type. Thereby, a magnesium assimilation of 20 - 25% was obtained. Recently, methods were developed which were based on increasing the evaporation temperature of magnesium by increasing the pressure on the metal surface in hermetic devices. Figures 5 and 6 show examples of such devices. The latter was developed by TsNIITMASh. Figure 7 shows a device designed by the Czech engineer Otahal. He established that the amount of magnesium required for modifying cast iron is considerably lower at a pressure of 5 - 5.5 atm. In this case, the amount of magnesium required is only 0.2% of the weight of the cast iron as shown by a graph (Figure 8). NIITAvtoprom investigated the cast iron modification by magnesium when the cast iron crankshafts of the automobile "Volga" were introduced, and de-

veloped the laboratory device shown in Figure 9. It consists of an airtight chamber into which the crucible with the liquid cast iron is placed. The magnesium is pushed into the liquid cast iron by a bar from the cover of the chamber. The latter is filled with compressed air which was varied during the tests from 3 to 8 atm, while the metal temperature was 1420°. For all tests, amounts of magnesium equal to 0.2% of the weight of the cast iron were used. According to the graph, Figure 10, the best results were obtained at a pressure of 5 - 6 atm, since then the air pressure was about equal to the pressure of saturated magnesium vapors whereby also a thorough mixing of the metals was obtained. Based on the experiments of NIITAvtoprom, two projects were developed. One, constructed by NIITAvtoprom itself, is shown by Figure 11. With this equipment, the modification of 500 kg cast iron lasts 1 - 1.5 minutes. The other version was developed by the Gor'kiy Automobile Plant and is

shown by Figure 12. This equipment consists of a cylindrical chamber 1,500 mm in diameter and 3,000 mm long. The crucible containing 500 kg of liquid cast iron is placed on a small truck which is pulled by an electric winch into the interior of the chamber. The chamber entrance is closed by an airtight spherical door. Another opening is located at the top of the chamber, also closed by an airtight door, for introducing the container with the magnesium. A pneumatic cylinder is used for pushing the charge into the liquid metal. The chamber is filled with compressed air at a pressure of 6 atm, whereby 6 cu m compressed air are required. The modification process lasts about 1.5 - 2 minutes and the entire operation 4 - 5 minutes. The liquid iron is transferred to the casting crucible, where 0.3% pulverized 75%-ferrosilicon and 0.025% cryolith are added for reducing the sulfur content. By melting cast iron in an electric arc furnace with basic lining and by modification with magnesium, it is possible

to obtain high-strength cast iron with a structure of globular graphite. The consumption of pure magnesium is thereby 0.06 - 0.08% of the weight of the liquid cast iron. When the sulfur content of cast iron is 0.003 - 0.005% and 0.002 - 0.003% after the modification, then it is adequate to have a magnesium content of 0.01 - 0.03% for obtaining cast iron with globular graphite. The modification equipment of the Gor'kiy Automobile Plant is used for the production of crankshafts of the "Volga" automobile and shows good results, thus it may be recommended for mass production of high-strength cast iron parts. There are 3 photographs, 7 diagrams, 2 graphs, 1 table and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: NIIT Avtoprom, Gor'kovskiy avtozavod (Gor'kiy Automobile Plant)

KOMAROV, A.R.; UL'YANOVA, T.F.

Unit for the making of a bitumen emulsion. Lit. proizv. no.9:17-18 S '64. (MIRA 18:10)

18(5)
AUTHOR: Komarov, A.R., Engineer SOV/128-59-4-3/27

TITLE: Heating Cupola Blast

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye Proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 4, pp 8-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There are different methods at the present of heating the cupola blast in recuperators, standing outside the cupola shaft. These methods, however, could not be applied in the foundries of the Gorki auto works, because an additional space is needed for the combustion chamber, the filters, and the recuperator, which was not available there. The recuperator was, therefore, placed into the shaft of the cupola. Since it is not possible in this case to install dust collectors, a recuperator of the radiating type was chosen, which does not cause contamination. Despite the limited dimensions of the recuperator, the specific thermal conductivity is very high, and the temperature of the blast when leaving the recuperator goes up to 265°C. A second method applied in the Gor'kiy plant to preheat the blast is the screening of the

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cupola by a hydraulic closure. An an effect of the screen, a large surface is heated. Thermal and metallurgic experiments will have to decide which method to heat the cupola blast is to be chosen. There are 3 photographs and 2 diagrams.

KOMAROV, A.R.

Redesign of cupola furnaces in the Gorkiy Automobile Plant foundry shops. Lit. proizv. no.9:16-17 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Gorkiy--Automobile industry) (Foundries)

KOMAROV, A.R.

Hydraulic device for the weighing of charge components.
Lit. proizv. no.1:8-10 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Weighing machines)

KOMAROV, A.R.

Washing of cupola gases at the Gorkiy Automobile Plant. Lit. proizv. no.1:38-40 Ja '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Gases--Purification)

FEL'DMAN, V.Ya.; KADIK, F.A.; KOMAROV, A.S.; BERZON, A.A.

Determining air consumption during the operation of the MPK-1 loading machine. Ugol' 35 no. 12:11 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Coal mining machinery--Pneumatic driving)

GEL'PERIN, N.I.; KVASHA, V.B.; KOMAROV, A.S.

Fluidization of granular materials in an apparatus with a rotating distribution grid. Khim.prom. 41 no.6:455-459 Je '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

KOMAROV, A.S., kand. med. nauk.

Gastric polypi and their therapy. Sov. med. 21 no.7:96-100 Jl '57.
(MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. - dots. A.I. Kazhevnikov) Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni S. M. Kirova (dir. - dots. N.N. Mizinov) i Gor'kovskogo oblastnogo onkologicheskogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach T. V. Pavlova).

(STOMACH NEOPLASMS
polypi, surg. (Rus))
(POLYPI, surg.
stomach (Rus))
(GASTRECTOMY, in various dis.
polypi (Rus))

KOMAROV, A.S. (Gor'kiy, Kovalikhinskaya ul., 28-a, kv.6)

Cancer of the "operated stomach" and its treatment. Vop. onk. 8 no.12:21-30 '62. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav.-prof. A.I. Kozhevnikov) Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Kirova (rektor - dotsent I.F. Matyushin).

KOMAROV, A.S.; FEL'DMAN, V.Ya.

Studying the operating conditions of the pneumatic drive of loading machines. Trudy TSNIIPodzemshakhstroia no.2:89-92 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

KOMAROV, A.S., kand. med. nauk. (Gorkiy, ul. Minina, d.20, kv. 11)

Repeated resection of the stomach for cancer. Nov. khir. arkh. 5:111-113 S-O '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.I. Kozhevnikov) Gorkovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(STOMACH--SURGERY)

KOMAROV, A.S., kand.med.nauk

Retroperitoneal rupture of the duodenum in closed trauma.
Vest.khir. no.5:95-96 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.I. Kozhevnikov) Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent I.F. Matyushin).

(DUODENUM—RUPTURE)

KOMAROV, A.S., kand.med.nauk; KOTOMINA, S.I., kand.med.nauk

Chemical burns of the stomach and their treatment. Sov.med. 26 no.12:13-16 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.I. Kozhevnikov) Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BURNS AND SCALDS) (STOMACH—SURGERY)

KOMAROV, A.S., kand. med. nauk

Erroneous application of anastomosis in surgery on the gastro-intestinal tract. Khirurgiia 40 no.9:53-55 S '64
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Klinika obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.I. Kozhevnikov) Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Kirova.

MOROZOV, G.M.; BAZANOV, N.I.; IVANIN, A.G.; OSTAPENKO, A.N.; TENNOV, G.P.; SHUMEYEV, B.G.; MAKAROV, A.M. [translator]; KOMAROV, A.V., red.; DOTSENKO, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Sports in foreign countries; track athletics; collected materials] Sport za rubezhom; legkaia atletika. Sbornik materialov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Fiskul'tura i sport," 1959. 208 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fizicheskoy kul'tury.
(Track athletics)

[redacted], I. I.

Spinning

"Effect of a thread balloon on thread jumping off the spool in the process of unwinding." Tekst. prom. 12 no. 7, 1952.

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

KOMAROV, A.K.; GINESIN, G.I., nachal'nik prigotovitel'nogo tsekha.

Spooling equipment of warping machines. Tekst.prom.15 no.1: 28-29 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Zaveduyushchiy tkatskim proizvodstvom fabriki "Komavangard" (for Komarov).
(Warping machines)

KOMAROV, A.V.

KOMAROV, A.V.; GINESIN, G.I.

Reducing stretch on sizing machines. Tekst. prom. 15 no.5: 29-30 My '55. (MIRA 8:6)

1. Zaveduyushchiy tkatskoy fabrikoy "Komavangard" (for Komarov)
2. Nachal'nik prigotovitel'nogo otdela [fabriki "Komavangard"] (for Ginesin).

(Sizing (Textile))

KOMAROV, Anatoliy Vladimirovich

Komaraov, A.V. i Vedenisov, B.N. i Nadezhin, S.P.

"Increase of the Speed of Motion, Weight of Sets, Power and Efficiency of Traction Units", AS USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1950.
(Mbr. Dept. Tech. Sci., AS USSR)
SO: AAIR:1398-52, 21 Aug 52

KOMAROV, A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ANTONOV, M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TSUKKOV, M., inzhener.

Concerted action by both rail and water transportation in mixed transportation systems. Mor.i rech. flot 13 no.3:5-9 Jy '53. (MLRA 6:8)
(Transportation)

KOMAROV, A.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Planning the hauling of freight in mixed rail and water transportation. Rech.transp. 14 no.2:14-17 F '55. (MIRA 8:5)
(Freight and freightage)

KOMAROV, A.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk
doktorant

[Studies of interaction in the combined use of railroad, water and automotive transportation] Issledovanie vzaimodeistviia zheleznoi dorozhnogo, vodnogo i avtodorozhnogo transporta v smeshannykh soobshcheniiakh; avtoreferat dissertatsii na soiskanie uchenoi stepeni doktora tekhnicheskikh nauk. Moskva, Akad. nauk SSSR, 1956. 25 p.
(MIRA 10:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR.
(Transportation)

KOMAROV, A.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik;
KRAVCHENKO, V.S., inzhener, nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Determining the better alternative in planning the formation of river trains. Rech. transp. 15 no.9:21-25 S '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. IKTP AN SSSR.
(Inland navigation) (Barges) (Towing)

Name: KOMAROV, Anatoliy Vladimirovich

Dissertation: Study of the interrelation of rail, water and automobile transport in complex communications

Degree: Doc Tech Sci

Affiliation: [Not indicated]

Defense Date, Place: 26 Nov 56, Council of Inst of Complex Transport Problems, Acad Sci USSR

Certification Date: 19 Oct 57

Source: BMVO 23/57

KOMAROV, Anatoliy Vladimirovich, doktor tekhn.nauk; KOSTENKO, I.G., retsenzent; OKHOTNIKOV, G.I., retsenzent; SOLOV'YEV, I.F., red.; AZROVA, A.G., red.izd-va; SAIAZKOV, M.P., tekhn.red.

[Interaction of railroad and water transportation in combined systems] Vzaimodeistvie zheleznodorozhnogo i vodnogo transporta v smeshannykh soobshcheniiakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1957. 211 p. (MIRA 11:6)
(Railroads)
(Inland water transportation)

KOMAROV, A.V., doktor.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik; SOLOV'YEV, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik; KRAVCHENKO, V.S., inzh., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOVSHOV, G.N., inzh., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Experimental multidestination transportation of merchandise in combined railroad-waterway communications. Rech.transp. 17 no.2: 8-13 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1.Institut kompleksnykh transportnykh problem AN SSSR.
(Merchant ships--Cargo)
(Railroads--Freight)

KOMAROV, A., nauchnyy sotrudnik; TSurkov, N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KRAVCHENKO, V., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Combined operational technology for rail and maritime transportation. Mor. flot 19 no.2:13-17 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Institut kompleksnykh transportnykh problem AN SSSR.
(Transportation)

ARTEM'YEV, S.P.; AFANAS'YEV, L.L.; BELOUSOV, I.I.; BENENSON, I.M.; BRONSHTEYN, L.A.; BUYANOV, V.A.; VELIKANOV, D.P.; VERKHOVSKIY, I.A.; GORINOV, A.V.; GOBERMAN, I.M.; DAVIDOVICH, L.N.; DEGTEREV, G.N.; ZVONKOV, V.V.; KALABUKHOV, F.V.; KOMAROV, A.V.; KUDRYAVTSEV, A.S.; LIV'YANT, Ya.A.; PETROV, A.P.; PETROV, V.I.; TARANOV, A.T.; TIKHOMIROV, N.N.; FEDOROV, V.F.; CHUDINOV, A.A.; SHUPLYAKOV, S.I.; YANKIN, Yu.S.

Anatolii Pavlovich Aleksandrov; obituary. Avt.transp. 38 no.9:57 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Aleksandrov, Anatolii Pavlovich, 1903-1960)

KARETNIKOV , A.D., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; KOMAROV, A.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; SITNIK, M.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; PREDE, V.Iu., inzh., red.

[Coordination of the work of the various types of transportation] Koordinatsiia raboty razlichnykh vidov transporta. Moskva, Izd-vo "Transport," 1964. 199 p. (MIRA 17:4)

PETROV, V.J., a muszaki tudomanyok doktora; KOMAROV, A.V., a kozgazdasagi tudomanyok doktora

Coordination of various transportation branches in the Soviet Union. Kozl tud sz 14 no. 8:333-338 Ag '64.

1. Institut kompleksnykh transportnykh problem, Moskva.

KOMAROV A.

USSR/Radio Receivers, Superheterodyne May 49
Radio - Testing

"The Mass-Produced ARZ-49 Receiver," A. Komarov, 3 pp

"Radio" No 5

ARZ-49 receiver is a two-band superheterodyne using 110 - 220 volts AC supply. Long-wave band is designed to receive wave lengths 730 -- 2,000 meters, and medium-wave band, wave lengths 188 - 520 meters. Its operating characteristics are better than those of the "Rekord."

44/49T95

KOMAROV, A.

PA 153T105

USSR/Radio - Radio Receivers Nov 49
Radio Phonographs

"The Minsk P7 Radiophonograph and the Minsk Receiver," A. Komarov, 4 pp

"Radio" No 11

Minsk Radio Plant imeni Molotov is producing a table radiophonograph, based on the Minsk radio receiver. Describes instrument in detail, with two circuit diagrams, three photographs, and three tables.

[redacted] 153T105

KOMAROV, A.

PA 164T104

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Radio - Receivers Aug 50
Vacuum Tubes

"Czechoslovakian Tesla Radios," A. Komarov

"Radio" No 8, pp 54-56

Sirena and Pioneer ac/dc four-tube all-wave superhets, made by Tesla Combine, use following U-series tubes with high-voltage heaters: heptode-triode UCH21 in first two stages, duo-diode pentode UBL21 and UY1N rectifier. The ac superhets Kongress, Harmonie, and Largo all use the same tubes: ECH21, EF22, EBL21, AZ11, and EM11 visual tuning indicator). Gives other data on all these radios and schematic diagram of the Kongress.

164T104

KOMAROV, A. V.

Massovye batareinye radiopriemniki. [Battery operated receivers (radio)]. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1951. 80 p.

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952 Unclassified.

KOMAROV, A.V.

KOMAROV, A.V.; LEVITIN, Ye.A.; TARASOV, F.I., red.; BABOCHKIN, S.N., tekhn.red.

[Radio receivers; the "Moskvich" radio receiver and the "Kama" radio-phonograph combination] Radioveshchatel'nye priyemniki; radiopriemnik "Moskvich," radiola "Kama." [Moskva, 1952] 11 p. (Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no.141) (MIRA 10:12)
(Radio--Receivers and reception)

BR

ACCESSION NR: AR4031089 S/0044/64/000/002/V033/V033

SOURCE: Referativny*y zhurnal. Matematika, Abs. 2V227

AUTHOR: Komarov, A. V.; Kormilitsy*n, N. S.

TITLE: The application of electronic computers in systems for transmitting information

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Vy*chisl. sistemy*. Novosibirsk, vy*p. 1, 1962, 33-62

TOPIC TAGS: information transmission, electronic computer, machine information, communication automation, communication unification

TRANSLATION: It is noted that the development of computing machines, automatic control machines, and information machines has reduced to the appearance of a new form of information-machine information. In the not-too-distant future machine information will constitute the basic streams of information. In connection with this, new demands for means of transmitting information are being advanced, which are completely unsuitable for transmitting machine information. In this article the authors consider the effectiveness of applying electronic

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computers to automatizing means of communication. They indicate the possibility of a gradual conversion to full automation of the existing telegraph network, and then, on this basis, to effect a conversion to a single system of transmitting and spreading information by means of a gradual unification of all means of communication. The authors consider the basic characteristics of a single system for transmitting information. V. Prelov

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