L 37679-65 EWT(1)/EWA(h) 24-4/Peb

ACCESSION NR: AP5003327 S/0143/65/000/001/0105/0109

AUTHOR: Kovalev, I. S. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent)

TITLE: Calculation of the field of an asymmetrical strip transmission line with an allowance for the thickness of the strip. Part I

SOURCE: IVUZ. Energetika, no. 1, 1965, 105-109

TOPIC TAGS: strip transmission line, transmission line

ABSTRACT: The field of a conducting strip of width b and thickness Δ placed over a grounded plane at a distance d is calculated; the strip thickness is taken into account in evaluating losses and attenuation. The calculation is performed in the complex plane obtained by a conformal mapping. This final formula, for the plane ζ is given:

$$z = \frac{d}{\pi}\left[\zeta + 1 + t - 1{,}41\sqrt{\frac{t}{d}}(\zeta + 1)\right]$$

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ACCESSION NR: AP5003327

The last term in the brackets allows for the thickness of the current-carrying strip. The field pattern for a particular numerical example is presented. Formulas 36, 39, 40, given by F. Assadurian and E. Pimai ("Simplified Theory of Strip Waveguides," translated into Russian) are criticized. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 27 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Minskiy radiotekhnicheskiy institut (Minsk Radiotechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 31Oct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 54684-65 EWT(1)/EEC-4/EWA(h) Peb/Pi-4/Pj-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5011574 UR/0143/65/000/004/0028/0036
621.396.679.432

AUTHOR: Kovalev, I. S. (Candidate of technical sciences; Docent)

TITLE: Theory of the nonsymmetrical strip transmission line with an allowance for the strip thickness (Second article)

SOURCE: IVUZ. Energetika, no. 4, 1965, 28-36

TOPIC TAGS: transmission line, strip transmission line

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of an author's earlier work (IVUZ-Energetika, no. 1, 1965) where a formula was proposed for the field pattern in the cross-section of a nonsymmetrical line with a Δ-thick finite-conductance strip. In the present article, a simple formula (5) is derived for the energy loss per unit surface of the strip depending on the tangential component of the magnetic field; the strip conductance is assumed to be infinite; formula 12 gives the energy loss per unit length of the strip line. Formulas and curves are developed which show

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ACCESSION NR: AP5011574

that the power transmitted along the nonsymmetrical strip line increases with the width of the strip, when the strip-ground distance is constant; or the power decreases with this distance, when the strip width is constant. The energy loss remains constant, whatever the strip width, when the strip-ground distance is constant. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 34 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Minskiy radiotekhnicheskiy institut (Minsk Radiotechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 09Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 48134-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5011953 UR/0142/65/008/001/0078/0086 10 B

AUTHOR: Kovalev, I. S.

TITLE: Calculating the field of a symmetrical air-filled microstrip under static conditions

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiotekhnika, v. 8, no. 1, 1965, 78-86

TOPIC TAGS: microstrip, microstrip theory

ABSTRACT: The distribution of the electric field is calculated in a symmetrical microstrip consisting of three conducting strips, with the principal one centrally placed between the outer (grounded)strips. The method of conformal mapping by the Schwartz-Christoffel integral (T. I. Higgins, Appl. Phys., University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1951) is used. The results are presented as field patterns in the complex planes Z and Z. Formulas 18 and 19permit calculating the electrical field strength in these planes. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 35 formulas. [03]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 16Nov61 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 002 ATD PRESS: 4002

Card 1/1

L 39503-66 EWT(1) GD

ACC NR: AP6010736 SOURCE CODE: UR/0142/66/009/001/0142/0145

AUTHOR: Kovalev, I. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Comparing various transmission lines by their transmitted-power capacities

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiotekhnika, v. 9, no. 1, 1966, 143-145

TOPIC TAGS: waveguide, transmission line

ABSTRACT: Maximum power-carrying capacity of these transmission lines of comparable geometry at 6.46 Gc is estimated:

Rectangular waveguide 35 x 16 mm	100%
Symmetrical microstrip 40 and 11.5 mm wide	75%
Asymmetrical microstrip 40 and 11.5 mm wide	50%
Coaxial line 10 and 4.35 mm radii	50%

Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 29Jua62 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.372.2

KOVALEV, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Calculation of the field of a symmetrical line. Izv.vys.uchseb.zav.; energ. 8 no.9:25-31 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Minskiy radiotekhnicheskiy institut.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4787

Vishnevskiy, Nikolay Yevgen'yevich, Nikolay Parmenovich Glukhanov, and Ivan Sidorovich Kovalev

Apparatura vysokogo davleniya s germeticheskim privodom (High-Pressure Apparatus With an Airtight Drive) 2nd ed., rev. and enl. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 246 p. Errata slip inserted. 5,000 copies printed.

Reviewers: G. N. Dobrokhotov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and I. M. Stolyarov, Engineer; Managing Ed. for Literature on the Design and Operation of Machines (Leningrad Department, Mashgiz): F. I. Fetisov, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: I. A. Borodulina; Tech. Ed.: A. I. Kontorovich.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians in machine and instrument construction, and in establishments of the chemical and petroleum industries who are engaged in the construction and use of high-pressure apparatus.

Card 1/7

KIPER, Ye.V.; MIKHAYLENKO, V.F.; KOVALEV, I.P.

Reliability potentials of the automatic turret lathes. Stan. i instr. 36 no.5:10-11 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

IVANOV, A.A., nachalnik; KOVALEV, I.T., zaveduyushchiy.

More attention to laborsaving in the industry. Poligr. proiz. 4:13 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Perepletnyy tsekh Tipografii No. 1, gorod Tyumen. 2. Tipografiya, gorod Oboyan' Kurskoy oblasti. (Printing industry)

33912

S/640/61/000/000/033/035
D205/D502

21.2100

AUTHORS: Voronov, N. M., Danilin, A. S. and Kovalev, I. T.

TITLE: Structure of alloys of thorium oxide with zirconium oxide

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Stroyeniye splavov nekotorykh sistem s uranom i toriyem. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1961, 457-466

TEXT: This investigation was motivated by the fact that the published data on this system are far from complete. The system was investigated by thermal, X-ray and dilatometric methods. The melting point of the alloys was determined on 8 - 10 mm^3 specimens prepared by briquetting of powder mixtures. The operations were performed on an electrically heated tungsten wire in argon. The temperature was determined by reference to melting points of known materials, the error not exceeding + 25°C. The obtained data are diametrically opposed to those previously published by Ruff et al. (Ref. 1: Z. anorgan. und allgem. Chem., 180, 252 (1929)). Thus,

Card 1/2

Structure of alloys ...

according to Ref. 1 (Op. cit.) the melting point increases with the addition of thorium oxide to zirconium oxide while according to the present work it first decreases from 2700° to 2500°C at 25 mol.% thorium oxide and begins to increase only thereafter. X-ray analysis with Fe-Kα radiation, for alloys quenched from 2350, 2000 and 1900°C has shown that instead of a continuous series of solid solutions as stated in Ref. 1 (Op.cit.) a peritectic mixture of two solid solutions is formed. At the temperature of the peritectic - 2550°C - a cubic solid solution containing about 87 mol.% ZrO_2 is present, together with a tetragonal solid solution, containing 10.5% ThO_2. The cubic solid solution decomposes monotectoidally at 1900°C. These and further transformations are summarized in a phase diagram. Additional data obtained by the dilatometric method of investigation are also incorporated in the diagram. The dilatometric method was applied in particular to elucidate the transformations caused by the polymorphism of the ZrO_2. There are 3 figures, 3 tables and 2 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 2/2

33913
S/640/61/000/000/034/035
D205/D302

15.2230
21.2100

AUTHORS: Voronov, N. M., Voytekhova, E. A. and Kovalev, I. T.

TITLE: Phase diagram of the system uranium dioxide-zirconium oxide

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Stroyeniye splavov nekotorykh sistem s uranom i toriyem. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1961, 467-481

TEXT: This phase diagram which is of interest as pertaining to a prospective high-temperature material for heat-evolving elements was investigated earlier by Lambertson and Mueller (Ref. 1: J. Amer. Ceram. Soc., 36, 11, 365, 1953). However, the published data are incomplete, and the methods of investigation and preparation of the samples were not sufficiently precise. In this investigation, an attempt was made to use the data published in Ref. 1 as a guide; however, after the first experiments, large discrepancies were established. The discrepancies led to a complete rechecking of the phase diagram. Uranium dioxide and zirconium oxide

Card 1/3

Phase diagram of ...

incorporating not more than 0.1% impurities were employed. The alloys were prepared by smelting in an electric arc furnace, in argon, of briquetted oxide mixtures. Homogeneity was ensured by multiple resmelting. The X-ray analysis (Fe radiation) was the principal method of investigation and its findings were confirmed in some instances by microstructural analysis. The thermal treatment was performed on a tungsten-wire heater on samples having a volume less than 50 mm^3. Temperature measurements were made by reference to melting points of known materials, the error not exceeding + 25°C. Alloys hardened from 2000, 1900, 1800, 1700, 1650, 1550, 1500 and 1400°C were investigated. The data are shown on a phase diagram UO_2 - ZrO_2. UO_2 forms a continuous series of solid solutions with ZrO_2, which have the fluorite structure of UO_2 up to 51.3 mol.% of ZrO_2. Beyond this point the structure passes into a tetragonal one which is that of the high-temperature modification of ZrO_2. Down to 1675°C these solid solutions do not change. Beginning from 1675°C and below (depending on the concentration) the

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D205/D302

Phase diagram of ...

solid solutions in the 13.5 - 86.0 mol.% ZrO_2 range decompose into two solid solutions, one based on UO_2 containing 13.8% ZrO_2, the second based on ZrO_2 containing at least 14.0% UO_2 at 140°C. The ZrO_2-based solid solutions undergo transformations at temperatures from 1040°C for pure ZrO_2 down to 140°C at ZrO_2 content of 14 mol.%

There are 6 figures, 2 tables and 5 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: W. A. Lambertson and M. H. Mueller, J. Amer. Ceram. Soc., 36, 11, 365 (1953); P. Duwer and F. Odel, J. Amer. Ceram. Soc., 33, 9, 247, (1950); R. Geller and P. Yavorsky, Ceram. Abstr., 24, 10, 191, (1945).

Card 3/3

KOVALEV, I. T.

[redacted]

VOROHOV, N., DANILIN, A., KOVALEV, I. T.

"Investigation on evaporation velocity of sample metal oxides heated by electric current."

Report submitted but not presented at the IAEA Symposium on the Thermodynamics of nuclear materials.
Vienna, Austria, 21-26 May 1962

22(1) SOV/3-59-3-19/48

AUTHORS: Kovalëv, I.V., and Fomichev, A.G.

TITLE: The Vuz - an Active Participant in Propagating Scientific Atheism (Vuz - aktivnyy uchastnik propagandy nauchnogo ateizma)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vysshey shkoly, 1959, Nr 3, pp 45-47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors emphasize the significance of furnishing future school teachers with scientific-atheistic knowledge, stating that at the Pskov Pedagogical Institute, atheistic propaganda was unsatisfactorily organized until recently. They describe how the subject is being dealt with now, in the course on the History of the CPSU. Great attention to questions of atheistic education is also given by the Chair of History which organized a 50-hour course of lectures on the history of religion and atheism. The instructors in botany, geology, chemistry and zoology are cooperating fully. Geology instructor A.I. Ivanov is quoted as an example. The institute staff also

Card 1/2

KOVALEV, I. V.

Poslevoennoe razvitie zheleznodorozhnogo trasporta. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1946.

Title translated: Postwat development of railroad transportation.

KOVALEV, I. V.

Zheleznodorozhnyi transport v novoi Stalinskoi piatiletke. Moskva, Gosudarstvennoe transportnoe zheleznodorozhnoe izdatel'stvo, 1946.

Title translated: Railroad transportation in the new Stalin five year plan.

KOVALEV, IVAN VLADIMIROVICH.

Development of Soviet railway transport, by the People's Commissar of Railways in the U.S.S.R. (Rilway gazette, Aug. 23, 1946, v. 85, p. 224).

DLC: TF1. R5

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

KOVALEV, Ivan Vladimirovich

KOVALEV, Ivan Vladimirovich. Sovetskii zheleznodorozhnyi transport. 1917-1947. [Moskva], Transzheldorizdat, [1947] 109 p. DLC: TF85.K67

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951; Uncl.

KOVALEV, I.V.

Most important prerequisite for setting higher standards in railroad operations. Zhel. dor. transp. no.3:3-15 '47. (MIRA 13:2)

1.Ministr putey soobshcheniya SSSR.
(Railroads)

KOVALEV, I.V.

For faster haulage, and the restoration and development of railroad transport. Zhel.dor.transp. no.8:3-12 Ag'47. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Ministr putey soobshcheniya SSSR
(Railroads--Management)

KOVALYEV, I. V.

13054

USSR/Railways - General 4602.0100 Dec 1947
Bibliography

"Book Shelf" 1 p

"Zh-d Transport" No 12

Summaries and information on number of pages and price given for following books published by Transzheldorizdat in 1947: "Soviet Railroad Transport 1917 - 1947," by I. V. Kovalyev; "Transportation of Easily Perishable Freight," by S. F. Matalasov and V. P. Potapov; "Locomotives Ea and Em," by N. G. Luginin; "Operational-statistical Accounting at a Station," by B. I. Petrokanskiy and O. V. Myasnikova; "New Technology in Installing Communications and

LC 13054

USSR/Railways - General 4602.0100 (Contd) Dec 1947

Light Signals (STsB)"; "Steel Concrete Which Has Been Previously under Tension," by A. P. Korovkin.

LC 13054

KOVALEV, I.V.

Railway transport for the coal industry in the sixth five-year plan. Mekh.trud.rab. 10 no.12:16-17 D '56. (MLRA10:5)

1.Zamestitel' ministra ugol'noy promyshlennosti SSSR.
(Coal--Transportation)

KOVALEV, I.V., inzh.

Limit resistance of foundations bounded by a slope. Sbor. trud. LIIZHT no.225:106-122 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

KOVALEV, I. Ye.

"An Investigation of the Electric Drive of Piston Hay-straw Cutters";

dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences (awarded by the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, 1962)

(Izvestiya Timiryazevskoy Sel'skokhozyaystvennoy Akademii, Moscow, No. 2, 1963, pp 232-236)

KOVALEV, I. Ye.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Comparative study of the resorptive effect of mesocaine (trimecaine) and xylocaine." Moscow, 1961. 13 pp; (Academy of Medical Sciences USSR); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 203)

KOVALEV, I.Ye.

Problem of the effect of mesocaine and xylocaine on the central nervous system. Farm. i tok. 23 no. 5:385-390 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - prof. V.V. Vasil'yeva) II Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

(ACETOXYLIDIDE) (CEREBRAL CORTEX)

S/196/61/000/010/025/037
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Basov, A.M., and Kovalev, I.Ye.

TITLE: Electromagnetic transient processes in induction drives with variable load

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.10, 1961, 9-10, abstract 10K 68. (Mekhaniz. i elektrifik. sots. s. kh., no.2, 1961, 48-50)

TEXT: The article analyses the need to allow for the influence of the electromagnetic transient process during alteration of the load on an induction motor. Here allowance is made not only for the load frequency, but for the flywheel mass of the drive and the amplitude of the variable component of the load torque. To calculate transient conditions the actual drive is replaced by an equivalent circuit. Calculated curves are given that characterise the degree of change in the variable component of torque as a function of the load frequency. The curves apply to drives with various ratios of mechanical to electromagnetic time-constant, both with and without allowance for the electromagnetic transient process. It is observed that when the ratio

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Electromagnetic transient processes... S/196/61/000/010/025/037
E194/E155

of electromagnetic to mechanical time-constants is about 0.2-0.1, the effect of the electromagnetic transient process is negligible at load fluctuations below 20 s_K (slip frequency); and if there are large flywheel masses it is negligible whatever the frequency of fluctuation. When the time-constants mentioned above have a certain limiting ratio, the static mechanical characteristics of an induction motor can be used to derive its transient performance under load fluctuations of any frequency.
4 literature references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

BASOV, Anatoliy Mikhaylovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KOVALEV, Ivan Yegorovich, aspirant

Starting conditions of electric motors driving machinery with crank gear mechanisms. Izv. vys. uchab. zav.; elektromekh. 3 no.9:112-117 '60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kafedra primeneniya elektrichestva v sel'skom khozyaystve chelyabinskogo instituta mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.

(Electric driving)

BABICHEV, V.A., dots.; PYKHTINA, A.A., dots.; KOVALEV, I.Ye., assistent; LAKIN, K.M., assistent; TOLVINSKAYA, L.S., assistent; SAPEZHINSKAYA, N.V., assistent; SERGEYEV, P.V., assistent; VASIL'YEVA, V.V., doktor med. nauk, prof., red.; VISHNEVETSKAYA, L.B., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory manual in pharmacology and general prescription writing] Rukovodstvo k prakticheskim zaniatiiam po farmakologii i obshchei retsepture. Moskva, 1962. 79 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Moscow. Vtoroy Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(PHARMACOLOGY—LABORATORY MANUALS)
(PRESCRIPTION WRITING)

KOVALEV, I.Ye.

Effect of trimecaine and xylocaine on the brain. Farm. i toks. 27 no.1:3-7 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - prof. V.V. Vasil'yeva) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova.

KOVALEV, K.

Adequate law. Sov.shakht. 10 no.7:21 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Sekretar' Rayonnogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza, nachal'nik rayonnogo shtaba druzhinnikov (Social problems)

KOVALEV, K.A., inzhener.

Optimal parameters of the high-frequency transformer for the MGZ-108 installation. Vest.elektroprom. 27 no.6:70-72 Je '56. (MLRA 10:8)

(Electric transformers)
(Furnaces, Heat-treating)

SHIROKOV, A.A.; LEBEDEV, V.I.; KOVALEV, K.G.

Experimental and practical work in interpreting aerial color photographs. Geod. i kart. no. 11:34-35 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Photographic interpretation)

GLINKIN, N.M.; KOVALEV, K.G.; RUDNEV, B.V.

[Technical production cards on growing flowering plants outdoors and under glass] Proizvodstvenno-tekhnologicheskie karty po vyrashchivaniiu tsvetochnykh rastenii otkrytogo i zakrytogo grunta. Moskva, Stroiizdat. Pt.1. 1965. 167 p. (MIRA 18:6)

DISTANOV, E.G.; KOVALEV, K.R.

Metamorphism of the ores of complex metal deposits in the northeastern part of the Salair Range. Geol. i geofiz. no.3: 21-36 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

DISTANOV, E.G.; KLYAROVSKIY, V.M.; KOVALEV, K.R.; PERTSEVA, A.P.

Age of complex metal mineralization in the Salair ore field.
Geol. rud. mestorozh. 6 no.5:94-97 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

Kovalev, K. V.

MOROZOV, V.F., master; BEREZIN, Z.A., tekhnik; KOVALEV, K.V., inzhener.

Regulator of condensate level for turbine condensers. Energetik 5 no.5:16 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Feed-water regulation)

KOVALEV, K.V.

USSR/ Miscellaneous-Metallurgy

Card : 1/1

Authors : Kovalev, K. V., Cand. of Tech. Sciences, Docent; and Novik, A. A., Cand. of Tech Sciences

Title : On the nature of the deformation in high-strength cast iron

Periodical : Vest. Mash. 34/5, 69 - 72, May 1954

Abstract : Different cast irons were subjected to various mechanical strains and the results are given in tables. It was found that, of the various high-strength cast irons, the greatest stability of the true modulus of longitudinal elastic deformation was noted in magnesium cast iron. Three Russian references, latest 1952; graphs.

Institution : ....

Submitted : ....

KOVALEV, K.V., dotsent; kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

The theory of non-winding round strand wire ropes. Gor.zhur. no.3: 58-62 Mr '55. (MLRA 8:7)
(Wire rope)

KOVALEV K.V.

Methods for Determining the Strength of Wire Cables. K. V. Kovalev and N. I. Plyukhin. (Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1935, III, (1), 84–88). [In Russian]. Methods for testing cables under tension, bending and torsion are described. Examples of results for various types of cable are given.—S. K.

(1)

KOVALEV, K.V., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk

Controling the stability of circular shaft linings. Shakht.stroi. no.8:20-21 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Mine sinking) (Mine timbering)

KOVALEV, K.V.

Using models in experimental determination of stresses in engineering structures and machines. Trudy KhPI. Ser.mash. 19 no.5:75-98 '59. (MIRA 14:9)

(Engineering models) (Strains and stresses)

RAGINSKIY, S.A., inzh.. Prinimali uchastiye: KOVALEV, K.V.; ZAV'YALOV, A.M.. VATSENKO, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; PAKHOMOVA, M.A., red.izd-va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Masonry work and assemblage of precast construction elements] Kamennye raboty i montazh sbornykh konstruktsii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 253 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. 2. Instruktory peredovykh metodov truda Glavmosstroya (for Kovalev, Zav'yalov).
(Precast concrete construction) (Masonry)

Kovalov, K.V.

report presented at the 1st All-Union Congress of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 27 Jan - 3 Feb '60.

134. A. A. Ilyushin (Moscow): Problems of the theory of plasticity under combined loading.

135. V. K. Kabulov (Tashkent): Elastic-plastic vibrations of rods of non-circular cross section.

136. V. S. Kalinin (Leningrad): The forced non-linear flexural vibrations of a homogeneous prismatic rod and a very long rectangular plate.

137. S. Kaliski (Warsaw): On a method of solving the equations of motion for an infinite anisotropic medium in the presence of a magnetic field.

138. S. N. Kan, F. A. Shkolni (Kharkov): An engineering method for the design of open prismatic shells.

139. I. I. Kandaurov (Leningrad): The distribution of vertical compressive stresses and strains in foundations in homogeneous or stratified soils.

140. B. Ia. Kantor (Kharkov): Bending of cantilever plates of variable stiffness.

141. K. S. Karapetian (Erevan): The effect of aging and anisotropy on the creep of concrete.

142. L. M. Kachanov (Leningrad): On the time of rupture in creep.

143. L. M. Kachanov (Leningrad): On some variational principles and methods in the theory of plasticity.

144. K. A. Kerimov (Baku): A procedure of determining an impact tension diagram for large deformations.

145. N. A. Kilchevskii (Kiev): Some generalizations of the formulation of elasto-static and elasto-dynamic contact problems and methods for their solution.

146. A. Kh. Kim (Omsk): The flow of a visco-plastic medium in a cone.

147. L. A. Kitovas (Leningrad): On the elastic equilibrium of thin, infinite orthotropic plates.

148. L. V. Kovalev (Kharkov): Models of the influence surfaces for the intensity of the bending moment in thin plates and shells.

149. A. D. Kovalenko (Kiev): Shallow shells of revolution of variable thickness in a three-dimensional temperature field.

150. M. Kozarov (Sofia): Dynamic stability of cylindrical and spherical shells.

151. M. Kozarov (Sofia): The influence of initial imperfections of shape on the stability of thin elastic cylindrical sandwich shells under axial compression.

152. W. T. Koiter (Delft): Elastic stability and post-buckling behavior.

153. A. S. Kondratev (Kuibishev), Yu. P. Burkov (Orenburg): The effect of support elasticity on the natural vibrations of rods.

154. I. M. Kopev, I. A. Oding (Moscow): Strength and plasticity of "whiskers".

155. B. G. Korenev (Moscow): The design of flexible plates and beams on elastic foundation.

156. M. S. Kornishin (Kazan): Bending of rectangular shallow shells with elastic ribs.

157. M. S. Kornishin (Kazan): On the solution of the nonlinear algebraic equations of shell theory.

158. V. G. Korotkin, D. M. Tartakovskii (Leningrad): The one-dimensional problem of the consolidation of a sediment layer with variable specific weight and variable water permeability.

159. A. S. Kosmodamianskii (Saratov): The elastic equilibrium of anisotropic plate with a finite number of elliptical holes.

160. Yu. I. Kosterin (Iaroslavl), I. V. Kragelskii (Moscow): Rheological phenomena in dry friction.

161. Yu. V. Krotov (Stalinsk): Lateral stability of coupled arches with double curvature.

162. A. I. Kuznetsov (Leningrad): On the theory of plane plastic stress.

163. V. N. Kukudzhanov, L. V. Nikitin (Moscow): Propagation of elastic, visco-plastic waves in bars.

164. I. D. Kupradze (Tbilisi): The investigation of contact problems in the theory of elasticity by the method of singular integral equations.

165. N. V. Lasovskaia (Moscow): The investigation of the deformations of drains on models by the X-ray method.

166. A. Langenbach (Berlin): Application of the non-linear variational principle to some problems of the theory of elastic-plastic strains.

167. S. M. Levi (Moscow): The investigation of rheological properties of gelatin solutions.

KOVALEV, K.V., dotsent

An inexactitude reiterated in practically all textbooks on the strength of materials. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.7:171-174 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I.Lenina.
(Strength of materials--Textbooks)

KOVALEV, K.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk (Khar'kov)

Using the experimental or mechanical method in modeling stressed surfaces of plates. Rasch.prostr.konstr. no.6:315-324 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Elastic plates and shells)

S/879/62/000/000/077/088
D234/D308

AUTHOR: Kovalev, K. V. (Khar'kov)

TITLE: An experimental method of designing plates and shells with the aid of models

SOURCE: Teoriya plastin i obolochek: trudy II Vsesoyuznoy konferentsii, L'vov, 15-21 sentyabrya 1961 g. Kiev, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1962, 449-454

TEXT: The author gives a summary of the methods described by him in a previous paper (Raschet prostranstvennykh konstruktsiy, no. 6 (Collection of papers), Gosstroyizdat, 1961) and gives several numerical examples and results of experiments carried out on specific models. There are 6 figures.

Card 1/1

POPOVA, Mayya Nikiforovna; GARF, S.E., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KOVALEV, K.V., dots. kand.tekhn.nauk,otv.red.; DEREVYANCHENKO, R.M., red.

[Methods for solving problems on the strength of materials] Metody resheniia zadach po soprotivleniiu materialov. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1964. 248 p. (MIRA 18:1)

TROSHCHENKO, Valeriy Trofimovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; RUDENKO, Vasiliy Nikitich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KOVALEV, K.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent

[Strength of ceramic metal materials and methods of determining it] Prochnost' metallokeramicheskikh materialov i metody ee opredeleniia. Kiev, Tekhnika, 1965. 187 p. (MIRA 18:12)

L 00886-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(k) IJP(c) WW/EM

ACC NR: AT6016851 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/3189/65/000/001/0038/0054

AUTHOR: Kovalev, K. V. 49 B+1

ORG: None

TITLE: Simulating stress lines in an elliptical elastic reinforcing ring for a cylindrical shell

SOURCE: Kharkov, Politekhnicheskiy institut. Vestnik, no. 1(49), 1965. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 1, 38-54

TOPIC TAGS: stress analysis, shell theory, reinforced shell structure, mathematic model

ABSTRACT: The author determines stresses due to an arbitrary concentrated or distributed load acting in the plane of curvature of an elastic reinforcing ring with a cylindrical shape of constant cross section fastened to the free end of a cantilever cylindrical shell. Since the theoretical solution for this problem is extremely difficult, experimental data are used based on stress lines in models. Formulas are given for the lines described by the bending moments, and by the longitudinal and transverse forces in any cross section of the ring and dimensional analysis is used for determining the design and material of the models. The equipment used in the experimental study is described in detail, and the resultant data are given graphically showing the effect of bending, longitudinal and transverse forces on the elastic ring. Comparison of theoretical and experimental data shows satisfactory agreement. Orig. art. has: 17 figures, 2 tables, 20 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 014

Card 1/1 awm

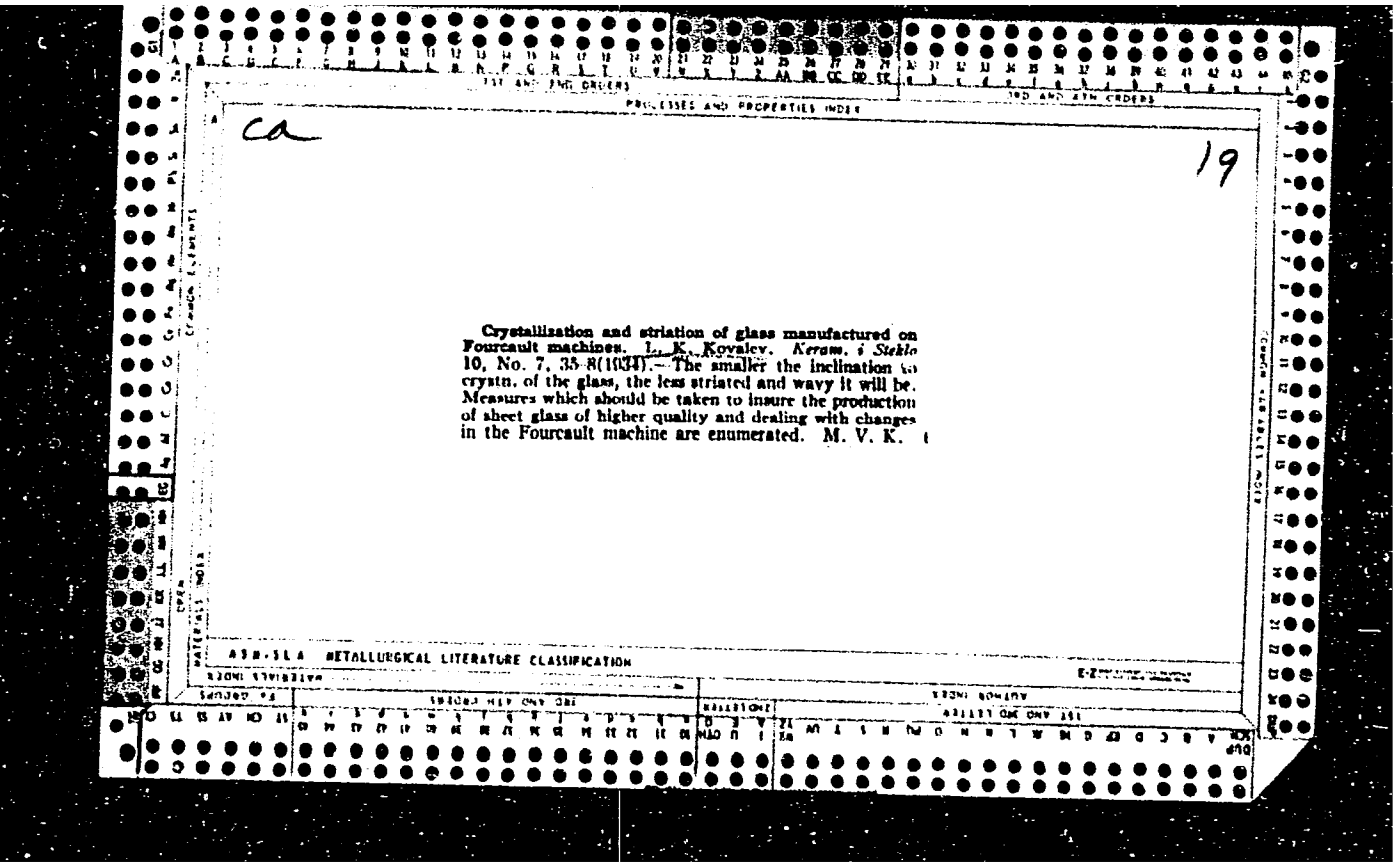
KOVALEV, L., inzh.

Automatically controlled skip hoisting. Mast.ugl. 9 no.3: 9-10 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Hoisting machinery)
(Automatic control)

KOVALEV, L.I., inzh. (g.Lugansk)

Automatization of skip hoisting in No.1 "XLX Parts"ezd" Mine of the Leninugol' Trust. Ugol' 35 no.1:18-20 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

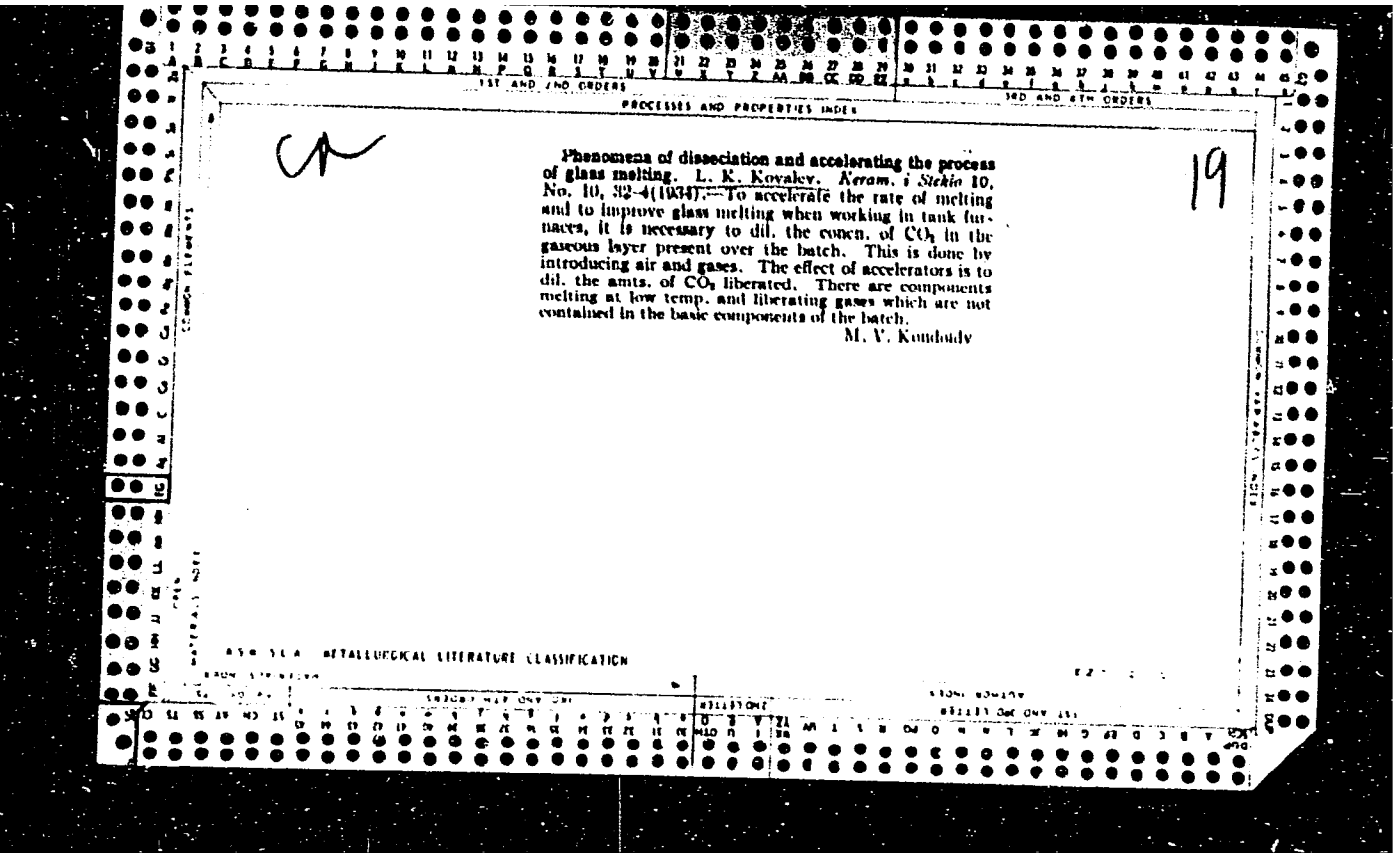
(Automatic control) (Kuznetsk Basin--Mine hoisting)



ca

19

Crystallization and striation of glass manufactured on Fourcault machines. L. K. Kovalev. *Keram. i Steklo* 10, No. 7, 35-8(1934).—The smaller the inclination to crystn. of the glass, the less striated and wavy it will be. Measures which should be taken to insure the production of sheet glass of higher quality and dealing with changes in the Fourcault machine are enumerated. M. V. K.



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

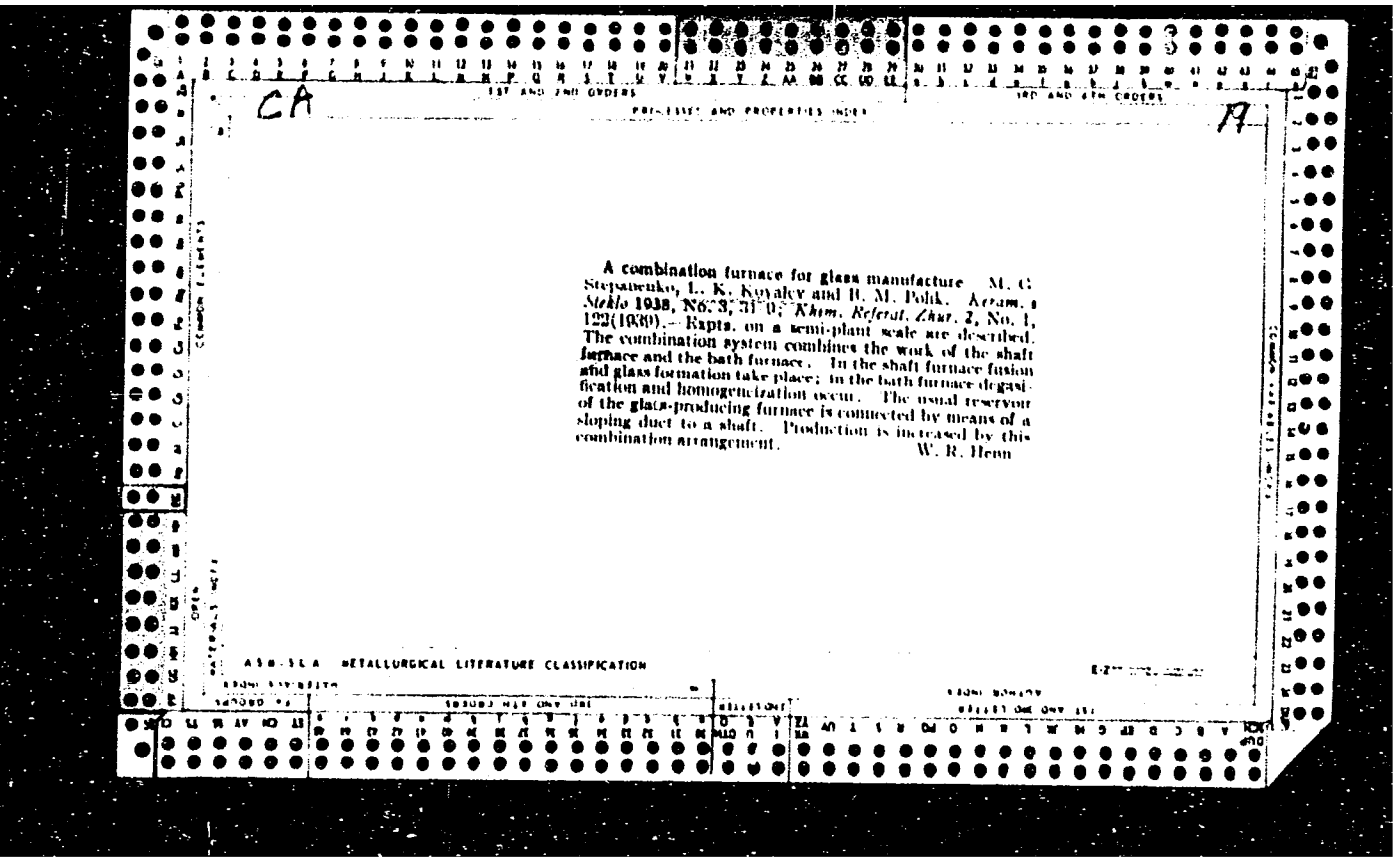
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

19

Phenomena of dissociation and accelerating the process of glass melting. L. K. Kovalev. *Keram. i Steklo* 10, No. 10, 32–4(1934).—To accelerate the rate of melting and to improve glass melting when working in tank furnaces, it is necessary to dil. the concn. of CO_2 in the gaseous layer present over the batch. This is done by introducing air and gases. The effect of accelerators is to dil. the amts. of CO_2 liberated. There are components melting at low temp. and liberating gases which are not contained in the basic components of the batch.

M. V. Koudouby

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

17

A combination furnace for glass manufacture. M. G. Stepanenko, L. K. Kovalev and B. M. Polik. *Avtom. i Steklo* **1938**, No. 3, 31–0; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* **2**, No. 1, 122(1939).—Rapts. on a semi-plant scale are described. The combination system combines the work of the shaft furnace and the bath furnace. In the shaft furnace fusion and glass formation take place; in the bath furnace degasification and homogenization occur. The usual reservoir of the glass-producing furnace is connected by means of a sloping duct to a shaft. Production is increased by this combination arrangement.

W. R. Henn

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

A E.S.

Experiments on the production of crocus in an electrically heated tube furnace. L. K. KOVALEV. *Steklo i Keram. Prom.*, 1944, No. 6, pp. 14–16. The production of crocus was tested in a small laboratory rotating tube furnace. The product was tested for its abrading capacity and H_2SO_4 content. Because of the shortness of the tube, the $FeSO_4$ from which the crocus was prepared was passed several times. For each pass the treated material spent 5 min. in the furnace. Tested on a sheet of glass, a 2-pass material removed a layer of 14.10^{-4} mm., a 3-pass material removed a layer of 24.10^{-4} mm., a 5-pass removed 39.10^{-4} mm., and a 10-pass removed a 69.10^{-4} mm. layer. The longer the time the $FeSO_4$ spent in the furnace, the lower was its H_2SO_4 content. A 2-, 3-, 5-, 8-, and 10-pass material contained 33.15, 29.20, 2.20, 1.19, and 0.35% H_2SO_4, respectively. The crocus produced in the tube furnace was highly dispersible and homogeneous and contained very few agglomerates. The use of industrial electrically heated rotary furnaces should result in a high-grade crocus. M.Ho.

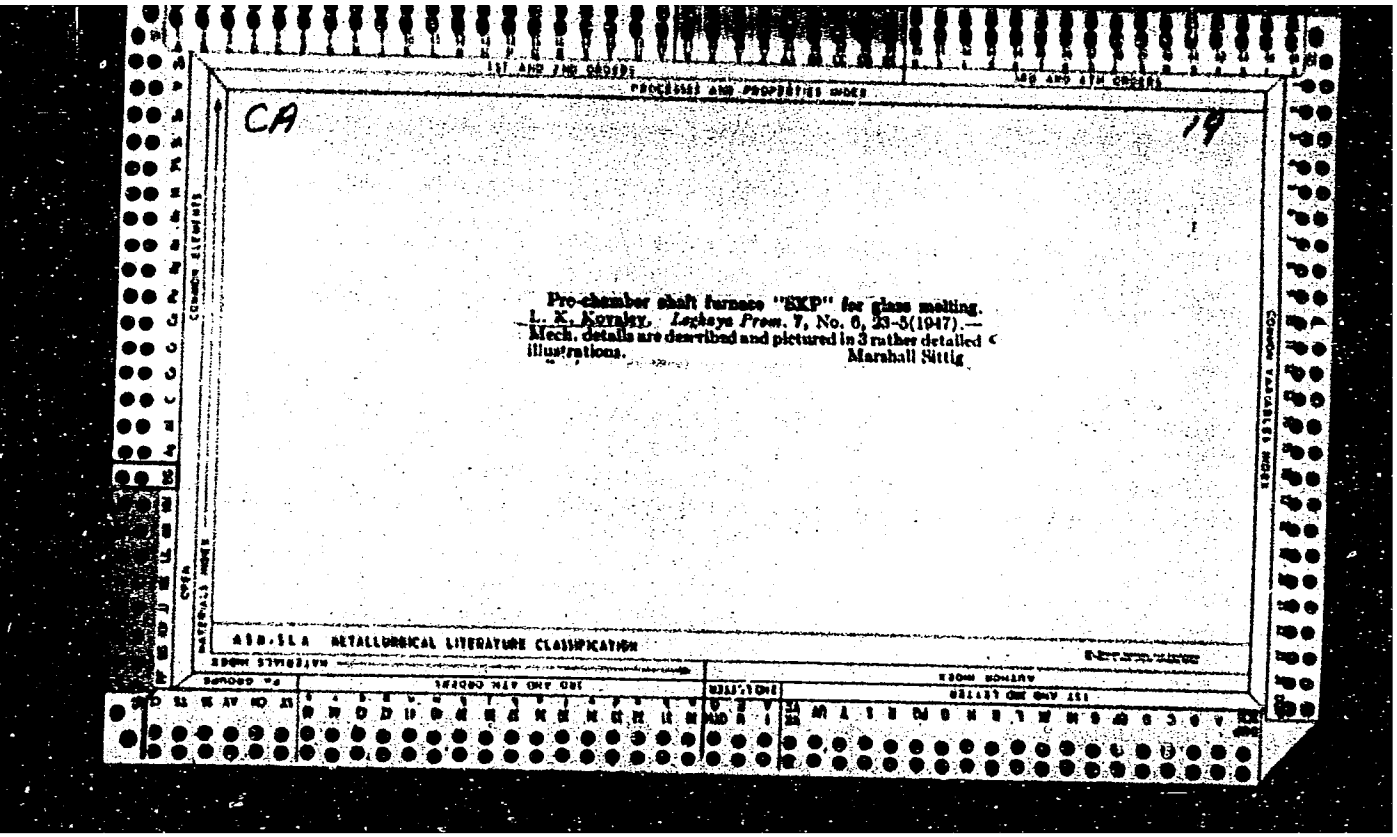
KOVALEV, L. K.

C

B-6-40

Differential melting of glass and its application in practice. L. K. KOVALEV AND M. G. STEPANENKO. *Steklo i Keram. Prom.*, 1947, No. 2, pp. 7–9.—Since 1937 research has been carried on at the Moscow Technological Institute of Light Industry and at the Institute of Glass for the purpose of radically changing the process of glassmelting and the construction of the glassmelting furnace by decreasing the melting section. As a result of this work two shaft-forechamber units have been put into operation. These are based on the differential melting of the glass involving the preliminary treatment of the charge first in the shaft and then in the forechamber from which the molten mass at 1250° to 1320° C. is passed into the melting section of the furnace. In this process the primary stage of glassmelting with all its undesirable consequences is eliminated from the glassmelting furnace. By utilizing the heat of the tank furnace and by exhausting part of the furnace gases through the forechamber and the shaft to heat the moving charge, the thermal efficiency of the whole unit is raised. This also makes it possible to regulate the gas medium over the charge and to vary the partial pressure therein. The unit is designed to operate under the most unfavorable conditions, such as the use of a sulfate charge, high moisture content in the charge, and the use of wood shavings as a reducing agent. Ordinarily, two units are installed with each tank furnace; the number depends on the composition of the charge, the desired output, and the width of the furnace. The use of one of these units with a tank furnace which was equipped with one Fourcault machine raised the output from 12 to 14 tons per 24 hr. to 17 to 18 tons. These units can work with only one charge, not requiring the usual additions of cullet. The homogeneity of the glass was not affected by the installation of these units.

B.Z.K



CA

19

Pro-chamber shaft furnace "EKP" for glass melting. L. K. Kovalev. *Lesnaya Prom.* 7, No. 6, 23-5(1947).—Mech. details are described and pictured in 3 rather detailed illustrations. Marshall Sittig

KOVALEV, L. K.

Kovalev, L. K. - "The problem of streaks in plate glass in mechanized production," Trudy Mosk. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta im. Mendeleyeva, Issue 15, 1949, p. 156-65, - Bibliog: 10 items

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

KOVALEV, L. K.

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Glass, Clay Products

Determination of the softening temperature of glass. L. K. Kovalev and R. L. Shlyster. *Vestnik Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R.* 1953, No. 1, 81–5.—Method is based on measurement of sag of glass thread during heating. Four or five threads of about 150 μ in diam. and not less than 70–75 mm. long are placed across a V-shaped trough and heated at 5–6°/min. in a horizontal-type elec. furnace. Deflection of 1–0.5 mm., as observed with a binocular lens (magnification up to 40), is taken as the initial softening point. Results are practically the same as those obtained by the method of vertically suspended threads. Error is ±5–10°.
B. Z. Kamich

10-12-54
mf

1. KOVALEV, L. K., SHUSTER, R. L.

2. USSR (600)

4. Melting Points

7. Methodology of determining the initial softening temperature of glass. L. K. Kovalev, R. L. Shuster. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 10, No. 1, 1953.

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

KOVALEV, L.K.

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Cement, Concrete and
other Building Materials

(3)

Use of foam glass as a structural material. L. K. Kovalev and R. L. Shuster. *Vestnik Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R.* 10, No. 11(Whole No. 104), 98–103(1953).—Several brands of foam-glass bricks were compared with usual building bricks as to water retention, strength, and durability. The water retention of foam-glass brick is generally below that of usual brick, provided the pores are of closed type in the former. For mortar material the foam-glass units require mixts. of cement-CaO-sand which have to be properly formulated; simple mixts. with clay give unsatisfactory binding. G. M. Kosolapoff

KOVALEV, L.K.; SOBOLEVA, Ye.D.

Mortar with glass foam sand as compensator in dynamic loads. Izv. AN Kazakh SSR Ser.gor.dela, met. i stroimat. no.2:48-52 '54. (Mortar) (Sand, Glass) (MLRA 9:6)

SHUSTER, R.L.; KOVALEV, L.K.

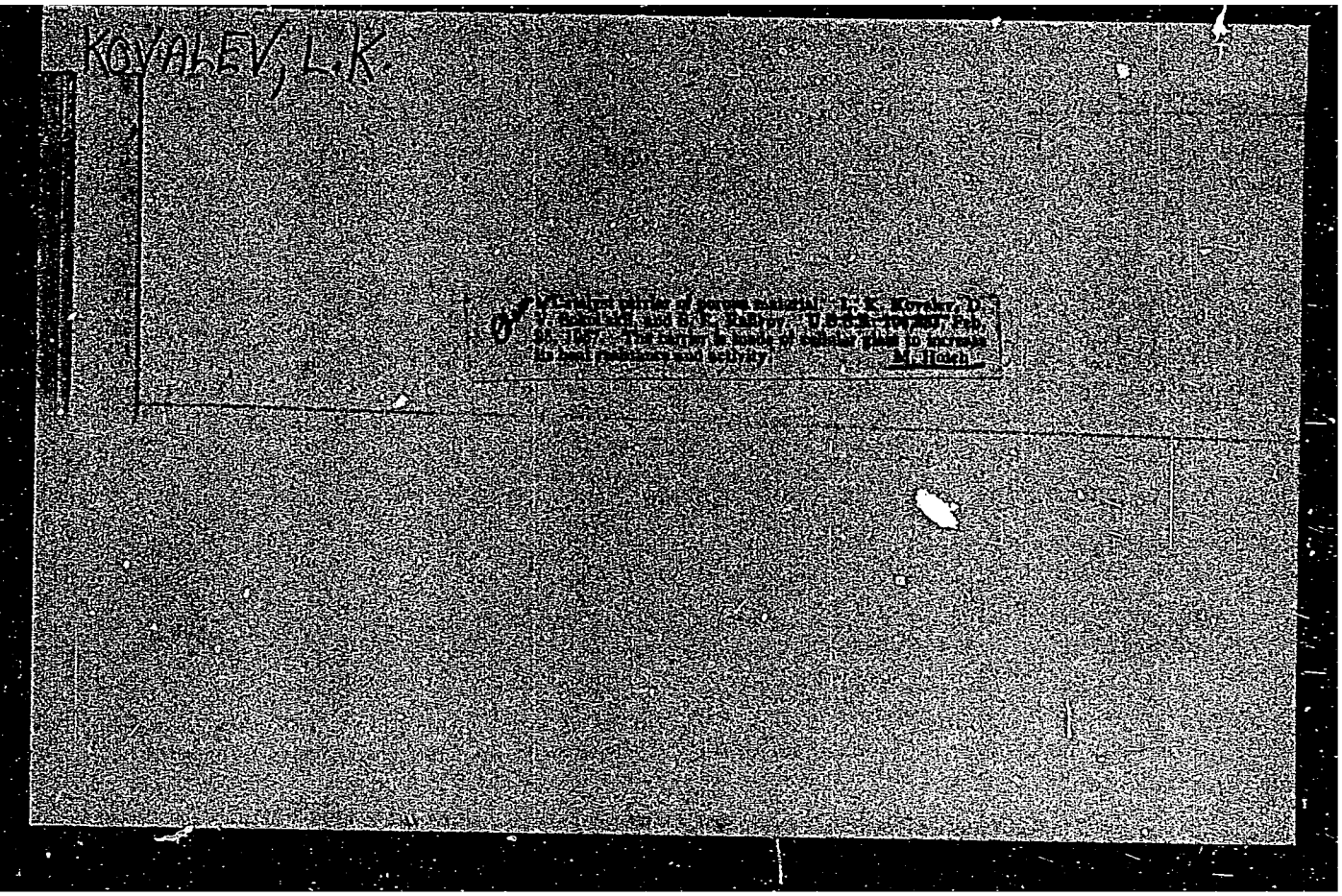
A western Kazakhstan deposit of sands used for glass manufacture. Izv.AN Kazakh. SSR Ser.gor.dela,met. i stroimat. no.2:54-57 '54. (Kazakhstan, Western--Sand, Glass) (MLRA 9:6)

KOVALEV, L.K.; SHUSTER, R.L.

Foam glass made of locally available raw materials. Stek.i ker. 13 no.7:15-16 Jl '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(Glass manufacture)

KOVALEV, L.K.; SHUSTER, R.L.

Foam glass made with Alma-Ata argillaceous soils and some of its physical and mechanical properties. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.gor.dela, met., stroi. i stroimat. no.10:34-45 '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Glass) (Alma Ata--Clay)



KOVALEV, L.K.

SHUSTER, R.L.; KOVALEV, L.K.

Effect of granular composition of the batch on the production of cellular glass and its properties. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. ger. dela, met., stroi. i stroimat. no.3:54-69 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Glass, Cellular) (Adsorption)

AUTHORS: Kovalev, L. K., Ryabov, V. A. SOV/72-58-7-3/19

TITLE: Lubrication by Glass in Metallurgy (Steklosmazka v metallurgii)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1958, Nr 7, pp. 8-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The French Scientists I. Peyshes and Zh. Sezhurne found out after 10-years' experiments that silicate glass may be used as lubricant. The influence of the glass lubrication is shown in figure 1. It is applied in the hot pressing of silicon- and aluminumbronze, light metal alloys, high-speed steel, heat- and corrosion resistant steels, as well as titanium alloys. The thickness of the surface layer of glass on the metal may attain 20 to 100 μ. Sezhurne describes the thermal conductivity and the viscosity of the glass lubricant to be its most substantial properties. Tests carried out by the authors at the Glass Institute, show that other physical-mechanical properties of glass also play an important rôle. 2 rods manufactured of heat resistant steel, the left of which was manufactured on the basis of nickel and chromium, and the right with substantial additions of molybdenum and tungsten, are given in figure 2. When immersing the rods into molten glass of the same composi-

Card 1/3

tion at a temperature of 1300°, during a period of 15 minutes, the first rod is entirely covered with glass, whereas the second remained untouched. The compositions of glass used in Swedish works in the manufacture of metal tubes are given in table 1. L.V. Prozorov used glass-compositions shown in table 2 for pressing steel and other refractory alloys. A.T. Bundin gives glass compositions for the lubrication in the hot-pressing of steel parts as shown in tables 3 and 4. The Institute of Glass recommended to the Ivot Glass Works the following composition of the glass fiber for the lubrication of tools in the processing of steel parts: 56% SiO_2; 21% Na_2O; 0,5% Al_2O_3; 15% CaO; 3% K_2O; 2% BaO; 2,2% CaF_2; 0,3% Fe_2O_3. The glass lubricants may be applied by immersing the raw working pieces into molten glass, as well as by other methods which are further described. A mechanized furnace for the heating of steel slugs in the molten glass mass, as it is used in the Italian Works Mazzager, is shown in figure 3. Glass coats which are laid on the pressing tool, may also be manufactured. Concluding, the authors find that there are still

Lubrication by Glass in Metallurgy SOV/72-58-7-3/19

too few data available for determining the technological and physical-chemical rules governing the interaction between glass lubricant and metal. The lubrication by glass is to be applied on a large scale in the hot pressing of metals, the punching, boring, drilling, and forming, as is the case in France, the USA, Italy, the German Federal Republic and Sweden. There are 3 figures, and 4 tables.

1. Metals--Lubrication 2. Glass--Applications 3. Glass--Properties

Card 3/3

18.1285
18.5100 18.1250

AUTHOR: Kovalev, L. K.

~~65990~~ 69590

S/072/60/000/04/005/029
B015/B014

TITLE: Use of a Glass Coating in Hot Forming of Chrome-Nickel and Titanium Alloys

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1960, Nr 4, pp 15-17 (USSR)

TEXT: This article describes experiments performed by the Institut stekla (Glass Institute) for the use of glass coatings in hot forming of chrome-nickel and titanium alloys. By means of a coating of molten glass it is possible to protect the heated metal from oxidation and formation of scale. The Laboratoriya steklosmazki Instituta stekla (Laboratory for Glass Lubrication of the Glass Institute) developed and tested various methods used to coat the workpiece with protective glass films (especially pieces made of the alloys VTZ-1, EI-852, and 18-KhNVA). Forging tests were carried out together with the Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya (Central Scientific Research Institute of Machine Building Technology) (B. N. Batagov, G. M. Belkov, V. P. Dobrokhotov, V. N. Kuz'mintsev) by means of a pneumatic falling weight of 75 kg. The chemical composition of 18-KhNVA steel, the alloy VTZ-1, and the glass sorts 77a and 114a is listed in a table. The temperature dependence of glass viscosity is illustrated in figure 1. The workpieces were dipped into molten glass having

Card 1/2

Use of a Glass Coating in Hot Forming of Chrome-Nickel and Titanium Alloys

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B015/B014

a temperature of 1150-1220° and simultaneously coated with a protective glass film. Before the heated workpieces were forged, they were caused to pass through a draw plate made of YaT-1 steel in order to remove the superfluous amount of glass. Figures 2 and 3 show the microstructures of alloyed steel of the grade 18-KhNVA at 1150-1200°. No corrosion spots are observable on the surface of the workpiece when heating molybdenum and tungsten at 1500-1550° without using oxygen. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

DOBROKHOTOV, V.P., inzh.; KOVALEV, L.K., kand.tekhn.nauk

Complete characteristics of technological properties of lubricants used in pressworking metals. Vest.mash. 41 no.3:61-63 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Metalworking lubricants)

36747
S/072/62/000/005/001/002
B105/B101

15.6700 (4409)

AUTHOR: Kovalev, L. K.

TITLE: Glass lubricants

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, no. 5, 1962, 16 - 19

TEXT: Glass lubricants for use against metal oxidation in the hot-pressing of turbine and compressor blades were tested at the Institut stekla (Institute of Glass). The best results were obtained by applying to the surface of the blank a suspension containing 85 - 100 parts by weight of glass, 5 - 7 parts by weight of plastic clay, and 4 - 6 parts by weight of water glass. The blades were machined on a 200-ton press, of the TsNIITMash. Good results were also obtained with lubricants containing glasses 10c (10s) and 31c (31s), applied to forgings machined on forging rolls, of the TsNIITMash. The important factors are stated to be the viscosity of the lubricant at pressing temperature, its coefficient of thermal expansion, the glass softening point and the way in which the lubricant is applied to the metal. According to data supplied by the laboratoriya silikatnykh rasplavov Instituta stekla (Laboratory for

ACC NR: AP7009083 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/003/0058/0058

INVENTOR: Kovalev, L. K.; Mednikov, M. I.; Mazhorov, A. D.

ORG: None

TITLE: A device for vaporizing materials in a vacuum. Class 21, No. 191002

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1967, 58

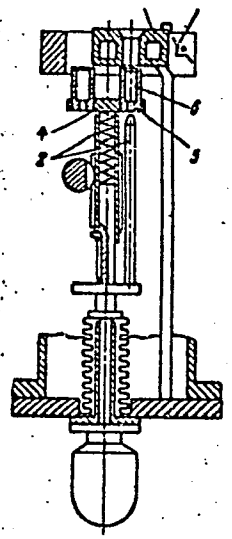
TOPIC TAGS: vaporization, vacuum technology, electron gun

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a device for vaporizing materials in a vacuum. The installation contains an electron gun, a mechanism for feeding the material to be vaporized into the working zone and a cooled crucible. Contamination of the working material is eliminated by using a disc holding accessory crucibles for the various substances to be vaporized which are introduced in sequential order into the cooled crucible.

Card 1/2

UDC: 66.041.456-982:621.389

ACC NR: AP7009083



1--electron gun; 2--feed mechanism; 3--cooled crucible; 4--disc; 5--accessory crucible; 6--substance to be vaporized

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 22Mar65

Card 2/2

KOVALEV, L.N.; SHIRYAYEV, V.Ye.

Practice of drilling ventilation holes with coro-drilling rigs. Razved. i okh. nedr 27 no.1:45-47 Ja '61. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.

AUTHOR: Kovalev, L.N. 132-58-3-9/15

TITLE: Experience With Bore-Heads for Coreless Drilling of Small Bore-Holes (Iz opyta primeneniya burovykh nakonechnikov dlya beskernovogo bureniya melkikh skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i Okhrana Nedr, 1958, Nr 3, pp 51-53 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes the use of different types of bore-heads for drilling in soft rocks. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kirovskaya Ekspeditsiya (Kirov Expedition)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Drilling machines-Equipment

KOVALEV, L.R

OSIN, Ivan Afanas'yevich; KOVALEV, L.R., inzhener, retsenzent; DUGINA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Reducing overgage allowances in castings; practices of the founding section of the Ural Machine Plant.] Snizhenie pripuskov na otlivkakh; iz opyta liteinogo tsekha Uralmashzavoda. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1956. 29 p. (MLRA 10:5)

(Steel castings)

L 51853-65 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) Pf-4

ACCESSION NR: AR4046567 S/0271/64/000/008/A019/A019
62;51658;562

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat., telemekh. i vychisl. tekhn. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 8A135

AUTHOR: Kovalev, L. P.; Blavatskiy, V. L.; Temnikov, F. Ye.; Mudrov, V. P. 20 B

TITLE: Equipment of the supervisory center of "Tsentrotekhnika" system

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, vyp. 52, 1963, 117-123

TOPIC TAGS: industrial automatic control, supervisory control

TRANSLATION: A supervisory (plant-type) center (SC) is intended for collecting and processing production information. Each typical SC benchboard can serve up to 500 control points. A parallel-series method of scanning is used: five groups are scanned simultaneously with a successive scanning of 100 points in each group. Thus, each benchboard covers five plant departments. The SC block diagram comprises the following functional units: a central scanning unit, a sensor switching unit, a parameter-number indicator, a digital display device, a digital recording device, and a deviation-signalling device. The system functions as follows: the central scanning unit feeds to the binary-code-scanning line a periodic sequence of code words; in the time interval between two scanning periods the unit produces pulses

Card 1/2

L 51853-65
ACCESSION NR: AR4046567

for controlling the sensor-switching unit. The latter switches the sensors and also provides addresses for the information by means of the parameter-number indicator. The digital display unit and digital recording unit present, in the decimal form, the information about parameter deviations. Further processing of this information takes place in a central computer, into which the information is introduced by a binary code; to form the full value of the parameter in absolute units, the set value, the scale, and the nonlinearity characteristic are also fed to the computer. The deviation signaling device comprises five sections, one for each department, each section having two independent lamps with different filters. The deviation upward is signaled by a red light, downward, by green; when the parameter is within its proper limits, no light is visible. The structure and principles of operation of the main units are described in detail. Principal transistorized circuits are given for some typical units. A sketch of the construction of the [illegible] unit is shown. Three illustrations. Bibliography: 1 title.

SUB CODE: AE, IE ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

KOVALEV, Lev Romanovich; ZUSINA, A.I., redaktor; SHCHERBAKOV, A.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The assault on the Volga] Shturm Volgi. [Kuibyshev] Kuibyshevskoe kn-vo, 1956. 31 p. (MLRA 9:9)
(Volga River--Hydroelectric power stations)

Kovalev, L.R.

KOVALEV, Lev Romanovich; LARINA, L.M., red.; KIRSANOVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[For economy and careful use of materials] Za ekonomiiu i berezhlivost'. [Moskva] Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1957. 36 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Efficiency, Industrial)

[redacted]

SULOYEV, A.I.; TIMOFEYEV, V.N.; KOVALEV, L.V. [deceased]; YAKOVLEV, P.D.; APOLLONOVA, G.N.; SMIRNOVA, Z.A., red.izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Geology, igneous activity, and development of the Pre-Cambrian fold massif in the northeastern part of the Eastern Sayan Mountains] Geologicheskoe stroenie, magmatizm i istoriia razvitiia severovostochnoi chasti Vostochno-Saianskogo dokembriiskogo skladchatogo massiva. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol.i okhrane nedr, 1962. 153 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut mineral'nogo syr'ia. Trudy, no.8). (MIRA 16:2)
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