KRAVCHUK, Ya.M.

Registration of electric energy in outdoor-type substations.
Prom. energ. 19 no.1:61 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

KRAVCHUK, Ya.T.

Council of Construction and Architecture. Izv. ASiA no.1:112-114 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' soveta Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.

(Kursk Province--City planning)

KRAVCHUK, Ya.T.

Council of Construction and Architecture. Izv. ASiA no. 3:130-131 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' Soveta Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.

(Construction industry)

KRAVCHUK, Ya.T. uchenyy sekretar'

The Building and Architecture Council. Izv. ASiA no.1:111-113 '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Stroitel'no-arkhitekturnyy sovet Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Construction industry)
(Kryukovo--City planning)

KRAVCHUK, Ya.T.

Construction and Architectrual Soviet. Izv. ASiA 4 no.2:126-127 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' Stroitel'no-arkhitekturnogo soveta Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Construction industry)

KRAVCHUK, Ya.T., kand.arkhitektury

Some problems of the planning and building development of the center of Ul'yanovsk. Izv.ASiA 4 no.4:128-130 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Ul'yanovsk—City planning)

KRAVCHUK, Ye.M.

Using the method of plane heat waves in determining thermal coefficients for loose and solid materials. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. no.10:29-37 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut, Kiyev.
(Heat--Radiation and absorption)

85435

10.4100
11.9100

S/170/60/003/011/006/016
B019/B056

AUTHOR: Kravchuk, Ye. M.

TITLE: The Problem of Determining the Thermal Diffusivity 21 Coefficient of a Substance on an Infinite Plate by Means of Plane Temperature Waves

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960. Vol. 3, No. 11, pp. 58-60

TEXT: The author investigates an infinitely extended plate on whose surface sinusoidal temperature changes occur, which differ in phase and amplitude. In this connection, he proceeds from the one-dimensional heat-conduction equation, and obtains a representation of the temperature field by means of a Laplace transform. From this representation he further obtains two independent transcendental equations for determining the Predvoditelev number Pd, from which the thermal diffusivity coefficient may be calculated by means of the formula $a = \omega l^2/Pd$. Here, ω is the circular frequency of the temperature oscillations and 21 is the plate thickness. A. F. Chudnovskiy is mentioned. There are 1 figure and 3

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85435

The Problem of Determining the Thermal Diffusivity Coefficient of a Substance on an Infinite Plate by Means of Plane Temperature Waves

S/170/60/003/011/006/016
B019/B056

Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. A. M. Gor'kogo, g. Kiyev
(State Pedagogical Institute imeni A. M. Gor'kiy, Kiyev)

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1960

Card 2/2

31878
S/170/62/005/001/006/013
B104/B102

24,5300

AUTHOR: Kravchuk, Ye. M.

TITLE: Determination of thermophysical coefficients by the method of the regular condition of the third kind

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 1, 1962, 59-63

TEXT: The determination of thermophysical coefficients by means of temperature waves has hitherto been restricted to the determination of the coefficient of thermal diffusivity. Here, a method for the simultaneous determination of the coefficients of thermal diffusivity and thermal conductivity is established theoretically. An unbounded plate described as standard body is in contact with a unilaterally bounded test body. The temperature waves are produced by periodically changing the temperature of the free surface of the plate. The temperature is measured on both plate surfaces and at a point of the test body. The coefficient a_2 of thermal diffusivity of the test body is determined as usual, while the heat conduction coefficient is calculated from $\lambda_2 = \lambda_1\sqrt{a_2/a_1}\cdot(1-h)/(1+h)$. λ_1 and a_1

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Determination of thermophysical...

are the corresponding coefficients of the plate. This formula was derived in previous papers of the author (IFZh, no. 10, 29, 1958; no. 11, 58, 1960). Here it is shown that even the unilaterally bounded body can be taken as a standard and the plate as a sample. The temperature measurements on both plate surfaces can be replaced by a measurement of temperature at a known point inside the unilaterally bounded body. The amplitude and phase of temperature oscillations in plane II (Fig. 1) are obtained from the [illegible] data of plane I by means of an auxiliary plate. A case is discussed where the test body and the standard body have equal heat exchange coeffic[illegible] and where the specific heat of the test body is to be determined. Finally an absolute method is discussed, by which both coefficients can be determined in one test. For this purpose, a plane heat source in an unbounded medium is assumed from which temperature waves propagate to both sides. In this case, the coefficient of thermal diffusivity can be found from known formulas (Tadokoro Y., Sci. Rep. Tohoku Imp. Univ., I ser., Vol. IX, N 5, 1920; Sicard L., et al., Acad. Sci., 248, N 21, 2970, 1959). For the heat conduction coefficient, the approximate expression $\lambda = (Q_m/2FT_{mo})\sqrt{a/\omega}$, and the amplitude of temperature oscillations is given

Card 2/4

Determination of thermophysical...

by $T_{mx} = \sqrt{(t_o-\theta_o)^2 + (\dot{\theta}_o/\omega)^2}$. T_{mo} is the amplitude of temperature oscillations of the heat source, Q_m amplitude of the power oscillations of the source, ω the circular velocity of these oscillations, and F the area of one of the surfaces of the heat source, and θ is the average temperature. There are 1 figure and 8 references: 4 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Sides P. H., Danielson G. C. J. Appl. Phys., 25, N 1, 58, 1954.

ASSOCIATION: Tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti, g. Kiyev (Technological Institute of Light Industry, Kiyev)

SUBMITTED: May 10, 1961

Card 3/3

L 17139-63 EPR/EWP(j)/EWT(1)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/BDS AFFTC/ASD/
SSD Ps-4/Pc-4/Pr-4/Pu-4 RM/WW/JW

ACCESSION NR: AP3004290 S/0170/63/006/007/0003/0006

AUTHOR: Kravchuk, Ye. M. 77 77

TITLE: Measurement of thermophysical coefficients by the absolute method of the regular regime of the third kind with compensation for the irregular process

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 7, 1963, 3-6

TOPIC TAGS: thermophysical coefficient, temperature-wave diffusion, aperiodic component, "non-reach' criterion, plexiglass sample

ABSTRACT: The article describes a device for compensating the aperiodic components of temperature occurring in temperature-wave methods. The substantial advantages of methods of determining thermophysical coefficients based on the idea of a regular thermal regime of the third kind (temperature waves) are set forth by E. M. Kravchuk in IFZh, No. 1, 1960, which gives the theory of the absolute method of measuring heat conductivity and temperature conductivity by temperature waves, by solving the problem of spreading temperature waves from a flat electric heater placed in a homogeneous unlimited medium.

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with a current varying as in $i = I_m \sin(0.5\ \text{omega tau})$, i being the instantaneous, I_m the peak current. That article derived for heat conductivity the relation $\text{lambda} = 0.25\ F^{-1}\ (2a)^{1/2}\ \text{omega}^{-1/2}\ [-\text{omega}\ C + \sqrt{2\theta_m^2\ t_{m0}^{-2} - (\text{omega}\ C)^2}]$. After connecting the heater, the current of which varies periodically, the temperature-wave diffusion process is accompanied by a monotonous rise in the sample's temperature, which ends only after the aperiodic component of the heat flow acquires a constant value in space and time. The superposition of the monotonously growing temperature component on the recorded sinusoid has the result that before commencement of the measurements one has to wait comparatively long for the establishment of a purely periodic temperature regime. The "non-reach" criterion may be adopted as a quantitative characterization of this unestablished (irregular) process. That article showed that it is possible in principle to introduce a correction in the "non-reach" in treating the temperature curve and so obtain results in the process of the monotonous variation of the mean temperature of the sample in time with different value of this. The present study attempts to shorten considerably the times of

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ACCESSION NR: AP3004290

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measurement and to obtain the temperature dependence of the determined magnitudes from one experiment through thermal compensation of the "non-reach." This absolute method of a flat heater was tested on a setup provided with a compensating device permitting measurements immediatley after turning on the apparatus and frees the experimenter from special treatment of the temperature curve. In tests with a plexiglass sample, with a temperature variation from 302 to 336K, its temperature conductivity varied from 0.992 to 1.05 x 10^{-7} m^2/sec and its heat conductivity from 0.15 to 0.175 vt/m·degree, agreeing with Kravchuk's article in IFZh, No. 10, 1958. To measure higher temperatures, the heating closet is simply replaced by an oven and the thermocouples are changed. Orig. has 2 numbered quations and 2 diagrams of the regulator and arrangement of samples and thermocouples in the apparatus for "non-reach" compensation.

ASSOCIATION: Tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti, Kiev (Technological Institute of Light Industry)

SUBMITTED: 25Sep62 DATE ACQ: 08Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

KRAVCHUK, Ye.M.; SALIVON, N.I.

Automatic device for temperature control. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 7 no.2: 43-44 F '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti, Kiyev.

KRAVCHUK, Ye.M.

Accuracy of determining the thermophysical coefficients by the method of plane heat waves. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 7 no.8:85-88 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR, Kiyev.

KOSTOGRYZOV, V.S. [Kostohryzov, V.S.] (Kiyev); [illegible], T.M. [Kravchuk, T.M.] (Kiyev)

Automatic control of a process of [illegible] of several components.
Avtomatyka 10 no.4:55-59 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

L 02426-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m) JD

ACC NR: AP6031527 SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/66/011/003/0349/0353

AUTHOR: Kravchuk, Ye. M. 40 B

ORG: Higher Aviation Engineering School, Kiev (Vyssheye inzhenerno-aviatsionnoye uchilishche)

TITLE: Some possibilities of measuring the thermophysical characteristics by the method of temperature waves

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 3, 1966, 349-353

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer measurement, thermal conduction, thermal diffusion

ABSTRACT: Previous methods of determining thermal conductivity and diffusivity by means of temperature waves required the use of a temperature pick-up in the sample. In the present study, it is shown that these parameters can be determined by measuring the temperature oscillations at the free surface of the semi-infinite sample plate and at the contact surface between this plate and a plate of known thermal parameters. The ratio of the amplitudes and the phase shifts are then used to determine the parameters by nomograms and derived formulas: Orig. art has: 10 formulas and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28Mar66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 gd UDC: 536.21+536.63

KRAVKOVA, Ye.V.

Morphological picture of the blood of human fetuses in pregnancies complicated by heart disease. Akush. i gin. 38 no.5:49-52 S-O '62. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. K.N. Zhmakin, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. V.I. Bodyazhina) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

D'YACHENKO, M., podpolkovnik, kand. pedagogicheskikh nauk;
KOROBEYNIKOV, M., polkovnik, kand. pedagogicheskikh nauk;
KRAVCHUN, N., kapitan 2-go ranga, kand. pedagogicheskikh nauk

Psychological and pedagogical principles in the training and education of soldiers and sailors. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 4 no.22:68-75 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

KOTOV, N., polkovnik; KRAVCHUN, N., kapitan 2-go ranga

"Pedagogy; studies on the theory of and practice in the education and training of Soviet soldiers" by A.G.Bazanov. Reviewed by n.Kotov, N. Kravchun. Komm.Vooruzh.Sil 1 no.16:89-92 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Military education)
(Bazano, A.G.)

BARABANSHCHIKOV, A.V., podpolkovnik, kand. pedag. nauk; GALKIN, M.I., polkovnik, kand. fil. nauk; D'YACHENKO, M.I., podpolkovnik, kand.ped.nauk,dots.; KOTOV, N.F., polkovnik,kand. ped.nauk; KOROBEYNIKOV, M.P., polkovnik, kand.ped.nauk; KRAVCHUN, N.S., kapitan 2 ranga, kand.ped.nauk, dots.; LUTSKOV, V.N., kand. ped. nauk, podpolkovnik; FEDENKO, N.F., kapitan, kand. ped. nauk, dots.; SHELYAG, V.V., kapitan 1 ranga, kand. fil.nauk; VOSTOKOV, Ye.I., general-mayor, kand. ist. nauk; KUBASOV, A.F., general-leytenant zapasa, red.; BELOUSOV, G.G., general-mayor, red.; TREFILOV, N.F., kapitan 2 ranga, red.; KURASHOVA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Fundamentals of military pedagogy and psychology; a training aid] Osnovy voennoi pedagogiki i psikhologii; uchebnoe posobie. [By] A.V.Barabanshchikov i dr. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1964. 383 p. (MIRA 17:2)

KRAVCOVA, V.

(1)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ZUCHA, J; MD; KRAVCOVA, V.

Clinic of Child Surgery LFUK (Klinika detskej chirurgie LFUK), Bratislava

Bratislava, Lekarsky obzor, No 4, 1963, pp 243-249

"Experiences Gained in the Therapeutic Activity of the Clinic of Pediatric Surgery in Bratislava."

PIHAR, O.; KRAVCYNSKY, I.

Effect of benzopyrene on the enzymatic oxidation of the succinic-acid anion. Sbor.Chekh.khim.rab. 18 no.6:883 D '53. (MLRA 7:6)

1. TSentral'nyy endokrinologicheskiy institut v Prage i Institut fiziologicheskoy khimii Meditsinskogo fakul'teta v Lyubline. (Benzopyrene) (Succinic acid)

ENDRYS, Jiri; KVASNICKA, Jiri; STEINHART, Leo; VORTEL, Vladimir; BRZEK, Vladimir; VYSLOUZIL, Jan; KRAVEC, Miroslav.

Method of measuring the volume of flow through broncho-pulmonary anastomoses. Sborn.ved.prac.lek.fak.Karlov.Univ. (Hrad.Kral) 6 no.3:219-228 '63.

1. Kardiochirurgicke stredisko (prednosta: prof. MUDr. J. Prochazka); I. interni klinika (prednosta: prof. MUDr. J. Rehor); Radiologicka klinika (prednosta DrSc., prof. MUDr. J. Bastecky); Patologicko-anatomicky ustav (prednosta DrSc., MUDr. A. Fingerland) a Chirurgicka klinika (prednosta: prof., MUDr. J. Prochazka), Universita Karlova.

*

MARKOVSKIY, F.T.; TREGUB, A.P.; KRAVERS, A.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., red.; ORLOVA, L.I., red.izd-va; PRUS'YAN, L.F., red.izd-va; SHCHETININA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[General electrical engineering] Obshchaia elektrotekhnika. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 331 p. (MIRA 17:2)

SOV 84-58-11-34/58

AUTHOR: Kravets, A., Candidate of Technical Sciences (Riga)

TITLE: Helping the Pilot; How to Determine the Length of the Take-Off Run of a Plane (V pomoshch' pilotu; Kak opredelit' dlinu razbega samoleta)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1958, Nr 11, pp 28-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author discusses in detail the calculations for determining the length of the take-off run of a plane, since take-offs are frequently made from different types of runways. There is 1 nomographic chart. The experiments of S. P. Danilov-tsev are referred to.

Card 1/1

KRAVETS, A.

BAKULIN, V. and KRAVETS, A.

"A Moving Training Tank with Rocket Turret," Tankist, No 4, pp 56-58, 1954

Translation - M-294, 22 Mar 55

KRAVETS, A.A., assistent

Clinical observations of the results of an enlarged diet for infants. Pediatriia no.7:41-42 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze oblastnogo doma rebenka.
(INFANTS--NUTRITION)

APOLLOV, Boris Aleksandrovich; BOBROV, Semen Nikodimovich; KRAVETS, A.L., red.; KLIMOVA, Z.I., tekhn.red.

[The Caspian problem and its solution] Problema Kaspiia i ee reshenie. Astrakhan', Izd-vo gazety "Volga," 1958. 23 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(Caspian Sea)

ACC NR: AP6028197 SOURCE CODE: UR/0032/66/032/006/0767/0768

AUTHOR: Kravets, A. N.

ORG: Scientific-Research Institute of Nuclear Physics, Electronics and Automation at the Tomsk Polytechnic Institute im. S. M. Kirov (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki, elektroniki i avtomatiki pri Tomskom politekhnicheskom institute)

TITLE: Cryostat for optical measurements of radiation defects in glass and crystals

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 32, no. 6, 1966, 767-768

TOPIC TAGS: cryostat, crystal, proton, absorption spectrum, RADIATION MEASUREMENT

ABSTRACT: A design of cryostat shown in a cross-sectional view is described. It is designed for temperatures from -196 to +130 C. The liquid-nitrogen consumption does not exceed 1.5 liter per day. The crystal holder is tightly pressed by a system of springs and screws to the bottom of the nitrogen vessel. It takes 20 minutes in order to lower the crystal temperature to -196 C. The temperature is measured by copper-constantan thermocouples. The crystal is attached to the holder by means of copper frames and screws. The holder can be turned at an angle of 90 degrees. The vessel contains 0.3 liter of nitrogen. The cryostat is connected with the cyclotron vacuum system. The absorption spectra of proton irradiations are measured by a spectrophotometer. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: None

Card 1/1

BELYAKOV, F.Ye.; BABIN, B.N.; BAL', V.; BOROVKOV, P.N.; VOYEVODIN, I.N.; GUREVICH, G.M.; GORBUNOVA, P.I.; KOMNOV, A.S.; KALANTAROVA, M.V.; KASHIRSKIY, A.Ya.; KAZANCHEYEV, Ye.N.; LEKSUTKIN, A.F.; LETICHEVSKIY, M.A.; LOPATIN, S.Z.; MIRSKIY, V.N.; PODSEVALOV, V.N.; SUBBOTINA, V.P.; TANASIYCHUK, N.P.; FEDOTOV, S.D.; FISENKO, K.N.; EL'KIND, I.G.; BOVIN, S.S.; VASIL'YEV, L.T.; DRINKOV, V.D.; DALECHIN, N.I.; DADAGOV, I.A.; YERMOSHINA, V.I.; ZHUKOV, I.V.; ZIMIN, D.A.; IVANNIKOV, A.Ya.; KOVALEV, M.K.; LUGAKOVSKIY, N.L.; NALEVSKIY, A.F.; SEREZHNIKOV, V.K.; SEMIGLASOV, M.D.; SOKOLOV, A.V.; STEPANOV, V.I.; SAKHARIN, G.S.; SAVENKO, P.A.; SOLODOV, V.P.; UMEROV, Sh.Kh.; CHIKINDAS, G.S.; SHCHERBUKHINA, S.N.; DYNKIN, G.Z.; LYSOV, V.S.; OSHEROVICH, A.N.; ROKITSINSKIY, E.V.; BRASLAVSKIY, M.S.; RUDENKO, I.A.; ZHUKOBORSKIY, M.S.; ZHDANOV, I.Ye.; SUSLIN, V.A.; BRUS, A.Ye.; VOLYNSKIY, S.A.; KLYUYEV, V.A.; ISTRATOV, A.G.; TIKHOMIROV, I.F.; BUTYRIN, Ya.N.; VOLYNSKIY, S.A.; MINEYEV, M.F.; MAL'TSEV, V.I.; VIDETSKIY, A.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, glavnyy red.; DEMIDOV, A.N., red.; KRAVETS, A.L., red.; KLIMOVA, Z.I., tekhn.red.

[Industrial Astrakhan] Promyshlennaia Astrakhan'. Astrakhan', Izd-vo gazety "Volga," 1959. 318 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Astrakhan (Province) Ekonomicheskiy administrativnyy rayon. (Astrakhan Province--Economic conditions)

KRAVETS, A.S.

Struggle for the utilization of hidden potentialities. Tekst. prom. 20 no.2:65-66 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Odessa--Jute)
(Employees' representation in management)

KRAVETS, A.T., glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach.

Organization of veterinary service and preservation of young animals on the state farm. Veterinariia 33 no.2:20-23 F '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Sovkhoz "Novo-Ural'skiy", Molotovskogo rayona, Omskoy oblasti. (STOCK AND STOCK BREEDING) (VETERINARY MEDICINE)

KRAVETS, A. T., Cand of Tech Sci -- (diss) "Investigation of the Technological Process of/Electro-impulse of Profiling Housings," Moscow, 1959, 15 pp (Moscow Lathe Instrument Institute im Stalin) (KL, 5-60, 126)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3901

Novoye v elektrichaskoy i ul'trazvukovoy obrabotke materialov (New Developments in Electrical and Ultrasonic Machining of Materials) [Leningrad], Lenizdat, 1959. 281 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Ed. (title page): L.Ya. Popilov; Ed. (inside book): S.I. Borshchevskaya; Tech. Ed.: P.S. Shirnov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel and production workers.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 20 articles presented at the Third All-Union Conference of the Scientific and Technical Society of the Machine Industry on Electrical and Ultrasonic Machining of Metals, held in Leningrad. The articles deal with the latest achievements in the field of electrical and ultrasonic machining and describe new methods of machining presently being developed. References follow several of the articles.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TJ 1191 .P 63)

Card 1/3

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8-12-60

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4262

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya

Obrabotka zharoprochnykh splavov (Treatment of Heat-Resistant Alloys) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 231 p. 3,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Nauchnyy sovet po problemam zharoprochnykh splavov.

Resp. Ed.: V.I. Dikushin, Academician; Ed. of Publishing House: V.A. Kotov; Tech. Ed.: V.V. Brizgil'.

PURPOSE: This collection of papers is intended to summarize current information on the treatment of heat-resistant alloys with a view toward coordination further research.

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of papers presented at the Conference on Heat-Resistant Alloys, held 18-21 December 1957 by the Commission on Machine-Construction Technology of the Institut mashinovedeniya AN SSSR (Institute of Machine Science, Academy of Sciences USSR). The thirty papers in the

collection deal with the casting, pressure working, welding, and cutting of heat-resistant alloys. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany several of the articles.

Card 5/6

6

KRAVETS, A.T.

18.5200

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S/121/60/000/05/01/005

AUTHORS: Yukhvid, M.Ye., Kravets, A.T.

TITLE: The Machining of Outside Surfaces of Revolution by the Electrocontact Method.

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1960, No 5, pp 18 - 21

TEXT: In this article the authors give an account of the main results of investigations which were carried out by the ENIMS (Experimental Scientific Research Institute of Metal Cutting Tool Machines) on the machining of surfaces of revolution by the electrocontact method. As it is shown in Figure 1 the lay-out of this method is identical with the treatment of machine parts on circular grinders or the milling of bodies of revolution with the aid of cylindrical milling cutters with longitudinal feed. In order to obtain an uninterrupted cylindrical or conical surface, the longitudinal feed for every revolution of the machined part should not exceed the width of the peripheral part of the operating disk which is in contact with the machined surface. The longitudinal feed per minute (mm/min) is determined by the formulae:

$$s_{long} = s_o n_b \quad \text{or} \quad s_{long} = \frac{s_o v_b}{\pi D_b},$$

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The Machining of Outside Surfaces of Revolution by the Electrocontact Method

where s_o is the longitudinal feed in mm per revolution of blank, n_b is the number of rpm of the blank, v_b is the peripheral speed of the blank in m/min, and D_b is the diameter of the machined blank. The tests were carried out on a pilot installation based on the model L220 lathe as shown in Figure 2. The authors give a description of the device and pertinent technical data. The electric circuit of the installation is shown in Figure 3. The investigations had an aim to solve the following principal problems: 1) the evacuation of metal from the zone of machining and the selection of the disk profile; 2) the elucidation of optimum technological conditions of the process and of their effects on the power capacity; 3) macro-geometry of the machined surface; 4) the effects of process conditions and physical-mechanical properties of the initial metal on the micro-structure changes of the machined surface layer in the zone of thermal effect. The tests were carried out with the heat-resisting and stainless steel grades 1Kh13, 2Kh13, 1Kh18N9T, 1Kh18N12T, and Kh18, and, for a comparison, with the 45 grade steel. During the investigation process it was found that the optimum conditions for a regular and normal evacuation of metal from the operating zone existed, if the disk was revolving in the contact

The Machining of Outside Surfaces of Revolution by the Electrocontact Method

zone against the peripheral feed. The authors analyze the effects of the shape of operating surface of the disk on the evacuation of metal from the operating zone and compare the efficiency of various shapes, shown in Figure 4. Figure 5 shows the necessary capacity of the power transformer as a function of the longitudinal feed of the operating disk, for a constant depth of the layer taken off being 9 - 10 mm and a voltage of the transformer idle running of 31.5 - 32 v. The oscillograms of current and voltage in Figure 6 show that raising the necessary power with an increased feed results in an increase of the number of discharges. Figure 7 shows that an increase in the power consumed by the transformer with an increased feed results in a reduced specific power consumption in the process. In Figure 8 the effect of peripheral feed (peripheral speed v_b of the blank) on the specific electric power consumption q_1 is shown. The specific electric power consumption decreases with an increase of the peripheral speed until it reaches a minimum. With a further increase of the peripheral speed the specific electric power consumption somewhat increases. The maximum power required by the transformer is determined by the formula $N = 0.06\ ns_o tv\ \gamma q$, where n is the number of simultaneously operating disks, γ is the specific gravity of the metal machined and q is

The Machining of Outside Surfaces of Revolution by the Electrocontact Method

the specific electric power consumption in kWh/kg. The authors state the various formulae for the calculation of the temperature conditions prevailing in the operating zone. The tests showed that, in order to maintain a permissible average temperature of the operating disk, it is necessary to subject it to intensive water cooling. Formulae for the rating of the coefficient of heat emission, if the disk is cooled by water, are given, as well as the coefficient of heat emission for the air-cooled blank. Measurements of the magnitude of macro-roughness of the machined surface were carried out with the aid of an indicator along the evolute of the periphery of the blank through every 5° and along the axis through every 1 mm. The maximum height of unevenness after electrocontact machining of 1Kh18N12T grade steel did not exceed 0.6 mm. By metallographic analysis it was found that after electrocontact machining of the stainless and heat-resisting steel grades 2Kh13, 3Kh13, Kh18, 1Kh18N12T, and 1Kh18N9T, the microstructure of the surface layer possessed a fine dendritic structure characteristical for molten metal. Electrocontact treatment results in an increased surface hardness; corresponding figures for the various steel grades are given. The authors conclude that the most efficient field of

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application of contact arc treatment of surfaces of revolution is the rough and semi-finished machining of castings and other blanks of steel grades and alloys which are difficult to tool, and they point out that in spite of the relative increase of electric power consumption, the cost price of machining labor-consuming metals decreases by 2 - 3 times in comparison with lathework. Six graphs, 1 photograph, 2 oscillograms, 3 Soviet references.

Card 5/5

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18.5200

AUTHOR: Kravets, A. T.

TITLE: The Surface Finish Quality of Metals Undergoing Electric Pulse Treatment

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1960, No. 6, pp. 20-23

TEXT: The author investigates some problems connected with the surface finish obtained with electric pulse treatment of metals and analyzes in particular the following two points: a) roughness of machined surface, b) depth of layer with modified structure. Three evaluation criteria of roughness are recognized for electroerosion machining: the mean quadratic deviation H_{mq}, mean height of microroughness H_{mr} and the greatest height of microroughness H. Although only the two former of the criteria mentioned are standardized by ГОСТ (GOST), it is especially the latter criterion H which reflects the observed relations best and is the most suitable one for an evaluation of roughness of the eroded surface. The author describes some details of the erosion process in general and refers then to the roughness of the machined surface depending on the machining conditions. He presents a function showing the interdependence of greatest height of roughness and pulse power. In comparing the roughness of the machined

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The Surface Finish Quality of Metals Undergoing Electric Pulse Treatment

surface and labor efficiency of the process, it is pointed out that the best combination of metal removal speed and surface finish of machine part can be obtained by regulating electric conditions of finishing i. e. increasing the frequency. The author presents a number of formulae substantiating the above-mentioned assertion. Moreover, he investigates the structural changes the surface layers of the metal are undergoing as a result of the thermal reaction of electroerosion operations, and cites tables and photos comparing the depth of layer with changed structure of various steel grades and cast iron. There are: 1 diagram, 4 tables, 1 set of photos, and 4 references: 2 Soviet, 1 French and 1 English.

Card 2/2

KRAVETS, Arkadiy Timofeyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; IVANITSKIY, V.Yu., red.; NAZAROVA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[The spark and the arc cut the metal] Iskra i duga rezhut metall. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1962. 45 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. IV Seriia: Tekhnika, no.11) (MIRA 15:6)
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Selecting parameters of the current-supply system for electric-contact cutting machines. Stan. i instr. 35 no.11:13-14 N '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

USSR.

Determination of the time of bottling of wine. M. A. Mal'tseva, A. B. Kravets, and I. M. Rozlidestvenskii (Winery "Magarach," Moscow). *Vinodelie i Vinogradarstvo S.S.S.R.* 13, No. 6, 10-11(1953).—A simple method is described for detg. the time of bottling (desired maturity) of wine, based on the coagulation of wine colloids at 65-70° when subjected to elec. heating with a pair of specially built electrodes. Wine which becomes turbid at 60-65° is not ready for bottling. The turbidity of table wines is usually due to the residual yeast suspension in the products, while the turbidity of dessert wines originates from pptd. wine proteins. One detn. takes 10-15 min. E. W.

KRAVTSEV, B.K., kand.tekhn.nauk

Concrete bricks with slitlike perforations for laying walls of buildings of few stories. Suggested by B.K.Kravtsev. Rats. i izbor. predl. v stroi. no.15:14-17 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Po materialam Tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Ministerstva stroitel'stva USSR, Kiyev, ul.Sverdlova, 17.
(Hollow bricks)

BUTYRIN, A.V., inzh.; KRAVETS, D.D., inzh.

Mechanization of the placement of herbicides in cotton fields. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.7:22-24 Jl '61. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po khlopku, Tashkent.
(Uzbekistan--Weed control) (Uzbekistan--Cotton growing)

KRAVETS, S. M.

Kravets, S. M. "Features of the course of pneumonia in premature children," Trudy VI Vsesoyuz. s'yezda det. vrachey, posvyachch. pamyati prof. Filatova, Moscow, 194 , p. 146-50

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. , 1949)

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USSR/Medicine - Pneumonia, Therapy
Medicine - Sulfanilamide, and Sulfanilamide Derivatives

Jul/Aug 48

"Utilization of Sulfamide-100 for Treating Pneumonia in Children and a Comparative Analysis of Its Action," R. I. Gamburg, E. M. Kravets, L. B. Balayan, and R. L. Freyd, Inst of Pediatrics, Acad Med Sci USSR, 3 pp

"Pediatriya" No 4

Describes treatment of 80 children with sulfanide-100. Discusses its effectiveness.

PA 13/49T70

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SO: U-411 17 July 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 20, 1949)

Kravets, Ye. M.

the problem is the establishment of comp[...] efficient public health and social services.

René Méndez

168. Antibiotics in the Treatment of Septic-Toxic Conditions in Premature Infants. (Антибиотики в лечении септико-токсических состояний у недоношенных детей)

E. M. KRAVETS and M. N. SINYUSHINA. Педиатрия [*Pediatriya*] No. 6, 20–25, Nov.–Dec., 1949.

During 1947–8 the authors investigated in Moscow the clinical course and the efficacy of treatment in septic-toxic conditions in infants. When swabs were taken from the nose or throat of infants suffering from septic-toxic conditions rod-shaped bacteria were isolated in all

cases. These were resistant to sulphonamides and penicillin, and it was thought that streptomycin or streptothricin would be more effective in combating this condition. *In vitro* only 3% of the isolated bacilli showed a high resistance to streptomycin and streptothricin.

Of the 63 infants treated with these drugs 53 were premature. Of these, 90% were at least 2 months premature and 92·4% weighed less than 2,000 g.; 7 were less than 10 days old, 26 from 11 to 20 days old, 17 from 21 to 30 days old, and 3 over 30 days old. Ten infants were mature and had been suffering from a septic-toxic condition for some time; penicillin and sulphonamides had been tried without effect. The loss of weight in these infants amounted to about 20 to 25%.

Streptothricin was given to 16 infants (14 premature and 2 mature); the daily dosage being 3,000 units intranasally. Three infants received the drug for 5 days, 10 for 6 to 10 days, and 3 for over 10 days. With this treatment 4 premature infants died. As streptothricin was very toxic, streptomycin (at times combined with penicillin) was used in the other 47 cases, 5,000 units being given 6-hourly intranasally. In 30 cases the drug was given for 5 days, in 14 for 6 to 10 days, and in 3 for over 10 days. Five premature infants died. After intranasal application of streptomycin or streptothricin for 4 to 5 days rod-shaped bacteria were no longer found in nose or throat swabs.

The authors emphasize that they believe that the bacilli found in throat and nose swabs of these infants cause septic-toxic conditions, especially in premature infants. With streptomycin and streptothricin treatment the mortality rate was 4·6 times less than with penicillin and sulphonamides [illegible]

N. Chatelain

Abstracts of World Medicine
Vol 8 1950

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SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7, No. 3, June 1954.

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2. USSR (600)

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(ZINGER, M.A.)

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Treatment of sacrolumbar radiculitis and sciatica. Fel'd. i akush. no.9:36 S '54. (MLRA 7:11)

(NERVES, SPINAL, diseases
radiculitis, sacrolumbar, ther.)
(SCIATICA, ther.
(BACKACHE, therapy)

KHAYKIN, M.M., inzh.; KRAVETS, F.V., master

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Basic methods and results in studying vegetative hybridization in animals. Nauk.zap.Kiev.un. 13 no.6:93-109 '54. (MLRA 9:10)

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COUNTRY : USSR

CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Silkworm

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 13 1958, No. 59671

AUTHOR : Kravets, G.K.

INST. : Kiev University

TITLE : Effects of Trace Elements and Other Substances upon the Development and Production of the Oak-Feeding Silworm.

ORIG. PUB. : Nauk.zap.Kiivs'k.un-t, 1956, 15, No.11,65-73

ABSTRACT : The isolated bushes of Quercus robur L. on which the larvae of the oak silkworm (of the "izan" breed) were placed, were sprinkled with solutions of Fe, Cu, Zn, and other salts, and also with solutions of antibiotics. The sprinkling was performed after each moulting of larvae and shortly before pupation. The larvae of stage V from the bushes sprinkled with gramicidin weighed considerably more than the controls (6.61-7.17 g. compared to

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ABST. cont'd

...la) when the bushes were ...in (0.002%), penicillin (100 ...streptomycin (100 units per ...tion of larvae occurred 1-2 days ...o days earlier when sprinkling was ...1% solutions of FeSO4, MnSO4 and hetero- ...0.5% solution of microcide. According to ...used in sprinkling, the number of healthy pupae ...s, respectively; streptomycin - 100%, penicillin - 94%, heteroauxin - 90-92%, FeSO4 and ZnSO4 -

2/3

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Development and productivity of the Chinese tussah moth under different conditions of larval feeding. Nauk. zap. Kyiv. un. 16 no.20:167-172 '57 (MIRA 13:3)
(Silkworms)

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Trenchless channels of thermal heating systems with keramzit-concrete insulation. Mont.i spets.rab.v stroi. 22 no.9:16-18 S '60. (MIRA 13:8)
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(Cotton growing)

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SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7 No. 2 May 19[illegible].

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1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya vystavka, 1954-
2. Direktor pavil'ona (for Sadykov)
(Tajikistan--Agriculture)
(Moscow--Agricultural exhibitions)

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KRAVETS, I.A.

[High cotton yields; based on data from the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition] Vysokie urozhai khlopchatnika; po materialam Vsesoiuznoi sel'skokhoziaistvennoi vystavki. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1956. 107 p. (MLRA 10:9)
(Cotton growing)

KRAVETS, I.A.

Tajik S.S.R. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 7 no.11:30-31 N '57.
(MLRA 10:11)

1. Glavnyy metodist pavil'ona "Tadzhikskaya SSR" Vsesoyuznoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy vystavki.
(Tajikistan--Agriculture)

SADYKOV, Akram Sadykovich; KRAVETS, Isay Abramovich; GUSHCHIN, B.F., otv. za vypusk; BLYUKHER, R.S., red.; PECHENKIN, I.V., tekhn.red.

[Checkrow cultivation of cotton] Kvadratno-gnezdovoe vozdelyvanie khlopchatnika. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'skogo khoz.SSSR, 1959. folder, 7 p. (MIRA 13:6)

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KRAVETS, I.A., agronom (Moskva)

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Automatic signaling devices used in fire prevention. Sudostroenie 24 no.8:76-77 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Fire prevention--Equipment and supplies)

KRAVETS, I.B., inzh.

Ships used for transporting specialized cargoes. Sudostroenie 24 no.12:51-56 D '58. (MIRA 12:2)
(Ships)

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(Fireboats)

KRAVETS, I.B.

Equipment for the measurement of a ship's draft. Sudostroenie 26 no.12:18-22 D '60. (MIRA 13:11)
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New type of fireboats. Mor.flot 21 no.1:44 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Great Britain--Fireboats)

BURLACHENKO, M.A., kand. med. nauk; SIGAL, L.D.; KAUSHANSKIY, M.Z.; PEL'TIN, K.K.; KRAVETS, I.G.; ZDANOVICH, O.A.; ERMAN, I.D. (Kishinev); MIL'SHTEYN, P.V. (Bel'tsy); ETLIS, S.S. (Bendery); MISHCHENKO, S.A.; ROYTIKH, R.M. (Tiraspol'); VASSERMAN, Z.S. (Soroki)

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1. Iz Moldavskogo instituta tuberkuleza (direktor - kand. med. nauk M.A. Burlachenko).

KRAVETS, I.K., nauchnyy sotrudnik

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1. Dal'nevostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut.

(Ducks--Diseases and pests)
(Sinusitis)