

KUBYSHEV, A.

Useful forms of economic work. Den. i kred. 19 no.7:59-61
Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Upravlyayushchiy Sverdlovskoy kontoroy Gosbanka.
(Sverdlovsk Province--Industrial management)
(Sverdlovsk Province--Banks and banking)

KUBYSHEV, A.

Public bureau of economic analysis. Den. 1 kred. 20 no.3:
46-49 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Upravlyayushchiy Sverdlovskoy oblastnoy kontoroy Gosbanka.
(Sverdlovsk Province--Industrial management)

SNEGOVSKIY, I.F.; KUBYSHEV, G.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Distributing batcher for poisonous chemicals. Zashch. rast.
ot vred. i bol. 8 no.6:32-33 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom mekhanizatsii Respublikanskoy
khmelevodcheskoy stantsii, Moskovskaya obl. (for Snegovskiy).
2. Respublikanskaya khmelevodcheskaya stantsiya, Moskovskaya
obl. (for Kubyshev).
(Spraying and dusting equipment)

137-58-6-11956

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 110 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Rodyakin, V.V., Kubyshev, N.N.

TITLE: Production and Treatment of Copper-and-zinc Mattes at the Ust'-Kamenogorsk Lead-and-zinc Kombinat (Polucheniye i pererabotka medno-svintsovykh shteynov na Ust'-Kamenogorskoy svintsovo-tsinkovom kombinat)

PERIODICAL: Byul. Tsent. in-t inform. M-va tsvetn. metallurgii SSSR, 1957, Nr 5, pp 26-28

ABSTRACT: A shaft furnace of new design is used to smelt a Pb agglomerate with considerable impurities, including Cu. The Pb is bottom poured from the furnace. The slag, matte, and a portion of the Pb are released into an electrically heated settling tank measuring 7.3x4.4x1.6 m. Of late the matte contents have been 20-22% Cu, 11-13% Pb, 7-8% Zn, and 15-18% S. Blowing the matte in the converter permits recovery of from 75% of the Cu (when the matte is 10% Cu) to 95% (when it is 30-35% Cu). A return slag containing 1.5-3.0% Cu is produced. Build-up of matte in the converter continues until it is 50% full of a rich mass (3-5 chargings of matte), whereupon the blow proceeds

Card 1/2

137-58-6-11956

Production and Treatment (cont.)

until white metal has been produced. The bulk of the Pb is driven off during the second period of blow. During refining to white metal, the amount of quartz addition is checked by the external appearance of the slag. Should there be excess quartz, a small amount of matte is added to the converter. The white metal is blown 40 to 90 min until blister Cu results. Cleaning of the tuyeres is performed throughout the blow. This operation is considerably more difficult than in the blowing of ordinary mattes. The blister Cu contains 93-95% Cu, 3-5% Pb, 0.04-0.05% Zn, up to 0.4% Bi and other impurities. The converter dust contains 45-50% Pb, 3.5-4.0% Zn, 4-6% Cu, 5-6% As, and up to 0.5% Se.

A.P.

1. Copper ores--Processing
2. Zinc ores--Processing
3. Minerals--Separation

Card 2/2

SOV/136-59-3-6/21

AUTHOR: Abdeyev, M.A., Miller, O.G., Kubyshev, H.N. and Matveyev, A.T.

TITLE: Conversion of Lead Matte at the Ust'-Kamenogorsk Lead Works (Konvertirovaniye vysokosvintsovistykh shteynov na Ust'-Kamenogorskom svintsovom zavode)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1959, Nr 3, pp 23 - 25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method of obtaining copper is given from matte containing 18-24% Cu, 12-18% Pb, 24-30% Fe, 7-8% Zn, 0.5-2.5% As, 0.5-0.8% Sb and 15-18% S. The main difficulty is the presence of lead in the matte. This is removed by an after-blow. During the afterblow, copper is also oxidised and passes into the slag. This is decreased by addition of coke which reduces the copper oxide and copper passes back from the slag. The lead sublimes. It is necessary to submerge the blast deeply for several minutes. Three operations are given. The first is used for small quantities of matte. 40 kg coke are used in the afterblow. Intensive removal of sulphur only begins when the blast is deeply submerged in the metal. 1.5 tons Cu is obtained with analysis:

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SOV/136-59-3-6/21

Conversion of Lead Matte at the Ust'-Kamenogorsk Lead Works

99.07% Cu, 0.2% Pb, 0.2% Zn and 0.2% Fe. The second and third operations yield 3-4.5 tons copper using a full 8-ton converter, the full reaction taking twelve hours. 50 kg coke is used and copper with an analysis of 98.18% Cu, 1.0% Pb, 0.2% Fe and traces of S is obtained. The slag from this reaction contains 18.8% Cu, 15.93% Pb, 24.3% Fe and 15% SiO₂.

There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATIONS: Altayskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut (Altay Mining-metallurgical Institute) (Abdeyev, Miller)
Ust'-Kamenogorskiy svintsovo-tsinkovyy kombinat (Ust'-Kamenogorsk Lead-zinc Combire) (Kuybyshev)
Irtyshtskiy medeplavil'nyy zavod (Irtysht Copper-smelting Works) (Matveyev)

Card2/2

ABDEYEV, Masgut Abdrakhsanovich; SMIRNOV, V.I., akademik, otv. red.;
KUBYSHEV, N.N., retsenzent; KHAN, O.A., retsenzent;
KHUDYAKOV, A.G., tekhn. red.

[Complex metal ore mattes and their conversion] Polimetallicheskie shteyny i ikh konvertirovanie. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1962. 227 p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Smirnov).
(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

KUBISEV, N.N. [Kubyshev, N.N.]

Melting of lead ores in the vertical furnace and its continuous improvement. *Analele metalurgie* 16 no.4:178-185 O-D '62.

AKHMETOV, K.T.; KUBYSHV, N.N.; DASHKOV, K.S.

Side recovery of arsenic from tailings of the metallurgical
industry. TSvet.met. 36 no.2:42-45 P '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Lead industry--By-products) (Arsenic)

AKHMETOV, K.T.; DONCHENKO, P.A.; KUBYSHEV, N.N.; VOLKOV, I.P.; KARAPETYAN, V.K.;
YELYAKOV, I.I.; CHIKRIZOV, M.V.; KHOBDABERGENOV, R.Zh.

Modernizing the industrial equipment of lead production and the
growth of labor productivity. Tsvet. met. 36 no.7:11-19 J1
'63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Lead industry--Equipment and supplies)

KUBYSHEV, N.N.

Improvement of shaft furnace lead smelting. Tsvet. met. 36
no.8:37-43 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Lead--Metallurgy)

KUBYSHEV, N. N.; AKHMETOV, K. T., kand. ekonom. nauk

A book on the conversion of complex metal matteb. Vest. AN
Kazakh. SSR. 19 no.8:73-75 Ag '63. 1

1. Glavnyy metallurg svintsovogo zavoda Ust'-Kamenogorskogo
svintsovo-tsinkovogo kombinata imeni V. I. Lenina (for Kubyshev).

KOLESNIKOV, N.A.; ~~KUBYSHEV, N.N.~~; FEDORENKO, V.G.; KARAPETYAN, V.K.;
UNZHAKOV, M.S.

Intensification of the shaft furnace lead smelting process by
augmenting the oxygen concentration. TSvet. met. 27 no.12:
33-38 D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

KUBYSHEV, S.

Horse Breeding

Achievements of a Hero of Socialist Labor, herdsman Tatan Dshenov, Konevodstvo No. 5, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952 ~~xxxx~~, Uncl.

KOMAROVA, I.; MOLCHANOV, B. (Murmanskaya oblast'); SHAKHOV, A., shofer
(Pestovo, Novgorodskaya oblast'); KUBYSHOV, V. (Kirovskaya oblast')

Readers' letters. Pozh.delo 8 no.4:31 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Starshiy inspektor pozharной chasti, Kazan' (for Komarova).
(Fire prevention)

KUBYSHEV, V. A.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Study of the process of the operation of cylindrical grain cleaner." Omsk-Chelyabinsk, 1961. 18 pp; (Ministry of Agriculture RSFSR, Omsk Agricultural Inst imeni S. M. Kirov); 170 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 219)

TRESKOV, Georgiy Dmitriyevich; LYUBIMOV, A. I.; KUBYSHEV, V. A.;
SERGEYEV, M. P., prof., retsenzent; KOLGANOV, K. G., prof.,
red.; DUGINA, N. A., tekhn. red.

[Calculations for grain harvesting machines] Raschet zerno-
uborochnykh mashin. Pod red. K. G. Kolganova. Izd. 2., perer.
Moskva, Mashgis, 1961. 214 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kafedra sel'skokhozyaystvennykh mashin Chelyabinskogo in-
stituta mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva
(for Terskov).

(Grain—Harvesting)

KUBYSHIN, B. YE.

USSR/Electricity
Voltage Regulators
Standardization

Feb 1948

PA 7738
"Problem of Standardization of Voltage Regulators,"
L. B. Ye. Kubyshin, Bogr, Prokrop'yevskiy Elektromash
Construction Works of MPP, 6 pp

"Vest Elektro-Prom" No 2

One of main problems in standardization of the opera-
tion of regulator is the impossibility of making cal-
culations due to lack of concrete data on the opera-
tion of regulatory systems. Explains general laws on
regulation of basic parameters of machines and servo-
motors to simplify calculations of the resistance of

47798

USSR/Electricity (Contd)

Feb 1948

regulators on the basis of series of relations common
for the greater part of servomotors.

47798

KUBYSKIN, B.Ye.

Measurement of the dynamic magnetic characteristics of ferromagnetic materials and the separation of losses in them. Sbor.trud. Inst. elektrotekh.AN URSS no.12:43-69 '55. (MLRA 9:11)
(Magnetic materials) (Magnetic measurements)

KUBYSHIN, B.Ye.

Investigation of magnetic apparatus magnetized by alternating current.
Sbor.trud. Inst.elektrotekh.AN URSR no.12:70-85 '55. (MLRA 9:11)
(Magnetic amplifiers)

KuBySHIN, B. I.

24(3)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2530

Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut elektrotekhniki

Voprosy magnitnykh izmereniy (Problems of Magnetic Measurements) Kiyev, Izd-vo AN UkeSSR, 1959. 117 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: I. Kisina; Tech. Ed: M.I. Yefimova; Editorial Board: A.D. Nesterenko, Corresponding Member, Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences (Resp. Ed.), S.A. Lebedev, Academician, S.I. Tetel'baum, Corresponding Member, Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences (Deceased), L.V. Tsukernik, Candidate of Technical Sciences, A.N. Milyak, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Ye. V. Khrushchova, Candidate of Technical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for designers and makers of electrical instruments and scientific staff members of research and plant laboratories engaged in electrical and magnetic measurement.

COVERAGE: The authors present results of magnetic measurements conducted at the Laboratory for Electrical and Magnetic Measurements of the Electrical Engineering Institute, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR. They discuss testing of high coercive
Card 1/5

Problems of Magnetic Measurements

SOV/2530

magnetic materials used in the manufacture of permanent magnets and compare various methods of testing hard magnetic materials. They also describe various methods of measuring field intensity and flux density and evaluate the accuracy of those methods. They discuss methods of testing soft magnetic materials and consider problems of resolving total iron core losses into components. They also discuss testing of ferromagnetic materials at high frequencies and describe problems of measuring losses with the aid of a calorimeter. References appear at the end of each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

From the Editor

3

Nesterenko, A.D. Terminology Used in the Field of Magnetic Measurements

5

The author considers the problem of terminology for the induction method of measuring flux density and field intensity. He points out that basic physical phenomena of the process should be considered when introducing terminology for the induction method of measurement. There are no references.

Kubyshin, B.Ye. Determination of Permeability of Substances in an Alternating Field

6

Card 2/6

Problems of Magnetic Measurements

80V/2530

The author discusses a method of determining magnetic permeability of a substance from data for dynamic characteristics in an alternating magnetic field. He also presents a method of determining complex magnetic permeability at frequencies different from those at which measurements were taken and resolution of losses into components was made. There are 3 references, all Soviet.

Rozhanovskiy, I.M. Magnetic Characteristics of Iron in Alternating Magnetic Fields 20

The author studies magnetic characteristics of iron in alternating magnetic fields and analyzes the effect of eddy currents, demagnetizing action of higher-harmonic currents in a magnetizing circuit and the type of the applied voltage. He also investigates functional relationships between the flux density and the field intensity and discusses a circuit used in the study. There are 4 references, all Soviet.

Rozhanovskiy, I.M. Recommended Methods of Resolving Iron Core Losses Into Components 33

Card 3/6

Problems of Magnetic Measurements

80V/2530

The author discusses analytical and graphical methods of resolving total iron losses at various frequencies into hysteresis and eddy-current components. The methods presented utilize the experimental data of total loss in iron taken at various frequencies and at a constant flux density. There are 8 references: 6 Soviet, 1 English and 1 German.

Petrochenko, V.F. Resolution of Iron Core Losses into Components by the Two-frequency Method Under the Condition of Constant Eddy-current Losses 45

The author discusses a method of resolving total iron losses into components at two frequencies. He also evaluates experimental results obtained by using this method. There are 6 references: 5 Soviet and 1 English.

Mesterenko, A.D. Use of Balancing Circuits for Testing of Soft Magnetic Materials in a Constant Magnetic Field 53

The author discusses the possibility of using balance method for obtaining a magnetization curve and a hysteresis loop of ferromagnetic materials. He also describes circuits used in the experimental study. There are 5 references: 4 Soviet and 1 English.

Feyrалеva, N. Ye. Measurement of Field Intensity in Devices for Testing Hard Magnetic Materials by Means of a Test Generator 62

Card 4/6

Problems of Magnetic Measurements

BOV/2530

The author describes a test generator for measuring field intensity and discusses the generator error. The generator was developed at the Laboratory of Magnetic and Electrical Measurements of the Electrical Engineering Institute, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR. There are 5 references, all Soviet.

Iyubchenko, G.I., A.D. Nesterenko, and N.Ye. Fevraleva. Errors of Devices For Testing High Coercive Magnetic Materials

71

The authors discuss devices used for determining residual magnetism and coercive force. Attention is given to a device with compensating coils and a bridge-type device developed at the Laboratory for Magnetic and Electrical Measurements of the Electrical Engineering Institute, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR. The authors discuss the construction and operation of these devices and describe their characteristics. There are 5 references: 4 Soviet and 1 German.

Fevraleva, N.Ye. Utilization of the Hall Effect in Germanium for Measuring Magnetic Flux

86

Card 5/6

Problems of Magnetic Measurements

SOV/2530

The author presents a general description of the Hall effect and discusses its application for measuring magnetic flux. She describes a circuit using a germanium crystal for measuring flux and discusses circuit error. There are 8 references: 4 Soviet, 2 English and 2 German.

Karpenko, V.P. Calorimetric Method of Measuring Losses in Ferromagnetic Materials

96

The author discusses calorimeter circuits used for measuring iron losses at high frequencies. He also describes the error of the calorimetric method. There are 5 references, all Soviet.

Karpenko, V.P. Possibilities of Using T-Circuits for Magnetic Measurement

105

The author analyzes various T-circuits and discusses their application in determining magnetic characteristics of ferromagnetic materials at low and medium frequencies. There are 4 references: 2 Soviet and 2 English.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 6/6

JP/gap
11-23-59

KuBYSHIN, R. Ye.

8(6); 28(1) PAGES 1 BOOK REPRODUCED 207/2077

Академика наук Украинской ССР. Інститут електротехніки.
Voprosy ustoychivosti i avtomaticheskogo upravleniya sistem (Problems in
Stability and Automation of Power Systems) Kiev, Izd-vo AN UkrSSR, 1979.
206 p. (Series: 12). Shoruk trudy, 77. 16) Errors ally inserted.
3,000 copies printed.

М. П. Полубинский, Е. Е. Косович, Е. П. Мухомов;
Редакторы: А. Д. Костриченко. Corresponding Member, Ukrainian SSR
Academy of Sciences (Resp. ed.), S. A. Lebedev, Academician, S. I.
Stepanyuk, Corresponding Member, Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, A. E.
Bilyub, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Ye. V. Zhuravskaya, Candidate of
Technical Sciences, and L. V. Tsvetkovskiy.

РЕЗЮМЕ: This collection of articles was published in line with a directive of the
scientific council of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Academy of Sciences,
USSR. It is intended for scientists, engineering and technical personnel con-
cerned with problems of stability and automatic control of power systems.

СВЯЗАН: The authors analyze static stability of a complex power system
taking into account automatic control devices, short-circuiting to ground and de-
transients in a synchronous generator, short-circuiting to ground and de-
scribe methods of solving transient in current transformers. They also
consider methods of calculating current transformers with magnetizing
characteristics. The theory of magnetic amplifiers as well as new types of fre-
quency relays and frequency measuring devices. In generalization are sections.
References appear at the end of each article.

Экспликация: Problems of a linear theory of magnetic amplifiers
The author shows that a magnetic amplifier should be considered as a
current or voltage generator controlled with 4-4, 4-2 or pulse currents
or voltages with a frequency lower than that of the magnetizing current.
In dimension equivalent circuits of magnetic amplifiers and derives
expressions for amplifier parameters. There are 7 references, all Soviet
(including 1 translation).

Экспликация: Current transformers with P-C magnetization and basic aspects
of calculating their errors used in circuits for automatic field regulation
of synchronous generators
The author discusses a graphical-analytical 4-c magnetization used in
circuits for automatic field regulation of synchronous machines. There
are 8 references: 6 Soviet, 1 English and 1 German.

СВЯЗАН: METHODS AND EXAMPLES OF CALCULATIONS
Bachman, S.A. and J. E. Dubenski. Analysis of static stability of a
long-distance transmission line, taking into account complex load
characteristics
The authors study the effect of voltage and frequency static character-
istics of a complex load as well as the effect of dynamic characteristics
of an equivalent induction motor on the stability of a long-distance
power transmission line. They conclude that the dependence of load
conductance on voltage is the major factor affecting stability. There are
6 references, all Soviet.

Экспликация: Методы для измерения частоты
The author discusses an electronic device for frequency measurement by
measuring the duration of a certain number of periods. The number of
periods is determined by means of a trigger circuit similar to that used
in computers. The device is described with the aid of a wave-
table generator stabilized by the aid of a variable
frequency transformer. Measurements of a testing-fork electromechanical
frequency transducer. Measurements of a vacuum tube with the aid of the device
are sufficiently accurate in the wide range of radio frequencies. There
is 1 Soviet reference.

Экспликация: Методы расчета колеблющихся магнитных усилителей на линейной
теории
The author considers methods of selecting operating conditions for
amplifiers and determining coefficients required in calculations. He
presents a numerical example of calculating a magnetic amplifier for
controlling power commutation. There is 1 Soviet reference.

5

S/112/60/000/006/019/032

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnik, 1960, No. 6, p. 279,
4.5112

AUTHOR: Kubyshkin, B. Ye.

TITLE: Problems of the Linear Theory of Magnetic Amplifiers 29

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. In-ta elektrotekh. AN UkrSSR, 1959, No. 16, pp. 113-134

TEXT: A qualitative analysis is given of a magnetic amplifier considered as a current or voltage generator controlled by direct, alternating or pulse currents or voltages of a lower frequency than the frequency of the feed current. With such an approach to the analysis, the calculation of a magnetic amplifier becomes similar to the calculation of electronic amplifiers. It enables the author to obtain approximate analytical expressions for the load characteristics of a magnetic amplifier and for main coefficients. Equivalent circuits of magnetic amplifiers are considered which, by using the linearized curves of magnetization by direct and alternating current, make it possible to obtain calculated relations for a choke-type magnetic amplifier, with an allowance for

Card 1/2

S/112/60/000/006/019/032

Problems of the Linear Theory of Magnetic Amplifiers

bias and feedback, as well as for a magnetic amplifier fed from a current source (both transformer and autotransformer). There are 20 illustrations, 7 references.

G. V. S.

B

Card 2/2

3/716/61/018/000/000/019
0207/0301

AUTHOR: Kubyshin, B. Ye.

TITLE: Determining simultaneous magnetization characteristics for design of magnetic amplifiers

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Instytut elektrotekhniki. Sbornik trudov, v. 18, 1961. Voprosy magnitnykh ismereniy, 63-77

TEXT: The author describes a method of obtaining magnetic characteristics at two frequencies; these characteristics are necessary in design of magnetic amplifiers, transformers and other devices. A variant of the Maxwell inductance bridge was used at frequencies from 25 - 1000 c/s. A voltmeter KVE-1 (KIVL-1) with an input impedance of 1 Mohm and resistance boxes 100, 200 or 500 (K23, K23-6 or K-33) were used with the bridge. First harmonics of the magnetic induction and the magnetic field were used and simple calculations gave properties of the ferromagnetic material. The results could be used to find separately various types of losses, due to

Card 1/2

Determining simultaneous magnetization... 3/716/01/018/000/008/019
B207/0501
magnetic 'viscosity', hysteresis, and eddy currents. Non-linear
distortions could be found, using one or two r.m.s. voltmeters.
There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 7 Soviet-bloc references.

✓

Card 2/2

S/103/62/023/012/012/013
D201/D308

Bykov, L.N., Kubyshin, B.Ye., and Lip-
kovskiy, A.A. (Kiev)

AUTHORS:

Automatic contactless transformer installations
for reversing the D.C. current in 6 PT-200
(BRT-200) galvanic baths

TITLE:

Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 23, no. 12,
1962, 1692 - 1700

PERIODICAL:

TEXT:
The authors describe the principle of operation and the construction of the arrangement, which consists of a power stage (two 3-phase transformers), intermediate 3-phase magnetic amplifiers and a pulse generator in the form of a modified contactless programmer. The supply is 380/220 V. The arrangement has no contacts and no moving or revolving parts. When the emf at the secondaries of the operating transformer is equal to the voltage drop at the bleeder resistor and at the load, no parasitic currents exist in the idle arms. When the voltage across the bleeder is not equal to that at the

Card 1/2

Automatic contactless ...

S/103/62/023/012/012/013
D201/D308

load, the resulting parasitic currents are small and do not increase with magnetization of magnetic amplifiers. This is so because magnetic amplifiers are operating outside the 'self-reversibility' limits and are of the half-wave type, which makes them more economical as compared with full-wave amplifiers. A special type of voltage feedback is applied, which makes it possible to dispense with bias windings in the amplifiers. The primaries of transformers are shunted by capacitors which are adjusted to resonate with the minimum inductances of the a.c. windings of magnetic amplifiers. This improves the time-response and makes the required control current smaller. The arrangement is immune to the load circuit being s.c. or o.c., which is especially important in the use of galvanic baths and can be used with other types of load. There are 6 figures.

SUBMITTED:

June 5, 1962

Card 2/2

KUBYSHIN, B.Ye.

Determining the characteristics of simultaneous magnetization of
ferromagnetic materials for the calculation of magnetic amplifiers.
Trudy inst. Kom.stand.mer i izm. prib no.64:39-48 '62.

(Ferromagnetism) (MIRA 16:5)
(Magnetic amplifiers)

MILYAKH, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; KUBYSHIN, Boris Yevgen'yevich;
VOLKOV, Igor' Vladimirovich;

[Inductive and capacitive converters of voltage sources
to current sources] Induktivno-emkostnye preobrazovateli
istochnikov napriazhenia v istochniki toka. Kiev,
Naukova dumka, 1964. 303 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Milyakh).

KUBYSHIN, B. Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIKHAYLOV, F.A., inzh.; MIKHALEVICH, G.A., inzh.

Magnetic regulator with wide range of voltage input changes.

Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.4:28-30 Q-D '63. (MIRA 17:10)

KUBYSHIN, B.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; BYKOV, L.N., inzh.; PAVLOV, L.L., inzh.

Universal electromagnetic attachment for measuring rectified d.c.
during reversing operations. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.1:38-
40 Ja-Mr 1965. (MIRA 18:5)

KUBYSHIN, B.Ye. (Kiyev); LIPKOVSKIY, K.A. (Kiyev); MIKHALEVICH, G.A. (Kiyev)

One method for eliminating idle operation current in a magnetic amplifier. Avtom. i telem. 26 no.3:532-538 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

L 05673-67 EWT(1) OD

ACC NR: AT6020426 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0073/0081

AUTHOR: Kubyshin, B. Ye.; Mel'nichuk, L. P. 31

ORG: Institute of Electrodynamics AN UkrSSR (Institut elektrodinamiki AN UkrSSR) B+1

TITLE: A method for increasing the Q-factor of a magnetic amplifier 25

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Preobrazovaniye i stabilizatsiya elektromagnitnykh protsessov (Conversion and stabilization of electromagnetic processes). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 73-81

TOPIC TAGS: Q factor, magnetic amplifier, time constant, electronic feedback

ABSTRACT: A method is proposed for reducing the time constant of magnetic amplifiers used in automatic control systems. Analysis of the relationship between the time constant and magnetic coupling with the feedback and bias circuits in an ordinary magnetic amplifier with external feedback shows that the time constant of the amplifier is determined by the time constant of the control circuit, the parameters of the bias and feedback circuits which are magnetically coupled to the control circuit, and also the amplification factor. A system is described for constructing a magnetic amplifier without feedback and with three independent control circuits, or a magnetic amplifier with external feedback and inductively decoupled control, feedback and AC circuits. The dynamic characteristics of amplifiers incorporating this system are experimentally studied. The results show that this system may be used for increasing the amplification factor with a simultaneous reduction in the time constant to give a Q increase by a factor of approximately 8. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 8 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 26Oct65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001
Card 1/1

L 05874-57 EWT(1) GD

ACC NR: AT6020427 (N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0085/0100

AUTHOR: Kubyshin, B. Ye.; Lipkovskiy, K. A.; Mikhalevich, G. A.

26
B + 1

ORG: Institute of Electrodynamics AN UkrSSR (Institut elektrodinamiki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: A noncontact wide-range voltage regulator incorporating magnetic amplifiers

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Preobrazovaniye i stabilizatsiya elektromagnitnykh protsessov (Conversion and stabilization of electromagnetic processes). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 85-100

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic amplifier, voltage regulator

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss a method for compensation of excessive open-circuit current in magnetic amplifiers used in a noncontact wide-range voltage regulator. These compensated magnetic amplifiers have a specially connected additional nonmagnetized choke. The working windings for each core are split in two and taken in pairs to form two arms of a T-circuit in which the third arm is the winding of the additional choke. Expressions are given for determining the parameters of this type of amplifier under basic operating conditions and for selecting optimum parameters. Experimental tests of wide-range voltage regulators using these magnetic amplifiers gave completely satisfactory results with a control factor in the load of 2000-2500. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 34 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 26Oct65/ ORIG REF: 008
kh

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AM5010311

Monograph

UR/

Milyakh, Aleksandr Nikolayevich (Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R.); Kubyshin, Boris Yevgen'yevich; Volkov, Igor' Vladimirovich.

Inductance-capacitance converters¹¹⁵ of voltage sources to current sources (Induktivno-yemkostnyye preobrazovateli istochnikov napryazheniya v istochniki toka) Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 0303 p. illus., biblio. (At head of title: Akademiya nauk Ukrainiskoy SSR. Institut elektrodinamiki) 2,300 copies printed

TOPIC TAGS: voltage regulator, electric capacitance, electric inductance, electric power engineering, thermoelectric converter, electric current, ~~calculation~~, electric device, electric energy conversion, nonrotary electric power converter, rotary electric power converter

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book describes circuits of inductance-capacitance converters which make it possible to obtain constant current regardless of wide range variations in load resistance. It contains calculation methods for converters, calculation examples, tables, and curves required for carrying out the calculations. It is shown that the employment of the converters is preferable to that of parametric and compensating current regulators used in power engineering and automation. The book is intended for scientific, engineering, and technical personnel specializing in converter engineering, as well as for aspirants and students in universities specializing in these fields of study.

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AM5010311

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SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 23Oct64/ ORIG REF: 087/ OTH REF: 015

Card 3/3

KUEVSHKIN, A.A.

Use of new materials in the Bogorodsk Factory of Leather Goods
and Accessories. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 7 no.6:34 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

ZAYETS, I.L.; TETEL'BAUM, A.A.; KOVTUSHENKO, A.A.; KARYSHEV, M.S.;
KUBYSHKIN, B.A.; LEBEDEVA, N.I., nauchnyy red.; MOROZOVA,
L.A., red.; VINOGRADOV, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Shape mills; catalog and manual] Sortovye stany; katalog-
spravochnik. Moskva, TsINTIMASH, 1962. 62 p.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Elektrostal'skiy zavod tyazhelego mashinostroyeniya.
(rolling mills--Catalogs)

KUBYSHKIN, G.P.

Maximum river drainage due to rainfall in the Transcarpathian area
[with summaries in Russian and English]. Dop. AN URSS no.3:265-269
'57. (MIRA 10:?)

1. Institut gidrologii ta gidrotekhniki Akademii nauk URSS. Pred-
stavlenc akadem'kom Akademii nauk USSR G.I.Sukhomelom.
(Transcarpathia--Hydrology)

KUBYSHKIN, G.P.

KUBYSHKIN, G.P.

Vertical zonality of the distribution of runoff of rivers in
Transcarpathia. Meteor. i gidrol. no.4:34-35 Ap '57. (MLBA 10:5)
(Transcarpathia--Runoff)

KUBYSHKIN, G.P.

KUBYSHKIN, G.P.

Minimum flow-off of rivers of the Transcarpathian Province of the
Ukrainian S.S.R. Trudy Ukr. NIGMI no.9:137-139 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Transcarpathia--Stream measurements)

KUBYSHKIN, G. P., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Characteristics of the
run-off
effluence of ~~the~~ rivers of Zakarpatskaya Oblast of the UkSSR."
Kiev, 1958. 15 pp (Min of Higher Education UkSSR, Kiev Inst of
Engineers of Water ^{*Resource*} ~~Economy~~), 120 copies (KL, 15-58, 115)

- 33 -

VISHNEVSKIY, Palladiy Fedorovich[Vyshnevs'kyi, P.F.]; DROZD, Nafanail Iosipovich; ZHELEZNYAK, Iosif Aronovich; KRYZHANOVSKAYA, Ariada Borisovna[Kryzhanivs'ka, A.B.]; KUEYSHKIN, Georgiy Pimenovich[Kubyshkin, H.P.]; LYSENKO, Klara Arkhipovna; MOKLYAK, Vladislav Ivanovich; CHIPPING, Galina Aleksandrovna [Chippinh, H.O.]; SHVETS, Grigoriy Ivanovich[Shvets, H.I.]; PECHKOVSKAYA, O.M.[Pechkovs'ka, O.M.], red.isd-va; RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Hydrologic calculations for rivers of the Ukraine]Gidrologichni rozrakhunky dlia richok Ukrainy; pry vidсутnosti sposterezhen'. [By]P.F.Vyshnev'kyi ta inshi. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad.nauk URSR, 1962. 385 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Ukraine--Rivers)

S/120/60/000/01/031/051

AUTHORS: Kozachina, B.S., Kubyshkin, N.Z. and Nastyukha, A.I.

TITLE: Stabilization of the Deflecting-system Voltage in a Cyclotron/9

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, Nr 1,
p 110 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The stabilization circuit for the deflecting voltage of a cyclotron described here differs from the usual high-voltage stabilization circuits in that the grid and cathode circuits of the stabilizing tube as well as the DC amplifier are at the ground potential, i.e, no high-voltage dividers are used in the cathode and grid circuits. The circuit, given in Figure 1, shows that the negative terminal of a rectifier (B100/20, 100 kV working voltage, 20 mA current, bridge-circuit connection) is connected to the load via a ballast water resistance (R_g) of 2 M Ω . A high-voltage divider (Δ_1) is connected in parallel with the load; it divides the voltage produced by the rectifier in the ratio 1:450. A potential drop across the smaller part of the divider is compared with

Card1/3



S/120/60/000/01/051/051

E201/E391

Stabilization of the Deflecting-system Voltage in a Cyclotron

that of a standard cell \mathcal{E}_3 . The resultant voltage difference is applied to a DC amplifier (УНТ); the output signal of the amplifier is fed to the grid of the stabilizing tube \mathcal{A}_1 (ГK-3000, maximum working voltage 100 kV, actual voltage 30 kV). The voltage across the load is kept constant by varying the potential drop across the tube \mathcal{A}_1 . Since the cathode of \mathcal{A}_1 is grounded, no isolating transformer is needed in the filament circuit; the amplifier is also at the ground potential. Two indicating instruments are used: ИП-1 to measure the voltage in the deflecting system, and ИП-2 to measure the voltage at the tube anode. With the circuit described 20% variations of the input voltage and current changes from 0.5 to 5 mA produced only 0.2% of variation of the deflecting voltage. The circuit has been working satisfactorily for two years in a 1.5 m cyclotron. ✓

Card2/3

KUBYSHKIN, P. P.

Occurrence of Ground Waters in the Lower Dnepr Sands
Sb. nauch. tr. Kievevsk. lesokhoz. in-ta, no 3, 1953, pp 93-101

The author briefly describes the ground waters of the Lower Dnepr sands in connection with their utilization for raising garden and grape crops, and also in connection with afforestation. He expounds the history of the study of the Lower Dnepr sands as connected with the problem of land improvement and afforestation and with the problem of the organization of truck gardening and grape culture. (RZhGeo', no 3, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 639, 2 Sep 55

KUBYSHKIN, P. P.

SOV/112-58-1-294

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1958, Nr 1, p 43 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kubyskin, P. P.

TITLE: Fundamentals of Hydraulic Calculations of Draining Canals
(Obosnovaniye gidrotekhnicheskikh raschetov osushitel'nykh kanalov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-ta mestn. i toplivn. prom-sti, 1956, Nr 10,
pp 11-28

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Inland waterways--USSR 2. Water--Control systems

Card 1/1

KUBYSHKIN, P.P.

[Agricultural melioration and forestry] Sel'skokho-
ziaistvennaia melioratsiia i lesovodstvo. Moskva, Kolos,
1964. 334 p. (MIRA 18:9)

85818

S/084/60/000/010/002/007
A153/A026

6.1160

AUTHOR: Kubyshkin, V., Engineer

TITLE: Ultra-Short-Waves are Reliable, Convenient and Efficient

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1960, No. 10, pp. 12-13

TEXT: Advantages of ultra-short-waves over short waves are enumerated and the relatively limited use of ultra-short-waves for ground-air (dispatcher-aircraft) communication in the past is explained by a limited range. However, now that in the USSR and in foreign countries they have begun to use automatic intermediate relay stations on aircraft routes, outlooks for using ultra-short-wave facilities have improved. The principle of operation of such stations is explained. It is said that relay stations must be located 200-250 km from airports, with overlapping ranges, and providing reliable and convenient communication from ground-to-air and vice-versa. There are 4 figures and 2 photos.

✓

Card 1/1

KURZYKHIN, V.F.; KOROLENKO, A.B.

Contractile capacity of the myocardium in primary and recurrent
rheumatic carditis based on polycardiographic and dyacardiographic
data. Sov. med. 28 no.1:36-41 Ja '65. (MIRA 1895)

1. Kafedra hospital'noy terapii (rav. - docent V.I. Kostromin) i
kardiologicheskogo fakul'teta Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta,
Simferopol'.

KUBYSHKIN, V.I.

Selecting measuring circuits for digital voltmeters. Priboro-
stroenie no.4:6-8 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Voltmeter)

KUBYSHKIN, V.P.

Use of an integrator in the method of electrohydrodynamic analogies for calculating the unsteady seepage into horizontal drains. Trudy Sem. po prikl. mat. 1 no.1:84-96 '63. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki i melioratsii, Kiyev.

ACCESSION NR: AP3004325

S/0033/63/040/004/0700/0702

AUTHOR: Fomenko, B. D.; Bonelis, I. V.; Kubyshkin, V. V.

TITLE: The latitude and height dependence of atmospheric disturbances due to type M solar corpuscular streams

SOURCE: Astronomicheskii zhurnal, v. 40, no. 4, 1963, 700-702

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric disturbance, atmospheric disturbance latitude dependence, atmospheric disturbance height dependence, corpuscular stream, solar corpuscular stream, type M solar corpuscular stream, radio sounding

ABSTRACT: The latitude dependence of atmospheric disturbances has been detected from a study of data, in addition to that used previously (B. D. Fomenko, Astron. zh., v. 39, 833, 1962). It is found that the amplitude of atmospheric disturbances increases with geomagnetic latitude. Radio sounding data show that the disturbance occurs in the atmosphere. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP3004325

ASSOCIATION: Volgogradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (Volgograd
Pedagogic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 07Feb63

DATE ACQ: 20Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043960

S/0033/64/041/004/0738/0742

AUTHOR: Kuby*shdn, V.V.

BR

TITLE: Universal photoelectric photometer with automatic control

SOURCE: Astronomicheskoy zhurnal, v. 41, no. 4, 1964, 738-742

TOPIC TAGS: astronomical instrument, photoelectric photometer, photometer, photometry, colorimetry, automatic photometer

ABSTRACT: This article describes a universal photoelectric photometer with automatic control, designed for photometric and colorimetric study of stars, planets, nebulae and Zodiacal light and polarimetric measurements with various types and designs of telescopes, and ensuring full automation of the photometric cycle of observation while preserving high photometric accuracy. The photometer, whose block diagram is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure, consists of an extensible photometric head, mounted on the eyepiece end of a telescope, and a central control panel in which most of the units are mounted and which at the same time is the working position of one of the operators. The central control panel and a number of auxiliary devices are situated in the laboratory and connected to the photometric head by a 7-m multistrand cable with a reliable electromagnetic shield. The

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043960

optical system is shown in Fig. 2 of the Enclosure. After passing through the disk 1 with diaphragms, the radiation of the investigated object, focussed in the plane of a diaphragm, falls on the Fabry lens 2, which projects it onto the photomultiplier photocathode 3 of the exit pupil 4 of a telescopic system formed by the telescope objective and the Fabry lens. The diaphragm disk 1 has 15 sets of different diaphragms and one field diaphragm. Each set contains two diaphragms (for photometric study of stars and photometric study of the sky background). The diaphragms are changed automatically by turning of the disk. Two disks with filters 5, 6 are mounted in the photometer. Each disk has one field diaphragm and eight light filters. The sixteen filters make it possible to work in eighty different spectral regions. Filters are changed automatically. The disk 7 has a field diaphragm and a container with a radioactive luminophor which serves as a photometric standard. When measuring the brightness of the sky background and checking the constancy of the photometer sensitivity, the disk 7 is turned to a certain angle and cuts off the light flux from the investigated object, and the luminophor is introduced into the optical system and projected on the same part of the surface of the photomultiplier photocathode as the radiation from the exit pupil of the telescopic system. Behind the diaphragm disk there is a disk 8 with slits; it has one field diaphragm and eleven slits with widths of 0.01 - 3 mm and lengths of

2/5

Card

ACCESSION NR: AP4043960

2 - 22 mm. A slit of a particular width and length is moved along the focal image of the investigated object by microscrews in two directions: for right ascension and declination. The slits are changed automatically. Between the diaphragm disk and the Fabry lens there is a prism 9 of total internal reflection, which in combination with the eyepiece 10 makes it possible to point at and check the position of the investigated object in the diaphragm or slit. The photometer can operate with different Fabry lenses. The polaroid 12 is rotated in the mounting of the bearing 13 by a selsyn 11. The light flux is modulated by an alternating current amplifier. Considerable detail is given concerning the photometric components, the electrometric amplifier, the programming unit and the central control panel. For stars brighter than the eighth magnitude the measurement accuracy is $0^m.001-0^m.002$. Stars to the twelfth magnitude have been observed with an accuracy to $0^m.01-0^m.02$. "In conclusion, the author thanks V. B. Nikonov and N. F. Kuprevich for discussion of the work". Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Volgogradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (Volgograd Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 24Jan64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: AA, ES

NO REF SOV: 018

OTHER: 005

Card 3/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4043960

ENCLOSURE: 01

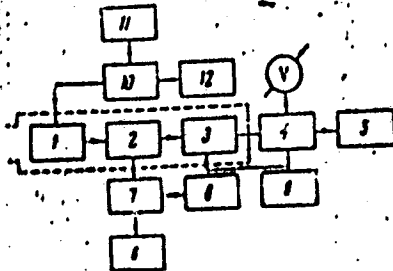


Fig. 1. Block diagram of a photoelectric photometer. 1 - universal photometric head; 2 - detector of the investigated radiation; 3 - DC amplifier unit; 4 - DC amplifier; 5 - potentiometer; 6 - stabilized rectifier; 7 - voltage divider; 8 - tube voltmeter; 9 - electronic voltage stabilizer; 10 - programming unit; 11 - chronograph; 12 - power supply.

Card 4/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4043960

ENCLOSURE: 02

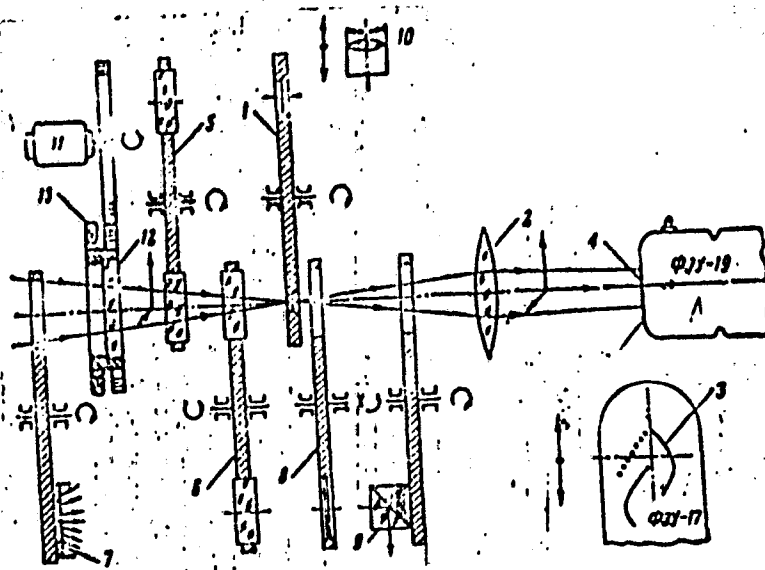


Fig. 2. Optical system of the photoelectric photometer. A - photomultipliers

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L 2690-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5020679

UR/0033/65/042/004/0784/0797
523.745

AUTHOR: Kubyskin, V. V.

38
32
B

TITLE: Solar activity and pressure measurements in the troposphere

9M

SOURCE: Astronomicheskij zhurnal, v. 42, no. 4, 1965, 784-797

TOPIC TAGS: solar activity, troposphere, solar flare, atmospheric pressure

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of previous work, partly by the author and others but chiefly by V. D. Fomenko, based on the application of the superposed epoch method. The results are presented in a series of graphs: one set for quasi-stationary corpuscular streams from active regions and a second set for nonstationary corpuscular streams from chromospheric flares. Three different curves are represented: one for "central" flocculi (with all flocculi considered), a second for flocculi located in the "unfavorable" solar hemisphere, and a third for "central" flocculi for which $\Delta L_c > 7^d$. The curves for the quasi-stationary streams from active regions show practically a constant atmospheric pressure for flocculi of the second group and a definite pressure maximum at $\Delta t \approx +6^d$ for

12, 55

12, 44, 55

Card 1/2

L 2690-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020679

flocculi of the first and third groups. Because superposition effects of nearby disturbances are smaller, curves of the third group show a much greater pressure increase than curves of the first group. An increase in atmospheric pressure was noted in all cases after appearance of a chromospheric flare, the maximum being found at the phase plus 3-4 days. This is in agreement with geomagnetic data. It is concluded, in keeping with previous work, that corpuscular streams are responsible for variations in atmospheric pressure, even at sea level. "In conclusion, the author expresses his sincere thanks to E. R. Mustel for very valuable advice, for constant interest in the work, and for many discussions of the results of the investigation." Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 1 table, and 2 appendices.

ASSOCIATION: Volgogradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (Volgograd Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 01Apr65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, AA

NO REF SOV: 029

OTHER: 009

Card

KA
2/2

44,55

10647-06 ENT(1)/ECC/EWA(h) ON

ACC NR: AP6002690

SOURCE CODE: UR/0033/65/042/006/ 1232/1249

AUTHOR: Mustel', E. R.; Kubyshkin, V. V.; Bonelis, I. V.

41
B

ORG: ^{44,55} ~~Astronomical Council, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Astronomicheskiy Soviet Akademii nauk SSSR);~~ ^{44,55} ~~Volgograd Teachers' Institute (Volgogradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut)~~ ^{44,55}

TITLE: Corpuscular streams and cosmic rays and their effect on the earth's troposphere

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 42, no. 6, 1965, 1232-1249

TOPIC TAGS: ¹²¹ cosmic ray, ¹²⁴⁴⁵⁵ meteorological phenomenon, proton stream, corpuscular stream, tropospheric process, chromospheric flare

ABSTRACT: Quasi-stationary corpuscular fluxes emanating from active regions during the period of 1951 to 1953 are analyzed. Chromospheric flares recorded at several Arctic stations at different geomagnetic latitudes are plotted diagrammatically. Analysis of the results indicates that the corpuscular streams produce a pressure increase, while the subrelativistic proton streams from chromospheric flares produce pressure decreases at the polar caps. It is noted that the amplitude decrease of atmospheric disturbances with decreasing geomagnetic latitude can be a source of additional atmospheric circulation. This assumption is borne out by analysis of chromospheric flares of 1956-1960. A more detailed discussion of all

Card 1/2

UDC: 523.745

1004-00

ACC NR: AP6002690

these problems is to be undertaken in the near future. Orig. art. has: 13 figures
and 3 tables. [JJ]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 25Jun65/ ORIG REF: 015/ OTH REF: 007/ ATD PRESS:

4169

HW
Card 2/2

L 47310-66 EWT(1)/FCC CW

ACC NR: AR6028405

SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/005/0055/0055

AUTHOR: Mustel', E. R. ; Bonelis, I. V. ; Kubyshkin, V. V.

37.
B

TITLE: The effect of cosmic rays on the lowest layer of the Earth' s atmosphere

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 5. 51. 429

REF SOURCE: Astron. tsirkulyar, no. 333, iyulya 10, 1965, 1-6

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray, atmospheric pressure, chromospheric flare, solar flare

ABSTRACT: According to Soviet and Western Europe weather bureaus, the earth' s atmospheric pressure increases on the 6th day after an active area passes through the center of the solar disk (an average of 13, 878 active areas during the 1907-1952 period). This fact correlates with an increase in geomagnetic activity. After chromospheric flares, the atmospheric pressure on the Sun increases synchronously with an increase of geomagnetic activity (on the 4th day after a flare). Thus, the effect of solar corpuscular streams causes an increase

Card 1/2

UDC: 523.75:523.165+525.24

L 47310-66

ACC NR: AR6028405

in atmospheric pressure. At the same time, a decrease in atmospheric pressure occurs in the area of geomagnetic polar caps immediately following flares. The authors have associated this phenomenon with the activity of subrelativistic proton streams. Orig. art. has: 9 reference items. G. Ivanov-Kholodnyy.

[Translatio. of abstract]

[FM]

SUB CODE: 03/

Card 2/2 afs

ACC NR: AR6032353 SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/G00/007/A020/A020

AUTHOR: Fomenko, B. D.; Kubyshkin, V. V.

TITLE: Temperature fluctuations in atmospheric disturbances as a function of recurrent solar corpuscular streams

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 7A116

REF SOURCE: Sb. Solnechn. aktivnost'. No. 2. M., Nauka, 1965, 85-87

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric disturbance, solar corpuscular radiation, solar corpuscular stream, solar corpuscular temperature fluctuation, flocculus

ABSTRACT: Data on center flocculi, i. e., flocculi having a heliographic width of not more than 6° and situated in the solar hemisphere disposed to affect the earth, were selected for subsidence curves of the 18th and 19th solar activity cycles, when the Wolf number was between 15 and 75. At the same time an analysis was made of flocculi having a heliographic width greater than 6° and situated in the solar hemisphere not producing geophysical effects on the Earth. Data obtained in high altitude temperature soundings made at Tbilisi, Volgograd, Moscow, Arkhangel'sk and Murmansk were used as the geophysical index. The method of superimposed

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UDC: 551.5:523.745

ACC NR: AR6032353

epochs was used. Data obtained in high-altitude temperature soundings were analyzed simultaneously with disturbances in atmospheric pressure as a function of active solar regions. It was found that the temperature maximum in the 0—20-km layer occurs 7 days after the passage of the active region through the central solar meridian. B. Rubashev. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 03, 04/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6028769

SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/006/0064/0064

AUTHOR: Fomenko, B. D.; Kubyshkin, V. V.

TITLE: Temperature changes in atmospheric disturbances caused by recurrent corpuscular solar fluxes

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 6.51.488

REF SOURCE: Sb. Solnechn. aktivnost'. No. 2. M., Nauka, 1965, 85-87

TOPIC TAGS: solar activity, solar corpuscular radiation, sunspot cycle

TRANSLATION: To determine the effect of corpuscular fluxes upon temperature variations, data on the flocculi for the descending branches of the 18th and 19th cycles of solar activity were selected; the selection was made at a heliographic latitude of $<6^\circ$, when the Wolf (sunspot) numbers were within 15 to 75. Data on altitude temperature probes at Tbilisi, Volgograd, Moscow, Arkhangel'sk and Murmansk were taken as a geophysical index. The superimposed-era method was used. The moment of the passage of the active area through the central meridian was set to be the zero "phase". The maximum temperature was observed seven days after the passage of the active area through the central solar meridian. 8 references. B. Rubashev.

SUB CODE: 03

UDC: 523.75:523.165

Card 1/1

BOYKO, V.M.; KUBYSHKIN, Yu. P.

Medical and sanitary care during the reclamation of the Golodnaya
Steppe. Sov.zdrav. 16 no.6:19-23 No '57. (MLRA 10:8)

(RURAL CONDITIONS

med. & sanitary care in conquering of steppes)

NEVSKAYA, T.S., kand.med.nauk; RUTENBERG, L.A., kand.med.nauk; SAMSONOV, A.V.,
vrach (Stalino, USSR); KUBYSHKIN, Yu.P., vrach (Tashkent); KRISTMAN,
V.I., kand.med.nauk; ARKAD'YEVA, R.I., vrach

Health hints. Zdorov'ye 7 no.9:30-31 S '61.
(HYGIENE)

(MIRA 14:9)

KUBYSHKIN, Yu.P.

Tonic vascular responses to the position of the body. Fiziol.zhur.
47 no.3:321-324, Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. From the City Clinical Hospital No.1, Tashkent.
(POSTURE) (CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM)

MUSIYENKO, V.P.; POIATAYKO, R.I.; SKARCHENKO, V.K.; FROLOVA, V.S.;
GALICH, P.N.; Priglavani uchastiye: Logoza, L.F.; Kubyshkina, G.A.

Conversion of n-hexane on chromium-magnesium oxide catalysts.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.9:915-918 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soedineniy AN UkrSSR.

BRUK, A.S.; LEYBOVICH, R.Ye.; IVANOV, Ye.B.; SMUL'SON, A.S.; BELUKHA, A.A.; MUCHNIK, D.A.; FARTUSHNAYA, R.M.; Primalni uchastiye: KUTEVOY, P.M.; GOL'DBERG, P.Ya.; NECHAYEVA, A.P.; KUBYSHKINA, L.I.; SHEYKHET, A.M.; VASIL'CHENKO, S.I.; BARASH, D.A.; KARPOVA, K.K.; KHODANKOV, A.T.

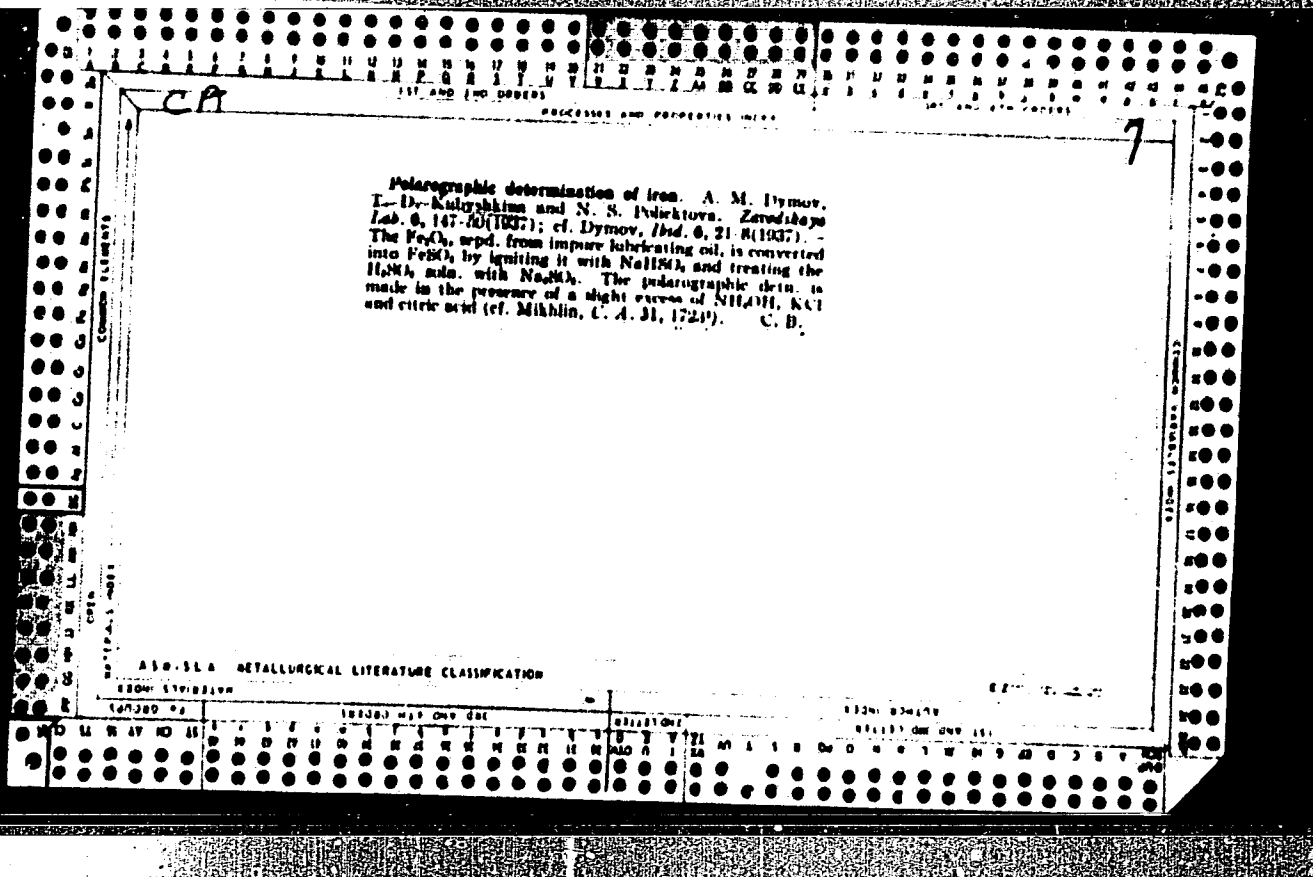
Effect of temperature changes in the control heating flues on the quality of the metallurgical coke. Koks i khim. no.7:26-27 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

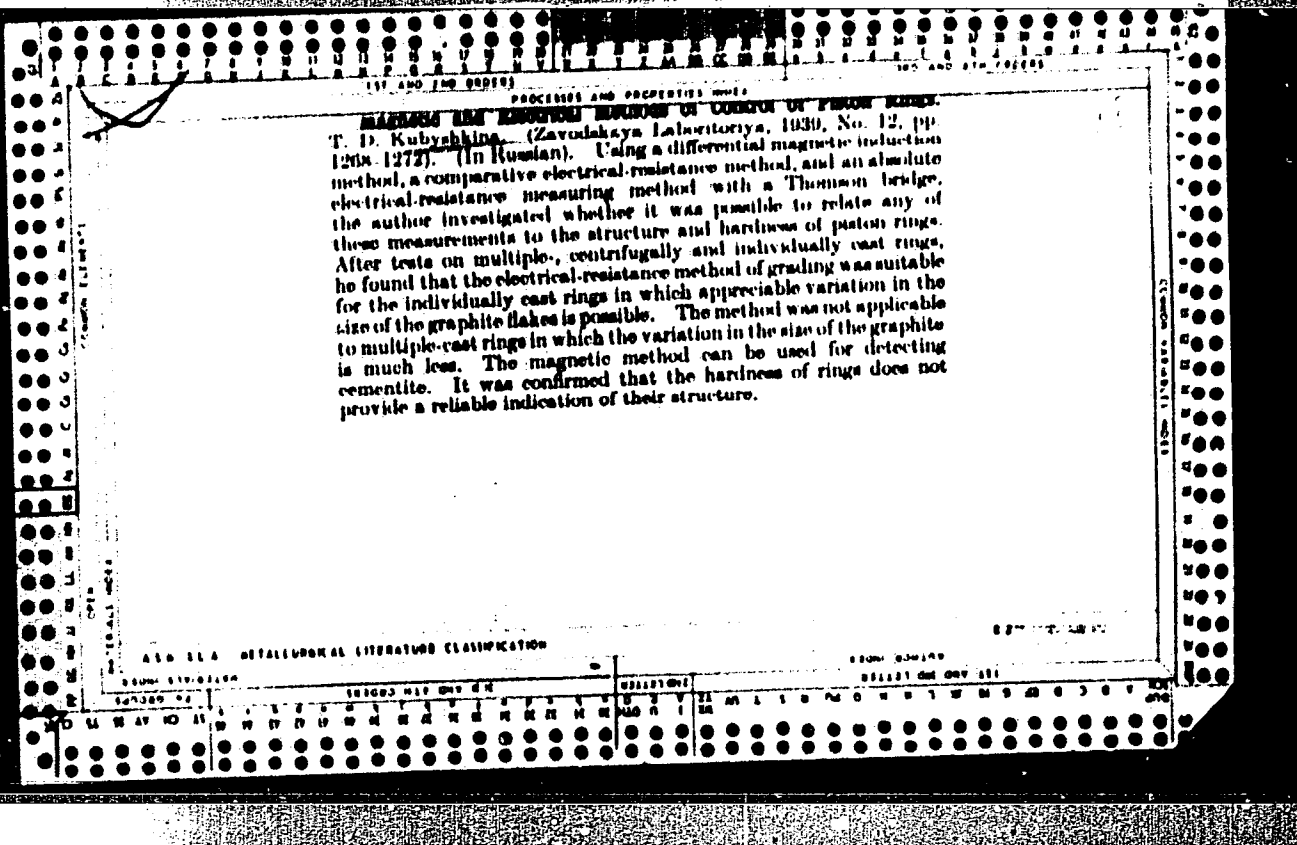
1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Bruk, Leybovich, Kutevoy, Gol'dberg, Nechayeva, Kubyshkina, Sheykheta).
2. Krivorozhskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Ivanov, Smul'son, Belukha, Muchnik, Fartushnaya, Vasil'chenko, Barash, Karpova, Khodankov).
(Coke ovens) (Coke--Testing)

MINDLIN, S.Z.; KUBYSHKINA, T.A.; ALIKHANYAN, S.I.

Use of *Act. rimosus* mutants for the study of oxytetracycline biosynthesis. Antibiotiki 6 no.7:623-629 JI '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut atomnoy energii AN SSSR imeni I.V. Kurchatova.
(OXYTETRACYCLINE) (ACTINOMYCES)





KUBYSHKINA, T. D.

USSR/Metallurgy - Steel, Structural Analysis

1 Aug 52

"Redistribution of Carbon During Transformation in the Transition Zone, "L. M. Pevzner, G. M. Rovenskiy, T. D. Kybyshkina

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol 85, No 4, pp 811-814

Determines C concn in residual austenite in hypoeutectoid alloy steels after isothermal decompr in transition zone, particularly in its lower part. Transformation begins in regions impoverished with respect to C. In process of needle troastite formation enrichment of residual austenite with C occurs, and its concn reaches 1.2 - 1.5%, i.e., 3 -4 times av C content in investigated steels. High C content in residual austenite explains its high stability, which decreases when C concn decreases with rising isothermal temp in transition zones. Submitted by Acad P. A. Rebinder 6 Jun 52.

PA 227T33

Kubyshekina, T.D.

13.7100

18.1130

81876

S/129/60/000/08/003/009

E073/E135

AUTHORS: Kubyshekina, T.D. (Engineer); and Pevzner, L.M. and Potak, Ya.M. (Candidates of Technical Sciences)

TITLE: Martensitic Transformation in Austenite-Martensite Class Steels

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye 1 termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1960, No 8, pp 9-17

TEXT: The work described in this paper was devoted to studying the kinetics of the martensitic transformation during cooling and isothermal heating. The investigations were carried out on steel Kh15N9Yu (composition 0.07% C, 15% Cr, 8.5% Ni, 1% Al). The results of this paper relate to heats for which the quantity of martensite after quenching with cooling to room temperature did not exceed 1-4%. The kinetics of martensite transformation were investigated magnetically by means of an improved anisometer. The martensite quantity was determined by measuring the magnetic saturation in strong fields using a ballistic method. In addition to that, a method described by Auerbach and Cohen (Ref 4) was also used for some of the specimens. Furthermore optical, electron metallography studies and separation of the anodic precipitate followed by chemical and X-ray analysis (Ref 6) were also applied. The influence of the

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Martensitic Transformation in Austenite-Martensite Class Steels

heating temperature on the quantity of martensite in the case of quenching to +20 °C and to -70 °C is plotted in Fig 1. The quantity of martensite was determined after cooling from 1050 °C down to room temperature in air (point II) and subsequent soaking at -70 °C for 2 hours (point I). After quenching from 1050 °C a series of specimens were subjected to reheating at temperatures between 20 and 1050 °C for a duration of one hour and then cooled in air down to 20 °C and the quantity of martensite was determined (curve 1); following that, cold treatment was applied at -70 °C for 2 hours with subsequent heating to room temperature, and the quantity of martensite was measured again (curve 2). It was established that heating to 525-950 °C after austenisation at 1050 °C leads to an appreciable decrease in the austenite stability. Destabilization of the austenite is attributed to the fact that the solid solution combines with chromium and carbon due to rejection of chromium carbide. Long-duration storage at room temperature after austenisation, and also heating to temperatures up to 500 °C, lead to stabilization of the austenite.

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Martensitic Transformation in Austenite-Martensite Class Steels

Martensite transformation after thermal stabilization has the following characteristic features: super-cooling of austenite can be achieved without transformation down to any temperature (down to -196°C) at relatively low cooling speeds; austenite to martensite transformation proceeds isothermally after a certain incubation period. The dependence of the speed of transformation on the temperature of the isotherm and also on the duration of the isothermal holding can be expressed by a curve which shows a maximum (Fig 3). These relations do not extend to ordinary martensitic transformations of unstabilized austenite. After thermal stabilization relations of the martensitic transformation were detected which indicate that in this case the kinetics of transformation are determined by the thermal oscillations of the atoms. The thermal stabilization is linked with changes in the fine structure of the lattice, the nature of which is not clear. It is possible that there is a relaxation of stress peaks in small sections or that there is an annihilation of particular sections of the lattice which are prepared for transformation. There are 8 figures and 19 references: 10 Soviet, 8 English and 1 German.

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X

Kubyschkina, T. D.

AID Nr. 979-2 29 May

AUSFORMING OF STRUCTURAL STEELS (USSR)

Pevzner, L. M., I. N. Roshchina, T. D. Kubyschkina, and L. V. Zaslavskaya.
Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 4, Apr 1963, 13-20.

S/129/63/000/004/004/014

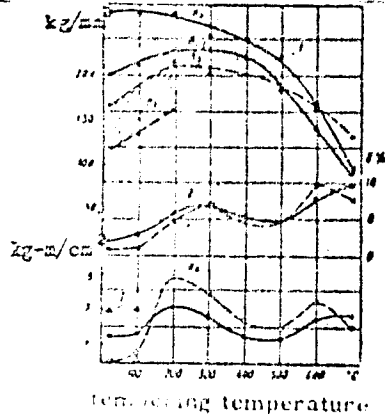
The effect of the low-temperature thermomechanical treatment "ausforming" on the structure, phase composition, and mechanical properties of low-alloy structural steels containing 0.47-0.58% C, 1.67-1.97% Cr, 2.15-2.44% Ni, 0.80-1.12% W, 0.40-0.46% Mo, and 0.9-0.28% V has been studied. Test specimens 90 x 35 x 22 mm, enclosed in LX18H9T steel (AISI 321) envelopes, were austenitized at

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AD 9-2 29 May

AUSFORMING OF STRUCTURAL STEELS [Cont'd]

S/129/63/000/004/004/014



1 - 0.58% C; 2 - 0.47% C.

— ausformed

---- conventionally hardened

1000°C, cooled to 500-530°C in a saltpeter bath, rolled at this temperature in several passes with a total reduction of 90%, oil quenched, and tempered at 100-550°C for 3 hrs or at 600-700°C for 1 hr. The maximum effect of ausforming, compared with conventional hardening, was observed in steels, as quenched or tempered at 100°C [see illustration]. The optimum combination of strength and ductility was obtained in a steel containing 0.48% C, 1.15% Mn, 1.60% Si, 1.97% Cr, 2.15% Ni, 1.12% W, 0.45% Mo, and 0.28% V, which after tempering at 100°C

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ALD Nr. 919-2 29 May

AUSFORMING OF STRUCTURAL STEELS [Cont'd]

S/129/63/000/004/004/014

had a tensile strength $\sigma_b = 280-290$ kg/mm² and impact strength

$a_k = 3$ kg-m/cm². With an increase in C content to 0.58%, a_k decreased to 1.5-2 kg-m/cm². With tempering at 200 to 600°C, the advantages of austempering over conventional hardening become less pronounced; e.g., the impact strength of ausformed steel drops even below that of conventionally hardened steel. Ausforming brings about considerable anisotropy of mechanical properties and structure: the tensile strength of transverse specimens is considerably higher and the ductility considerably lower than those of longitudinal specimens. Crystals of ausformed martensite shaped like small plates parallel to the sheet plane were found to be oriented in the direction of rolling. X-ray diffraction patterns showed that the substructure, too, becomes anisotropic as a result of ausforming; the martensite blocks of coherent spattering acquire the shape of flakes parallel to the sheet plane and has a thickness only ~1/3 that of conventional martensite. No difference in phase composition between ausformed and conventionally hardened steels was found. Ausformed martensite at temperatures up to 500-550°C appears to be more stable than martensite of conventionally hardened steel; tempering of the former proceeds at a lower rate than that of the latter. At temperatures over 550°C the opposite is true.

(MS)
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AUSFORMING OF CHROMIUM STEELS (USSR)

Kubyskhina, T. D., L. M. Pevzner, L. S. Fedotova, and M. F. Alekseyenko.
Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 4, Apr 1963, 32-35.
S/129/63/000/004/008/014

The effect of ausforming on mechanical properties of complex alloyed steels 1X12HEM1A or 3M96L (0.12% C, 11.3% Cr, 1.77% Ni, 1.60% W, 0.43% Mo, 0.27% V) and BHC-6 (0.25% C, 12.3% Cr, 1.64% Ni, 1.74% W, 1.66% Mo, 0.23% V) was investigated. Steel specimens 90 x 35 x 22 mm were austenitized at 1030°C, furnace-cooled to 550°C, rolled with 90% reduction to a thickness of 2.6 mm, and immediately oil-quenched. The table shows tensile strength σ_b , yield strength $\sigma_{0.2}$, elongation δ , and notch toughness a_p of ausformed and conventionally hardened steels in as-quenched condition and after tempering at 500°C for 2 hrs.

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AID Nr. 985-2 7 June

S/129/63/000/004/008/014

AUSFORMING OF CHROMIUM STEELS [Cont'd]

Steel	Condition	σ_b , kg/mm ²	$\sigma_{0.2}$, kg/mm ²	δ , %	a_k , kg-cm/cm ²
LX12HBMDA	Ausformed	180.5	170.0	15.2	6.4
	Ausformed and tempered	173.5	167.0	13.9	8.6
	Quench hardened	147.0	127.5	15.8	
	Quench hardened and tempered	142.0	131.5	13.2	
	Ausformed	231.5	150.5	10.9	4.1
BHC-6	Ausformed and tempered	220.5	171.0	13.5	6.8
	Quench hardened	191.0	151.5	11.5	4.5
	Quench hardened and tempered	183.5	150.5	11.5	3.4

Thus, compared to conventional hardening, ausforming increases tensile and yield strength by approximately 20% without lowering ductility. It also makes

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AID Nr. 985-2 7 June

AUSFORMING OF CHROMIUM STEELS [Cont'd]

8/129/53/000/004/003/014

the steel structure more stable; the softening of ausformed steels begins at temperatures well over 500°C. Both steels after conventional hardening are susceptible to temper brittleness; for example, tempering at 400-500°C lowers the notch toughness of BHC-6 steel to 2.5-3.0 kgm/cm². In the ausformed BHC-6 steel, however, notch toughness increases steadily with increasing tempering temperature up to 7 kgm/cm² at 500°C. Another special advantage of ausformed steels is high notch toughness at subzero temperatures; BHC-6 ausformed and tempered at 500°C has an average notch toughness at -70 to -196°C of over 7 and 4.0 kgm/cm², respectively. In conventionally hardened steel, notch toughness dropped to 1-1.5 kgm/cm² at -70°C. [WW]

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FEDOTOVA, L.S., inzh.; KUBYSHKINA, T.D., inzh.; ZASLAVSKAYA, L.V., inzh.

Properties and structure of stainless steel 1Kh12N2VMA.
Vest. mashinostr. 45 no. 12:57-60 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

L 43088-50 ENT(m)/ENP(w)/T/ENT(t)/EII LDP(s) ID
ACC NRI AP6014337 SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/65/000/012/0057/0060

AUTHORS: Fedotova, L. S. (Engineer); Kubyshkina, T. D. (Engineer); Zaslavskaya, L. V. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: The properties and structure of 1Kh12N2VMFA stainless steel

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 12, 1965, 57-60

TOPIC TAGS: austenite, martensite steel, martensitic transformation, hardness, carbide phase, tempering, steel microstructure, microhardening/ 1Kh12N2VMFA martensite steel

ABSTRACT: The properties and structure of 1Kh12N2VMFA martensite steel are given. Its chemical composition is (in %): 0.12 C, 12 Cr, 1.5 Ni, 2 W, 0.25 V, and 0.4 Mo. This steel can operate for prolonged periods at temperatures to 600C. The introduction of nickel allows the formation of δ -ferrite to be avoided. Its best mechanical properties are achieved with quenching from a temperature corresponding to fairly complete dissolution of the carbon and alloy elements (from 1000--1020C in oil or in air, with tempering at 580 or 680C). In the hardened state, the steel has a hardness of HRC 44--46 (see Fig. 1). The magnetic and dilatometric methods were used to study the martensitic transformation in the steel. It was found that the displacement of the boundaries of martensitic transformation did not substantially increase the amount

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UDC: 621.78:669.15-194.1Kh12N2VMFA

L 43069-66

ACC NR: AP6014337

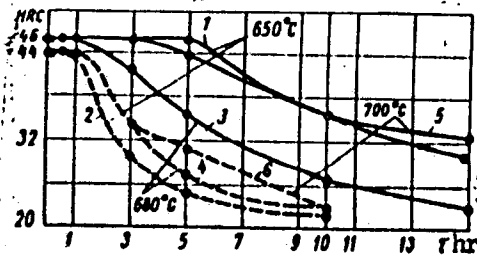


Fig. 1. Hardness of steel as function of holding time at various isotherm temperatures: 1, 3, 5 (continuous curves)--after austenization at 1050C; 2, 4, 6 (dotted curves)--after austenization at 950C.

of residual austenite. Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 2 photographs, and 4 graphs.

SUB CODE: 11/

SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 hs

S/058/62/000/003/034/092
A061/A101

21/1000

AUTHORS: Kostritsa, A. A., Kubyskhina, V. D.

TITLE: Calculation of neutron density distribution in the reflected reactor by the Fermi age theory

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1962, 51, abstract 3B423 ("Tr. Kazakhsk. un-ta", 1960, no. 2, 83 - 90)

TEXT: The age-diffusion theory was used to determine the effective multiplying factors, the spatial distributions of thermal neutrons, and the neutron moderation densities in reflected reactors. The age of thermal neutrons was assumed to be the same in both zones. The thermal neutron diffusion equation and the Fermi age equation for moderated neutrons were solved by a numerical method of successive approximations using two integrators simulating neutron diffusion and moderation. Calculation results on slab reactors of three different types are compared using the age-diffusion theory and two-group theory. For the first-type finite-cylinder reflected reactor on enriched fuel, the two methods yield markedly different thermal neutron distributions. The difference is small in infinite-cylinder

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Calculation of neutron density distribution...

S/058/62/000/003/034/092
A061/A101

reflected reactors on slightly enriched fuel. Both the age and the two-group method yielded one and the same multiplying factor value (within the integrator accuracy) for reactors of all three types.

D. Levin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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S/C89/62/012/C04/C02/G14
B102/B104

2.1/000

AUTHORS: Vulis, L. A., Kostritsa, A. A., Kubyshkina, V. D.

TITLE: Calculation and simulation of optimal reactors with homogenized core (age approximation)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 12, no. 4, 1962, 283-291

TEXT: The authors discuss some methods for calculating homogenized-core reactors with minimum critical mass and constant density of released energy due to absorber redistribution in the core. By using the integrators described in earlier papers (Vulis, Kostritsa, Tr. KazGU, Alma-Ata, 1959; Izv. AN KazSSR, ser. energet. no. 14, 111, 1959; Vestnik AN KazSSR, no. 9, 1959), some characteristic functions such as the fuel density distribution and the neutron density distribution are determined. The equations for a reactor with nonuniformly distributed fuel are difficult to solve in age or multigroup approximation but easy by simulation methods. A one-dimensional static integrator designed for solving heat-conduction-type equations with constant factors is described and discussed. In principle, reactor simulation needs two integrators: the first one for neutron moderation whose results

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