LABUT'YEV, Yu.D.; LOMAKICH, V.I.

Charging device for purposes of analyzing gases in metals. Sbor.trud. TSNIICHM no.31:107-109 '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Metallurgical analysis--Equipment and supplies)
(Gases in metals--Analysis)

LOMAKIN, A., inzh.

Attachment to the S-4 combine for harvesting lodged crops. Tekh. v sel'khoz. 20 no.6:74-75 Je '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Combines (Agricultural machinery)--Attachments)

LOMAKIN, A. A.

Tsentrobezhnye i propellernye nasosy. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1950. 320 p.

Centrifugal and propeller pumps.

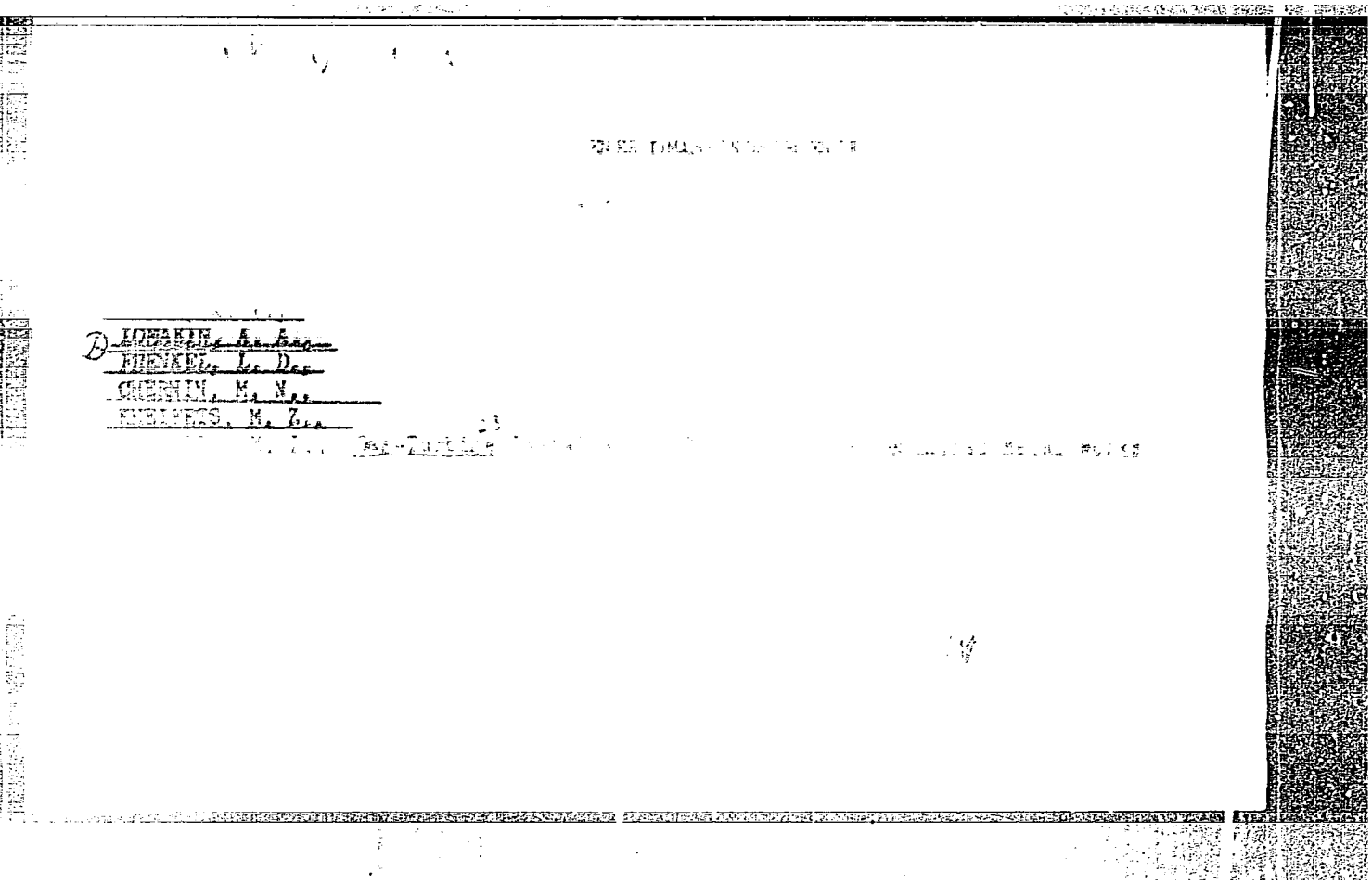
SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953

LOMAKIN, A. A.

Bedcher, F. S., Engineer, and Lomakin, A. A., Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences. Determination of Pump Rotor Critical Speeds with Consideration of Forces Developed in the Shaft Packings page 249

This article deals with determination of pump rotor critical speeds taking into account the effect of hydrodynamic forces developed in the pump packings. The authors present theoretical and experimental methods for determining forces developed in the packings, and give equations for determination of rotor vibration frequency. There are two Soviet references.

Steam and Gas Turbine Construction, Moscow Mashgiz, 1957, 351 pp.



LOMAKIN, A.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Methods for designing efficient high-speed axial pumps, hydraulic turbines and ventilators. Energomashinostroenie no.7:1-6 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Hydraulic machinery)

LOMAKIN, A.A

p v.3

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 1144

Leningradskiy metallicheskiy zavod imeni Stalina, Leningrad

Razvitiye tekhniki na Leningradskom Metallicheskom zavode imeni Stalina (Technological Developments at the Leningrad Metal Works imeni Stalin) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957. 313 p. 6,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Bushuyev, M.N., Engineer; Editorial Board: Berezin, B.A., Engineer; Mernik, M.Kh.; Sutokskiy, N.V., Engineer; Edel', Yu.U., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: Gofman, Ye.K.; Tech. Ed.: Pol'skaya, R.G.; Chief Ed. (Leningrad Division, Mashgiz): Bol'shakov, S.A., Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for personnel of the LMZ (Leningrad Metal Works) and also for other plants and institutes.

COVERAGE: The book was published in connection with the 100th anniversary of the Leningrad Metal Works and contains articles

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dealing with the technological progress of the plant in developing powerful steam, gas, and hydraulic turbines.

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Technological Developments (Cont.) 1144

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Technological Developments (Cont.) 1144

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TJ267.L4)

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GO/mfd
2-11-59

PODOBUYEV, Yuriy Sergeyevich; SELEZNEV, Konstantin Pavlovich; LOMAKIN, A.A., professor, retsenzent; ALYAMOVSKIY, M.I., inzhener, redaktor; VASIL'YEVA, V.P. redaktor izdatel'stva; POL'SKAYA, R.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Theory and design of axial and centrifugal compressors] Teoriia i raschet osevykh i tsentrobezhnykh kompressorov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 389 p. (MLRA 10:5)

(Compressors)

BEDCHER, F.S., inzh.; LOMAKIN, A.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk.

Determining the critical number of pump rotor revolutions taking into consideration forces originated in packings. [Trudy] LMZ no.5:249-269 '57. (MIRA 11:6)

(Pumping machinery)

LOMAKIN, A. A. (Dr. Tech. Sci.)

"The Design of Feed Pumps for very Large Unit Sets Running at Super-critical Steam Conditions."

report presented at a Conf. on New Types of Equipment for Unit-type Power Stations employing Super-critical Steam Conditions, Power Inst, Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow. 14-16 May 1958.
(bfief account of report appears in Teploenergetika, 1958, No. 9, 92-95)

Leningrad Metal Works,

PEVZNER, Boris Moiseyevich; LOMAKIN, A.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; SELIVANOV, K.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; FOMICHEV, A.G., red.; KONTOROVICH, A.I., tekhn.red.; FRUMKIN, P.S., tekhn.red.

[Centrifugal and axial marine pumps] Sudovye tsentrobezhnye i osevye nasosy. Pod red. A.A. Lomakina. Leningrad, Gos. soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit.promyshl., 1958. 319 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Pumping machinery)

LOMAKIN, A.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Calculation of the critical number of revolutions and conditions ensuring the dynamic stability of rotors of high-pressure hydraulic machinery taking into account forces occurring in packings. Energomashinostroenie 4 no.4:1-5 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Hydraulic machinery)

LOMAKIN, A. A. - LMZ -

"Design Development of Feed Pumps for Boilers with Super-critical Steam Parameters."

The Commission for High-parameter Steam of the Energeticheskiy institut (Power Institute) imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskogo AN SSSR held a conference on May 16, 1958 devoted to new types of equipment for block-assembled power stations, operating at super-critical steam parameters. This paper was read at this conference.

Izv. Akad Nauk SSSR, Otdel Tekh nauk, 1958, No. 7, p. 152

LOMAKIN, A.A.

New step in the development of research in the Department of Hydraulic Machinery. Nauch.-tekh. inform. biul. LPI no 10:83-88 '58. (MIRA 14:3)

(Hydraulic machinery--Research)

27867

S/563/61/000/215/001/002
E195/E585

26.2140

AUTHOR: Lomakin, A.A.

TITLE: Conditions of similarity in model investigations of cavitational processes in hydraulic machines

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy. no.215, Moscow, 1961, Gidromashinostroyeniye, 7-28

TEXT: The trend in modern hydro-machine building is towards a maximum increase in unit capacities of assemblies, angular velocities and specific speed, while at the same time trying to reduce the specific cost per kW power. Such tendencies lead inevitably to an intensification of working processes and a corresponding reduction of safety factors in construction elements and in particular to inadequate insurance against cavitation. The design of an absolutely cavitation free equipment is no longer considered economically expedient and to ensure a satisfactory reliability for the machines a more detailed knowledge of cavitational phenomena is essential. To save costs such investigations should be carried out on laboratory models. Under these conditions the problem of reliable application of model results to prototypes (i.e. the problem of conditions of similarity) is of particular

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importance. In examining the mechanism of cavitation the author subdivides its development into three stages: the inception, local unstable cavitation and fully developed stable cavitation. The classical view of cavitation is that it will appear if minimum pressure in the stream is equal to the vapour pressure of the liquid at the corresponding temperature. In the light of the above physical concept, the experimental efforts to ascertain the exact moment of the onset of cavitation were reduced to a determination of minimum pressure in the stream. Application of model results to prototypes was accomplished with the help of the non-dimensional Thoma cavitation factor

$$\sigma = \frac{p_{st} - p_{min}}{\gamma H} \qquad (2)$$

where p_{st} - static component of the pressure at the point of minimum pressure p_{min}.

At the point of inception σ has a critical value $\sigma_c = \frac{p_{st} - p_{v.p.}}{\gamma H}$ known as cavitation number. The ratio σ/σ_c determines the

reliability of the machine in a cavitational sense. However, apart from vapour pressure there are other factors which influence the exact moment of inception: entrained air in water, fluctuations in pressure (caused by flow turbulence and boundary layer conditions), relative roughness and surface tension. In addition, the presence of nuclei of air bubbles has a strong influence on the pressure associated with cavitational onset. Experience shows that it is not the amount of dissolved air but the number and size of microscopic air bubbles in the water which characterizes its susceptibility to cavitation. In view of the complexity and changeability of these factors, it is unwise to lay down strictly defined conditions; it is possible merely to define a range favourable to cavitational onset. The last stage in the development of cavitational processes is the formation of stationary cavities filled with fluid vapour and air. The boundaries of these cavities are fixed and clearly defined. The presence of such fully developed cavitation in machines is characterized by a change in external characteristics and a steady noise. A mathematical formulation of cavitational processes

Conditions of similarity in ...

facilitates examination of the conditions of similarity. For the liquid phase the following criteria of similarity are derived:

$$S = \frac{v_o \ell_o}{t_o} \; ; \; Re = \frac{v_o \ell_o}{\nu} \; ; \; Eu = \frac{\Delta p}{\rho_L v_o^2} \; ; \; F = \frac{v_o^2}{g \ell_o} \; .$$

In the gaseous phase Dalton's equation:

$$(1 - \Delta p'_g) = (1 - \Delta p'_a) \frac{p_{ao}}{p_o} + (1 - \Delta p'_v) \frac{p_{so}}{p_o}$$

and the steady state equation:

$$(1 - \Delta p') = \left[(1 - \Delta \rho'_a) \frac{p_{ao}}{p_o} + (1 - \Delta p') \frac{p_{so}}{p_o} \right] (1 - \Delta T'),$$

both include the non-dimensional ratios $\frac{p_{ao}}{p_o}$ and $\frac{p_{so}}{p_o}$ representing the equality of the relative value of partial pressure

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of air and the pressure of saturated vapour above the free surface of the liquid. Particular attention is paid to the consideration of boundary conditions at the point of phase separation. The transformation of the equations, applicable to this area, into a non-dimensional form provides yet another group of criteria of similarity: Euler's criterion of pressure saturation, surface tension, scale of initial bubble radius, the rate of air release, the rate of saturation of water and the speed of evaporation. Finally, a survey of initial conditions reveals that the nucleus radius $r_o = f(Re, \varepsilon, p_{max})$, where ε is the relative roughness; the number of nuclei is shown to be proportional to the degree of air saturation of water. An examination of the possibilities of fulfilment of conditions of similarity shows that if the physical properties of the liquid remain the same, the following factors will also remain identical: T, p_s, ν, σ, γ_L, D, R_t, $\bar{r}$. The use, in tests, of prototype heads and prototype values of pressures on the free surface assures the identity of factors: v_o, p_{so}/p_o, p_{ao}/p_o, $\Delta p/\rho_L v_o^2 = E$, R_a, $p_{s,L,a}/\rho_L v_o^2$, $p_s/\rho_L v_o^2$. In fulfilment of

Conditions of similarity in ...

the above conditions, criteria Re, $2\sigma/p_s r_o$ and r_o/ℓ are violated. For the purpose of obtaining reliable hydrodynamic conditions, model tests on hydraulic machines are conducted, as a rule, in the self-modelling range of Reynolds number. Infringement of criteria $2\sigma/p_s r_o$ and r_o/ℓ, depending on the relative size of initial radius r_o of the nucleus, can influence cavitation. This is due to an unavoidable scale effect and should be carefully investigated. A series of tests were carried out on an axial pump in order to determine the values of cavitation factor σ_1 corresponding to the onset of cavitation, and σ_2, the beginning of cavitational break (see Fig.3). The graph in Fig.4 shows that while σ_2, as expected, is independent of pressure, σ_1 varies substantially with changes in head. Another group of tests confirmed the dependence of cavitational inception on the amount of air in solution. Deaeration of water delays the onset of cavitation and tends to make it coincide with the beginning of the break. In conclusion the author states that the fulfilment of conditions of similarity requires as a minimum that: tests should be conducted

using prototype heads, prototype values of the degree of water saturation with air and rate of evaporation of the liquid. The theoretical formulation of conditions of similarity for cavitational processes facilitates charting a methodical experimental programme in order to ascertain the degree of influence of individual parameters of similarity. Conducting of these experiments has created a scientific basis for the elaboration of techniques in laboratory investigations of cavitational processes in hydraulic machines. There are 5 figures, 1 table and 17 references: 9 Soviet (one a translation from English) and 8 non-Soviet. The English-language references read as follows: Ref.1: William, E.E. and McNulty, P., Some factors affecting the inception of cavitation, Cavitation in Hydrodynamics, L.P.N., London, 1956, paper 2; Ref.2: Daily, I.W. and Johnson, V.E., Turbulence and boundary layer effects on cavitation inception from gas nuclei, Tr.ASME, 1956, No.8; Ref.4: Strasberg, M., Undissolved air cavities as cavitation nuclei, Cavitation in Hydrodynamics, London, 1956, paper 6; Ref.5: Harvey, E.N., McElroy, W.D. and Whiteley, A.H. On cavity formation in water, Journal of Applied Physics, 1947, v.18, p.162.

IONAKIN, A.A.

Title: LPI no.215:69-81 '61.

LOMAKIN, A. A.; GORGIDZHANYAN, S. A.

Investigating the stage of a superhigh-pressure feeding pump for the K-300-240 turbine unit manufactured at the Leningrad Machinery Plant. Trudy LPI no.215:142-158 '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

(Pumping machinery--Testing)

STURMAN, A.V., veter. vrach (Strashenskiy rayon, Moldavskaya SSR); BULGAKOV, Yu.N., veter. fel'dsher (Strashenskiy rayon, Moldavskaya SSR); KAL'NITSKIY, P.I., veter. vrach (Strashenskiy rayon, Moldavskaya SSR); OCHAKOVSKIY, Z.M., veter. vrach (Strashenskiy rayon, Moldavskaya SSR); GOTSENOGA, A.D. (Strashenskiy rayon, Moldavskoy SSR); ABRAMYAN, G.I., veter. vrach; MEKHTIYEV, M.G., veter. fel'dsher (s.Shirozlu, Vedinskogo rayona Armyanskoy SSR); KIRAKOSYAN, A.A., veter. vrach; GEORGIYEV, Yu.P., veter. vrach; LOMAKIN, A.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHEPELEV, L.A., veter. vrach.; TARASOV, I.I., assistent; ROMASHKIN, V.M., veter. tekhnik; ANDRIYAN, Ye.A.; BARTENEV, V.S.; KOROL', Ye.I., veter. tekhnik; YEROSHENKO, A.K., aspirant; BANZEN, Ya.P.; SARAYKIN, I.M., prof.; ZHEVAGIN, A.N., veter. vrach; BUT'YANOV, D.D., veter. vrach (Klimovichskiy rayon, Mogilevskoy oblasti BSSR); SHALYGIN, B.V., veter. vrach (Klimovichskiy rayon, Mogilevskoy oblasti, BSSR); RYABOKON, G.T., veter. fel'dsher; MOVSUMZADE, K.K., prof.; DUGIN, G.L., aspirant; TITOV, G.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; MEDVEDEV, I.G., veter. vrach.; ALIKAYEV, V.A.; ALLENOV, O.A., veter.vrach.

Prophylaxis and treatment of noninfectious diseases in calves and piglets. Veterinariia 40 no.2:40-47 F '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Ul'yanovskaya oblastnaya veterinarno-bakteriologicheskaya laboratoriya (for Sturman). 2. Kolkhoz imeni Kirova. Volokonovskogo

(Continued on next card)

STURMAN, A.V.— (continued) Card 2.
rayona, Belgorodskoy oblasti (for Bulgakov). 3. Sovkhoz "Akhuryanskiy", ArmSSR (for Abramyan). 4. El'khotovskaya veterinarno-bakteriologicheskaya laboratoriya Severo-Osetinskoy ASSR (for Allenov). 5. Shagatskiy veterinarnyy uchastok, Sisianskogo rayona, ArmSSR (for Kirakosyan). 6. Sovkhoz "Vekhno", Pskovskoy oblasti (for Georgiyev). 7. Leningradskaya lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya imeni S.M.Kirova (for Lomakin). 8. Siverskiy veterinarnyy uchastok, Gatchinskogo rayona Leningradskoy oblasti (for Shepelev). 9. Saratovskiy zooveterinarnyy institut (for Tarasov, Yeroshenko). 10. Sovkhoz "Gorodishchenskiy" Penzenskoy oblasti (for Romashkin). 11. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach plemennogo sovkhoza imeni Litvinova, Frunzenskogo rayona, Luganskoy oblasti (for Andriyan). 12. Svinosovkhoz imeni Podtelkova, Kosharskogo rayona, Rostovskoy oblasti (for Bartenev). 13. Sovkhoz "Shakhter" Donetskoy oblasti (for Korol'). 14. Zernosovkhoz "Mikhailovskiy" TSelinnogo kraya (for Banzen). 15. Kishinevskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Saraykin, Zhevagin). 16. Klimovichskiy rayon, Mogilevskoy oblasti, BSSR (for But'yanov, Shalygin). 17. Kolkhoz imeni Shevchenko Tal'novskogo rayona, Cherkasskoy oblasti, UkrSSR (for Ryabokon'). 18. Leningradskiy veterinarnyy institut (for Movsum-zade, Dugin). 19. Buryatskaya nauchno-proizvodstvennaya veterinarnaya laboratoriya (for Titov). 20. Buryatskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Medvedev).

ARMAND, N.A.; VVEDENSKIY, B.A.; GUSYATINSKIY, I.A.; IGOSHEV, I.P.; KAZAKOV, L.Ya.; KALININ, A.I.; KOLOSOV, M.A.; LEVSHIN, I.P.; LOMAKIN, A.N.; NAZAROVA, L.G.; NEMIROVSKIY, A.S.; PROSIN, A.V.; RYSKIN, E.Ya.; SOKOLOV, A.V.; TARASOV, V.A.; TRASHKOV, P.S.; TIKHOMIROV, Yu.A.; TROITSKIY, V.N.; FEDOROVA, L.V.; CHERNYY, F.B.; SHABEL'NIKOV, A.V.; SHIREY, R.A.; SHIFRIN, Ya.S.; SHUR, A.A.; YAKOVLEV, O.I.; ARENBERG, N.Ya., red.

[Long-distance tropospheric propagation of ultrashort radio waves] Dal'nee troposfernoe rasprostranenie ul'trakorotkikh radiovoln. Moskva, Sovetskoe radio, 1965. 414 p. (MIRA 18:9)

9,9822

S/058/60/000/011/006/077
A001/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, 1960, No. 11, pp. 376-377, # 30953

AUTHORS: Kazakov, L.Ya., Lomakin, A.N.

TITLE: Measurement of Non-uniformities of the Air Dielectric Constant in the Troposphere

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vopr. dal'nego rasprostr. UKV, Moscow, Svyaz'izdat, 1959, pp. 110-120

TEXT: The authors consider the methods of measuring non-uniformities of the air dielectric constant. The operational principle of the refractometer is explained and its technical characteristics are described. The results of preliminary tests of a refractometer are presented.

Authors' summary

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

SIMONOV, A.M.; LOMAKIN, A.N.

Derivatives of bezimidazole. Part 9: Derivatives of 2-amino-1-methyl-5-benzimidazolecarboxylic acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.7:2228-2230 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Domu gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Benzimidazolecarboxylic acid)

S/079/63/033/001/011/023
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Lomakin, A. N., Simonov, A. M. and Chirgina, V. A.

TITLE: Studies of benzimidazole derivatives. XII. The action of sodamide on N-alkyl benzimidazoles substituted in position 5

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 33, no. 1, 1963, 204-207

TEXT: The action of $NaNH_2$ was studied on the derivatives on benzimidazole containing ethoxy-, benzyloxy-, and hydroxy-groups in position 5, in xylene and dimethylaniline solvents, 5-ethoxy-1-methylbenzimidazole (obtained by the reduction of 3-nitro-4-methylaminophenetole with Sn/HCl and by heating the resulting diamine with HCOOH) was readily aminated at 110 - 120°C, to give 2-amino-5-ethoxy-1-methylbenzimidazole (Ia) in 60% yield. 2-amino-5-ethoxy-1-ethylbenzimidazole (Ib) was similarly prepared by the amination of 5-ethoxy-1-ethylbenzimidazole, in 55% yield, and 2-amino-5-benzyloxy-1-methylbenzimidazole (Ic) by the action of $NaNH_2$ on 5-ben-

zyloxy-1-methylbenzimidazole, in 25% yield. An attempt at the direct amination of 5-hydroxy-1-ethylbenzimidazole was unsuccessful, but 2-amino-5-hydroxy-1-methyl- and -1-ethylbenzimidazoles were obtained, as hydrobromides, in 70 - 80% yields, by the dealkylation of the 5-ethoxy compounds with HBr.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-donu gosudarstvennyy universitet (Rostov-on-Don State University)

SUBMITTED: February 6, 1962

SIMONOV, A. M.; LOMAKIN, A. N.

Derivatives of 2-amino-1-methylbenzimidazole-5-carboxylic acid. Zhur. VKHO 8 no.2:234-235 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

(Benzimidazolecarboxylic acid)

LOMAKIN, A. N.; SIMONOV, A. M.; CHIGRINA, V. A.

Derivatives of benzimidazole. Part 12: Action of sodium amide on N-alkylbenzimidazoles substituted in the position 5. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.1:204-207 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

(Benzimidazole) (Sodium amide)

L 03929-67 EWT(1) RB/WR
ACC NR: AP6029843 SOURCE CODE: UR/0106/66/000/008/0029/0035

46

AUTHOR: Lomakin, A. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of the turbulent troposphere on the parameters of a linear antenna 25

SOURCE: Elektrosvyaz', no. 8, 1966, 29-35

TOPIC TAGS: antenna directivity, antenna directional pattern, tropospheric radio wave, atmospheric turbulence

ABSTRACT: Considering the troposphere as a nonhomogeneous and anisotropic medium and using the relations for the structural function of wave phase (Kolmogorov-Obukhov's theory of turbulence), the effect of the turbulent troposphere on the parameters of a linear cophasal array is theoretically analyzed. The maximum width of the major lobe, the maximum directive gain, and the

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.396.67.095.11

L 08979-67
ACC NR: AP6029843

corresponding dimensions of the array are tabulated for $\lambda = 0.4-10$ cm and a range of 56 km (observation of extra-terrestrial sources having a zenith distance of 80°); the meteorological parameter is assumed to be: $B = 1.3 \times 10^{-17}$ per $cm^{2/3}$ and $B = 1.3 \times 10^{-16}$ per $cm^{2/3}$. It is found that the turbulent troposphere may substantially reduce the directive gain and resolution of antennas whose working wavelength is under 1 cm. The effect of turbulent troposphere is particularly strong when small elevation and dielectric-constant fluctuation are involved. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 17 formulas, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 17, 09 / SUBM DATE: 18Sep65 / ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2 not

ACC NR: AM5027749 Monograph UR/ 70

Armand, N. A.; Vvedenskiy, B. A.; Gusyatinskiy, I. A.; Igoshev, I.P.; Kazakov, L. YA.; Kalinin, A. I.; Nazarova, L. G.; Nemirovskiy, A. S.; Prosin, A.V.; Ryskin, E. YA.; Sokolov, A. V.; Tarasov, V.A.; Tashkov, P. S.; Tikhomirov, YU. A.; Troitskiy, V. N. Fedorova, L. V.; Chernyy, F. B.; Shabel'nikov, A. V.; Shirey, R. A.; Shifrin, YA. S.; Shur, A. A.; YAkovlev, O. I.; Kolosov, M. A.; Lovshin, I. P.; Lomakin, A. N.

Upper tropospheric propagation of ultrashort radio waves (Dal'noye troposfernoye rasprostraneniye ul'trakorotkikh radiovoln) Moscow, Izd-vo "Sovetskoye radio", 1965. 414 p. illus., biblio. 4000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: radio wave propagation, tropospheric radio wave, radio communication, space communication, tropospheric scatter communication, signal processing, signal distortion, field theory

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This monograph is intended for specialists working in the field of radiowave propagation, designers of long-distance radio communication systems, and teachers and students of the advanced courses in schools of higher technical education. The monograph contains, for the most part, heretofore unpublished results of Soviet experimental and theoretical investigations in the field of long-distance tropospheric ultrashortwave propagation.

Card 1/10 UDC: 621.371.24

ACC NR: AM5027749

Problems of investigating the troposphere by means of refractometers, the mean level of signals, meteorological conditions and topography, fluctuation of arrival angles and distortions of antenna directivity patterns, losses in antenna gain, and quick and slow fadings of signal levels are discussed. The statistical characteristics of the signals at diversity reception in time, space, frequency and angle as well as the distortion of signals in the communication systems are also investigated. The long-distance propagation theory is analyzed, and the engineering method of calculating field intensity at long-distance tropospheric propagation is given. At present, there is no theory of Long-Distance Tropospheric Propagation which can be applied effectively enough in practice. Thus, in the investigation of that propagation, considerable attention has to be paid to experiments. The special characteristics of geographical conditions of the territory involved should be taken into consideration during the analysis of experimental data and in their practical application because the conditions of propagation in arctic and tropical climates differ from those existing over seas and continents. A considerable part of the monograph deals with the investigations of long-distance tropospheric propagation carried out over dry land routes, 800 km long, in the central part of the USSR under the general supervision of B. A. Vvedenskiy and A. G. Arenberg (up to 1957). V. I. Siforov investigated problems con-

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ACC NR: AM5027749

nected with distortions and fluctuations of signals. References follow each chapter.

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Z/011/62/019/010/002/009
E112/E435

AUTHORS: Sanzharovskiy, A.T., Yepifanov, G.I., Lomakin, A.T.

TITLE: Internal stresses in surface coatings with polymers

PERIODICAL: Chemie a chemická technologie. Přehled technické a hospodářské literatury, v.19, no.10, 1962, 465, abstract Ch 62 6281. (Lakokras. Materialy, no.3, 1962, 21-31)

TEXT: Studies of internal stresses in coatings and paints made from polymers showed that they were caused by shrinkage taking place during drying and hardening. If the properties of the primer were without effect on the hardening mechanism, the characteristics of the primer would have no effect on the internal stresses. The latter decreased as the thickness of the surface coats and paints increased. Plasticizers lower considerably the modulus of elasticity of the coats and cause a reduction of the limit value of the internal stresses.
3 sketches, 19 diagrams, 1 table, 7 literature references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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SANZHAROVSKIY, A.T.; YEPIFANOV, G.I.; LOMAKIN, A.T.

Internal stresses in polymer coatings. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.3:21-31 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Protective coatings--Testing)
(Strains and stresses)

LOMAKIN, A.T.; SANZHAROVSKIY, A.T.

Changes occurring in the mechanical properties of the films of epoxy and polyester coatings during their hardening. Lakokras.-mat.i ikh prim. no.6:23-27 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Protective coatings--Testing)

LOMAKIN, A.T.; SANZHAROVSKIY, A.T.; ZUBOV, P.I.

Studying the physicomechanical properties of PE-220 lacquer coatings in the process of their formation. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.4:29-32 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

SOV/137-58-9-18581

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 58 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Prokhorenko, K.K., Kopit, G.S., Urinson, A.I., Lomakin, A.V.

TITLE: On the Expediency of Smelting Pipe Metal Without Preliminary Deoxidation (O tselesoobraznosti vyplavki trubnogo metalla bez predvaritel'nogo raskisleniya)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Staleplavil'n. proiz-vo. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1958, pp 11-18

ABSTRACT: Experimental smeltings of killed steels carried out at the metallurgical im. Andreyev plant in Taganrog were divided into two series: the first series involved preliminary deoxidation in the furnace with the aid of Fe-Mn only, in conjunction with the addition of 45%-Fe-Si and Al into the ladle; in the second series Fe-Mn was added to the ladle rather than to the furnace. In the first instance, in case of steels D and St. 4, the Si losses were reduced from 20-33% to 5-16%; in the second instance, in the case of steels 40Kh and 50. the Si and Mn losses were reduced from 35-37 and 35-40%, respectively, to 13-15 and 25-26%. The smelting period was reduced by 15 minutes, a time commonly employed for preliminary deoxidation. The number of

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On the Expediency of Smelting Pipe Metal Without Preliminary Deoxidation

external flaws on the ingots remained unchanged. During inspection for rejects it was established that the number of pipes rolled from this metal and possessing external and internal flaws was relatively smaller than the number of identically affected pipes made of metal which had been subjected to preliminary deoxidation in the furnace. The amount of nonmetallic inclusions, as well as the quantity of hydrogen contained in steels of the experimental smeltings, was in all instances found to be smaller than in the case of smeltings with preliminary deoxidation. Mechanical properties of the steels of both groups are virtually identical.

L.K.

1. Steel---Processing 2. Pipes--Production 3. Pipes--Inspection

22968
S/128/60/000/011/005/007
A033/A133

11500 also 1496, 1160

AUTHORS: Lomakin, A. V., Mirskiy, F. L., Misochko, N. D., Aleksandrov, A. G.

TITLE: Molding large-size steel castings

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 11, 1960, 29 - 31

TEXT: The authors, enumerating the deficiencies of fabricating big molds in flasks or in the ground, report on the casting of a 25-ton bed of a horizontal forging machine with overall dimensions of 3,785 x 2,375 x 1,725 mm, 40 - 400 mm walls, at the Novo-Kramatorskiy zavod (Novo-Kramatorsk Plant). The casting was intended for the Azovskiy zavod kuznechno-pressovogo oborudovaniya (Azov Plant of Forging and Pressing Equipment), and was manufactured in an assembled molding jacket, consisting of four vertical cast iron walls with bracing ribs and a bottom plate. The cores were broken down into 23 standardized sizes. The braking gate system was calculated for the pouring of the mold from one 40-ton capacity ladle through two plugs 60 mm in diameter. Feeders 50 mm in diameter were placed in three rows over the casting height, four in each row. The cross section ratio between risers, gate system and feeders was 1: 1.2 : 1.4. The numerous tests being carried out at the plant to find the optimum molding and coating mixture resulted in a recipe cit-

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ed in table 1. The authors then give a detailed description of the making of cope and drag and present in a table a comparison of the consumption of molding and core materials for the same part. This table proves that the extent of molding work during molding in jackets is nearly only half of that for molding in the ground Based on the experience gained with the jacket molding of this machine bed a technology has been developed at the plant for the manufacture of the bed mold of another forging machine 35 tons in weight and other large-size castings. The main advantage of the jacket molding of large-size castings over the ordinary molding in the ground is, above all, the high degree of accuracy of dimensions which made it possible to do away completely in eleven spots with mechanical treatment, while in nine spots of the casting an allowance of 10 - 15 mm for mechanical treatment was left instead of 30 - 40 mm according to the ordinary technology. As a result, the mechanical working costs could be cut down by 27% and the casting weight was reduced by 1,500 kg. Table 3 shows comparative data on the floor area required, duration of the casting cycle and the casting output from 1 m^2. The authors point out that with this molding method the plant saves on each machine bed of 35 tons weight 40.2 thousand rubles, which is 603,000 rubles annually. There are 2 figures and 3 tables.

LOMAKIN, A. Ya.

"Tsentrobezhnyye i propellernyye nasosy" GONTI 1950

LOMAKIN, B.M.; LASTOVTSEV, A.M.

Studying the gravity mixer for free-flowing materials. Trudy MIKHM 26:192-199 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

[redacted], V. P.

"Concerning the Problem of Treating Foot-and-Mouth Disease with Sulphuric Acid". Vestn. sovrem. veterin., 1938, No 21.

[illegible], D. F.

"Intracutaneous Immunization against Foot-and-Mouth Disease". Vestn. sovrem. veterin., 1950, No. 22.

LOMAKIN, D. P., Lieutenant Colonel
Veterinary Service
"Nuttalliosis-carriage in horses in simultaneous course with infectious ~~anemia~~ ANEMIA."
SO: Veterinariia 24(2). Feb. 1947 p. 13

LOMAZIN, D. P. and PIYANIKOV, I. G.

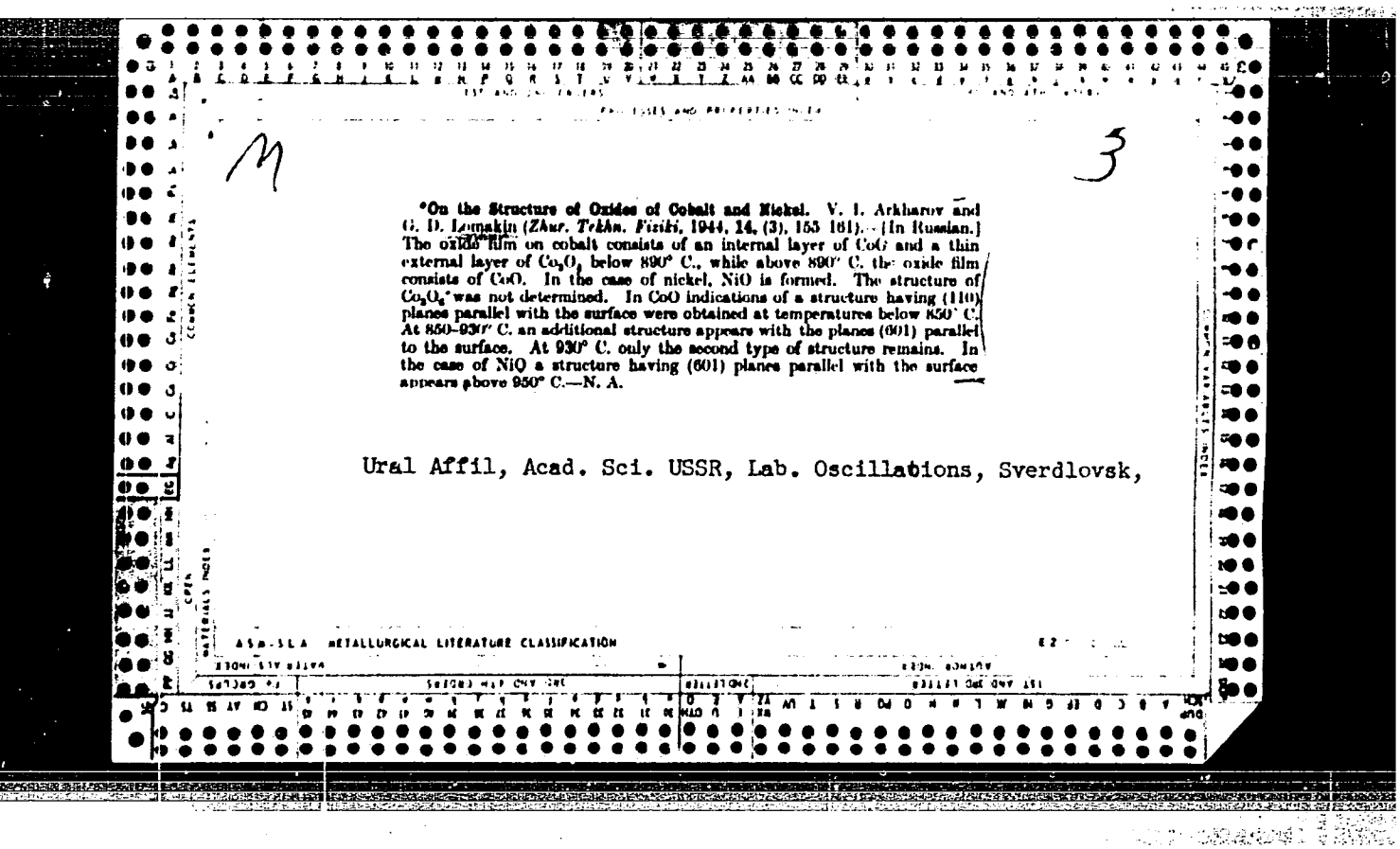
"Experiments on the exacerbation of latent nuttaliosis," Auto-report, In symposium: Nauch. -prakt. raboty voyenvet. sluzhby, Moscow, 1948, p. 97-98

SO: U-3850, 16 June 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

TRIFONOV, A., polkovnik; LOMAKIN, D., polkovnik; ASTANIN, V., polkovnik; GAMANDIY, V., podpolkovnik

New tasks and obsolete methods. Voen. vest. 42 no.10:55-59 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Military education)



M

3

*On the Structure of Oxides of Cobalt and Nickel. V. I. Arkharov and G. D. Lomakin (*ZAur. Tekhn. Fiziki*, 1944, 14, (3), 155 161).—[In Russian.] The oxide film on cobalt consists of an internal layer of CoO and a thin external layer of Co_3O_4 below 890° C., while above 890° C. the oxide film consists of CoO. In the case of nickel, NiO is formed. The structure of Co_3O_4 was not determined. In CoO indications of a structure having (110) planes parallel with the surface were obtained at temperatures below 850° C. At 850–930° C. an additional structure appears with the planes (001) parallel to the surface. At 930° C. only the second type of structure remains. In the case of NiO a structure having (601) planes parallel with the surface appears above 950° C.—N. A.

Ural Affil, Acad. Sci. USSR, Lab. Oscillations, Sverdlovsk,

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

LOMAKIN, G. D.

Dissertation: "Vibrating Processes in Dry External Friction and Their Effect on the Process of Friction at Various Velocities and Temperatures." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Ural' State U, Sverdlovsk, 1953. Referativnyy Zhurnal--Mekhanika, Moscow, Jul 54.

SO: SUM No. 356, 25 Jan 1955

LOMAKIN, G. D.

Soundless External Dry Friction of Metals at Low Sliding Rates. N. F. Kunin and G. D. Lomakin. (Zhur. Tekhn. Fiz., 1954, 24, (8), 1361–1366). Sliding of Sn, Cu and Al on iron at rates slow enough to give first order vibrations was investigated. An expression for coefficient of friction and dynamic coefficient of compression at various rates is developed.

4

Lomakin, G.D.

USSR.

4139. The relation between static and kinetic friction. N. F. KUNIN AND G. D. LOMAKIN. *Zh. tekh. Fiz.*, 24, No. 8, 1367–70 (1954) In Russian

Sudden slip occurs between sliding surfaces when there is a simultaneous rupture of all the individual microjunctions, whereas in kinetic friction there is a continuous formation and shearing of the junctions. Increased times of preloading increase the real area of contact. Conversely, for short times of preloading there is less relaxation of the plastic work hardening. These factors are used to explain the rapid change in frictional force during transition from static to kinetic friction. J. A. SIMS

junctions between slider and plane and hence to increase the forces of friction; (3) the velocity effect is most marked when the amplitude or frequency, or both, of vibrations is largest, and when the serrations of soft material; (4) the conditions studied by [illegible] can readily arise in metal cutting processes.

— A. F. B.

LOMAKIN, G.D.

Total dry external friction and vibration of solids. Zhur.tekh.fiz. 26 no.4:857-864 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Friction) (Vibration)

24466
S/109/61/006/006/007/016
D204/D303

4920

AUTHORS: Bazenkov, O.A., Kornilov, S.A., and Lomakin, G.V.

TITLE: A theoretical and experimental study of klystron dividers with pre-bunching

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 6, no. 6, 1961, 943 - 953

TEXT: The results of experimental analysis of klystron dividers have been presented in Ye.N. Bazarov, and M.Ye. Zhabotinskiy (Ref. 2: Preobrazovaniye chastoty na otrazhatel'nom klistrone, Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, 4, 2, 253); and (Ref. 3: Delen-.ye chastoty na otrazhatel'nom klistrone, Radiotekhnika i elektro-nika 1956, 1, 5, 6, 80). In quantitative assessment of the perfor-mance of the special klystron divider as used in S.A. Kornilov (Ref. 4: Radiotekhnika i elektron a, 1960, 5, 2, 336), certain additional factors have to be take into account. These factors were: simultaneous modulation acti of the density and velocity of the beam on the process of freq ncy division and the influence

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S/109/61/006/006/007/016
D204/D303

A theoretical and ...

of the non-linearity of potential distribution in the retardation space. In the present article the authors give the results of a numerical analysis of the above factors and of a detailed experimental study of the klystron divider which enables an exact assessment and comparison of both theoretical and experimental data. The analysis is made for a klystron divider dividing by two. Both straight and reflex klystron dividers are analyzed concurrently. The theory of the straight klystron divider with no a.c. velocity component was presented in S.A. Kornilov (Ref. 1: Deleniye chastoty v proletnoy klistrone s dvumya zazorami, Radiotekhnika i elektronika 1959, 34, 522). The theory of reflex divider with velocity modulation only has been given in Ref. 2 (Op.cit.). In the present analysis it is assumed that there is no regeneration at the first electrode. Assuming small bunching of the beam entering the regeneration region of the klystron, the authors obtain the fundamental component of divided frequency ω in which the Fourier coefficients are determined. In a straight klystron divider, the simultaneous bunching action and velocity modulation of the beam increa-

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A theoretical and ...

ses the division range. The influence of the non-linearity of potential distribution in the bunching region is considered next. For a reflex klystron the bunching angle $\theta_{o2b} = a\theta_{o2}$ should be introduced. Since in practice the coefficient of bunching increase a can be made easily much larger than unity, the non-linear potential distribution could be used to decrease the required input power to the klystron divider. This can be done provided that the electron stream be velocity modulated at the input of the regeneration region. The experimental part is then described using a reflex klystron frequency divider, the construction of which is shown in Fig. 2. The picture of equipotential line distribution (for ± 2 % supply voltage variation) and the electron trajectories are shown in Fig. 3. Point A corresponds in this picture to the boundary of the grid of the 3rd diaphragm, B - to that of the fifth. To determine the value of the amplification of the bunching coefficient, trajectories 2-I. 2-II and 2-III were constructed and by graphical integration the transit time of electrons along these characteristics have been evaluated. The value obtained for "a"

Card 3/6

A theoretical and ...

was a = 6.4. The study of static current flow has confirmed the assumption that in working conditions the beam has a very small convergence, its diameter varying [illegible] at the output and 8 mm at the input. To evaluate the accuracy of experimental determination of parameters of bunching, theoretical and experimental evaluation of the magnitude of the optimum parameter, for the klystron working as an amplifier, was determined. The discrepancy did not exceed 15 %. The theoretical and experimental amplitude characteristics of the divider are given graphically; they are in good agreement. Finally the resonance characteristics of division are shown, the amplitude of HF voltage and its phase being drawn against frequency at the input. It is pointed out that the present article refers only to a divider dividing by two. The characteristic of a klystron performing multiple frequency divisions are given in Ref. 4 (Op.cit.). There are 7 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: D. Hamilton. J. Kuper, J. Knipp, Klystrons and microwave triodes, N.Y., 1948.

Card 4/6

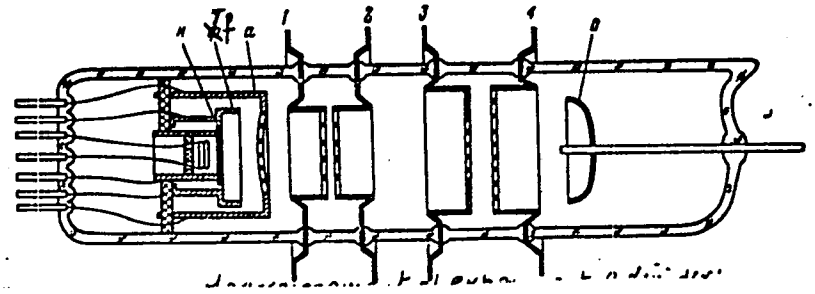
24466
S/109/61/006/006/007/016
D204/D303

A theoretical and ...

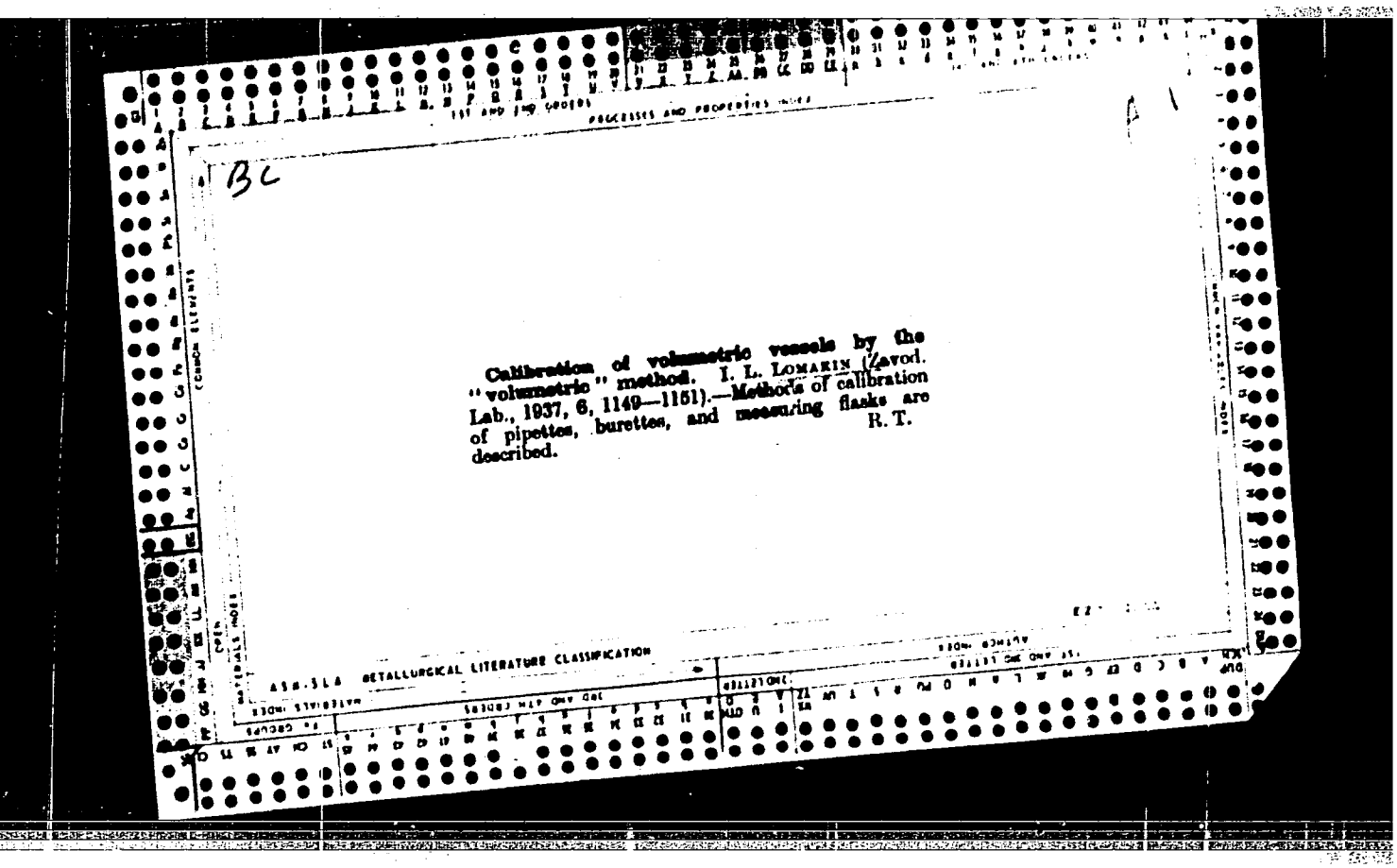
ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. M.I. Kalinina (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute im. M.I. Kalinin)

SUBMITTED: July 28, 1960

Fig. 2. The arrangement of experimental divider: k, f, a - cathode, focussing ring and anode of electron gun respectively; 1, 2, 3, 4, - diaphragms; o - reflector.



Card 5/6



B C

Calibration of volumetric vessels by the "volumetric" method. I. L. LOMARIN (Zavod. Lab., 1937, 6, 1149—1151).—Methods of calibration of pipettes, burettes, and measuring flasks are described. R. T.

LOMAKIN, I.L.

5(1) PY PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1520

USSR. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet

Avtomatizatsiya khimicheskikh i koksokhimicheskogo proizvodstv; sbornik statey (Automation of the Chemical and By-product Coking Industries) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1958, 377 p. 4,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut nauchnoy i tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

Eds.:N.Ya.Fest, N.N. Yelshin, and Yu.N. Gerulyaytis; Ed. of Publishing House: M.R. Lanovskaya; Tech. Ed.: M.P. Shvetsov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for industrial engineers and technologists interested in the state of industrial automation and may be especially useful to organizations concerned with the multifarious automation problems of the chemical industry.

COVERAGE: This collection was compiled to fulfill to some degree the need for a readily accessible information source on the latest developments in the automation of industrial processes, both foreign and domestic, and to give supplementary information on the automation state of several chemical, metallurgical, petroleum

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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Automation of the Chemical (Cont.)

Automation of the Chemical (Cont.) SOV/1520

Nesmelov, S.V., A.B. Bakutkin, and A.A. Popov. Automation of the Petroleum Refining and Petroleum-Chemical Industries 354

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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Card 4/4

SOV/112-59-4-7668

8(0), 5(0)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 4, p 174 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Lomakin, I. L.

TITLE: Automating the Chlorine Industry

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Avtomatiz. khim. i koksokhim. proiz-v. M., Metallurgizdat, 1958, pp 68-85

ABSTRACT: The state of automating the following industries in the USSR and abroad is examined: electrolysis departments, synthetic-hydrochloric-acid production, departments for evaporating electrolytic alkali and fusing the caustic, some chlorine-inorganic and chlorine-organic departments, chlorine-liquefaction departments and liquid-chlorine outfits. The automatic-control systems in the chlorine industry are based on a stabilization of technical parameters of the processes (pressure, vacuum, temperature, discharge, liquid level), and they use general-purpose industrial equipment. The equipment is protected against aggressive media by blowing an inert gas or by

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SOV/112-59-4-7668

Automating the Chlorine Industry

introducing a neutral liquid into pulse lines. Data illustrating the technical and economic effectiveness of automation is submitted. Four illustrations. Bibliography: 33 items.

A.A.S.

Card 2/2

28(1), 5(1) SOV/64-59-1-24/24

AUTHOR: Lomakin, I. L., Scientific Director of the Seminar

TITLE: Seminar on the Automation and Mechanization of Processes in the Chemical Industry (Seminar po avtomatizatsii i mekhanizatsii protsessov v khimicheskoy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 1, p 91 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From December 1-3, 1958, the Seminar mentioned in the title was held in the Moskovskiy dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskogo (Moscow House of Scientific-Technical Propaganda imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy). The Seminar was organized by the following institutions: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR (State Scientific-Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po khimii (State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Chemistry) and the above-mentioned House of Propaganda. General reports on the subject mentioned in the title were held by N. N. Yelshin, M. Ye. Rakovskiy, P. G. Udyma, M. B. Kachan, and V. A. Nikitin. V. A. Nikitin spoke about recommendations by the GNTK SSSR (GNTK USSR) for

Card 1/2

Seminar on the Automation and Mechanization of Processes in the Chemical Industry

the planning of complex automation. He gave a precise definition of the terms "partial", "complex" and "full" automation. Contributions by I. A. Burovyy, D. V. Radun and V. V. Aranovich were dedicated to the systems of automation of chemical processes. The reports by K. S. Furman, A. A. Datskevich, V. P. Yukhnovskiy, M. I. Zhutovskiy, V. L. Konigsberg and A. A. Shcherbakov (UNIkhim) referred to the application of new apparatus. A. A. Gal' and S. I. Bernshteyn (IAT AN SSSR) (IAT AS USSR) reported on new regulating methods. S. Ya. Rombro (GIAP) reported on the application of television sets in the automation of the nitrogen industry. V. M. Ordyntsev (TsNIIKA) spoke about theoretical investigations of control processes in the chemical industry. Some shortcomings in the holding of the Seminar are pointed out such as the lack of information from some organizations concerned with the automation of the chemical industry, e.g. KB analiticheskogo priborostroyeniya (KB for the Building of Analytical Devices), KB ANN, NIIavtomatika, PKB-12, NIPIneftkhimavtomat and others. At the request of the Seminar members, a seminar of this kind with a maximum of 15-20 contributions should be held every year.

Card 2/2

USCOMM-DC-61158

RADUN, D.V. (S.S.S.R.); LEVACEV, A.G. [Levachev, A.G.] (S.S.S.R.); LOMAKIN, I.L. (S.S.S.R.)

Automation of an evaporation plant for electrolytic lye. Chem prum 12 no.11:590-597 N '62.

LOMAKIN, I.L.

Brief news. Khim.prom. no.9:713 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

LOMAKIN, I.L.

All-Union Scientific and Technical Conference on the Automation of Chemical Production Processes. Khim.prom. 41 no.7:549-551 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

LOMAKIN, I.M., inzh.; PISKAREV, S.S., inzh.; RYBNIKOV, V.A., kand.tekhn. nauk

Efficient method of designing regenerator checkerwork on open-hearth furnaces. Stal' 20 no.8:710-711 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Beloretskiy kombinat i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.
(Open-hearth furnaces--Design and construction)

KOTIN,G.; LOMAKIN,K.; KLEYTMAN,S.

Repair of distributing shaft bearings of the GAZ-51 and ZIS-120 engines. Avt.transp.33 no.8:24-26 Ag'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Automobiles--Engines)

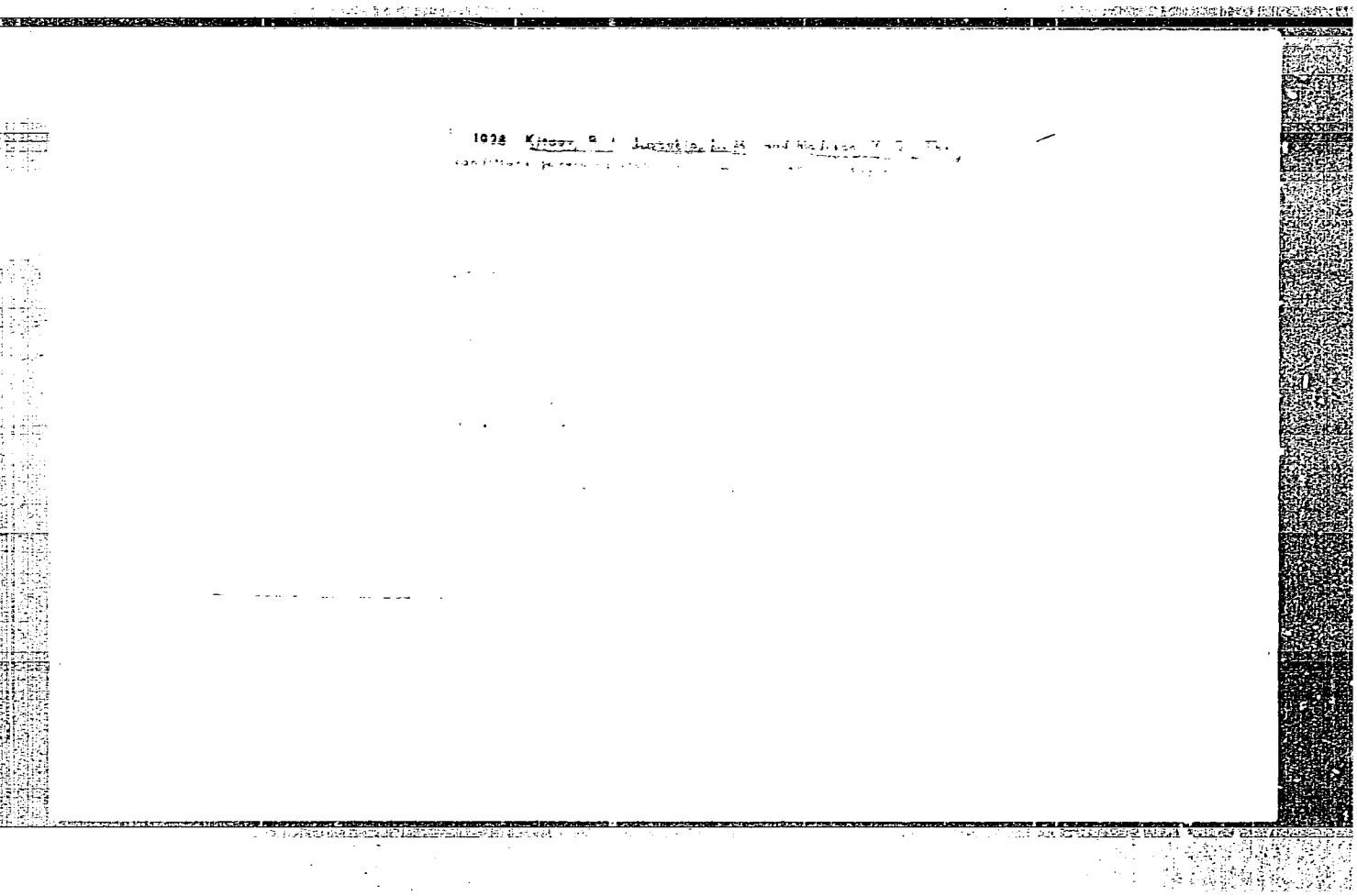
LUK'YANOVA, L.; LOMAKIN, L.; MOROZOV, V.

Three simple superheterodyne receivers. Radio no.8:34-39 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Radio--Receivers and reception)

LOMAKIN, L.

Two-channel electronic switch. Radio no.3:52-53 Mr '64
(MIRA 17:7)



KHODAKOVSKIY, V.V.; YEFIMOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy rabotnik; KOSENKO, P.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAZAKEVICH, S.S.; LAPITSKIY, V.I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; FILIP'YEV, O.V.; STROGANOV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nuk, dots.; DEMIDOVICH, A.V.; BORNATSKIY, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; MEDZHIBOZHSKIY, M.Ya., dots.; KOCHO, V.S., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; RYN'KOV, V.I.; LOMAKIN, L.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOKAREV, N.I., dots.; KLYUCHAREV, A.P.; PLYUSHCHENKO, Ye.A.; KAPUSTIN, Ye.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KOBEZA, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHIROKOV, G.I.; UMRIKHIN, P.V., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; LEZHAVA, K.I.; ZHIGULIN, V.I.; MOROKOV, P.K.; KHLEBNIKOV, A.Ye., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TARASOV, N.S.; NIKOLAYEV, A.G.

Discussions. Biul. TSNIICHM no.18/19:40-66 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Starshiy inzhener Glavspetsstali Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for Khodakovskiy). 2. Institut gaza (for Yefimov). 3. Direktor Dneprodzerzhinskogo metallurgicheskogo instituta (for Kosenko). 4. Nachal'nik laboratorii Leningradskogo instituta ogneuporov (for Kazakevich). 5. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy metallurgii stali Dnepropetrovskogo metallurgicheskogo instituta (for Lapitskiy). 6. Nachal'nik laboratorii Giprostali (for Filip'yev). 7. Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Stroganov). 8. Nachal'nik teplotekhnicheskoy laboratorii Severskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Demidovich). 9. Zamestitel' nachal'nika TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii Makeyevskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Bornatskiy).

(Continued on next card)

KHODAKOVSKIY, V.V.---(continued) Card 2.

10. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Medzhibozhskiy). 11. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy metallurgii stali Kiyevskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Kocho). 12 Ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti glavnogo inzhenera Beloretskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Ryn'kov). 13. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgicheskoy teplotekhniki (for Lomakin). 14. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Kokarev). 15. Zamestitel' nachal'nika teplotekhnicheskoy laboratorii Nizhne-Tagil'skogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Klyucherov). 16. Nachal'nik teplotekhnicheskoy laboratorii TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii zavoda im. Voroshilova (for Plyushchenko). 17. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Kapustin). 18. Institut metallurgii im. Baykova AN SSSR (for Kobeza). 19. Nachal'nik laboratorii martenovskikh pechey Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta metallurgicheskoy teplotekhniki (for Shirokov). 20. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy metallurgii stali Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Umrikhin). 21. Nachal'nik metallurgicheskoy laboratorii TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii Zakavkazskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Lezhava). 22. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzhenera zavoda im. Petrovskogo (for Zhigulin). 23. Nachal'nik martenovskogo tsekha Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Morokov). 24. Institut metallurgii im. Baykova AN SSSR (for Khlebnikov). 25. Glavnyy inzhener Petrovsk-Zabaykal'skogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Tarasov). 26. Nachal'nik tsekha Magnitogorskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Nikolayev).

(Open-hearth process)

06434
9(2) SOV/107-59-5-29/51

AUTHOR: Lomakin, L. M

TITLE: An Automatic Cut-Out Switch

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1959, Nr 5, pp 37 - 38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author designed a very simple automatic cut-out switch for a record player which has several advantages over industrially produced models. It is very simple and reliable in operation. A minimum force is required for actuating the switch. The latter may be adjusted without disassembling the record player. There are 7 diagrams.

Card 1/1

LOMAKIN, M.L.

Per os administration of penicillin and ecmolin for treating pneumonia. Pediatriia no.9:90 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz kliniki detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (PNEUMONIA)

VII. METASTASIS

648. *Metastasis of sarcoma M-1 in rats The biological properties of the metastases (Russian text)* LOMAKIN M. S. *Byull. Eksper. Biol. i Med.* 1958, 46/7 (78-84) Tables 3 Illus. 3

As a rule, sarcoma M-1 produces no metastases when inoculated s.c. After transplantation in the testis, metastases develop in the abdominal cavity. On the surface of the diaphragm these metastases show a decreased malignancy as manifested in the reduced percentage of positive inoculations and in the prolonged survival after s.c. inoculation of these metastases in rats.

KRAYEV, L.N.; LOMAKIN, M.I.

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(PNEUMONIA, in infant and child,
*ther., penicillin, rectal admin.)
(PENICILLIN, therapeutic use,
*pneumonia in child., rectal admin.)
(SUPPOSITORIES,
*penicillin, in pneumonia in child.)

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1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy immunologii Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. prof. I.N.Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(NEOPLASMS, experimental,
*transpl., heterogenic)
(TRANSPLANTATION,
*exper. neoplasms, heterogenic)